

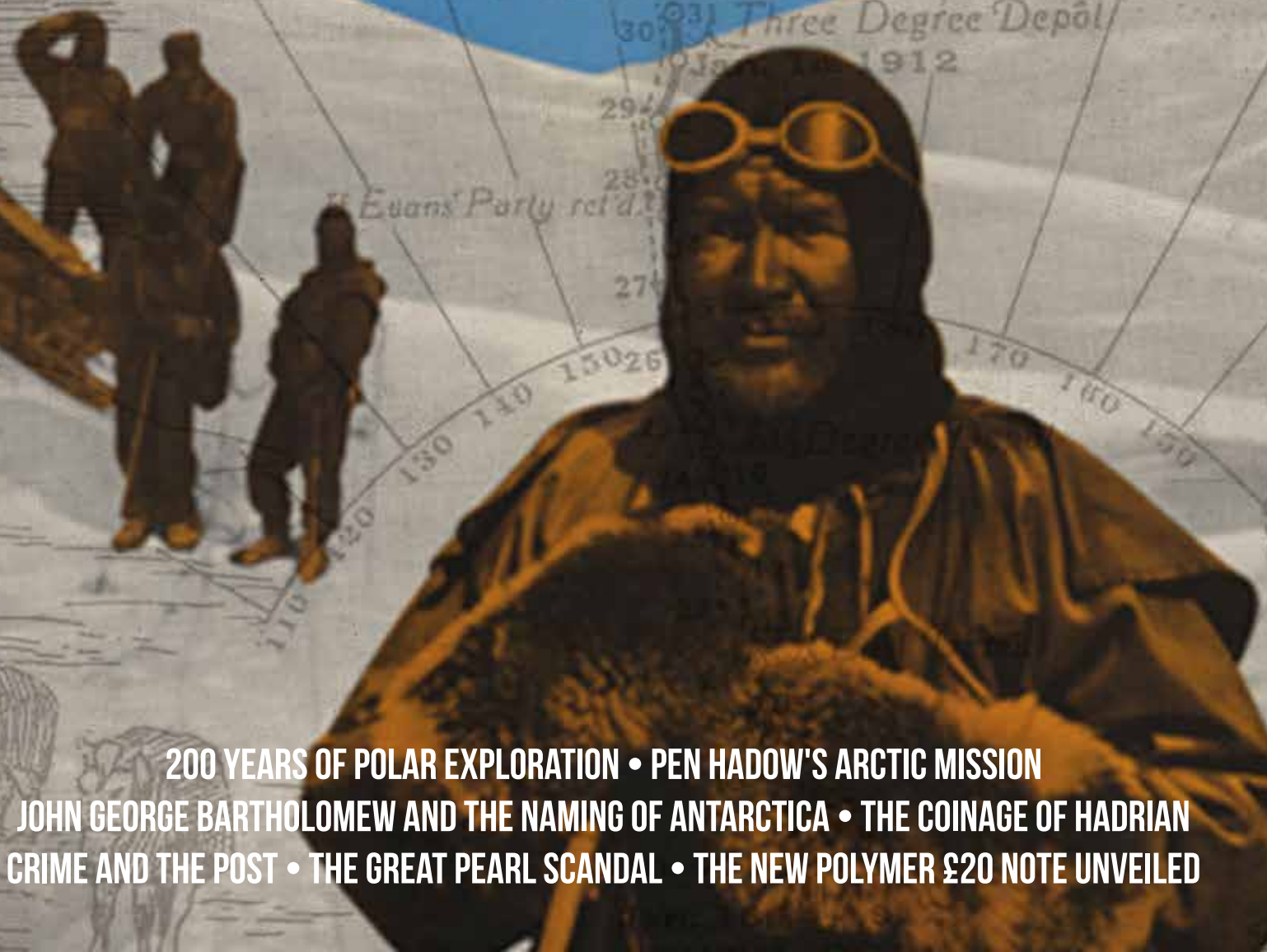
SPINK

WHERE HISTORY IS VALUED

ISSUE 35
WINTER 2019

INSIDER

STAMPS COINS BANKNOTES MEDALS BONDS & SHARES AUTOGRAPHS BOOKS WINE & SPIRITS
HANDBAGS COLLECTIONS ADVISORY SERVICES SPECIAL COMMISSIONS



200 YEARS OF POLAR EXPLORATION • PEN HADOW'S ARCTIC MISSION
JOHN GEORGE BARTHOLOMEW AND THE NAMING OF ANTARCTICA • THE COINAGE OF HADRIAN
CRIME AND THE POST • THE GREAT PEARL SCANDAL • THE NEW POLYMER £20 NOTE UNVEILED



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WINTER 2019

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A WORD FROM OUR CHAIRMAN

Dear Clients and Friends,**A whirlwind of activity**

As always, autumn at Spink is a whirlwind of activity, and 2019 has proved no exception. We have been very privileged during the quarter to start holding Stamp auctions at the Royal Philatelic Society of London (RPSL). Spink is the only auction house to be able to hold auctions at this most prestigious venue, open by HM the Queen in November. We are now considering holding non-philatelic auctions there from time to time, as the venue is very welcoming, with its gentlemen's club atmosphere, and perfectly set up for us.

September sales in London included the 'Bartica' Collection, the 'Lionheart' Collection, the Camping Collection and the Waterbird Collection where we started all the lots at £10 in a hybrid auction, starting on SpinkLive and finishing on the rostrum (an experience we shall want to replicate whenever appropriate), while in New York the sale of the Iconic Inverted Jenny Unique Centerline Block of Four drew huge attention and the highest price for a philatelic item in 2019.

October saw the sale of the second part of Ibrahim Salem's Collection of British Commonwealth, along with the second part of the Lou Manzi and AJ Simms Collections of British Banknotes and other properties, bringing together just under £4m.

November brought the sad news that Anthony Spink had passed away after a long illness – a great loss to all of us at Spink and to the many members of staff he worked with over the years. Our thoughts are with Penny, Sophia, Justin and his grandchildren this Christmas.

On a brighter note, our main focus for the month was Polar exploration, hence the frosty cover



of this Insider, beginning with the incredible exhibition mounted in our showroom by the Spink Medal Department and Roan Hackney, himself a former explorer and Polar Historian. The exhibition held at the end of November had some 2,000 visitors to our gallery in a single week. In the words of one visitor, a retired senior Air Force officer, “Every aspect was magnificent and quite easily the best non-museum medal display I have ever seen”.

During the week we sold a superb charity exhibition catalogue and also had a single-Lot auction raising funds for the Endeavour Fund. It was followed by another very strong Orders, Medals and Decorations sale, where the “naughty boy” Victoria Cross of Sergeant A Evans, (he robbed a bank after being awarded the VC) fetched £230,000. We are lucky enough to have a feature by modern day Polar explorer Pen Hadow in this issue, and I encourage you to read his wise words – should any of our readers wish to sponsor his extremely important mission, do please contact him via the details supplied. Other Polar highlights include a fascinating piece on the naming of Antarctica by John George Bartholomew, whose grandson (as you will see, named after him!) was generous enough to lend us many original maps and documents for our exhibition.

The ‘Rochambeau’ Collection of France, and the Dr Edward Grabowski Postal History Collection of French Colonies saw lively bidding across all platforms, with the excellent results proving that the demand for high quality and rare French material is still quite solid.

Coming up

To celebrate the publication of Richard Abdy’s long-awaited volume of Roman Imperial Coinage Volume II Part 3, you will also find a focus on Hadrian’s Athens in this issue’s Travel section. We are privileged to be continuing the work begun by Siddenham and Mattingly

on this prestigious series, and delighted that this new volume has come to fruition after ten years of hard work. Congratulations to Richard, and to our esteemed general editors – Michel Amandry, Roger Bland, Andrew Burnett and Chris Howgego – for all their input on this and future volumes in the series.

We are also delighted to include a piece by Sarah John, Chief Cashier at the Bank of England, on the design of the new £20 polymer note – a first for us, and a fascinating insight into the detailed thought which goes into the creation of a new banknote.

January, as usual, gets off to a busy start in all locations, with our Banknotes, Bonds & Shares and Coins of China and Hong Kong at the beginning of the month in Hong Kong, followed by The Treaty Ports of the Shanghai Postal System - Part IV and Fine Stamps of China and Hong Kong. London sees A Collection of early Cutlery sets, Medical and Scientific Instruments, Scales and other Measuring Instruments go under the hammer. As official auctioneers of the New York International Numismatic Convention, we shall offer World Banknotes and Numismatic Collector’s Series sales with rare mohurs, a selection of five guineas, and a museum quality Durer medal, along with the Omar Waddington Collection of Banknotes, followed by the sale of the Freshwater Collection and the Philatelic Collectors’ Series Sales in both London and New York.

A positive macro outlook emerging as some markets wants to bounce off their lows ...

Our regular readers would know that I have been short-term cautious on our collectables markets for a while, whilst always remaining cautiously optimistic for the long term. I have been talking about ‘headwinds’, even ‘air pockets’ in some areas, and a general ‘repricing’ in many areas.

It seems that it has happened much faster than I anticipated, and I can see a lot of green shoots,

THIS QUARTER’S NUMBER

68
seconds

that’s how long it took on the Alibaba website to reach the first US\$1bn of sales on 11th November.

It took 1 hour to reach US\$12bn, and the full day brought in US\$38.4bn (+26% vs last year).

as if many markets wanted to bounce back. Is it the beginning of the big rally which will take us past the previous highs? It is too early to tell (see more below), but let me give you a few examples of these green shoots. First, some new buyers are emerging at the top end. For example, the Victoria Cross mentioned above sold to a new bidder, following spirited bidding from a number of other new and the more established collectors in this field. Chinese collectors are also injecting life in their fringe collections. In the Grabowski auction of postal history, any Indochina covers with a Chinese angle fetched five to ten times their original estimates. The Davies collection on 5th December showed the first spirited bidding in a while for GB material. All participants were surprised by the strength of the realisations in GB, of course helped by the unusually high quality of the items, but also across Europe, with a special mention of Switzerland, where supreme quality is always tremendously appreciated and valued. We also recently received new enquiries for collecting areas previously totally dead.

So I think that clients who picked up big pieces in the last year or so will do extremely well, even in the short term.

Of course for this initial rally to gain momentum, we need some help from the macroeconomic newsflow. The fact that a majority of government debt now yields negative interest rates, and that many private banks (and some main street banks) are starting charging for deposits, should continue to help our collectables, not to mention the incessant request for information from all banks regarding their account holders.

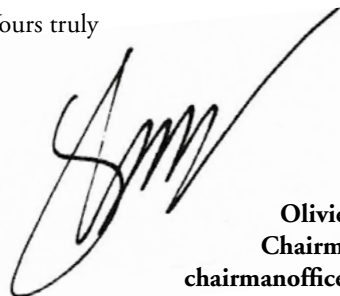
The risk of course is that if we have lacklustre growth, with super low rates, how can the central banks stimulate the economies further? Some analysts have already started to speak of monetary policy impotence. A scary thought.

But I think the main risk to our markets, and others, is not from the economy but rather from society itself. We have seen recently an unprecedented flourishing of mass public protests all over the world. An uncorrelated global movement not seen since maybe the 1960s, and amplified by the benefits of technology and mobile phones to make these movements more efficient. For various reasons, people in Hong Kong, Lebanon, France, Catalonia, Chile, Bolivia, and many other places have taken to the street with a determination seldom seen before. I think the problems are far wider than the very reasons which triggered the whole process. It seems that a general dissatisfaction with the system, its inequalities and life in general is the undercurrent in many places. Yes, today most people in the world can express their views through their votes, but are they inspired by the names on the ballots? Do they trust them? The very system that has lifted so many people out of poverty is now creating inequalities at an unprecedented rate. Some of these wealth disparities are even offensive to the most hard-core liberals, like myself. Is the capitalist system starting a crisis?

Anyway, if it does, the transition will be messy and then we can all find solace in our collections. I would therefore expect to see you more often on our App SpinkLive for some more bidding on the go!

I wish you all a blessed and joyous festive Season with all your loved ones, and a great 2020 for you, your family, and your collections!

Yours truly



Olivier D. Stocker
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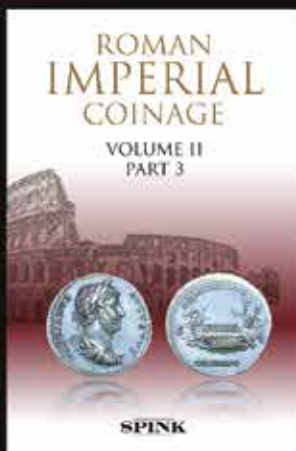
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NEW TITLES FROM SPINK BOOKS

ROMAN IMPERIAL COINAGE VOLUME II PART 3

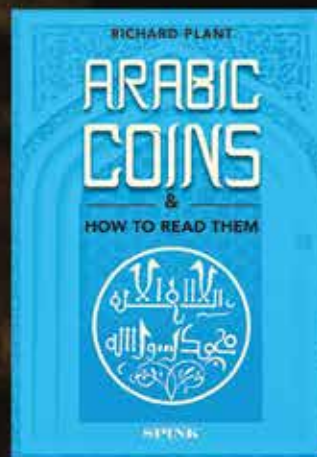


From AD 117 to AD 138 -
Hadrian

by RA Abdy with PF
Mittag

RRP £150

ARABIC COINS AND HOW TO READ THEM

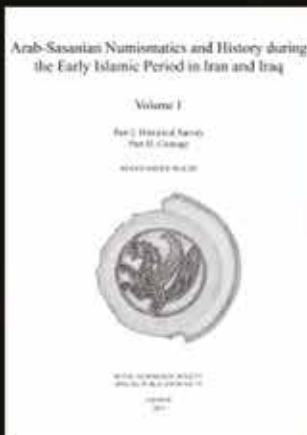


by Richard Plant

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FORTHCOMING EVENT

BANKNOTES, BONDS & SHARES AND COINS OF CHINA AND HONG KONG

Hong Kong, 3rd and 4th January 2020

Professor Hsu Yih Tzong is a well renowned Taiwanese academic while also being an outstanding banknote collector. He was a lecturer at the National Taiwan Normal University and had received several awards including the Chinese Literary Award and the Zhong-Shan Literature Theory Award in 1989. As a banknote collector, he endeavoured beyond simply collecting, taking it upon himself to categorise his collection according to their meaning and implications. In hand with this effort come numerous numismatic publications centring on Chinese and Taiwanese banknotes.

Professor Hsu consigned a part of his collection to Spink for our upcoming auction scheduled to take place on 3rd and 4th January 2020. The consignment consists of many outstanding items, some of which are highlighted below:

The spotlight of the sale undoubtedly rests on the 1975 2 Yuan 'Wang Jinxi' proof note, a particularly rare type of which there are currently four known. The scheduled issue date of October 1976 was delayed in the turbulent years marked by the death of Mao Zedong and the defeat of the Gang of Four, and was ultimately unissued. Another peculiarity of this note is its focus on an individual named Wang Jinxi, a model worker and a Socialist hero who led the No 1205 drilling team at the Daqing Oil Fields during the 1960s. The most recent auction record in Hong Kong of this note at the same grade hammered



People's Bank of China 1st series 1949 5 Yuan specimen



People's Bank of China 4th series 1980 100 Yuan specimen



People's Bank of China 3rd series 1960 1 Jiao specimen



People's Bank of China 1st series 1949 50 Yuan 'Farmer and Factory Worker' gutter fold error

Bank of China \$1 1913 specimen



Bank of China \$5 1913 specimen



Bank of China \$20 1913 specimen



Bank of China \$50 1913 specimen



Bank of China \$100 1913 specimen





People's Bank of China 2nd series 10 Yuan 'Da Hei Shi' specimen 1953



People's Bank of China 1st series 1949 100 Yuan 'Blue Bei Hai Bridge' printing error



People's Bank of China 1st series 1949 20 Yuan reverse printing error

at £175,000, and we have high hopes that this note will do just as well.

Error and specimen notes also constitute a major aspect of this collection. The Renminbi banknotes currently consists of five different series, categorised by the year of issue and the distinct designs each series bear in comparison to the others. The error notes in this collection focus on the first series and some of later series with numerous mechanical and printing errors. A particularly interesting error note is the 1949 10 Yuan 'Wood Sawing and Ploughing', where the centre 'Shi Yuan' denomination and the vignettes flanking the denomination have been double printed while everything else remains normal.

Meanwhile the specimen notes are primarily comprised of complete type sets of the 2nd – 4th series Renminbi with high grades. The focus of the specimens however rests on the extremely rare 1949 5 Yuan 'Blue Factory'. Though graded just PMG 40NET for the obverse note and PMG 40 for the reverse, its rarity is more than enough to make up for it. Another is a set of Bank of China specimens of 1913 from \$1 to \$100, all of them also at very decent grades.

Last but not least, the collection also includes a number of progressive proofs. These are the first time they have been seen in a market and possibly unique. I draw attention to the National Industrial and Commercial Bank of China, of which we have complete sets of the \$1, \$5, \$10 and \$50, which offer a fascinating insight into the making of the banknotes.

Banknotes, Bonds & Shares and Coins of China and Hong Kong will be offered for sale in Hong Kong on 3rd and 4th January 2020. For further information please contact Kelvin Cheung, kcheung@spink.com.



People's Bank of China 2 Yuan 1975 'Wang Jinxi' unissued proof



People's Bank of China 1st series 1949 10 Yuan 'Woodsaw and Ploughing' error



Industrial and Commercial Bank of China set of \$50 progressive proofs

FORTHCOMING EVENT

A COLLECTION OF EARLY CUTLERY SETS, VETERINARY AND MEDICAL IMPLEMENTS, SCALES AND OTHER MEASURING INSTRUMENTS, OBJETS VERTU AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS: PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN.

London, 16th-27th January 2019

They say fingers were made before forks, and hands before knives." Jonathan Swift, 1738.

This collection traces the early and later history of cutlery, an interesting and varied group of measuring devices, as well as objets vertu, and has been put together over a long period of time. Many of the items are of museum quality and rare.

Cutlery, tableware or flatware is as old as man himself; knives fashioned from flint were used by our early ancestors for cutting and for hunting. With the advanced use of metallurgy during the latter Egyptian and Roman period the cutting edge became steel. Centres of manufacture in the 1200s were based in Sheffield in England, Thiers and Paris in France and Solingen in Germany. Handles became signs of wealth and were made of ivory, gold, silver, ebony, agate, amber and marble; examples of which are included in this sale.

Table cutlery was unknown as such and it was normal to carry your eating implements with you to be used while travelling or when invited to eat at a friend's house. The affluent possessed elegant and beautifully made travelling sets; others used plain-handled knives with bone or wooden handles. The use of the fork was added in Italy and France in the latter 16th and early 17th centuries. Knives were used to spear meat and had sharp tips, which faded from use after Louis XIV banned them at

Museum quality set of 6 knives in fitted case. Knives all stamped with marks of important cutler John Wessel (mark registered in January 1637). Handles in cornelian with silver mask ferrules. Box Italianate Moroccan leather with gilded flower designs, probably Italian. £3,500 – 5,500.





Very rare lacquer cased miniature Do'tchin with ivory beam and metal weight. Period of the Emperor Kangxi (1662-1722). Chinese. £1000 – 1500.



Extremely rare knife and fork set with painted enamel handles. Dutch, circa 1620-30. £600-800.



Very rare knife and fork with green stained handles, double duty marks, dateable therefore to between July 1797 and March 1798. £250-350.

“Table cutlery was unknown as such and it was normal to carry your eating implements with you to be used while travelling or when invited to eat at a friend’s house.”

table in favour of a blunted edge; a style copied throughout Europe.

Forks were in use in the 16th century in Europe and later spread to England.

“Forks are made of iron and steel: noblemen eat with silver forks. I have gone on using a fork even now I am back in England. This has occasioned more than one joke and one of my intimate friends did not hesitate to apply to me in the middle of a dinner the adjective, ‘Furiferous’.” Thomas Coryate (1577-1617)

Coryate was an English traveller and writer widely regarded as having introduced the use of the fork into England from Italy. He also introduced the word ‘umbrella’ after seeing Italians shielding themselves from the sun. ‘Furiferous’ was one of his many nicknames, in this instance literally – meaning ‘fork-bearer’.

The French were originators of beautiful cutlery and there are many examples in this collection; Briffault’s comment in his 1846 *Paris a table* perhaps sums up European habits:

“The two-pronged fork is used in northern Europe. The English are armed with steel tridents with ivory handles – three pronged forks – but in France, we have the four pronged fork, the height of civilisation”.



Extremely rare black leather boxed razor set made by Wilkinson of Pall Mall. An example of the world's first safety razor with seven individual blades marked, Sunday – Saturday, 1896. £100-150.

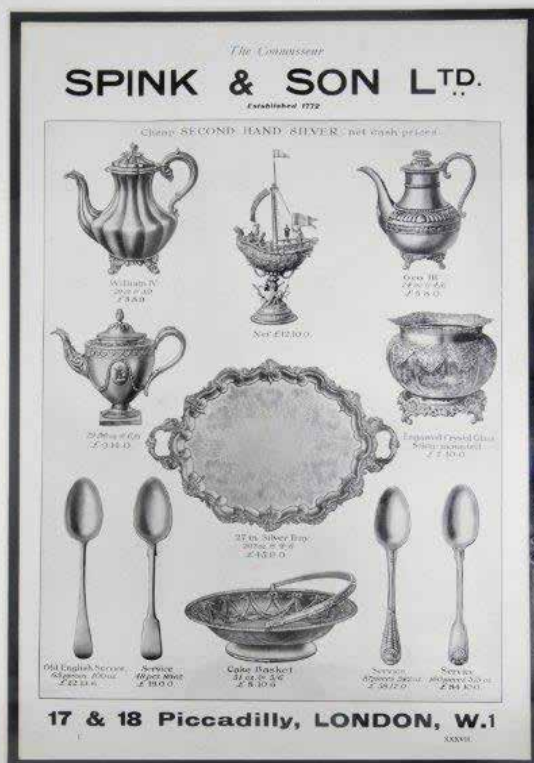
French paper knife , coral handle with silver gilt blade, early 19th century. £150-250.



Beautiful examples of the wide range of knives and cutlery in this sale.

“As well as cutlery the collection includes a good selection of various measuring scientific instruments and objets vertu; razors, travelling compendiums, inclinators, scales, bodkins, ear scoops, early surveying and compasses, hydrostatic steelyard and an early Chinese scale used probably for opium”

An extremely rare miniature surveying compendium. The handle stamped “OGGBI 1800”. Office of the Governor General Bengal, India, dated 1800. French. £800-1200.



Original Spink advertisement when the company retailed silverware.



Left: A highly important and extremely rare Lady's manicure set in its original "CUIR BOUILLE" leather case. German, circa 1460-1480. There is a similar example at the Victoria and Albert Museum in a cabinet in the Medieval Room. This rare item was purchased from a castle in Lower Saxony in the 1980s. £18,000 – 25,000.



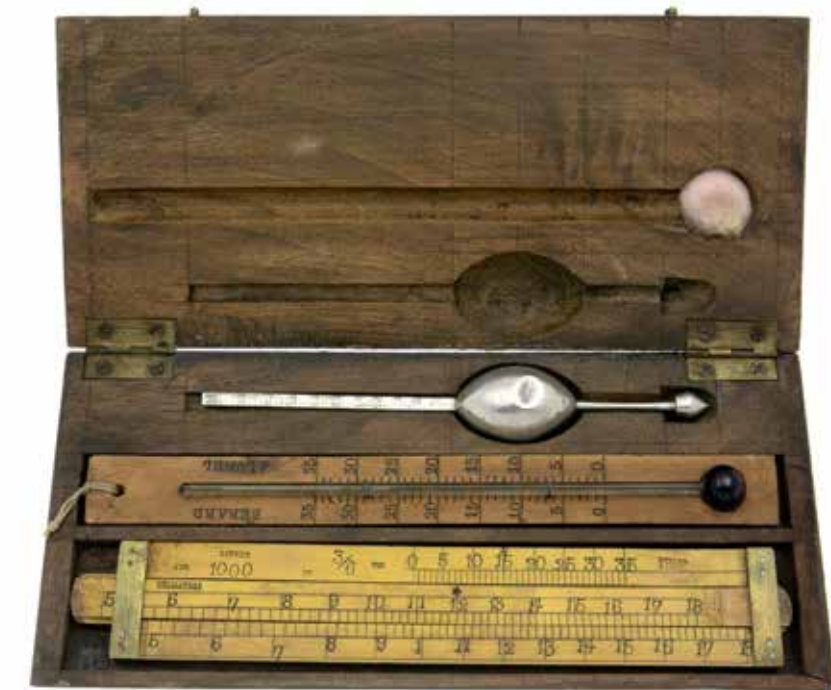
Rare surveyor's cross in the French style, but of English manufacture. Used in the first official survey into Tibet, gilded, circa 1860-1880. £300-400.



A superb set of ophthalmic instruments in fitted case by Evans & Wormull, 31 Stamford Street, London. English, circa 1820-1840. £400-600.



“The two-pronged fork is used in northern Europe. The English are armed with steel tridents with ivory handles – three pronged forks – but in France, we have the four pronged fork, the height of civilisation”



Various scientific instruments.



*The personal compass of George Bogle,
VC winner at Siege of Lucknow.
English, circa 1850. £250-350.*



Spoons are also ancient and the word comes from the Anglo-Saxon word meaning, 'Chip of wood'.

By the 18th century Sheffield had become an international centre for the manufacture of cutlery; cutlers and silversmiths there were making knives with hollow silver handles, soldered together and filled with pitch into which the tang, the projecting portion of the knife, was inserted. Benjamin Huntsman built a new type of furnace (called crucibles) to make highly refined steel cheaply; this greatly spread the use and availability of cutlery.

As well as cutlery the collection includes a good selection of various measuring scientific instruments and objets vertu; razors, travelling compendiums, inclinators, scales, bodkins, ear scoops, early surveying and compasses, hydrostatic steelyard and an early Chinese scale used probably for opium.

A Collection of Early Cutlery Sets, Veterinary and Medical Implements, Scales and other Measuring Instruments, Objets Vertu and Scientific Instruments: Property of a Gentleman, will be offered for sale by Spink London between 16th and 27th January 2019. For further information please contact Tim Robson, trobson@spink.com.

FORTHCOMING EVENT

THE FAMOUS DEDICATION MEDAL FROM THE CITY OF NUREMBERG IN HONOUR OF THE HOLY ROMAN EMPEROR CHARLES V

New York, 19th January 2020

Certainly the most famous medal of the Renaissance in Germany is the silver Dedication Medal struck by the City of Nuremberg to celebrate the proposed visit of the newly crowned Emperor Charles V in 1521. The leading citizens of Nuremberg were determined that the festivities surrounding the Imperial visit should be as lavish and impressive as possible. Numerous artists and craftsmen were employed, council chambers were decorated, triumphal arches were designed, and pageants and other grand ceremonies were prepared. Nuremberg's most celebrated artist, Albrecht Dürer, was called upon to help with the designs, the scholar Johannes Stabius was summoned to give his learned opinions regarding heraldry, and the most skilful of Nuremberg's many goldsmiths, Hans Krafft, was commanded to produce the magnificent portrait medal. As the New Year approached all was progressing well, the murals had been finished, the medals were ready, one hundred for the Emperor and a further 67 for gifts to other recipients, and the citizens of Nuremberg were spending vast sums on sumptuous clothing. But at the same time, ominous storm clouds were gathering over Germany. Added to the excitement of the visit was the prospect of a most dramatic meeting. It had become customary for the Emperor to hold the first general Diet of his reign at Nuremberg, and on this occasion the outspoken critic of the established church, the priest and theologian Martin Luther, had been commanded to



The most famous medal of the German Renaissance, struck at Nuremberg by Hans Krafft with a portrait of Charles V from a design by Albrecht Dürer. Silver, 209.70g, 70mm.



appear before the Emperor to defend himself against his critics. The stage was set for a most historic occasion.

The presentation medal was an astonishing piece of work. The portrait of the young Emperor was not drawn from life. He had grown up in the Spanish Netherlands and he had never visited Germany, never mind Nuremberg, so no one in the city really knew what he looked like. Dürer, who was given the task of providing

large crown, again not a common feature of his many other portraits. None of this is from life. On the reverse the double headed Imperial eagle fills the centre. The heavy borders on both sides are filled with shields on which can be seen the arms of the various territories that made up the extensive inheritance of the new Emperor who now ruled over 'the empire on which the sun never sets'. In several cases these shields of arms are also fanciful, or at best obscure. At this time some of the territories did not even possess such a thing as a coat of arms.

But it was not the design that impressed contemporaries. It was the medals themselves. Each one was a solid, massive, piece of silver. Their production almost defied belief. The medals were not signed, but the man responsible was almost certainly Hans Krafft. Described in a document quoted by Schuchardt (*Lucas Cranach des Aelteren Leben und Wirken*, Leipzig 1851-71), as 'alt lanksam Man', Krafft was possibly the only man in Germany with the skill and experience required to produce such a medal. He had already produced many superb coins and medals, most notably for Frederik the Wise of Saxony, where he worked from designs by the Meister Lux, that other great German artist, Lucas Cranach. We know exactly how the medals were made, and indeed, probably more has been written about them than any other German medal. Each piece of silver was first shaped by casting and then smoothed. The blank was then struck with two sets of obverse dies and two sets of reverse dies. One pair of dies was used to strike up the central designs, and another pair of dies, which were in effect rings, were used to strike the thick borders. The pressure required would have been enormous. We know that at least one of the central dies broke in the process because there are two slightly different reverses.

“The priest and theologian Martin Luther, had been commanded to appear before the Emperor to defend himself against his critics. The stage was set for a most historic occasion.”

Hans Krafft with the portrait of the Emperor, enlisted the help of his childhood friend, the humanist lawyer and City Councillor, Willibald Pirckheimer. The two men had previously worked together in connection with designs celebrating the young Emperor's grandfather, the Emperor Maximilian. Dürer was given descriptions and probably shown some representations, probably printed pamphlets, or books, but in the end the portrait is an idealised one, the profile is severe but without the emphasis on the jutting Habsburg jaw that many portraits show, and the Emperor's distinctive straight hairstyle is emphasised. The Emperor wears armour, not a common feature of his portraits, especially not this style of armour with the high decorated shoulder guards, characteristic of the armour of the previous reign, and referred to as of the 'Maximilian' style. The Emperor also wears a



We also know that Krafft was paid an unusually high fee for preparing the dies, 150 gulden, at a time when the usual fee for a die was between two and five gulden.

And then disaster struck. It is not certain why, but the Imperial visit was cancelled. The story was put out that the change was prompted by an outbreak of the plague. Even the suspicion of the plague would be enough to deter the Emperor and his entourage. But was there any such outbreak in Nuremberg at the time? Or were there other reasons for the sudden change of plan? At this time Martin Luther had many sympathisers in Nuremberg, among them Dürer's friend Pirkheimer. Indeed, Pirkheimer and another citizen of Nuremberg, the clerk Lazarus Spengler, were named in the Bull of Excommunication issued against Luther at exactly this time. The records are inconclusive, but whatever the reason, all plans were cancelled and alternative arrangements were made in great haste. The Emperor visited the city of Worms in January 1521, and it was there that the first Diet

and the most famous event of the Reformation in Germany was to take place.

Back in Nuremberg the city fathers were faced with the sombre task of recovering what they could from the wreckage. A small fortune had been lavished on decorative schemes and what had been spent could not be recovered. The silver medals, however, were returned to the vaults under the Town Hall. Each medal weighed 200 grams, and so the total of 167 medals represented a considerable sum. Unfortunately the medals were very clearly dated 1521, and so could not be put aside and used for some later occasion. Finally, in 1537, the decision was taken to melt the medals. Some were kept, along with the dies, and an inventory of 1613 records only 24 medals. Today there are two examples retained by the Germanic National Museum in Nuremberg, seven others in various national museums, and only four examples in private hands. One of these will be offered for sale by Spink in New York on 19th January 2020, with an estimate of \$300,000-500,000:

FORTHCOMING EVENT

THE NÖMŪS BRASILIANA COLLECTION OF ANCIENT AND WORLD COINS

New York, 19th January 2020

Spink is delighted to announce the sale of the Nömūs Brasiliana collection, a broad selection of historically interesting coins formed by Noenio Spinola as the basis of an educational project in Brazil. The collection has been exhibited in several educational and financial institutions across the country, most notably holding a long tenure at the São Paulo Exchange.

Noenio Spinola, before curating the collection, led an intriguing professional life as a war correspondent, previously based in Washington, Moscow, Brussels and London. This career allowed him to bear witness to Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter signing the Salt II Agreement, the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the critical years of Perestroika and the collapse of the USSR.

Spinola's exhibit, which covered an extensive range of ancient and world coinage, served as a valuable introduction to numismatics, and its accompanying e-book 'Sounds of Money' offered a more in depth examination of coin iconography.

One of the more curious numismatic items in this collection is an early Roman imperial 'brothel token' which were first struck during Tiberius' reign in 14-37 AD. The purpose of these tokens is a subject still under debate, but it is widely stated they were used as brothel tokens, used to pay for sexual acts as an alternative to normal denominations which carried the portrait of the Emperor.

Some scholars dispute this hypothesis and suggest they were gaming tokens, with their images intended to entertain their owners; nevertheless, the tokens offer tangible evidence of a well-established sex trade in the Roman Empire.

Highlights of the collection will be offered for sale in New York on January 19th 2020 as part of our numismatic collector's series sale at NY INC. The remainder of the collection will be a feature of our rapidly growing ancient and world e-Auctions later on in the year. For further information on the collection please contact Gregory Edmund, gedmund@spink.com.



FORTHCOMING EVENT

THE 'FRESHWATER' COLLECTION AND PHILATELIC COLLECTOR'S SERIES SALE

New York, 28th and 29th January 2020

The new year brings two exciting philatelic sales from Spink USA.

First, on 28th January 2019, will be the exceptional 'Freshwater' collection of United States. With an in-depth focus on nineteenth century issues, 'Freshwater' will be sure to please both stamp and postal history enthusiasts looking to add scarce and unusual items – in a quality not often seen - to their collections. This superior single-owner sale will be complemented by the 29th January Collector's Series Sale, which will feature a worldwide offering of fine single stamps to comprehensive collections. Collectors of United States will appreciate the emphasis on quality single stamps, including choice high-grading examples. Those seeking Commonwealth material will find particular strength in British Africa, while intact collections are highlighted by a comprehensive world-class offering of King George V stamps, displayed in unique and stunning hand-crafted leather albums. France and Colonies, Germany and Colonies, as well as strong Canada and British North America round out this diverse sale.

The 'Freshwater' Collection and Philatelic Collector's Series will be offered for sale by Spink USA on 28th and 29th January 2020. For further information please contact Christopher Green, chris@chrisgreen.ca.



Sc#42, 5c orange brown reprint, without gum as issued, wonderfully well centered, sumptuously rich color on fresh white paper, full perforations all around, extremely fine; only 878 stamps were sold; with 2019 P.S.E. certificate (VF-XF 85; SMQ \$3,750.00)



Sc #161, 10c brown, hinged original gum, beautifully-centered, extremely fine, with 2019 P.S.E. certificate (VF-XF 85, SMQ \$1,600)



Sc #107, 12c black re-issue, a choice mint single, incredibly well centered amid large margins, intense color and sharp impression, full and even perforations, small part original gum, extremely fine; only 389 stamps were sold; with 2019 P.S.E. certificate (XF 90; SMQ \$8,500.00 for o.g.)

THE 'LIONHEART' COLLECTION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND BRITISH EMPIRE - PART XI

RPSL London, 29th January 2020, morning

On 29th January Spink London will offer the 'Lionheart' Collection of Great Britain and British Empire, Part XI. As usual this is a diverse sale with some rarities along with some fine collections and on this occasion a range of Specimen sets predominantly originating from the Belgian Postal Archive. Some highlights include a fine used example of the 1852 British Guiana 1c black on magenta, formerly part of Edward Gilbert's collection, a scarce Cayman Islands 1907 surcharged 1/2d, on 5/- with 'surcharge double' variety, the 1932 Cook Islands 1d with striking 'centre inverted' error, and attractive examples of perennially popular classics such as the Cyprus and Gibraltar £5.

The auction also features a fine rarity from Jamaica – a mint example of the 1920 1/- with inverted frame – a most striking and scarce stamp of which there are only nineteen examples thought to exist. Other highlights include Mauritius with the 1859 Sherwin 2d blue in a horizontal pair, a fine mint Newfoundland 1919 3c 'Hawker', an example of the New Brunswick 1860 unissued 5c Charles Connell and an unmounted marginal set of the 1952 Tristan Relief Fund set.

The 'Lionheart' Collection of Great Britain and British Empire - Part XI will take place at the RPSL, Abchurch Lane, City of London on 29th January 2020. For further information please contact Josh Barber, jbarber@spink.com.



Newfoundland 1919 3c. 'Hawker'



1907 Cayman Islands surcharged 1/2d, on 5/- with 'surcharge double'



Jamaica 1920 1/- with 'inverted frame'



1932 Cook Islands 1d. with 'centre inverted'



Mauritius 1859 Sherwin 2d. blue, horizontal pair



1852 British Guiana 1c. black on magenta

FORTHCOMING EVENT

PHILATELIC COLLECTORS' SERIES SALE

29th January 2020, afternoon,
and 30th January 2020, full day

THE TRIEST COLLECTION OF AUSTRIA

RPS London, 30th January 2020

A small but powerful offering of classic Austria featuring mixed frankings of Austria and Lombardy Venetia issues.

1867 (2 Aug) entire to Milan franked by Austria 1853-64 2 kreuzer green vertical pair and Lombardy Venetia 1863 10 soldi, with oval Trieste cancellations. An extremely rare mixed franking. Estimate £20,000-£25,000

The famous 1863 (6 Jan) entire to Brescia franked by Austria 1860-61 3 kreuzer green, 15 kreuzer blue and Lombardy Venetia 3 soldi green, framed Trieste cancellations. A beautiful two issue combination cover. Unique and considered to be one of the most important mixed frankings. Illustrated in the Dr. Jerger "Mischfrankaturen" book. Estimate £35,000-£45,000



SPINK

WHERE HISTORY IS VALUED

THE RHODES CRAB MOHUR OF KASHMIR

NEW YORK
19 JANUARY 2020



Weight: 10.91g
Diameter: 20mm



**By order of Shah Jahangir a hundred ornaments gained
Gold by the name of the Empress Nur Jahan
Struck in Kashmir, (year) 20, 1034**

For more information please contact:

Barbara Mears | Tel: +44 (0)20 7563 4091 | Email: bmears@spink.com

LONDON | NEW YORK | HONG KONG | SINGAPORE | SWITZERLAND
WWW.SPINK.COM

FORTHCOMING EVENT

THE PHILATELIC COLLECTORS' SERIES SALE

RPS London, 29th January 2020, afternoon,
and 30th January 2020, full day

The main feature of the Collectors' Series is a wonderful collection of British Honduras formed by Dr Ian Matheson. This commences with a fine section of early letters and handstamps including a 1767 letter to Rhode Island, this being the second earliest cover known from this area. There then follows the issues of Queen Victoria, with a splendid range of essays, proofs, Specimen and issued stamps with some major rarities, and a selection of the issued stamps on cover. Other interesting items in the sale include the Gerald VH Flack collection of South African Postcards which includes a number of earliest known usages, a magnificent, and one of the finest, covers from Fiji, an 1881 envelope to London bearing four 1877 laid paper 6d. rose and showing framed late "Too Late" handstamp, Bahawalpur with essays, proofs, Specimen stamps and covers, and Nyasaland with a good range of 1898 Cheque stamps.

Running concurrently with the Collectors' Series auction is a Stamps and Covers of the World e-auction which opens on 17th January and closes on 31st January. Included is an A-Z British Commonwealth collection offered in country lots, fine sections of Labuan and North Borneo covers, a good section of Malta with early letters and handstamps, Rhodesia Double Heads and a most interesting section of Japanese military cards from World War II covering Asia and the Pacific, the former with rare usages from North Borneo and Sarawak.

The Philatelic Collectors' Series Sale will take place at the RPSL, Abchurch Lane, City of London on 30th January 2020; the Stamps and Covers of the World e-auction opens on 17th January 2020 and closes on 31st January 2020. For further information please contact Dominic Savastano, dsavastano@spink.com.



*Nyasaland 1897 1d.
on 3/- block with
surcharge double*

Bahawalpur 1848 unissued die proof



*British Honduras 1891 "6" on 10c.
on 4d. with "6" and bar inverted*

*1891 50c. imperforate proof with
handpainted value tablet*



*Fiji 1881 cover to London bearing
1877 laid paper 6d. (4)*



*British Honduras 1865
1/- die proof in green*



British Honduras 1872 cover to USA bearing 1865 1d strip of four

STAMPS AND COVERS OF THE WORLD E-AUCTION

RPS London, 17th to 31st
January 2020



1896 Sarawak/Straits Settlements combination cover to Canada



1906 North Borneo 1c.
stationery card uprated 3c.
from Kudat to the Gold Coast

1892 cover from Labuan to
England bearing North Borneo
6c. on 8c. strip of three





Tuscany Cultural Experience

Imagine yourself in Tuscany, sipping a glass of wine in a piazza in one of the most beautiful hilltop towns in Italy, a location made even more famous by the film and book "Under The Tuscan Sun".

Welcome to Cortona, a town which promises to capture your heart and make you want to come back again and again! A town rich in art, history and culture, with amazing collections of art and treasures at its two museums, the Diocesan Museum and MAEC and the Etruscan Academy Museum of The City of Cortona.

Whether you have been to Cortona before and want to return, or just love the Italian way of life, its language, its culture and just about everything Italian, why not join us on one of our three or six night all-inclusive Tuscany Cultural Experiences.

For More Information Contact Antonietta Wingate

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FORTHCOMING EVENT

THE NICHOLAS RHODES COLLECTION OF NEPAL COINS AND MEDALS

THE NUMISMATIC COLLECTOR'S SERIES SALE AT NY INC

New York, January 2020

Since we sold the first coin of the Nicholas Rhodes collection back in 2013, we have continually been asked when the collection of Nepali coins is going to be sold. This collection is well known, as many of the coins appear in the standard work on Nepali coins, *The Coinage of Nepal*, that Nicholas Rhodes wrote in collaboration with Dr Karl Gabrisch and Carlo Valdettaro back in 1989.

As Rhodes was renowned for his numismatic research, and painstaking ability to track down every known variety of a series, it is safe to say that his collection is comprehensive. All Nepali coins available to collectors are here; it is probably the best known in the world, but certainly in Europe, and it was therefore thought best to offer the collection as a whole.

The collection has historical importance, as the coins track the history of Nepal from earliest times, and the magnificent and highly valuable gold coins of greatest rarity would find a buyer in any market. However, it also contains tiny silver Dams (believed to be the smallest coins in the world), and early coins made of local metals that depict a range of intriguing local deities. All are just as important in their own way, and





to divide them by value would not be in the spirit of Rhodes's ground-breaking work on the subject.

Where could one find such a collection again? Indeed, would it be possible to assemble such a collection today? This is why we believe the collection will be as valuable to investors in the future as it is to museums today. It includes around 3,500 coins and the buyer will receive a full listing of all of these in catalogue format, compiled by the renowned expert Wolfgang Bertsch.

If you feel you are the right buyer to safeguard these valuable coins and take the collection in to the future, please contact Spink to arrange a viewing.

The Nicholas Rhodes Collection of Nepal Coins and Medals will be offered for sale by private treaty at the Numismatic Collector's Series Sale at NY INC in New York in January 2020. For further information please contact Barbara Mears, bmears@spink.com.

FORTHCOMING EVENT

THE “DUBOIS” BRITISH COMMONWEALTH COLLECTION

London, 18th March 2020

This quality A to Z collection covers a wide number of British colonies with the main emphasis of those in the West Indies. Throughout the collection, there are early pre-stamp covers, essays, proofs and issued stamps. Among the issued stamps, there are a number of great rarities from all the reigns, varieties of all sorts plus many King George VI sets in imprint blocks of four or larger.

The “Dubois” British Commonwealth Collection will be offered for sale in London on 18th March 2020. For further information please contact Nick Startup, nstartup@spink.com.



*British Solomon Islands 1907 Large Canoe
6d. vertical pair imperforate between*



*Tobago 1886 1/2d on 2 1/2d vertical
pair, one without surcharge*



*Falkland Islands, the famous 1964
“H.M.S. Glasgow” error of vignette*

*Falkland Islands
1869 1d. proof*



*The unique St Lucia 1948 Silver
Wedding £1 perforated “SPECIMEN”*



*St. Christopher 1888 1d. on 2 1/2d. with surcharge
inverted, on piece with 1885 1/2d. on half of 1d.*



St Helena 1868 1/- block of fourteen, two with surcharge double, two with surcharge omitted



Pitcairn Islands 1940 2d proof in issued colours



Trinidad 1860 cover to USA bearing 1859 compound perf 1d with 1860 litho, fifth issue 1d strip. Unique



Gibraltar 1889 10c carmine with value omitted

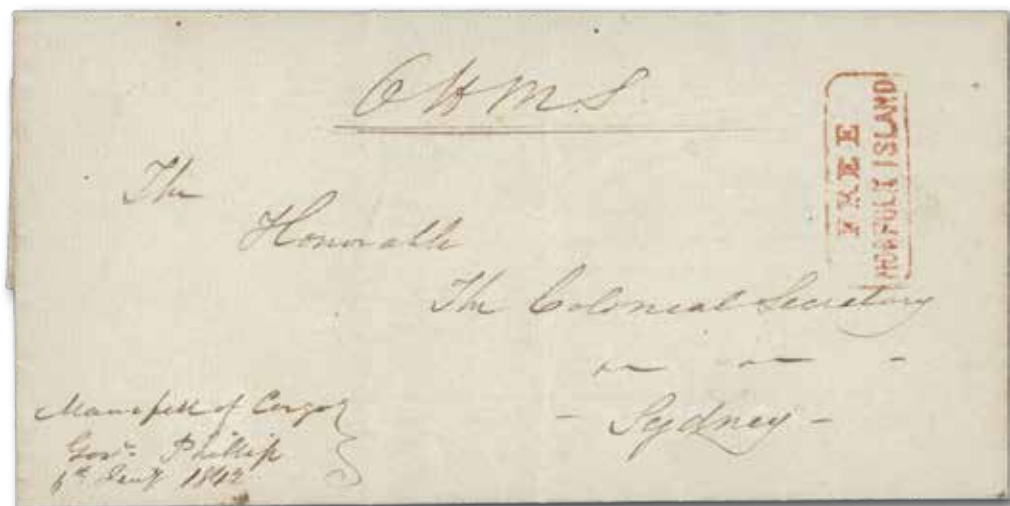


Barbados 1861 no watermark, clean-cut perf 14 to 16 (1/2d) deep green with "CANCELLED" handstamp



Rhodesia 1966 2d pair, the upper stamp with orange omitted

1842 entire to Sydney showing framed "FREE/NORFOLK ISLAND" in red



FORTHCOMING EVENT

AUTOGRAPHS, HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS, EPHEMERA AND POSTAL HISTORY

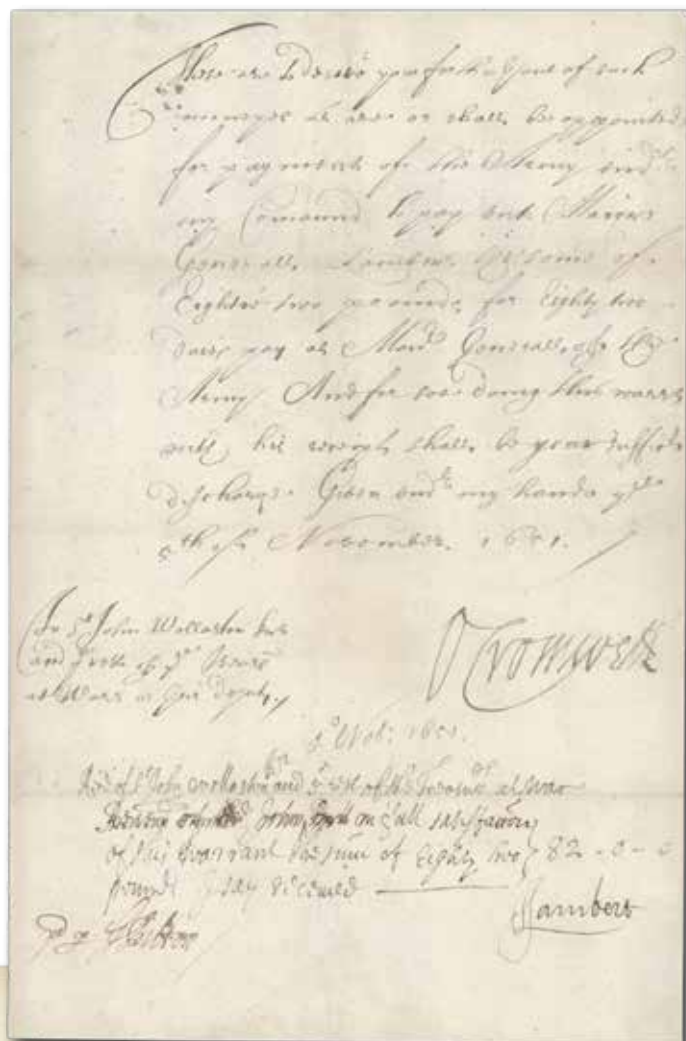
London, June 2020

Spink will hold their next Autographs, Historical Documents, Ephemera and Postal History sale in June 2020. Until then we are pleased to show highlights of the impressive 'Eureka' collection of historical documents – a large, quality holding of important material.

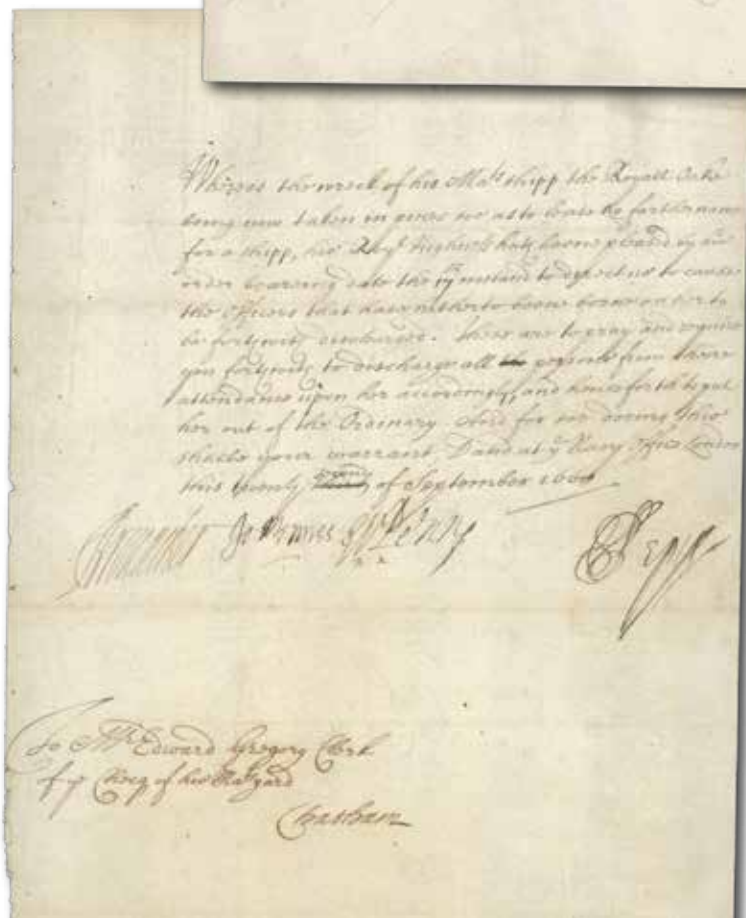
Among many other rarities, the documents illustrated here are of particular interest and highly sought after among collectors as rare, tangible insights into our history.

Should you wish to consign material for sale, please contact Thomas Fell at tfell@spink.com or call 020 7563 4076.

Oliver Cromwell



Samuel Pepys



Wed. Aug. 6th 1864

My Dear Sir

Many thanks for all your kindness towards me. I shall probably if I live see you soon, after which and a few months quiet may set me up again for another campaign. I am sure you will do every thing for my interest but certainly I would not touch the (Cain) if I did not believe that I am full as much respect as many who have claimed for Toulon. I was sent for Troops to take care of it and got them by my own exertion. I hope Dr. Davis and Mrs. Booth & Harwood will do the restful. I am always glad to hear of your contributions to my friend Mark's happiness and rejoice with him upon the prospect of his Mark's recovery and believe me Sir with every kind wish yours most faithfully
Nelson Bronte

Nelson Bronte



My dear Sir Henry
Your most sincerely
and obligingly
(Charles Darwin)

Nov. 6
My dear Sir Henry
I thank you cordially for your most kind note & for your suggestions as to the manner in which the Royal Society has done me.
I have just read H. Spencer's work: it strikes me as extremely clever, & yet, I cannot but say, I

never feel much vigor, when I have finished reading him -
I am, I hope, decidedly getting better, but fear the I shall never reach of some measure of strength. I am, however, able to do a little work in nature writing every day. I was very ill for about two months with violent anxiety, which has been bad when you were in America last year. Now wonderful your strength & vigor of interest are: I had heard of your Gibraltar expedition - with most sincere thanks for your warm feelings towards me, I remain
Yours truly,
Charles Darwin

Charles Darwin

THE MAN BEHIND THE MEDAL

An extremely fine 'Great War' Memorial Plaque awarded to Lieutenant FC Hyde, 1st Battalion, Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment), who was killed in action on the opening day of the Battle of Vimy Ridge, 9th April 1917, bravely leading his men in an attempt to capture the strategically important escarpment which commanded views across the Douai Plain.





Iain Goodman

FRANCIS CECIL HYDE

“The whole attack proceeded without a hitch and all ranks behaved exactly as if carrying out a practise scheme”

“I can tell you that your son met his death whilst most gallantly leading his men in what was the biggest defeat the Germans have had in this war up to now. It was largely due to your son’s courage and dash that the Battalion captured nine German guns, including three heavy howitzers. He was not, however, killed until he had done all that was necessary, and he knew before he was hit that we had not only been victorious, but that our success had exceeded all expectation.” The Colonel of the Regiment, refers (*Kent & Sussex Courier*, 20th April 1917)

Francis Cecil Hyde was born on 28th January 1897 at Portsmouth, the only son of Matthew Hyde, a successful solicitor, and his wife Florence May, of ‘Summerlands’, Nevill Park, Tunbridge Wells, Kent. As a young boy he attended a large number of schools including St Christopher’s and Glengorse in Eastbourne, and Hirstleigh Preparatory School in his home town of Tunbridge Wells from 1909-1910. In September 1910 he was sent to Wellington College where he boarded in Stanley House and served within the School Officer Training Corps. According to family repute he excelled as a sportsman, especially at golf, being a member of the Royal Ashdown Forest Golf Club.

Hyde passed from Sandhurst with distinction in July 1914, being awarded the Prize Cadetship and commissioned into the 1st Battalion, Queen’s Own (Royal West Kent Regiment) in December 1914. His Battalion had formed a lynchpin of the original British Expeditionary Force, having been mobilised on the day that war was declared and sailing for France from Ireland on 14th August 1914 aboard the SS *Gloucestershire*. However, by the time Francis had joined, it was heavily licking its wounds after the harried

retreat from Mons and desperate holding action on the banks of the River Marne. At the end of September alone, the Battalion’s casualties amounted to 61 killed, 178 wounded and 110 missing. At Neuve Chapelle on 23rd October 1914, the Battalion was forced to make a heroic stand as the Germans attempted to outflank Allied forces and break the rapidly developing stalemate on the Aisne; from a strength of approximately 750 men, only 300 commanded by a Lieutenant and a 2nd Lieutenant survived (*Battalions of the Queen’s Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)*, refers).

Hyde remained at barracks in England, likely training new recruits and preparing for the next ‘big push’, whenever it would come. Rather than join the Regiment in France he was held back from active service on account of defective vision. According to his medical notes the problem was greatly alleviated by the use of glasses and as a result Hyde was posted overseas from 16th April 1916. *The Wellington Year Book (1917)* notes that he ‘was in the fighting on the Somme in June and July’ and was later invalided home with trench fever. Admitted to No 2 Stationary Hospital at Abbeville on 27th July 1916, he was evacuated home via Southampton and sent to hospital in Oxford suffering from ‘pyrexia of unknown origin’. It would be a further four months before Hyde was found fit by a medical board at Chatham to return to the fray.

The Battle of Vimy Ridge

The Battle of Vimy Ridge is largely seen as a Canadian victory which forced the Germans to reassess their defensive strategy and retreat to the Oppy-Mericourt Line, pursuing a scorched earth policy as they did so (*In the Shadow of Vimy Ridge: The Canadian Corps in April and May*



1917, refers). The Battle was the first occasion when the four divisions of the Canadian Expeditionary Force fought together and it became a symbol of Canadian national achievement and sacrifice under Field Marshal JHG Byng, later 1st Viscount Byng of Vimy. However, what is less well-known is the involvement of 1 British Division, including the 1st Battalion of the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment) who were temporarily loaned to the 2nd Canadian Division from the 5th Division.

'Zero hour' was fixed at 05.30hrs, and at this time the attack by the Canadians commenced. At 07.30hrs the 1st Battalion left their assembly trenches outside Neuville St Vaast and began to form up in front during a fairly heavy snow storm. While the periodic white-outs offered welcome cover for the infantry, the tanks which were to accompany the men became stuck in the thick mud, their unmistakable silhouettes offering a tempting target for German artillery (*The 1st Bn RWK War Diary*, refers). Advancing steadily, the men cleared a machine gun nest and pushed forward to the Brown Line, which they attempted to consolidate by digging in; their task was hampered by a lack of tools and partly frozen ground.

That night the 1st Battalion were bolstered by 'C' Company which moved up from the reserve. Led by Hyde, the men attacked Goulot Wood, the events being described in detail in the Regimental War Diary:

'The whole attack proceeded without a hitch and

all ranks behaved exactly as if carrying out a practise scheme. This was possible owing to the splendid shooting of the artillery covering the advance and the accuracy of the lifting barrage. Nine guns of various descriptions were discovered in Goulot Wood. These were (mostly) abandoned by the enemy before the arrival of attacking troops. Two rounds were fired from the guns at point blank range, but the grenade section of one of the attacking platoons fired rifle grenades at them whilst the remainder charged – and the German artillerymen bolted and were dealt with by our Lewis guns as they crossed the open ground below the wood.'

The attack cost the lives of one officer and 13 other ranks, the War Diary noting in particular Lieutenant FC Hyde 'killed' and Sergeant Rogers of the stretcher bearers, 'who had been with the Battalion a very long time'. Total casualties during the Battle amounted to 3,598 British and Canadian dead, with a further 7,004 wounded (*The Canadian Army Medical Corps at Vimy Ridge*, refers). German losses remain unknown to this day, GWL Nicholson noting some 4,000 being captured (*Canadian Expeditionary Force 1914-19*, refers).

Initially buried at a point north west of Thelus, Hyde's body was later exhumed and reburied at Nine Elms Military Cemetery in the Pas de Calais, the inscription on his memorial reading 'Only and Beloved Son of Mr & Mrs M Hyde, Tunbridge Wells'. He was 20 years of age.

EXPERIENCE:

NGC graders are highly trained, experienced professionals and frequent authors of cutting-edge numismatic research. A single coin is examined by multiple professional graders, ensuring accuracy and consistency.

DIAGNOSTICS:

Graders consult our database of millions of genuine and counterfeit coin images, including highly detailed diagnostic images.

REFERENCE:

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TECHNOLOGY:

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The new £20 note

Coming 20 February 2020



Sarah John

THE NEW £20 NOTE IS A WORK OF ART

SARAH JOHN TALKS TO SPINK ABOUT THE NEW £20 – THE FIRST NOTE TO FEATURE HER SIGNATURE AS CHIEF CASHIER AND DIRECTOR OF NOTES AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND

On 10th October, my team and I set off for a slightly unusual day of work ... at the seaside. We were there to unveil the new £20 note featuring JMW Turner at Turner Contemporary in sunny, if somewhat blustery, Margate.

For some of my team, this marked the end of a long journey, and for others, just the beginning.

It started back in May 2015, when we asked the public to nominate the visual artist they would most like to appear on the £20. This was the first time we'd ever asked the public

for their suggestions and our committee had the unenviable job of whittling down the 590 names we received to a shortlist of just five. The Governor, Mark Carney, then chose Turner and the design process could begin.

Researching and bringing together elements of Turner's life into a banknote design was down to a team of design experts, all working in top secret. They were tasked with designing an attractive note representative of Turner and his work, whilst including the security features that are so important for deterring counterfeiters but at the same time are easy for the public to check.

Our design – the finer details

Two-colour foil celebrating Turner's connection to Margate

The first thing you are likely to notice on the front of the note is the striking blue and gold foils in the large see-through window. This is the first time we have ever used a two-colour foil, which shows the Margate Lighthouse in gold and Turner Contemporary art gallery in blue. Turner regularly visited and painted Margate and the town was close to his heart.

The Fighting Temeraire and Turner's self-portrait

We have used an engraving of Turner's self-portrait, painted when he was approximately twenty-four years old. Although relatively young, it was around this time that he became an Associate of the Royal Academy and he had already been earning money from the sales of his paintings for a number of years. This is shown in ledgers at the Bank of England, which record his finances and can be





“They were tasked with designing an attractive note representative of Turner and his work, whilst including the security features that are so important for deterring counterfeiters but at the same time are easy for the public to check”

viewed in the small exhibit ‘Painting a fortune: Turner and the Bank of England’ at our Museum in the City of London.

Turner’s painting ‘The Fighting Temeraire’ appears alongside his self-portrait. The original painting was a tribute to the gunship HMS Temeraire. It shows the famous gunship, decades after Nelson’s victory at the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805, being towed on its final journey toward the Rotherhithe shipyard where it was to be broken up.

This painting, which was voted the UK’s favourite in a 2005 BBC poll, displays Turner’s wonderful use of light and colour.

Two see-through windows to make our most secure note yet

The shape of the large window is based on the shape of the fountains in Trafalgar Square, which sit just outside of the National Gallery where ‘The Fighting Temeraire’ is exhibited. A second, smaller see-through window in the bottom corner of the note was inspired by Turner’s painting of Tintern Abbey in South Wales. Like the two-colour foil, this is the first time we have included two windows on a note. These two security features combined are what make it our most secure note yet.





“Light is therefore colour” quote and Turner’s signature

Underneath Turner’s portrait is the quote “Light is therefore colour” from his 1818 lecture referring to the innovative use of light, shade, colour and tone in his pictures. This can be found just below his signature. Fans of Turner might already know that many of his works were unsigned, so we have taken his signature from his Will, the document with which he gave many of his paintings to the nation, comprising 300 oil paintings and 30,000 sketches.

Behind the coronation crown at the top of the note, there is a purple foil patch containing the letter ‘T’ which is based on the staircase at the Tate Britain, where Turner’s self-portrait is on display and which now houses much of the Turner’s work in the Clore Gallery.

Our highest volume note – a huge printing job!

Once we were happy with the full design, it was onto a job I was especially excited about – the Chief Cashier’s signature. This new £20 is the first note that will have my signature and it’s a huge privilege to be signing on behalf of the Bank of England.

The £20 is the UK’s highest volume note. Preparing for this note has been a huge undertaking. In addition to the detailed design work, this has involved printing 24 hours a day, five days a week for the best part of a year to print enough notes to be ready to launch, and we are continuing to work closely with the cash industry to make sure that cash acceptance and dispensing machines are ready for the issue in February. And while the launch stock for the £20

“The original painting was a tribute to the gunship HMS Temeraire. It shows the famous gunship, decades after Nelson’s victory at the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805, being towed on its final journey toward the Rotherhithe shipyard where it was to be broken up.”



is now complete, our work is not yet finished. Our attentions are now turning to a new £50 note, featuring Alan Turing, which will follow in 2021, completing our first full denomination set of Bank of England polymer banknotes.

Low number notes

The JMW Turner £20 will be issued on 20th February 2020. While the lowest serial numbers are given to members of royalty, other officials and institutions closely associated with the character, (AA01 000001 is traditionally given to the Queen) I am pleased to announce that we will be holding a charity auction of low serial number £20 notes with Spink in London following the issue.

The proceeds of the auction will be donated to three charities to be announced shortly.

Perhaps we are biased, but in our opinion the new £20 is a work of art - fitting for the note which features the artist, Turner, famed for his use of light, shade, colour and tone.

The auction will be held at Spink on 8th April 2020 at 5pm - I will look forward to seeing you there.

The Bank of England Museum is free of charge to visit and open Monday to Friday 10-5pm.



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“During May 1944 we were stationed in a field in Battle near Hastings and were waterproofing our vehicles in preparation for a landing ‘somewhere on the European coast’. At that time, of course, due to secrecy we had no idea where that landing was going to be.”





Robert Wilde-Evans

A WELL-EARNED MILITARY MEDAL TO THE WORLD'S OLDEST SKYDIVER

The Medal Services and Special Commissions department at Spink is often somewhat 'under the radar' compared to the auctioneering departments, but one of the principal aspects of this department is the mounting, casing or displaying of medals: mostly for military service, but occasionally to civilian recipients or members of the uniformed services as a whole. Consequently all sorts of interesting medals can cross my desk, and none more so recently than the Second World War Military Medal group awarded to Mr Walter Bingham.

The group immediately stands out as unusual, not just because of the significantly fewer numbers of MMs awarded during the Second World War compared to the First (approximately 15,000 compared to 115,000 respectively) but because, as the years progress and we witness the sad demise of many Second World War veterans, Walter is still alive and well. I gathered from our telephone conversations that he is a sprightly 95-year-old, but he didn't reveal his 'true identity' until I investigated further. It turns out he holds a Guinness World Record as the oldest living radio talk-show host, and another as the world's oldest skydiver... among several other notable feats. I encourage those readers with ready access to a computer to perform a swift 'Google' of his name.

Walter was born in Germany in 1924, his early life being one of great upheaval and fear due to his Jewish faith: he personally witnessed both '*Kristallnacht*' and several examples of Nazi Book Burnings, fortunately escaping Nazi Germany shortly afterward via the '*Kindertransport*' to Britain. In a fascinating further twist to Walter's tale, his real name was Wolfgang Billig – he changed this during the war and recalls the somewhat haphazard nature of his decision in an

amusing anecdote below.

Having safely made it to the UK just before the declaration of war, as soon as Walter was old enough he volunteered to join the British Army and became a Driver in the Royal Army Service Corps – subsequently attached to the Royal Army Medical Corps driving Ambulances and being mobilised for the D-Day Landings. Walter takes up the story here:

"I was a driver attached to 130 Field Ambulance of the 43rd Wessex Division. During May 1944 we were stationed in a field in Battle near Hastings and were waterproofing our vehicles in preparation for a landing 'somewhere on the European coast'. At that time, of course, due to secrecy we had no idea where that landing was going to be.

For us, waterproofing meant encasing the sensitive electrical parts of the vehicle (spark plugs, distributor etc) in a putty-like substance, so that we could drive through water on landing. The exhaust pipe had also to be extended upwards to be clear of the water.

It was there where it dawned on me that things were getting serious and that there was a 50% chance that one could be taken prisoner. In such a case we were instructed to give only name, rank and number. Well, I was concerned that with my unmistakable German name (I was born in Germany and my English was not perfect) I would be interrogated further and both because I was Jewish, and because of where I came from, I would not be treated like a normal Prisoner of War. In the event I made it through the war safely, but of course couldn't predict that at the time.

Therefore I disclosed my concern to my officer, Captain Brewer (who at post-war reunions became a friend), and he said:

"No problem. There is an Army Council



Shortly after selecting my first name I spotted 'The Rt Honourable John Bingham' (later the

Walter continues:

“Following the landings in Normandy my unit fought its way through Belgium and Holland, with a short diversion through Geilenkirchen in Germany. That was the first



“I was concerned that with my unmistakable German name (I was born in Germany and my English was not perfect) I would be interrogated further and both because I was Jewish, and because of where I came from, I would not be treated like a normal Prisoner of War”

time I had stepped foot into the country of my birth since I left at the end of July 1939; it gave me mixed feelings. On the one hand I was proud to enter as a British soldier into defeated Nazi territory, on the other I knew that my mother was still a slave of that awful regime.

Knowing that we would soon be occupying Germany I felt that, having a perfect command of the German language, I could contribute something more than just driving an ambulance or riding a motorbike shepherding convoys - so I started asking for a transfer.

However, because all units were under strength I was refused time and time again. But I persisted and just before the fateful battle at Arnhem - which caused us very heavy losses - my application was accepted and I was transferred to London to work in a secret office under the roof of the then-department store Peter Robinson at Oxford Circus. One delight that will be forever in my memory was the ability to have a bath for the first time in a while!

I was trained as a document specialist and eventually sent to HQ Intelligence Corps in Hamburg, where I worked for some time. The building was the former local Nazi Headquarters. My initial rank was Sergeant but eventually I did other work and so was allowed to wear officer's insignia when necessary, in addition to having a civilian outfit (but it was such poor material and itched I did not like to wear it!) and I was practically free to act as I needed. My transport was a blue open-top BMW car.

In June 1945 the Nazi Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop was captured in our area. One day he was brought into my office because it was known that, as a Jew, I would be interested to get that particular angle from him.

“So what was your part in the ‘Final Solution?’” I asked him during one interview. That man looked me straight in the eyes, and

said: “I know nothing about that, it was the Fuehrer”. To my suggestion that he had surely been found out by now, he said: “I only read it in the newspapers!” Did he not realise that he sat in the office of British Intelligence? As a Jewish agent, I had to contain my emotions (we were by ourselves in the room).

At the Nuremberg War Crimes Trials, Ribbentrop was convicted on three counts for his role in starting World War II in Europe and enabling the Holocaust. As Foreign Minister, Ribbentrop was in fact responsible for the Nazis rounding up all the Jews in Europe. He was an arrogant pig who even asked if he could shave first before being photographed. Many more questions followed. His replies showed that he underrated British Intelligence.

Ribbentrop was the first of the Nazi criminals to be executed by hanging at 01.11 on 16th October 1946; asked if he had any final words, this hypocrite showed no remorse but said: “God protect Germany. God have mercy on my soul. My final wish is that Germany should recover her unity and that, for the sake of peace, there should be understanding between East and West. I wish peace to the world.”

Interestingly Walter makes no mention of the act which resulted in his award of the Military Medal ‘For Bravery in the Field’ as the reverse legend states.

Made out using his ‘original’ name, the award citation to Dvr 13117760 BILLIG, Wolfgang reads:

‘During the period 10 Jul. ’44 – 13 Jul. ’44 Dvr. Billig was driving a light ambulance car in the forward areas frequently under mortar fire with very little rest. On 13 July he went forward in front of the RAP (Regimental Aid Post) to pick up mortar casualties and was directly fired on. His ambulance car was hit, the ambulance orderly severely wounded and an officer who was helping to load it was killed. Dvr. Billig crawled away while mortar bombs were falling and procured another light ambulance car from the RAP with which he succeeded evacuating the wounded. His unflinching devotion to duty greatly assisted the chances of the casualties which he evacuated.’



“Knowing that we would soon be occupying Germany I felt that, having a perfect command of the German language, I could contribute something more than just driving an ambulance or riding a motorbike shepherding convoys - so I started asking for a transfer.”

His recommendation for an award (an ‘Immediate MM’) was proposed by the Officer Commanding 130 Field Ambulance Company (RASC attached). It is an interesting insight into army administration to note how quickly the award was passed up the chain of command, approved, and by whom – the paperwork was received by Brigade HQ on 17th July and ‘Passed’ (approved) the same day; Division HQ received it on 18th July and Passed it a day later, 19th July. It was in the Corps HQ ‘in-tray’ by 20th July – but this time no annotation in the Pass column. However, it was with Army HQ by 30th July and Passed on 16th August with the signature of the Commander-in-Chief 21st Army Group (one General BL Montgomery) for good measure. The well-earned MM was duly awarded to Driver Wolfgang Billig on 19th October 1944.

On 20th October 2017 Walter was additionally awarded the insignia of *Chevalier*, Legion d’honneur, by the French government in recognition of the part he played in the liberation of France during the Second World War.

After the war Walter commenced a fascinating and varied career as a journalist, actor and entrepreneur; he lives in Israel where he hosts ‘*The Walter Bingham File*’ on Israel News Talk Radio and ‘*Walter’s World*’ on Israel National News: his trademark blue yachting-cap (worn, he tells me, absolutely everywhere) ensures he is recognised by many and in his locality he has achieved an almost celebrity-like status. This, then, is a fitting tribute to a brave man who has seen, participated in, and achieved much – and is also a reminder to military historians and medal enthusiasts that researching the ‘man behind the medal’ can sometimes reveal the most astonishing and unique stories.

My sincere thanks to Mr Walter Bingham for his gracious permission in allowing me to record his story and for providing some anecdotes of his life. Readers may also care to learn more using the following link:

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Walter_Bingham_\(journalist\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Walter_Bingham_(journalist))

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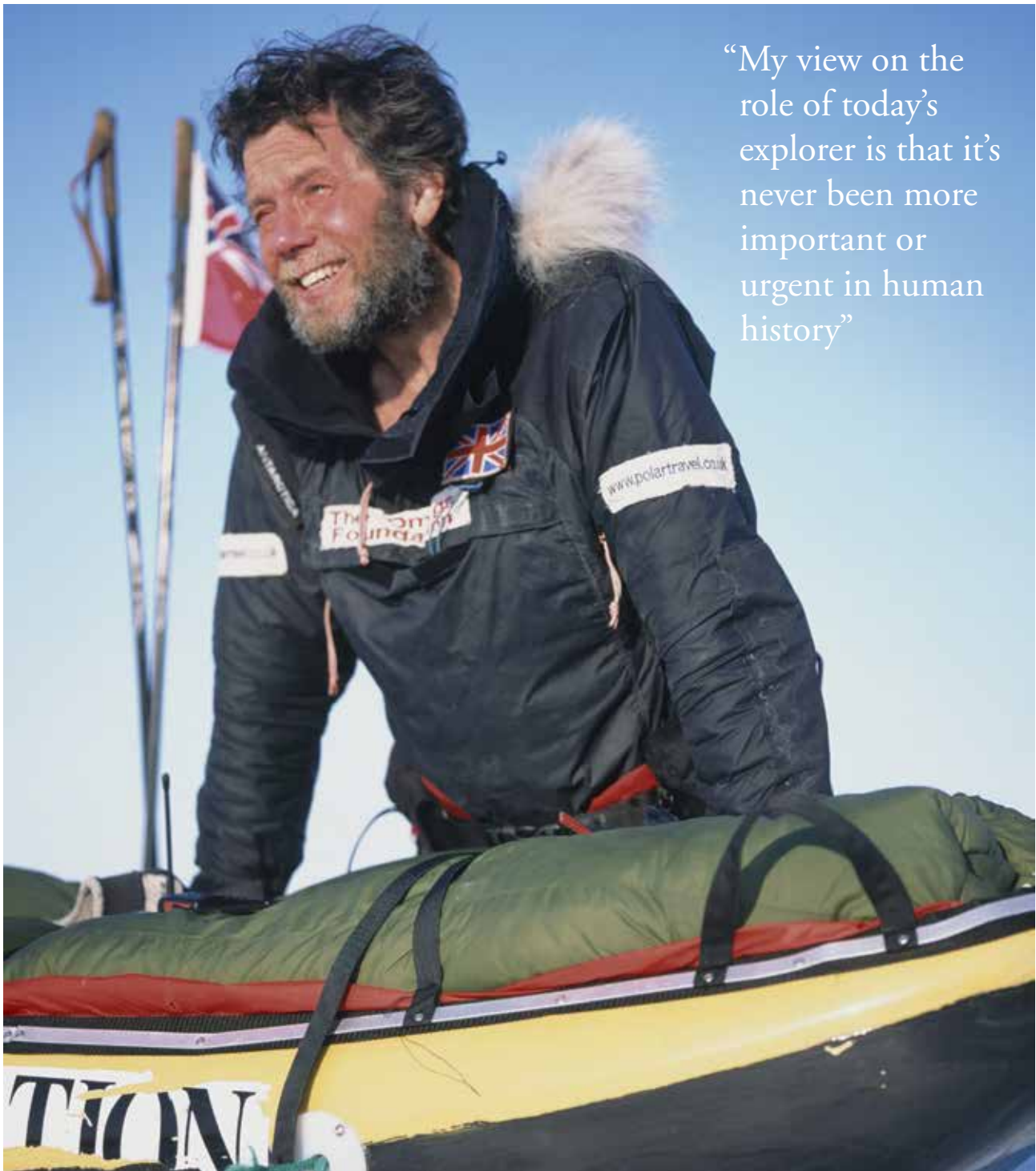
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ROMAN COINS, MONEY, AND
SOCIETY
IN ELIZABETHAN ENGLAND
SIR THOMAS SMITH'S
ON THE WAGES OF THE ROMAN FOOT SOLDIER



ANDREW BURNETT
RICHARD SIMPSON
DEBORAH THORPE
NUMISMATIC STUDIES
No. 36





“My view on the role of today’s explorer is that it’s never been more important or urgent in human history”

*After 850 hours of sledge-hauling over 64 days, alone and without being resupplied, Pen Hadow finally reached the North Geographic Pole on 19 May, 2003.
Photo courtesy www.martinhartley.com*



Pen Hadow

IT'S NOT ALL WHITE AT THE NORTH POLE

PEN HADOW, BRITISH EXPLORER & CONSERVATIONIST

A lone on the Arctic Ocean, 1,500 kilometres from anyone, I lay in my tent in reflective mood, as the drifting sea ice headed southward from what had been my ultimate destination, 90° North.

In 1989 I had decided to attempt to become the first person to trek, solo and without being resupplied, across the sea ice from Canada, the harder of the two classic routes (the other being from Russia), to the North Geographic Pole. To succeed on this singular mission had required the sacrifice of many things and an unrelenting focus to address the array of mission-critical subjects, issues and challenges. The process had involved building up 10,000 hours of experience travelling across the sea ice, and attempts in 1994 and 1998, before my eventual success on 19th May 2003.

As I drifted 70km from the Pole over the following nine days, waiting for the weather to improve to enable the pilots to land on my ice floe as originally planned, one aspect of my journey kept interrupting my thoughts. Of the 850 hours I had been on foot, hauling my sledge northwards, I'd spent over 30 of those hours swimming the stretches of open water between the ice-floes, towing my sledge-boat behind. So, it raised the question, How much of the rest of the Arctic Ocean's perennial sea-ice cover was open water? And what would be the knock-on effects of sea-ice loss for the region, and for those living elsewhere in the northern hemisphere? ... And had I just undertaken a journey or a voyage?!

The more common question, asked by so many is Why? Why do explorers commit themselves to such hazardous, demanding and seemingly pointless endeavours? Wally Herbert,

leader of the British Trans-Arctic Expedition of 1968-69 - the first surface crossing of the entire Arctic Ocean by its longest axis, from Alaska to Svalbard via the North Pole, and arguably the most talented British polar explorer of all time - gave as good an answer as any, replying to the effect: 'For those who need to ask the question, there's little hope of understanding the answer.' Ouch! Next question, please.

My view on the role of today's explorer is that it's never been more important or urgent in human history, if you accept that the natural world, the health of which our own existence depends on, is showing signs of stress and failure in response to our activities. And the explorer's role? The more we can *discover and share with others* how the natural world's resources, processes and ecosystems work, the better positioned the voting general public, and consequently our governments, will be to develop the sustainable relationship with the natural world that's essential to our survival.

Herbert's privately-organised 6,000 km, 15-month traverse of the Arctic Ocean with three sledging partners and their dog-teams, was completed only weeks ahead of Man's first landing on the Moon, which says something about both the challenges to be faced on the 'top of the world' and how little was known about this minimally explored region. At the time, British Prime Minister Harold Wilson described it as "a feat of endurance and courage which ranks with any in polar history". Herbert was later deservedly awarded the Polar Medal for his exploration work in both the Arctic Ocean and Antarctic regions, and was knighted in 2000.



Unsurprisingly, perhaps, the Polar Medal has a history of its own, firmly anchored in British polar exploration. It had formerly been known as the Arctic Medal, an octagonal-shaped medal first instituted in 1857 and was awarded only twice by the British Admiralty in the 19th century. First, to ‘all ranks’ engaged in Arctic expeditions between 1818-1855, including some to discover the fate of Sir John Franklin and his crews aboard *HMS Erebus* and *HMS Terror* (1845-47), all of whom died in their quest for a route through the Northwest Passage.

The second wave of awards was to all ranks aboard the British Northwest Passage Expedition’s *Pandora* (1875) led by Allen Young, together with the officers and crew aboard the British Arctic Expedition’s *HMS Discovery* and *HMS Alert*, commanded by George Nares (1875-76).

But in 1904, the Arctic Medal was renamed the Polar Medal in response to Commander Robert Falcon Scott’s successful first expedition to Antarctica (1901-04) with *Discovery*. Scott, his officers and his crew members were its first recipients, and Scott was also hurriedly promoted to captain on his return. The medal’s obverse face features the reigning monarch’s head, and its reverse face depicts *Discovery* in winter quarters, with a sledging party in the foreground.

The newly-named medal was henceforth intended for those who gave valuable service in any subsequent expedition in conditions of *extreme hardship*, whether explorers or scientists, naval officers or crew. Soon afterwards, the Polar Medal was awarded to members of Ernest Shackleton’s *Nimrod* expedition (1907-09) and later to his Imperial Trans-Antarctic expedition team (1914–17).

Description: Arctic Mission’s (2017) Bagheera and Snow Dragon were the first vessels in history to enter the international waters that surround the North Pole without icebreakers - in 2019 almost 40% of this region’s sea-ice cover had been lost due to the warming atmosphere and ocean waters. Photo courtesy www.conormcdonnell.co.uk

“The newly-named medal was henceforth intended for those who gave valuable service in any subsequent expedition in conditions of *extreme hardship*”



Observed during Arctic Mission (2017), this mother polar bear (Ursus maritimus), with her two cubs born earlier in the year, adrift on a thin strip of ice floes with 480 kilometres of open water between them and the Alaskan coast to the south, and 320 kilometres of open water north to the edge of the remaining summer sea-ice cover.

*Photo courtesy
www.conormcdonnell.co.uk*

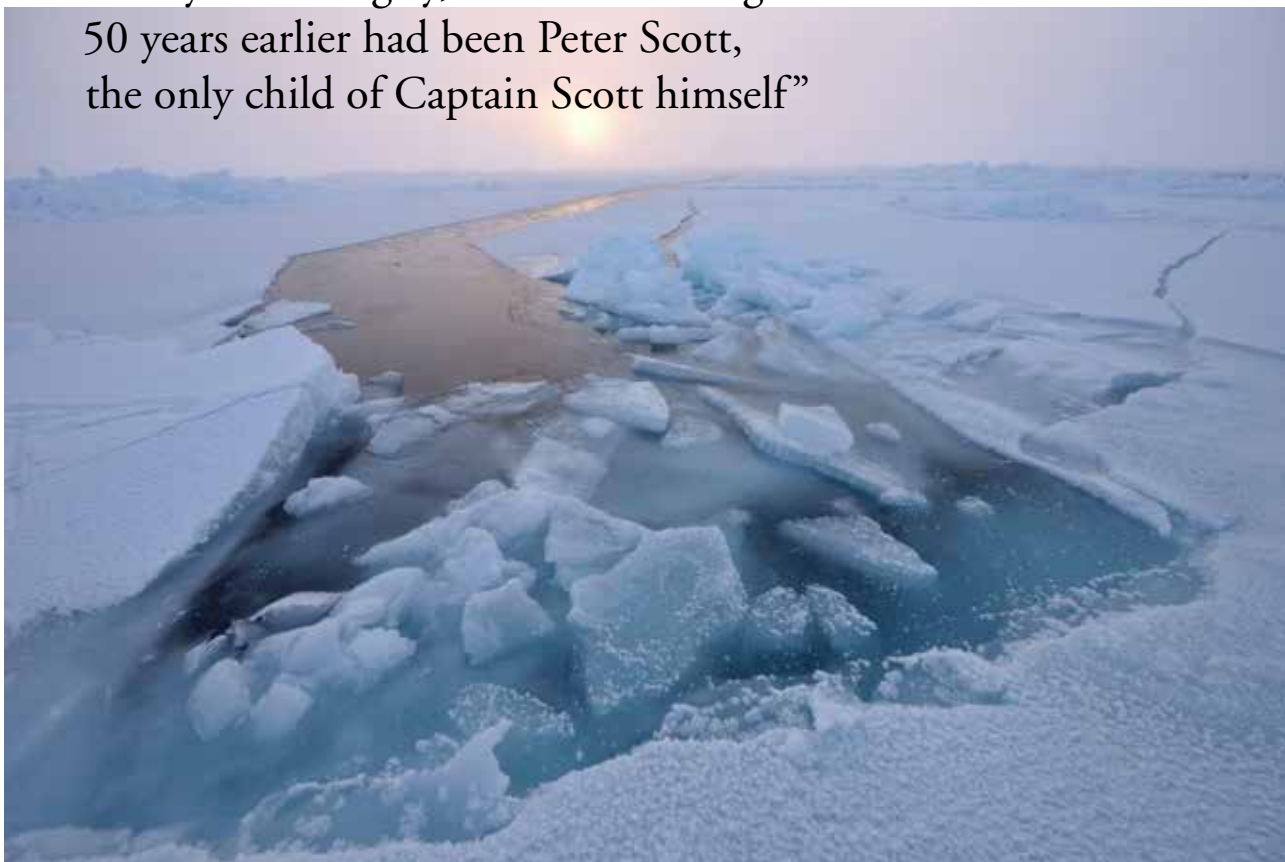
Until 1968, the Polar Medal was presented to anyone who participated in a polar expedition endorsed by the governments of any Commonwealth country. Since then the rules governing its presentation have been revised, with greater emphasis placed on personal achievement. A total of 880 silver and 245 bronze medals have been issued for Antarctic expeditions; and another 73 silver medals for Arctic expeditions. For those conferred the award a second or third time for subsequent expeditions, ‘clasps’ are received instead, with Frank Wild and Ernest Joyce sharing the record of four clasps.

After the 50-year lull in Antarctic exploration following Captain Scott’s *Terra Nova* expedition (1910-13), and to a lesser extent a lull on the Arctic Ocean, recipients included Andrew Croft, who learnt Danish and Greenlandic for his work on the British Trans-Greenland Expedition (1934); Sir Edmund Hillary and Sir Vivian Fuchs who led the two Pole-bound teams of the Commonwealth Trans-Antarctic Expedition

(1957-58); Sir Wally Herbert and Roy ‘Fritz’ Koerner of the British Trans-Arctic Expedition (likely the first expedition on foot from the coast to the North Geographic Pole); the leader of the Pole-to-Pole Transglobe Expedition (1979-82), Sir Ranulph Fiennes (whose wife, Ginny, became the first of only three women to be awarded the medal); the leader of the ‘IceWalk’ and ‘In the Footsteps of Scott’ expeditions, Robert Swan, whose expeditions made him the first person to have trekked on foot from the respective continental coastlines to both the North and South Geographic Poles; Dr Mike Stroud, the medical researcher and sledging partner to Robert Swan and Sir Ranulph Fiennes; and the wildlife cameraman and photographer, Doug Allan.

Most recently it has been used widely to reward the personnel of United Kingdom and Commonwealth government research programmes, whether by land, sea or air. Thus recipients have largely been the government-funded scientists and field guides of the British Antarctic Survey who ‘over prolonged periods

“As a child I’d been looked after by an elderly Enid Wigley, whose first charge 50 years earlier had been Peter Scott, the only child of Captain Scott himself”



of time and in harsh conditions have advanced knowledge of the polar regions’.

My fascination for things polar was the product of a powerful cocktail of childhood influences. As a child I’d been looked after by an elderly Enid Wigley, whose first charge 50 years earlier had been Peter Scott, the only child of Captain Scott himself. In Scott’s last letter to his wife, written as he lay dying in his tent with no hope of surviving, he hoped Kathleen would “Get the boy interested in the natural world, there are some schools that see this as more interesting than competitive sport.” In later life, Peter went on to set up the Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust based at Slimbridge, and the world’s largest membership organisation for the protection of the natural world, the Worldwide Fund for Nature (aka WWF). He also became television’s pioneering presenter of the natural

world with his BBC programme, *Look*. After 26 years, he eventually handed on the baton ... to the young David Attenborough!

Much of what Enid absorbed while living with the Scott family she passed on to me, notably the personalities and stories of Antarctic exploration who collectively we referred to as the ‘Antarctic Boys’ - Ernest Shackleton, Douglas Mawson and Adrien de Gerlache. I also share the benefits with Peter of a childhood regime involving being urged outdoors as much as possible with the minimum of clothing in the autumns, winters and springs ‘to inure us to the cold’. Peter endured this for 5 years in southern England. I lasted only for 3 years in Perthshire because when frostnip was spotted on my face, my mother thankfully pulled the plug.

My polar life began in earnest in 1989 with a baptism-of-fire unsupported 70-day sledge-

The Central Arctic Ocean’s sea-ice cover beginning its spring-time break-up during Catlin Arctic Survey 2009. Photo courtesy: www.martinhartley.com

hauling journey across the sea ice between the islands of Svalbard's archipelago to photograph polar bears 'in the wild'. I never looked back ...

For me, the cumulative effect of having had to swim repeatedly from ice floe to ice floe on my way to the North Pole led to a Damascene moment, as I lay drifting in that tent. I felt an overwhelming sense of responsibility to study, and share with the wider world, the scale, rate and likely impacts of this sea-ice loss due to global warming. I soon began work developing what became the £6.5 million international marine research and public engagement programme, Catlin Arctic Survey (2008-2012) which investigated some of the causes and consequences of sea-ice loss. The Surveys generated £90 million worth of media coverage worldwide on behalf of the otherwise unknown, unseen and unheard wildlife of the Arctic Ocean. The story was spreading and the science was getting done. But while the scientific

research was imperative, it had no obvious end - and events were now fast-overtaking the Arctic Ocean if anything was to be done to protect its ecosystem.

In 2017 I sought to demonstrate how accessible the international waters of the northernmost Arctic Ocean had become to commercially-operated vessels due to the rapid melting of the sea ice in the summers. Our two 50-foot sailing vessels became the first ever to enter these waters without icebreakers, eventually reaching as far as 80° 10' North. While we also undertook scientific research to investigate the nature and state of the region's unique marine ecosystem, the voyage led to two invaluable insights. That the Arctic Ocean's sea-ice cover, commonly perceived as a lifeless surface feature, urgently needs to be understood for what it is - a floating ice-reef ecosystem upon which a complex web of plants and animals depend for their survival.

Pen Hadow had to swim between the ice floes on his historic solo 'trek' from Canada to the North Geographic Pole (2003) - a feat never likely to be repeated due to the decreasing sea-ice cover caused by human-induced global warming. Photo courtesy *Photo courtesy: www.martinhartley.com*



“human-induced climate change is rapidly melting the North Pole’s sea ice, turning the region from white to blue. Together we are literally changing the face of our planet as seen from outer space.”



Pen Hadow at work manually drilling the Arctic Ocean’s sea-ice cover to measure its thickness during Catlin Arctic Survey 2009. Photo courtesy: www.martinhartley.com



Arctic Mission’s (2017) two sailing vessels, Bagheera and Snow Dragon, temporarily moored to drifting sea ice ahead of the daily oceanographic research work. Photo courtesy: Tegid Cartwright

One of four front page lead articles of *The Times* covering Pen Hadow's solo trek, this one judged by the British Library to be one of its Top 100 British newspaper front pages of the last 100 years



Secondly, that the observed loss of sea-ice is therefore not only a geophysical phenomenon with major consequences for global ocean and atmospheric circulation, but is also the loss of a unique floating ice-reef habitat, with major consequences for its dependent wildlife. Imminent disruptive, damaging and destructive commercial activities urgently needed to be controlled to minimise any additional direct human pressures on this super-vulnerable ecosystem.

Will a time come when there is no sea ice in the summers? Yes, probably by 2050 at the latest. Is it possible the sea water and air temperatures will be so warm that no sea ice will return in the winters. Well, yes. Possibly as soon as 2100. Hmm. And what wildlife are we thinking of, exactly? The world's second largest animal, the 100,000kg Bowhead Whale, and the world's only seabed-feeding whale, the Gray Whale; seal species including Harbour, Ribbon, Bearded, Spotted, Hooded and Ringed; all three sub-species of Walrus; the world's largest dolphin, Orca; the spiral-toothed Narwhal (the source of the mythical unicorn); the most sophisticated communicator of all whales, the Beluga Whale; and one of the world's ultimate apex predators, the Polar Bear. *And these are just the mammals!*

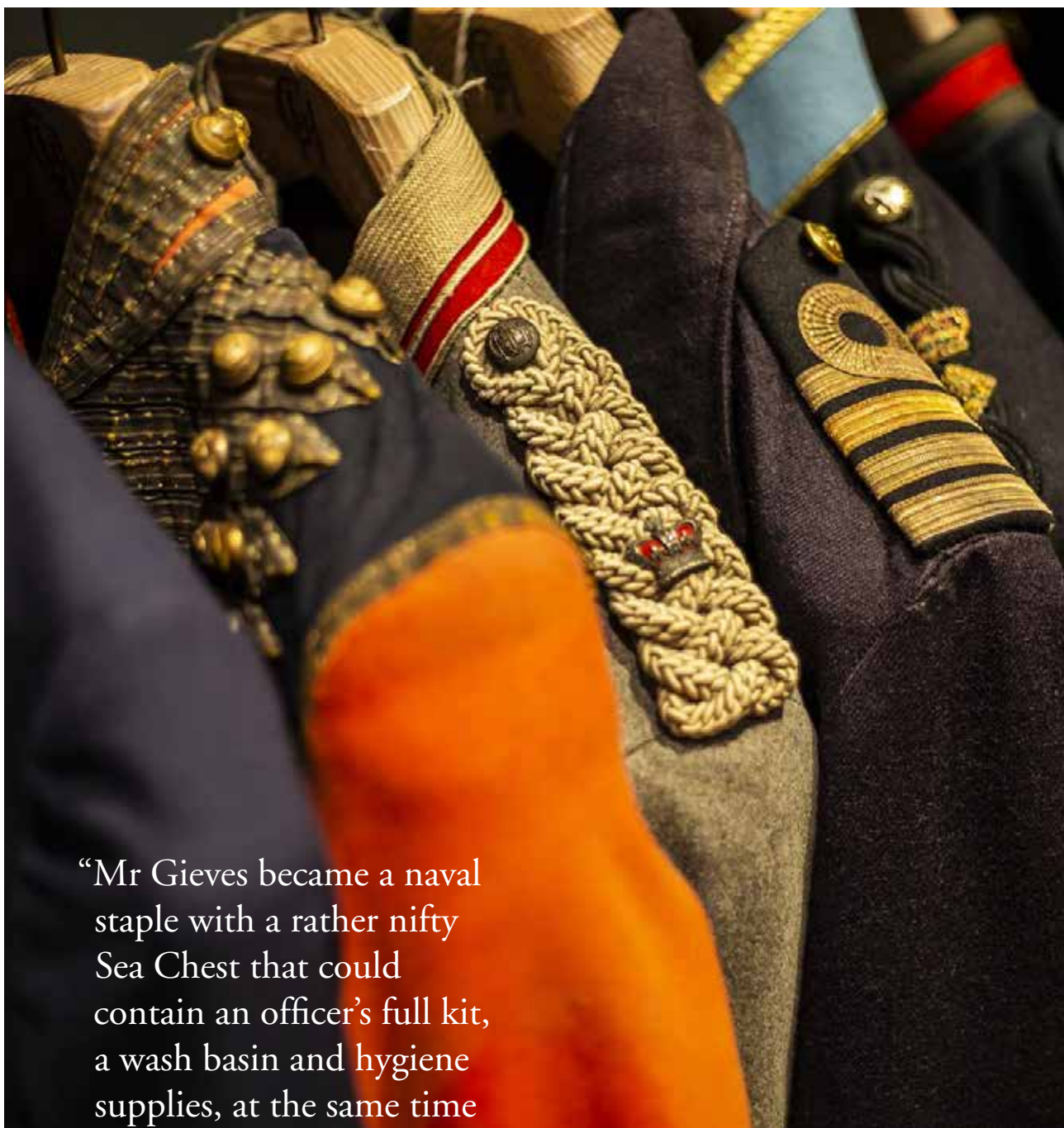
How does a marine protected area ensure all the *current* species, depending on the sea ice for all or part of their life cycle, are saved? It doesn't. It can't. Protecting the area from direct human activities will not save the sea-ice habitat - only by reducing our greenhouse gas emissions can sea-ice formation be restored.

So what is the point in creating a protected area? Well, the alarming likelihood is this region will become the refuge of last resort for hosts of marine animal and plant species currently living far away to the south as ocean temperatures continue to rise. With some species already tracking northwards to these cooler waters, the North Pole's international waters are now becoming an *ultima refugium* for wildlife, an Arctic Ark, if you like, offering a similar service to that of Noah's Ark). This is why the international community should prevent all *additional and avoidable* disruptive, damaging and destructive direct human activities from even starting in the Central Arctic Ocean - to *minimise* the stressors on wildlife in its desperate efforts to survive. These waters are likely to be the last hope for a myriad of species and, likely as not, the human race, which depends on the planet's biodiversity and the health of its oceans for its oxygen, fresh water and processing of waste.

As seen from space, Earth looks to be a blue planet, with Antarctica's ice sheet and the Arctic Ocean's sea-ice cover providing the white colouring around our Poles. But human-induced climate change is rapidly melting the North Pole's sea ice, turning the region from white to blue. Together we are literally changing the face of our planet as seen from outer space.

And so our 90North ocean conservation advocacy unit was founded to provide the leadership to create the world's largest marine protected area. At the highest level, it will offer a unifying and universal symbol of the global community's commitment to creating a sustainable future for our biosphere.

For further information, or to support 90North's work, please text 07970 619 161 or visit www.90northunit.org; and for Pen Hadow's speaking services visit www.penhadow.com



“Mr Gieves became a naval staple with a rather nifty Sea Chest that could contain an officer’s full kit, a wash basin and hygiene supplies, at the same time being of the correct shape to fit under his regulation bunk aboard ship”

Museum pieces reflecting a rich military tradition: the Royal Navy, Army and Royal Household



Robert Wilde-Evans

GIEVES & HAWKES: A LEGACY OF MILITARY SARTORIAL SPLENDOUR

Readers with a particular interest in military history, uniforms and medals are undoubtedly aware of the rich heritage and tradition contained within Spink: the Special Commissions and Medal Services department frequently manufactures and supplies orders, decorations and medals for both the United Kingdom and countries around the world. However, we share this superb legacy with another company of equal tradition and similar clientele – Gieves & Hawkes of No 1 Savile Row, London.

“Mr Hawkes gained a reputation – and indeed fame – for his development and patent of various styles of Pith helmet, popular in the ever-expanding British Empire for use in tropical climes by the military abroad and the Victorians with their penchant for exploration.”

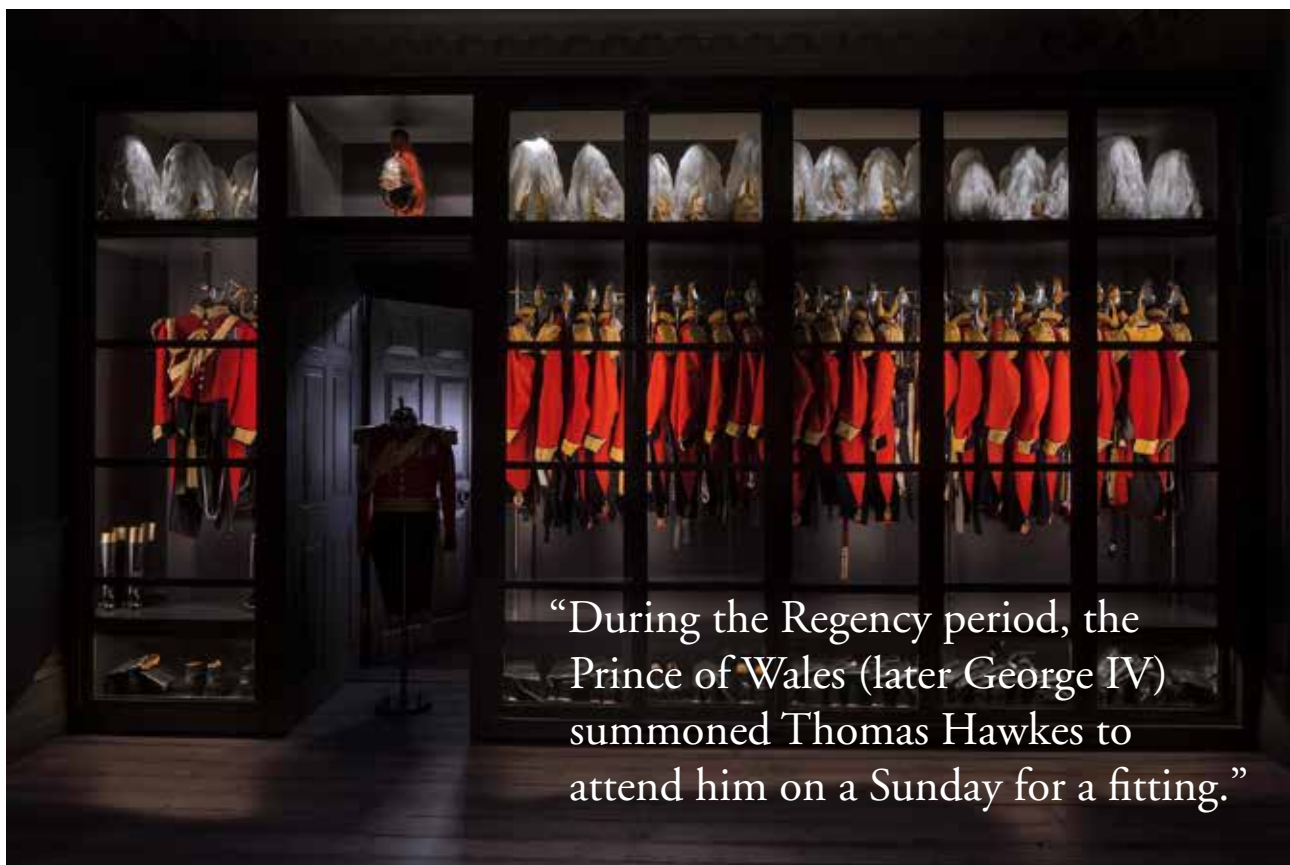
It is not difficult to surmise that our two historic companies must have worked quite closely with one another in years gone by when dealing with military customers: gentlemen could, and did, obtain their uniforms from one and medals from the other. I recently met with the current Military Department, which is run by Ms Jules Walker and Mr Scott Ashton: they gave me a fascinating tour of the building and insight into the world of military tailoring, and have kindly written this article outlining a brief history of the Military Department.

Founded in the 18th century, Gieves & Hawkes have been British tailoring stalwarts and a sartorial fixture of many families for generations. Both firms (initially as separate entities) have proudly served countless clients of the armed forces, members of the Royal Family, and many individuals of great historical influence such as Admiral Lord Nelson, the Duke of Wellington and Sir Winston Churchill:

When describing the origins of Gieves & Hawkes it would be impossible to skim over our firm's prestigious military heritage - prestige being the only word that can describe its joint legacies. Hawkes & Co was founded in 1771 as an 'Army Outfitter' and Gieves & Co founded fourteen years later, in 1785, as a tailor for officers of the Royal Navy: both quickly gained renown with their clients and drew the eyes of the nobility for their innovations, workmanship skills and ability to really make their clients stand out from the crowd.

Aside from the reputation both firms held for the quality of construction of their respective uniforms, embroidery and swords, each firm contributed to the sartorial zeitgeist with their own unique developments. Mr Gieves became a naval staple with a rather nifty Sea Chest that could contain an officer's full kit, a wash basin and hygiene supplies, at the same time being of the correct shape to fit under his regulation bunk aboard ship – a revolutionary concept for mariners at the time, and no doubt a significant boon to generations of young Midshipmen going to sea for the first time!

Mr Hawkes gained a reputation – and indeed fame – for his development and patent of various styles of Pith helmet, popular in the ever-expanding British Empire for use in tropical climes by the military abroad and the Victorians with their penchant for exploration. There is



even a company legend that when the journalist Henry Morton Stanley finally met the explorer Dr David Livingstone in 1871, Stanley wore a Hawkes cork helmet and Livingstone his Gieves ‘consular cap’; though it is unrecorded if the two great men went on to compare their respective headwear, this fame could very easily turn into infamy ...

Gieves & Hawkes are no strangers to the rigours of the obligations that come with the holding of Royal Warrants. During the Regency period, the Prince of Wales (later George IV) summoned Thomas Hawkes to attend him on a Sunday for a fitting. Hawkes responded to the Prince’s messenger with a note of his own which simply read: “*Your Majesty, on 6 days I serve my King and Prince but on the 7th, my God*”.

Despite this rather brazen rebuff, the company’s reputation seemed not to suffer; Hawkes was awarded his first Royal Warrant in 1809 and in 1912 Hawkes & Co was granted the Royal Household’s commission for the provision of uniforms to His Majesty’s Bodyguard, the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms - a

unit formed in 1509 by Henry VIII to protect the monarch in battle. To this day the military department continue to supply, maintain, and support Her Majesty’s Bodyguard in all duties performed on behalf of the sovereign, resplendent in their red coatees and gilded helmets with swan-feather plumes.

As for the other partner, by the early 20th century Gieves had become the preferred tailor of the Royal Navy and nearly all young officers going through Britannia Royal Naval College at Dartmouth held company accounts. Indeed in 1917 (in great part due to this exposure over such a number of years), Gieves & Co produced a pamphlet on customs and etiquette to be observed by all naval officers: the information contained within still influences how officers are expected to comport themselves when representing the Royal Navy.

The two companies merged in 1974, and their complementary legacies and services are proudly continued by the Military Department at No 1 Savile Row, London. We continue our mandate to provide servicemen and commissioned

Full Dress uniforms of Her Majesty’s Body Guard of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, on display in the Robert Gieves Room at No.1 Savile Row



Exquisite hand-embroidered detail on the collar of an Admirals' No.2 Dress tailcoat, c.1920

“it is considered a boon for clients to be able to discuss military matters with a coordinator who has shared similar experiences.”

officers of the United Kingdom's Armed Forces with uniforms, alterations and medal services that are so important for representing their service during parades or other duties. True to the *esprit-de-corps* of Messrs Gieves & Hawkes, the department additionally provides support to individuals serving in foreign forces with bespoke uniforms and medal services as required.

The department is under the stewardship of Ms Jules Walker as the department manager, with Mr Scott Ashton as coordinator. Jules has been with the company for eight years: she commenced her career as a sales associate, trained as a highly-skilled tailor and ultimately became head of the department. As the military manager, Ms Walker continues to personally provide the high-quality military tailoring the company is known for whilst also being the company's contact for the Royal Household and Her Majesty's Bodyguard.

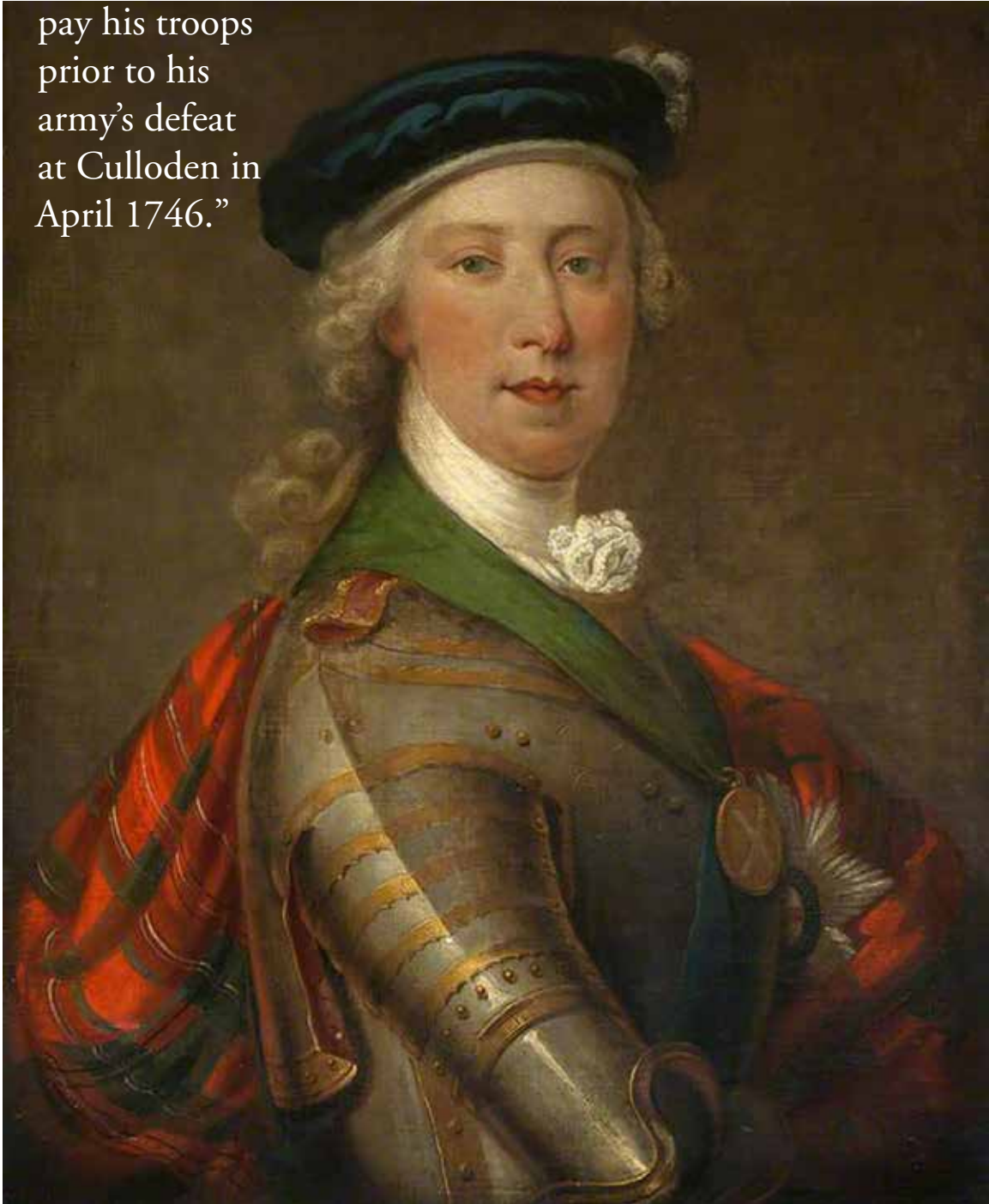
Scott is in his first year with the company, having previously served for several years

in the Royal Air Force. His role as military coordinator is to provide support to the manager, military customers, and Her Majesty's Bodyguard. By being the point-of contact for military enquires and sales, it is considered a boon for clients to be able to discuss military matters with a coordinator who has shared similar experiences and who has personal appreciation of the world and the pressures modern armed forces are subject to. Though the British Army, Royal Navy and Royal Air Force are currently not as large as they have been in years gone by, the department continues to thrive and we look forward to continuing to assist those gentlemen and ladies who require uniforms and tailoring services – and of course recommending Spink for all matters relating to Orders, Decorations and Medals!

I am most grateful to Jules and Scott for their warm welcome, a splendid tour of their impressive premises, and agreeing to write this article. It is hugely enjoyable – and important – to see two of London's oldest companies involved in history and tradition maintaining these links which extend back several hundred years.

“He found that
he had no access
to coin or specie
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pay his troops
prior to his
army’s defeat
at Culloden in
April 1746.”



Portrait of the young Bonnie Prince Charlie c1745 by an unknown artist



Jonathan Callaway

BONNIE PRINCE CHARLIE AND THE EMERGENCY ISSUES THAT NEVER WERE

Prince Charles Edward Stuart, better known as Bonnie Prince Charlie (and otherwise known as the Young Pretender), is not readily associated with the issuing of paper money, but this tale relates how he nearly became one of the most unlikely issuers in that fateful year of 1746. Most accounts of his life and military campaigns fail to mention his dalliance with paper money, but in the desperate circumstances he faced as the rebellion he had led neared its calamitous end at Culloden, he was forced to consider emergency remedies for that most basic problem – paying his troops.

Bonnie Prince Charlie, let us remember, was the grandson of King James II of England (and James VII of Scotland), who had been deposed in 1688 in the ‘Glorious Revolution’.

The English Parliament had engineered this by inviting the Protestant William of Orange, James’s nephew and son-in-law, to ascend to the throne. William had married James’s daughter Mary, who had converted to Protestantism, and she was made joint monarch to ensure the full legitimacy of the new regime.

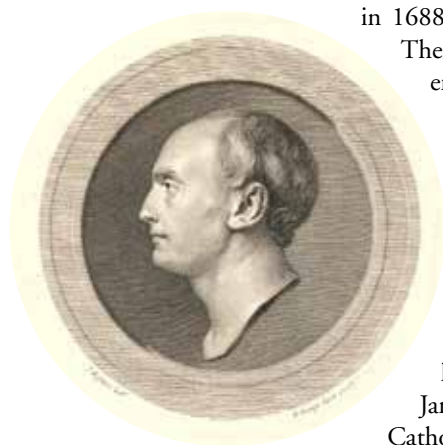
James II thus became the last Catholic monarch of England and Scotland. After 1688 he lived in exile in France and Italy with his Catholic son, also James, known as the Old Pretender. Both the Old and Young Pretenders devoted their lives to overthrowing William and Mary and their successors, and their efforts to restore a Stuart to the English and Scottish thrones culminated in the 1745 uprising.

This uprising had taken Bonnie Prince Charlie’s army from the Highlands almost as far

south as Derby, in central England, but there followed a long retreat back north. He found that he had no access to coin or specie of any sort to pay his troops prior to his army’s defeat at Culloden in April 1746. This came about not because French and Spanish support had melted away, rather that their efforts to supply him with gold coins had come to naught. Spain had pledged him support to the tune of 400,000 livres (or Louis d’Or) per month and had sent the sloop *Hazard* (renamed *the Prince Charles Stuart*) carrying the first instalment, worth about £12,000 Sterling at the time. The ship successfully landed its cargo at Tongue, on the north coast of Scotland, but unfortunately the gold was intercepted by men from Clan Mackay, loyal to King George II, and never reached the Prince.

The French, before news of his defeat at Culloden had reached them, had sent two frigates, the *Bellona* and *Mars*, loaded with seven (or possibly eight) large bags of gold coins amounting to 1,200,000 livres (value today an estimated £10,000,000). The ships landed their cargo, including hundreds of casks of brandy, medical supplies, guns and ammunition, on the shores of Loch nan Uamh, to the west of Fort William. From here the tale gets very murky indeed but once again none of the gold ever reached the Prince. Most of it was supposedly buried near Loch Arkaig but has never been found. Claims and counter-claims about where the gold ended up have been the subject of much entertaining speculation ever since. Euan Macpherson of Cluny, head of Clan Macpherson, is amongst those accused of acquiring, then keeping, the secret of the gold’s location.

Bonnie Prince Charlie was thus forced to consider alternative ways of paying his troops.



Portrait of Robert Strange
engraved by himself
from a painting by Jean-
Baptiste Greuze

“He was forced to use an etching technique due to a complete lack of better tools in Inverness, the nearest town of any size to where he was based just prior to the battle of Culloden. His quest for engraving tools had already failed and the need for a rolling press to enable the notes to be printed also came up short. ”

He decided that an emergency issue of paper money was the answer. The intended total value was £200 Sterling and crucially he decreed that the notes were to be redeemable only at the time of his restoration to the British throne.

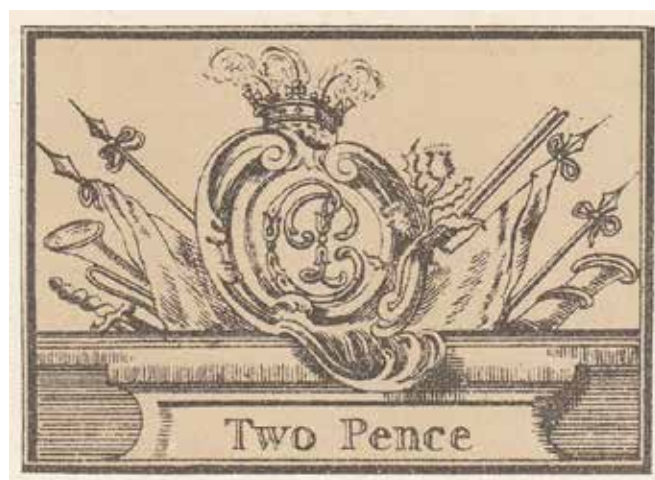
The Prince was aware that Robert Strange, one of his young officers (he was just 25), was an accomplished engraver, and Strange was asked for his opinion *‘relating to a circulation of one species of money or another which it had been thought expedient to issue for the service of the army in general, but more particularly amongst the soldiery’*.

Strange’s memoirs retells the story in some detail. He suggested that Bank of England or Royal Bank of Scotland notes should be obtained so that they could be imitated for the larger denominations. But none of these notes was available due to the Prince’s straitened circumstances, so Strange sketched out designs for fractional notes featuring an entwined C and P standing for *Carolus Princeps* or Prince Charles, surmounted by his crown and feathers, but with no promissory text of any sort. These were approved by the Prince.

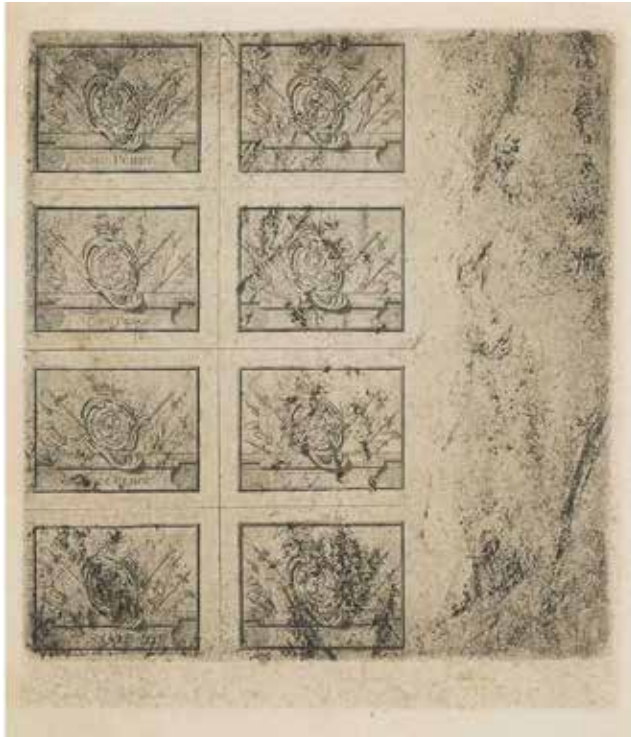
He was forced to use an etching technique due to a complete lack of better tools in Inverness, the nearest town of any size to where he was based just prior to the battle of Culloden. His quest for engraving tools had already failed and the need for a rolling press to enable the notes to be printed also came up short. There was clearly no tradition of printing or publishing in Inverness but he did find a carpenter who was also an *‘excellent mechanic’*, who was able to help him prepare the necessary equipment. He even found a coppersmith who was prepared to assist him despite the strictures of the Presbyterian church on the Sabbath day when he had first approached him.



Sir Robert Strange engraved this portrait of Bonnie Prince Charlie in 1745



Two Pence note (re-touched)



*Pull from the full
plate as prepared by
D Y Cameron*

While preparing to etch his designs on to a copper plate Strange tried to prepare an etching varnish using makeshift materials. These clearly did not work initially as he found '*the aqua fortis* (nitric acid) *playing the devil with it*'. He did however manage to complete the fully etched plate within two weeks. The plate measured 9in by 6in (230 x 152mm) and contained eight impressions of the fractional notes, each 2½in by 1¾in (65 x 40mm), for four different denominations, One Penny, Two Pence, Three Pence and Six Pence, with the other four left blank for completion of the amount by hand.

Strange was ready to begin printing on 13th April 1746 but unfortunately events overtook him. Three days later the Battle of Culloden took place and the Prince's troops were defeated. Survivors including Strange fled across the Highlands pursued by the Duke of Cumberland's vengeful army.

There is no evidence that any notes were ever produced from the plate, which went missing after the battle. It was found a fortnight later on the shores of Loch Laggan (near Dalwhinnie, over 50 miles south of Inverness) and passed into the hands of General Hugh Ross who presented it to the Clan Macpherson. The plate was then kept in Cluny Castle for just over 180 years before being sold in 1928 to the Friends of the West Highland Museum in Fort William, with

support from the National Arts Collection Fund, who donated it to the museum.

Despite the plate being badly corroded, a limited edition of 57 pulls was produced by Sir DY (David Young) Cameron, the celebrated Scots artist, and 50 of them sold at 10s 6d each to raise funds for the Museum. These pulls rarely come on to the market though one was auctioned earlier this year, fetching rather more than the original 1928 price.

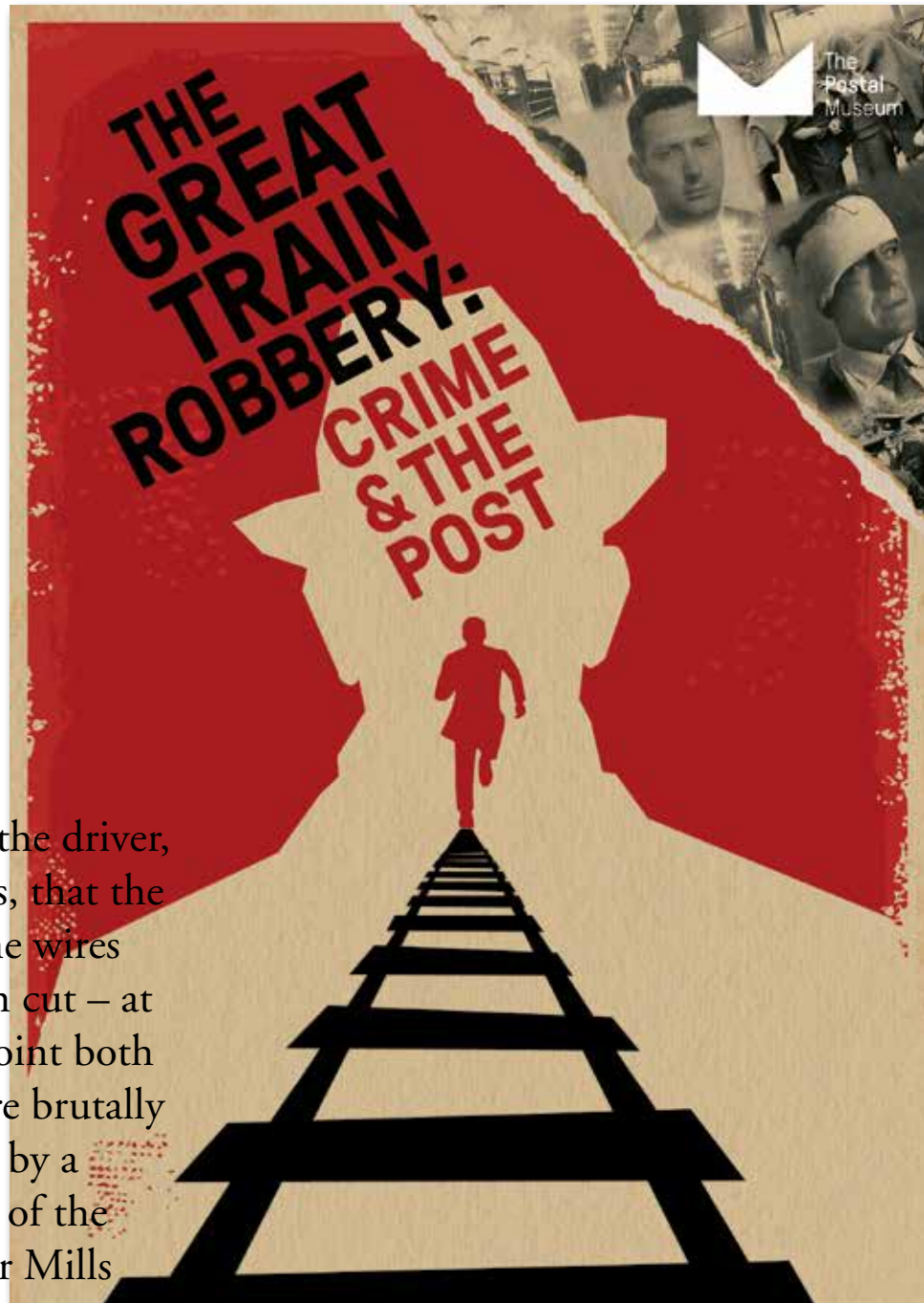
The life of Robert (later Sir Robert) Strange himself is worth more than a second glance. He was born in Kirkwall, on Orkney, in 1721 and spent six years prior to the rebellion apprenticed to the English-born but Edinburgh-based engraver Richard Cooper (who had engraved notes for the Royal Bank of Scotland). Strange fell in with the Jacobites as a result of an intense love affair with Isabella Lumisden, the sister of one of Bonnie Prince Charlie's secretaries, Andrew Lumisden. After Culloden he was forced to hide under one of her wide skirts (!) and managed to avoid being captured. In fact he also avoided being added to the list of Jacobite enemies when the Act of Attainder for High Treason was passed. He nevertheless decided it would be wise to move to France and studied line engraving under the French master engraver Jacques-Philippe Le Bas. In 1765, after touring France and Italy and winning many accolades along the way, he returned to Britain. He quickly established a reputation as one of the leading exponents of the art and was knighted in 1787 by George III, the only engraver to receive such an honour in the 18th century, a time when engravers were seen as lesser artists than painters or sculptors. He is buried in St Paul's Cathedral.

Had the intended issue ever come about it would have been the earliest emergency paper money issue in Britain. Unfortunately it never came to pass, but evidence of the scheme has survived and remains on display at the West Highland Museum.

Acknowledgement

Fiona Marwick, West Highland Museum, Fort William

An earlier version of this article first appeared in *Highlander Magazine* in March 2019



“He told the driver, Mr Mills, that the telephone wires had been cut – at which point both men were brutally attacked by a member of the gang, Mr Mills sustaining a severe head injury”



Emma Howard

CRIME OF THE CENTURY

At around 3.00am on 8th August 1963, a gang of armed criminals boarded a Royal Mail train en route to Euston station in London. Dangerous and organised, they escaped with a staggering £2.6 million (equivalent to around £50 million today).

Until this time Britain had a proud record of operating a vast rail network without a major robbery, and the robbery stunned the nation not only because of the enormous amount of money stolen, but also because the highly organised style of the robbery sounded more like a Hollywood script. Tales of a criminal gang co-ordinated by a single mastermind were soon spreading through the press.

The mail train stopped after someone from the gang of criminals tampered with the railway signal at Cheddington, near Leighton Buzzard; on reaching the tampered signal light the train fireman jumped from the stopped train to the nearest railway telephone. Shortly after, he returned and told the driver, Mr Mills, that the telephone wires had been cut – at which point both men were brutally attacked by a member of the gang, Mr Mills sustaining a severe head injury.

High value packets retrieved from the scene of the Great Train Robbery and used as evidence in subsequent investigations © The Postal Museum



After attacking Mr Mills, the gang realised that they were not able to drive that particular model of train, so forced the injured man to drive the train to a pre-arranged meeting point, where the rest of the gang would unload the High Value Packets containing the money.

Before the train moved off, some members of the gang uncoupled the third carriage, so now only the engine and first and second carriage would be pulled forward by the engine. As the engine pulled away, the five officers working in the High Value Packet coach heard steam escaping, saw that the third coach was detached and assumed that the connecting coupling had accidentally broken. They attempted to attract attention by pulling the communication cord and then by opening the window and shouting, but their efforts were unsuccessful.

“The press was rife with rumours”

None of the officers were aware that an attack was being made on the High Value Packet coach until one of the windows was completely smashed. Despite attempts to block the corridor door one of the gang members, brandishing a heavy metal bar, entered the coach through the broken window, with others then entering through the corridor door, and held the five officers hostage while they threw bags of High Value Packets out to a waiting vehicle. With the driver and fireman, they were then ordered not to leave the coach for half an hour, but raised the alarm as soon as things appeared to be quiet.

The press was rife with rumours. The Postmaster General returned early from his holiday in Spain to be met with a barrage



Photograph of the inside of the kitchen at the farm, 1963. © Thames Valley Police



Photograph of the farm the culprits used, 1963. © Thames Valley Police



Above, left: Photograph of the train windows smashed, 1963. © Thames Valley Police

Above: Photograph of the inside of the TPO, 1963. © Thames Valley Police

Left: High value packet label - The Great Train Robbery Evidence © The Postal Museum





METROPOLITAN POLICE

On the 8th August, 1963, the Glasgow to Euston mail train was robbed of about two and a half million pounds.

Substantial rewards will be paid to persons giving such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the persons responsible.

The assistance of the public is sought to trace the whereabouts of the after described persons :



RONALD EDWARDS alias RONALD CHRISTOPHER EDWARDS, also known as "BUSTER", aged 32, 5ft 10in, stocky build, complexion fresh, hair dark brown, eyes brown, London accent, scar left of nose and right forearm.



JUNE ROSE EDWARDS, nee ROTHERY, aged 30, 5ft 3in, hair black. May be accompanied by daughter NICOLETTE, aged about 3 years.



BARBARA MARIA DALY, nee ALLAN, aged 27, 5ft 1in, hair brown. May be pregnant and accompanied by daughter LORRAINE PATRICIA, aged 1 year.

JOHN THOMAS DALY, aged 31, born at New Ross, Eire, antique dealer, 5ft 11in, complexion fresh, hair dark brown (wavy), eyes blue, scar right of forehead.



BRUCE RICHARD REYNOLDS, alias RAYMOND ETTRIDGE and GEORGE RACHEL, aged 31, born London, motor and antique dealer, 5ft 10in, complexion fresh, hair light brown, eyes grey (may be wearing horn-rimmed or rimless spectacles), slight cleft in chin, scar left eyelid, cheek and right forearm.



FRANCIS REYNOLDS, aged about 24, 5ft 6in, slim build, hair brown.



ROY JOHN JAMES, aged 27, born London, silversmith, 5ft 6in, medium to slim build, complexion fresh, hair light brown, eyes hazel. Is a racing car driver.



JAMES EDWARD WHITE, alias JAMES BAYAN and JAMES EDWARD WHITEFOOT (uses many aliases), aged 43, born Paddington, London, cafe proprietor, 5ft 10in, slim build, complexion sallow, hair and eyes brown, may wear moustache, Royal Artillery crest tattooed right forearm.



SHERREE WHITE, aged 30 to 35, 5ft 6in, complexion light coffee-coloured, hair dark brown. May have 6 months old baby and be accompanied by white miniature poodle dog called "GIGI".

of questions from the press. He announced that the three top-security trains which should have been on the mail run that night were all out of action, fuelling speculation that the security trains had been tampered with, possibly by someone who worked for the Post Office.

With the prospect of the robbery being an inside job, the Post Office's own policing department, the Investigation Branch, was called into action, with every available member of staff looking into the 70 plus Post Office employees who were working on the train that night.

Their most immediate job was to find out the exact amount of money stolen – firstly to help track down the culprits, secondly to help curtail the speculative reports which were circulating, and thirdly to let the banks know how much money they had lost. 28 High Value Packets were recovered from the coach and embankment, but 636 High Value Packets were enclosed in the 120 sacks stolen by the robbers, amounting to £2,595,997.10s.0d in total.

The Great Train Robbery - a scan of wanted poster and police appeal for suspects © Crown copyright, courtesy of The Postal Museum



A total reward of £260,000 was offered for the detection of the thieves, £10,000 of which was offered by the Post Office, all adding to press and public interest. After a tip-off from farm worker John Maris in Leatherslade, the gang's hideout was discovered full of empty mail bags and piles of wrapping marked National Provincial Bank, one of the banks that was transporting money at the time of the robbery.

It was not until 2001 that the last of the known suspects was sent to jail, with the story continuing along the lines of a Hollywood movie: two of the gang were arrested then escaped from prison separately, with further arrests made in Germany, Canada and Brazil, and the assassination of one of the perpetrators.

The Great Train Robbery was one of the most audacious crimes of the 20th Century, capturing the imagination of the nation, with the perpetrators going on to become cult heroes – but do they really deserve this accolade? An exhibition running at The Postal Museum until April 2020, The Great Train Robbery: Crime and the Post, asks visitors to reflect on the question - Does the ‘Crime of the Century’ deserve to be celebrated and glamorised?

Joanna Espin, curator at The Postal Museum, says: “This exhibition revisits the case, unearthing the role of the Post Office’s own investigation department in piecing together this and other crimes, as well as shedding light on the human stories of the victims through never before seen artefacts, objects and personal accounts. We

Evidence from The Great Train Robbery, 1963. © Thames Valley Police



Photograph of the glove that covered the light stopping the train, 1963.
© Thames Valley Police

want our visitors to leave the exhibition with a new perspective on this infamous crime, ultimately making up their own minds as to how it should be remembered.”

The exhibition shines a light on the victims of this infamous crime and the involvement of the Post Office Investigation Branch in tracing the perpetrators of this and other crimes, from mass murder to forgeries. A largely unknown organisation, though in fact the oldest recognised criminal investigations force in the world, its heroic detectives put their lives on the line to solve high profile crimes and bring those responsible to justice.

Visitors to the exhibition will be immersed in the work of the Branch, stepping into an interactive 1960s postal investigation office to piece together crimes and uncover investigation techniques. The Great Train Robbery investigation itself can be viewed through never-before-seen objects, artefacts and personal accounts, including the original high-value packets ripped open by the robbers to get to the cash inside; never-before-seen files and evidence, including observation reports detailing the movements of the criminals and their associates, plus a suspect list; and recently released first-hand witness accounts from those on board the train as the robbery took place.

The Postal Museum reveals five centuries of British social and communications history as seen through the eyes of its iconic postal service. Alongside permanent exhibition galleries and a temporary exhibition space, Mail Rail, London’s secret Post Office Underground Railway, has been opened to the public for the first time in its 100-year history, including a subterranean ride through some of the original tunnels. To find out more please visit postalmuseum.org.

“In addition to the purely coin-related records, other numismatic material – over 500 medals and medallions, more than 12,000 jettons, and nearly 20,000 tokens – provide a veritable numismatic feast!”

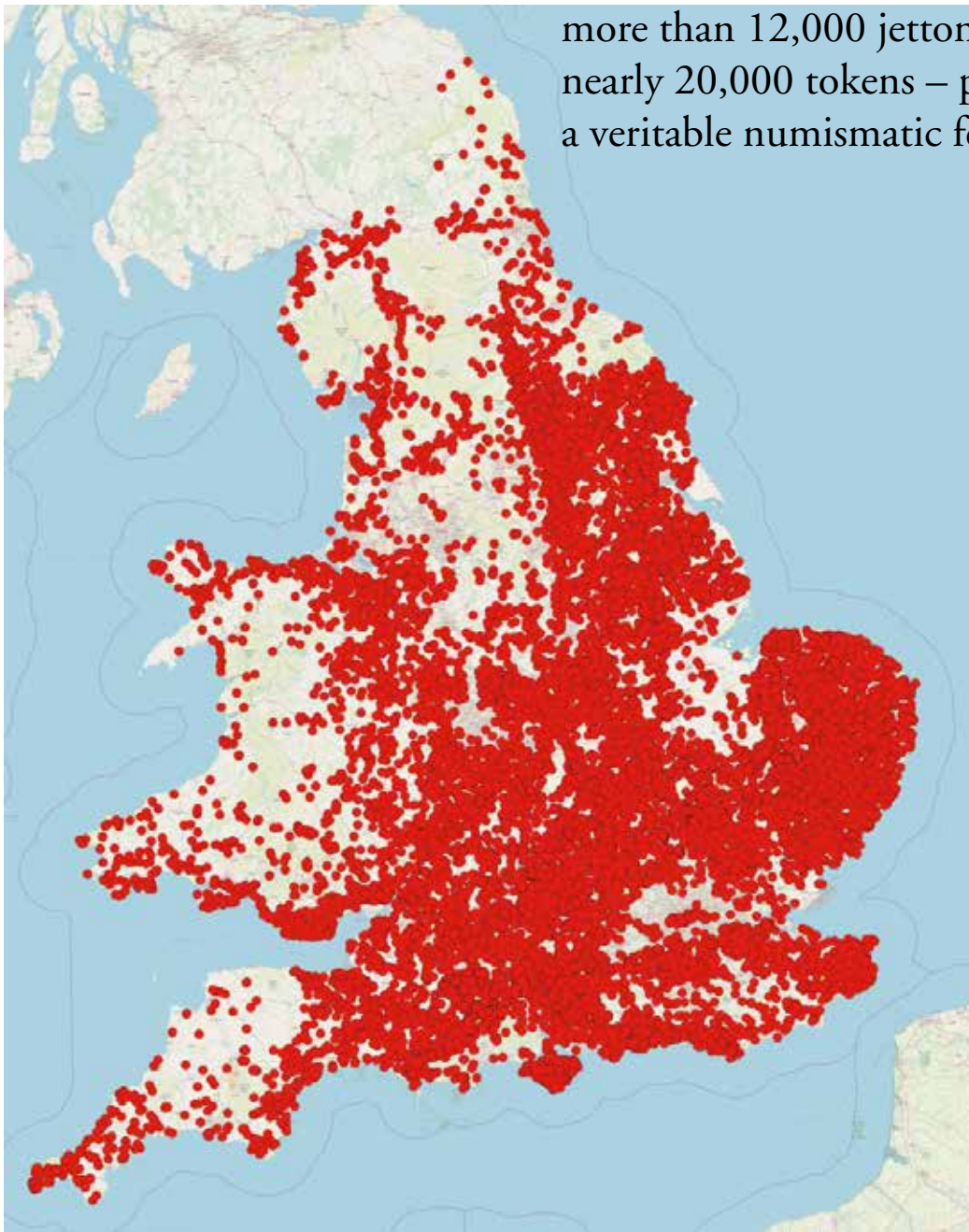


Fig. 1: Roman coins recorded through the PAS as of July 2019 (© Andrew Brown/PAS)

ROMAN COINAGE ON THE PORTABLE ANTIQUITIES SCHEME

For my colleagues dealing on a daily basis with archaeological finds, the appearance of a particularly horrendous bronze coin for identification elicits reactions ranging from sheer terror to audible squeals of delight! No more so than for the Roman period where a Finds Liaison Officer presented with a bag of finds to record through the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) might hope for that beautifully preserved *aureus* even though the reality is more likely a barbarous radiate. What we can be certain of is that since the PAS began recording finds in 1997, coinage has been integral and a common feature of finds assemblages the length and breadth of the country. Currently, the PAS records over 1.4 million objects accessible on an online database at finds.org.uk – the combined letter and number codes after coins used throughout this piece are the unique PAS database number for each object. A quick search of the PAS database reveals over 464,000 records for nearly half a million coins covering all periods of coin use and loss in Britain. In addition to the purely coin-related records, other numismatic material – over 500 medals and medallions, more than 12,000 jettons, and nearly 20,000 tokens – provide a veritable numismatic feast! Ancient coinage forms a substantial percentage of this total (Fig. 1), with numismatic data recorded for over 46,000 Iron Age and 317,000 Roman coins. This is without even taking into consideration the large numbers of coins from larger hoard groups, of which there are well over 3,000 Iron Age and Roman examples numbering anything up to the c.52,500 coins in the Frome Hoard.

What we have for the Roman period is a dataset that is unparalleled anywhere in the world and provides the most comprehensive coin distributions for any of the Roman provinces. On the one hand, this throws up invaluable evidence for specific individual types and every year there are new finds of extremely rare or unlisted coins that we also add to the British Numismatic Journal Coin Register. In 2018 alone this included, amongst others, only our second example of Julia Flavia (AD 79-91), a *denarius* dating to AD 80-81 from Cambridgeshire (CAM-896D8A) (Fig. 2), unrecorded types for Licinius I (AD 308-324; WILT-41683D) and Jovian (AD 363-364; IOW-200FCD), and an extremely rare medallic *as* of Severus Alexander (AD 222-235; YORYM-AED2AF) with die links to two examples in the British Museum collection but one of just seven Roman medallions on the PAS (Fig. 3). Previous finds include an unlisted *miliarensis* for Theodosius I (AD 379-395; LVPL-31F145) and a first verified example of Pescennius Niger (AD 193-194; PUBLIC-C27DF1). This trend shows no signs of slowing down in 2019 and while many of the Roman coins recorded through the PAS might be considered more ‘grotty’ than collection-worthy, every now and again a coin appears that bucks the trend. In 2017 this was a very rare *aureus* of Gallienus (AD 253-268; LVPL-BCE783) (Fig. 4) but in 2019 the stunning *aureus* of Allectus (AD 293-296; FASAM-8F3066) (Fig. 5), one of just [28] known examples and the first found for half a century, stole the limelight and subsequently sold at auction realising a huge price.



Fig. 2: Denarius of Julia Flavia, c.AD 80-81 (CAM-896D8A)



Fig. 3: Medallion of Severus Alexander, c.AD 231 (YORYM-AED2AF)

While individually interesting and significant numismatically, these new finds are also key pieces of evidence that feed into ongoing scholarly research relating to Roman numismatics. Indeed, the success of the PAS in recording vital numismatic evidence for the Roman province of Britannia is reflected in the now regular appearance of PAS data as an integral component of broader academic analyses. The recent completion of the new Roman Imperial Coinage (*RIC*) Hadrian volume by Richard Abdy, published by Spink, includes a number of PAS coins, notably two completely new types: *RIC* III.3 no. 1128A from Yorkshire (SWYOR-36295C) and *RIC* III.3 no. 3095 from Wiltshire (WILT-5C6E01) (Fig. 6). Similarly, the huge numbers of previously unknown Carausius and Allectus coins appearing as new finds through the PAS, in conjunction with significant numismatic collections, have proven integral to Sam Moorhead's eagerly awaited *RIC* volume

on the Britannic Empire! In recent years, coins brought to light and recorded through the PAS have featured in studies of specific coin issues, for example relating to contemporary bronze copies of Trajanic date, *quadrantes*, and 'Coins of British Association'. It is often with sweeps through the database to audit numismatic data by PAS staff that potential research elements like this are identified which reveal something previously unknown with respect to Roman Britain. A good example of this was the identification of a completely new coin type for Faustina II (AD 147-161), a *dupondius* or *as* with Venus reverse (e.g. IOW-1358B5), which appears to add to the corpus of types that have specific 'British Association' (Fig. 7).

On the other hand, aside from the purely numismatic, the PAS dataset is also a key archaeological resource for the study of Roman Britain. As techniques of applied numismatics have developed, the breadth and volume of

Fig. 4: Aureus of Gallienus, c.AD 255-258 (LVPL-BCE783)



Fig. 5: Aureus of Allectus, c.AD 293-296 (FASAM-8F3066)



individual coin finds recorded in England and Wales on an annual basis have proven uniquely placed to inform our understanding of the Roman landscape. High level analysis shows at a glance huge concentrations of coin loss in south western England, through to East Anglia and then north into Lincolnshire and Yorkshire (Fig. 1). In many respects, this is a pattern we might

3rd and 4th centuries AD. The emphasis in the PAS data has clearly shifted the focus from the known big excavated sites to those areas of the landscape that would normally be inaccessible to traditional archaeological investigation. This really key dataset offers a wealth of potential research opportunities, both numismatic and archaeological, that remain to be fully exploited.

“the PAS dataset is also a key archaeological resource for the study of Roman Britain”

not expect or have predicted even a decade ago given that known excavated assemblages would instead point towards concentrations in urban and military centres, notably including western areas of the province. What we are seeing, largely as a result of metal detecting, is the intensive use and indeed importance of the rural landscape in Roman Britain, particularly in the

New stories are already emerging for Roman Britain that depend largely on the PAS dataset. Analysis of Roman *semissis* and *quadrantes* in Britannia shows that these smallest of early Roman denominations certainly reached the province, although the c.70 of each denomination currently recorded, and their absence from big assemblages like the Sacred Spring at Bath and Coventina's Well on Hadrian's Wall, highlights that they were not in regular circulation. Instead, in their distribution we can see the movement of the Roman Legions in Britain at various points during the 1st-2nd century, clearly carrying with



Fig. 6: Previously unlisted denarius of Hadrian, c.AD 128-132 (WILT-5C6E01)



Fig. 7: A new 'Coin of British Association' for Faustina II, c.AD 153-154 (IOW-1358B5)

them small change in much the same way as evidence from large military sites in Gaul and Germany suggests. In the distributions of Roman coins regionally and on site-by-site bases, it is also clear that there are divisions within the landscape that have archaeological resonance. The East-West separation in the north of England with an abundance of PAS coins in Yorkshire and corresponding lack of finds in the North West (Cheshire, Cumbria, and Lancashire) is a very obvious example of this. We might also see in sites producing hugely corroded but abundant Valentinianic coinage in the south west and East Anglia vestiges of the Roman administration exploiting the fertile, arable British landscape. Equally, the spread of Claudian coinage into Devon and Cornwall provides new evidence for the development of the invasion post-AD 43, while at the opposite end of the spectrum the sudden disappearance of bronze coinage after

AD 402 within the province may well reveal new insight into Britain's departure from the Empire.

Coin hoards are a key component of the numismatic material recorded annually by the PAS. For the Roman period, the c.70 hoards reported as potential Treasure every year range from anything from single pierced precious metal coins through to huge cases like the c.52,500 coins in Frome (Fig. 8). The second half of the 3rd century is by far the best represented phase and this is reflected to a degree in the large volume of 3rd century radiates identified as individual site finds. With hoards like Frome, however, the potential for real change in how complex archaeological assemblages are dealt with was also brought to the fore. Whereas in the past it would not be unusual for large groups of coins like this to be removed from the ground, there is now awareness amongst finders that to stop digging is the best course of action. The careful

“For the Roman period, the c.70 hoards reported as potential Treasure every year range from anything from single pierced precious metal coins through to huge cases like the c.52,500 coins in Frome ”

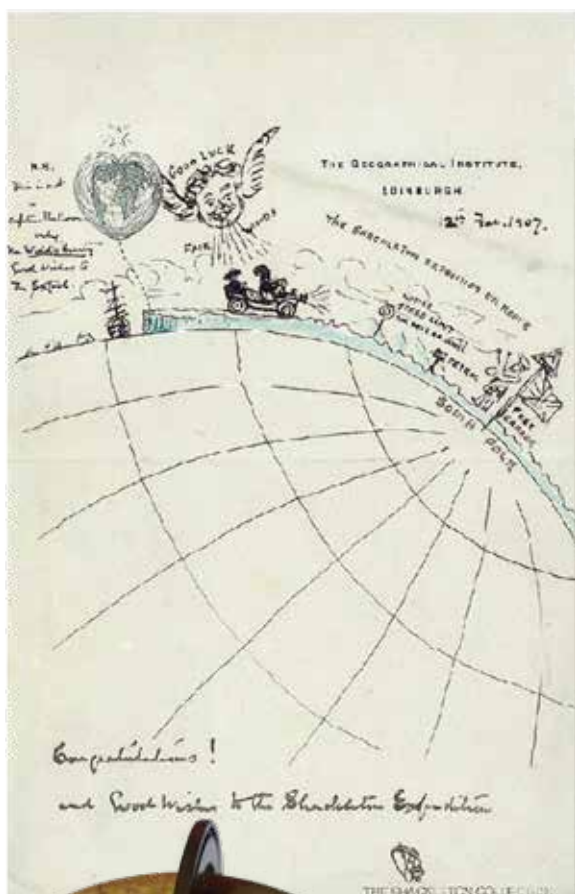


Fig. 8: A typical late-3rd century radiate hoard, the Bourne Valley Hoard of 1851 coins dating to c.AD 286 (2018 T583; BM-C33636)

archaeological investigation both of a hoard's context and indeed its internal composition has the potential to reveal far greater insight than a bag full of several thousand worn bronze coins lacking any real context. Frome also prompted more considered examination of hoarding practices through a joint University of Leicester and British Museum hoards project that aimed to shed new light on the reasons for hoarding in Britain. We wait in anticipation for the imminent publication of their results.

Ultimately, it must be remembered that this dataset is only accessible thanks to the goodwill of finders who are prepared to record their finds with the PAS. Developing and maintaining these relationships and promoting best practice in the recording of new material is therefore vital. Equally, we are indebted to the teams of self-recorders, volunteers, interns, and Finds Liaison Officers, whose ongoing hard work and

even occasional excitement at the sight of a particularly nasty radiate continues to develop our unique dataset. When thinking about the future of numismatic study in Britain, particularly when dealing with the Roman period, we are enviably placed to explore new avenues of research that are simply not accessible elsewhere. The spatial, temporal, numismatic, and archaeological range of the PAS dataset allows us to ask new questions, to explore the landscape in different ways, and to fundamentally change how we approach the ancient past in Britain. In the PAS database we have an unrivalled source for numismatic study that is freely accessible to all and continues to develop year on year. The future of Roman Britain is arguably looking much brighter than it did for large chunks of the Roman period - at least from a numismatic perspective!



ANTARCTICA.

WHILE the sun glows hot o'er tropic lands,
 And the balmy trade winds blow,
 There lies at the Pole, at earth's southern goal,
 A lone land of ice and snow—
 A land as vast as Australia's isle,
 All white in perpetual snow.
 And there alone, o'er this icy realm,
 Antarctica reigns supreme;
 With six months of light and six months of night,
 Aurora-crowned, she is Queen.
 She rules on her throne of thick-ribbed ice,
 Where no man has ever been.
 All down her valleys flow streams of ice,
 As deep as our northern sea;
 Wild, grand, and bleak are her snowy peaks,
 Veiled deep in their mystery.
 And her ice-cliffs green, with a turquoise sheen,
 Guard her shores by the southern sea.
 And now spirits bold, as in days of old,
 Would these wonders weird display,
 Antarctica's shores they would fain explore,
 And her unknown realms survey.
 Then let us maintain our country's fame!
 Bold Britons! Lead the way!

J. G. B.

The Scotsman, 1898



Emma Howard

JOHN GEORGE BARTHOLOMEW AND THE NAMING OF ANTARCTICA

Edinburgh geographer and mapmaker John George Bartholomew, director of the firm of John Bartholomew and Co from 1888-1920, can be credited with establishing the name of Antarctica on maps. 'Antarctic' had been used to describe the unknown frozen land mass in the south since the first century AD, but Bartholomew was the first person to publish a map of the region using the name 'Antarctica' for the continent.

The Bartholomew firm worked with oceanographer Sir John Murray to prepare maps of the southern hemisphere for the Challenger Commission reports in the 1880s, preparing a map to illustrate Murray's address to the Royal Scottish Geographical Society on 'the exploration of the Antarctic regions' in 1886. This map formed the basis of the South Polar chart of the 1887 'Handy Reference Atlas', prepared by John Bartholomew for John Walker & Co, on which the continent is clearly labelled 'Antarctica' above the original description, 'Unexplored South Polar Continent'.

From then on the Bartholomew firm began to use 'Antarctica' in their own publications, in many maps prepared for Royal Scottish Geographical Society papers, and for other publishers.

The name Antarctic, from the Greek Antarktos, literally opposite [side] of the Bear (Arktos), a northern hemisphere constellation, was used by Greek writers from the first century AD to describe the presumed mass of land in the south that 'balanced' the known northern section of the world. Representations of a great south land or 'terra australis' had appeared on world maps from the early 16th century, and the first specific Polar map (Hondius, 1641) employed the name Polus Antarcticus, while the 1657 Polar map by Nicholas Sanson has the 'Antarctique ou Meridional' occupying most of the southern hemisphere. British maps and charts from the late 18th century most commonly used the term South Pole or South Polar continent for the land mass, though the names Antarctic Ocean and Antarctic Circle were well established by 1850 in maps and popular atlases.

By 1900 the name was already being taken up more widely, strongly influenced by Bartholomew, who contributed the maps for the atlases of many other British publishers as well as utilising it consistently in the firm's own publications and in maps he prepared for the Royal Geographical Society. Alternative names were proposed as exploration and discovery continued, but by the end of the 1920s, a few years after John George Bartholomew's death, the name 'Antarctica' had been firmly established 'beyond challenge'.

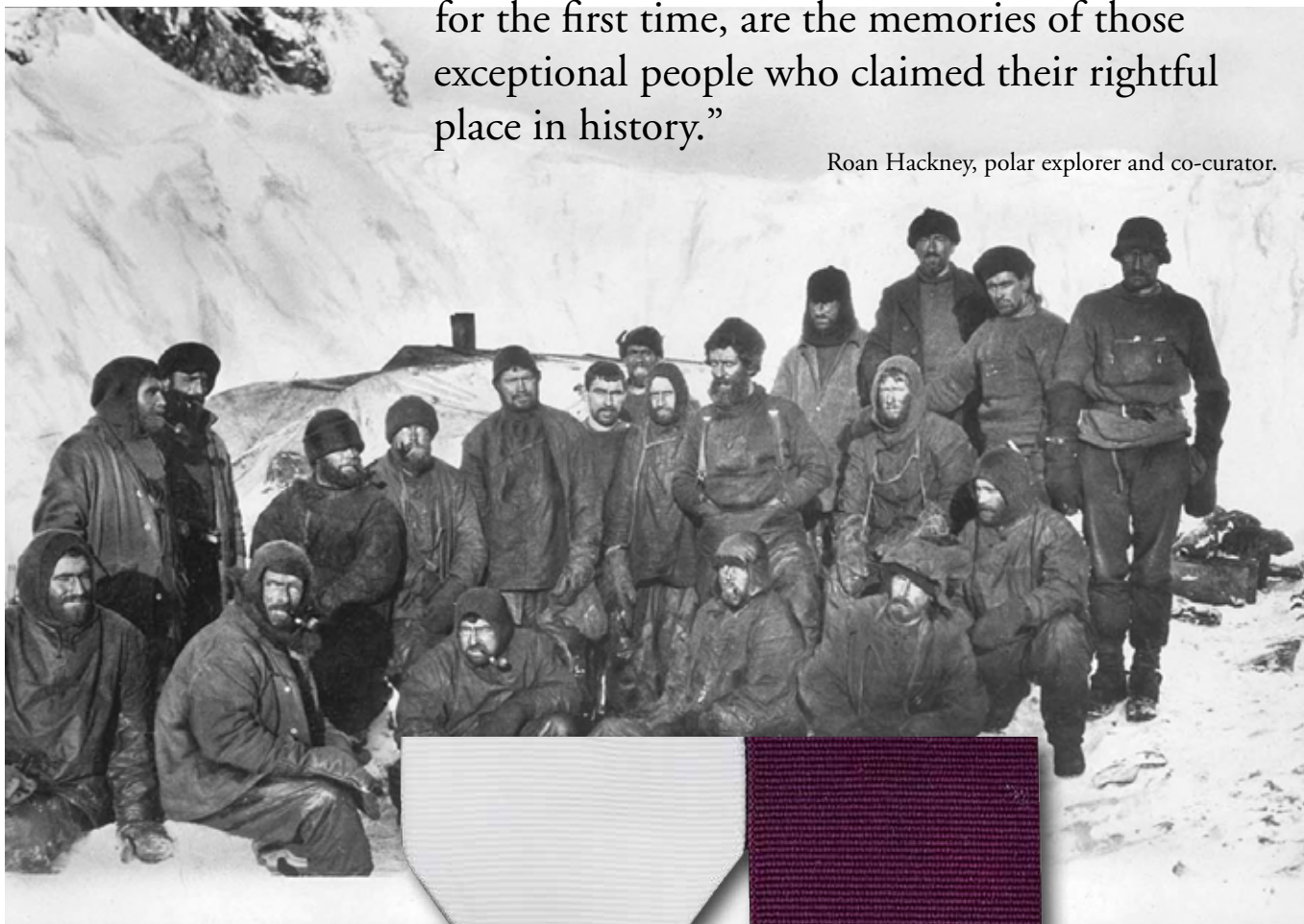
Sources and further reading: Susan Woodburn, Bartholomew Archive Curator, National Library of Scotland.

The Victoria Gold Medal of the Royal Geographical Society which JGB was awarded in 1905



“Few endeavours in human history have called for such commitment in terms of courage, determination, endurance and sacrifice as these polar expeditions. Here, gathered in one space for the first time, are the memories of those exceptional people who claimed their rightful place in history.”

Roan Hackney, polar explorer and co-curator.



*A very rare pair of medals awarded to Colour-Sergeant Daniel Bloomfield, Royal Marines, who served aboard H.M.S. **Rattlesnake** during her Arctic expedition of 1853-54 in the search for Sir John Franklin. **Rattlesnake**, a 28-gun Atholl class corvette, sailed to Port Clarence, Alaska to take part in the search. Bloomfield was awarded his Polar Medal on 3 June 1857. He later joined the Middlesex Militia, receiving the Army Long Service & Good Conduct Medal.*





Marcus Budgen

200 YEARS OF POLAR EXPLORATION

In November 2019 Spink unveiled the most important exhibition dedicated to Polar exploration ever staged, finally bringing Frank Wild out of the shadows to join Scott, Shackleton and Mawson among the greats of the Heroic Age. It featured clothing, equipment, medals and other memorabilia from Scott, Shackleton and all of the leading explorers from the Franklin expedition to the modern day, including Henry Worsley, who tragically died during his final Antarctic expedition in 2016.

The exhibition, charted the history, experiences, sacrifices and brotherhood of these seminal polar expeditions – from the search for the Northwest Passage during the 19th century to Shackleton's death in 1922 – bringing to life the characters, their thoughts and feelings. It was staged to benefit The Endeavour Fund – a

charity championed by Henry Worsley and his family – which supports the ambitions of wounded, injured and sick service personnel and veterans wishing to use sport and adventurous challenge as part of their recovery and onward rehabilitation.

The unprecedented display was created in partnership with collectors as well as the Scott Polar Research Institute, and marked the centenary of the end of the Heroic Age of Exploration, as Shackleton prepared for his final expedition. It included many iconic pieces that had never been seen together before and also gave centre stage to the largely unsung heroes of the great Antarctic expeditions of the early 20th century.

Little mentioned outside polar exploration circles is Frank Wild, the Yorkshire-born seaman who took part in five expeditions between 1901 and 1922, becoming Shackleton's second-in-command in both the Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition of 1914-16 and the Shackleton-



*The poignant pair of medals awarded to Able Seaman George Thomas Vince. Vince served during the 2nd Boer War, earning the Queen's South Africa Medal (on the left). He volunteered for Captain Scott's 1902-04 **Discovery** expedition at Cape Town. On 11 March 1902, during the return from Cape Crozier, the party became isolated on an icy slope during a blizzard. Attempting to find safer ground, Vince slid over the edge of a cliff and fell to his death, aged 21. Scott later recalled:*

'Vince had been popular with all; always obliging and always cheerful. I learnt that he had never shown these qualities more markedly than during the short sledge journey which brought him to an untimely end. His pleasant face and ready wit served to dispel the thought of hardship and difficulty to the end. Life was a bright thing to him and it was something to think that death must have come quickly in the grip of an icy sea.'

A cross commemorates the spot where Vince fell to his death. See this link: <https://www.coolantarctica.com/Antarctica%20fact%20file/History/biography/Vince-George.php>

The Polar Medal to Bernard Day. Day has gone down in history as the first man to drive a vehicle in Antarctica. He was employed by the New Arrol-Johnson Motor Car Company before he joined the 1907-1909 British Antarctic Expedition, led by Ernest Henry Shackleton, as motor expert. His role was to maintain and drive the expedition's motor car, which had not been tested in Antarctic conditions. Its wheels quickly sank into driven snow. He recalled: "The wheels turned violently round... burying themselves to such an extent that the car moved not an inch." Despite these difficulties, Day managed to drive the car some 500 miles, mostly carrying supplies between depots. After this expedition, he joined the 1910-1913 British Antarctic Expedition led by Robert Falcon Scott as a motor engineer, but returned home after the first year, later settling in Australia. He was awarded the Polar Medal for his part in the two expeditions.



An extremely rare penguin egg brought back by members of Scott's 1910-13 Terra Nova expedition, and presented to Captain Thomas Newland Prosser, dockmaster at Cardiff's Bute Docks. The expedition originally sailed from Cardiff - this gift was a way of thanking the city for its generous support and warm send-off. The wooden case was made during the return journey, from spare bits of wood on the Terra Nova. The egg itself is inscribed with the names of the explorers who took part in the expedition. One of its aims was to discover the reproductive cycle of the Emperor Penguin, hence why they brought back egg samples.



Rowett Expedition of 1921-22, which proved fatal to its leader when Shackleton died of a heart attack, aged just 47. Wild took over the expedition, leading it to its completion along the Antarctic coast.

Ernest Shackleton and Robert Falcon Scott were the giants of Polar exploration in the period, with Lawrence Oates, Edward Wilson and Edward Evans among those adding to the legend.

Today, however, Wild is considered one of only four men – Scott, Shackleton and Sir Douglas Mawson being the others – who define the Heroic Age of Polar exploration.

The Polar Record for January 1940 in reporting Wild's death the previous year recorded: "*Frank Wild's death must have been the first thought of Antarctic men meeting each other this winter.*"

Apart from the leaders, no other Antarctic figure has so impressed himself on so many of the rank and file as Wild; for he had been a member of no less than five great expeditions, second in command on the later ones, but on all, whether in high position or not, acting as the guide and instructor to those new to Antarctic work. In many ways, Frank Wild was the greatest of them all."

It was in the Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition in 1916 that Wild took charge of the 21 men left on the remote and desolate Elephant Island when Shackleton and five others set off on their epic 800-mile rescue mission aboard a lifeboat, and it was Wild who kept the men alive until the rescue party arrived.

Wild is the only man to have taken part in all four of the major Antarctic expeditions of the period, interspersing his adventures with

“Any one of these individuals could easily command a dedicated exhibition in their own right, so to be able to present dozens of them together as a kind of polar fellowship in this way is truly extraordinary. There’s no telling when, if ever, this will happen again.”

Marcus Budgen, Head of the Medal Department, Spink.

The First World War medals and Polar Medal awarded to Commander Frank Wild, a famous polar explorer who took part in all four major expeditions of ‘The Golden Age of Polar Exploration’ (hence the four clasps on his polar medal). His Wikipedia page says it all (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frank_Wild). This is one of the most important (and rare) exhibits. Here he is:



service as a Temporary Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve during the First World War, becoming the Royal Navy’s transport officer at Archangel after taking a Russian language course.

Wild’s later life in Africa was, in many ways, as challenging as his polar exploits. From farming to work on the railroads and even a stint as a hotel barman, disaster struck all too often as his health deteriorated, and it was only towards the end of his life that he finally found peace with his second wife as a store-keeper in mining territory in South Africa.

His diabetes and pneumonia finally caught up with him in August 1939 and he died at the age of 66.

While his name may not be as familiar as Scott and Shackleton, Evans or even Oates among the wider public, he has long been a hero and legend to polar aficionados.

Awarded the CBE in 1920, he became a Freeman of the City of London in 1923, having won the Royal Geographical Society’s Back Award in 1916 and going on to win its Patron Medal in 1924.

Ultimate recognition only came in 2011, when Wild’s ashes were re-interred to the right hand side of Shackleton’s grave in South Georgia, marked by a granite block carved with the words *Shackleton’s right-hand man*. The burial coincided with the issue of a set of commemorative stamps by South Georgia and the South Sandwich islands honouring Wild and his fellow Antarctic pioneers.

In 2016 a statue of Wild was unveiled in his birthplace, Skelton-in-Cleveland.

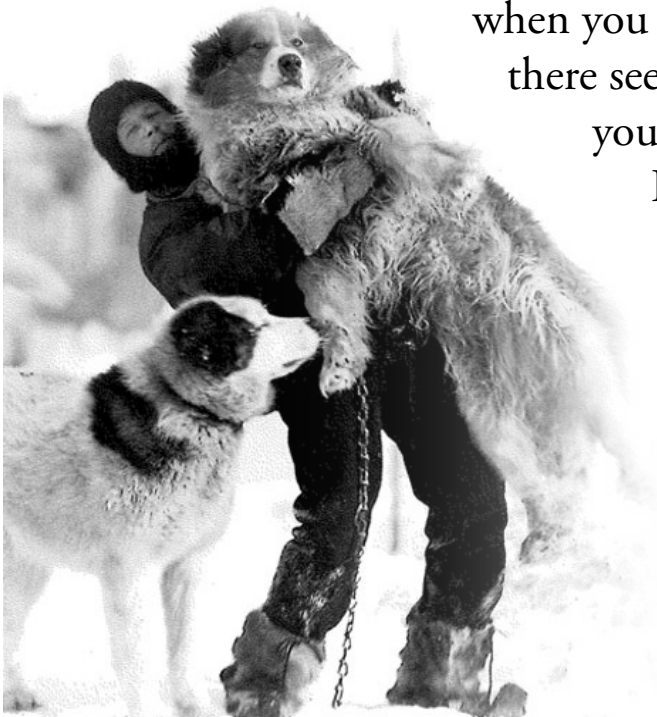


Lieutenant Colonel Alastair Edward Henry Worsley, O.B.E. (1960 – 2016). (Left) Photographed on his final expedition lighting up a cigar having knocked out a front tooth chewing on an frozen energy bar during his final expedition. (Right) His posthumous Polar Medal with unique clasp 'Antarctic to 2016'. Our exhibition was assembled in his memory and in benefit of the Endeavour Fund.



“For scientific leadership, give me Scott; for swift and efficient travel, Amundsen; but when you are in a hopeless situation, when there seems to be no way out, get on your knees and pray for Shackleton. Incomparable in adversity, he was the miracle worker who would save your life against all the odds and long after your number was up. The greatest leader that ever came on God’s earth, bar none.”

Sir Raymond Priestley, who was part of Antarctic exploration teams with both Scott and Shackleton



“Men wanted for hazardous journey. Low wages, bitter cold, long hours of complete darkness. Safe return doubtful. Honour and recognition in event of success.”

From an advertisement
(almost certainly apocryphal and attributed both to Shackleton's Nimrod and Endurance expeditions)



A photo of Green cooking on a blubber stove on the ice.



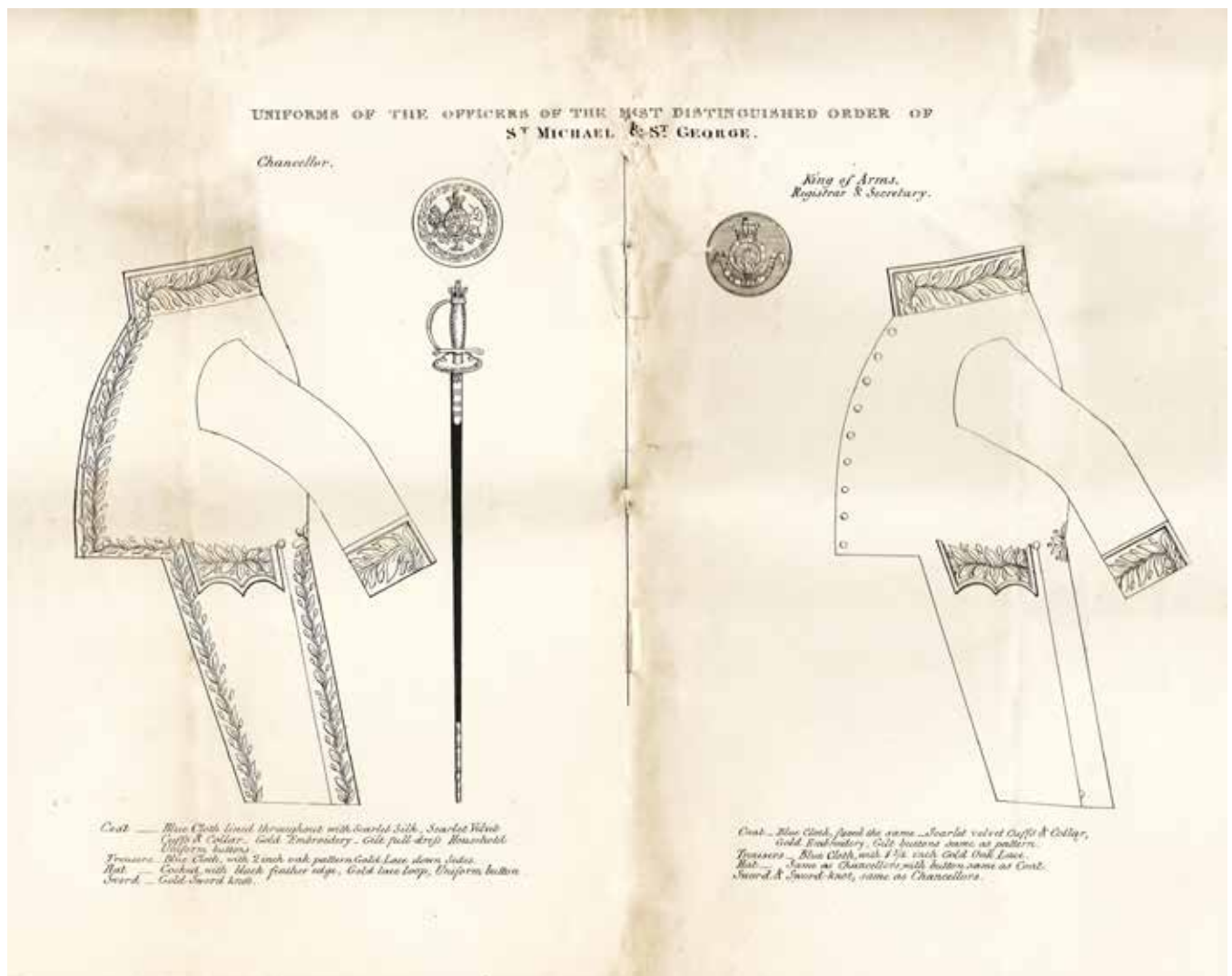
A photo of Green aboard the Endurance, skinning a penguin for dinner!

The skis used by Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Worsley, who was part of the successful 2009 expedition that retraced Ernest Shackleton's footsteps in the Antarctic. Showing incredible endurance and bravery, he finally 'shot his bolt' in 2016, while attempting to complete the first solo and unaided crossing of the Antarctic. Again, look at his Wikipedia page: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Worsley_\(explorer\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Worsley_(explorer)). There is a recording on the internet of his poignant 'last words'. His Polar Medal also forms part of the exhibition.

As well as charting the challenges and adventures of explorers from the 19th century through the Heroic Age, the exhibition showed how the indomitable spirit of these pioneers remains today in the likes of Henry Worsley, a Lieutenant-Colonel in The Rifles, who led a successful Antarctic centenary expedition of Shackleton's Nimrod party in 2008, before becoming the first person to have successfully undertaken the routes taken by Shackleton, Scott and Amundsen in another centenary expedition to the South Pole in 2011. Worsley's final attempt came in 2015, when he made another Antarctic attempt in the steps of Shackleton before falling ill with peritonitis, to which he succumbed in January 2016.

This was a unique non-selling exhibition for Spink, who decided to put commercial interests aside and take advantage of this unique opportunity to create a landmark exhibition to celebrate these extraordinary pioneers.

“As of this date no evidence has so far been found to indicate whether uniforms for the Officers of the Order [of St Michael and St George] were ever made.”



2.1 Engraving showing proposed uniforms for officers of the Order.
Courtesy of The Central Chancery for the Orders of Knighthood.

COURT UNIFORMS FOR THE OFFICERS OF THE ORDER OF ST MICHAEL AND ST GEORGE

It is always a delight to visit the Central Chancery for the Orders of Knighthood at St James's Palace in London; the history of the palace is overwhelming and the staff are most welcoming. Over and above these impressive factors is the likelihood of unearthing new information which has not previously been published. This is the story of one such discovery.

While carrying out research for the exhibition celebrating the foundation of the Order of St Michael and St George in Malta held at the Malta Postal Museum from 7th November to 6th December 2018, a stack of papers had been prepared for my perusal at The Central Chancery. Amongst these items were two prints – both engravings (Figs. 2.1, 2.2). The larger sheet showed two images; a tail coat for the Chancellor of the Order and a less ornate option for the other officers: King of Arms, Registrar and Secretary. While the former displayed the crisp inked lines of an engraving the latter had a colour wash applied to indicate the intended colour scheme for the uniform.

The smaller sheet was in excellent condition however the larger sheet was in a very sad state: tears stretched across the sheet and portions were virtually detached. This print needed urgent attention and with the permission of The Central Chancery it was conserved in Malta by Joseph Schirò who also very kindly provided all the paper conservation required for our exhibition free of charge.¹

The title to the larger sheet reads: 'UNIFORMS OF THE OFFICERS OF THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF / ST MICHAEL & ST GEORGE.' On the left we see the coat, sword and button design for the Chancellor's uniform and on the right the design of the coat and buttons for the other Officers of the Order (King of Arms, Registrar and Secretary). At the base of each design is text describing the whole outfit which is summarised below:

Chancellor

- Coat Blue cloth lined with scarlet silk; scarlet velvet cuffs and collars, embroidered in gold. Royal Household uniform buttons (with supporters).
- Trousers Blue cloth, 2 inch wide gold lace down the side.
- Hat Cocked hat with black feather edge, gold lace loop with button.
- Sword Gold sword knot.

Officers

- Coat Blue cloth lined with scarlet silk; scarlet velvet cuffs and collars, embroidered in gold. Royal Household uniform buttons (without supporters).
- Trousers Blue cloth, 1¾ inch wide gold lace down the side.
- Hat Same as Chancellor with button same as coat.
- Sword Same as Chancellor.

¹ Joseph Schirò has practiced as a professional paper conservator in Malta since 1980. He held the position of Head of Conservation at Heritage Malta from 2005 until his retirement in 2013.

Two questions arise from the analysis of these prints:

When were these patterns proposed?

How do they differ from the court uniforms for officers of other orders of knighthood?

The second question is more easily addressed. Details of nineteenth century court uniform worn by officers of the orders of knighthood has been difficult to locate. Formal published instructions from that century do not detail any specific uniform for officers of the orders of knighthood, however instructions published in the early years of the twentieth century offer some helpful hints. According to the 1903 edition of *Dress Worn at Court*, 'Officers of the Orders of the Thistle, St Patrick and Bath wear Household Uniform if they have no uniform as Officers of Arms', whereas 'Officers of the Order of St Michael and St George wear a uniform similar to the Household Uniform, but with Scarlet Velvet collar and cuffs, and embroidery of special pattern.'²

In an attempt to get a better idea of the appearance of these uniforms a first point of reference should be the design of the Household Uniform, 3rd or 4th class.³ Figure 2.3 shows the uniform of Col Sir Arthur Bannerman, Gentleman Usher to Kings Edward VII and George VI as well as Queen Elizabeth II. Comparison with the hand-coloured print shows a similar cut of coat with scarlet cuffs and collar – the pigment used for the print having most likely discoloured over the years. The areas where embroidery has been applied are comparable although the uniform of the Gentleman Usher has more extensive embroidery to the pocket flaps.

Collars and cuffs of Royal Household uniforms are of scarlet cloth (wool) whereas

the written details on the prints indicate scarlet velvet, the latter being in keeping with court dress generally although the colour would be black rather than scarlet.⁴

The major difference between the uniforms is the motif used for the embroidered areas. The Household Uniform, on which most other court uniforms are based (Civil Service, Diplomatic Corps etc.) uses oak leaf and palm frond devices. The reason for this choice lying in their symbolism: the oak being the national tree of England calls to mind virtuous attributes such as honor, truth, nobility, longevity and wisdom. The palm symbolising victory, triumph, peace, and eternal life as demonstrated in depictions of ancient Rome.

As indicated in the 1903 edition of *Dress Worn at Court* the description of the uniforms for the Order mentions a special pattern of embroidery, so what might this be? Might there be a Mediterranean reference? The narrow leaf and interspersed berries shown on the prints suggest olive leaves and fruit. This hypothesis is reinforced when comparison is made to the motif used to embellish the coats of early twentieth century Greek ambassadors. (Fig. 2.4) However the 1912 edition of *Dress Worn at Court* specifies a 'Laurel Leaf pattern'. This is an interesting departure for a number of reasons; the first being its rarity amongst court uniforms. One of those few examples (in the nineteenth century) being the higher ranks of the constabulary in which the laurel leaf is embroidered in silver rather than gold thread. Figure 2.5 shows Sir Richard Mayne, Commissioner of the London Metropolitan Police (1829–1868), wearing court uniform with a laurel leaf decoration.

It is difficult to imagine that the choice of laurel was made purely for the sake of being different so we must examine a plausible reason for this choice. It is quite probable that as the Order originated in Corfu and Malta the laurel, commonly found around the Mediterranean, would have been a logical choice on which to base the embroidered details. After all, the

² More formally known as *Dress Worn by Gentlemen at His Majesty's Court and on Occasions of Ceremony collected from official sources with the sanction of the Lord Chamberlain*, published by Harrison & Sons, London, 1903, p. 22.

³ The descriptions on the prints under examination for the width of the gold lace to the trousers are those for a member of the Royal Household 3rd or 4th class whereas that for the hat is comparable to those of the 3rd, 4th and 5th class.

⁴ Court dress being worn by any gentleman not entitled to wear court uniform.



2.2 (left) Coatee of Col. Sir Arthur Bannerman, Gentleman Usher.
Author's collection.



2.3 (right) Coloured engraving showing proposed uniforms for King of Arms,
Registrar and Secretary of the Order.
Courtesy of The Central Chancery for the Orders of Knighthood.



2.4 (left) Gold embroidery to the front of a Greek ambassador's court uniform.
Author's collection.



2.5 (right) Sir Richard Mayne, Commissioner of the London Metropolitan Police.
Illustrated London News.



original designers of the Order's insignia chose to make reference to its place of origin by using the seven paired rays of the badge to mirror the inclusion of the Seven Ionian Islands as well as the Maltese Cross. It is therefore rational to assume that the link to the Mediterranean should be embodied through the use of laurel leaves on the uniform. Moreover, this motif was also repeated in the pattern on the fabric with which the armchairs in the Ionian Senate Chamber at the Palace of St Michael and St George in Corfu are upholstered. Fig. 2.6.

One other minor item remains unsettled: the gold lace tape sewn to the trouser seams. The motif generally matches that used for the

embroidery on the coat so presumably the gold lace used for the uniforms proposed for the Order was also woven with a laurel motif.

An attempt to resolve the date of origin of these designs is more problematic. Unfortunately the paper on which these designs are printed reveals no watermark. Judging by the details of the engraving a date in the first half of the nineteenth century would most likely suggest itself. This hypothesis is supported by the documented interest shown in court uniforms by the Prince Regent (later George IV). The Prince took a great interest in dress and uniforms; to quote one historian 'he bought well over five hundred shirts during the nine years

2.6 Armchair upholstered with laurel wreath emblem.

Courtesy of the Ionian Senate Chamber, Palace of St Michael and St George, Corfu.



of his Regency, and subsequently ordered at least eight field-marshal's full-dress uniforms.⁵ It is also claimed that he designed his own Coronation Robes. However most relevant to our investigation might be an instruction issued by the Prince in 1817 that those members of society attending court at the Queen's and his own birthday celebrations that year would wear garments 'entirely of British manufacture.'

As a result of over twenty years of war with France the British economy had gone through hard times. Historically, interest in court uniforms would generally pick up in the periods approaching and immediately after a coronation; the last coronation had taken place as long ago as 1761 and George III, known as Farmer George, showed little interest in fine tailoring. Thus high class tailoring establishments were struggling for custom and the Prince Regent must have feared that the industry would falter. Moreover the Regent's fine eye for detail must have made him painfully aware that court dress and court uniforms were hopelessly dated and often threadbare. His edict was intended to generate a considerable volume of work which would 'relieve the distress of the manufacturing classes'. This move was largely successful since practically all those attending the celebrations took heed of the Prince's direction.⁶

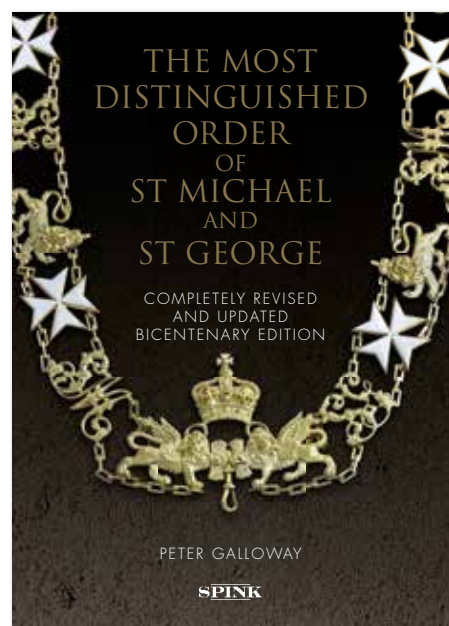
It is very revealing to refer back to accounts of the outfits worn at Queen Charlotte's birthday celebrations. Contemporary newspapers describe the new court uniforms worn by the Officers of State which were: 'the general admiration of the numerous and splendid Court. They are divided into three classes: the first consisted of the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Steward, and the Groom of the Stole. Their coats of dark purple, with crimson velvet collars, both richly embroidered with gold.'⁷

These seem to have borne a marked resemblance to the court uniforms under consideration.

Admittedly the Prince Regent's instruction preceded the foundation of the Order by one year; however the long-term effects of his desire to support the garment trade may well have prompted the design of a uniform for the new Order. If this was the case, then the date of origin of the uniform discussed in this piece may bring us closer to the actual foundation of the Order.

As of this date no evidence has so far been found to indicate whether uniforms for the Officers of the Order of St Michael and St George were ever made to these patterns.

The Most Distinguished Order of St Michael and St George by Peter Galloway is available from Spink Books at the special price of £85 (RRP £125) for a limited period only. To order your copy please visit our website, www.spinkbooks.com, or email books@spink.com.



5 Christopher Hibbert, *George IV, Regent and King*, (Newton Abbot, 1975) p. 249.

6 *The Windsor and Eton Express*, 16 February, 1817, p. 2.

7 *The Morning Post*, 21 February, 1817, p. 2. To give an impression of the general extravagance of the newly commissioned court dress *The Morning Post* continues: 'The most distinguished Nobleman's dress, not attached

to the Court, was the Marquis of Exeter's, who wore a new dark blue velvet coat, most magnificently embroidered with gold' and that of Lord George Beresford as: 'One of the richest embroidered suits ever beheld; the ground navy blue, beautifully ornamented with gold embroidery, and buttons to correspond.'

FROM THE ARCHIVES



“There is a popular superstition that pearls bring ill-luck...”



Gregory Edmund

THE GREAT PEARL SENSATION OF 1891

Like many of our readers, I took great delight in reading the now cherished memories of the late Anthony Flinders Spink, particularly in his fascinating personal accounts of the Spink of yesteryear. It prompted me to wonder what other stories could be told from our archives? Are there any historic skeletons to be found in the closet over centuries of business? What came to light has to be one of the stranger moments of intrigue in the long and illustrious history of the Spink brand, vividly recounted across the contemporary Penny 'dreadfuls' by editors keen to satiate the appetite of their burgeoning Victorian readership. Here, set out in diary format, is the complex and complicated story of the 'Great Pearl Sensation' of 1891, and how Spink ultimately challenged a UK legal edict dating back to the reign of Henry VIII.

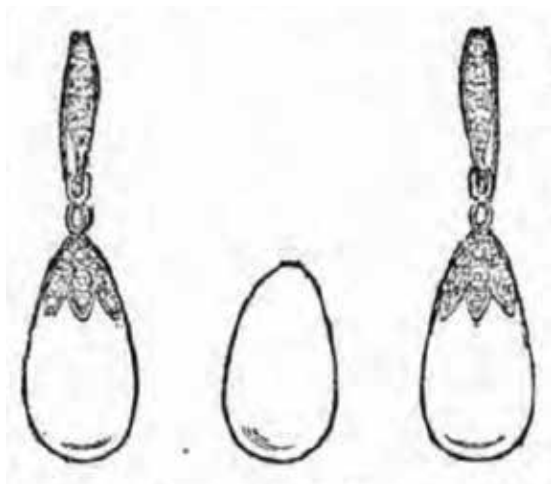
Wednesday, 18th February 1891, Mrs Georgiana Hargreave of Collingwood House, Shirley, Torquay discovers that her box of jewels is missing from a secret drawer in her room. The cache comprises *"a pair of Brazilian pear-shaped diamond earrings, two pear-shaped filbert pearls, two smaller diamonds and some brooches, valued at £800."*

Thursday, 19th February, police enquiries establish that items matching the description are sold on this day to Messrs Spink and Son of London.

The trial

Friday, 30th October, enter Mr Justice Willis of the London Guildhall, presiding, and Mr John and Charles Spink, noted jewellers of Gracechurch Street, defendants. At the opening of the

hearing, Spink acknowledges the purchase for £550 of some jewels on 19th February 1891, but contends that for Major and Mrs Hargreave to make a claim against them they need to bring a prosecution against the supposed thief with whom they had had dealings. What follows must be one of the finest twists of court jargon, perhaps equalled only by the most recent of political events. The prosecution's council Mr Lockwood countered that as the sale had not taken place in *'a market overt'* (for it was in an upstairs room not open to the general public), this legal obligation did not apply. In effect, the opening argument for the prosecution was: John's business had been conducted in a private showroom, not a recognised shop, and therefore Messrs Spink and Sons were obliged to return the jewels to Mrs. Hargreave! Justice Willis retires for the weekend to consider his verdict.



The initial verdict

Monday, 2nd November, Justice Willis sums up the evidence: *‘There could be no doubt that the sale took place in an upstairs room. Could the show-room in which the sale of the jewellery took place be called a shop?’* No. *“He thought it an unreasonable stretch of language to say that a show-room, which could only be approached by the permission of the defendants or his servants, could be called a shop.”* Judgement in favour of Mrs Hargreave, with costs, jewels to be returned.

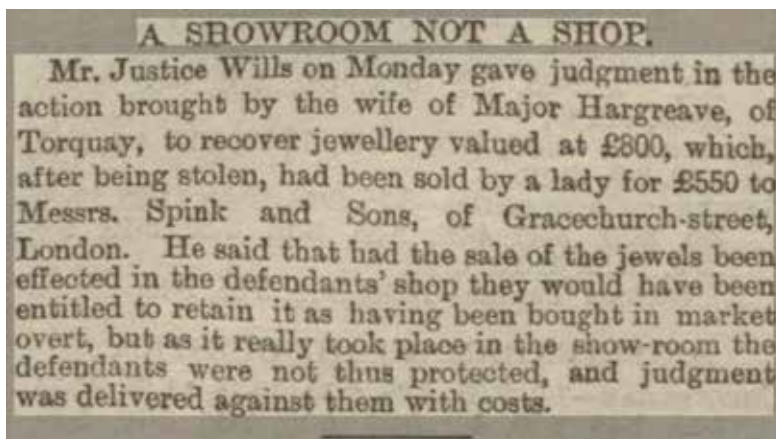
Tuesday, 3rd November, Spink advertises in the Morning Post, *‘Valued and Purchased, Valuable Diamonds, Pearls, Coins and Medals’*. Evidently John Spink et al were not too concerned by the previous day’s legal proceedings!

Wednesday, 4th November, Spink appeals to Court to request that they retain the jewels, unless Major Hargreave can promise settlement of £500 out of his own pocket if they are again mislaid. Spink argues that Mrs Hargreave cannot be trusted to not be careless again! Court refuses *‘monstrous request’*.

Thursday, 5th November, Spink and Son write to the Editor of the London Evening Standard: *‘It would appear, as a result of this decision, that where property of value, of whatever description, changes hands, it is only upon the ground floor and in the view of the public that such transactions can be held good in a Court of law. As this Act was passed as far back as the time of Henry VIII, when doubtless, business transactions were almost wholly carried out on the ground floor, is it not time either to repeal it, or modify it in accordance with modern requirements? We are, sir, your obedient servants, SPINK and SON’*

The plot thickens ...

Saturday, 7th November, *“There seems to be more in the case of Hargreave vs Spink than has appeared in Court ... the action tried by Mr Justice Willis last week was undertaken, strange as it may seem, for the purpose of clearing Mrs Hargreave’s young friend’s character. The latter at the time of this unhappy occurrence, was engaged to an officer, who most honourably stood by his word and mar-*



ried her in face of the awkward story, of which he had full cognisance. But the evil tidings had spread throughout society, and the ladies of the Regiment sternly refused to call upon the bride until the whole imbroglio was set straight. It is stated, however, that an action for libel will be the final outcome of this deplorable business, and that Sir Charles Russell’s services have already been retained.”

“Mrs. Hargreave has got her pearls back; but they who purchased them according to the custom of their trade, have been mulcted of more than £500, by a technicality.”

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The mysterious ‘thief’ unmasked

Thursday, 26th November, the Queen’s bench was summoned to hear a subsidiary charge in the case of Osborne vs Hargreave, following libellous accounts by a Mr Ames in his *The Dwarf* publication about Hargreave. The court heard: *“Upon identification of the lady who sold the jewels to Messrs Spink, Mrs Hargreave wrote to her young friend, and volunteered to hush the matter up if a sum of £1,000 was paid to her. The young lady at once communicated with her brother and fiancée [a Captain in the Carabiniers] who in their turn consulted [the legal counsel of] Messrs Wontner, who responded to Hargreave with their own action of libel unless the ‘foul aspersion’ was withdrawn. Hargreave reputedly send a further two letters demanding £750 and £550 to merely indemnify*

“Upon identification of the lady who sold the jewels to Messrs Spink, Mrs Hargreave wrote to her young friend, and volunteered to hush the matter up if a sum of £1,000 was paid to her”

Messrs Spink.” Hargreave demanded an apology from Ames stating that: *‘the serious part of his paragraphs had no foundation in fact.’* Parties happy to accept apology and payment of their costs as a conclusion to this legal proceeding.

High society turns on one another

Tuesday, 15th December, an action begins by Mrs Florence Ethel Osborne (daughter of Sir Henry James Elliot), to recover damages for slander from the defendants Major and Mrs Hargreave, the plaintiff’s second cousin, for an allegation that she had stolen Hargreave’s pearls and diamonds and sold them to Spink and Son. Osborne claims not to have been the lady who sold the jewels to Spink, nor had the attire or ability to be present at the time the cheque was supposedly cashed, despite being identified as the vendor by Spink and two employees, Mr Baggallay and Mr Busk, and a bank teller. Mr Justice Denman presides over the case.

Wednesday, 16th December, accusations of Osborne being in debt at the time of the supposed theft are raised, but a detailed account of her attire on the supposed days of the visits to Spink or the bank where the cheque was cashed show discrepancies in the established timeline. Major Hargreave in cross-examination reveals that his wife has recently ‘lost’ jewellery in the garden at Collingwood House, and that he himself previously wanted the pearls sold because his wife could no longer have worn such jewellery.

Friday, 18th December, Major Hargreave is reported as saying ‘he would commit any crime for ‘oof’ [Afrikaaner slang for coin]. He denies ever having used the statement. It subsequently transpires that Osborne’s brother-in-law Captain Geach, 4 Dragoon Guards, has previously sold his coin collection to Spink in late 1887 or early 1888. The case for the plaintiff closes. The case for the defence begins. Friends of Mrs Hargreave testify to her growing concern in the immediate aftermath of the theft about the guilt of Osborne, particularly as

she is the only candidate in the family in London at the time of sale to Spink.

Saturday, 19th December, a newspaper columnist adds his damning verdict on the case thus far: *“The pearl mystery case drags along, and it exhibits one of the finest examples of female vanity and male cupidity which have been seen for a very long time.”*

Monday, 21st December, The presiding judge advises the court that he is prepared to sit over Christmas to bring a resolution to this case. Commentators add: *“At this moment, it is with Messrs Spink that sympathy most goes, for Mrs. Hargreave has got her pearls back; but they who purchased them according to the custom of their trade, have been mulcted of more than £500, by a technicality.”* Proceedings are adjourned upon presentation of a mysterious letter to the bench.

An emergency statement

Tuesday, 22nd December, an emergency statement is made by the plaintiff’s council. Sir Charles Russell, his voice reportedly cracking, announces that he must withdraw his representation of Osborne owing to the discovery of new evidence over the weekend. The Court room, consistently packed for every day of proceedings, recoils with audible gasps as he announces that having pursued the £550 payment made by the bank following the cashing of Spink’s cheque, the mystery lady had sought to exchange the payment in gold for banknotes. National Provincial Bank in St James’s Square furnished seven Fifty Pound notes to the mystery individual, and upon ascertaining serial numbers, traced one of the notes to a payment of an invoice for a linen. As was customary at the time, the note was signed to validate authenticity. This note bore the name of one Mrs Osborne. Following the shock result, Spink seek reimbursement for loss.

Friday, 25th December, City Police issue an arrest warrant for Mrs Ethel Florence Osborne, aged 26, 5ft 5in.

SALE OF MRS. HARGREAVE'S JEWELS.

The large sale-room of Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods, in King-street, St. James's-square, presented an animated appearance yesterday, when several small collections of jewellery, including the Hargreave jewels, were put under the hammer. Many ladies and gentlemen were early in attendance inspecting the jewels, which were set apart in a glass case in an adjoining room. Among those present were Major Hargreave, Mr. Mundella, and Lady Colin Campbell. The pair of top and drop brilliant earrings, each with a fine large pear-shaped brilliant below and two smaller brilliants, realized £660. The first bid was for £200, at once followed by one for £600, and then by £5 increases the sum of £660 was reached, when, as stated, the jewels were knocked down. The set of three pearl pendants, with brilliant caps, realized £416. Mr. Taylor, the auctioneer, in submitting the jewels for sale, said that Messrs. Spink desired him to state that only two pearls and a pair of earrings were sold to them, the other pearl included in the sale having been added. The earrings were bought by Mr. Phillips, jeweller, of Bond-street; Mr. J. M. Jones, art dealer, of Finchley-road, being the purchaser of the pearls. Mrs. Osborne, it will be recollected, obtained £550 for the jewels she sold to Messrs. Spink. There were rumours during the sale of the jewels that they would be bought by Messrs. Spink or on behalf of the proprietors of a well-known wax-work exhibition; but the names of the purchasers were recorded in the sale book as given above.

Sunday, 27th December, *The Dwarf* obtains an exclusive interview with Mrs Hargreave on her return to Torquay. When requested to show 'the famous pearls', she responds with 'a mischievous twinkle in her eye, that she is unable because she has taken precautions to ensure their safe storage.' Major Hargreave produces a letter evidently written by Captain Osborne confirming his wife's guilt and the subsequent dispatch of a cheque to Spink out of his pocket.

Friday, 29th January 1892, friends of Mrs Osborne send £550 to be paid to Spink. Spink is reimbursed a further £674 for costs incurred in the litigation against Major and Mrs Hargreave.

Thursday, 4th February, 9:15PM, Mrs Osborne arrives at Dover and is immediately arrested.

Thursday, 11th February, facing a charge of perjury, Mrs Osborne is remanded in Holloway Gaol. Mrs Hargreave visits her there.

Wednesday, 9th March, Florence Ethel Osborne pleads guilty to petty larceny and wilful perjury. Despite protestation from her victim, Mrs Hargreave, she is committed to nine months imprisonment with hard labour.

Monday, 28th March, the Preston Herald reports: 'The sale of the notorious jewels that played such a prominent part in the Osborne-Hargreaves case attracted immense crowds to Messrs Christies' well-known mart in King Street, London this afternoon. The catalogue said:

42. A pair of top and drop brilliant earrings with a fine large pear-shaped brilliant below, and two smaller brilliants above.

43. A set of three pearl pendants with brilliant caps.

The jewels lay in a glass case, which both before and after the sale was surrounded by a large crowd. There is a popular superstition that pearls bring ill-luck, but nevertheless bidding was so keen that they realised an aggregate sum of £1,066. Mr Phillips, the Bond-street jeweller, was the purchaser of the first lot, and the second was knocked down to Mr Jones, also a jeweller. Messrs Spink and Sons, who bought the articles from Mrs Osborne for £550, stated publicly, through the auctioneer, that they only received two pearls and a pair of earrings."

So that is the jewels resolved, but how about the protagonists? A petition was quickly established in the aftermath of her imprisonment to petition for Mrs Osborne's early release, with widespread reports of her pregnancy adding to a sentiment of clemency amongst the 4,000 people who signed the appeal. However Captain Osborne, who had dutifully defended his wife throughout proceedings, found the task of family life and his army career untenable, reportedly offering his resignation in May.

The Sheffield Independent reports in January 1894 that following relocation to Wales, Captain and Mrs Osborne have been delivered of a child, and that Mrs Hargreave and Mrs Osborne are friends again. As the old adage goes: all's well that ends well!



LONDON NEWS

RPSL AUCTIONS

We are pleased to report on what has been an extremely successful collaboration with The Royal Philatelic Society this year, which has seen Spink holding all stamp auctions since September in its wonderful new premises at 15 Abchurch Lane. We are honoured to have this exclusive arrangement with the Society, which we hope will be a long and fruitful one. The new building is just a short walk from Bank station, and was officially opened by The Queen on the Society's 150th Anniversary, on 26th November. Her Majesty met young philatelists, architects of the new building, administration staff and supporters of the Society, and saw displays of various different stamps and books.

The Royal Family has a long history associated with stamps and stamp collecting. Photographs taken by Dorothy Wilding of Her Majesty in 1952 were used as the basis of The Queen's image on postage stamps from 1953 until 1971.

In two sittings, photographer Wilding took 59 images of The Queen. Arnold Machin's effigy of The Queen, which has featured on UK stamps since 1967, is widely considered to be



Dorothy Wilding photo

*The Queen opens the new
Royal Philatelic Society
building in London on its
150th Anniversary*





Her Majesty's 80th Birthday in 2006



The Queen visits the RPS in 1969



Wilding stamp booklet pane

one of the most reproduced and iconic images in the world – it has been reprinted an estimated 220 billion times, in more than 130 different colours.

In this archive image (left), The Queen visited the Society 50 years ago and viewed its collection. King George V's personal stamp collection forms the foundation of what is today The Royal Philatelic Collection.

With light flooding through the tall windows and fellow members popping their heads in to follow the progress of our auctions, the venue has been the perfect setting for our final quarter sales and will be a happy place to return to for many years to come.

Caption Competition!

Our auction team hard at work setting up for one of our many successful sales this autumn - please submit all caption suggestions to books@spink.com. The winning entry will be announced in our next issue!



LONDON NEWS

OPENING NIGHT: 200 YEARS OF POLAR EXPLORATION EXHIBITION

London, 18th – 24th November, 2019

It is fair to say that this project, in collaboration with my Co-Curator Roan Hackney, exceeded all expectations. What began as an attempt to draw together some twenty or so veterans from the 'Heroic Age' a few months ago has resulted in what can now be hailed as the largest and most important exhibition of its type. The whole project has been a joy, and looking back now that our displays have been dismantled and the amazing objects returned, we could never have dreamed of hosting this once-in-a-lifetime collection – assembled for the benefit of the Endeavour Fund - from 18th-24th November.

The week began with a bang in usual Spink style, with a record attendance for our opening preview party with over 175 flocking to share in the night. It was terrific to see so many old friends and plenty of new ones marvelling in the amazing men and their stories on display. On a personal note, it was also a pleasure to see many 'hands in the air' for our charity auction held during the evening. The offer of the iconic original film poster from 'Scott of the Antarctic' – which was adapted to grace the superb exhibition catalogue cover produced – drew spirited bidding and resulted with a handsome donation for the Endeavour Fund. Notably our attendees also accounted for some 145 bottles of champagne.

Interest in the event had unsurprisingly proliferated into the national and international press – drawing visitors from as far afield as Canada and Australia. As a result the public





Marcus Budgen



“It was terrific to see so many old friends and plenty of new ones marvelling in the amazing men and their stories on display”

opening produced steady streams of members of the public, collectors, families and explorers alike visiting us at Southampton Row. We received over 2,000 visitors to our showroom throughout the week!

Our programme of talks on Friday and Saturday drew hundreds of visitors. Having survived yours truly offering an introduction to the collection, Philip Attwood (Keeper of Coins & Medals, British Museum) gave a fascinating insight into the artists behind the Polar Medals we all know and love. Angela Butler then followed with her tales in the ‘Quest for Frank Wild’ – the only man who ventured south five times during the ‘Heroic Age’. Julia Korner, who had graciously loaned many artefacts related to her quite amazing father, Andrew Croft, gave a truly inspiring talk on his exploits in the Arctic before Jamie Korner followed with some terrific insights into the work of the Memorial Fund established in his memory. Anne Strathie followed with a terrific overview of the *Terra Nova* medallists before

my Co-Curator gave a personal insight into his experiences of survival in Greenland.

With the weekend dawning in typical London style of driving rain, it was soon clear there was little that could stop visitors to the exhibition. The talks programme continued and recommenced with Roan and I offering a ‘Curators Tour’ and an overview to the remarkable work of the Endeavour Fund. Anne Strathie again spoke very well to a full room and was followed by Major-General Patrick Cordingley on Captain Oates. The Major-General’s talk was truly a ‘standing room only’ affair and it was particularly moving given the fact we had the honour to display Oates’s Medals, ice axe and compass in our gallery. Nico Wills moved many with his stories and knowledge of photography in extreme environments and Gregory Edmund (Coin Specialist, Spink & Son) closed the programme with a well-researched talk on the development of cartography in the Polar regions.

To give an overview of what was achieved, the displays began with around a dozen of the prominent names from the very earliest days of Arctic exploration in the search for the North West Passage. Key players were displayed from



the 'Heroic Age', including the first re-unite in history of the men who accompanied Captain Scott to the South Pole (Dr Wilson loaned from the Scott Polar Research Institute & Captain Oates from the The Royal Dragoon Guards Museum, York). Besides this the medals of 'Winter Journey' party together with a penguin egg they secured were also displayed for the first time, besides the original menu painted by Dr Wilson used during the Mid-Winter Dinner in 1911. Other artefacts from the *Terra Nova* expedition 'Percy' the Emperor Penguin and the sledge used by Carpenter Frank Davies – Davies being the man who eventually crafted the cross erected over the cairn of Captain Scott,

Dr Wilson and 'Birdie' Bowers.

Another pair displayed together for the first time were the medals of the famous photographers Herbert Ponting and Frank Hurley.

The *Endurance* expedition was another main draw, with hundreds marvelling at the awards of Sir Ernest Shackleton (Melissa John, The Mercury Foundation) and his right-hand man, Frank Wild. The re-unite of the crew of the legendary crossing of the *James Caird* to South Georgia also drew much interest.

Keen interest was shown in the stories of more recent exploration, including the awards of Gino Watkins, Quintin Riley and Andrew





“Bringing the exhibition through to the present day were the stories of Sir Ranulph Fiennes and Henry Worlsey.”



Croft to name but a few. It was an honour to display the awards of the Ryder brothers, both of whom had served in the Antarctic in the 1930's. Robert is the only man to earn both the Victoria Cross and the Polar Medal, his VC (usually on display at the Imperial War Museum) being won during the 'Greatest Raid of All' at St. Nazaire in 1942. His brother, Lisle was tragically massacred at Le Paradis in 1940, whilst in command of the 2nd Battalion, Norfolk Regiment.

Bringing the exhibition through to the present day were the stories of Sir Ranulph Fiennes and Henry Worlsey. Sir Ranulph graciously wrote the foreword for our catalogue and with the assistance of The Royal Scots Dragoon Guards Museum, Edinburgh Castle his medal was also displayed. It is fair to say the story of Henry Worsley inspired the growth of this exhibition. Having been fortunate enough to be introduced

to his family, we have all been honoured to have had the first opportunity to display Henry's medals and skis during this exhibition. The Endeavour Fund was established in his memory and helps wounded servicemen and women to undertake adventurous activities aiding their recovery.

If you were unable to view the exhibition, I would highly recommend the exhibition catalogue, written by my co-curator. Sold for the benefit of the Endeavour Fund, the catalogue gives a full narrative of Polar Exploration from 1818 to the present day. Each item displayed is photographed and accompanied by full descriptions. It really is a must for all with an interest in this remarkable field!

Marcus Budgen
Head of Medals

LONDON NEWS

OCTOBER SALES OF WORLD AND BRITISH BANKNOTES

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

“Truly spectacular”, “excessively rare”, “unbelievable”, “titanic” and “beautiful”; it seems the cataloguer almost ran out of superlative expressions in a bid to describe the East African highlights (lots 822-840) of the October World Banknotes sale. At this early stage in the sales, as these lots from five to 10,000 shillings sparked some great saleroom battles; interest had been peaked and the tone set.

Still to come on the second day, however, was the Angelos Botsis collection of Lebanese banknotes (lots 1513-1518). This sequential discovery group of *Banque de Syrie et du Grand-Liban* featured an array of wartime overprints and handstamps that added unique rarity to already popular designs. The story behind these notes also left a mark on the banknote team as these were gifts from no less than the last Shah of Iran, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi and his wife, Farah Diba.

Excellent in their own right were the other collections which went under the gavel during the two day sale. The latest instalment of the legendary Ibrahim Salem Collection commenced proceedings, this time the second part of the British Commonwealth sub-collection. The Alan Pickering Collection of Kenya and the Doctor Yehezkel Shami Collection of the Middle East also sold well on the second day of the sale, with help from telephone bids taken by the department’s newest Senior Specialist, Henrik Berndt. With a background in coins



World Lot 835 £86,400



World Lot 1513 £15,600



Harris Webb



Ibrahim Salem Lot 17 £20,400



Lou Manzi Lot 3058 £48,000



Simms Lot 3257 £36,600

and other collectables from a Copenhagen auction house, we hope the October sales will be the first of many successful auctions for Henrik at Spink.

Only a brief hiatus separated the World sale from that of British banknotes the following week. The star lots of the morning included the second Bank of England £1 note ever issued (lot 3058), under the Bank's first Cashier Abraham Newland, with an accompanying letter from the bank dated 1894 attesting to its authenticity.

The number two £1 was the icing on the cake for a collection of distinguished quality which began and matured at Spink and now, with the sale of the Lou Manzi Collection Part II, has been sold at Spink too. Not to be overshadowed, however, was the AJ Simms Collection and Other Properties auction which rounded off our October sales, with highlights including fractional treasury notes, rare branches and high-denomination notes.

LONDON NEWS

THE 'ROCHAMBEAU' COLLECTION OF FRANCE AND THE DR EDWARD GRABOWSKI POSTAL HISTORY COLLECTION OF FRENCH COLONIES

London, 13th-14th November 2019

Following on from the success of the 'Hermione' collection of France in November 2018, two exquisite collections of French and French Colonial material were entrusted to Spink to sell this autumn: The 'Rochambeau' Collection of France, and the Dr Edward Grabowski Postal History Collection of French Colonies. The collections were on view at the Salon Philatelique d'Automne in Paris and subsequently saw frantic bidding online, via the phones and in the auction room. The excellent results speak for themselves, proving that the market for high quality and scarce French material is still strong. Some highlights from both sales are as follows:

Lot 14

1849-52 First Issue 25c deep blue "face to face" horizontal tête-bêche pair, tied by lozenge cancellations to entire, dated 22 Jan 1851, from Paris to Nantes
Sold for €19,200

The Rochambeau collection



Lot 20

1849-52 First Issue 1f vermillion pâle ("Vervelle")
Sold for €16,800



Lot 211

1928 "Ile De France" 10f on Berthelot 90c carmine and 10f on Pasteur 1f 50 blue, each in a vertical pair
Sold for €20,400





Josh Barber

The Dr Edward Grabowski collection



Lot 1664
Indo-China, Cambodia, Phnompenh
1896 (11 Aug) envelope registered
to Lajos Richter (past President of
the Hungarian Philatelic Society)
in Budapest franked 75c with the
"indo-chine" inscription inverted
Sold for €12,000

Lot 1865
Indo-Chinese Post Offices
in China, Kouang-Tchéou-
Wan, Potsi: 1903 (28
March) 5c postal stationery
envelope to Fort Bayard
additionally franked 5c
(2) with Potsi/Indo-Chine-
Francaise cancellations
Sold for €10,800



Lot 1868
Indo-Chinese Post Offices in
China Tche-Kang: 1900 (4 May)
stampless envelope to France
Sold for €25,200

LONDON NEWS

THE DAVIES COLLECTION OF GREAT BRITAIN & SELECTED OTHER COUNTRIES

London, 5th December 2019

The Davies Collection of Great Britain and other selected countries went on to smash expectations and hammer nearly £1.3 million in just under two hours on Thursday 5th December, featuring some very scarce and desirable items from Great Britain, Europe and further afield.

The front cover item, lot 122, the rarest stamp of Great Britain, the 6d IR Official, of which there are only two examples available to private individuals, sold for £288,000. Another rare Official, the 1902-04 1/- Board of Education, realised £100,000.

Classic Finland was another popular area with an incredibly scarce 1856-59 5 Kopek blue, on vertically laid paper achieving over £45,000 with furious phone and internet bidding competing against a busy auction room.

A fine Switzerland section was crowned by a superb marginal unused example of the 1843 so-called 'Double Geneva', which was estimated at £25-30,000 and sold for a remarkable £65,000 hammer.



Lot 129 Great Britain 1902-04 1/- Board of Education



Lot 122 Great Britain 1902-04 6d IR Official



Lot 145 Finland 5 Kopek Blue on vertically laid paper



Lot 197 Switzerland 1843 5c + 5c black on green, 'Double Geneva'



Lot 204 Switzerland 1851 Rayon 1 5r. Light blue and red, central cross with blue frame

SPINK

WHERE HISTORY IS VALUED

RECORD -PRICE-

FOR A USA PHILATELIC ITEM SOLD AT AUCTION IN 2019

An illustration featuring a hand holding a wooden gavel, poised to strike a block of four postage stamps. The stamps are red with a blue border and depict a ship. The background is yellow with blue splatters. The text is in a bold, sans-serif font.

THE ICONIC
INVERTED JENNY UNIQUE
CENTERLINE BLOCK OF FOUR
HAS BEEN SOLD FOR

\$1,740,000

EVENTS ROUNDUP

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY

Sandhurst, 6th September 2019

On Friday 6th September 2019, Spink Specialists Marcus Budgen and Robert Wilde-Evans were invited to attend the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst for the unveiling of the Indian Army Memorial Room, located at the heart of Old College – the oldest (and perhaps for military historians the most impressive) part of this world-famous army officer training institution.

The Indian Army Memorial Room commenced life as the chapel of the Royal Military College Sandhurst, the College being originally founded in 1801 at Great Marlow in Buckinghamshire by Colonel (later Major-General) John Le Marchant – who was to meet an unfortunate end in 1812 at the battle of Salamanca, being shot and killed in the moment of victory whilst leading a cavalry charge against the retreating French forces.

Returning to Sandhurst, the Chapel was consecrated in 1813 and saw service as such until 1871; the latter date was a historic year in the history of the British Army as this saw the implementation of the Cardwell reforms, which amongst other things abolished the Purchase System whereby officers of the infantry and cavalry could buy their rank; until this time, attendance at the RMC was entirely voluntary unless one was planning on a career in the more ‘scientific’ arms of either the Royal Engineers or Royal Artillery.

Consequent to this change a vast number of Cadets began entering the College in order to gain their professional qualifications; the chapel was found to be too small for these significant numbers and therefore it found new life as, variously, a model room, a museum, and a dining room. In 1948 it was reopened as the



'Colin Mackenzie in Afghan dress' (James Sant, 1842) above the crests of Commanders-in-Chief in India



A fine collection of paintings relating to personalities of the Indian Army



A display of medals awarded for early Indian campaigns and to Indian recipients of other awards, together with swords and stained-glass crests



The stained glass window created in commemoration of FM Chapple's former regiment, 2nd King Edward VII's Own Goorkhas (The Sirmoor Rifles)



One of two stained glass windows relating to campaigns in which Indian soldiers were actively and heavily involved

Indian Army Museum and its title changed to the Indian Army Memorial Room in 1970.

The walls of the newly-refurbished room are hung with a wonderful array of Indian Army-themed paintings above the coats-of-arms of every Commander in Chief in India. Several cabinets display particularly fine examples of mess silver and regimental badges, and two charming cases set into one area present a collection of Indian campaign and gallantry medals ranging from the Deccan Medal of 1784 right up to the India Service Medal of 1945. As readers can imagine both Marcus and Robert

made a point of inspecting these long before anything else!

The newly-refurbished room was unveiled by Field Marshal Sir John Chapple GCB CBE; in addition to serving as Chief of the General Staff from 1988 – 1992, Sir John is known in military circles for his astonishingly comprehensive collection of badges to the Indian Army, and during his speech couldn't resist a wry observation that very few pieces of his famous collection were actually on display! He drew our attention to a marvellous stained glass window featuring his own regiment – the 2nd King



*Robert Wilde-Evans and
Marcus Budgen on the steps of
Old College*

Edward VII's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles) – which has the distinction of being the only regimentally-specific stained glass window at the Academy. Two further windows depict beautiful renditions of Indian soldiers and their associated campaigns.

There followed speeches by the Commandant of the Academy and Director of the National Army Museum (the NAM provided and curated the vast majority of artefacts on display) and an enlightening 45-minute lecture on the ethos of the Indian Army pre-1947. After this, guests were treated to a Gurkha curry ... for

those of you who know anything about Gurkha cooking, it's an opportunity never to be missed!

Sincere thanks are due to Major-General Nanson CBE (Commandant, RMA Sandhurst), Brigadier (Retd) Maciejewski DSO MBE and Colonel (Retd) Kent-Payne (Directors of the National Army Museum and Sandhurst Trust respectively) for their kind invitation and continuing encouragement of a tangible connection with Spink.

All photographs by kind permission of the National Army Museum and the Sandhurst Trust



INSIDER TRAVEL: A WEEKEND IN ATHENS WITH HADRIAN



“The Emperor Hadrian’s generosity to his subjects was bestowed most of all on Athens”

Pausanias



“In 132 Hadrian, now in his late fifties, decided to leave Greece, the country he had placed at the centre of his empire, and turn for home. He had accomplished all that he had ever planned on the greatest stage set the world had ever seen. The council of the Panhellenion had been inaugurated with games and religious ceremonies. Athens, basking in the generosity of an emperor who loved her, had never looked more splendid. Alabaster, gilding, bronzes and hundreds of marble columns and statues decorated the restored city, and festivals had been arranged in perpetuity. Great games – more to the Roman taste, of a kind rare in Greece – had been held, where 1,000 exotic animals from all over the empire were slaughtered. The celebrations went on for weeks on end. The cult of Antinous had been established in all the major centres of Greece and Asia Minor. The dream of a Roman empire united by Hellenic nostalgia had reached its zenith.”

Elizabeth Speller,
Following Hadrian: A Second-Century Journey through the Roman Empire

It is a three and a half hour flight with a two hour time difference to the UK, but a long weekend in Athens is a welcome tonic to the senses. Any visitor cannot fail to see Hadrian's impact on the City, from his Arch to his Library – he loved the place, and did all he could to restore the city to the greatness of its distant past. His monuments still stand today, from the Library of Hadrian, described by Pausanias as “a hundred columns of Phrygian marble, with walls built just like the columns, and pavilions with gilded roof work and alabaster, decorated with statues and paintings” to the Arch of Hadrian, a monumental gateway to honour Hadrian for his many benefactions to the city. The arch marks Hadrian's expansion of the city of Athens, the inscription on the north-west stating ‘This is Athens, the ancient City of Theseus’ and the one on the south-east, ‘This is the City of Hadrian, not Theseus’. It is interesting to note that the arch is a fusion of Roman and Greek architectural styles, the lower register being formed as a Roman arch, the upper register in the Greek ‘post and lintel’ style.

Athens is a blend of the ancient city state and the later Roman influences; the two represent the long connection that thrived, the Roman world adopting many aspects of ancient Greek and Athenian culture. For many in the West it is the cradle of democracy and many of our buildings, our culture of sport and system of government have their origins in this now somewhat sidelined city.





Here you can sit at a café sipping thick Greek coffee, medium sweet with a couple of flaky baklavas, looking across at fallen columns through which runs the metro with its carriages covered in graffiti. Graffiti covers everything and it takes a while to get used to, covering walls, the sides of buildings, trains and any space it can use. Given enormous impetus by the economic collapse in Greece it has grown and it is now very much part of the landscape here; whether you find it distasteful or not in it lies the frustration and outcry of a generation.

From almost any street in Athens the Acropolis and attendant buildings atop it can be glimpsed, giving a different perspective to the city. The outer walls running through Kerameikos, the foundations still visible, had two roads into the city; one to the temple, the other to the brothel, depending on your spiritual or temporal needs of the day.

The centre of the city was the area of The Agora, for politics, religion, arts, athletics and commerce; from here Socrates held forth, where democracy was born, and St Paul preached on the Areopagus. (Here also stands a headless statue of Hadrian, originally placed on a rectangular pedestal in front of the Hadrianic Nymphaeum.) The district of Plaka is literally built on its foundations. Both are easy to visit and pleasant to walk around soaking in the atmosphere, especially compared with the long shadeless uphill walk to the Acropolis.

Athens is a sprawling city east to the hills ringing the city and west to the shores of the Mediterranean. When the heat of the city gets too much it is easy to escape to one of the long beaches that are a short bus ride away, a half day to Sounion to the Temple of Poseidon at sunset or a day away to Delphi. Perhaps for a longer stay!

Getting There

The airport is some 40/50 minutes from the city centre, by cab around 50+ Euros, by Metro a variety of fare options from 10 Euros each way. If you use easyJet be advised that the walk from check in to the gate is 20 minutes!

Travel in Athens

The metro is simple to navigate, cheap and fast, and by far the best option.

Hotels

There a large number of hotel options, but I would recommend the Olympic Hotel which is situated in a great position both for walking to major sites as well as the views; it faces the Temple of Zeus and looks across at the Acropolis. Breakfast and dinner can be taken with fabulous views of both. Perfect for a weekend.

Eating & Drinking

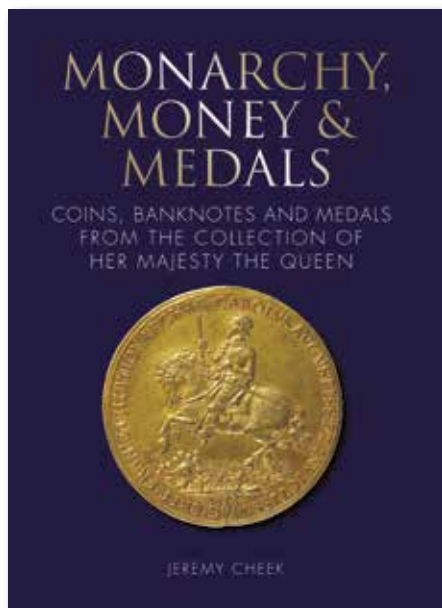
The white wines are really good and it's worth trying the different varieties. If you avoid any restaurant with a picture menu or those fronting the main tourist pedestrian streets there are some good eateries. In Plaka, along Tripodon Street, there are some good very quaint restaurants serving anything from Greek tapas to fuller plates. Further afield, take the Metro to Falliro and then either walk or take a taxi to Mikrolimano, which is well known for its fish restaurants; but be prepared to spend 100 Euros upwards for fresh fish for two.

NUMISMATIC NEWS

SPINK BOOKS AUTHOR JEREMY CHEEK AWARDED THE MVO

Buckingham Palace, 19th November 2019

In a ceremony at Buckingham Palace on 19th November, Jeremy Cheek was awarded the MVO (Member of the Royal Victorian Order) for Services to the Royal Household by HRH The Duke of Cambridge, Prince William. Jeremy had been Honorary Numismatic Consultant to the Royal Collection for nearly 12 years, which culminated in the publication of his book *Monarchy, Money & Medals - Coins, Banknotes and Medals from the Collection of Her Majesty the Queen*, which was published jointly by Spink and the Royal Collection Trust last November. Copies are available at a RRP of £40 from www.spinkbooks.com or by emailing books@spink.com.



OBITUARIES

ANTHONY FLINDERS SPINK

**5th SEPTEMBER 1939 –
2nd NOVEMBER 2019**

Anthony joined Spink in 1965, having been in the Royal Scots Greys for five years, his uncle Philip then encouraging him into the family firm by saying that ‘If you don’t come back now there’s no job for you’. It used to be more formal then. There were solid silver ashtrays in the gallery, the Chairman, Philip Spink, was known as “Mr Philip”, and there was competition among art dealers as to who had the most glamorous employees. Over the years things changed and as galleries started to become more businesslike the directors realised that it was useful if secretaries could type as well as look beautiful.

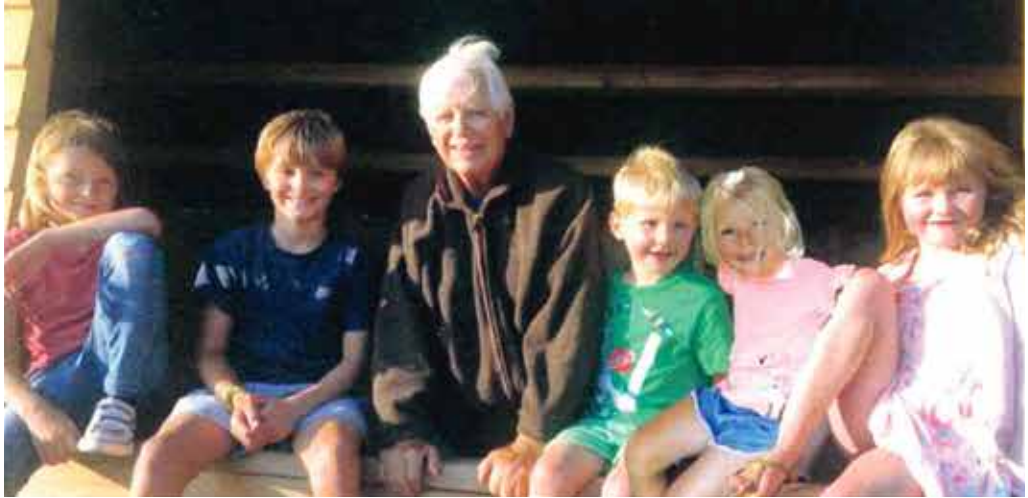
Suited to St James’s, since any further from Whites Club would have been an inconvenience, Anthony was hugely proud of the firm that bore his family name and by the time he was Chairman Spink was the largest and oldest antique dealer in London. Greeted by a liveried doorman in King Street and with three Royal Warrants, customers could visit as many as fifteen different departments including British paintings, jewellery, furniture, Chinese and Japanese, Indian and Islamic, Himalayan and South East Asian art as well as collectables, coins, medals and stamps. The role of Chairman was a responsibility that Anthony took extremely seriously and at the end of each year he would speak in front of all the company employees, an event he used to refer to as ‘prize giving’, and thank them for their service. It was truly heartfelt because, to Anthony, Spink was his extended family. He loved the firm and the firm loved him.



So he was sad, but pragmatic, when the family business was sold to the Weir Group in 1977 and later Christie’s in 1993. By this time the market had moved on and deep down Anthony knew it. Many would agree that the art world was taking itself far more seriously where money mattered and the commodification of fine art had risen to the next level. It is not disrespectful to describe Anthony’s style of art dealing as ‘old school’. To him it was about relationships, the passion for handling beautiful works of art, regardless of value, and the sheer enjoyment of mixing business with pleasure. He was always respectful of his role, constantly reminding staff that at the end of the day one was always a shopkeeper and no one has to buy a work of art.

Spink, the business, was always synonymous with tradition, good taste, good manners and absolute quality and this led to an extraordinary client list. Anthony remembered the time when he approached the rotunda at the entrance of Spink to find five European heads of state, including King Constantine of Greece, having a friendly chat whilst waiting to be served. Alec Guinness wrote fondly in his memoirs that he always enjoyed an excuse to visit Spink. The Oriental department formed collections for Norton Simon and Nelson Rockefeller and Classical art was acquired by John Paul Getty. Rudolf Nureyev would find time to buy Islamic jewellery, Agatha Christie was a knowledgeable customer of the silver department and John Gielgud and David Niven were frequent visitors. Lords Mountbatten, Montgomery and Alexander

“by the time
he was
Chairman
Spink was
the largest
and oldest
antique
dealer in
London.”



of Tunis would visit the medal department, Lee Radziwill opened the furniture department and Aristotle Onassis and Maria Callas visited soon after. On one occasion a young employee put his head around Anthony's door saying that there was a tramp who wanted to see him in the gallery whereupon Anthony was somewhat surprised to find Ralph Richardson waiting patiently outside. That was part of the glamour of Spink and Anthony loved it.

“There was genuine excitement each May when the doors opened for the annual Spink watercolour exhibition, when collectors would queue outside in anticipation of viewing recent spoils”

The Crown Prince of Thailand was one figure who perhaps did not generate the respect from Spink employees that he deserved. He once dropped by the gallery the day after Boxing Day and proceeded to buy almost everything on the wall. Thereafter, much to the dismay of those who worked in the company, the directors insisted on the firm staying open year after year during that awkward period between Christmas and New Year in the hope that he would come back. Of course he never did.

And that is what amused Anthony most – the characters and the gossip. Anthony loved people (although he always had a plan to ask the most eccentric and difficult clients to a lunch and at the last minute mischievously pull out to see how they would get on) and he had an encyclopaedic knowledge of English and Scottish country houses and their owners. He loved stories, not malicious or unkind, just anecdotes of people he knew and those who had visited the gallery. And everyone, it seemed, knew Anthony. Standing in St James's one afternoon a gentleman was hailing a taxi and asked Anthony whether he could give him a lift, which he duly accepted. On the way to Paddington the man asked Anthony what profession he was in, to which he answered, 'I'm an art dealer'. 'Oh really?' the man replied, 'I don't suppose you know my very good friend, Anthony Spink?'

Anthony's real passion was for British pictures and in particular the golden age of English watercolours during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. There was genuine excitement each May when the doors opened for the annual Spink watercolour exhibition, when collectors would queue outside in anticipation of viewing recent spoils. Anthony was proud to have Paul Mellon as a customer and the American collector, Edwin Manton, would invariably acquire a Constable or Gainsborough.



There was always a happy working environment at Spink. With his sense of humour Anthony got the best out of everyone. He had huge integrity, never resented other people's success and always maintained a positive outlook even when things were against him. One knew that a sale was about to be made when one heard him say, 'Of course that is a picture that I have always wanted to own myself'. Never one for technology he had two phones on his desk, one black and one red reserved for 'ministers of state'. I never heard it ring. As President of the British Antique Dealers Association and Chairman of the Grosvenor House Fair committee he was hugely popular within the trade. Dick Kingzett, senior director of Agnews for many years and the main rival to Spink as British picture dealers, said Anthony was one of three people with whom he would happily share a desert island.

Anthony effortlessly rose to any occasion with ease and charm. His ability to deal with a situation in the best possible way was a gift and something at which he excelled. Any cockup was simply described as a 'muddle' and crooks in the business he referred to as 'highwaymen'. On one trip to Hong Kong Anthony agreed to be interviewed live on Chinese television about an exhibition that Spink were hosting on George Chinnery and Chinese School paintings. 'Ah, Chinese School', said the young interviewer, 'perhaps you would like to tell us your views on Chinese education'. He was duly flummoxed.

On another occasion Anthony bought a picture at auction at a figure well below what he was prepared to bid. The next day an unassuming

American came in and said he had been unable to get to the sale and wondered if we would be good enough to pass it on to him at a modest profit. Feeling rather sorry for the man, Anthony pointed out that he had intended to bid a lot higher but nevertheless agreed to sell him the picture at virtually no profit. The billionaire, Fred Koch, walked away more than happy.

On a personal level, I owe it all to Anthony. He gave me my first job, took me on my first trip to New York and bought me my first martini at the Carlyle Hotel. He allowed me much more responsibility than I deserved at an early age, helped me set up my own business when I purchased it from Christie's and then remained my Chairman for nearly twenty years. So to say that he was a major figure in my life is a huge understatement – but it wouldn't have been different had it been anyone else. He always encouraged the young to take interest in the world of art dealing and each year interns were afforded as much time as any other long-serving member of staff. He gave me the confidence to look at pictures for myself and trust my own judgement, which has to be the most important education for any aspiring art dealer. And he made it fun.

No one characteristic defines a great art dealer. But if it is about integrity, enthusiasm for one's subject, the ability to find the right picture for a collector and for that person to then walk away rewarded by the experience, then Anthony was truly a master of his trade. When people ask about my time working at Spink I always reply with a smile on my face. They were happy times.



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SALE CALENDAR 2020

JANUARY

3 January	Prof. Yih-Tzong Hsu Prestigious Collection of Chinese Banknotes	Hong Kong	20007
3/4 January	Banknotes, Bonds & Shares and Coins of China and Hong Kong	Hong Kong	CSS45
9-22 January	Bonds and Share Certificates of the World e-Auction	London	20016
11 January	The Treaty Ports of the Shanghai Postal System - Part IV	Hong Kong	20018
12 January	Fine Stamps of China and Hong Kong	Hong Kong	CSS46
16-27 January	A Rare Collection of Early Cutlery, Personal Implements, Measuring Devices and Scientific Instruments. Property of a Gentleman	London	20020
17-31 January	Stamps and Covers of the World e-Auction	London	20112
17 January	World Banknotes at NY INC, Grand Hyatt	New York	354
19 January	The Numismatic Collector's Series at NY INC, Grand Hyatt	New York	355
20-30 January	The Numismatic Collector's Series e-Auction	New York	356
21 January	The Omar Waddington Collection of Banknotes	New York	358
23-30 January	Autographs and Documents e-Auction	New York	352
28 January	The Freshwater Collection	New York	172
29 January	The 'Lionheart' Collection of Great Britain and British Empire - Part XI	London	20011
29 January	The Philatelic Collectors' Series Sale	New York	173
30 January	The Philatelic Collectors' Series Sale	London	20010

FEBRUARY

3-10 February	Spink Numismatic e-Circulars	London	20121
5-18 February	Stocks and Bonds of the United States of America e-Auction	London	20117
12 February	The Bank of Scotland Charity Auction	London	20028

MARCH

18 March	"Dubois" British Commonwealth Collection of Stamps and Covers	London	20024
24-25 March	Coins and Commemorative Medals: Spring Auction	London	20004
25-26 March	Banknotes, Bonds & Shares and Coins of China and Hong Kong	Hong Kong	CSS48

Spink offers the following services:

Valuation for insurance and probate for individual items or whole collections.

Sales on a commission basis either of individual pieces or whole collections.

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