



Bonhams

1793

Coins, Medals & Banknotes

Featuring Property
of a Gentleman:
An Important Collection
of English Coins

Thursday December 13, 2012 at 10am
New York

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Bonhams

580 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10022
bonhams.com

Preview

Tuesday December 11, 10am to 5pm
Wednesday December 12, 10am
to 5pm
Thursday December 13, 9am to 1pm

Bids

+1 (212) 644 9001
+1 (212) 644 9009 fax

To bid via the internet please
visit www.bonhams.com

Sale Number: 20086A
Lots 1000 - 1043

Catalog: \$35

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Online bidding will be available
for this auction. For further
information please visit:
www.bonhams.com/20086

Please see pages 2 to 6
for bidder information including
Conditions of Sale, after-sale
collection and shipment.

Illustrations

Front cover: Lot 1016
Back cover: Lot 1043
Session page: Lot 1017

CONDITIONS OF SALE – Coins & Banknotes

The following Conditions of Sale, as amended by any published or posted notices or verbal announcements during the sale, constitute the entire terms and conditions on which property listed in the catalog shall be offered for sale or sold by Bonhams & Butterfields Auctioneers Corp. and any consignor of such property for whom we act as agent. If live online bidding is available for the subject auction, additional terms and conditions of sale relating to online bidding will apply; see www.bonhams.com/WebTerms for the supplemental terms. As used herein, “Bonhams,” “we” and “us” refer to Bonhams & Butterfields Auctioneers Corp.

1. Special Terms and Conditions Relating to Coins and Banknotes:

a. Bonhams has utilized adjectival, descriptive grading to describe the conditions of coins and banknotes in the catalog rather than the Sheldon numerical scale. Grading is subjective and open to interpretation. Prospective bidders are encouraged to make their own examination of the numismatic lots offered and not rely on any other party's opinion as to grade or other attributes, as opinions differ and grading standards change over time.

b. Many of the numismatic lots have been graded by third party grading service(s) including but not limited to PCGS, NGC, and/or ANACS. To the extent Bonhams provides such grading information in the cataloging of a lot, it does so without any express or implied warranty or guarantee, and such information's inclusion does not mean that Bonhams or the consignor agrees or disagrees with the information that such third party grading service(s) have provided. Bonhams and its consignors shall not be bound by any prior or subsequent opinion or certification (or lack thereof) by any third party grading service, and bidders on numismatic lots hereby acknowledge and agree that any such opinion or certification (or lack thereof) shall not be used as the basis for any attempted rescission of sale. THE PURCHASER ASSUMES ALL RISKS RELATING TO GRADING, CONDITION, RARITY AND VALUATION OF NUMISMATIC LOTS.

c. Catalog illustrations of numismatic lots may not be to scale or reflect the depicted items' actual size.

d. All information regarding the description, condition, rarity, value or desirability of a given numismatic lot is ultimately subject to these Conditions of Sale and the Limited Right of Rescission set forth herein.

2. As used herein, the term “bid price” means the price at which a lot is successfully knocked down to the purchaser. The term “purchase price” means the aggregate of (a) the bid price, (b) a PREMIUM retained by us and payable by the purchaser EQUAL TO 17% OF THE FIRST \$100,000 OF THE BID PRICE, AND 15% OF THE AMOUNT OF THE BID PRICE OVER \$100,000, and (c) unless the purchaser is exempt by law from the payment thereof, any California, Arizona, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Massachusetts, Nevada, New York, Pennsylvania, Texas, Washington, D.C., Washington state, or other state or local sales tax (or compensating use tax) and other applicable taxes. However, if the purchaser pays for all lots purchased by it from the sale in cash or by “cash equivalent” (which term is defined to include cashier's check or money order, approved check, wire transfer or other immediate bank transfer), and makes such payment in full by the payment due date specified in Paragraph 3 below, a discounted buyer's premium rate of 15% will apply to the first \$100,000 of the bid price.

3. On the fall of the auctioneer's hammer, the highest bidder shall have purchased the offered lot in accordance and subject to compliance with all of the conditions set forth herein and (a) assumes full risk and responsibility therefor, (b) if requested will sign a confirmation of purchase, and (c) will pay the purchase price in full or such part as we may require for all lots purchased. No lot may be transferred. Any person placing a bid as agent on behalf of another (whether or not such person has disclosed that fact or the identity of the principal) may be jointly and severally liable with the principal under any contract resulting from the acceptance of a bid.

Unless otherwise agreed, payment in good funds is due and payable within five (5) business days following the auction sale. Whenever the purchaser pays only a part of the total purchase price for one or more lots purchased, we may apply such payments, in our sole discretion, to the lot or lots we choose. Payment will not be deemed made in full until we have collected good funds for all amounts due.

Payment for purchases may be made in or by (a) cash, (b) cashier's check or money order, (c) personal check with approved credit drawn on a U.S. bank, (d) wire transfer or other immediate bank transfer, or (e) Visa, MasterCard, American Express or Discover credit, charge or debit card. A processing fee will be assessed on any returned checks. Please note that the amount of cash notes and cash equivalents that can be accepted from a given purchaser may be limited.

The purchaser grants us a security interest in the property, and we may retain as collateral security for the purchaser's obligations to us, any property and all monies held or received by us for the account of the purchaser, in our possession. We retain all rights of a secured party under the California Commercial Code. If the foregoing conditions or any other applicable conditions herein are not complied with, in addition to other remedies available to us and the consignor by law, including without limitation, the right to hold the purchaser liable for the purchase price, we at our option may either (a) cancel the sale, retaining as liquidated damages all payments made by the purchaser or (b) resell the property, either publicly or privately, and in such event the purchaser shall be liable for the payment of any deficiency plus all costs and expenses of both sales, our commission at our standard rates, all other charges due hereunder, attorneys' fees, expenses and incidental damages. In addition, where two or more amounts are owed in respect of different transactions by the purchaser to us, to Bonhams 1793 Limited and/or to any of our other affiliates, subsidiaries or parent companies worldwide within the Bonhams Group, we reserve the right to apply any monies paid in respect of a transaction to discharge any amount owed by the purchaser. If all fees, commissions, premiums, bid price and other sums due to us from the purchaser are not paid promptly as provided in these Conditions of Sale, we reserve the right to impose a finance charge equal to 1.5% per month on all amounts due to us beginning on the 31st day following the sale until payment is received, in addition to other remedies available to us by law.

4. We reserve the right to withdraw any property and to divide and combine lots at any time before such property's auction. Unless otherwise announced by the auctioneer at the time of sale, all bids are per lot as numbered in the catalog and no lots shall be divided or combined for sale.

5. We reserve the right to reject a bid from any bidder, to split any bidding increment, and to advance the bidding in any manner the auctioneer may decide. In the event of any dispute between bidders, or in the event the auctioneer doubts the validity of any bid, the auctioneer shall have sole and final discretion either to determine the successful bidder or to re-offer and resell the article in dispute. If any dispute arises after the sale, our sales records shall be conclusive in all respects.

6. If we are prevented by fire, theft or any other reason whatsoever from delivering any property to the purchaser or a sale otherwise cannot be completed, our liability shall be limited to the sum actually paid therefor by the purchaser and shall in no event include any compensatory, incidental or consequential damages.

CONDITIONS OF SALE – Coins & Banknotes (continued)

7. If a lot is offered subject to a reserve, we may implement such reserve by bidding on behalf of the consignor, whether by opening bidding or continuing bidding in response to other bidders until reaching the reserve. If we have an interest in an offered lot and the proceeds therefrom other than our commissions, we may bid therefor to protect such interest. CONSIGNORS ARE NOT ALLOWED TO BID ON THEIR OWN ITEMS.

8. All statements contained in the catalog or in any bill of sale, condition report, invoice or elsewhere as to authorship, period, culture, source, origin, measurement, quality, rarity, provenance, importance, exhibition and literature of historical relevance, or physical condition ARE QUALIFIED STATEMENTS OF OPINION AND NOT REPRESENTATIONS OR WARRANTIES. No employee or agent of Bonhams is authorized to make on our behalf or on that of the consignor any representation or warranty, oral or written, with respect to any property.

9. All purchased property shall be removed from the premises at which the sale is conducted by the date(s) and time(s) set forth in the "Buyer's Guide" portion of the catalog. If not so removed, daily storage fees will be payable to us by the purchaser as set forth therein. We reserve the right to transfer property not so removed to an offsite warehouse at the purchaser's risk and expense, as set forth in more detail in the "Buyer's Guide." Accounts must be settled in full before property will be released. Packing and handling of purchased lots are the responsibility of the purchaser. Bonhams can provide packing and shipping services for certain items as noted in the "Buyer's Guide" section of the catalog.

10. The copyright in the text of the catalog and the photographs, digital images and illustrations of lots in the catalog belong to Bonhams or its licensors. You will not reproduce or permit anyone else to reproduce such text, photographs, digital images or illustrations without our prior written consent.

11. These Conditions of Sale shall bind the successors and assigns of all bidders and purchasers and inure to the benefit of our successors and assigns. No waiver, amendment or modification of the terms hereof (other than posted notices or oral announcements during the sale) shall bind us unless specifically stated in writing and signed by us. If any part of these Conditions of Sale is for any reason invalid or unenforceable, the rest shall remain valid and enforceable.

12. These Conditions of Sale and the purchaser's and our respective rights and obligations hereunder are governed by the laws of the State of California. By bidding at an auction, each purchaser and bidder agrees to be bound by these Conditions of Sale. Any dispute, controversy or claim arising out of or relating to this agreement, or the breach, termination or validity thereof, brought by or against Bonhams (but not including claims brought against the consignor by the purchaser of lots consigned hereunder) shall be resolved by the procedures set forth below.

Mediation and Arbitration Procedures

(a) Within 30 days of written notice that there is a dispute, the parties or their authorized and empowered representatives shall meet by telephone and/or in person to mediate their differences. If the parties agree, a mutually acceptable mediator shall be selected and the parties will equally share such mediator's fees. The mediator shall be a retired judge or an attorney familiar with commercial law and trained in or qualified by experience in handling mediations. Any communications made during the mediation process shall not be admissible in any subsequent arbitration,

mediation or judicial proceeding. All proceedings and any resolutions thereof shall be confidential, and the terms governing arbitration set forth in paragraph (c) below shall govern.

(b) If mediation does not resolve all disputes between the parties, or in any event no longer than 60 days after receipt of the written notice of dispute referred to above, the parties shall submit the dispute for binding arbitration before a single neutral arbitrator. Such arbitrator shall be a retired judge or an attorney familiar with commercial law and trained in or qualified by experience in handling arbitrations. Such arbitrator shall make all appropriate disclosures required by law. The arbitrator shall be drawn from a panel of a national arbitration service agreed to by the parties, and shall be selected as follows: (i) If the national arbitration service has specific rules or procedures, those rules or procedures shall be followed; (ii) If the national arbitration service does not have rules or procedures for the selection of an arbitrator, the arbitrator shall be an individual jointly agreed to by the parties. If the parties cannot agree on a national arbitration service, the arbitration shall be conducted by the American Arbitration Association, and the arbitrator shall be selected in accordance with the Rules of the American Arbitration Association. The arbitrator's award shall be in writing and shall set forth findings of fact and legal conclusions.

(c) Unless otherwise agreed to by the parties or provided by the published rules of the national arbitration service:

(i) the arbitration shall occur within 60 days following the selection of the arbitrator;

(ii) the arbitration shall be conducted in the designated location, as follows: (A) in any case in which the subject auction by Bonhams took place or was scheduled to take place in the State of New York or Connecticut or the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the arbitration shall take place in New York City, New York; (B) in all other cases, the arbitration shall take place in the city of San Francisco, California; and

(iii) discovery and the procedure for the arbitration shall be as follows:

(A) All arbitration proceedings shall be confidential;

(B) The parties shall submit written briefs to the arbitrator no later than 15 days before the arbitration commences;

(C) Discovery, if any, shall be limited as follows: (I) Requests for no more than 10 categories of documents, to be provided to the requesting party within 14 days of written request therefor; (II) No more than two (2) depositions per party, provided however, the deposition(s) are to be completed within one (1) day; (III) Compliance with the above shall be enforced by the arbitrator in accordance with California law;

(D) Each party shall have no longer than eight (8) hours to present its position. The entire hearing before the arbitrator shall not take longer than three (3) consecutive days;

(E) The award shall be made in writing no more than 30 days following the end of the proceeding. Judgment upon the award rendered by the arbitrator may be entered by any court having jurisdiction thereof. To the fullest extent permitted by law, and except as required by applicable arbitration rules, each party shall bear its own attorneys' fees and costs in connection with the proceedings and shall share equally the fees and expenses of the arbitrator.

CONDITIONS OF SALE – Coins & Banknotes (continued)

Limited Right of Rescission

If within one (1) year from the date of sale, the original purchaser (a) gives written notice to us alleging that the identification of Authorship (as defined below) of such lot as set forth in the BOLD TYPE heading of the catalog description of such lot (as amended by any saleroom notices or verbal announcements during the sale) is not substantially correct based on a fair reading of the catalog (including the terms of any glossary contained therein), and (b) within 10 days after such notice returns the lot to us in the same condition as at the time of sale, and (c) establishes the allegation in the notice to our satisfaction (including by providing one or more written opinions by recognized experts in the field, as we may reasonably require), then the sale of such lot will be rescinded and, unless we have already paid to the consignor monies owed him in connection with the sale, the original purchase price will be refunded.

If, prior to receiving such notice from the original purchaser alleging such defect, we have paid the consignor monies owed him in connection with the sale, we shall pay the original purchaser the amount of our commissions, any other sale proceeds to which we are entitled and applicable taxes received from the purchaser on the sale and make demand on the consignor to pay the balance of the original purchase price to the original purchaser. Should the consignor fail to pay such amount promptly, we may disclose the identity of the consignor and assign to the original purchaser our rights against the consignor with respect to the lot the sale of which is sought to be rescinded. Upon such disclosure and assignment, any liability of Bonhams as consignor's agent with respect to said lot shall automatically terminate.

The foregoing limited right of rescission is available to the original purchaser only and may not be assigned to or relied upon by any subsequent transferee of the property sold. The purchaser hereby accepts the benefit of the consignor's warranty of title and other representations and warranties made by the consignor for the purchaser's benefit. Nothing in this section shall be construed as an admission by us of any representation of fact, express or implied, obligation or responsibility with respect to any lot. THE PURCHASER'S SOLE AND EXCLUSIVE REMEDY AGAINST BONHAMS FOR ANY REASON WHATSOEVER IS THE LIMITED RIGHT OF RESCISSION DESCRIBED IN THIS SECTION.

"Authorship" means only the identity of the creator, the period, culture and source or origin of the lot, as the case may be, as set forth in the BOLD TYPE heading of the print catalog entry. The right of rescission does not extend to: (a) any grading information, opinion or certification of the subject lot, whether provided by Bonhams, the consignor or a third party grading service; (b) statements of condition, titles, descriptions, or other identification of offered lots, which information normally appears in lower case type below the BOLD TYPE heading identifying the Authorship; (c) Authorship of any lot where it was specifically mentioned that there exists a conflict of specialist or scholarly opinion regarding the Authorship of the lot at the time of sale; (d) Authorship of any lot which as of the date of sale was in accordance with the then generally-accepted opinion of scholars and specialists regarding the same; or (e) the identification of periods or dates of creation in catalog descriptions which may be proven inaccurate by means of scientific processes that are not generally accepted for use until after publication of the catalog in which the property is offered or that were unreasonably expensive or impractical to use at the time of such publication.

Limitation of Liability

EXCEPT AS EXPRESSLY PROVIDED ABOVE, ALL PROPERTY IS SOLD "AS IS." NEITHER BONHAMS NOR THE CONSIGNOR MAKES ANY REPRESENTATION OR WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, AS TO THE MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS OR CONDITION OF THE PROPERTY OR AS TO WHETHER THE PROPERTY WILL MEET THE STANDARDS OR GRADE OF ANY INDEPENDENT GRADING SERVICE OR AS TO THE CORRECTNESS OF DESCRIPTION, GENUINENESS, ATTRIBUTION, PROVENANCE OR PERIOD OF THE PROPERTY OR AS TO WHETHER THE PURCHASER ACQUIRES ANY COPYRIGHTS OR OTHER Intellectual property rights in lots sold. The purchaser expressly acknowledges and agrees that in no event shall Bonhams be liable for any damages including, without limitation, any compensatory, incidental or consequential damages.

SELLER'S GUIDE

SELLING AT AUCTION

Bonhams can help you every step of the way when you are ready to sell art, antiques and collectible items at auction. Our regional offices and representatives throughout the US are available to service all of your needs. Should you have any further questions, please visit our website at www.bonhams.com/us for more information or call our Client Services Department at +1 (800) 223 2854 ext. 3550.

Auction Estimates

The first step in the auction process is to determine the auction value of your property. Bonhams' world-renowned specialists will evaluate your special items at no charge and in complete confidence. You can obtain an auction estimate in many ways:

- Attend one of our Auction Appraisal Events held regularly at our galleries and in other major metropolitan areas. The updated schedule for Bonhams Auction Appraisal Events is available at www.bonhams.com/us.
- Call our Client Services Department to schedule a private appointment at one of our galleries. If you have a large collection, our specialists can travel, by appointment, to evaluate your property on site.
- Send clear photographs to us of each individual item, including item dimensions and other pertinent information with each picture. Photos should be sent to Bonhams' address in envelopes marked as "photo

auction estimate". Alternatively, you can submit your request using our online form at www.bonhams.com/us. Digital images may be attached to the form. Please limit your images to no more than five (5) per item.

Consigning Your Property

After you receive an estimate, you may consign your property to us for sale in the next appropriate auction. Our staff assists you throughout the process, arranging transportation of your items to our galleries (at the consignor's expense), providing a detailed inventory of your consignment, and reporting the prices realized for each lot. We provide secure storage for your property in our warehouses and all items are insured throughout the auction process. You will receive payment for your property approximately 35 days after completion of sale.

Sales commissions vary with the potential auction value of the property and the particular auction in which the property is offered. Please call us for commission rates.

Professional Appraisal Services

Bonhams specialists conduct insurance and fair market value appraisals for private collectors, corporations, museums, fiduciaries and government entities on a daily basis. Insurance appraisals, used for insurance purposes, reflect the cost of replacing property in today's retail market. Fair market value appraisals are used for estate, tax and family division purposes and reflect prices paid by a willing buyer to a willing seller.

When we conduct a private appraisal, our specialists will prepare a thorough inventory listing of all your appraised property by category. Valuations, complete descriptions and locations of items are included in the documentation.

Appraisal fees vary according to the nature of the collection, the amount of work involved, the travel distance, and whether the property is subsequently consigned for auction.

Our appraisers are available to help you anywhere and at any time. Please call our Client Services Department to schedule an appraisal.

Estate Services

Since 1865, Bonhams has been serving the needs of fiduciaries – lawyers, trust officers, accountants and executors – in the disposition of large and small estates. Our services are specially designed to aid in the efficient appraisal and disposition of fine art, antiques, jewelry, and collectibles. We offer a full range of estate services, ranging from flexible financial terms to tailored accounting for heirs and their agents to world-class marketing and sales support.

For more information or to obtain a detailed Trust and Estates package, please visit our website at www.bonhams.com/us or contact our Client Services Department.

BUYER'S GUIDE

BIDDING & BUYING AT AUCTION

Whether you are an experienced bidder or an enthusiastic novice, auctions provide a stimulating atmosphere unlike any other. Bonhams previews and sales are free and open to the public. As you will find in these directions, bidding and buying at auction is easy and exciting. Should you have any further questions, please visit our website at www.bonhams.com or call our Client Services Department at +1 (800) 223 2854 ext. 3550.

Catalogs

Before each auction we publish illustrated catalogs. Our catalogs provide descriptions and estimated values for each "lot." A lot may refer to a single item or to a group of items auctioned together. The catalogs also include the dates and the times for the previews and auctions. We offer our catalogs by subscription or by single copy. For information on subscribing to our catalogs, you may refer to the subscription form in this catalog, call our Client Services Department, or visit our website at www.bonhams.com/us.

Previews

Auction previews are your chance to inspect each lot prior to the auction. We encourage you to look closely and examine each object on which you may want to bid so that you will know as much as possible about it. Except as expressly set forth in the Conditions of Sale, items are sold "as is" and with all faults; illustrations in our catalogs, website and other materials are provided for identification only. At the previews, our staff is always available to answer your questions and guide you through the auction process. Condition reports may be available upon request.

Estimates

Bonhams catalogs include low and high value estimates for each lot, exclusive of the buyer's premium and tax. The estimates are provided as an approximate guide to current market value based primarily on previous auction results for comparable pieces, and should not be interpreted as a representation or prediction of actual selling prices. They are determined well in advance of a sale and are subject to revision. Please contact us should you have any questions about value estimates.

Reserves

Unless indicated by the \square symbol next to the lot number, which denotes no reserve, all lots in the catalog are subject to a reserve. The reserve is the minimum auction price that the consignor is willing to accept for a lot. This amount is confidential and does not exceed the low estimate value.

Auction House's Interest in Property Offered at Auction

On occasion, Bonhams may offer a lot in which it has an ownership interest, in whole or in part. Such property, if any, is identified in the catalog with a \blacktriangle symbol next to the lot number.

Similarly, Bonhams may have an economic interest in a lot beyond its commission as a result of making an advance against anticipated proceeds to the consignor which is secured by the consigned property or where it has guaranteed the consignor a minimum auction price for consigned property. Such property, if any, is identified in the catalog with a \circ symbol next to the lot number.

Bidding at Auction

At Bonhams, you can bid in many ways: in person, via absentee bid, over the phone, or via Bonhams' live online bidding facility. Absentee bids can be submitted in person, online, via fax or via email.

Valid Bonhams client accounts are required to participate in bidding activity. You can obtain registration information online, at the reception desk or by calling our Client Services Department.

By bidding at auction, whether in person or by agent, by absentee bid, telephone, online or other means, the buyer or bidder agrees to be bound by the Conditions of Sale.

Lots are auctioned in consecutive numerical order as they appear in the catalog. Bidding normally begins below the low estimate. The auctioneer will accept bids from interested parties present in the saleroom, from telephone bidders, and from absentee bidders who have left written bids in advance of the sale. The auctioneer may also execute bids on behalf of the consignor by placing responsive or consecutive bids for a lot up to the amount of the reserve, but never above it.

We assume no responsibility for failure to execute bids for any reason whatsoever.

In Person

If you are planning to bid at auction for the first time, you will need to register at the reception desk in order to receive a numbered bid card. To place a bid, hold up your card so that the auctioneer can clearly see it. Decide on the maximum auction price that you wish to pay, exclusive of buyer's premium and tax, and continue bidding until your bid prevails or you reach your limit. If you are the successful bidder on a lot, the auctioneer will acknowledge your paddle number and bid amount.

Absentee Bids

As a service to those wishing to place bids, we may at our discretion accept bids without charge in advance of auction online or in writing on bidding forms available from us. "Buy" bids will not be accepted; all bids must state the highest bid price the bidder is willing to pay. Our auction staff will try to bid just as you would, with the goal of obtaining the item at the lowest bid price possible. In the event identical bids are submitted, the earliest bid submitted will take precedence. Absentee bids shall be executed in competition with other absentee bids, any applicable reserve, and bids from other auction participants. A friend or agent may place bids on your behalf, provided that we have received your written authorization prior to the sale. Absentee bid forms are available in our catalogs, online at www.bonhams.com/us, at offsite auction locations, and at our San Francisco, Los Angeles and New York galleries.

By Telephone

Under special circumstances, we can arrange for you to bid by telephone. To arrange for a telephone bid, please contact our Client Services Department a minimum of 24 hours prior to the sale.

Online

We offer live online bidding for most auctions and accept absentee bids online for all our auctions. Please visit www.bonhams.com/us for details.

Bid Increments

Bonhams generally uses the following increment multiples as bidding progresses:

\$50-200	by \$10s
\$200-500	by \$20/50/80s
\$500-1,000	by \$50s
\$1,000-2,000	by \$100s
\$2,000-5,000	by \$200/500/800s
\$5,000-10,000	by \$500s
\$10,000-20,000	by \$1,000s
\$20,000-50,000	by \$2,000/5,000/8,000s
\$50,000-100,000	by \$5,000s
\$100,000-200,000	by \$10,000s
above \$200,000	at auctioneer's discretion

The auctioneer may split or reject any bid at any time at his or her discretion as outlined in the Conditions of Sale.

Currency Converter

Solely for the convenience of bidders, a currency converter may be provided at Bonhams' auctions. The rates quoted for conversion of other currencies to U.S. Dollars are indications only and should not be relied upon by a bidder, and neither Bonhams nor its agents shall be responsible for any errors or omissions in the operation or accuracy of the currency converter.

Buyer's Premium

A buyer's premium is added to the winning bid price of each individual lot purchased, at the rates set forth in the Conditions of Sale. The winning bid price plus the premium constitute the purchase price for the lot. Applicable sales taxes are computed based on this figure, and the total becomes your final purchase price. If you pay for all lots purchased in the auction in cash or cash equivalent (as defined), a reduced premium rate will apply, as set forth in the Conditions of Sale.

Unless specifically illustrated and noted, fine art frames are not included in the estimate or purchase price. Bonhams accepts no liability for damage or loss to frames during storage or shipment.

All sales are final and subject to the Conditions of Sale found in our catalogs, on our website, and available at the reception desk.

Payment

All buyers are asked to pay and pick up by 3pm on the business day following the auction. Payment may be made to Bonhams by cash, checks drawn on a U.S. bank, money order, wire transfer, or by Visa, MasterCard, American Express or Discover credit or charge card or debit card. All items must be paid for within 5 business days of the sale. Please note that payment by personal or business check may result in property not being released until purchase funds clear our bank. For payments sent by mail, please remit to Cashier Department, 220 San Bruno Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94103.

Sales Tax

California, Arizona, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Nevada, New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Texas, Washington state and Washington DC residents must pay applicable sales tax. Other state or local taxes (or compensating use taxes) may apply. Sales tax will be automatically added to the invoice unless a valid resale number has been furnished or the property is shipped via common carrier to destinations outside the states listed above.

Shipping & Removal

Bonhams can accommodate shipping for certain items. Please contact our Cashiers Department for more information or to obtain a quote. Carriers are not permitted to deliver to PO boxes.

International buyers are responsible for all import/export customs duties and taxes. An invoice stating the actual purchase price will accompany all international purchases.

Collection of Purchases

Please arrange for the packing and transport of your purchases prior to collection at our office. If you are sending a third party shipper, please request a release form from us and return it to +1 (212) 644 9009 prior to your scheduled pickup. To schedule collection of purchases, please call +1 (212) 644 9001.

Handling and Storage Charges

Bonhams will hold all purchased lots in our New York office until 5pm on Friday, December 14. All lots not collected by this time (with the exception of property from buyers in NY, NJ and CT which will remain in the New York office) will be shipped to our Los Angeles office and will be available there for collection or shipment from 9am to 5pm starting Wednesday, December 19.

Please call +1 (212) 644 9001 at least 24 hours in advance to make an appointment.

Bonhams reserves the right to remove uncollected sold lots to the warehouse of our choice at the buyer's risk and expense. Handling and storage fees will apply.

Auction Results

To find out the final purchase price for any lot following the sale, please call our automated auction results line at +1 (800) 223 2854 ext. 3400. All you need is a touch-tone telephone and the lot number. Auction results are usually available on the next business day following the sale or online at www.bonhams.com/us.

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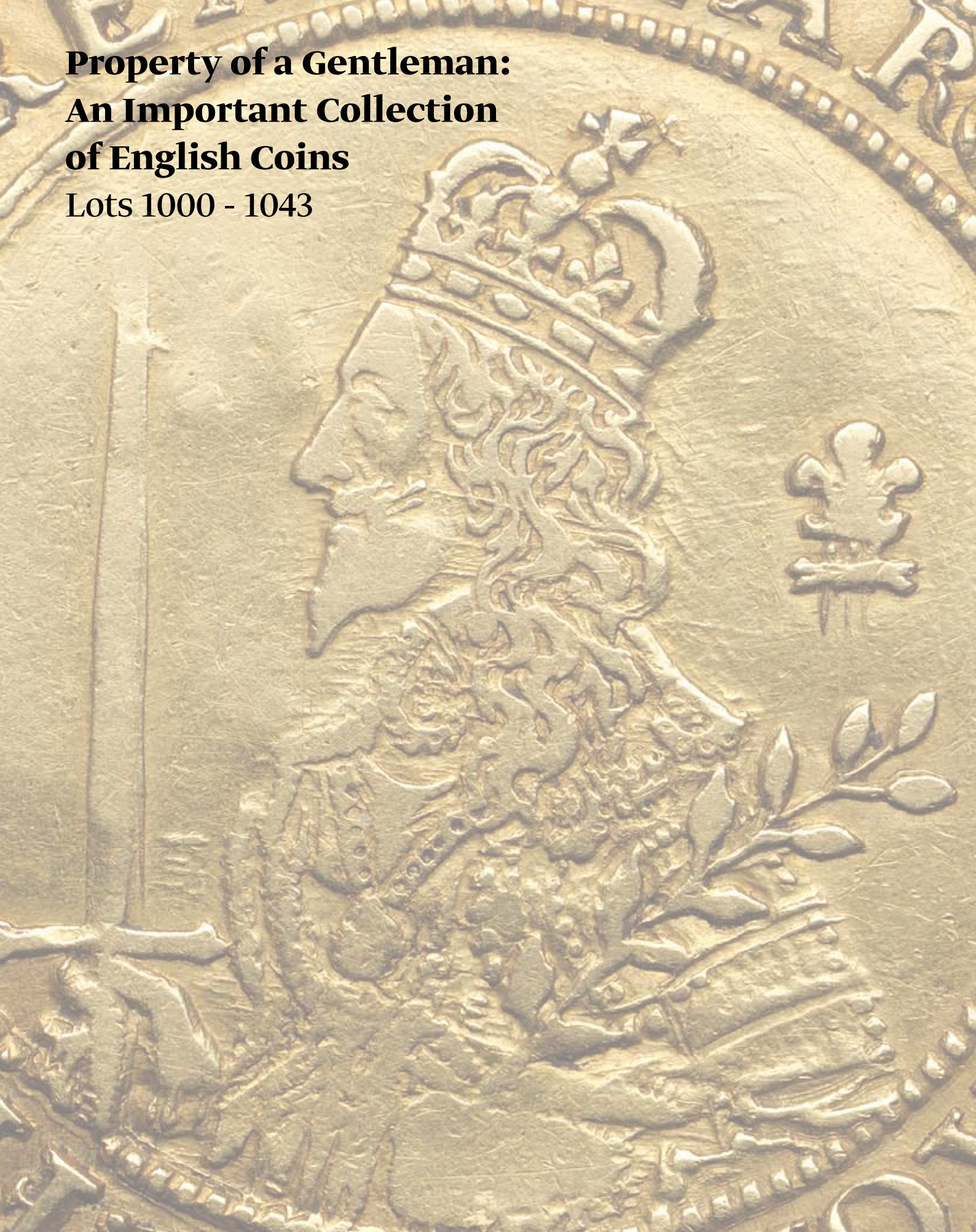
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Lots 1000 - 1043



Name: King Richard II
Born: January 6, 1367 at Bordeaux, France
Parents: Edward, the Black Prince, and Joan of Kent
Relation to Elizabeth II: 16th great-granduncle
House of: Plantagenet
Ascended to the throne: June 22, 1377 aged 10 years
Crowned: July 16, 1377 at Westminster Abbey
Married: (1) Anne of Bohemia, (2) Isabella, nine year old daughter of Charles VI of France
Children: None
Died: February 14, 1400 at Pontefract Castle, Yorkshire (starved to death), aged 33 years
Buried at: Langley reburied Westminster
Reigned for: 22 years, 7 months, and 23 days
Succeeded by: his cousin Henry IV

King of England from 1377, effectively from 1389, son of Edward the Black Prince. He reigned in conflict with Parliament; they executed some of his associates in 1388, and he executed some of the opposing barons

in 1397, whereupon he made himself absolute. Two years later, forced to abdicate in favor of Henry IV, he was jailed and probably assassinated.

In 1381 Richard was faced with the Peasant's Revolt, a result of the imposition of the Poll Tax in 1380. The leader of the Revolt, Watt Tyler, was stabbed and killed at Smithfield by the Lord Mayor of London, fearing for the safety of the king. Richard's apparent courage in facing the mobs gathered at Mile End and Smithfield also contributed to the failure of the uprising.

Richard was born in Bordeaux. He succeeded his grandfather Edward III when only ten, the government being in the hands of a council of regency. His fondness for favorites resulted in conflicts with Parliament, and in 1388 the baronial party, headed by the Duke of Gloucester, had many of his friends executed. Richard recovered control in 1389, and ruled moderately until 1397, when he had Gloucester murdered and his other leading opponents executed or banished, and assumed absolute power. In 1399 his cousin Henry Bolingbroke, Duke of Hereford (later Henry IV), returned from exile to lead a revolt; Richard II was deposed by Parliament and imprisoned in Pontefract Castle, where he died mysteriously.



1000

1000

Richard II, 1377-1399, Gold Noble

S-1661, N-1307, 7.7 grams, 34mm. Calais mintmark, king standing facing in ship holding sword and shield, flag at stern, RIC ARD DEI GRA REX ANGL DNS HIB Z AQ, reverse: floriated cross with fleurs-de-lis at ends, R at center, double saltire stops, mintmark cross pattée on reverse only. This is a well-struck example of a very rare coin, produced during the early part of the reign of the ill-fated King Richard II. The style of the English gold coinage changed very little during the 13th and 14th centuries, and if anything, the Nobles of Richard II were of a slightly cruder style. This, coupled with the fact that Richard's reign was much shorter than that of his grandfather, Edward III, makes the appearance and acquisition of a specimen such as this all the more remarkable. *Good Extremely Fine to About Uncirculated*

\$3,500 - 4,500

Name: King Henry VI
Born: December 6, 1421 at Windsor Castle
Parents: Henry V and Catherine of Valois
Relation to Elizabeth II: 14th great-granduncle
House of: Lancaster
Ascended to the throne: September 1, 1422
Crowned: November 6, 1429 at Westminster Abbey, aged 7. St Pauls Cathedral, aged 48. Also crowned Henri II of France, December 1431, Cathedral of Notre Dame, Paris, aged 10.
Married: Margaret, Daughter of Count of Anjou
Children: One son
Died: May 21, 1471 at Tower of London (murdered), aged 49 years
Buried at: Chertsey, reburied in 1485 when his body was moved to St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle.
Reigned for: 39 years, 1 month, and 18 days, Deposed March 4, 1461, Restored Oct 3, 1470
Succeeded by: his distant cousin Edward IV

King of England from 1422, son of Henry V. He assumed royal power 1442 and sided with the party opposed to the continuation of the Hundred Year's War with France. After his marriage 1445, he was dominated by his wife, Margaret of Anjou. He was deposed 1461 in the Wars of the Roses; was captured 1465, temporarily restored 1470, but again imprisoned 1471, and then murdered.

Henry was eight months old when he succeeded to the English throne, and shortly afterwards, by the death in 1422 of his maternal grandfather, Charles VI, he became titular king of France. Unlike his father, Henry was disinclined to warfare, and when Joan of Arc revived French patriotism, the English gradually began to lose their French possessions. By 1453, only Calais remained of his father's conquests.

The unpopularity of the government, especially after the loss of the English conquests in France, encouraged Richard, Duke of York, to claim the throne, and though York was killed 1460, his son Edward IV proclaimed himself king 1461.



1001

Henry VI, First Reign 1422-1461, Gold Noble (1422-27)

S-1799, 6.93 grams, 34mm. London, lis mintmark on obverse only, king standing facing in ship, holding sword and shield, annulet at sword arm, trefoil stops, reverse: floriated cross with lis at ends, "h" at center, annulet in first spandrel. Well-struck centrally with minor softness at the peripheries. Pleasing reddish-golden color with some luster remaining. *Good Extremely Fine*
\$2,500 - 4,000

Bartholomew Seman (or Goldbeter) was made Master of the Mint of London and Calais. The investiture appointing him is dated February 13, 1422. The terms were not good enough for him, and in November 1422, he was granted the profits of the mint of York and later that of Bristol. No Bristol-minted coins of this period are known. Gold coins of Henry VI engraved by Gilbert Vanbrunburch are annulet types with pierced cross mintmarks.

Name: King Henry VIII
Born: June 28, 1491 at Greenwich Palace
Parents: Henry VII and Elizabeth of York
Relation to Elizabeth II: 12th great-granduncle
House of: Tudor
Ascended to the throne: April 21, 1509 aged 17 years
Crowned: June 24, 1509 at Westminster Abbey
Married: (1) Catherine of Aragon 1509-1533 Divorced
(2) Anne Boleyn 1533-1536 Beheaded
(3) Jane Seymour 1536-1537 Died
(4) Anne of Cleves 1540 Divorced
(5) Catherine Howard 1540-1542 Beheaded
(6) Catherine Parr 1543-1547 Survived
Children: Three legitimate who survived infancy; Mary, Elizabeth and Edward, and at least one illegitimate child Henry Fitzroy.
Died: January 28, 1547 at Whitehall Palace, London, aged 55 years, 7 months,
Buried at: Windsor
Reigned for: 37 years, 9 months, and 7 days
Succeeded by: his son Edward VI

King of England from 1509, when he succeeded his father Henry VII and married Catherine of Aragon, the widow of his elder brother Arthur. During the period 1513–29, Henry pursued an active foreign policy, largely under the guidance of his Lord Chancellor, Cardinal Wolsey, who shared Henry's desire to make England stronger. Wolsey was replaced by Thomas More in 1529 for failing to persuade the Pope to grant Henry a divorce.

By this time Henry's policy had become dominated by his desire to divorce Catherine because she was too old to give him an heir and he was determined to marry Anne Boleyn. At first there seemed a possibility that the divorce might be granted. The papal legate journeyed to England to hear the case, but Catherine appealed direct to the pope and the court was adjourned. The position was complicated by the fact that Charles V,

Catherine's nephew, controlled Rome. Henry then proceeded to act through Parliament, and had the entire body of the clergy in England declared guilty of treason in 1531. The clergy were suitably cowed and agreed to repudiate papal supremacy and recognize Henry as supreme head of the church in England. The English ecclesiastical courts then pronounced his marriage to Catherine null and void, and he married Anne Boleyn in 1533.

Henry, through Thomas Cromwell, continued his attack on the church with the suppression of the monasteries (1536–39); their lands were confiscated and granted to his supporters. However, although he laid the ground for the English Reformation by the separation from Rome, he had little sympathy with Protestant dogmas. As early as 1521 a pamphlet which he had written against Lutheranism had won him the title of Fidei Defensor from the Pope, and Henry's own religious views are quite clearly expressed in the Statute of Six Articles in 1539 which instituted the orthodox Catholic tenets as necessary conditions for Christian belief. As a result Protestants were being burnt for heresy even while Catholics were being executed for refusing to take the oath of supremacy.

Anne Boleyn was beheaded in 1536, ostensibly for adultery. Henry's third wife, Jane Seymour, died in 1537. He married Anne of Cleves in 1540 in pursuance of Thomas Cromwell's policy of allying with the German Protestants, but rapidly abandoned this policy, divorced Anne, and beheaded Cromwell. His fifth wife, Catherine Howard, was beheaded in 1542, and the following year he married Catherine Parr, who survived him. Henry ended his reign with the reputation of a tyrant, despite the promise of his earlier years – in 1536 the rebellion known as the Pilgrimage of Grace was viciously suppressed, and advisers of the caliber of Bishop John Fisher had died rather than sacrifice their own principles to Henry's will. But the power of the crown had been considerably strengthened by Henry's ecclesiastical policy, and the monastic confiscations gave impetus to the rise of a new nobility which was to become influential in succeeding reigns.



1002

1002

Henry VIII, 1509-1547, Gold Sovereign, (1544-47)

S-2291, Schneider-611, N-1825, 11.56 grams, 40mm. Third coinage (1544-47). Small module, king with bearded portrait seated facing on throne, holding orb and scepter, throne with curved sides, rose at feet, HENRIC 8 DI GRA AGL FRANCIE Z HIBER REX, reverse: crowned shield with lion and dragon supporters, HR in cartouche below, S/S (Southwark) mintmark. This piece presents a lovely round flan, usual softness on the king's head, robe, and knees, but overall, the striking details are sharp with all legends clear. Magnification reveals scattered minor handling marks, nothing worthy of singular mention. Rich antique-gold color has gathered over the centuries. For future identification, a small die "cud" (break) is noted at 3 o'clock on the obverse rim. This represents an extremely rare issue and a superior piece for the grade, very difficult to improve upon. *About Extremely Fine*

\$18,000 - 22,000



1003

1003

Henry VIII, 1509-1547, Gold Half Sovereign (1547-51)

S-2391, 6 grams, 30mm. Posthumous coinage, (undated 1547-51), Tower (arrow) mintmarks on both sides, King with youthful portrait and scepter seated facing on throne, HENRIC. 8.D.G. AGL FRANC.Z.HIB.REX., reverse: crowned shield with lion and dragon supporters. Some lightness of strike at centers, pleasing, soft green-gold color overall. No marks worthy of singular note, save for a single tiny thin scratch in the lower left reverse field. *Good Very Fine*

\$1,500 - 1,800

Name: King Edward VI
Born: October 12, 1537 at Hampton Court
Parents: Henry VIII and Jane Seymour
Relation to Elizabeth II: 1st cousin 13 times removed
House of: Tudor
Ascended to the throne: January 28, 1547 aged 9 years
Crowned: February 19, 1547 at Westminster Abbey
Married: Never Married
Children: None
Died: July 6, 1553 at Greenwich Palace, aged 15 years
Buried at: Westminster
Reigned for: 6 years, 5 months, and 7 days
Succeeded by: his half sister Mary

King of England from 1547, only son of Henry VIII and his third wife, Jane Seymour. The government was entrusted to his uncle, the Duke of Somerset (who fell from power in 1549), and then to the Earl of Warwick, later created Duke of Northumberland. He was succeeded by his sister Mary I.

Edward became a staunch Protestant, and during his reign the Reformation progressed. He died of tuberculosis, and his will, probably prepared by the Duke of Northumberland, set aside that of his father so as to exclude his half-sisters, Mary and Elizabeth, from the succession. He nominated Lady Jane Grey, a granddaughter of Henry VII, who had recently married Northumberland's son Lord Guildford Dudley and wanted to maintain a Protestant succession. Jane was just 16 years old but although proclaimed queen by Northumberland she was unwilling and not crowned.

Meanwhile, Henry's catholic daughter Mary, Edwards half sister, was also proclaimed queen. The situation was resolved when 9 days later Mary and her supporters rode into London and she was accepted as queen and crowned.



1004

1004

Edward VI, 1547-1553, Gold Sovereign, (1549-50)

S-2433, 10.97 grams, 36mm. Second period (1549-1550), Mintmark Y, King seated facing on throne holding orb and sword, reads EDWARD VI. DEI. GRA. AGL. FRAN. ET. HIBER. REX, reverse: crowned shield with supporters and ER in cartouche below, reads IHS AVTE TRANSIENS PER MIDIV LLOVR IBAT, small square stops. Well centered on a full flan and nicely struck for this issue, although because of a variation in the thickness of the flan, it is weakly struck in the middle. Free from other flaws and defects. An unusually strong portrait of the boy-king. Light, attractive green-golden tone with subtle reddish accents as the coin turns under a light. One of the finer pieces on the world market in recent years.

The sovereign as a denomination was introduced during the reign of Henry VII (1485-1509), and as Sutherland points out it was "deliberately so called to reflect the splendor of a great gold coin of 240 grains--twice the ryal--and worth 20 shillings." The coin was first conceived by order of a special commission of 1489, and its engraver was Alexander of Brugsal, a German appointed in 1494 to the Royal Mint. The coin was the most elaborate ever made of gold in the British Isles, and the first tentative issues, those of both Henry VII and Henry VIII, are extremely rare. Edward VI, of course, was Henry VIII's son by Jane Seymour, born in 1537 and not quite ten years of age when his father passed away leaving the kingdom to him. As a child he did not rule in fact, but was influenced to make decisions by his Council and in particular by a succession of relatives--first his uncle Edward Seymour (Duke of Somerset), next by the Duke of

Northumberland. Each sought to jockey his family into positions of power at court. The young king's diary tells us how he despised both of them and how he watched compromised advisors executed with cool detachment. When he died of tuberculosis at age 15, another succession of executions of royal hopefuls (including that of Northumberland's daughter-in-law, Lady Jane Grey, the king's cousin) ended in England's relapse into religious war under Mary Tudor, Henry VIII's eldest daughter, born of a Catholic mother. She rebuffed Protestant suitors and married her cousin, Philip, prince of Spain, at Winchester in 1554. He brought the idea of Inquisition to England. Nightmarish "witch hunts" of Protestants left a terrible scar on the land, but only for a short time, because Mary died of stomach cancer in 1558. Her husband had used her solely to declare war on France, which ended in disaster, the loss of Calais after two centuries of possessing it as "English territory." Upon Mary's death, Philip quickly returned to Spain, to become enemy of the new queen, Mary's younger sister Elizabeth, daughter of Anne Boleyn. Thirty years later, he would send the Armada to defeat her, but the upset battle instead ended centuries of Spain's might on the high seas, and ushered in a long era of naval glory for England. Mary Tudor's coins are all rare, her portrait on them appropriately stark, her gold sovereign a continuation of the superb line begun by her grandfather, and given true elegance during her short reign, when it was first called a "fine sovereign," reflecting an increase of its value from 20 to 30 shillings. Ironically, in later years, the English sovereign was frequently coined from gold seized in warfare from Spain. *Extremely Fine or better*
\$18,000 - 22,000



1005

1005

Edward VI, 1547-1553, Gold Half Sovereign, (1550-53)

S-2451, 5.61 grams, 32mm. Third period (1550-53). Mintmark tun, half-length figure of king in armor right, crowned and cuirassed, holding sword and globus cruciger, EDWARD VII D G AGL FRA Z HIBER REX, reverse: crowned shield supported by ithyphallic lion and dragon standing on scrollwork, ER at the sides, IHS AVTEM TRANSIE PER MEDI ILLO IBAT. A generally good striking with minor weakness at the lower portion of the obverse, on a full flan, some small marks are seen under magnification. Pleasing old-gold color and a fully original appearance.

Provenance:

Spink, June 1942

Marshall Sale, Spink, March 31, 2004, lot 13 *Good Very Fine*

\$5,000 - 7,000



1006

1006

Edward VI, 1550-1553, Silver Crown, 1551

S-2478, 30.65 grams, 43mm. Third period, fine silver issue. Mintmark Y (Southwark). King on horseback with date 1551 below horse, EDWARD:VI:D:G:AGL:FRANCI:Z:HIBER:REX, reverse: shield on cross, :POSVI:DEVM:ADIVTOR:E:MEV:. The first dated English coin! Fine-silver issue of 1551-53. Most examples seen of this type are dated 1553, and even they are now rare above Fine condition. But a 1551 in this condition is a coin almost never encountered. The great Slaney Collection had one, sharper than this, but it sold in 2003 for 42,000 Pounds (about \$76,000 at the time). The present specimen is particularly well struck showing sharpness in the important features of the design, modest wear, none of the double-striking usually associated with this crown type, and it's also on a lovely, large, round flan. A couple of miniscule rim cracks are visible from striking.

King Edward was only 14 when this coin was minted, son of Henry VIII by Jane Seymour, in fact Henry's only son. Henry's obsessive desire for a male heir of course caused the great schism between the Catholic Church and himself, leading to the establishment of the Church of England. Edward's health had been fragile since birth, and the unfortunate lad died of tuberculosis in July 1553. He had no time to make a mark on his world, except perhaps numismatically, for his coins are classic works of Renaissance art, and this, his silver crown, became the very first in a long line of beautifully engraved, emblematic, large silver issues of England and later of Great Britain. We are giving a wide but very modest estimate considering the whopping price achieved nine years ago for the Slaney specimen. This coin is not in the same league with the Slaney piece but it is nonetheless one of the best pieces to be offered in some years. *Good Very Fine, small striking cracks*
\$1,200 - 1,500

Name: Queen Mary I
Born: February 8, 1516 at Greenwich Palace
Parents: Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon
Relation to Elizabeth II: 1st cousin 13 times removed
House of: Tudor
Ascended to the throne: July 19, 1553 aged 37 years
Crowned: October 1, 1553 at Westminster Abbey
Married: Philip II of Spain
Children: None
Died: November 17, 1558 at St James Palace, London, aged 42 years
Buried at: Westminster
Reigned for: 5 years, 3 months, and 29 days
Succeeded by: her half sister Elizabeth

Queen of England from 1553. She was the eldest daughter of Henry VIII by Catherine of Aragón. When Edward VI died, Mary secured the crown without difficulty in spite of the conspiracy to substitute Lady Jane Grey. In 1554 Mary married Philip II of Spain, and as a devout Roman Catholic obtained the restoration of papal supremacy and sanctioned the persecution of Protestants. The number of executions earned her the name 'Bloody Mary'. She was succeeded by her half-sister Elizabeth I.



1007

1007

Mary I, 1553-1554, Gold Fine Sovereign, 1553

Fr-192, S-2488, 15.15 grams, 44mm. 'Fine' Sovereign aka: 30 Shillings. Pomegranate mintmark after MARIA. Queen enthroned holding orb and scepter, portcullis at feet, date MDLIII at end of legend, reverse: square topped shield in center of Tudor rose, within double tressure, double annulet stops, A DNO FACTV EST ISTV Z EST MIRA IN OCVL NRIS. Mary, the daughter of King Henry VIII reigned for a brief five years before her premature death in 1558. All of Mary's gold coins are rare. This sovereign, the largest of the gold coins of the period, is unusually nice for issue. Good portrait and detail. Although the Sovereigns are often creased or mishandled, this is well centered, and struck on a remarkably straight flan. Lovely, light straw-gold toning enhances this especially nice piece. A true rarity in English numismatics, and very rare so fine.

Now valued at 30 shillings, and of larger and finer style than preceding types, the impressive "fine gold" sovereign of Queen Mary I shows the Tudor queen enthroned and holding the implements of state, a large portcullis "stop" at her feet. Dated in Roman numerals. Biblical inscription in Latin as reverse legend translates as "This is the Lord's doing and it is marvelous in our eyes." An excellent example of this important rarity, made possible as a large and evenly struck gold piece of high purity by improvements at the mint which included, for the first time, crude mechanical methods for rolling metal, cutting the blanks from sheets of gold, and striking them using techniques introduced by Italian artisans. This improvement in technology may be seen here in the sharpness of the small details in the portrait, the overall clarity of impression of the dies, and the centering. Not all gold coins of this period claim these fine qualities, and it is evident that improvements were not consistent at the mint in the early 1550s.

Provenance: The Pellegrino Collection *Extremely Fine*
\$20,000 - 25,000

Name: Queen Elizabeth I
Born: September 7, 1533 at Greenwich Palace
Parents: Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn
Relation to Elizabeth II: 1st cousin 13 times removed
House of: Tudor
Ascended to the throne: November 17, 1558 aged 25 years
Crowned: January 15, 1559 at Westminster Abbey
Married: Never Married
Children: None
Died: March 24, 1603 at Richmond Palace, Surrey, aged 69 years
Buried at: Westminster

Reigned for: 44 years, 4 months, and 5 days
Succeeded by: her 3rd cousin James of Scotland

Queen of England (1558–1603), the daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn. Through her Religious Settlement of 1559 she enforced the Protestant religion by law. She had Mary Queen of Scots executed in 1587. Her conflict with Roman Catholic Spain led to the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588. The Elizabethan age was expansionist in commerce and geographical exploration, and arts and literature flourished. The rulers of many European states made unsuccessful bids to marry Elizabeth, and she used these bids to strengthen her power. She was succeeded by James I.



1008

Elizabeth I, 1558-1603, Gold Pound (1591-95)

S-2534, N-2008, 11.08 grams, 39mm. Sixth issue, tun / tun mintmarks, old bust of queen left with elaborate dress and profusion of hair, ELIZABETH D G ANG FRA ET HIB REGINA, reverse: crowned square shield with E R at sides, SCVTVM:FIDEI:PROTEGET:EAM. This specimen is as nice as can be located, with a beautiful portrait intricately detailed and struck up showing the queen crowned in her elaborate dress with jewels and fancy ruff, each letter of the obverse legend crystal clear. The fields are immaculate and mostly lustrous, the reverse is equally impressive with a beautiful crowned shield, and remarkably, each letter of this side's legend is bold, as is the "E- R" at the sides of the shield. As well, the rims and edge are excellent, one tiny diagonal mark is noted (for pedigree purposes) on the queen's cheek. In short, this is one of the finest coins of this portrait type that might be found -- anywhere. It is very close to Mint State.

Sir Richard Martin who became Master of the Mint and Lord Mayor of London was born in 1534. He adopted the business of "goldsmith" and in 1594 is mentioned as one of the goldsmiths to Queen Elizabeth. In 1559-60, he was appointed Warden of the Mint, and held this office until 1594-5, and perhaps later. In 1580-81, he was appointed Master of the Mint and appears to have held this office until his death in 1617. In September 1597, he petitioned the Queen for 16 pence on every pound weight of silver coined on account of his losses in connection with the mint. He declared he had done good service in apprehending counterfeiters of the coin, and that the money made was richer by £30,000 at the least than the like quantity made by the former Mint Master.

Good Extremely Fine to About Uncirculated

\$12,000 - 15,000



1009

1009

Elizabeth I, 1558-1603, Silver Crown, 1601

S-2582, 30.03 grams, 42mm. Mintmark 1. Sixth issue, crowned bust left wearing elaborate dress and holding scepter and orb, three fingers of hand visible, scepter points to G in REGINA. ELIZABETH:D:G:ANG:FRA:ET:HIBER:REGINA, reverse: long cross fourchée over square garnished shield, POSVI:DEVM:ADIVTOREM:MEVM. Minor (typical) weakness shows at the center of the obverse, a few tiny contact marks, reverse better and very pleasing. Light, natural patina overall. *About Extremely Fine*

\$4,000 - 6,000

Name: King James I

Born: June 19, 1566 at Edinburgh Castle, Scotland

Parents: Mary, Queen of Scots, and Henry Stewart, Lord Darnley

Relation to Elizabeth II: 9th great-grandfather

House of: Stuart

Ascended to the throne: March 24, 1603 aged 36 years

Crowned: July 25, 1603 at Westminster Abbey, also as James VI of Scotland at Stirling Castle on July 29, 1567

Married: Anne, Daughter of Frederick II of Denmark and Norway

Children: Three sons and five daughters, of whom three survived infancy; Henry, Elizabeth and Charles

Died: March 27, 1625 at Theobalds Park, Hertfordshire, aged 58 years

Buried at: Westminster

Reigned for: 22 years, and 3 days, King of Scotland for 57 years 1567-1625

Succeeded by: his son Charles

James was the son of Mary Queen of Scots and her second husband Henry Stewart, Lord Darnley. He was descended through the Scottish kings from Robert the Bruce, and the English Tudors through his great grandmother Margaret Tudor sister of Henry VIII. His parent's marriage was short-lived, and Darnley was found murdered 8 months after James was born in June 1566. His mother married again, but in 1567 was forced to renounce the throne of Scotland in favor of her infant son. James became King James VI of Scotland aged 13 months in July 1567, and was crowned at Stirling. Mary fled to England where she was eventually executed following Catholic plots against Elizabeth I in 1587.

His childhood and adolescence were unhappy, abnormal, and precarious; he had various guardians, whose treatment of him differed widely. His education, although thorough, was weighted with strong Presbyterian and Calvinist political doctrine, and his character – highly intelligent and sensitive, but also fundamentally shallow, vain, and exhibitionist – reacted violently to this. He also sought solace with extravagant and unsavory male friends who, in later years, were to have a damaging effect on his

prestige and state affairs. A suitable Queen was found for him -- Anne of Denmark and they were married in 1589. As King of Scotland, he curbed the power of the nobility, although his attempts to limit the authority of the Kirk (Church of Scotland) were less successful.

When Elizabeth I of England died in 1603 unmarried, James moved to London and was crowned King James I of England the first of the Stuart Kings of the combined crowns of England and Scotland. The English courtiers were wary of his Scottish favorites, affairs with make courtiers and uncouth ways. He was however a supporter of literature and arts. William Shakespeare was among the 'Kings Men' troupe of actors who performed plays for their patron James. He commissioned the King James Authorized Version of the Bible, published in 1611, which remains one of the most important English translations of the Bible. He initially acted mainly upon the advice of Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, but on Salisbury's death all restraint vanished. His religious policy consisted of asserting the supreme authority and divine right of the crown and suppressing both Puritans and Catholics who objected. Guy Fawkes' attempt to blow up Parliament in 1605 produced an anti-Catholic reaction, which gave James a temporary popularity which soon dissipated.

His foreign policy aimed primarily at achieving closer relations with Spain was not liked by Parliament who saw Spain as the Old Catholic enemy of the Armada and competitor for world trade. During his reign, the East India Company expanded trade bringing spices from the East, and Jamestown was founded in Virginia. His willingness to compromise politically, even while continuing to talk in terms of absolutism, largely accounts for the superficial stability of his reign. However, the effects of many of his actions were long term, becoming fully obvious only after his death. James and Anne had 8 children only three of whom survived infancy. Their eldest son Henry died aged 18 of typhoid, and their 2nd son Charles became King Charles I. The marriage of their daughter Elizabeth to Frederic V, Elector Palatine and King of Bohemia, was to result in the eventual Hanoverian succession to the British throne.



1010

1010

James I, 1603-1625, Gold Sovereign (First Coinage 1603-4)

KM-20, S-2608, 10.94 grams, 39mm. Thistle mintmark. First coinage, bust right with plain armor, holding scepter in right hand, orb in left, IACOBVS.D.G.ANG.SCO.FRAN.ET.HIB.REX., reverse: crowned square garnished shield with I R at sides, thistle mintmark, EXVRGAT.DEVS.DISSIPENTVR. INIMICI (Let God Arise and Let His Enemies be Scattered). An exceptional piece, very rare in any condition, but as a Mint State example, extremely rare! Smooth, lustrous surfaces with satin luster and a virtual absence of marks and distractions. Well centered on a soft, green-gold flan with minor striking weakness at selected peripheral areas. Any "First Design" James I gold coinage is very rare and seldom offered at public sale. Specialists will pay close attention as this lot crosses the block.

Provenance: Ex: Nunn, O'Hagen, Sir John Evans, and Lockett *Brilliant Uncirculated*

\$15,000 - 18,000



1011

1011

James I, 1603-1625, Silver Crown, (1603-4)

KM-17, S-2643, N-2070, 29.8 grams, 43mm. First coinage (1603-04), mintmark thistle, King crowned and in armor with sword over his right shoulder, on horseback right, ground line below, crowned rose on housing, IACOBVS.D.G.ANG.SCO.FRAN.ET.HIB. REX, reverse: square garnished shield, EXVRGAT.DEVS.DISSIPENTVR.INIMICI. Close examination reveals numerous crisscrossing scratches on the obverse and lower left reverse, numerous planchet indentations are also seen on the obverse. Pleasing steel-gray color with darker peripheral accents. Well-defined. *Good Very Fine*
\$3,000 - 4,000



1012

1012

James I, 1603-1625, Silver Crown, (1604-19)

KM-17, S-2652, 29.55 grams, 43mm. Second coinage (1604-19), lis mintmark, King crowned and in armor with sword over right shoulder, on horseback right, ground line below, crowned rose on housing, reverse: square garnished shield, QVAE.DEVS.CONIVNXIT.NEMO.SEPARET. Attractively toned with primarily purple hues on the obverse, the reverse is somewhat lighter with peripheral tones. No singularly mentionable marks or other distractions. *Extremely Fine, attractively toned*
\$700 - 1,000



1013

1013

James I, 1603-1625, Silver Halfcrown (1606-7)

KM-29, S-2653, 14.44 grams, 35mm. Escalloped mintmark, second coinage, crowned king on horseback right in armor with sword on shoulder, ground line below, crowned rose of housing, IACOBVS.D.G.MAG.BRIT.FRAN.ET.HIB.REX, reverse: square garnished shield in circle, QVAE.DEVS.CONIVNXIT.NEMO.SEPARET. Silver halfcrowns (second coinage) are rare, especially so with this mintmark. Attractive gray patina with deeper iridescence at the peripheries. Good detail remains, even at the borders. A few small marks and scratches are seen, one lateral mark near the center of the obverse. Believed by the consignor to be one of only two known examples of this type. *Good Very Fine*
\$2,500 - 3,500

Name: King Charles I

Born: November 19, 1600 at Dunfermline Palace, Scotland

Parents: James I (VI of Scots) and Anne of Denmark

Relation to Elizabeth II: 8th great-granduncle

House of: Stuart

Ascended to the throne: March 27, 1625 aged 24 years

Crowned: February 2, 1626 at Westminster Abbey

Married: Henrietta Maria, Daughter of Henri IV of France

Children: Four sons and five daughters

Died: January 30, 1649 at Whitehall, London (executed), aged 48 years

Buried at: Windsor

Reigned for: 23 years, 10 months, and 4 days

Succeeded by: his son Charles II

Charles was the 2nd son of James VI of Scotland (James I of England) and Anne of Denmark. He was born in Dunfermline, Scotland, and became heir to the throne on the death of his brother Henry in 1612. In 1625 he married Henrietta Maria, daughter of Henry IV of France. Their children included Charles and James (who became Charles II and James II), and Mary who married William II of Orange and was the mother of William III.

When Charles I succeeded his father in 1625, friction with Parliament began at once. Charles believed in his divine right as king and struggled to control Parliament who resented his attempts at absolute rule. One of his first acts was to dissolve parliament in 1625, and again in 1626 after attempts to impeach the Duke of Buckingham over war against Spain and support of the French Huguenots. Charles forced an unpopular 'Ship Money' tax to raise funds without the consent of Parliament. In 1628 Charles was presented with the Petition of Right a declaration of the "rights and liberties of the subject", which he reluctantly agreed to. However, in 1629 he dissolved Parliament again, imprisoned its leaders and ruled without a Parliament from 1629 to 1640. His advisers Earl Strafford and Archbishop Laud persecuted the Puritans, and provoked the Presbyterian Scots Covenanters to revolt when Laud attempted to introduce the English Book of Common Prayer.

The Short Parliament, which met April 1640, refused to grant money until grievances were redressed, and was dissolved after just 3 weeks. The Scots then advanced into England and forced their own terms on Charles. The Long Parliament assembled under in November 1640 under John Pym, passed an Act that prevented it from being dissolved without its own consent. Laud and other ministers were imprisoned, and Strafford condemned to death. There was now direct confrontation between Charles and Parliament. After the failure of his attempt to arrest five parliamentary leaders on January 4, 1642, Charles, confident that he had substantial support among those who believed that Parliament was becoming too Puritanical and zealous, withdrew from London, and on August 22, declared war on Parliament by raising his standard at Nottingham and beginning the English Civil War of 1642 to 1648.

The Battle of Edgehill, Warwickshire, in October 1642 between Royalist forces and Parliamentary forces favored the Royalists but the outcome was inconclusive. The war continued indecisively through 1643 and 1644. Charles's defeat at the Battle of Naseby, near Leicester, in June 1645 by Oliver Cromwell's New Model Army ended all hopes of Royalist victory. In April 1646 Charles escaped the Siege of Oxford and surrendered at Newark, Nottinghamshire, to the Scots, who handed him over to Parliament in January 1647. In June the Cromwell's army seized him and carried him off to Hampton Court palace, near London. While the army leaders strove to find a settlement, Charles secretly intrigued for a Scottish invasion. In November he escaped, but was recaptured and held at Carisbrooke Castle on the Isle of Wight. A Scottish invasion followed in 1648, but was shattered by Cromwell at Preston, Lancashire. In January 1649 the House of Commons set up a high court of justice, which tried Charles and condemned him to death. He was beheaded on January 30, 1649 in front of the Banqueting House in Whitehall, London. There followed a period known as the English Commonwealth ruled by Cromwell through parliament.



1014

1014

Charles I, 1625-1649, Gold Double Crown

KM-143, S-2711, 4.48 grams, 26mm. Castle mintmark, second bust, crowned bust left wearing ruff, armor, and mantle, X behind, CAROLVS D G MAG.BR.FRET.HIB.REX, reverse: square topped shield, CVLTORES SVIDEVS PROTEGIT. Medium gold color with deeper accents at selected border areas. A thin "X" is scratched into the right obverse field, this being hardly noticeable without magnification. *About Extremely Fine*

\$1,000 - 1,500



1015

1015

Charles I, 1625-1649, Gold Double Crown by Briot

S-2720. 4.47 grams, 26mm. Briot's first issue of 1631-32. B and flower mintmarks on obverse, portrait of crowned king facing left, X denomination in field behind, CAROLVS.D.G.MAG.BRITAN.FRAN.ET.HIB.REX, reverse: B mintmark at top, CVLTORES.SVI.DEVS.PROTEGIT., square shield with crown at center, C R to the sides. Struck on the machinery imported from France on contract with the Royal Mint by Briot. Excellent broad and evenly round flan, a hallmark of the Briot issues; normal mint-made adjustment marks on both sides. Rare and highly desirable. *Good Very Fine, possibly lightly cleaned*

\$12,000 - 16,000



1016

1016

Charles I, 1625-1649, Gold Triple Unite, 1642

KM-233. S-2724, 27.15 grams, 42mm. Provincial and Civil War issue, Oxford plume mintmark on obverse only, on large flan, crowned tall, narrow, half-length bust of king left in armor holding raised sword and olive branch, plume behind, CAROLVS:D:G:MAG:BRIT:FR:ET:HIB:REX, reverse: RELIG:PROT LEG:ANG LIBER:PAR in three wavy lines, value (III) and three plumes above, date 1642 below, EXVRGAT:DEVS:DISSIPENTVR:INIMICI:.. surrounds. An especially well-centered example on a smooth, green-golden flan. Well-defined overall, save for minor localized peripheral weakness.

Provenance: Ex: Spink, R.D. Beresford-Jones Sale, June 2, 1983, lot 111 *Good Very Fine*
\$60,000 - 80,000

Thomas Violet was a goldsmith who flourished c.1634-62. He was imprisoned for exporting gold and silver, 1634; imprisoned as a royalist, 1642 and 1644-8; informer against exporters of silver, 1652-3; and published pamphlets against importation of illegal coins. He is mentioned by Walpole, *Anecdotes of Painting*:

"Carried on the business of goldsmith in London. The practice, so ruinous to the coinage, of culling out the more weighty coins for the purpose of reducing them to bullion was about this time (1627) carried on to an alarming extent, so as not only to produce a scarcity of money, but also to render that to which remained too feeble, and to raise the price of silver above that allowed by the mints.

To check these abuses, the king issued a proclamation in this year that all persons were forbidden to exchange or buy any bullion in any part of His Majesty's dominions, or should give or receive for the exchanging of any current coins, more than the said coins should be current for, and that no coin should be exported, and no goldsmith melt any current coins, or give more than the price allowed at the mint, under heavy penalties.

In 1637, Violet was instrumental, with others, in melting down the heaviest coins of the King into bullion, and giving a higher price than was allowed by the mints for gold and silver and exporting the same, for which complicity, he was informed against in the Star Chamber, and imprisoned for above 20 weeks for refusing to answer interrogations, but was pardoned on condition of discovering his accomplices and paying a fine of £2,000 in gold."



1017

1017

Charles I, 1625-1649, Gold Triple Unite, 1643

KM-256.2, S-2727, 26.64 grams, 46mm. Oxford mintmark, (plume - on obverse only). Provincial and Civil War issue, artistic crowned half-length bust of king left in armor, without scarf, holding sword, and with longer branch, plume behind, CAROLVS.D.G.MAGN:BRIT:FRAN:ET:HIB:REX:, reverse: declaration RELIG:PRO:LEG:ANG:LIBER:PAR in three lines on scroll, value (III) and three plumes above, date 1643 below, DEVS:DISSIPETVR:INIMICI:EXVRGAT:.

Crisply defined in most portions of both sides, with an excellent portrait of the king. This is a desirable mid-grade example of a coin which had a value of 60 shillings. Variety without scarf flowing from the monarch's neck, but with a longer olive branch draped over his shoulder. The largest gold coin ever struck in England, made inside the old castle at Oxford. These are products, really, of and for the king's use during the Civil War, and half a dozen varieties exist of the pieces minted from 1642-44 (although the mint, itself, continued to function until 1646). Generally speaking, the king's portrait on these coins is perhaps more life-like, and elegant, than on any of his other currency coins.

The coin is rife with symbolism, from the sword held out in defiance by the king, to the wavy banner of the reverse side, on which is scrolled the famous Latin abbreviation of "declaration," which admitted the powers of "the religion of the Protestants, the laws of England, and the liberty of Parliament" (as it translates) but nonetheless insisted, by its very existence, on the sovereignty of the king. This was an era of great impending change, when people all over Europe spoke through their landlords in objection to kings' divine right to rule. But Charles I seemed oblivious of this coming wave, going so far as to place a statement of his divine right on the reverses of many of his coins in the Latin legend "CHRISTO AUSPICE REGNO"

-- literally, "I rule with Christ's approval." When he pinched his subjects with one tax too many, trouble began. His declaration, engraved on the reverse of this massive gold piece, was the essence of his objection to Parliament's interference in his divine right, "declared" to the Privy Council on September 19, 1642, at Wellington. It prodded Oliver Cromwell to chase Charles and his army from city to city, and made Charles literally a king with an army, but without a kingdom, until he fortified himself inside the walls of medieval Oxford. Eventually starved into surrendering, he met his fate in 1649, as everyone knows. When the Commonwealth played out its short part in history, and the king's son returned from exile in 1660, as Charles II, the sovereigns of England would never again enjoy the powers they traditionally held. None would ever really "go to war" again as kings had done for centuries; instead they became titular heads of state, rubber-stamping the laws created by Parliament. This coin is a marvelous example--gleaming with antique reddish-golden color gained over centuries of careful storage, and possessing an excellent portrait of King Charles I, and particularly pleasing surfaces--of this famous transition of power, and a true work of Renaissance art as well. *Has been pierced and plugged, and the mint-mark expertly re-tooled, otherwise generally better than fine, very rare.*
\$50,000 - 70,000

PROVENANCE:

Bonhams, Clarendon Auction, 17.10.2006, Lot 1273
 Spink, sale 50, 2.6.1983, Lot 671.
 Ex J.C.S.Rashleigh, Glendining's 10-11.6.1953, Lot 57.
 Ex W.Raymond, Glendining's 16-17.5.1962, Lot 76



1018

1018

Charles I, 1625-1649, Silver Crown, (1625-42)

KM-128, S-2756, 29.83 grams, 42mm. Tower mint, under the King (1625-42), type 2b1, second mounted horseman left, smaller horse plume on head, cross on housing, CAROLVS.D.G.MAG. BRIT.FRA.ET.HIB. REX., reverse: plume between CR above shield, no cross fourchée, mm rose over feathers, CHRISTO AVSPICE REGNO. Graced by ages-old, well-set dark-gray toning. For a large coin of its era, it is also remarkably free from post-striking marks. It is noted that some planchet roughness is seen left of the horse and minor rim damage and cracking is also present. A perfect circulated example of this desirable coinage. *Good Very Fine*

\$2,500 - 4,000



1019

1019

Charles I, 1625-1649, Silver Halfcrown, 1645

KM-329.5, S-2915, 14.87 grams, 35mm. Uncertain mint (Hereford?), third horseman, King wearing cloak flying from shoulder left, CAROLVS. D.G. MAG. BRIT. FRA. ET. REX., reverse: CHRISTO AVSPICE REGNO, oval garnished shield with lion and unicorn supporters, date 1645 below. Struck on an irregular planchet, noticeable detail is missing at selected peripheral areas. Pleasing light gray color with some purple accents on the reverse. After thoroughly searching recent auction records (1960 - present), we fail to find any listing of this extremely rare piece. In fact, this is the plate coin in the Spink catalog, *Coins of England & The United Kingdom*, 47th Edition. Could this specimen be unique? Certainly a fleeting opportunity for the advanced collector. *About Very Fine*
\$10,000 - 15,000



1020



1020

Charles I, 1625-1649, Silver One Pound, 1642

KM-239.2, S-2939, 119.5 grams, 52mm. A provincial Civil War issue from the Oxford Mint. King on horseback left trampling on arms, plume behind, reverse: EXVRGAT:DEVS:DISSIPENTVR:INIMICI I...I, declaration in two lines across field between two straight lines, RELIG.PROT.LEG ANG.LIBER. PAR, XX with three Oxford plumes above. Triple striking is obvious on the obverse, particularly the upraised sword and the beaded circle under the legend. Deep argent-gray with charcoal accents in the recesses. Several pin pricks and marks are noted in the obverse fields. A perfect example of this coinage. *Good Very Fine*

\$9,000 - 12,000



1021

1021

Charles I, 1625-1649, Silver Crown (1642-43)

KM-333, S-3045, 29.97 grams, 45mm. Provincial and Civil War issue, Truro mintmark (rose), armored king on horseback left, holding raised sword, head in profile, sash flies out in two ends, CAROLVS:D:G:MAG:BR IT:FRA:ET:REX, reverse: oval garnished shield, CHRISTO AVSPICE REGNO. Struck on a slightly uneven planchet (as normal), localized striking weakness is noted on each side. Attractively toned a deep steel-gray color.

Sir Richard Vyvyan was commissioned on November 14, 1642 to coin money, and subsequently, a mint was established at Truro. There was no mention in the commission that any specific engraver was to be employed, but Vyvyan was asked to send three messengers to produce "pyoners and tooles, up to seven or eight dozen." Pyoner was the local word for a working miner, and there is no evidence of any skilled engraver having been employed. Moreover, there is no evidence of machinery at the mint, and the list of tools at the mint seized from Vyvyan's house by the local Parliamentary committee (1646) does not include any mention of it. Of course, this was four years after the mint commenced work, and since only a relatively small number of the Truro/Exeter could have been struck by machine, it is quite probable that

by then, the machine had either been destroyed, or was no longer in operation. The absence of evidence of the existence of machinery therefore does not (we think) preclude the possibility of its use. The type of machine we have in mind could have easily been made by local Cornish miners. A parallel case would be the Irish Ormonde money coins which are definitely considered to have been struck by machinery, although no evidence of that exists either.

Miss Coate's paper makes it clear that the mint tools were provided locally and not by Bristol or Oxford, and the general evidence is the bullion was also supplied by local plate and not from elsewhere. The designer of the crowns must obviously have been a skilled workman, it is possible that Sir Richard Vyvyan obtained a goldsmith from Exeter which was known as a goldsmith's town, instead of Truro. It may well be that the engraver did not accompany the mint when it moved to Exeter, and the general standard of workmanship of the Exeter crown coins falls considerably below that of the 1642 pieces. *About Extremely Fine*

\$300 - 400



1022

Charles I, 1625-1649, Worcester Silver Shilling (1643-44)

S-3113, N-2619, 5.57 grams, 30mm. Provincial and Civil war issue (1638-49), Weymouth Mint (1643-44), a somewhat crude copy of the final variety, crowned bust left, adequately rendered, XII in field behind, CAROLVS D G. MA. BR. FR. ET. HI REX.; reverse: CHRISTO AVSPICE REGNO, oval garnished shield. Struck on an irregular planchet, some peripheral detail is missing due to striking and clipping, more so on the reverse. Deep argent-gray with charcoal accents in the recesses of the design, several ancient marks and scratches are noted on each side. Extremely rare! *Good Very Fine*
\$8,000 - 12,000



1023

1023

Charles I, 1625-1649, Silver Halfcrown, 1644

KM-241.23, S-3135, Booker-1112, 14.77 grams, 38mm. Chester mintmark, crude effigy of king riding left on horseback, raised sword in right hand, cloak flying from shoulder and trailing behind, "Declaration of Bristol," reverse: RELIG.PRO.LEG.ANG.LIBER.PAR on two lines at center, 1644 below, three plumes above, EXVERGAT.DEVS. DISSIPENTVR:INIMICI. Struck on a cracked, irregular flan, notable peripheral detail is missing. Pleasant medium gray color with a dark colored indentation right of center of the reverse. Numerous small marks and ancient scratches are noted. Rare type within denomination. *Good Very Fine*
\$2,000 - 2,500



1024

1024

Scotland, Charles I, 1625-1649, Gold Unite by Briot (1637-42)

KM-57, SC1UT.010, 9.85 grams, 37mm. Possibly holed and plugged. Mintmark thistle and B after legend at top, fine style half figure of Charles faces right, holding scepter and orb, CAROLVSD.G MAG.BRITAN.FRAN.ET.HIB.REX, reverse: crowned flat top shield dividing C R on either side, six strings to Irish harp, HIS.PRAESVM.VT.PROSIM. It cannot be determined the exact date this coin was struck due to the placement of the B mintmark (Briot's Mint) with thistle as can be done with English Unites struck at this mint. Some tooling is detected on close examination on the O of CARO on the obverse and the corresponding portion of the reverse indicating this one may be holed and subsequently plugged. Struck on a soft green-golden planchet, a well-centered example. One tiny area of possible tooling is noted near the reverse rim between P and AE of PRAESVM. Extremely rare, we have found only one other auction offering since 2002. *Extremely Fine to Good Extremely Fine, holed and plugged*

\$15,000 - 18,000

Oliver Cromwell (April 25, 1599 – September 3, 1658) was an English military and political leader who was part of the joint republican, military and parliamentary effort that overthrew the Stuart monarchy as a result of the English Civil War, and was subsequently invited by his fellow leaders to assume a head of state role in 1653. As such, Cromwell ruled as "Lord Protector" for a five-year segment (1653–58) of the 11-year period of republican Commonwealth and protectorate rule of England, and nominally of Ireland, Wales and Scotland. As one of the commanders of the New Model Army, he played an important role in the defeat of the King's forces, the royalists in the English Civil War. After the execution of King Charles I in 1649, Cromwell dominated the short-lived Commonwealth of England, conquered Ireland and Scotland, ruling as Lord Protector from 1653 until his death in 1658.

Cromwell was born into the ranks of the middle gentry, and remained relatively obscure for the first 40 years of his life. Along with his brother, Henry, he kept a small holding of chickens and sheep, selling eggs and wool to support himself. His lifestyle resembled that of a yeoman farmer until he received an inheritance from his uncle. After undergoing a religious conversion during the same decade, Cromwell made an independent style of Puritanism an essential part of his life. He took a generally (but not completely) tolerant view towards the many Protestant sects of his period. As a ruler he executed an aggressive and effective foreign policy and did as much as any English leader to shape the future of the land he governed. But his Commonwealth collapsed after his death, and the royal family was restored in 1660. An intensely religious man - a self-styled Puritan Moses - he fervently believed God was guiding his victories.

He was elected Member of Parliament for Huntingdon in 1628 and for Cambridge in the Short (1640) and Long (1640–49) Parliaments. He entered the English Civil War on the side of the "Roundheads" or Parliamentarians and became a key military leader. Nicknamed "Old Ironsides", he was quickly promoted from leading a single cavalry troop to become one of the principal commanders of the army. In 1649 he was one of the signatories of Charles I's death warrant and was a member of the Rump Parliament (1649–1653), which selected him to take command of the English campaign in Ireland during 1649–50. He led a campaign against the Scottish army between 1650 and 1651. On April 20, 1653 he dismissed the Rump Parliament by force, setting up a short-lived nominated assembly known as the Barebones Parliament, before being made Lord Protector of England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland on December 16, 1653. He was buried in Westminster Abbey. After the Royalists returned to power, they had his corpse dug up, hung in chains, and beheaded.

Cromwell has been one of the most controversial figures in the history of the British Isles - considered a regicidal dictator by some historians such as David Hume and Christopher Hill as quoted by David Sharp, he was considered a hero of liberty by others such as Thomas Carlyle and Samuel Rawson Gardiner. In a 2002 BBC poll in Britain, Cromwell was elected as one of the Top 10 Britons of all time. His measures against Catholics in Scotland and Ireland have been characterized as genocidal or near-genocidal. In Ireland his record is also harshly criticized.



1025

1025

Commonwealth, 1649-1660, Cromwell Dutch Copy Silver (Gilt) Crown, 1658

KM-D-207, S-3226A, 30.27 grams, 40mm. Laureate and draped bust left, OLIVAR.D.G.R.P. ANG. SCO. ET. HIB. & C. PRO, reverse: crowned shield of the arms of the Protectorate, PAX QVAERITVR. BELLO, 1658 at top divided by crown. Much of the silver plating has worn away, in the fields and on the highpoints of the devices. Nearly mark-free and well-defined throughout. Very rare and worthy of a strong bid. *About Extremely Fine*
\$6,000 - 8,000



1026

Commonwealth, 1649-1660, Cromwell Silver Halfcrown, 1658

KM-B-207, S-3227A, 14.98 grams, 34mm. Laureate head and draped bust left, OLIVAR.D.D.RP. ANG.SCO.ET.HIB&cPRO, reverse: crowned shield of arms of the Protectorate, PAX.QVAERITVR. RELIO, date 1658 at top, edge inscribe in raised letters. A classic in a well-preserved condition. Partially reflective surfaces beneath medium bluish-gray toning, with hues of gold iridescence as the coin is turned under a light. Some small marks and faint hairlines in the color, but these are essentially invisible to the naked eye. Legends and design are especially well struck. Closely examine this piece, and you will discover the artistry that made Thomas Simon, who engraved the dies for this coin, world famous. The very first milled English crown, and a joy to behold in every way, but particularly for its tone and surfaces. *Good Extremely Fine*

\$2,500 - 3,500



1027

Commonwealth, 1649-1660, Cromwell Dutch Cast Copy Sixpence, 1658

KM-E-207, S- 3229, 3.91 grams, 24mm. Laureate head left with liberty cap and pole below, OLIVAR.DGR.PANG.SCOHIB.PRO, reverse: crowned shield of the protectorate, date 1658 above, PAX.QVAERITVR.BELLO. Prepared from a rather crude set of Dutch dies in 1738. Slightly porous (as expected of a casting), the surfaces present a medium steel-gray appearance with darker color at the borders. Abundant incrustation is also present at the peripheries.

Oliver Cromwell, "the Great Emancipator" was born on April 25, 1599 in Huntingdon. He married Elizabeth Bourchier in August 1620 and had nine children, seven of whom survived infancy. The Protectorate was established on December 16, 1653, with work on the production of portrait coins authorized in 1655. Although often referred to as patterns, there is, in fact, nothing to suggest that the portrait coins of Oliver Cromwell were not intended for circulation. Authorized in 1656, the first full production came in 1657 and was followed by a second, more plentiful one before Cromwell's death on September 3, 1658. All coins were machine made, struck from dies made by Thomas Simon (1618-1665), in the presses of the Frenchman Pierre Blondeau. Later, some of Simon's dies were sold in the Low Countries and an imitation crown piece was made there. Other Dutch dies were prepared and found their way back to the Mint, where in 1738, it was decided to strike a set of Cromwell's coins. Shillings and sixpences were struck from the Dutch dies, and crowns from the new dies prepared by John Tanner. Dutch and Tanner "halfbroads" were also made. Oliver was succeeded as Lord Protector by his son Richard for whom no coins were struck. *Good Very Fine*
\$5,000 - 7,000

Name: King Charles II
Born: May 29, 1630 at St. James Palace
Parents: Charles I and Henrietta Maria
Relation to Elizabeth II: 1st cousin 9 times removed
House of: Stuart
Ascended to the throne: May 29, 1660 aged 30 years
Crowned: April 23, 1661 at Westminster Abbey, and at Scone as King of Scots, 1 January 1651
Married: Catherine of Braganza
Children: Three children who died in infancy, and about 17 illegitimate children by at least 8 different mistresses
Died: February 6, 1685 at Whitehall Palace, London, aged 54 years
Buried at: Westminster
Reigned for: 24 years, 8 months, and 9 days
Succeeded by: his brother James II

Charles II was born in St James's Palace, London. During the Civil War he lived with his father in Oxford 1642–45. After the victory of Cromwell's Parliamentary forces, he was in exile in France. Accepting the Scottish Covenanters' offer to make him King, he landed in Scotland in 1650, and was crowned at Scone on January 1, 1651. An attempt to invade England was ended on September 3, 1651 by Cromwell's victory at the Battle of Worcester. Charles escaped according to legend by hiding in an oak tree, and for nine years he was in exile in Holland, France, Germany, Flanders, and Spain. The death of Cromwell and the collapse of the English Commonwealth led to opening of negotiations in 1659 by George Monk for the restoration of the monarchy.

In April 1660, Charles issued the Declaration of Breda, promising a general amnesty and freedom of conscience. Parliament accepted the Declaration and he was proclaimed King on May 8, 1660. Charles landed at Dover on May 26, 1660, and entered London three days later. He was crowned at Westminster on April 23, 1661. Despite the Declaration, there was retribution. The body of Oliver Cromwell was dug up and posthumously decapitated, Charles I was venerated a Saint by the Anglican Church, and all legal documents were post-dated as though Charles II had succeeded on his father's death in 1649. The Act of uniformity required all Puritans to accept the doctrines of the Church of England. Many who refused sought a new life in the colonies of North America. The Restoration brought liberalizing social changes including the re-opening of theatres and study of sciences that had been banned by the Puritans. The Royal Society for the study of Science was established and

the Royal Observatory at Greenwich. In May 1662, Charles married the Portuguese Princess Catherine of Braganza. Her dowry brought Tangiers and Bombay to British control, but despite four pregnancies she produced no children. Charles did however have at least 17 illegitimate children by his various mistresses who included Lady Castlemaine, Nell Gwyn, Lady Portsmouth, and Lucy Walter.

England was at war with Holland and in 1664 seized the Dutch settlement of New Amsterdam in North America and renamed it New York. However, the Dutch Navy sailed up the River Medway and humiliated the Royal Navy by capturing the English flagship and burning other ships. In 1665 the "Great Plague" struck London killing over 60,000 people, and was followed in 1666 by the Fire of London which destroyed a large part of the city including St Paul's cathedral. The Dutch war furnished an excuse for banishing Lord Clarendon who was made a scapegoat in 1667, and he was replaced by the Cabal of Clifford and Arlington, both secret Catholics, and Buckingham, Ashley (Lord Shaftesbury), and Lauderdale. In 1670 Charles signed the Secret Treaty of Dover, whereby he promised Louis XIV of France he would declare himself a Catholic, re-establish Catholicism in England, and support the French king's projected war against the Dutch; in return Louis was to finance Charles and in the event of resistance to supply him with troops. The third Dutch War followed in 1672, and at the same time Charles issued the Declaration of Indulgence, suspending all penal laws against Catholics and Dissenters.

In 1673, Parliament forced Charles to withdraw the Indulgence and accept a Test Act excluding all Catholics from office, and in 1674 to end the Dutch war. The Test Act broke up the Cabal, while Shaftesbury, who had learned the truth about the treaty, assumed the leadership of the opposition. In 1678 Titus Oates's announcement of a 'Popish plot' released a general panic, which Shaftesbury exploited to introduce his Exclusion Bill, excluding Charles's brother James, Duke of York, from the succession as he was openly Catholic and instead he hoped to substitute Charles's illegitimate son the Duke of Monmouth. Charles dissolved Parliament in 1679 declaring there would be no talk of change of succession. He now ruled as absolute monarch without a parliament, financed by Louis XIV. When the Whigs plotted a revolt, their leaders were executed, and Shaftesbury and Monmouth fled to the Netherlands to William of Orange. Charles died in 1685, and was received into the Roman Catholic Church on his deathbed. He was succeeded by his brother James II.



1028

1028

Charles II, 1660-1685, Gold Unite

KM-415, S-3301, 8.47 grams, 34mm. Hammered coinage (1660-1662), 1st Issue, Crown mintmark, laureate and draped bust left, no mark of value behind, CAROLVS.II DG.MAG.BRIT.FRAN.ET.HIB REX, reverse: crowned oval garnished shield with C R at sides, stop before FLORENT. Gold Unites with a value of 20 shillings were produced during Charles II's hammered coinage (in the first two years after the 1660 Restoration of the monarchy). This was one of the last of the hammered gold coins. The Unite was replaced by the milled gold Guinea in 1663, this with a value of 20 shillings, subsequently rising to 21 shillings. Here we have a very collectible example of the final hammered gold issue, with a marvelous portrait of the king and a fairly well-defined royal shield on the reverse. Lightly cleaned at one time, numerous squiggly hairlines are visible on each side under close examination. Still, this is a fine example of this rare gold coin.

Henry Slingsby was Master of the Mint in London under Charles II from the 22nd to the 30th year of his reign. Ridding II, 7, mentions under date April 18, 1662 that "agreements were made by Sir Ralph Freeman, knt. master and worker of the mint and Henry Slingsby, esq. his deputy, with Peter Blondeau, (q.v.) about coining His Majesty's monies by the mill and press." *Good Very Fine*

\$3,500 - 4,500



1029

1029

Charles II, 1660-1685, Gold 5 Guineas, 1673

KM-430.1, S-3328, 41.51 grams, 37mm. First laureate bust right, pointed truncation, long hair extending down, CAROLVS.II. DEI.GRATIA, toothed border both sides, reverse: crowned cruciform shields, eight strings to Irish harp, scepters in angles, interlinked Cs at center, date 1673 divided by crown and at top, MAG.BR.FRA.ET.HIB.REX. Deep antique-gold flan with brick-red toning in the recesses of the designs on each side. A number of tiny marks and abrasions have collected overall. Well-detailed and highly collectible. *Good Very Fine*

\$4,000 - 6,000



1030

1030

Charles II, 1660-1685, Gold 2 Guineas, 1682

KM-443.1, S-3335, 17.4 grams, 31mm. Second laureate bust right (rounded truncation), CAROLVS. II. DEI. GRATIA, toothed (partial) border both sides, reverse: crowned cruciform shields, five strings to Irish harp, scepters in angles, interlinked Cs at center, date 1682 at top, .MAG. BR. FRA. ET. HIB. REX., no stop after HIB. Myriad, microscopic surface marks, some weakness at lower right reverse, but showing pleasing old-gold color overall. *Good Very Fine*
\$3,500 - 4,500



1031

1031

Charles II, 1660-1685, Gold Pattern Broad, 1662

KM-Pn-32, North-2780, 9.06 grams, 29mm. Tower mint, laureate cuirassed and draped bust of Charles II facing left, around, CAR .II.D.G.M.BR.FR.ET.HI.REX; small S tilted below bust, reverse: crowned square shield with the arms of England and France in 1st and 4th, Scotland and Ireland in 2nd and 3rd quarters, FLORENT CONCORDIA REGNA 1662, date divided by crown, plain edge. The small "S" below the bust is for Thomas Simon, the celebrated engraver of the famous Petition Crown. Rare. Modestly circulated with a lovely portrait and traces of reddish-gold luster remaining. Struck from a concave reverse die, producing somewhat "diminished" luster on reverse, as well as some central weakness; a small indentation is noted at the right of the shield. An exceptional grade for this type. Not listed by Wilson & Rasmussen, but actually one of the few suggested designs for England's first golden guinea. *Extremely Fine to About Uncirculated*

\$2,500 - 3,500

Name: King James II
Full Name: James Stuart
Born: October 14, 1633 at St. James Palace
Parents: Charles I and Henrietta Maria
Relation to Elizabeth II: 1st cousin 9 times removed
House of: Stuart
Ascended to the throne: February 6, 1685 aged 51 years
Crowned: April 23, 1685 at Westminster Abbey
Married: (1) Anne Hyde, (2) Mary, Daughter of Duke of Modena
Children: Eight by his first wife Anne, of whom only Mary and Anne survived, and Five by his 2nd wife Mary of whom only a son James (Old Pretender) and Louise Maria survived.
Died: September 6, 1701 at St Germain-en-Laye, France, aged 67 years
Buried at: Chateau de Saint Germain-en-Laye, Near Paris,
Reigned for: 3 years, 10 months, and 3 days, Abdicated: December 11, 1688
Succeeded by: his daughter Mary and son-in-law William of Orange

James II was the second surviving son of Charles I and younger brother of Charles II. He was created Duke of York, and was in Oxford during the Civil War. After the defeat of the Royalists he escaped with his mother and brother to The Hague and then exile in France. His father was executed in 1649. James served in the French army and later in the Spanish army. After the death of Cromwell and the restoration of the monarchy, he returned to England where his brother had been crowned Charles II.

James was created Lord High Admiral and warden of the Cinque Ports, and commanded the Royal Navy during the 2nd and 3rd Anglo-Dutch wars. He created controversy when in 1660 he married Anne Hyde a commoner and daughter of Charles's chief minister Edward Hyde. They had 7 children but only two survived infancy - Mary (later Queen Mary II) and Anne (later Queen Anne). His daughters were raised as Protestants but, influenced by his time in France and Spain, James converted to Catholicism in 1670. Following Anne Hyde's death in 1671, he married Mary of Modena a 15 year old Italian Catholic princess. James's critics described her as 'an agent of the Pope'.

Parliament became alarmed at the prospect of Catholic succession, and in 1673 passed the Test Act which excluded Catholics from political office. In 1679 Shaftesbury attempted to introduce an Exclusion Bill to exclude James from the succession and substitute Charles's illegitimate son the Duke of Monmouth, but this was rebutted by Charles who dissolved Parliament. James became King James II on the death of his brother in 1685. He soon faced two rebellions intent on removing him in Scotland by the Duke of Argyll, and from an army raised by the Duke of Monmouth which was defeated by John Churchill (6th great grandfather of Winston Churchill) in July 1685 at the Battle of Sedgemoor in Somerset. The Monmouth rebels were brutally punished by Judge Jeffrey's Bloody Assizes. James, believing his Divine Right as King, issued the Declaration of Indulgence to suspend the Test Act and promote his Catholic supporters in Parliament. The Archbishop of Canterbury and seven other bishops were arrested and tried for sedition. Amidst widespread alarm, the birth in 1688 of his Catholic heir James (James Edward Stuart) prompted a group of nobles to invite Prince William of Orange (who had married James daughter Mary) from the Netherlands to England to restore Protestantism and democracy.

William of Orange landed at Torbay on November 5, 1688 in 463 ships unopposed by the Royal Navy, and with an army of 14,000 troops gathering local support, grew to over 20,000, and advanced on London in what became known as 'The Glorious Revolution.' Many from James' army including Churchill and James' daughter Anne defected to support William. James lost his nerve and fled to France throwing the Great Seal of the Realm into the River Thames. His daughter Mary was declared Queen, but she insisted on joint rule with her husband and they were crowned King William III and Queen Mary II. James and his wife and son lived in exile in France as guests of Louis XIV. James landed in Ireland in 1689 with French troops in an attempt to regain the throne and advanced on Londonderry, but was defeated by William at the Battle of the Boyne in 1690. He lived the rest of his life in exile. His son James Edward Stuart (The Old Pretender) and grandson Charles (Bonnie Prince Charlie) made unsuccessful attempts to restore the Jacobite throne in 1715 and 1745.



1032

1032

James II, 1685-1688, Gold 5 Guineas, 1687

KM-460.1, S-3397A, 41.24 grams, 37mm. Second laureate bust left, IACOBVS.II.DEI.GRATIA, toothed border on both sides, reverse: crowned cruciform shields, seven strings to Irish harp, scepters in angles, date 1687 at top, .MAG.BR.FRA ET.HIB REX. All James II 5 Guineas are rare in high grades. They were the largest gold coins of the era and produced in relatively small quantities - nevertheless they circulated widely during James's short three year reign and beyond. Most available specimens are worn, damaged or mounted. This higher grade specimen is indeed special. Pleasing surfaces with a few tiny scattered abrasions. Deep olive-gold color overall.

Francis Rice was Master of the Mint, London, under James II, in conjunction with John Trinder, Thomas Goddard, William Talbot, William Brumfield, and Edward Fox who were officiating in Great Britain and Ireland at various mints. *Extremely Fine to About Uncirculated*
\$7,000 - 9,000



1033

1033

James II, 1685-1688, Gold 2 Guineas, 1687

KM-464, S-3399, 16.73 grams, 31mm. Laureate bust left, IACOBVS.II.DEI.GRATIA, reverse: crowned cruciform shields, Scottish crown frosted, Irish crown semi-frosted (as struck), eight strings to Irish harp, scepters in angles, date 1687 at top, milled edge. Soft green-gold color is slightly deeper on the reverse. Well-defined throughout with excellent centering. A small mark in mentioned in the left obverse field under the S of IACOBVS, a tiny gouge is between GR of GRATIA. An interesting, highly collectible piece. *Good Very Fine*

\$5,000 - 7,000

Name: King William III
Full Name: William III of Orange
Born: November 4, 1650 at Binnenhof, The Hague
Parents: William II, Prince of Orange and Mary, Princess Royal
Ascended to the throne: February 13, 1689 aged 38 years
Crowned: April 11, 1689
Married: Mary II of England
Died: March 8, 1702, aged 51 years
Buried at: Westminster Abbey, London
Reigned for: 12 years, 10 months, and 27 days
Succeeded by: Anne

William III & II was a sovereign Prince of Orange of the House of Orange-Nassau by birth. From 1672 he governed as Stadtholder William III of Orange over Holland, Zeeland, Utrecht, Gelderland, and Overijssel of the Dutch Republic. From 1689 he reigned as William III over England and Ireland. By coincidence, his regnal number (III) was the same for both Orange and England. As King of Scotland, he is known as William

II. He also was informally known by sections of the population in Northern Ireland and Scotland as "King Billy". In what became known as the "Glorious Revolution", on November 5, 1688, William invaded England in an action that ultimately deposed King James II & VII and won him the crowns of England, Scotland and Ireland. In the British Isles, William ruled jointly with his wife, Mary II, until her death on December 28, 1694. The period of their joint reign is often referred to as the "William and Mary" period.

A Protestant, William participated in several wars against the powerful Catholic King of France, Louis XIV, in coalition with Protestant and Catholic powers in Europe. Many Protestants heralded him as a champion of their faith. Largely because of that reputation, William was able to take the British crowns when many were fearful of a revival of Catholicism under James. William's victory over James at the Battle of the Boyne in 1690 is still commemorated by the Orange Order. His reign marked the beginning of the transition from the personal rule of the Stuarts to the more Parliament-centered rule of the House of Hanover.



1034

1034

William and Mary, 1689-1694, Gold 5 Guineas, 1692

KM-479-1, S-3422, 41.6 grams, 37mm. Conjoined laureate busts right, GVILHELMVS.ET.MARIA.DEI. GRATIA, toothed border on both sides, reverse: crowned quartered shield with escutcheon of the Lion of Nassau with 11 lozenges, seven strings to Irish harp, date 1692 at top, .MAG.BR.FR.ET.HIB. REX.ET.REGINA. Mary Stuart was the daughter of James II and married William III as part of Charles II's foreign policy. William and Mary reigned jointly from 1688 until her death from smallpox at the young age of 32 in 1694. The Five Guinea piece was the largest of their gold coins and featured the conjoined busts of the two monarchs, as this was the only time in British history that joint monarchs' portraits appeared on currency. All William and Mary coins are rare in high grade and this near-Mint piece is no exception, with a pleasant red tone. A simply lovely example retaining its original mint brilliance. *About Uncirculated to Brilliant Uncirculated*

\$18,000 - 22,000



1035

1035

William and Mary, 1689-1694, Gold 2 Guineas, 1694/3

KM-482.2, S-3425, 16.67 grams, 31mm. Conjoined laureate busts right, elephant and castle below bust, GVLIELMVS·ET·MARIA·DEI·GRATIA, toothed border both sides, reverse: crowned, quartered arms with escutcheon of the Lion of Nassau with nine lozenges, seven strings to Irish harp, date 1694/3 at top with clearly remaining underdigit, MAG·BR·FR·ET·HIB·REX·ET·REGINA. Lustrous with lovely light reddish-golden toning, particularly at the borders. The fields impart a smooth, semi-reflective finish. A minor planchet buckle is noted near the center of the reverse. Extremely rare and one of the finest known examples. *About Uncirculated to Brilliant Uncirculated*
\$6,000 - 8,000



1036

1036

William III, 1689-1702, Gold 5 Guineas, 1701

KM-508, S-3456, 41.68 grams, 38mm. "Fine work" type, second laureate bust right with flowing hair, GVLIELMVS.III.DEI.GRA., toothed border nearly complete on obverse, complete on reverse, reverse: crowned cruciform shields, eight strings to Irish harp, scepters in angles, Lion of Nassau at center with seven lozenges, date 1701 at top, .MAG BR.FRA ET.HIB REX., DECIMO TERTIO on edge. Pleasant, subtle green-gold color overall with only the lightest rubbing on the highpoints. A few tiny contact marks are noted in the obverse fields; a thin, diagonal scratch after the S of GVLIELMVS is mentioned for future identification. *About Uncirculated*

\$10,000 - 15,000



1037

1037

William III, 1689-1702, Gold 2 Guineas, 1701

KM-507, S-3457, 16.66 grams, 32mm. "Fine Work" type, laureate bust right with flowing hair, GVLIELMVS.III.DEI GRA, toothed border both sides, reverse: crowned cruciform shields, six strings to Irish harp, scepters in angles, Lion of Nassau at center with six lozenges, date 1701 at top, MAG. BR. FRA. ET. HIB. REX. Most "twos" will probably never catalog at the same level as the "fives," but as all advanced gold collectors know only too well, the two guinea coins are rarer as a class than the fives. In the case of these "Fine Work" issues, the fact is that the two largest denominations are probably of about equal rarity, and it's the guinea that's the real challenge in the highest grade. Nonetheless, we are talking true rarity here, as well as extra-nice condition. This specimen is graced by a delightful, soft green-gold tone, indicative that it's not been touched or fiddled with. Certainly worthy of a fine collection of British gold coins. *About Uncirculated to Brilliant Uncirculated*
\$6,000 - 8,000

Name: Queen Anne
Full Name: Anne Stuart
Born: February 6, 1665 at St. James Palace, London
Parents: James II and Anne Hyde
Relation to Elizabeth II: 2nd cousin 8 times removed
House of: Stuart
Ascended to the throne: March 8, 1702 aged 37 years
Crowned: April 23, 1702 at Westminster Abbey
Married: George, son of Frederick III of Denmark
Children: Eighteen, including miscarriages and still-born, of whom only one William survived to age of 11
Died: August 1, 1714 at Kensington Palace, aged 49 years
Buried at: Westminster
Reigned for: 12 years, 4 months, and 24 days
Succeeded by: her 3rd cousin George of Hanover

Anne was the second daughter of James, Duke of York, who became James II, and his first wife, Anne Hyde, daughter of Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon. Anne and her elder sister Mary received a Protestant upbringing although their father James converted to Catholicism and remarried. In 1683 Anne married Prince George of Denmark (1653–1708). She had between 16 and 18 pregnancies but only one child survived – William, Duke of Gloucester who died aged 11 of smallpox in 1700.

Her sister Mary married William of Orange but Anne was forbidden by her father to visit her in the Netherlands. When William landed in England in 1688 to take the throne, Anne on the influence of her close friend Sarah Churchill (1650–1744) the wife of John Churchill (1650–1722), supported

her sister and brother-in-law against her father James. Churchill was created Duke of Marlborough by William when he was crowned King William III and her sister Queen Mary II. Anne detested her brother-in-law, and the Churchill's influence led her briefly during William's reign to engage in Jacobite intrigues.

Mary died in 1694 and on William's death in 1702 Anne succeeded to the throne as Queen Anne. When she was crowned in April 1702 Anne was 37 years old and after her many pregnancies had poor health and no longer her youthful figure. She was shy and stubborn and very different from her outgoing sister Mary. Anne and Sarah Churchill, Duchess of Marlborough, remained close friends – Anne addressed Sarah as 'Mrs. Freeman' and she called Anne 'Mrs. Morley.' Sarah's husband, the Duke of Marlborough, commanded the English Army in the War of Spanish Succession, and won a series of victories over the French at Blenheim (1704), Ramillies (1706), Oudenarde (1708) and Malplaquet (1709). The influence of the Churchill's however began to decline and after a violent quarrel in 1710, Sarah Churchill was dismissed from court. Abigail Masham succeeded the duchess as Anne's favorite, using her influence to further the Tories.

Near the end of her life, Anne suffered from gout and she could hardly walk. On her death in 1714, her body had swollen so large that she was buried in an almost square coffin. On the question of succession, Anne's family loyalty had convinced her that this should fall to her father's son by his second wife (Mary of Modena), James Edward Stuart, known as the Old Pretender. However, the Act of Settlement in 1701 ensured Protestant succession to the throne, and Anne was succeeded by George I, great-grandson of James I.



1038

1038

Anne, 1702-1714, Gold 5 Guineas, 1706

KM-521, S-3566, 41.81 grams, 37mm. First draped bust left, two locks of hair above, taller and thinner, ANNA DEI GRATIA., toothed border on both sides, reverse: Post-Union crowned cruciform shields, ten strings to Irish harp, scepters in angles, square Garter star in center, date 1706 at top, .MAG. BRI. FR. ET. HIB. REG. The smooth surfaces still possess a somewhat reflective nature with lightly frosted devices. Pronounced reddish-gold patina decorates selected border areas on each side. Some crisscrossing mint-made adjustment marks are at the center and lower portion of the reverse. For pedigree purposes, a couple of tiny marks are noted behind in the field behind the portrait's lower hair curls, and two microscopic edge chips are at the top of the obverse. *Good Extremely Fine*
\$6,000 - 8,000



1039

1039

Anne, 1702-1714, Gold Half Guinea, 1710

KM-527, S-3575, 4.14 grams, 21mm. First draped bust left, larger lettering both sides, ANNA·DEI·GRATIA, toothed border nearly complete both sides, reverse: Post-Union small crowned cruciform narrower shields, five strings to Irish harp, scepters in angles, round Garter star in center, date 1710 at top, .MAG·BRI·FR·ET·HIB·REG·. Well-centered for a coin of this size with a few microscopic ticks and soft green-golden color. For pedigree purposes, a tiny mint-made, copper-colored alloy spot is near the center of the top shield. *About Uncirculated to Brilliant Uncirculated*

\$2,000 - 3,000

Name: King George II
Full Name: George Augustus
Born: October 30, 1683 at Herrenhausen, Hanover
Parents: George I and Sophia Dorothea
Relation to Elizabeth II: 5th great-grandfather
House of: Hanover
Ascended to the throne: June 11, 1727 aged 43 years
Crowned: October 11, 1727 at Westminster Abbey
Married: Caroline, daughter of Margrave of Brandenburg
Children: Four sons and five daughters
Died: October 25, 1760 at Kensington Palace, aged 76 years
Buried at: Westminster
Reigned for: 33 years, 4 months, and 15 days
Succeeded by: his grandson George III

George II was born in Hanover the son of George I and Sophia of Celle. He married Caroline of Brandenburg-Ansbach in 1705 an attractive and intelligent woman, and they had 9 children. In 1708 he took part in the Battle of Oudenarde in Belgium against the French.

His father became King George I of England in 1714 and he became Prince of Wales. However his father's treatment of his mother, whom he had imprisoned, left son George with a hatred of his father and they regularly quarreled. He was even put under arrest by his father who

excluded him from public ceremonies. When his father died in 1727 he became King George II and set about changing his father's policies. Walpole was expected to be dismissed but survived on the intervention of Queen Caroline.

The death of Holy Roman Emperor Charles VI in 1740 led to the European War of Austrian Succession in which the British and Dutch supported Marie Theresa's claim to the Austrian throne against the Prussians and French. George II personally led his troops at the Battle of Dettingen in 1743, becoming the last British monarch to lead his troops into battle. The Jacobite Rebellion of 1745, in which Charles Edward Stuart ('Bonnie Prince Charlie') landed in Scotland and marched with a Highland army into England, was defeated at Culloden in 1746 and Scottish opposition brutally suppressed by George's second son Prince William, Duke of Cumberland. Like his father he quarreled with his eldest son Frederick, Prince of Wales, over his marriage but Frederick died suddenly in 1751.

The final years of his reign saw George retiring from active politics; however it was a period in which British dominance overseas grew. William Pitt became Prime Minister during the Seven Years War against France which spread to India and North America. Robert Clive secured the Indian continent for Britain at the Battle of Plassey, and General Wolfe captured Quebec in Canada. George II died in 1760 of an aneurysm while seated on his water closet. He was succeeded by his grandson also called George.



1040

1040

George II, 1727-1760, Gold 5 Guineas, 1741

KM-571.1, S-3663A, 41.86 grams, 37mm. Young laureate head left, GEORGIVS.II.DEI.GRATIA, partial-toothed border both sides, less so on reverse, reverse: crowned quartered shield of arms, revised garnishing, crown band more ornate, seven hearts to Hanoverian Arms, 11 strings to Irish harp, Scottish arms with inner frame of lis, date 1741 at top .M.B.F.E.T.H. REX.F.D.B. ET.L.D.S.R.I.A.T. .E.T.E. Regnal year D.QVARTO (1741) on edge in words. Despite light wear, traces of reflectiveness remain in the protected portions of the legends on both the obverse and reverse. A few light surface marks are seen, as is a small dark spot resembling ink under the D of DEI at the upper obverse. *About Uncirculated to Brilliant Uncirculated*
\$7,000 - 9,000



1041

1041

George II, 1727-1760, Gold 5 Guineas, 1746

KM-586.1, S-3665, 41.85 grams, 38mm. LIMA below bust, old laureate head left, GEORGIVS.II.DEI. GRATIA, toothed border both sides, reverse: crowned quartered shield of arms, revised garnishing, crown band more ornate, 11 hearts to Hanoverian Arms, nine strings to Irish harp, Scottish arms with inner frame of lis more crudely engraved, date 1746 at top, M.B.F.E.T.H.REX.F.D.B.ET.L.D.S.R.I.A.T.E.T.E. Rich antique-gold color overall with deeper red-gold accents surrounding obverse border. Sharply defined including the central obverse details. *About Uncirculated*

\$10,000 - 15,000

Name: King William IV
Full Name: William Henry
Born: August 21, 1765 at Buckingham Palace
Parents: George III and Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz
Relation to Elizabeth II: 3rd great-granduncle
House of: Hanover
Ascended to the throne: June 26, 1830 aged 64 years
Crowned: September 8, 1831 at Westminster Abbey
Married: Adelaide, daughter of Duke of Saxe-Meiningen
Children: Four none of whom survived infancy, plus several illegitimate by Dorothy Jordan
Died: June 20, 1837 at Windsor Castle, aged 71 years
Buried at: Windsor
Reigned for: 6 years, 11 months, and 24 days
Succeeded by: his niece Victoria

William was the third son of George III and not expected to become king. He was sent off to join the Royal Navy at 13 years old, and saw service at the Battle of St Vincent against the Spanish in 1780 and in New York during the American War of Independence. A supposed plot approved by George Washington to kidnap him was leaked and did not come to fruition. He was later stationed in the West Indies under Horatio Nelson, and left active service in 1790 as a Rear Admiral.

He was created Duke of Clarence and from 1791, set up home with Dorothea Bland, an Irish actress known as 'Mrs. Jordan.' They lived contentedly together for 20 years, and had 5 sons and 5 daughters given the surname Fitzclarence. By 1817, William was in debt but, with the death of Princess Charlotte, the only daughter of his elder brother, he had

become heir to the throne. Adelaide of Saxe-Meiningen was found for him as a suitable Protestant wife and they married in 1818. The marriage was happy but despite several miscarriages there were no children that survived infancy. His London residence Clarence House was designed for him by John Nash in 1825.

William was 64 years old and the oldest person to date to succeed to the throne when he became King after the death of his brother George IV in 1830. He was nicknamed 'The Sailor King', distrusted foreigners, and was noted for his informality. He regularly invited his friends for dinner, and when told that his carriage was not ready to take him to Parliament he is reported to have said "Then I will go by hackney cab." In 1834, when fire destroyed the Houses of Parliament at Westminster, he offered Buckingham Palace to Parliament. They declined and Westminster was rebuilt by Charles Barry in Gothic style.

He took his responsibilities seriously but was accustomed from his naval career to giving and receiving orders rather than the intrigues of politics. The Reform Act which sought to remove inequalities in the electoral system, including the removal of 'rotten boroughs' which returned a disproportionate representation to actual voters, had a stormy passage through Parliament. It was only passed in 1832 after street protests and Lord Grey and his cabinet threatened to resign unless the king supported them against opposition from the House of Lords. He sought to repair Anglo-American relations following the war during his father's reign but, despite his experience in the West Indies, argued against Wilberforce who was campaigning to abolish the slave trade. The Abolition of Slavery Act was eventually passed in 1833. William died in 1837 aged 71 of heart failure. He had no legitimate children and was succeeded by his niece Victoria.



1042

1042

William IV, 1830-1837, Silver Crown Proof, 1831

KM-715, S-3833, 27.92 grams, 38mm. Portrait of William facing right, WW on truncation of bust, GULIELMUS IIII D: G: BRITANNIA: REX F:D:, reverse: elegant crowned and draped royal shield designed by J.B. Merlen, ANNO 1831 below. Only 100 pieces were originally minted, few remain today, especially as nice as this example. Delicate reddish-golden and gray toning amply blankets each side of this untampered-with survivor. Nicely reflective fields and frosted devices. A few parallel handling marks are mentioned on the King's neck, however, these are all but obscured by the toning. *Choice to Gem Brilliant Proof*

\$18,000 - 24,000

Name: Queen Victoria
Full Name: Alexandrina Victoria
Born: May 24, 1819 at Kensington Palace
Parents: Edward, Duke of Kent (son of George III) and Victoria of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld
Relation to Elizabeth II: great-great-grandmother
House of: Hanover
Ascended to the throne: June 20, 1837 aged 18 years
Crowned: June 28, 1838 at Westminster Abbey
Married: Albert, son of Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha
Children: Four sons including Edward VII, and five daughters
Died: January 22, 1901 at Osborne, Isle of Wight, aged 81 years
Buried at: Frogmore
Reigned for: 63 years, 7 months, and 2 days
Succeeded by: her son Edward VII

Named Alexandrina Victoria but known as Victoria, she was the only child of Edward Duke of Kent and Victoria Saxe-Coburg. Her father died when she was one year old and her domineering mother kept her away from her 'wicked' uncles Kings George and William. She had a sheltered upbringing, and came to the throne shortly after her 18th birthday in 1837 on the death of her uncle William IV who had no surviving legitimate children. She was at the time unmarried and not crowned until June 28, 1838. In February 1840 she married her cousin and love of her life Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

The British Empire was at the height of its power and she ruled over 450 million people, one quarter of the world's population and approximately one quarter of the world's landmass. It stretched so far around the globe from Canada to the Caribbean, Africa, India, Australia and New Zealand, that it was said that the sun never set on the British Empire. India was Jewel

in the Crown, and in 1876, she was given the title Empress of India. The Victorian era was a time of immense industrial, political, trade, scientific and military progress for Great Britain. In her early years, she was dependent on her Prime Minister Lord Melbourne and her uncle King Leopold of Belgium for advice, but increasingly her husband Albert became her main advisor. He was involved in organizing the Great Exhibition in 1851, and persuaded her to take a more constitutional role in leaving the rule of the nation and Empire to Parliament. She was strong willed and her relations with her prime ministers ranged from the affectionate (Melbourne and Disraeli) to the stormy (Peel, Palmerston, and Gladstone).

Victoria and Albert had four sons, five daughters, and 42 grandchildren who were married to royalty across Europe making her the 'grandmother of Europe.' Her daughter, Victoria, was mother of the German Emperor Kaiser Wilhelm II, and her grand-daughter Alexandra was the wife of Nicholas II Emperor and last Tzar of Russia. The death of Albert from typhoid in 1861 plunged Victoria into mourning and she withdrew almost completely from public life spending her time at Balmoral Castle in Scotland and Osborne house on the Isle of Wight where she spent time with her favorite Scottish servant, John Brown. This encouraged republican sentiments and she was the target of several assassination attempts.

However she kept control of affairs, refusing her son Edward, Prince of Wales (who became Edward VII) any active role. Her golden jubilee in 1887 and diamond jubilee in 1897 regained her popular support and matriarchal role as Queen of the nation and Empire. She died at Osborne House on 22 January 1901, and was buried at Windsor. Her reign lasted 63 years and 7 months which is the longest of any British monarch to date, and the longest of any female monarch in history.



1043

1043

Victoria, 1837-1901, Gothic Silver Crown, 1847

KM-744, S-3883, 28.29 grams, 39mm. Crowned portrait of Victoria faces left, VICTORIA DEI GRATIA BRITANNIÆ REG: F: D:., reverse: crowned cruciform shields, emblems in angles, inscribed 1847 UNDECIMO lettered edge. Glittering mirrored surfaces with lightly frosted obverse and reverse devices. A superb, razor-sharp proof striking with a high, sharp wire rim. Multi-colored, rich iridescent toning is simply magnificent in terms of eye appeal - the obverse an exquisite blend of gold, sunset-red, and turquoise-blue, the reverse shows an even display of reddish-golden shades that mesmerize the eye of the beholder. This coin is a masterpiece, lovingly kept, and preserved by the current consignor for many, many years. It is worth a premium bid as it simply cannot be replaced. *Gem Proof*

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General Notice: This sale will be conducted in accordance with Bonhams Conditions of Sale, and your bidding and buying at the sale will be governed by such terms and conditions. Please read the Conditions of Sale in conjunction with the Buyer's Guide relating to this sale and other published notices and terms relating to bidding. Payment by personal or business check may result in your property not being released until purchase funds clear our bank. Checks must be drawn on a U.S. bank.

Notice to Absentee Bidders: In the table below, please provide details of the lots on which you wish to place bids at least 24 hours prior to the sale. Bids will be rounded down to the nearest increment. Please refer to the Buyer's Guide in the catalog for further information relating to instructions to Bonhams to execute absentee bids on your behalf. Bonhams will endeavor to execute bids on your behalf but will not be liable for any errors or non-executed bids.

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1793

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Coins, Medals & Banknotes

Thursday December 13, 2012 at 10am
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Please see pages 2 to 6
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Illustrations

Front cover: Lot 1064
Back cover: Lot 1157
Session page: Lot 1157

CONDITIONS OF SALE – Coins & Banknotes

The following Conditions of Sale, as amended by any published or posted notices or verbal announcements during the sale, constitute the entire terms and conditions on which property listed in the catalog shall be offered for sale or sold by Bonhams & Butterfields Auctioneers Corp. and any consignor of such property for whom we act as agent. If live online bidding is available for the subject auction, additional terms and conditions of sale relating to online bidding will apply; see www.bonhams.com/WebTerms for the supplemental terms. As used herein, “Bonhams,” “we” and “us” refer to Bonhams & Butterfields Auctioneers Corp.

1. Special Terms and Conditions Relating to Coins and Banknotes:

a. Bonhams has utilized adjectival, descriptive grading to describe the conditions of coins and banknotes in the catalog rather than the Sheldon numerical scale. Grading is subjective and open to interpretation. Prospective bidders are encouraged to make their own examination of the numismatic lots offered and not rely on any other party's opinion as to grade or other attributes, as opinions differ and grading standards change over time.

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c. Catalog illustrations of numismatic lots may not be to scale or reflect the depicted items' actual size.

d. All information regarding the description, condition, rarity, value or desirability of a given numismatic lot is ultimately subject to these Conditions of Sale and the Limited Right of Rescission set forth herein.

2. As used herein, the term “bid price” means the price at which a lot is successfully knocked down to the purchaser. The term “purchase price” means the aggregate of (a) the bid price, (b) a PREMIUM retained by us and payable by the purchaser EQUAL TO 17% OF THE FIRST \$100,000 OF THE BID PRICE, AND 15% OF THE AMOUNT OF THE BID PRICE OVER \$100,000, and (c) unless the purchaser is exempt by law from the payment thereof, any California, Arizona, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Massachusetts, Nevada, New York, Pennsylvania, Texas, Washington, D.C., Washington state, or other state or local sales tax (or compensating use tax) and other applicable taxes. However, if the purchaser pays for all lots purchased by it from the sale in cash or by “cash equivalent” (which term is defined to include cashier's check or money order, approved check, wire transfer or other immediate bank transfer), and makes such payment in full by the payment due date specified in Paragraph 3 below, a discounted buyer's premium rate of 15% will apply to the first \$100,000 of the bid price.

3. On the fall of the auctioneer's hammer, the highest bidder shall have purchased the offered lot in accordance and subject to compliance with all of the conditions set forth herein and (a) assumes full risk and responsibility therefor, (b) if requested will sign a confirmation of purchase, and (c) will pay the purchase price in full or such part as we may require for all lots purchased. No lot may be transferred. Any person placing a bid as agent on behalf of another (whether or not such person has disclosed that fact or the identity of the principal) may be jointly and severally liable with the principal under any contract resulting from the acceptance of a bid.

Unless otherwise agreed, payment in good funds is due and payable within five (5) business days following the auction sale. Whenever the purchaser pays only a part of the total purchase price for one or more lots purchased, we may apply such payments, in our sole discretion, to the lot or lots we choose. Payment will not be deemed made in full until we have collected good funds for all amounts due.

Payment for purchases may be made in or by (a) cash, (b) cashier's check or money order, (c) personal check with approved credit drawn on a U.S. bank, (d) wire transfer or other immediate bank transfer, or (e) Visa, MasterCard, American Express or Discover credit, charge or debit card. A processing fee will be assessed on any returned checks. Please note that the amount of cash notes and cash equivalents that can be accepted from a given purchaser may be limited.

The purchaser grants us a security interest in the property, and we may retain as collateral security for the purchaser's obligations to us, any property and all monies held or received by us for the account of the purchaser, in our possession. We retain all rights of a secured party under the California Commercial Code. If the foregoing conditions or any other applicable conditions herein are not complied with, in addition to other remedies available to us and the consignor by law, including without limitation, the right to hold the purchaser liable for the purchase price, we at our option may either (a) cancel the sale, retaining as liquidated damages all payments made by the purchaser or (b) resell the property, either publicly or privately, and in such event the purchaser shall be liable for the payment of any deficiency plus all costs and expenses of both sales, our commission at our standard rates, all other charges due hereunder, attorneys' fees, expenses and incidental damages. In addition, where two or more amounts are owed in respect of different transactions by the purchaser to us, to Bonhams 1793 Limited and/or to any of our other affiliates, subsidiaries or parent companies worldwide within the Bonhams Group, we reserve the right to apply any monies paid in respect of a transaction to discharge any amount owed by the purchaser. If all fees, commissions, premiums, bid price and other sums due to us from the purchaser are not paid promptly as provided in these Conditions of Sale, we reserve the right to impose a finance charge equal to 1.5% per month on all amounts due to us beginning on the 31st day following the sale until payment is received, in addition to other remedies available to us by law.

4. We reserve the right to withdraw any property and to divide and combine lots at any time before such property's auction. Unless otherwise announced by the auctioneer at the time of sale, all bids are per lot as numbered in the catalog and no lots shall be divided or combined for sale.

5. We reserve the right to reject a bid from any bidder, to split any bidding increment, and to advance the bidding in any manner the auctioneer may decide. In the event of any dispute between bidders, or in the event the auctioneer doubts the validity of any bid, the auctioneer shall have sole and final discretion either to determine the successful bidder or to re-offer and resell the article in dispute. If any dispute arises after the sale, our sales records shall be conclusive in all respects.

6. If we are prevented by fire, theft or any other reason whatsoever from delivering any property to the purchaser or a sale otherwise cannot be completed, our liability shall be limited to the sum actually paid therefor by the purchaser and shall in no event include any compensatory, incidental or consequential damages.

CONDITIONS OF SALE – Coins & Banknotes (continued)

7. If a lot is offered subject to a reserve, we may implement such reserve by bidding on behalf of the consignor, whether by opening bidding or continuing bidding in response to other bidders until reaching the reserve. If we have an interest in an offered lot and the proceeds therefrom other than our commissions, we may bid therefor to protect such interest. CONSIGNORS ARE NOT ALLOWED TO BID ON THEIR OWN ITEMS.

8. All statements contained in the catalog or in any bill of sale, condition report, invoice or elsewhere as to authorship, period, culture, source, origin, measurement, quality, rarity, provenance, importance, exhibition and literature of historical relevance, or physical condition ARE QUALIFIED STATEMENTS OF OPINION AND NOT REPRESENTATIONS OR WARRANTIES. No employee or agent of Bonhams is authorized to make on our behalf or on that of the consignor any representation or warranty, oral or written, with respect to any property.

9. All purchased property shall be removed from the premises at which the sale is conducted by the date(s) and time(s) set forth in the "Buyer's Guide" portion of the catalog. If not so removed, daily storage fees will be payable to us by the purchaser as set forth therein. We reserve the right to transfer property not so removed to an offsite warehouse at the purchaser's risk and expense, as set forth in more detail in the "Buyer's Guide." Accounts must be settled in full before property will be released. Packing and handling of purchased lots are the responsibility of the purchaser. Bonhams can provide packing and shipping services for certain items as noted in the "Buyer's Guide" section of the catalog.

10. The copyright in the text of the catalog and the photographs, digital images and illustrations of lots in the catalog belong to Bonhams or its licensors. You will not reproduce or permit anyone else to reproduce such text, photographs, digital images or illustrations without our prior written consent.

11. These Conditions of Sale shall bind the successors and assigns of all bidders and purchasers and inure to the benefit of our successors and assigns. No waiver, amendment or modification of the terms hereof (other than posted notices or oral announcements during the sale) shall bind us unless specifically stated in writing and signed by us. If any part of these Conditions of Sale is for any reason invalid or unenforceable, the rest shall remain valid and enforceable.

12. These Conditions of Sale and the purchaser's and our respective rights and obligations hereunder are governed by the laws of the State of California. By bidding at an auction, each purchaser and bidder agrees to be bound by these Conditions of Sale. Any dispute, controversy or claim arising out of or relating to this agreement, or the breach, termination or validity thereof, brought by or against Bonhams (but not including claims brought against the consignor by the purchaser of lots consigned hereunder) shall be resolved by the procedures set forth below.

Mediation and Arbitration Procedures

(a) Within 30 days of written notice that there is a dispute, the parties or their authorized and empowered representatives shall meet by telephone and/or in person to mediate their differences. If the parties agree, a mutually acceptable mediator shall be selected and the parties will equally share such mediator's fees. The mediator shall be a retired judge or an attorney familiar with commercial law and trained in or qualified by experience in handling mediations. Any communications made during the mediation process shall not be admissible in any subsequent arbitration,

mediation or judicial proceeding. All proceedings and any resolutions thereof shall be confidential, and the terms governing arbitration set forth in paragraph (c) below shall govern.

(b) If mediation does not resolve all disputes between the parties, or in any event no longer than 60 days after receipt of the written notice of dispute referred to above, the parties shall submit the dispute for binding arbitration before a single neutral arbitrator. Such arbitrator shall be a retired judge or an attorney familiar with commercial law and trained in or qualified by experience in handling arbitrations. Such arbitrator shall make all appropriate disclosures required by law. The arbitrator shall be drawn from a panel of a national arbitration service agreed to by the parties, and shall be selected as follows: (i) If the national arbitration service has specific rules or procedures, those rules or procedures shall be followed; (ii) If the national arbitration service does not have rules or procedures for the selection of an arbitrator, the arbitrator shall be an individual jointly agreed to by the parties. If the parties cannot agree on a national arbitration service, the arbitration shall be conducted by the American Arbitration Association, and the arbitrator shall be selected in accordance with the Rules of the American Arbitration Association. The arbitrator's award shall be in writing and shall set forth findings of fact and legal conclusions.

(c) Unless otherwise agreed to by the parties or provided by the published rules of the national arbitration service:

(i) the arbitration shall occur within 60 days following the selection of the arbitrator;

(ii) the arbitration shall be conducted in the designated location, as follows: (A) in any case in which the subject auction by Bonhams took place or was scheduled to take place in the State of New York or Connecticut or the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the arbitration shall take place in New York City, New York; (B) in all other cases, the arbitration shall take place in the city of San Francisco, California; and

(iii) discovery and the procedure for the arbitration shall be as follows:

(A) All arbitration proceedings shall be confidential;

(B) The parties shall submit written briefs to the arbitrator no later than 15 days before the arbitration commences;

(C) Discovery, if any, shall be limited as follows: (I) Requests for no more than 10 categories of documents, to be provided to the requesting party within 14 days of written request therefor; (II) No more than two (2) depositions per party, provided however, the deposition(s) are to be completed within one (1) day; (III) Compliance with the above shall be enforced by the arbitrator in accordance with California law;

(D) Each party shall have no longer than eight (8) hours to present its position. The entire hearing before the arbitrator shall not take longer than three (3) consecutive days;

(E) The award shall be made in writing no more than 30 days following the end of the proceeding. Judgment upon the award rendered by the arbitrator may be entered by any court having jurisdiction thereof. To the fullest extent permitted by law, and except as required by applicable arbitration rules, each party shall bear its own attorneys' fees and costs in connection with the proceedings and shall share equally the fees and expenses of the arbitrator.

CONDITIONS OF SALE – Coins & Banknotes (continued)

Limited Right of Rescission

If within one (1) year from the date of sale, the original purchaser (a) gives written notice to us alleging that the identification of Authorship (as defined below) of such lot as set forth in the BOLD TYPE heading of the catalog description of such lot (as amended by any saleroom notices or verbal announcements during the sale) is not substantially correct based on a fair reading of the catalog (including the terms of any glossary contained therein), and (b) within 10 days after such notice returns the lot to us in the same condition as at the time of sale, and (c) establishes the allegation in the notice to our satisfaction (including by providing one or more written opinions by recognized experts in the field, as we may reasonably require), then the sale of such lot will be rescinded and, unless we have already paid to the consignor monies owed him in connection with the sale, the original purchase price will be refunded.

If, prior to receiving such notice from the original purchaser alleging such defect, we have paid the consignor monies owed him in connection with the sale, we shall pay the original purchaser the amount of our commissions, any other sale proceeds to which we are entitled and applicable taxes received from the purchaser on the sale and make demand on the consignor to pay the balance of the original purchase price to the original purchaser. Should the consignor fail to pay such amount promptly, we may disclose the identity of the consignor and assign to the original purchaser our rights against the consignor with respect to the lot the sale of which is sought to be rescinded. Upon such disclosure and assignment, any liability of Bonhams as consignor's agent with respect to said lot shall automatically terminate.

The foregoing limited right of rescission is available to the original purchaser only and may not be assigned to or relied upon by any subsequent transferee of the property sold. The purchaser hereby accepts the benefit of the consignor's warranty of title and other representations and warranties made by the consignor for the purchaser's benefit. Nothing in this section shall be construed as an admission by us of any representation of fact, express or implied, obligation or responsibility with respect to any lot. THE PURCHASER'S SOLE AND EXCLUSIVE REMEDY AGAINST BONHAMS FOR ANY REASON WHATSOEVER IS THE LIMITED RIGHT OF RESCISSION DESCRIBED IN THIS SECTION.

"Authorship" means only the identity of the creator, the period, culture and source or origin of the lot, as the case may be, as set forth in the BOLD TYPE heading of the print catalog entry. The right of rescission does not extend to: (a) any grading information, opinion or certification of the subject lot, whether provided by Bonhams, the consignor or a third party grading service; (b) statements of condition, titles, descriptions, or other identification of offered lots, which information normally appears in lower case type below the BOLD TYPE heading identifying the Authorship; (c) Authorship of any lot where it was specifically mentioned that there exists a conflict of specialist or scholarly opinion regarding the Authorship of the lot at the time of sale; (d) Authorship of any lot which as of the date of sale was in accordance with the then generally-accepted opinion of scholars and specialists regarding the same; or (e) the identification of periods or dates of creation in catalog descriptions which may be proven inaccurate by means of scientific processes that are not generally accepted for use until after publication of the catalog in which the property is offered or that were unreasonably expensive or impractical to use at the time of such publication.

Limitation of Liability

EXCEPT AS EXPRESSLY PROVIDED ABOVE, ALL PROPERTY IS SOLD "AS IS." NEITHER BONHAMS NOR THE CONSIGNOR MAKES ANY REPRESENTATION OR WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, AS TO THE MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS OR CONDITION OF THE PROPERTY OR AS TO WHETHER THE PROPERTY WILL MEET THE STANDARDS OR GRADE OF ANY INDEPENDENT GRADING SERVICE OR AS TO THE CORRECTNESS OF DESCRIPTION, GENUINENESS, ATTRIBUTION, PROVENANCE OR PERIOD OF THE PROPERTY OR AS TO WHETHER THE PURCHASER ACQUIRES ANY COPYRIGHTS OR OTHER Intellectual property rights in lots sold. The purchaser expressly acknowledges and agrees that in no event shall Bonhams be liable for any damages including, without limitation, any compensatory, incidental or consequential damages.

SELLER'S GUIDE

SELLING AT AUCTION

Bonhams can help you every step of the way when you are ready to sell art, antiques and collectible items at auction. Our regional offices and representatives throughout the US are available to service all of your needs. Should you have any further questions, please visit our website at www.bonhams.com/us for more information or call our Client Services Department at +1 (800) 223 2854 ext. 3550.

Auction Estimates

The first step in the auction process is to determine the auction value of your property. Bonhams' world-renowned specialists will evaluate your special items at no charge and in complete confidence. You can obtain an auction estimate in many ways:

- Attend one of our Auction Appraisal Events held regularly at our galleries and in other major metropolitan areas. The updated schedule for Bonhams Auction Appraisal Events is available at www.bonhams.com/us.
- Call our Client Services Department to schedule a private appointment at one of our galleries. If you have a large collection, our specialists can travel, by appointment, to evaluate your property on site.
- Send clear photographs to us of each individual item, including item dimensions and other pertinent information with each picture. Photos should be sent to Bonhams' address in envelopes marked as "photo

auction estimate". Alternatively, you can submit your request using our online form at www.bonhams.com/us. Digital images may be attached to the form. Please limit your images to no more than five (5) per item.

Consigning Your Property

After you receive an estimate, you may consign your property to us for sale in the next appropriate auction. Our staff assists you throughout the process, arranging transportation of your items to our galleries (at the consignor's expense), providing a detailed inventory of your consignment, and reporting the prices realized for each lot. We provide secure storage for your property in our warehouses and all items are insured throughout the auction process. You will receive payment for your property approximately 35 days after completion of sale.

Sales commissions vary with the potential auction value of the property and the particular auction in which the property is offered. Please call us for commission rates.

Professional Appraisal Services

Bonhams specialists conduct insurance and fair market value appraisals for private collectors, corporations, museums, fiduciaries and government entities on a daily basis. Insurance appraisals, used for insurance purposes, reflect the cost of replacing property in today's retail market. Fair market value appraisals are used for estate, tax and family division purposes and reflect prices paid by a willing buyer to a willing seller.

When we conduct a private appraisal, our specialists will prepare a thorough inventory listing of all your appraised property by category. Valuations, complete descriptions and locations of items are included in the documentation.

Appraisal fees vary according to the nature of the collection, the amount of work involved, the travel distance, and whether the property is subsequently consigned for auction.

Our appraisers are available to help you anywhere and at any time. Please call our Client Services Department to schedule an appraisal.

Estate Services

Since 1865, Bonhams has been serving the needs of fiduciaries – lawyers, trust officers, accountants and executors – in the disposition of large and small estates. Our services are specially designed to aid in the efficient appraisal and disposition of fine art, antiques, jewelry, and collectibles. We offer a full range of estate services, ranging from flexible financial terms to tailored accounting for heirs and their agents to world-class marketing and sales support.

For more information or to obtain a detailed Trust and Estates package, please visit our website at www.bonhams.com/us or contact our Client Services Department.

BUYER'S GUIDE

BIDDING & BUYING AT AUCTION

Whether you are an experienced bidder or an enthusiastic novice, auctions provide a stimulating atmosphere unlike any other. Bonhams previews and sales are free and open to the public. As you will find in these directions, bidding and buying at auction is easy and exciting. Should you have any further questions, please visit our website at www.bonhams.com or call our Client Services Department at +1 (800) 223 2854 ext. 3550.

Catalogs

Before each auction we publish illustrated catalogs. Our catalogs provide descriptions and estimated values for each "lot." A lot may refer to a single item or to a group of items auctioned together. The catalogs also include the dates and the times for the previews and auctions. We offer our catalogs by subscription or by single copy. For information on subscribing to our catalogs, you may refer to the subscription form in this catalog, call our Client Services Department, or visit our website at www.bonhams.com/us.

Previews

Auction previews are your chance to inspect each lot prior to the auction. We encourage you to look closely and examine each object on which you may want to bid so that you will know as much as possible about it. Except as expressly set forth in the Conditions of Sale, items are sold "as is" and with all faults; illustrations in our catalogs, website and other materials are provided for identification only. At the previews, our staff is always available to answer your questions and guide you through the auction process. Condition reports may be available upon request.

Estimates

Bonhams catalogs include low and high value estimates for each lot, exclusive of the buyer's premium and tax. The estimates are provided as an approximate guide to current market value based primarily on previous auction results for comparable pieces, and should not be interpreted as a representation or prediction of actual selling prices. They are determined well in advance of a sale and are subject to revision. Please contact us should you have any questions about value estimates.

Reserves

Unless indicated by the \square symbol next to the lot number, which denotes no reserve, all lots in the catalog are subject to a reserve. The reserve is the minimum auction price that the consignor is willing to accept for a lot. This amount is confidential and does not exceed the low estimate value.

Auction House's Interest in Property Offered at Auction

On occasion, Bonhams may offer a lot in which it has an ownership interest, in whole or in part. Such property, if any, is identified in the catalog with a \blacktriangle symbol next to the lot number.

Similarly, Bonhams may have an economic interest in a lot beyond its commission as a result of making an advance against anticipated proceeds to the consignor which is secured by the consigned property or where it has guaranteed the consignor a minimum auction price for consigned property. Such property, if any, is identified in the catalog with a \circ symbol next to the lot number.

Bidding at Auction

At Bonhams, you can bid in many ways: in person, via absentee bid, over the phone, or via Bonhams' live online bidding facility. Absentee bids can be submitted in person, online, via fax or via email.

Valid Bonhams client accounts are required to participate in bidding activity. You can obtain registration information online, at the reception desk or by calling our Client Services Department.

By bidding at auction, whether in person or by agent, by absentee bid, telephone, online or other means, the buyer or bidder agrees to be bound by the Conditions of Sale.

Lots are auctioned in consecutive numerical order as they appear in the catalog. Bidding normally begins below the low estimate. The auctioneer will accept bids from interested parties present in the saleroom, from telephone bidders, and from absentee bidders who have left written bids in advance of the sale. The auctioneer may also execute bids on behalf of the consignor by placing responsive or consecutive bids for a lot up to the amount of the reserve, but never above it.

We assume no responsibility for failure to execute bids for any reason whatsoever.

In Person

If you are planning to bid at auction for the first time, you will need to register at the reception desk in order to receive a numbered bid card. To place a bid, hold up your card so that the auctioneer can clearly see it. Decide on the maximum auction price that you wish to pay, exclusive of buyer's premium and tax, and continue bidding until your bid prevails or you reach your limit. If you are the successful bidder on a lot, the auctioneer will acknowledge your paddle number and bid amount.

Absentee Bids

As a service to those wishing to place bids, we may at our discretion accept bids without charge in advance of auction online or in writing on bidding forms available from us. "Buy" bids will not be accepted; all bids must state the highest bid price the bidder is willing to pay. Our auction staff will try to bid just as you would, with the goal of obtaining the item at the lowest bid price possible. In the event identical bids are submitted, the earliest bid submitted will take precedence. Absentee bids shall be executed in competition with other absentee bids, any applicable reserve, and bids from other auction participants. A friend or agent may place bids on your behalf, provided that we have received your written authorization prior to the sale. Absentee bid forms are available in our catalogs, online at www.bonhams.com/us, at offsite auction locations, and at our San Francisco, Los Angeles and New York galleries.

By Telephone

Under special circumstances, we can arrange for you to bid by telephone. To arrange for a telephone bid, please contact our Client Services Department a minimum of 24 hours prior to the sale.

Online

We offer live online bidding for most auctions and accept absentee bids online for all our auctions. Please visit www.bonhams.com/us for details.

Bid Increments

Bonhams generally uses the following increment multiples as bidding progresses:

\$50-200	by \$10s
\$200-500	by \$20/50/80s
\$500-1,000	by \$50s
\$1,000-2,000	by \$100s
\$2,000-5,000	by \$200/500/800s
\$5,000-10,000	by \$500s
\$10,000-20,000	by \$1,000s
\$20,000-50,000	by \$2,000/5,000/8,000s
\$50,000-100,000	by \$5,000s
\$100,000-200,000	by \$10,000s
above \$200,000	at auctioneer's discretion

The auctioneer may split or reject any bid at any time at his or her discretion as outlined in the Conditions of Sale.

Currency Converter

Solely for the convenience of bidders, a currency converter may be provided at Bonhams' auctions. The rates quoted for conversion of other currencies to U.S. Dollars are indications only and should not be relied upon by a bidder, and neither Bonhams nor its agents shall be responsible for any errors or omissions in the operation or accuracy of the currency converter.

Buyer's Premium

A buyer's premium is added to the winning bid price of each individual lot purchased, at the rates set forth in the Conditions of Sale. The winning bid price plus the premium constitute the purchase price for the lot. Applicable sales taxes are computed based on this figure, and the total becomes your final purchase price. If you pay for all lots purchased in the auction in cash or cash equivalent (as defined), a reduced premium rate will apply, as set forth in the Conditions of Sale.

Unless specifically illustrated and noted, fine art frames are not included in the estimate or purchase price. Bonhams accepts no liability for damage or loss to frames during storage or shipment.

All sales are final and subject to the Conditions of Sale found in our catalogs, on our website, and available at the reception desk.

Payment

All buyers are asked to pay and pick up by 3pm on the business day following the auction. Payment may be made to Bonhams by cash, checks drawn on a U.S. bank, money order, wire transfer, or by Visa, MasterCard, American Express or Discover credit or charge card or debit card. All items must be paid for within 5 business days of the sale. Please note that payment by personal or business check may result in property not being released until purchase funds clear our bank. For payments sent by mail, please remit to Cashier Department, 220 San Bruno Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94103.

Sales Tax

California, Arizona, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Nevada, New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Texas, Washington state and Washington DC residents must pay applicable sales tax. Other state or local taxes (or compensating use taxes) may apply. Sales tax will be automatically added to the invoice unless a valid resale number has been furnished or the property is shipped via common carrier to destinations outside the states listed above.

Shipping & Removal

Bonhams can accommodate shipping for certain items. Please contact our Cashiers Department for more information or to obtain a quote. Carriers are not permitted to deliver to PO boxes.

International buyers are responsible for all import/export customs duties and taxes. An invoice stating the actual purchase price will accompany all international purchases.

Collection of Purchases

Please arrange for the packing and transport of your purchases prior to collection at our office. If you are sending a third party shipper, please request a release form from us and return it to +1 (212) 644 9009 prior to your scheduled pickup. To schedule collection of purchases, please call +1 (212) 644 9001.

Handling and Storage Charges

Bonhams will hold all purchased lots in our New York office until 5pm on Friday, December 14. All lots not collected by this time (with the exception of property from buyers in NY, NJ and CT which will remain in the New York office) will be shipped to our Los Angeles office and will be available there for collection or shipment from 9am to 5pm starting Wednesday, December 19.

Please call +1 (212) 644 9001 at least 24 hours in advance to make an appointment.

Bonhams reserves the right to remove uncollected sold lots to the warehouse of our choice at the buyer's risk and expense. Handling and storage fees will apply.

Auction Results

To find out the final purchase price for any lot following the sale, please call our automated auction results line at +1 (800) 223 2854 ext. 3400. All you need is a touch-tone telephone and the lot number. Auction results are usually available on the next business day following the sale or online at www.bonhams.com/us.

ORDER OF SALE

Ancients	1044 - 1048
World Coins.....	1049 - 1064
Half Cents.....	1065 - 1066
Cents.....	1067 - 1075
Three Cents	1076 - 1079
Half Dimes.....	1080 - 1081
Nickels	1082 - 1085
Dimes	1086 - 1089
Quarters	1090 - 1097
Half Dollars.....	1098 - 1112
Silver Dollars	1113 - 1121
Gold Dollars.....	1122
Quarter Eagles	1123 - 1128
Three Dollars.....	1129
Half Eagles.....	1130 - 1137
Eagles.....	1138 - 1139
Double Eagles	1140 - 1145
Commemorative Silver	1146 - 1147
Miscellaneous Coins & Sets	1148 - 1155
Currency.....	1156 - 1157
Watch.....	1158

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Birss Family Trust
Property from the collection of Joseph Klein (1899 - 1987),
New York
Property from the Estate of Charles and Eleanor de Limur,
San Francisco
Property from a Private San Francisco Estate. Estate residuary
beneficiary California Pacific Medical Center Foundation

Coins, Medals & Banknotes

Lots 1044 - 1158



Ancients



1044

1044
Kings of Macedon, Philip II, 359-336 BC, Gold Stater Minted Posthumously c.323-315 BC, XF NGC
 8.53 grams. Struck under Antipater, Polyperchon, or Kassander (for Philip III & Alexander IV), circa 323-315 BC. Obverse: Laureate head of Apollo right. Reverse: ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ, charioteer driving biga right, holding kentron in right hand, reins in left; thunderbolt below. Struck in rich, bright yellow-gold with smooth surfaces and no mentionable distractions.
\$2,200 - 2,500



1046

1046
Ptolemaic Kings of Egypt, Arsinoe II, Wife of Ptolemy II Philadelphos; 270-268 BC, Octadrachm, Alexandria, Struck under Ptolemy II, Ch XF* NGC
 27.64 grams. Obverse: Diademed & veiled head of Arsinoe right, lotus scepter behind (under) head. Reverse: ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ - ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ. Double cornucopia bound with fillet, plain border. This is one of the early elegant portraits of Arsinoe. A very pleasant example of this fine style with a lovely portrait. Virtually as struck.

Arsinoe II was the daughter of Ptolemy I and his second wife Berenice I. As wife of the King of Lysimachus, Arsinoe II was queen of Thrace, Asia Minor, and Macedonia. After the King's death in 281 B.C. Arsinoe II married her half-brother Ptolemy II.

\$8,000 - 10,000



1045

1045
Kings of Macedon, Alexander III, (the Great), c.336-323 BC, Gold Stater
 8.50 grams. Uncertain mint in Macedon, Head of Athena right, wearing crested Corinthian style helmet, the bowl of which is ornamented with a coiled serpent; reverse: Nike standing left, holding wreath and stylis. *About Very Fine, with some edge marks.*
\$1,200 - 1,500



1047

1047
Murabatid (Almoravid) Ali Bin Yusuf (AH 500-537/AD 1106-1142), Gold Dinar, AH 535
 4.15 grams. Struck on a slightly wavy planchet, good detail remains. Bright yellow-gold and quite elusive. *Good Very Fine*
\$750 - 900

1048

A Collection of Ancient Greek Coins

1. Eastern Celts, AR Tetradrachm. 7.18 grams. Hess. 438, L13 170/1. Obverse: Head of Zeus right; reverse: Horse, left. Nicely toned and well centered.
Very Fine

2. Naples, AR Didrachm, 370-340 BC. 6.89 grams. BMC 36, Sambon 364, Ex Naville 6167, Gans #20. Obverse: Female head right, hair bound with broad ribbon; reverse: Man-headed bull crowned by Victory. Several die cracks are present on the obverse.
Very Fine

3. Naples, AR Didrachm, After 321 BC. 7.42 grams. Gans #21, cf. Sambon 465. Obverse: Small female head right, tiny figure of running Artemis behind; reverse: Man-headed bull crowned by Victory. Nicely toned with a fully original appearance.
About Extremely Fine

4. Naples, AR Didrachm, ca.300-241 BC. 7.2 grams. Sambon 510. Obverse: Head of Nymph left, poppy behind; reverse: Man-headed bull crowned by flying Victory. Deeply toned with minor planchet porosity.
Very Fine

5. Naples, AR Didrachm, 300-241 BC. 7.29 grams. Sambon 5485. Obverse: Small head of Nymph left; reverse: Man-headed bull right. Quite smooth with minor edge incompleteness on the reverse.
Very Fine

6. Nola, AR Didrachm, 360-325 BC. 7.15 grams. Sambon 799. Gans #24. Obverse: Female head right, hair bound with embroidered ribbon; reverse: Man-headed bull facing left, crowned. Struck on a narrow flan and deeply toned.
Very Fine

7. Velia, AR Didrachm, ca. 400 BC. 7.4 grams. BMC 45/46. Obverse: Head of Pallas left, griffin on helm; reverse: Lion right, owl above. Large die cud shows at the top of the reverse.
Very Fine

8. Terina, AR Didrachm, ca.400 BC. 7.6 grams. Regling 57, B.195. Obverse: head left with broad sphendone; reverse: Nike seated left holding caduceus. Nicely toned, well centered.
Very Fine

9. Sicily, Catana, AR Tetradrachm, 461-413 BC. 16.66 grams. B.206, Gans #122, cf. Rizzo plate X5, Syll. Lockett 608, same reverse die. Obverse: Quadriga right; reverse: Laureate head of Apollo right. Minor porosity and a few small marks.
Very Fine

10. Sicily, Gela, AR Tetradrachm, Early 5th Century BC. 16.7 grams. BMC 14. Obverse: Quadriga right; reverse: Forepart of man-headed bull swimming or running. Some mottled charcoal toning.
Fine +

11. Sicily, Gela, AR Didrachm, Early 5th Century BC. 8.46 grams. BMC 19, Gans #131. Obverse: Galloping horseman right, spearing downward; reverse: Forepart of man-headed bull right. Well centered on a slightly oblong flan.
Extremely Fine

12. Sicily, Mamertini, AE Bronze. 9.3 grams. Obverse: Head of Zeus right; reverse: Warrior advancing right. Bright green patina overall. Well worn but still a collectible example.
Good

13. Sicily, Messana, AR Litra, 461-396 BC. .5 gram. Syll. Copenhagen. 411. Obverse: Hare right, ivy leaf below; reverse: MES in wreath. Deeply toned.
Very Fine

14. Sicily, Syracuse, AR Tetradrachm, 485-479 BC. 17.15 grams. B.278/B.300. Obverse: Quadriga right; reverse: Head of Arethusa, right, surrounded by four dolphins. Deep patina shows in the recesses of the design.
Very Fine

15. Sicily, Syracuse, AR Tetradrachm, 474-450 BC. 17.33 grams. Boehr 589, Gans #189. Obverse: Quadriga right, Nike crowning horses; reverse: Female head right, hair bound with broad ribbon, surrounded by four dolphins. In exergue, KETOS. Nicely toned and well detailed, some die cracks show on reverse.
Very Fine / Extremely Fine

16. Sicily, Syracuse, AR Tetradrachm, ca.450-439 BC. 17.19 grams. Boehr 706. Obverse: Quadriga right; reverse: Head of Saccos right, signature "A" on neck under ear. Struck on irregular flan with minor porosity.
Fine / Very Fine

17. Selinas, AR Litra, 466-415 BC. 17.39 gram. Obverse: Nymph seated on rocks holding and feeding serpent with her right breast; reverse: Man-headed bull right; above parsley leaf, circular legend. Deeply toned. A very rare offering.
Very Fine

18. Neapolis, AR Hemidrachm, End 5th Century BC. 1.8 grams. BMC 86.30. Obverse: Gorgon's head facing; reverse: Head of Nike right. Struck on an oblong, irregular flan.
Extremely Fine

19. Macedon, Philip II, AR Tetradrachm, 359-336 BC. 14.25 grams. Gans #231, M.294. Obverse: Laureate head of Zeus right; reverse: King on horseback left, right hand raised, monogram below. Well detailed with a pleasing appearance.
About Extremely Fine

20. Macedon, Alexander III, AR Tetradrachm, 336-323 BC. 17.4 grams. Obverse: Head of Heracles in lion's skin right; reverse: Zeus enthroned left with eagle and scepter. Well centered with good detailing.
Extremely Fine

21. Macedon, Alexander III, AR Drachm, 336-323 BC. 4.4 grams. Obverse: Head of Heracles in lion skin right; reverse: Zeus enthroned left, with eagle and scepter. Nicely toned overall.
Extremely Fine

22. Thessalian League, AR Double Victoriante. 5.95 grams. cf. BMC 2.24. Head of Zeus right; reverse: Athena right in fighting pose with spear in right hand. Deep, mottled toning.
Very Fine +

23. Thessaly, Larisa, AR Drachm, 400-344 BC. 5.98 grams. BMC 29.56. Facing head of Nymph Larisa; reverse: Feeding horse, left forefoot raised. Attractive original patina.
Very Fine

24. Locri, Epizephirii, AR Stater, 332-326 BC. 7.33 grams. Syll. Copenhagen 1859, ex Naville Collection. Obverse: Laureate head of Zeus right; reverse: eagle flying left devouring small animal. A small test cut is noted on the edge as is an indentation at the center of the obverse. Otherwise, well detailed overall.
Very Fine



25. Phocis, AR Triobol, 357-346 BC. 2.84 grams. BMC 78. Obverse: Facing bull's head; reverse: Head of Apollo right, symbol: lyre. Deeply toned. Very Fine
26. Phocis, AR Triobol, 550-480 BC. 2.82 grams. BMC 15.10 var. Obverse: Facing bull's head; reverse: Female head right. Deep gray toning overall. Very Fine
27. Euboian League, AR Drachm, 4th Century BC. 3.75 grams. Ex: Wallace Collection. Obverse: Head of Nymph left; reverse: head and neck of bull, symbol is satyr's head. Die cracks on reverse. Struck on oval-shaped flan. Very Fine / Extremely Fine
28. Euboian League, AR Drachm, ca.340 BC. 3.65 grams. Ex: Wallace Collection. Head of Nymph left; reverse: head and neck of bull, no symbol. Deep argent and charcoal toning. Very Good
29. Eubolia, Chalkis, AR Drachm, 369-336 BC. 3.65 grams. BMC 69 var. Obverse: Head of Nymph right; reverse: flying eagle, facing, with serpent in beak. Struck on oblong flan. Fine / Very Fine
30. Eubolia, Histiaea, AR Tetrobol, ca.196-146 BC. 2.19 grams. Obverse: Head of Maenid right; reverse: Nymph seated on stern of galley. Deep argent-gray color. Very Fine / Extremely Fine
31. Athens, AR Drachm, Before 400 BC. 4.35 grams. Obverse: Helmeted head Athena right; reverse: owl, olive leaves, and berry. Mottled gray and charcoal color. Very Fine
32. Athens, AR Tetradrachm, ca. 4th Century BC. 16.85 grams. cf. Banks 26.2. Head of Athena right; reverse: owl seated on branch. Struck on oblong, small flan. About Very Fine
33. Aegina, AR Stater, ca.650-600 BC. 11.9 grams. Banks 25.1. Obverse: Sea turtle, R. irregular incuse square. Very Fine
34. Corinth, AR Stater, 350-338 BC. 8.6 grams. Obverse: Pegasus flying left; reverse: helmeted head of Pallas, left. Deep silver-gray with some blue and red accents on the reverse. Very Fine
35. Achaean League, AR Tetrobol, After 280 BC. 2.3 grams. Obverse: Head of Zeus (double strike); reverse: monogram of league, dolphin below, all in laurel wreath, struck at Patrae. Fine / Very Fine
36. Argos, AR Hemidrachm, 4th Century BC. 2.75 grams. Ex: Lockett Collection, 2499. Obverse: Forepart of wolf facing right; reverse: large A. Deep silver-gray toning. Fine
37. Paphlagonia, Sinope, AR Drachm, 322-230 BC. 6.02 grams. Obverse: Female head left within beaded circle; reverse: sea eagle on dolphin, EK under wings. Quite well centered with a medium silver color. Fine
38. Istros, AR Drachm, 4th Century BC. 5.8 grams. Obverse: Two heads, one downward, one up; reverse: eagle on dolphin. Attractively toned. Very Fine
39. Mytilene Lesbos, Gold Electrum Hekte, ca. 396 BC. 2.5 grams. Bodenstedt 70, Boston 1707, BMC 104. Obverse: Laureate head of Apollo right; reverse: female head with long flowing hair wearing necklace within linear square in incuse square. Well struck on an oval flan. Very Fine / Extremely Fine
40. Rhodes, AR Didrachm, 400-333 BC. 6.65 grams. BMC 37. Obverse: Facing head of Helios; reverse: rose. Deep argent toning overall. Fine / Very Fine.
41. Phrygia, Laodicea, Nero AE, 54-68 AD. 7.4 grams. Obverse: Nero, young portrait; reverse: Zeus. Quite porous and deeply toned. Fine / Very Fine.
42. Lydia, Croesus, AR Siglos, 561-546 BC. 5.5 grams. Obverse: Forepart of lion and bull face to face; reverse: rectangular incuse squares. Struck on small oval flan. Fine
43. Aspendus, AR Stater, ca. 4th Century BC. 11 grams. Obverse: Two wrestlers; reverse: slinger, Triskeles. Well centered with a quite smooth planchet. Very Fine
44. Parthia, Mithradates II, Drachm, 123-88 BC. 4 grams. Obverse: Portrait left; reverse: Arsaces enthroned. Struck on oblong flan, deeply toned. Very Fine
45. Bruttium, Terina, AR Stater (Fourrée), 5th-4th C BC. 1.5 grams. Obverse: Nymph; reverse: Nike seated. Probably a fourrée. A fourrée is a coin, most often a counterfeit, that is made from a base metal core that has been plated with a precious metal to look like its solid metal counterpart. The term is normally applied to ancient silver plated coins. Fine
46. Bruttium, Terina, AR 1/3 Stater (Possible Fourrée), ca. 300 BC. 2.3 grams. BMC 46. Obverse: Nymph facing left; reverse: Nike seated left on cippus. Possible fourrée, some mottled charcoal color is present on each side. Very Fine
47. Bruttium, AE 23, ca. 240 BC. 8.5 grams. BMC 91, Ex: Harlick Collection, NFA XIV, 237. Obverse: Zeus right with wreath behind; reverse: standing eagle with surrounding legend. Ample green incrustation is present overall. Good Very Fine
48. Campania, Neapolis, AR Didrachm, 340-241 BC. 7.1 grams. Kovacs 24-14; ANS 382; ex Garrett III, 109. Obverse: Nymph facing left; reverse: Man-headed bull, right. Deep argent-silver patina. Very Fine
49. Syracuse, AR, Tetradrachm 474-450 BC. 17.2 grams. Boehringer 470. Obverse: Quadriga right, Nike above; reverse: Head of Artemis-Arethusa with four dolphins. A splendid styled coin featuring deep patina and several inconsequential marks. Very Fine (49)
\$25,000 - 30,000

World Coins



1049



1049[□]

Great Britain, George III, 1/2 Sovereign, 1820

KM-673. Head of George III faces right, date is below / coat of arms with crown at top; legend surrounds. Several noticeable scratches and digs are seen to the right of the date and lower part of the bust. Some luster remains in the protected areas of the design. Only 35,000 pieces were struck. *Extremely Fine, but obverse scratches to right of date*
\$400 - 450



1050



1050[□]

Great Britain, Victoria, 1/2 Sovereign, 1858

KM-735.1. Young head of Victoria facing left, date below / crowned coat of arms, legend surrounds. Typical wear shows for mid-grade status, a couple of thin, hairline-like marks are on the obverse. *Fine*
\$280 - 320



1051



1051[□]

Great Britain, Victoria, Sovereign, 1874

KM-752, Fr. 388. Head of Victoria facing left, legend surrounds / St. George mounted on horse slaying dragon, date below. Modestly circulated with a few scattered contact marks. Traces of luster can still be seen. A desirable example. *About Extremely Fine*
\$1,600 - 1,800

1052[□]

Great Britain, 1821 Coronation Medal of George IV by Benedetto Pistrucci

AE 35mm. Obv: Laureate head of George IV facing left. Obverse inscription, GEORGIUS IIII D. G. BRITANNIARUM REX F. D. (George IV, by the grace of God, king of the British, defender of the faith). Reverse inscription, an allegorical coronation scene. PROPRIO JAM JURE ANIMO PATERNO. (Now in his own right with his father's mind). BHM 1070, Wollaston xv, Eimer 1146, Fearon 272.1. *About Uncirculated*.

Together with Germany, Saxony, Johann Georg I, 1/2 Taler, 1615 swan (KM #53). Fine, flan is warped.

*Together with Panama-Pacific International Exposition Award Medal, 1915. Bronze, 71mm. By John Flanagan. Obv. Robust male and female nudes, DIVINE DISIVNCTA IVNXIT HOMO, the Divine Difference Unites Mankind. Rev. Tower of Jewels, tablet inscribed MEDAL/ OF AWARD. (3)
\$250 - 300*

1053

Collection of English Coins

Including 1908 Sovereign; 1/2 Sovereigns, 1887, 1897; Crowns, William IV, 1819, 1821; Victoria, 1887; Double Florins, 1887 (2); 1/2 Crown, 1887; Shillings, 1887 (2); 6 Pence, 1887 (5), 1891, 1931; 3 Pence, 1886; Canada, 5 Cents, 1910, 1912, 1917, 1929; United States, 1882 5C Nickel; 1889-S 10C; Columbian Exposition 50C, 1892 (2). Sold as a lot, not subject to return. *Very Good to Uncirculated* (27)
\$1,200 - 1,500

1054[□]

Mexico

Including 1738MO MF 8 Reales; 1783MO FF 8 Reales El Cazador GENUINE NGC; Mexico, 1801MO FT 8 Reales; 1783MO FF 8 Reales; 1809 MO MF 8 Reales; Republic, 1888MR 8 Reales, Potosi; 1769MO 2 Reales; 1771MO 2 Reales; 1781MO 2 Reales; 1817MO 1 Reale; 1783 MO 1/2 Reale (2). *Together with Spain, 1/2 Escudo, 1817GJ, Madrid Mint, and an ancient bronze coin. Very Good to Very Fine, some with Chinese chopmarks* (14)
\$800 - 1,000



1055



1055

Russia, Alexander III, Commemorative Silver Rouble, 1883

Y-43. 20.72 grams. Lightly circulated with a few edge chips and some minor edge filing visible on the reverse. Still, a desirable issue. *About Uncirculated, prooflike*

\$700 - 900



1056



1056

Russia, Nicholas II, 15 Roubles, 1897

Y-65.1. 12.87 grams. Mostly lustrous with only the slightest rubbing on the highpoints. A couple of minor contact marks are present on the obverse. *About Uncirculated to Uncirculated*

\$800 - 900

1057

Foreign Coins (3)

Included are: Russia, Nicholas II, Silver 50 Kopecks, 1913, Y-58-2, 9.96 grams; Russia, Elizabeth I, Silver Rouble, 1742, C-19b.3, 24.6 grams, well-worn overall; and France, Gold 20 Francs, 1907, KM-857, 6.39 grams, Uncirculated. (3)

\$400 - 500

1058[□]

Miscellaneous European Coins

Including issues of France, Louis XV, 1753 5 Francs; Napoleon III, 1869 5 Francs; Republic Francaise, 1875 5 Francs; other modern silver issues, 10 Francs, 1965; 100 Francs, 1984, 1986, 1987; Austria, restrike 1780 Maria Teresa Taler. Together with miscellaneous late 19th and 20th century copper and nickel coinage. Sold as a lot. *Fine to Uncirculated* (80)

\$200 - 300

1059

Miscellaneous Coins (6)

Including 1899 \$20 in jewelry mount; also includes Rome, Antoninus Pius, Sestertius; France, Louis XIV, 1650; miscellaneous other French Silver coins, 19th century; USA, 1899-S 10C. *Fine to Very Fine* (6)

\$1,700 - 1,800

1060[□]

Collection of Canadian 5 Cents

Housed in Wayte Raymond folder. Includes 1922, 1923, 1924, 1926, 1927-1963 consecutive. Also includes extra 5C, 1936, 1937, 1945, and 1947. An interesting lot, with some scarcer issues. *Generally About Uncirculated to Choice Uncirculated* (48)

\$220 - 300



1061



1061

Italy, Bronze Medal of Isotta degli Atti by Matteo de' Pasti, c.1453-54

252.2 grams, 3.5 inch diameter. Obverse: Portrait of Isotta degli Atti surrounded with legend; D.ISOTTAE.ARIMINENSIS; reverse: Malatesta elephant over date, M.CCCC.XLVI.

De' Pasti cast two notable medals of Isotta degli Atti (c.1432-c.1475), the mistress and subsequently the third wife of Sigismondo Malatesta. The earlier, dating from c.1450, shows a young woman with hair covered by a veil. In this, the later medal, her tresses are bound into an elaborate dressing; she appears assured and mature. The daughter of a Rimini merchant, Isotta was first seen by Sigismondo at the age of 13 probably in 1446, the year she became his mistress. They married after the death of his second wife, probably in 1456. The inscription '[d]ominae Isottae ariminensi' means the Lady Isotta of Rimini. As noted above, the date 1446 is commemorative, "the triumphal year when Sigismondo consolidated his political power, dedicated his new castle, and won Isotta as his mistress." De' Pasti is not recorded as being in Rimini before 1449.

The Malatesta elephant on the reverse has been called 'one of the most impressive representations of animals on a Renaissance medal, with its bold and fluid design, massive in its modeling, yet sensitive to the subtle details of the skin; a natural and heraldic figure. The design was modified several times, as it once included inscriptions and two rosebushes; as with the medals showing Sigismondo, various combinations of elements exist for Isotta. The elephant, as well as standing for the Malatesta qualities of strength and fame, even immortality, was traditionally associated with piety and chastity.

Medium bronze surfaces with lighter accents on the highpoints of the design. Normally handled but not marred with any marks, pits, or other notable distractions. Rare and highly collectible. *Very Fine*

\$1,000 - 1,500



1062

1062

Collection of European Medals, 15-19th Century

Included are nine European medals in various metals including bronze, silver, gilt, and cast. Sizes vary from 40 mm to 62.5 mm. Weights vary from 17.87 grams to 85.7 grams. Some are holed and damaged. An interesting lot that should be personally examined by the perspective bidder. Sold "as is", not subject to return. (9)

\$3,000 - 5,000



1063



1063[□]

Korea 10 Chon 1910 AU58 NGC

KM-1139. Essentially untoned with light wear and no mentionable marks. An abundant amount of luster remains.

\$250 - 400



1064

Korea Empire, Kwang Mu, 1897-1907, Gold 20 Won, Year 10 (1906) MS64 NGC

28.8 mm, 16.49 grams, Fr.1, KM-1131. Struck at the Osaka Mint in Japan, the obverse features a dragon curled within a beaded circle clutching the Pearl of Celestial Wisdom, the surrounding legend states the national name Dae Han, Regnal date, and denomination in the Korean phonetic alphabet. On the reverse, the vertically placed denomination is under a Korean plum flower crest within a rose and plum wreath.

The regnal name Kwang Mu, "Military Illustriousness," was assumed by King Kojong, in 1897 replacing the ephemeral name Kun Yang used in 1896-1897. The Emperor is remembered today with considerable affection for his lifelong struggle to preserve Korea's independence. His aggressive neighbors including China, Russia and Japan were locked with Korea in a complicated conflict. By 1905, Japan predominated, and the last Korean coins were similar in size and alloy to contemporary Japanese denominations, however, the Won coins show the dragon firmly grasping the Celestial Pearl in Japanese fashion, while Chinese dragons more modestly pursue the sacred symbol. The largest denomination gold coins of 20, 10 and 5 Won appeared just as Korea's independence was breathing its last breath. These were the only gold issues struck by Korea prior to annexation by Japan. The vast majority of each denomination was retained, in Korean banks as backing for gold notes, and nearly all of

these reserve specimens were melted after Korea was annexed to Japan in 1910. A very tiny number escaped, thanks to determined numismatists such as H.A. Ramsden of the pioneer Japanese numismatic firm of Jun Kobayagawa, who rescued a handful of 5 Won pieces. Reportedly 2,506 examples of the 20 Won were struck in 1906, but the number now extant is minuscule with only a few pieces known in *any* grade.

The present piece, graded MS64 NGC, appears to rank among the highest of all surviving examples, richly lustrous with fully struck surfaces and devices. A light amount of natural golden-peach patina ensures originality. For pedigree purposes, a smattering of small contact marks are noted in the reverse field within the wreath.

Auction history finds two Extremely Fine examples offered in recent years; one in 1982 at the Mortimer Hammel Sale which brought \$25,000; the other in the Stack's 1996 December Sale which realized \$34,000. This specimen traces its lineage to the Lipno Collection (Henry Christensen), November 1961, lot 421; Louis Eliasberg Collection (ANR) April 2005, lot 2315; (Stack's) March 2006, lot 986; Vermuele, Ward, and Mexico Maxico Sale (Stack's) January 2010, lot 1575 where it sold for \$155,250.

\$150,000 - 180,000

Half Cents



1065



1065
1803 1/2C MS62 Brown PCGS

CAC Sticker. C-3, B-3, R.1. Lustrous milk-chocolate with steel-brown toning on the highpoints of the obverse portrait. The surfaces are virtually flawless and offer outstanding eye appeal. The only defects are a couple of tiny abrasions that have collected on Liberty's cheek and neck. Notable striking weakness is detected on the reverse. (PCGS 1060)

\$4,500 - 5,000



1069



1069
1804 1C AG3 PCGS

CAC Sticker. S-266, R.2. The only known dies. Well-worn but quite smooth with noticeable die cuds around the peripheries on the obverse and reverse. An affordable example of this popular date. (PCGS 1504)

\$1,200 - 1,500



1066



1066
1808 1/2C AU58 PCGS

C-3, B-3, R.1. Exceptional eye appeal and smooth surfaces for an 1808 half cent, with brown luster in the fields and a bold strike. Liberty's hair curls show full separation, as well as the reverse leaves the display their central intricate veins. Classic medium brown throughout, the color even and free of spotting. One minor dig at the last S of STATES serves to identify, and the surfaces are otherwise free of all but a few wispy lines seen at certain angles. The reverse die was rotated about 160 degrees counter clockwise when struck, a common feature of this variety. PCGS Population: 8, 9 finer (MS64 Brown Finest) in all designations. (PCGS 1107)

\$1,800 - 2,200



1070



1070
1832 1C Medium Letters MS63 Brown PCGS

CAC Sticker. N-2, R.3. Full bronze-like luster overall with some blue-green interspersed on the reverse. Well struck in the centers with some minor softness at the obverse periphery, possibly due to the late state of the dies as evidenced by a circular die crack. A few discreet toning spots are also seen on the obverse. Scarcely offered in this high grade. (PCGS 1690)

\$1,400 - 1,600

Cents

1067
1794 1C Head of 1794, Genuine (Code 97 - Environmental Damage) PCGS

S-63, R.3. Dark charcoal fields with light copper accents on selected highpoints of the design elements. Minor porosity is present overall explaining the PCGS designation. Well detailed and well centered. (PCGS 901374)

\$550 - 650

1068
1796 1C Reverse of 1795, Genuine (Code 97 - Environmental Damage) PCGS

S-93, R.3. Dark, somewhat rough surfaces with noticeable pitting and porosity overall. The digits of the date and most other detailing are quite clear. (PCGS 1401)

\$300 - 350



1071



1071

1835 1C Small 8, Small Stars MS62 Brown PCGS

Ex: Rasmussen Collection. N-6, R.1. Deep golden-brown with lively mint orange frost in the well-protected design areas. Lively luster and rose iridescence engages both sides. Essentially mark-free throughout and choice for the assigned grade. (PCGS 37087)

\$1,400 - 1,600



1072



1072

1842 1C Large Date MS64 Red PCGS

N-6, R.1. Deep rose-orange surfaces exhibit a frosty appearance and bold cartwheel luster. The strike is bold both centrally and peripherally, and the eye appeal is bold as well despite some obverse toning flecks, the most noticeable of these at stars 2 and 12. A natural reverse planchet fissure, as struck, runs from the D in UNITED across to STAT, jumping to the rim above AT, otherwise no marks of moment are found on either side. An amply pleasing specimen despite some tiny blemishes. (PCGS 1837)

\$9,000 - 10,000



1073



1073

1823 Pattern Restrike 1C Judd-46, Pollock-6225, R.7, MS63 PCGS

Struck in silver with a plain edge. Medium to deep slate gray with highly reflective surfaces and varied blue and silver highlights. Struck from the heavily rusted and shattered obverse die, the reverse also heavily rusted with die breaks there. A rare prize, the only silver 1823 restrike cent called MS63 by PCGS, with none certified finer by that organization. The uspatterns.com website notes the following: "These are believed to have been struck originally by or for Joseph Mickley from dies sold by the Mint as scrap. The obverse is from Newcomb 2 dies and the reverse is from 1813 Sheldon 293 and were struck over several years, probably beginning in the early 1860s, as a copper example was in W.E. Woodward's November 1862 sale of the Finotti collection. About a dozen silver examples...were believed

to have been struck by John Haseltine in the late 1870s. Both dies show extensive cracks and rust although the reverse die is not in the terminal die state known for the very last copper examples." Other numismatic opinions indicate there is not a shred of evidence linking the evidence of these to famous Philadelphia numismatist Mickley. They seem to have been issued by someone in or around Philadelphia, whose identity is unknown today. Such are the interesting mysteries of restrikes. An eagerly sought item by advanced specialists in the large cent discipline as well as advanced pattern collectors. Population: 1 in 63, none finer. (PCGS 12202)

\$22,000 - 25,000

Three Cents



1074



1074

1864 Pattern Indian Cent, Judd-356b, Pollock-426-a, R.6, MS66 NGC
2.8 grams, 87% Copper, 13% Nickel. The obverse and reverse designs are the same that the Mint used to produce regular issue 1864 Indian Cents of the No L type. An experimental issue struck on a copper planchet of the same thickness used in the regular issue copper-nickel cent series of 1857-1864. Plain edge. Well struck, copper-rose surfaces are devoid of mentionable defects. A full Gem with the original mint finish vibrant in sheen although obviously only struck once with the dies and not a Proof. (PCGS 60525)

\$7,500 - 8,500



1076



1076

1866 3CS Proof 66 Cameo PCGS

An amazing piece that exudes a magnificent level of eye-appeal, thanks to dazzling, iridescent toning that consists of luminous red-gold, sea-green and amber shades that sparkle upon the mirrored surfaces. The reverse includes delightful dapples of electric-blue color, while the devices are delicately frosted and are eminently deserving of the Cameo designation. The strike is bold and only a couple, difficult to discern, hairlines limit the grade, though the appeal of this coin is exceptional. (PCGS 83716)

\$4,000 - 4,500



1075



1075

1943 1C Mint Error -- Struck on Silver Dime Planchet -- XF45 PCGS

An interesting mint error coin. A silver dime planchet was mistakenly introduced into a hopper with steel blanks intended for cent production, and subsequently struck as a one cent coin. This mistake was not caught at the Mint and coin was released into circulation for some time. It is now lightly toned with no apparent surface damage. Highly collectible. (PCGS E2711)

\$3,500 - 4,000



1077



1077

1867 3CS MS66 PCGS

It is well known that three cent silver pieces struck after 1862 were from habit rather than need (similarly shown with current Kennedy half dollars). In 1867, only 4,000 circulation strikes were made, many of which went undistributed. This is a wonderfully preserved survivor that features central placement of reddish-russet toning bordered with sea-blue at the outer regions. Irregular shadings of bright silver-gray are also present. The

underlying fields impart a semi-reflective glow, and some of the highest detail points are not quite full, diagnostic of a circulation strike. This is one of the finest known examples to either service. Population: 3 in 66, none finer at either service. (PCGS 3687)

\$14,000 - 16,000



1078



1078

1869 3CS MS62 PCGS

CAC Sticker. Well defined throughout with natural toning in a somewhat mottled fashion. Some minor scuffing and a few small marks, particularly on the obverse, serve to limit the grade. (PCGS 3689)

\$1,400 - 1,500



1079



1079

1874 3CN MS65 PCGS

Lustrous, satiny surfaces are silver-gray in color with the obverse showing some deeper golden-russet. This sharply struck example is expectantly free of bothersome abrasions and carbon for the assigned grade. (PCGS 3742)

\$1,000 - 1,200

Half Dimes



1080



1080
1841-O H10C MS62 NGC

A frosty Mint State specimen with silver luster beneath streaky olive-gray toning. The New Orleans Mint produced 815,000 half dimes in 1841, among the higher productions for this denomination from this facility. This mintage figure does not follow precisely with current population data, the latter of which suggests this date is quite elusive, especially in Mint State preservation. This date and the 1842 Philadelphia issue both have identical mintages, however, the certified population of 1841-O is about one quarter that of the 1842. (PCGS 4329)

\$1,600 - 1,800



1081



1081
1842-O H10C MS64 PCGS

The 1842-O (just 350,000 pieces struck) is a well-known key to the Seated half dime series. Survivors are seldom offered in any grade, but, according to Al Blythe (1992), examples that grade VF and below are available with patience, however, this is not the case with Mint State representatives. Both sides of this conditionally rare near-Gem are toned in streaky reddish-golden patina. Satiny mint luster is seen throughout, and there are no singularly mentionable abrasions. The strike is perhaps this coin's only detracting factor. On the obverse, Liberty's head and foot, as well as several of the star centrils, are softly defined. In addition, the lower reverse wreath is bluntly impressed. These striking deficiencies aside, this is an important silver offering in this sale, and it is a half dime that should have little difficulty finding its way into a specialized collection of Seated coinage. Population: 5 in 64, five finer (MS66 finest). (PCGS 4331)

\$6,000 - 7,000

Nickels



1082



1082
1866 Pattern Nickel, Judd-517, Pollock-544, High R.7, Proof 63 Brown PCGS

Bust of Washington faces right, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around, date below, reverse of the No Rays Shield nickel of 1867 to 1883. Deep golden-tan with rose highlights. A noticeable gouge is below the two lower left stars on the reverse. Reverse die rotated some 315 degrees or so, top of 5 in denomination points to 4 o'clock instead of noon when the coin is turned on its horizontal axis. Double struck, most noticeably on the reverse, with approximately 150° clockwise rotation between the first and second impressions. The obverse shows just a slight counter-clockwise

rotation between impressions. The differences indicate that at least one of the dies must have been remounted in the coinage press between strikings. According to uspatterns.com: "This pattern is believed to have been struck outside the mint from dies sold as scrap that were purchased by Joseph J. Mickley." A treat for an advanced error specialist or pattern collector. PCGS Population: 1, 1 finer (Proof 64 RB). (PCGS 60714)

\$10,000 - 11,000

Dimes



1083



1083

1937-D Three Legged 5C AU55 PCGS

Nickel gray and slate-gray with good detail remaining and nice visual appeal. Among the keys to the Buffalo nickel series, and one of the more famous 20th-century American rarities. (PCGS 3982)

\$1,200 - 1,400



1086



1086

1842-O 10C AU55 PCGS

CAC Sticker. Medium O. Well struck with a surprising degree of satiny luster still apparent in the protected areas and near the peripheral devices. Slight softness on Liberty's head, and on the lower left portion of the wreath, may indicate minor wear from brief circulation. (PCGS 4582)

\$1,300 - 1,400



1084



1084

1937-D Three Legged 5C AU55 NGC

FS-020.2. This is an uncommonly sharp example of the ever popular Three-Legged nickel, even the central reverse highpoint exhibiting considerable definition. Minimally worn with few notable abrasions, both sides are awash in warm, even, golden-gray patina. (PCGS 3982)

\$1,200 - 1,400



1087



1087

1852-O 10C AU58 NGC

Scarce in high grades and with pleasing surfaces. The strike is fairly sharp and traces of luster reside in the protected areas. Mintage of 430,000 pieces, many were melted during this period due to the disruptions of the Gold Rush in California to the relative values of silver to gold. Essentially a white coin with a hint of pale silver-gray iridescence. (PCGS 4598)

\$1,200 - 1,400

1085

1938 5C Proof 66 PCGS

From the initial year of the Jefferson nickel series comes this gorgeous, conditionally rare Gem example. Essentially untoned with uniform mint brilliance to the finish, both sides are also devoid of even trivial detractors. A fully impressed specimen that belongs in the finest collection. Housed in an older green holder. (PCGS 4175)

\$140 - 160

1088

Mercury Dime Rolls

Including 1938, 1940-D, and 1940-S. *Choice to Gem Uncirculated* (3 rolls)

\$1,800 - 2,200



1089



1092



1089

1983 No S 10C Proof 69 Deep Cameo PCGS

An error caused when a mint employee failed to punch the correct S mintmark in the die hub before production. Splendid surfaces are smooth, boldly contrasted in finish and fully untuned. The exact mintage is unknown, however, less than 250 have been certified by both services combined. (PCGS 95265)

\$1,200 - 1,400

1092

1857-O 25C

The obverse presents a mixture of sunset-red and rich golden colors; the reverse is more deeply toned with cobalt-blue and argent-gray hues. Well struck with most luster remaining. (PCGS 5443) *About Uncirculated*

\$250 - 350

1093

1858-O 25C AU53 ANACS

Bright silver surfaces with some spotty patina on each side lending an original appearance. An aesthetically appealing and physically sound example of the date and grade combination, decidedly choice and free of debilitating marks. (PCGS 5446)

\$700 - 800

Quarters



1090



1090

1806/5 25C AU50 PCGS

B-1, R.2. The overdate feature is bold and easily visible without magnification. The surfaces are toned in original dove-gray color, with rose, russet, and gold highlights. A popular and relatively scarce variety, seldom offered. (PCGS 5315)

\$6,000 - 7,000

1091

1818/5 25C VF25 PCGS

B-1, R.2. The overdate attribution is not denoted on the PCGS insert. Medium gray in the fields, a tad lighter on the devices giving this piece a two-tone appearance. Clean surfaces when closely examined, and problem-free for the grade. The overdate feature is clear within the loop of the 8. (PCGS 5323)

\$600 - 750



1094



1094

1862-S 25C XF45 PCGS

Very scarce and conditionally challenging as an issue, the 1862-S Seated quarter (just 67,000 pieces produced) merits a High R.5 rating in XF/AU according to Larry Briggs (The Comprehensive Encyclopedia of United States Liberty Seated Quarters, 1991). With uncommon sharpness of detail in a survivor of this issue, and no substantial detractors, this mostly deep steel-gray and rose example is sure to appeal to the specialist. (PCGS 5457)

\$1,600 - 1,800



1095



1095

1867-S 25C AU50 PCGS

Rare in any grade and virtually unobtainable in high circulated grades. In fact, this is the only AU example graded by PCGS in any of their four designations of that grade level. Five others seen by that service are Mint State. Mintage of only 48,000 pieces, precious few survived at all. Light silver-gray with traces of golden luster in the protected areas. Identifiable by a minor abrasion between the rim and the ninth star. Fully struck and lightly worn on the highpoints. As condition rarities like this become more widely recognized, collector pressure will only increase on the few examples available. Population: 1 in 50, 5 finer (MS63 finest). (PCGS 5471)

\$8,000 - 9,000

1096

1873-S Arrows 25C AU53 NGC

Argent-gray surfaces display some spotty charcoal patina in selected recessed areas, with only light wear and wispy abrasions to report. This conditionally scarce 1873-S Arrows quarter has an original mintage of just 156,000 pieces. Desirable either as a date or type representative. (PCGS 5493)

\$500 - 600

1097

1932-D 25C AU58 PCGS

Radiant silver-white surfaces are devoid of most toning and any mentionable abrasions. We note only light rub on the highest points of the design that suggests a short stint in active circulation. (PCGS 5791)

\$650 - 750

Half Dollars



1098



1098

1805 50C AU58 PCGS

O-111, R.2. A pleasing, lightly circulated representative of this early Bust Right half dollar type, both sides retain much of the original mint finish. There are a few isolated areas of soft striking detail, but the overall impression is suitably bold, and the wear is light and largely confined to the highpoints. Otherwise silver-gray in sheen, with blushes of pale rose tinting evident as the surfaces dip into a light. Problem free for the assigned grade, this coin would fit nicely into any high-grade circulated type set. (PCGS 6069)

\$18,000 - 20,000



1099

1099

1811 50C Large 8 AU55 PCGS

O-104a, R.1. A diagnostic die crack extends across the top of the Large Date. Original light-gray, lavender, and golden-brown toning is intermingled through the fields and centers, while gorgeous electric-blue patina decorates the peripheries. Lightly worn with considerable luster still evident. (PCGS 6096)

\$1,600 - 1,700



1100

1100

1812/1 50C Large 8 VF30 PCGS

O-101, R.5. According to the "United States Early Half Dollar Die Varieties, 1794-1836," (4th Ed.): "The only rare variety is the O.101 which is one of the two over-date varieties for the year. This rare variety has the large 8 in the date." This example is a well struck specimen, with the reverse die rotated clockwise by approximately 20 degrees. Modest wear is consistent with the grade, and few surface marks are apparent; a couple of shallow pin scratches are noted on the upper reverse, near the eagle's head. The pearl-gray coloration turns lighter on the highpoints. An attractive near-XF coin which will satisfy the needs of a serious early half dollar specialist. (PCGS 6102)

\$8,000 - 9,000



1101



1101
1842-O 50C Medium Date MS62 NGC

WB-102, R.3. Handsome toning of russet-gold to the centers and framed in rich teal around the rims. Lustrous fields enhance the appeal, and minimal surface marks are found when examined. The strike is reasonably sharp and this is a scarce issue when found so well preserved. As these initial Seated half dollars were examined, it was determined that the reverse lettering should be larger, so larger letters were introduced early on, which are found on the present coin. These helped to protect the fields and support the rim as well, increasing the expected circulation time for these important half dollars. NGC Census: 4 in 62, 6 finer (MS67 finest). (PCGS 6242)

\$2,000 - 2,200

1102
1842-O 50C

Reverse of 1842. Frosty and bright with residual luster in the fields and clear evidence of a solid strike on the devices. Clean surface quality from brief circulation, with minimal field or device marks, and abundant eye appeal with light toning for this scarcer date and mint. (PCGS 6242)

About Uncirculated

\$200 - 300



1103



1103
1844-O 50C

This originally preserved example displays dominant olive-brown and gold patination. The sharply struck features are overall smooth despite light handling. A few edge nicks are present at the top of the obverse. All-in-all, a very pleasing example for the grade. (PCGS 6246) *About Uncirculated to Brilliant Uncirculated*

\$250 - 400



1104



1104
1846-O 50C Medium Date MS61 NGC

WB-101, R.4. Attractive toning spans the obverse and reverse that couples teal and gold over lustrous fields. The strike is reasonably sharp, although minor softness is noted on a few of the feathers near the tips. While a dozen or so likely quality at the Mint State level, most are in the lower grade ranges, making this elegant coin a worthy selection for the specialist. NGC Census: 6, 8 finer (MS66 finest) within the Medium Date designation. (PCGS 6255)

\$1,600 - 1,800



1105



1105
1846-O 50C Medium Date

Attractive olive-gold and reddish-russet toning decorates each side, particularly the obverse. A few minor handling marks and scuffs are seen from light circulation. (PCGS 6255) *About Uncirculated to Brilliant Uncirculated*

\$250 - 400



1106

1106

1846-O 50C Tall Date

This is a scarce variety in all grades, with Wiley and Bugert (1993) ranking XF/AU examples as R.5. We offer here a moderately toned olive-gray survivor that is boldly to sharply defined in the presence of overall light wear. Hardly any abrasions are noted, and these hardly detract. (PCGS 6256) *About Uncirculated to Brilliant Uncirculated*
\$1,500 - 2,500



1109

1109

1849-O 50C

A handsome piece with bold, original toning in dominant olive-gray patina, warmer russet overtones are in the most protected areas. Sharply defined and overall quite smooth. (PCGS 6263) *About Uncirculated to Brilliant Uncirculated*
\$250 - 400



1107

1107

1847-O 50C

Originally preserved with dusky olive-gray toning, particularly over the obverse. This O-mint type candidate is well struck and problem-free. (PCGS 6259) *About Uncirculated to Brilliant Uncirculated*
\$250 - 400



1110

1853 Arrows & Rays 50C

Light gray and mottled russet toning is seen over slightly worn surfaces, particularly over the obverse. A popular one-year type coin in a popular collector grade. (PCGS 6275) *Extremely Fine*
\$150 - 250



1111

1111

1888 50C MS66 PCGS

CAC Sticker. An interestingly toned Gem specimen. Primary colors of golden-russet and tan form a "wood grain" appearance over the obverse. These colors are accented with subtle hues of lime-green and turquoise-blue. The reverse shows similar colorations, but in a more solid fashion across the lower portion. Minor striking softness is seen at the top of the obverse. One of only 12,001 business strikes. Population: 16 in 66, only 5 finer. (PCGS 6370)
\$7,000 - 8,000



1108

1108

1848-O 50C

Satiny and quite vibrant in the (remaining) luster category, both sides are dusted with mottled olive-russet toning. Sharply defined in the context of the grade, and conditionally scarce for this otherwise relatively obtainable pre-Civil War New Orleans Mint issue. (PCGS 6261) *About Uncirculated to Brilliant Uncirculated*
\$250 - 400





1112



1112
1917-S Reverse 50C MS65 PCGS

CAC Sticker. Rare at the Gem level and prohibitive any finer. Bathed in frosty white luster with a textured satin frost as always seen on these 1916 and 1917 half dollars. The strike is reasonably sharp with just a hint of softness on the central devices, common to this design. Of course the most important feature is the quality of the surfaces, which display on the

faintest signs of contact. Hints of golden-russet toning are forming around the rims. PCGS has seen 40 examples (at most) at this level, with another 8 a point finer with the mintmark placed on the reverse. Population: 40, 8 finer (MS66+ finest). (PCGS 6573)

\$11,000 - 13,000

Silver Dollars



1113



1113
1795 \$1 Three Leaves VF20 PCGS

CAC Sticker. B-5, BB-27, R.1. This common variety is easily identified by a thick diagonal line to the left of Liberty's highest hair curl, along with the Three Leaves reverse. The surfaces are light-gray with rose field accents and olive-russet peripheral patina. A lengthy ancient scratch and a shallow abrasion are both noted on Liberty's cheek. (PCGS 6852)

\$5,000 - 6,000



1114



1114
1802 \$1

B-5, BB-242, R.5. The BB-242 "Wide Normal Date" is the rarest 1802-dated *Guide Book* variety. This moderately circulated Heraldic Eagle dollar displays a deeply toned, unnatural appearance due to a one-time cleaning. (PCGS 40087) *Very Fine, cleaned*

\$1,000 - 2,000



1115

1115

1803 \$1 Large 3 AU58 PCGS

B-6, BB-255, R.2. Bright silver-gray centers yield quickly to deeper steel and slate toning at the rims. A bold amount of lively mint luster engages the central devices, especially among Liberty's tresses. Marks of moment are negligible to the unaided eye, and low magnification does little to alter the first impression. Though PCGS has graded 280 examples of this date in all grades, just nine examples have been accorded the AU58 or finer designation. An impressive Bust dollar at every turn, and one that will fit comfortably in any early dollar or type collection currently being formed. Population: 3 in 58, 6 finer (MS63 finest). (PCGS 6901)

\$20,000 - 22,000

1116
1845 \$1

Although probably cleaned at one time, this boldly defined, nominally circulated survivor is now toned with warm, olive-gray patina. There are no sizeable or otherwise individually distracting abrasions. A low mintage affair with just 24,500 pieces produced, the 1845 vies with the 1844 and 1848 as the scarcest Philadelphia Mint Seated dollar date from the 1840s. (PCGS 6931) *Extremely Fine, muted fields*

\$400 - 460



1117



1117

1850-O \$51 MS62 NGC

The second of only four New Orleans Mint issues in the Seated dollar series of 1840-1873, the 1850-O is also the rarest in all grades. Despite the onset of the California Gold Rush the previous year and the consequent rise in silver prices, some bullion was deposited in the New Orleans Mint in 1850 for silver dollar coinage. Even so, the amount was minimal, and only 40,000 examples were delivered that year. Unlike in the North, where most 1850s Seated dollar issues were exported and/or melted, many examples of the 1850-O saw widespread circulation throughout the antebellum South. Other pieces were undoubtedly melted, the combined effect being the loss of much of the original mintage.

An important find even in problem-free XF and AU grades, the 1850-O is a major condition rarity in Mint State. A contender for Condition Census standing, this Uncirculated example is richly toned over the obverse, the reverse is much lighter (nearly brilliant) with just a hint of peripheral toning. The obverse is more vivid with splashes of crimson-orange and turquoise-blue iridescence to a base of lavender-gray toning. The strike is suitably sharp by the standards of the type, and there are no individually distracting abrasions to report. A rarity par excellence from a very challenging silver dollar series. NGC Census: just 4 in 62, with a mere four finer (MS64 finest for the issue). (PCGS 6938)

\$11,000 - 13,000



1118

1118
1871 S\$1

Lightly toned surfaces with generally bold detail noted for the devices. Despite the light cleaning, there are no mentionable marks or other distractions on either side. (PCGS 6966) *Brilliant Uncirculated, lightly cleaned*

\$1,000 - 1,200

1119
1878-CC \$1 MS63 PCGS

Reddish-russet toning deepens at the border areas. Fully lustrous and attractive. (PCGS 7080)

\$400 - 450

1120
1880-O \$1

Frosty and fully lustrous with deep russet and gold tones overall. Somewhat scarcer in Mint State grades than its mintage of 5.3 million pieces suggests. (PCGS 7114) *Choice Uncirculated to Gem Uncirculated*

\$120 - 140

1121^D

1883-CC \$1 GSA

Together with miscellaneous Morgan Dollars, 1878-S, 1879-S, 1880-S, 1882-CC, 1884-CC, 1889, 1896, 1898-O, 1904-O, 1921-D; Silver Eagles, 2006, 2007. *About Uncirculated to Choice Uncirculated* (14)

\$600 - 800

Gold Dollars



1122

1122
1889 G\$1 MS66 NGC

Last of the gold dollar issues prepared for general circulation, the 1889 is a low mintage affair with just 28,950 business strikes produced. Many examples were saved, however, as the gold dollar had long since lost its popularity as a circulating denomination by the late 1880s. This fact, coupled with the high quality of manufacture and preservation for most survivors, makes the 1889 a perennial favorite among gold type collectors. The present Gem does not disappoint in this regard, being a fully struck, fully lustrous and smooth looking piece. Green-gold in color. (PCGS 7590)

\$1,400 - 1,500

Quarter Eagles



1123

1123
1802/1 \$2.5 AU55 PCGS

BD-2, High R.5. Bright and lustrous yellow-gold with lively olive highlights and somewhat reflective fields. An abrasion under stars 5 and 6 and another at the rim above star 8 are the only blemishes to be seen by the unaided eye. The design motifs are fairly crisp given the amount of circulation, and the overall eye appeal is bold. From a mintage for the date of 3,035 pieces, a low mintage by most standards,

but a moderately "large" mintage within the design type. Indeed, the 11 dates and varieties that make up the design type, 1796 to 1807, saw a total mintage of just 19,487 pieces, or an average for each date of just over 1,771 coins. A pleasing specimen that would fit well in an advanced gold type set. (PCGS 7650)

\$20,000 - 22,000



1124

1124

1843-D \$2.5 Small D AU55 PCGS

Winter 4-D. Deep gold with traces of soft rose-gold accents. Inviting traces of luster remain on both sides. There are presently four different varieties identified for this issue, all of which share the same obverse. On this variety, the reverse die is identified by a relatively heavy crack through the first S of STATES; it is assumed that the die eventually shattered completely and required replacement. (PCGS 7730)

\$3,000 - 3,500



1126

1126

A pair of Liberty Quarter Eagle Cuff Links

Included are two cufflinks, one dated 1850, the other 1906, each with a soldered chain and fastener on the back. An interesting pair of very old style cufflinks. *Very Fine, polished (2)*

\$600 - 700

1127

1911 \$2.5 MS63 Numitrust

Attractive, soft straw-golden and orange mint luster. Well struck with pleasing surfaces. (PCGS 7942) *About Uncirculated to Brilliant Uncirculated*

\$350 - 400



1125

1125

1846-D \$2.5 XF45 PCGS

Light yellow-gold with traces of luster in the most protected recesses. Nuances of toning on the higher points. This date is ranked by Doug Winter as the 16th rarest of the 20 different quarter eagle dates produced at Dahlonega, and typical examples are in the Very Fine to Extremely Fine realm. (PCGS 7742)

\$2,500 - 3,000



1128

1128

1929 \$2.5 MS62+ PCGS

A near-Select example with a small reddish toning spot in the headdress on the obverse. (PCGS 7953)

\$650 - 750

Three Dollars



1129

1129

1874 \$3

Bright and lustrous with attractive greenish-gold hues and the usual sharp strike. Minor hairlines from a past wiping and virtually new. (PCGS 7998) *About Uncirculated to Brilliant Uncirculated, cleaned*

\$600 - 800

Half Eagles



1130

1130

1808 \$5 MS63 PCGS

BD-3, R.4. Attractive for the lustrous fields that surround the satiny devices, and all are well preserved. The strike is crisp and complete on the stars, curls and feathers. No adjustment marks detract from the rims or fields, and no spots or specks are seen. Perhaps one percent of the original 55,578 pieces minted survive, precious few of these can claim Mint State. One of the finer examples and a coin with solid eye appeal for the astute numismatist. Population: 16 in 63, 16 finer (MS65 finest). (PCGS 8102)

\$23,000 - 25,000



1131

1131

1808 \$5 AU58 PCGS

BD-4, R.3. Bold cartwheel luster supports a wealth of varied orange toning highlights on the satiny surfaces of this attractive early half eagle. The mint frost is deeply embedded in the protected design areas, and the few surface marks present are only visible to the unassisted eye. Pleasing and problem-free examples of this short-lived design type, 1808 to 1812, are always in demand with type coin specialists and early half eagle enthusiasts alike. Choice for the grade. (PCGS 8102)

\$11,000 - 13,000



1132



1132

1838-C \$5 XF45 NGC

Opening its doors for coinage in 1838, the Charlotte Mint delivered 17,179 half eagles that year. They proved to be the only C-mint fives delivered with William Kneass' Classic design. Although this issue is not known for particularly sharp striking detail, this Choice XF survivor holds up relatively well in that regard. The obverse portrait is suitably bold despite noticeable highpoint rub, and the star centrils are the only features on that side to display noteworthy softness of detail. On the reverse, the eagle is also notably worn across the highpoints, but much of the plumage still retains bold delineation. A noticeable diagonal die crack extends across the reverse from 2 o'clock to 7 o'clock. A bit scuffy from time spent in circulation, yet no more so than one should expect for the assigned grade. As a one-year type in the C-mint gold series, the 1838-C enjoys unflagging collector demand at all levels of preservation. (PCGS 8177)

\$5,500 - 6,000



1134

1134

1859-C \$5 XF40 PCGS

Despite an original mintage (31,847 pieces) that is similar to that of the 1857-C and 1858-C, the 1859-C is scarcer in all grades, and considerably so in high grades. This typically worn example is evenly colored in sandy-gold shades. The strike is overall soft, particularly on the reverse, but the surfaces are quite smooth despite the time spent in circulation. One lateral pin scratch is noted across the obverse under close examination. Both the date and the C mintmark, however, are clearly discernible. (PCGS 8281)

\$1,800 - 2,000

1135

1881 \$5

Frosty and sharply struck. Brilliant at the centers with hints of lime at the peripheries. (PCGS 8354) *Brilliant Uncirculated to Choice Uncirculated*

\$500 - 600

1136

1913 \$5 MS64 NNC

Soft honey-gold color overall with strong luster on both sides. A couple of very light marks become apparent under low magnification though none are sizable enough to warrant individual mention. (PCGS 8525)

\$500 - 600



1133



1133

1846-D/D \$5 VF30 PCGS

Deep honey gold with a decided olive and reddish cast. Evenly worn but not heavily marked. Several ancient scratches are at the center of the reverse. A popular variety with the D mintmark first punched high in the die and well into the branch and arrow feathers above, then repunched in a more central location with no particular attempt to efface the first D. (PCGS 8229)

\$2,000 - 2,200



1137

1137

1914 \$5 MS64 PCGS

Balanced straw-golden fields and design features are aglow with an offering of warm, underlying mint frost. The strike is clearly sharper than the norm as the headdress on the obverse and the eagle's feathers on the reverse are well defined. (PCGS 8527)

\$3,500 - 4,000



Eagles



1138

1138

1803 \$10 Small Stars Reverse, XF45 PCGS

BD-3, R.4. A single obverse die was combined with six different reverse dies to create the six known 1803 eagle marriages. The BD-3 die combination uses the same die that previously appeared on 1801 BD-2 eagles; that variety recognized as the most plentiful in the early eagle series. Subtle reddish-gold surfaces exhibit traces of original mint luster within selected crevices of the devices and legends. Typical wear for the assigned grade with no singularly mentionable large or detracting abrasions. Some striking weakness is evident on the left side of the obverse. Certainly a noteworthy early eagle destined for a fine type collection. (PCGS 8565)

\$13,500 - 14,500



1139



1139

1902-S \$10 MS63+ PCGS

Lustrous medium gold with olive highlights and an overall appearance that bespeaks a finer grade. (PCGS 8751)

\$1,300 - 1,400



1142



1142

1924 \$20 MS64 PCGS

Attractive light green-gold luster with a few small scuffs. Clean and exceptional for the Choice grade. (PCGS 9177)

\$1,900 - 2,000

Double Eagles



1140



1140

1908 \$20 No Motto MS64 NGC

Sharply defined for the issue, this second year "Saint" would do very well in a Mint State type set. Even olive-yellow patina over softly frosted surfaces. (PCGS 9142)

\$1,900 - 2,000



1143



1143

1925 \$20 MS64 PCGS

Frosty, bright golden color exhibits a slight greenish tinge as the coin is closely examined. Minimally marked for the assigned grade. (PCGS 9180)

\$1,900 - 2,000



1141



1141

1914-S \$20 MS66 NGC

Sharply impressed with bountiful mint luster, both sides also possess richly original color in a subtle rose-gold shade. The 1914-S may be among the more plentiful pre-1923 issues in the Saint-Gaudens double eagle series, but high-end Gems such as this are still very scarce from a condition standpoint. Only one example has been graded finer at NGC. (PCGS 9166)

\$3,200 - 3,800



1144



1144

1927 \$20 MS64 PCGS

An ideal type coin featuring full, satiny luster and a minimum amount of abrasions. (PCGS 9186)

\$1,900 - 2,000

Miscellaneous Coins & Sets



1145

1145
1928 \$20 MS64 PCGS

Billowy mint frost mingles nicely with original, attractive, rose-gold patina. Well defined throughout. (PCGS 9189)
\$1,900 - 2,000



1148

1148
1998-W Platinum Eagle, 1/10 Oz. (\$10) Proof 70 Ultra Cameo NGC
 Another perfectly preserved piece struck in bright, white platinum. (PCGS 99765)
\$320 - 380



Commemorative Silver

1146
1936-D Columbia SC 50C MS66 PCGS

A lustrous, obvious Gem example that features a bold strike and a delicate, natural patina that signals the coin's originality. The fields and devices are virtually unabraded. (PCGS 9292)
\$250 - 300

1147
1925 Stone Mountain 50C MS66 PCGS

A visually stunning Gem example of this "Memorial to the Valor of the Soldier of the South." Bold cartwheels sweep briskly across the satiny surfaces and support a wealth of rich powder-blue and old-gold iridescence, especially in a bright light source. Choice for the grade. (PCGS 9378)
\$300 - 400



1149

1149
1999-W Platinum Eagle, 1/4 Oz. (\$25) Proof 70 Ultra Cameo NGC
 A perfect coin for the Registry Set collector, as this piece represents the pinnacle of quality for this issue. (PCGS 99774)
\$380 - 420





1150



1150

1999-W Platinum Eagle, 1/2 Oz. (\$50) Proof 70 Ultra Cameo NGC
A brilliant finish lends this coin a positively stupendous look. Essentially as made, we are hard-pressed to locate a single tick or distraction at this perfect level of preservation. (PCGS 99775)
\$600 - 750



1152



1152

2001-W Platinum Eagle, 1 Oz. (\$100) Proof 70 Ultra Cameo NGC
The eagle seems almost lifelike as it hovers above America's southwest on the reverse, so intricately produced was this planchet. (PCGS 99789)
\$1,500 - 1,700



1151



1151

2000-W Platinum Eagle, 1 Oz. (\$100) Proof 70 Ultra Cameo NGC
A perfect, deeply cameoed example appearing "as issued." (PCGS 99782)
\$1,400 - 1,700

1153[□]

American Eagles 1/10 Ounce \$5 Gold (8)

All are dated 2001-2008 and appear "as issued." *Brilliant Uncirculated* (8)
\$900 - 1,000

1154[□]

Miscellaneous Modern Coins

2000 4 oz Troy Silver .999 Coins by the Washington Mint (4 total = 16 troy oz. .999 silver). Together with silver or gold electroplated base metal issues, some are in fact electroplated over .999 pure silver planchets, all privately issued. These include copies of early silver dollars, liberty double eagles; 1933 double eagles; 1876 half eagles; 1776 continental dollars; World Trade Center. Sold as a lot, not subject to return. *Brilliant Uncirculated* (38)
\$500 - 600

1155[□]

State Quarter Sets

Including 1999 (4); 2000 (4); 2001 (4); 2002 (4); 2003 (4); 2004 (4); 2005 (4); 2006 (4); 2007 (4); 2008 (4). These are not original mint issued sets but rather reissued sets. Face value is \$50. *Brilliant Uncirculated* (40)
\$50 - 60

Currency

1156[□]

Miscellaneous Currency

Including 4 piece uncut sheets of 2003A \$1 FRN, #F99068469A; 4 piece uncut sheets of 2003A \$2 FRN, #L99599705A; 4 piece uncut sheets of 2003 \$5 FRN, #DL99755393A; 4 piece uncut sheets of \$10 FRN, #DA00373875*; 4 piece uncut sheets of 2006 \$50 FRN, #ID99884867A. *About Uncirculated to Gem Uncirculated*
\$300 - 400

1157

Fr. 485, 1882 \$5 "Brown Back" National Bank Note, Creede Colorado, Ch. 4716, VF35 PPQ PCGS

Serial number 1, a discovery note (previously unreported)!

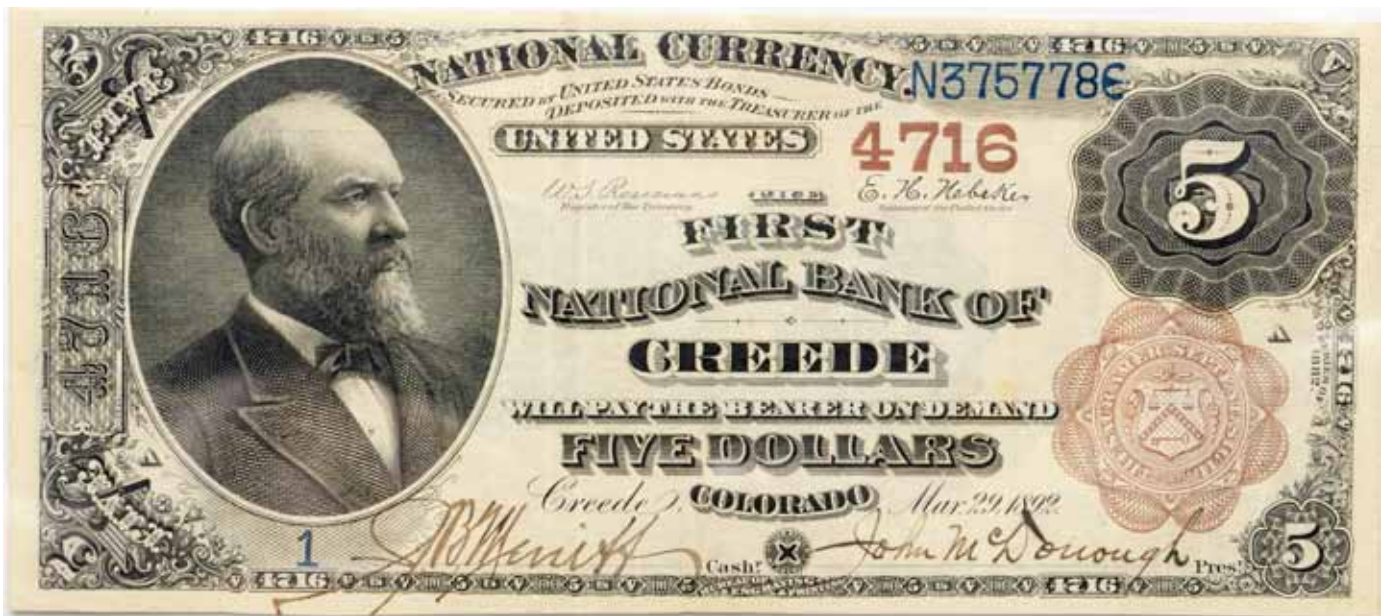
Prior to the American Civil War, state banks issued their own (unsecured) banknotes which often resulted in financial disaster. In 1863, During the Civil War, the National Banking Act established a system of National Banks which were empowered to issue National Bank Notes subject to federal oversight. The chartering of banks and administrative control over the issuance of National Bank Notes were the responsibility of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency. National Bank Notes are comprised of six very distinct series: 1) Original Series, 2) Series of 1875, 3) Series of 1882, 4) Series of 1902, and 5 & 6 (Small Size) Series of 1929-Type One and Type Two. These series are often grouped into Charter Periods with Charter numbers on the notes; The First Charter, Original Series and Series 1875, Second Charter, Series of 1882; Third Charter, Series of 1902; and Small Size. The Terms of a Charter Period and Charter Number refer to the issuing authority of each particular bank. The National Currency Act of 1863 provided that banks (organized under its provisions) be chartered as National Banks for a period of 20 years. The first National Bank Notes were originally authorized by an Act of Congress Feb. 25, 1863. Their issue peaked in 1933, when about \$900 million of these notes were in circulation. Issue ceased in 1935, when the bonds backing the notes were redeemed and the notes were recalled. By 1960 the volume of nationals reported in circulation had shrunk to approximately \$50 million. Through the years, many notes have been lost or destroyed. It's very rare to see one in circulation today, unless one is spent when a collector dies and relatives don't understand its collector value.

One such National Bank Note, Series of 1882, is presented in this lot from the First National Bank of Creede, Colorado. The town of Creede is the county seat of, and the only incorporated municipality in Mineral County, Colorado. The town population was only 290 at the 2010 census. Creede was the last silver boom town in Colorado in the 19th century. The town leapt from a population of 600 in 1889 to more than 10,000 people in December 1891 due to rich mineral discoveries in nearby Willow Creek Canyon in 1889. The Creede mines operated continuously from 1890 until 1985. Creede's boom lasted until 1893, only one year after the First National Bank was opened, when the silver panic hit all of the silver mining towns in Colorado. The price of silver plummeted and most of the

silver mines were closed. Creede never became a ghost town, although the boom was over and its population declined. After 1900, Creede stayed alive by relying increasingly on lead and zinc mining. Today, Creede remains a beautiful tourist location deep in the San Juan mountains in Southwest Colorado.

This note represents an unbelievable find for collectors. The First National Bank of Creede, Colorado was chartered March 29, 1892, the date of issue on this note, and only existed until December 31, 1895 when it was liquidated as a result of the aforementioned silver crash in 1893. This is the only known example of any National Bank Note from Creede, it presents with bank serial number 1 and is accompanied with a paper envelope stating: "FIRST BILL ISSUED AT THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CREEDE. SIGNED BY JOHN MCDONOUGH PR J.W. MERRITT CASHIER." All currency from this bank, Charter 4716, was issued as \$5 notes in vertical sheets containing four subjects. As of 1910, only \$255 face value (total) was still outstanding making this issue virtually unobtainable, even then. This note displays bright, original paper and inks and is wonderfully centered, obviously carefully cut from the flagship sheet of currency issued to the bank. The signatures of McDonough (President) and Merritt (Cashier) are clear and evenly impressed. Visually, this note appears somewhat finer than the VF35 PPQ designation by PCGS with only signs of light handling and minor creasing. A personal examination is recommended. Collectors and connoisseurs alike will pay close attention as this note crosses the auction block.

Provenance Note: This note descended in the family of James Birss, who came to America from Scotland in 1891, lived in Washington DC and then settled in Santa Barbara, CA. He was manager of the Johnson Fruit Company (later Sunkist), and was on the board of Citizens Savings and Loan in Santa Barbara. To our knowledge, the Birss Family did not have any connection to Creede, CO or to the bank itself. One can only speculate how the note came to be in the Birss Family except as a random and very fortuitous accident of history. (About Uncirculated)
\$70,000 - 90,000



First Bill issued of
 the, at National Bank
 of Greeley
 signed by John M. McDonough P.
 J. W. Merritt Cashier



1158

Watch

1158

Hampden Ladies Pocket Watch

63.54 grams, 1.5 inch diameter. Made from, 14k, 3-color gold.

Inscribed: GERTIE FROM PAPA, SEPT. 19-92. We cannot certify the actual working condition of this watch. Sold "as is" with no return privilege.

Provenance: This watch, like lot 1157, was handed down within the Birss Family to a present descendant.

\$1,200 - 1,500

End of Sale

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