

The **Thos. H. Law**  
Collection of English Gold Coins

The August 2013  
Chicago ANA Auction

Chicago, Illinois

August 13, 2013

Sale #176



*Stack's*  *Bowers*  
AND PONTERIO

A Spectrum Group International Company

The Official Auction  
of the ANA World's Fair of Money



# Spectrum Group International

## Upcoming Auction Schedule

### Coins and Currency

Date	Auction	Consignment Deadline
Continuous	Stack's Bowers Galleries Weekly Internet Auctions Held every Sunday	Continuous
August 18-22, 2013	Stack's Bowers and Ponterio – <i>World Coins &amp; Paper Money</i> Hong Kong Auction of Chinese and Asian Coins & Currency Hong Kong	Closed
September 17-22, 2013	Stack's Bowers Galleries – <i>U.S. Coins</i> The September 2013 Whitman Philadelphia Auction Philadelphia, PA	July 29, 2013
November 4-10, 2013	Stack's Bowers and Ponterio – <i>World Coins &amp; Paper Money</i> Official Auction of the Whitman Coin & Collectibles Baltimore Expo Baltimore, MD	August 12, 2013
November 4-10, 2013	Stack's Bowers Galleries – <i>U.S. Coins &amp; Currency</i> Official Auction of the Whitman Coin & Collectibles Baltimore Expo Baltimore, MD	September 16, 2013
January 10-14, 2014	Stack's Bowers and Ponterio – <i>World Coins &amp; Paper Money</i> January 2014 N.Y.I.N.C. Auction New York, NY	October 15, 2013
January 21-23, 2014	Stack's Bowers Galleries – <i>U.S. Coins</i> The January 2014 Americana Sale New York, NY	November 11, 2013
March 25-29, 2014	Stack's Bowers Galleries – <i>U.S. Coins &amp; Currency</i> Official Auction of the Whitman Coin & Collectibles Baltimore Expo Baltimore, MD	January 21, 2014
March 31-April 2, 2014	Stack's Bowers and Ponterio – <i>World Coins &amp; Paper Money</i> Hong Kong Auction of Chinese and Asian Coins & Currency Hong Kong	January 20, 2014

### Wine

Date	Auction	Consignment Deadline
Continuous	Spectrum Wine Internet Auctions Every Thursday	Continuous
October 14, 2013	Spectrum Wine Auctions Autumn 2013 Rare Wine Auction Hong Kong	September 10, 2013

Stack's Bowers and Ponterio presents

# The Thos. H. Law Collection of English Gold Coins

*featured in the August 2013 Chicago ANA Auction*

**August 13, 2013**

Donald E. Stephens Convention Center  
5555 N. River Road  
Rosemont, IL 60018  
847.692.2220



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# How to Bid

## Before the Live Auction

There are several ways to bid prior to the start of the live auction.

### Fax/Mail Bid Sheet

Use the enclosed bid sheet and mail or fax it to us. If sending by mail, please allow sufficient time for the postal service.

Mail: Att. Auction Department      Fax: 949-253-4091  
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1063 McGaw Ave.  
Irvine, CA 92614  
United States

### Phone

Telephone Stack's Bowers and Ponterio at 949-253-0916

### Internet

View additional images and add items to your personal tracking list. You may also place bids and check their status in real time. Visit our website at [www.stacksbowers.com](http://www.stacksbowers.com).

## During the Live Auction

### Attend in Person

Auction Event: Donald E. Stephens Convention Center  
5555 N. River Road  
Rosemont, IL 60018  
847.692.2220

### Live Online Bidding

Stack's Bowers and Ponterio will offer live online bidding for this auction. We strongly recommend that you register to bid at [www.stacksbowers.com](http://www.stacksbowers.com) at least 48 hours before the start of the auction.

### Live Bidding by Phone

If you wish to bid by phone during the live auction, please register your interest at least 48 hours prior to the start of the auction. Stack's Bowers and Ponterio will ask for the lot numbers you are interested in with your complete contact information. Stack's Bowers and Ponterio will call you during the auction and you can place bids with our representative in real time. We regret that we can only offer this service for lots estimated at \$2500 or more. If you wish to arrange live bidding by phone, contact Customer Service at 949-253-0916 or email [info@stacksbowers.com](mailto:info@stacksbowers.com).

# The August 2013 Chicago ANA Auction

August 13, 2013

## Lot Viewing

Lot Viewing will be conducted in the Irvine, CA offices (by appointment only): July 18-26, 2013

Lot Viewing will be conducted in the NY offices (by appointment only): August 2-6, 2013

Lot Viewing will be conducted at the Donald E. Stephens Convention Center, Room 1 & 2, as follows:

Friday, August 9 2:00 PM – 7:00 PM	Saturday, August 10 9:00 AM – 7:00 PM	Sunday, August 11 9:00 AM – 7:00 PM	Monday, August 12 9:00 AM – 7:00 PM	Tuesday, August 13 9:00 AM – 7:00 PM
Wednesday, August 14 9:00 AM – 7:00 PM	Thursday, August 15 9:00 AM – 7:00 PM	Friday, August 16 9:00 AM – 7:00 PM	Saturday, August 17 9:00 AM – 1:00 PM	

## Auction Location

Donald E Stephens Convention Center  
5555 N. River Road  
Rosemont, IL 60018  
Tel: 847.692.2220

## Auction Details

The Auction will be conducted at the Donald E. Stephens Convention Center, Room 3 & 4, as follows:

**Session 1 – U.S. Currency**  
(see separate catalog)  
Sunday, August 11 – 12 Noon CT

**Session 2 – The John J. Ford, Jr.  
Collection: Part XXIII – American  
Medals, Tokens, and Balance Scales**  
(see separate catalog)  
Wednesday, August 14 – 9:00 AM CT

**Session 3 – U.S. Coins**  
(see separate catalog)  
Wednesday, August 14 – 6:00 PM CT

**Session 4 – U.S. Coins**  
(see separate catalog)  
Thursday, August 15 – 9:00 AM CT

**Session 5 – The John J. Ford, Jr.  
Collection: Part XXII –  
American Paper Currencies**  
(see separate catalog)  
Thursday, August 15 10:00 AM

**Session 6 U.S. Currency**  
(see separate catalog)  
Thursday, August 15 6:00 PM CT

**Session 7 – Rarities Night U.S. Coins**  
(see separate catalog)  
Thursday, August 15 6:00 PM CT

**Session 8 – The John J. Ford, Jr.  
Collection: Part XXIII – American  
Medals, Tokens, and Balance Scales**  
(see separate catalog)  
Friday, August 16 – 9:00 AM CT

**Session 9– U.S. Coins**  
(see separate catalog)  
Friday, August 16 – 6:00 PM CT

**Session 10– U.S. Coins  
Internet Session** (see separate catalog)  
End Tuesday, August 20 3:00 PM PT

**Session 11 – U.S. Currency  
Internet Session** (see separate catalog)  
End Tuesday, August 20 3:00 PM PT

**Session A – World Paper Money**  
(see separate catalog)  
Tuesday, August 13 – 9:30 AM CT

**Session B – Ancients and  
Orders and Decorations**  
(see separate catalog)  
Tuesday, August 13 – 3:30 PM CT

**Session E – The Law Collection**  
Tuesday, August 13 – 6:00 PM CT  
Lots 20001-20459

**Session C – World Gold Coins**  
(see separate catalog)  
Wednesday, August 14 – 9:30 AM CT

**Session D – World Crowns and Minors**  
(see separate catalog)  
Wednesday, August 14 – 6:00 PM CT

**Session F – World Coins Internet Session**  
(see separate catalog)  
End Tuesday, August 20 3:00 PM PT

**Session G – World Paper Money  
Internet Session**  
(see separate catalog)  
End Tuesday, August 20 3:00 PM PT

## Lot Pickup

The Auction will be conducted at the Donald E. Stephens Convention Center, Room 3 & 4, as follows:

Wednesday, August 14 – Friday, August 16 10:00 AM – 1:00 PM CT	Saturday, August 17 9:00 AM – 1:00 PM CT
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<b>Bank Wire Information:</b> HSBC 950 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10022  For credit to (Payee): Stack's Bowers Numismatics, Account #000186236 US Routing #021001088 International Routing (Swift Code) #MRMDUS33
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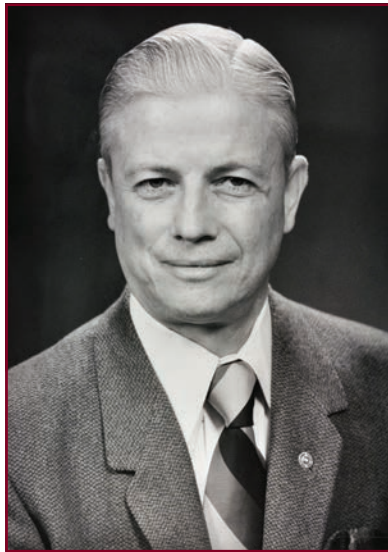
Brittany Fraser

## Thos. H. Law (1918-2006)

The Thos. H. Law, born in 1918 in Austin, Texas was a resident of Fort Worth for six decades, from 1946 until his death in 2006. He attended the University of Texas, where he was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, a star member of the track team, captain of the debate team, and chairman of the Judiciary Council. He served with distinction in the U.S. Navy during the Second World War, stationed as the Arresting Gear Officer on the U.S.S. Antietam, an aircraft carrier in the Pacific Theater. Some sixty years later, he successfully lobbied to have an aircraft carrier named for his hometown of Fort Worth. Upon his return from the war, he moved to Fort Worth and set up his legal practice, helping to found the prestigious firm Law, Snakard, and Gambill, where he practiced until his retirement.

Family was an important aspect of Law's life; he shared very close relationships with wife Jo Ann and his children and grandchildren. They played a key role in many areas of his life, including his love of British history and British coinage. Over the course of his long legal career, he served as counsel to many companies and government agencies. Law served as President of the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary Club of Fort Worth, and the Fort Worth Exchange Club. He also served as a deacon and elder at the First Presbyterian Church, and was active in other community organizations.

Thos. Law's connections to the University of Texas were numerous. Aside from matriculating there for his undergraduate and law studies, his father was a professor there, teaching Shakespeare for decades. In 1975, Law was appointed to the Board of Regents, one of many positions of prominence that he held over the years at his alma mater. In 1992 he was named a Distinguished Alumni and received additional honors. In time, he generously donated to the University,



including several coins from his famous collection.

Perhaps Thos. Law was inspired by his father's expertise in Shakespeare, but whatever the reason, he chose to collect the gold coins of England. Over the years, Thos. Law assembled one of the most extensive collections of English gold coins and, seeing the educational value of his collection, exhibited the collection throughout the country at various numismatic conventions. Assembling the collection over the course of several decades, Mr. Law became close with Harvey and Larry Stack, who not only sold coins from their extensive inventory, but would bid on his behalf on

coins that came up for auction in London and elsewhere. While Mr. Law was assembling his collection of gold coins, Larry was assembling his collection of English silver coins, and the two numismatists conversed on the mutual histories and other aspects of their specialties.

Each time he set out his exhibits, his wife Jo Ann was at his side, not just to assist putting the coins out (which, as his collection grew, was no easy feat), but as a second set of eyes for security purposes. At the end of conventions, when needed, Harvey Stack might assist in packing the collection for shipment back to Fort Worth. At the annual ANA conventions, his displays often won awards of distinction, including winning the Howland Wood Best in Show award five times. His collection was also displayed at various banks in Fort Worth.

Thos. H. Law passed away on September 2, 2006, at the age of 89 in his home with his family by his side. The collection remained in the safe deposit box, until late in April, when Harvey and Larry Stack went to Fort Worth to pick up the collection for sale. This special presentation catalog will long be a testament to the numismatic insight of Thos. H. Law.





## Seven Centuries of English Gold Coinage The Thos. H. Law Collection

The Thos. H. Law Collection of English gold coinage is a superb cabinet that spans seven centuries of the English monarchy, unfolding coin by coin into a rich narrative of art, culture, and history. It is appropriate that we gather here tonight to sell these fine coins at our Official Auction of the ANA World's Fair of Money, as many of them were purchased over the decades by Mr. Law at different ANA conventions. Mr. Law shared his love of both these coins and their history with the collecting public through his award-winning exhibits at various ANA conventions. His balanced collecting approach is immediately apparent, and his collection presents a wide range of coins that includes the earliest Noble issues of Edward III in choice condition, large Fine Sovereigns from the Tudor era, immense gold Triple Unites from the English Civil War period, Baroque-era Guinea coins of all denominations and fractions, and modern proof Sovereigns of reigning Queen Elizabeth II. An assortment of over 450 examples encompasses an incredibly diverse selection of coin types in all price ranges, making this auction accessible to all collectors.

The coins of the Thos. H. Law Collection represent a wide diversity of monarchs, denominations, types, and artistic styling. The fourteenth and early fifteenth century series reflect late medieval symbolic motifs and a continuity of style, particularly within the Noble denominations. When the Angel denomination was introduced in the 1460s, gold coinage exhibited Renaissance influences which carried on into the Tudor era, exemplified by superbly styled and broad Fine Sovereigns featuring facing enthroned monarchs. Realistic portraits commenced with Elizabeth I and have a Shakespearean character to them, as do the later Stuart hammered coins. As minting machinery was introduced, coin portraiture became a regular feature and was based on true like-

nesses. The reintroduction of the mass-machined gold Sovereign late in the reign of George III created an international trading staple that continues to be minted to this day. Each coin in The Thos. H. Law Collection has its own story to tell.

Our research and production team has created an extraordinary catalog reflecting Mr. Law's appreciation of English history and coinage, as this collection possesses a personality that is rarely seen. Special features, biographies of the monarchs, portraits and numismatic footnotes relating to the coinages are included to add perspective to these beautiful coins. As I cataloged his coins over the past several weeks, working closely with Larry and Harvey Stack on numismatic points, pedigrees and diagnostics, I feel as if I have gotten to know Mr. Law in a way. He will forever be a numismatic friend, though I never had the honor of meeting him. Nonetheless, his integrity and willingness to share his numismatic knowledge was legendary, and lives on in these pages. While reviewing this catalog, I came to realize the full meaning of Mr. Law's tremendous effort and the pleasure he took in acquiring these treasures. Thos. H. Law was a true scholar, numismatist, and gentlemen in the grandest sense. Stack's Bowers and Ponterio is truly honored to present The Thos. H. Law Collection in this special catalog at this prestigious event.



**Bruce Roland Hagen**  
Senior Research Numismatist



# Thos. H. Law: An Award-Winning ANA Exhibitor

The ANA and its annual convention every August was a key event in Mr. Law's numismatic year. He would visit with longtime friends and dealers and purchase important coins. Most importantly, as his collection advanced, he would organize, write his explanatory texts, and then exhibit his English gold coins, sharing their history and beauty with the collecting public. The ANA, founded in 1891 with an educational mission that continues to this day, encourages competitive and non-competitive exhibits. Currently, over 50 different categories are available for entrants to compete. The Howland Wood Memorial Award is the best in show honor selected from the category of first place awardees. Mr. Law received this prestigious award medal five times for his stellar exhibits. Appropriately, the ANA recognizes his exhibiting contributions to this day. The best first-time exhibitor award is named after him, the Thos. H. Law Award.



# Order of Sale

## Session E

Tuesday, August 13 6:00 PM CT

Lots 20001-20469

Category .....	Lot Number
<b>The Law Collection .....</b>	<b>20001-20459</b>
Edward III, 1327-1377 .....	20001-20012
Richard II (1377-1399) .....	20013-20016
Henry IV, 1399-1413 .....	20017-20019
Henry V, 1413-1422.....	20020-20025
Henry VI, First Reign, 1422-1461.....	20026-20031
Edward IV, First Reign, 1461-1470 .....	20032-20037
Henry VI, Restored, 1470-1471.....	20038-20039
Edward IV, Second Reign, 1471-1483 .....	20040-20043
Edward V, 1483.....	20044
Richard III, 1483-1485 .....	20045-20046
Henry VII, 1485-1509 .....	20047-20054
Henry VIII, 1509-1547 .....	20055-20066
Edward VI, 1547-1553 .....	20067-20087
Mary, 1553-1554 .....	20088-20092
Phillip and Mary (1554-1558) .....	20093-20094
Elizabeth I, 1558-1603.....	20095-20123
James I, 1603-1625.....	20124-20158
Charles I, 1625-1649.....	20159-20182

Category .....	Lot Number
Commonwealth, 1649-1660.....	20183-20189
Lord Protector Oliver Cromwell, 1649-1658.....	20190-20191
Charles II, 1660-1685.....	20192-20208
James II, 1685-88.....	20209-20218
William and Mary, 1688-1694 .....	20219-20227
William III, 1694-1702.....	20228-20238
Anne, 1702-1714.....	20239-20247
George I, 1714-1727 .....	20248-20264
George II, 1727-1760.....	20265-20281
George III, 1760-1820 .....	20282-20341
George IV, 1820-1830.....	20342-20364
William IV, 1830-1837 .....	20365-20374
Victoria, 1837-1901 .....	20375-20412
Edward VII, 1901-1910.....	20413-20427
George V, 1910-1936 .....	20428-20437
Edward VIII, 1938 .....	20438
George VI, 1936-1952 .....	20439-20446
Elizabeth II, 1952-Present .....	20447-20459



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# THE AUGUST 2013 CHICAGO ANA AUCTION

SESSION E

THE THOS. H. LAW COLLECTION



TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 2013

START TIME: 6:00 PM CT

THE THOS. H. LAW COLLECTION LOTS 20001-20459

# PLANTAGENET KINGS (1154-1399)

## EDWARD III (1312-1377), REIGNED 1327-1377

The reign of Edward III, the eldest son of Edward II and Isabella of France, was dominated by long periods of warfare, first with Scotland but most notably with France during what became known as the Hundred Years War. His reign is also credited with restoring confidence in royal authority after his father's rule, which was known for its general incompetence, repeated failures in the war with Scotland, and Edward II's excessive favoritism shown towards certain royal courtiers.

Edward succeeded to the throne at the age of 14 when his mother and her consort Roger Mortimer invaded England from France and successfully deposed Edward II. Though his rule was technically overseen by the regent Henry of Lancaster, Isabella and Mortimer effectively ruled the country during Edward III's minority. Edward married Philippa of Hainault in January of 1328 and, particularly after the birth of their son, began to resent the influence of his mother and her consort. In 1330, he led a successful rebellion against Mortimer which ultimately culminated in his execution. Edward III was now free to rule in earnest.

During the 1330s, England's relationship with France began to deteriorate further, exacerbated by Edward's reassertion of his claims to the French crown in 1337—claims that dated back to the time of William the Conqueror. He assumed the title King of France in 1340, and his persistence in this matter, as well as that of his successors, brought England into the famous struggle known as the Hundred Years War. The last battle of the war was fought in 1453, and until 1801, every English king assumed the title of King of France.



Edward III (1312-1377)

*Silver coinage continued to be minted at the Sterling .925 standard of the rule of Edward II until 1335 when the halfpence and farthings were reduced to a lower standard. The first*

*gold coins of England were struck during Edward's reign in 1344. The denominations produced were the Double Florin (or Double Leopard), valued at 6 Shillings, the Leopard, and the Helm. Later that year, because the lighter coinage was not successful, the heavier Noble was introduced, which was valued at Six Shillings, 8 Pence (80 Pence). The weights of these were reduced twice during the first years of issue, but in 1351 the weight was standardized at 120 grains.*



**20001 Edward III, 1327-1377. Noble, Third Coinage. Third Period. ND (1346-51). S-1481; North-1110; Fr-86. 117.3 grains. King standing on ship, holding sword and shield. Rv. 'E' at center of cross; alternating crowns and lis within eight arches. Large letters. Lovely type coin with petty, but characteristic of the series, faults. The flan is minimally short of legend in a few spots and not fully struck up. Overall very handsome for the technical grade. **Fine Plus**..... \$2000-\$3000**

PCGS # 895406

Ex: Seaby, 1985 (with tag).



**20002 Edward III, 1327-1377. Noble, Fourth Coinage. Pre-treaty Period. ND (1351-52).** S-1486; North-1144; Fr-89. 118.5 grains. King standing on ship, holding sword and shield. Rv. 'E' at center of cross; alternating crowns and lis within eight arches. Series C. Cross 1, closed 'E' at center. Old pedigree marked on Seaby tag (Lockett with notation, "only specimen of these dies"). Nicely struck obverse centers boasting strong details, though the reverse is correspondingly weaker. Lovely natural golden sheen. A perfect Edward III Noble for a general type set or world gold coin collection. **Nearly Very Fine..... \$1500-\$2500**

PCGS # 411532  
Ex: Seaby, 1981.



**20003 Edward III, 1327-1377. Noble, Fourth Coinage. Pre-treaty Period. ND (1354-55).** S-1488; North-1160; Fr-89. 118.3 grains. King standing on ship, holding sword and shield. Rv. 'E' at center of cross; alternating crowns and lis within eight arches. Series E. Cross 2, small 'E' at center. Some areas of soft striking, particularly the facial details. A hint of a flan wave seen within the left sea waves. Attractive frosty surfaces. **Very Fine..... \$1500-\$2500**

PCGS # 502695  
Ex: Sotheby's, 1981.



**20004 Edward III, 1327-1377. Noble, Fourth Coinage. Pre-treaty Period. ND (1356-61).** S-1490; North-1180; Fr-89. 118.6 grains. King standing on ship, holding sword and shield. Rv. 'E' at center of cross; alternating crowns and lis within eight arches. Series G. Cross 3, small 'E' at center. Frosty luster on an as made coin. Classic medieval striking style on a well-made flan. **Very Fine..... \$1500-\$2500**

PCGS # 895415  
Ex: Glendining, 1981.



**20005 Edward III, 1327-1377. Half Noble, Fourth Coinage. Transitional or Treaty Period. ND (1361-69).** S-1500?; North-1223; Fr-93?. 57.9 grains. King standing on ship, holding sword and shield. Rv. 'E' at center of cross; alternating crowns and lis within eight arches. Cross Potent. Complete attribution is difficult (Mr. Law obtained this coin as a Transitional 1361 type) due to crude legends. A coin worthy of study that should be examined carefully. **Fine..... \$600-\$800**

PCGS # 895425  
Ex: Lubbock, 1973.



**20006 Edward III, 1327-1377. Noble, Fourth Coinage. Treaty Period. ND (1361-69).** S-1503; North-1232; Fr-95. 117.8 grains. King standing on ship, holding sword and shield. Rv. 'E' at center of cross; alternating crowns and lis within eight arches. Cross Potent. Pleasing with modest wear only. Nicely detailed overall. Another excellent type coin. **Very Fine Plus..... \$1500-\$2500**

PCGS # 895428  
Ex: Glendining, 1976.



**20007 Edward III, 1327-1377. Noble, Coinage. Treaty Period. ND (1361-69).** S-1503; North-1232; Fr-95. 114.0 grains. King standing on ship, holding sword and shield. Rv. 'E' at center of cross; alternating crowns and lis within eight arches. Cross Potent. A second example from different dies that seem cruder than the last example. Some unevenness and weakness in areas as made. **Fine Plus..... \$800-\$1000**

PCGS # 895428  
Ex: Sotheby's, 1981.



**20008 Edward III, 1327-1377. Half Noble, Fourth Coinage. Treaty Period. ND (1361-69).** S-1506; North-1238; Fr-96. King standing on ship, holding sword and shield. Rv. 'E' at center of cross; alternating crowns and lis within eight arches. Cross Potent. Honest and moderate wear on a well-made flan. There is evidence that this coin was struck from worn dies. Interesting. **Fine Plus.** .....\$600-\$800

PCGS # 895431  
Ex: Seaby, 1975.



**20011 Edward III, 1327-1377. Quarter Noble, Fourth Coinage. Treaty Period. ND (1361-69).** S-1514; North-1246; Fr-97. 29.2 grains. Quartered shield within tressure of arches. Rv. Cross with lions in angles; voided quatrefoil center. Calais. Very even wear and natural color. Perfect for the grade. **Very Fine.**.....\$600-\$800

PCGS # 895439  
Ex: Ford, 1973

## Beautifully Struck Post-treaty Noble



**20009 Edward III, 1327-1377. Half Noble, Fourth Coinage. Treaty Period. ND (1361-69).** S-1508; North-1283; Fr-96. 56.2 grains. King standing on ship, holding sword and shield. Rv. 'E' at center of cross; alternating crowns and lis within eight arches. Cross Potent. Impaired, as a piercing at the bottom has forced a small piece to shear off from the edge. The details on the rest of the coin are quite decent. **Fine Details.** .....\$200-\$300

PCGS # 895433  
Ex: Spink, 1973.



**20012 Edward III, 1327-1377. Noble, Fourth Coinage. Post-treaty Period. ND (1369-77).** S-1518; North-1278; Fr-98. 107.9 grains. King standing on ship, holding sword and shield. Rv. 'E' at center of cross; alternating crowns and lis within eight arches. Cross Potent, 'E' with pellet at center. Virtually as struck; likely referred to as FDC in the past. Frosty luster on a very round flan. The central details on either side are displayed in very high relief. A real stunner and worthy of a great premium. **Choice Extremely Fine.**..... \$3000-\$4000

PCGS # 895443  
Ex: Baldwin, 1976.



**20010 Edward III, 1327-1377. Quarter Noble, Fourth Coinage. Treaty Period. ND (1361-69).** S-1511; North-1244; Fr-97. 30.1 grains. Quartered shield within tressure of arches. Rv. Cross with lions in angles; lis in center. London. A stunner with the crisp lustrous sheen of an "as struck" coin. Trivial shortness of some of the legend, as manufactured. Few examples might approach or surpass the look of this lovely jewel. Arguably FDC. **Choice Extremely Fine.**..... \$1000-\$1500

PCGS # 895436  
Ex: Sotheby's, 1991.



## RICHARD II (1367-1400), REIGNED 1377-1399

Richard II succeeded to the throne upon the death of his grandfather, Edward III. His own father, Edward the Black Prince, died in 1376, as did his older brother in 1372, leaving ten-year-old Richard to assume the throne in 1377. Under the regency of his uncle, John of Gaunt, as well as a series of councils, the young Richard ruled largely without incident until 1381. In June of that year the Peasants' Revolt broke out, led by Wat Tyler. Richard himself, then 14, rode out to meet the rebels in London, where Tyler was executed; it is largely surmised that Richard's personal involvement greatly contributed to the successful control of the crisis.

Like his great-grandfather, Richard II came to rely on a small circle of royal favorites, which sparked general resentment and caused a good deal of political strife. In 1388, a group of nobles hostile to Richard's favorites, styling themselves the "Lords Appellant," led what was known as the "Merciless Parliament," where they sentenced many of the king's favorite councilors to death. Richard bided his time and exacted his revenge in 1397, when he executed or exiled many of the appellants, including his cousin Henry Bolingbroke, son of John of Gaunt, whom he exiled for ten years. After John of Gaunt's death in 1399, Richard

disinherited Henry and extended his exile for life.

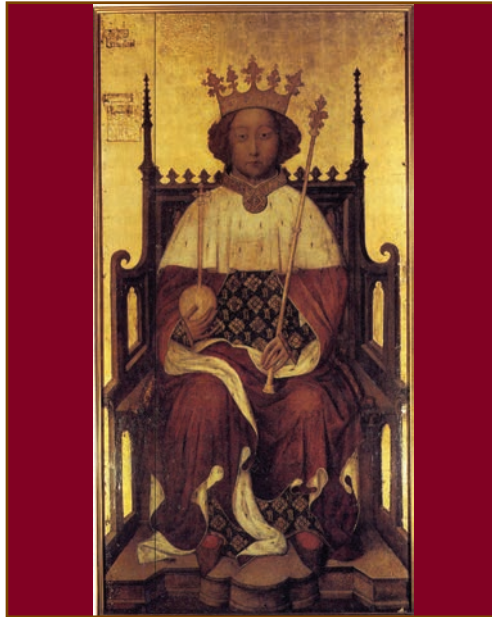
Later that year, while Richard was in Ireland unsuccessfully attempting to reconcile the Anglo-Irish lords with the Gaels, Henry Bolingbroke returned to

England. Upon Richard's return, he was captured and deposed. He was eventually taken to Pontefract Castle, where he remained until his death. The manner of his death is still somewhat mysterious, though he is thought to have starved to death sometime in early 1400. Some historians believe that Richard was murdered there after risings in support of the deposed king underlined the danger of allowing him to remain alive.

Richard II's reputation is often shaped by Shakespeare's portrayal of him in the play *Richard II*, which charges him with responsibility

for the later Wars of the Roses. Most modern scholars do not subscribe to this viewpoint, though they do allow that Richard was largely responsible for his own downfall.

*During Richard's reign, coinage continued to be struck using the same standards as Edward III. No changes to weights, major design types, or denominations took place.*



*Richard II (1367-1400)*



## Impressive Richard II Noble



**20013 Richard II (1377-1399). Noble, ND (1377-99).** S-1654; North-1302; Fr-100. 120.4 grains. King standing on ship, holding sword and shield. Rv. 'R' at center of cross; alternating crowns and lis within eight arches. Type IB. Cross pattée. An impressive example. Lustrous, well struck and well centered on a full flan. Trivial shortness of legend observed on the reverse as manufactured. **Choice Extremely Fine**..... **\$3500-\$4500**

PCGS # 895348  
Ex: Spink, 1983.



**20014 Richard II (1377-1399). Noble, ND (1377-99).** S-1658; North-1304; Fr-100. 112.1 grains. King standing on ship, holding sword and shield. Rv. 'R' at center of cross; alternating crowns and lis within eight arches. Type IVA. Cross pattée. Style of Henry IV. An unusual and interesting example. Lighter weight and similar to the die type of Schneider 161. Crimped and with an internal fissure as made. Handsome yellow-gold toning. **Fine Details**..... **\$800-\$1000**

PCGS # 895352  
Ex: Spink, 1979



**20015 Richard II (1377-1399). Half Noble, ND (1377-99).** S-1665; North-1310; Fr-101. 53.1 grains. King standing on ship, holding sword and shield. Rv. 'R' at center of cross; alternating crowns and lis within eight arches. Type IB. Cross pattée. Style of Edward III. Missing the legends from 5 to 9 o'clock on the obverse, with the corresponding portion of reverse even more pronounced, apparently due to clipping. **Fine**..... **\$800-\$1000**

PCGS # 895359  
Ex: Seaby, 1974



**20016 Richard II, 1377-1399. Quarter Noble, ND (1377-99).** S-1675; North-1319; Fr-102. 26.8 grains. Quartered shield within tressure of arches. Rv. Cross with lions in angles; pellet in center. Type IIIA. Cross pattée. A superb Norweb collection coin, realizing £500 hammer in 1985, and virtually as made. Round and well centered. Legends uniformly short, due to the dies and striking manner. Well-pedigreed and top grade, a fabulous collector's combination. **Extremely Fine**..... **\$1500-\$2000**

PCGS # 895369  
Ex: Spink 1985 Norweb Collection-English Coins Part I, Lot 154; previously from Christie's Auction, March 8, 1960, lot 126 via Spink, May 1960.

# HOUSE OF LANCASTER (1399-1461)

HENRY IV (1366-1413), REIGNED 1399-1413

Henry IV, also known as Henry Bolingbroke, was the first Lancastrian king of England upon his successful deposition of Richard II. Much of his reign was spent fighting to maintain control of lands and defending himself against various plots, uprisings, and assassination attempts. An outbreak of the plague in 1400 was accompanied by the Epiphany Rising, which sought to restore Richard II to the throne shortly before his death, and the Glyndwr Rising in Wales led by Owain Glyndwr. Three years later came the Percy Rebellion, which included three separate attempts by



Henry IV (1366-1413)

the Percy family to overthrow the king by conspiring with Glyndwr. By 1408, Henry had largely regained control of the country, though he was plagued by illness from 1405 on and eventually died in 1413 in the Jerusalem chamber at Westminster Abbey.

*Coinage standards continued as they had under the rule of Henry's predecessors until the end of his reign, when the weight of the Noble was reduced to 108 grains. This was due to a shortage of specie and was intended to supplement royal funds when Parliament failed to pass an extension of the "royal subsidies."*



# Very Rare and Unusual Heavy/Light Coinage Mule



**20017 Henry IV, 1399-1413. Noble, ND (1399-1412). Heavy Coinage.** S-1705; North-1336a; Fr-103/106. 107.8 grains. King standing on ship with crescent on rudder, holding sword and shield, style 1 with four lis in upper left quadrant. Rv. 'H' at center of cross; alternating crowns and lis within eight arches. Type A. Cross pattée. A fascinating example and unusual Heavy/Light Coinage muling. The obverse die is clearly Schneider 189 (listed at 118.1 grains), however this example weighs in at the Light Coinage standard. A handsome example with lovely color. A small edge knock at 9:30, otherwise not far from being as made. Key for the specialist of these early types. **Very Fine Plus.** ..... **\$10,000-\$15,000**

PCGS # 895314

Ex: Seaby, 1985.

## Stunning Henry IV Light Coinage Noble-Ex: Garrett



**20018 Henry IV, 1399-1413. Noble, ND (1412-13). Light Coinage.** S-1715; North-1355; Fr-106. 107.9 grains. King standing on ship, holding sword and shield, with three lis in upper left quadrant. Rv. 'H' at center of cross; alternating crowns and lis within eight arches. Cross pattée. Very rare. Some minor, as made weakness at high points on the obverse is observed on this virtually Mint State coin. The well-made flan glistens with crisp luster. Very minor legend shortening seen on the reverse. Certainly one of the finest known of this type and exemplary Garrett Collection pedigree (with antique tag). Worthy of strong competition. **Choice Extremely Fine**.....\$6000-\$8000

PCGS # 895324

*Ex: Garrett Collection Part II, Bank Leu/Numismatic Fine Arts, October 16-18, 1984, lot 784 (at 8500 Swiss Francs); John Work Garrett; Spink Numismatic Circular XXXII 9-10 (1924): 33520 with the tag at 21 Pounds 10 Shillings.*



**20019 Henry IV, 1399-1413. Noble, ND (1412-13). Light Coinage.** S-1715; North-1355; Fr-106. 106.6 grains. King standing on ship, holding sword and shield, with three lis in upper left quadrant. Rv. 'H' at center of cross; alternating crowns and lis within eight arches. Cross pattée. A second example of this rare type and an attractive enough example overall. Some softness of details is noted in the centers, particularly on the face. The flan is somewhat irregular with short legends in some areas. The upper left field displays some attempted puncture marks, though these faults do not diminish the scarcity of this type. **Fine**.....\$1500-\$2000

PCGS # 895324

*Ex: Baldwin, 1975.*

## HENRY V (1386-1422), REIGNED 1413-1422

Henry V acceded to the throne upon the death of his father, Henry IV, in 1413. Soon after assuming the throne, he resumed war with France in the ongoing Hundred Years War. He was generally regarded as a brilliant general, likely as a result of his experience as a young man. In 1401, he led his own expedition into Wales to fight Owain Glyndwr and eventually fought alongside his father in 1403 at the Battle of Shrewsbury. He is probably best remembered for his success at the famed Battle of Agincourt in 1415, which was considered a major English victory against a French force that drastically outnumbered the English. The battle is particularly known for the extensive use of the English longbow; in fact, English and Welsh archers composed most of Henry's army, and the use of the weapon turned the tide for Henry V.



Henry V (1386-1422)

Henry returned to England victorious and patiently planned his next campaign. In 1417, Henry renewed his efforts in France and eventually gained control of Normandy with the help of his brothers, the Dukes of Bedford, Gloucester, and Clarence. In 1420, the Treaty of Troyes was negotiated and signed. The treaty stipulated that Henry would inherit the French crown upon the death of King Charles VI of France, and in June of that year, Henry married the French king's daughter, Catherine of Valois. Henry and Catherine had one son, who became Henry VI after his father's death in 1422. Henry V did

not live long enough to be crowned King of France, as he died suddenly in 1422. Ironically, the sickly Charles VI of France outlived him by two months.



**20020 Henry V, 1413-1422. Noble, ND (1413-22).** S-1742; North-1371; Fr-109. 106.5 grains. King standing on ship, holding sword and shield. Rv. 'H' at center of cross; alternating crowns and lis within eight arches. Class C. Cross pattée. Well-made with exceptional details in the center, notably the facial features. Round with full legends on both sides. Pleasing golden toning. Top quality type coin. **Choice Very Fine.**..... **\$2500-\$3500**

PCGS # 895253

Ex: Stack's, 1981.



**20021 Henry V, 1413-1422. Noble, ND (1413-22).** S-1742; North-1371; Fr-109. 104.8 grains. King standing on ship, holding sword and shield. Rv. 'H' at center of cross; alternating crowns and lis within eight arches. Class C. Cross pattée. A second example, but from a different obverse die that shows cross hashed lines around the head of king, which is also seen on some later Tudor coinage variants. See Schneider 226 and 228 for similar examples. Honest, moderate wear on a well-made flan. The facial details are sharp for a coin of this grade. **Fine.**..... **\$800-\$1000**

PCGS # 895253

Ex: Shapiro, 1978 (private purchase at the ANA).



**20022 Henry V, 1413-1422. Half Noble, ND (1413-22).** S-1750; North-1377; Fr-110. 53.9 grains. King standing on ship, holding sword and shield. Rv. 'H' at center of cross; alternating crowns and lis within eight arches. Class C. Pierced Cross. As struck with lustrous surfaces. Very slight crimp at lower left, scarcely noticeable. Slight nick at the 11 o'clock rim as made. A sharp looking type coin. **Very Fine.** ..... **\$2000-\$2500**

PCGS # 895261

Ex: Seaby, 1984.



**20023 Henry V, 1413-1422. Half Noble, ND (1413-22).** S-1752; North-1378; Fr-110. 53.3 grains. King standing on ship, holding sword and shield. Rv. 'H' at center of cross; alternating crowns and lis within eight arches. Class E. Cross pattée. Some metal streaking observed on the reverse, but the subdued golden color is attractive. Sharp details, particularly on the facial features. Honest wear only. **About Very Fine...** **\$1000-\$1500**

PCGS # 895263

Ex: Seaby, 1985 (private purchase at the ANA).



**20024 Henry V, 1413-1422. Quarter Noble, ND (1413-22).** S-1757; North-1383; Fr-111. 26.3 grains. Quartered shield within tressure of arches; trefoil to left and mullet to right. Rv. Cross with lions in angles; lis in center. Class F. Cross pattée (pierced center?). Another superb Norweb collection purchase by Mr. Law, which realized £540 hammer in 1985. Well-made, though a bit ovoid. Lustrous and displaying ample legend for the type. A well-pedigreed example in top condition; certainly among the finest. **Choice Extremely Fine.** ..... **\$1000-\$1500**

PCGS # 895268

Ex: Spink 1985 Norweb Collection-English Coins Part I, Lot 164; Baldwin's, 1957; previously R.C. Lockett, Lot 1403 (realized £18).



**20025 Henry V, 1413-1422. Quarter Noble, ND (1413-22).** S-1757; North-1383; Fr-111. 26.7 grains. Quartered shield within tressure of arches; trefoil to left and mullet to right. Rv. Cross with lions in angles; lis in center. Class F. Cross pattée (pierced center). A second example that has seen some circulation. Even wear with some lettering naturally blurry from striking. **Fine Plus.** ..... **\$500-\$700**

PCGS # 895268

Ex: Seaby, 1973.

## HENRY VI (1421-1471), REIGNED 1422-1461 AND 1470-1471

Henry VI, the only son of Henry V, became king of England in 1422 when he was only nine months old. Two months later, he was also proclaimed king of France upon the death of his grandfather, King Charles VI. Ruled by regents until he was declared of age in 1437, Henry's reign saw the unsuccessful end of the Hundred Years War as English rule began to collapse in northern France. As had many of his ancestors before him, Henry increasingly came to rely on his group of favorites, notably Cardinal Beaufort, William de la Pole, and eventually Edmund Beaufort (the nephew of the Cardinal), who supported Henry's desire to avoid war with France. His advisors persuaded him to consider marriage to Margaret of Anjou in a peacekeeping effort, and the two were married in 1445. By 1450, due to the successes of the Dauphin and Joan of Arc, England lost control of Normandy entirely.

Henry VI is possibly best known for his own mental illness and his reign for the commencement of long civil strife, the some 30-year period known as the Wars of the Roses. In 1453, the king lapsed into a state of madness that lasted for more than a year, during which he was unaware of anything going on around him, including the birth of his only son and heir, Edward. Richard, Duke of York, one of Henry's old rivals and a proponent of war with France, was named Protector of the Realm. The Duke of York gained several powerful allies, including the Earls of Warwick and Salisbury, and the incapacitation of the king provided an excellent opportunity for disaffected nobles to support the claims of the House of York to the crown. Margaret of Anjou was determined to fight for Henry's, and now her son Edward's, claim, and civil war broke out in earnest in 1455. Though the Duke of York was killed in battle in 1460, Henry was captured and deposed by York's son Edward, who would become Edward IV.

Henry was released after a Lancastrian victory in the Second Battle of St Albans in 1461, though ultimately Edward's army prevailed, and Henry and Margaret of Anjou were forced to flee to Scotland. However, by then Edward had fallen out with two of his main supporters, the Earl of Warwick and his younger brother the Duke of Clarence. The two made a secret alliance with Margaret of Anjou, Warwick's daughter was wed to Henry and Margaret's son Edward, and they returned to England, forced Edward IV into exile, and restored Henry VI in 1470. The restoration was short-lived, as Edward returned to England in 1471 with the aid of Burgundy and fought in the Battle of Barnet. The Earl of Warwick was killed, and Edward reconciled with his brother Clarence after the battle.



Henry VI (1421-1471)

The Battle of Tewkesbury was fought a few months later and proved to be the final decisive victory for the Yorkists, as the Lancastrian heir, Edward, was killed in the battle. Henry was taken prisoner in the Tower of London, where he died a few weeks later. It is often suspected that Henry was murdered by Edward IV.

*Early in Henry's reign, the supply of gold bullion dropped, which helps explain the scarcity of certain gold coins minted prior to 1426. The mint located at Calais reopened shortly before Henry VI assumed the throne, and over the years a sizable quantity of silver coins was produced there before it closed in 1440. A royal mint opened for a short time from 1423-24. Various mint and privy marks on certain coins can be used as a way to approximate the mintage date of the coinage fairly accurately—within one or two years. During Henry's short restoration period, the only gold coins struck were Angels and Half Angels.*



## Sharply Detailed Annulet Issue Noble



**20026 Henry VI, First Reign, 1422-1461. Noble, ND (1422-30). Annulet Issue.** S-1799; North-1414; Fr-112. 107.3 grains. King standing on ship, holding sword and shield. Rv. 'H' at center of cross; alternating crowns and lis within eight arches. Lis. A splendid Noble with exceptional details on both the obverse and reverse. The facial details, hair and crown are remarkably lifelike. Legends are slightly short in a few places. However, the glistening, natural golden luster truly accentuates the bold details. A perfect type coin from this monarch. **About Uncirculated**..... **\$4000-\$6000**

PCGS # 895098

Ex: Sotheby's, 1981.



**20027 Henry VI, First Reign, 1422-1461. Noble, ND (1422-30). Annulet Issue.** S-1799; North-1414; Fr-112. 107.1 grains. King standing on ship, holding sword and shield. Rv. 'H' at center of cross; alternating crowns and lis within eight arches. Lis. A second Annulet Issue Noble. Struck on a well-made and nearly round flan. Clear and sharp with very faint circulation or handling. **Extremely Fine**..... **\$2500-\$3500**

PCGS # 895098

Ex: Sotheby's, 1981.



**20028 Henry VI, First Reign, 1422-1461. Half Noble, ND (1422-30). Annulet Issue.** S-1805; North-1417; Fr-113. 53.6 grains. King standing on ship, holding sword and shield. Rv. 'H' at center of cross; alternating crowns and lis within eight arches. Lis. A coin that boasts the desirable Norweb pedigree, though no prior pedigree was recorded (record keeping was poor at times; often these coins trace back to the Brand estate). See introduction to Part I Norweb catalogue.) Well centered and sharp details in the centers. Legends somewhat short as made. Rim nick at 11 o'clock. **Very Fine**..... **\$1500-\$2000**

PCGS # 895104

Ex: Spink 1985 Norweb Collection-English Coins Part I, Lot 172 (at £560); prior provenance unrecorded.

**20029 Henry VI, First Reign, 1422-1461. Half Noble, ND (1422-30). Annulet Issue.** S-1805; North-1417; Fr-113. 50.8 grains. King standing on ship, holding sword and shield. Rv. 'H' at center of cross; alternating crowns and lis within eight arches. Lis. A second example that has seen some use. Evenly worn with a few light creases. The facial details are sharp for the technical grade. **Fine**..... **\$600-\$800**

PCGS # 895104

Ex: Shapiro, 1978 (private purchase at the ANA).



**20030 Henry VI, First Reign, 1422-1461. Quarter Noble, ND (1422-30). Annulet Issue.** S-1810; North-1420; Fr-114. 27.1 grains. Quartered shield, lis above, within tressure of arches. Rv. Cross with lions in angles; lis in the center. Lis. Virtually Mint State, if not fully so. Frosty, crisp luster on a beautifully struck coin. A stunner that can be classified FDC with little argument. **Virtually Mint State**..... **\$1500-\$2000**

PCGS # 895109

Ex: Seaby, 1986 (private purchase at the ANA).



**20031 Henry VI, First Reign, 1422-1461. Quarter Noble, ND (1422-30). Annulet Issue.** S-1810; North-1420; Fr-114. 26.7 grains. Quartered shield, lis above, within tressure of arches. Rv. Cross with lions in angles; lis in the center. Lis. A second example. Sharp and well-made with subdued luster. **Very Fine**..... **\$600-\$800**

PCGS # 895109

Ex: Seaby, 1974.

# HOUSE OF YORK (1461-1485)

EDWARD IV (1442-1483), REIGNED 1461-1470 AND 1471-1483

Edward IV's reign is closely intertwined with that of his predecessor, Henry VI. Edward successfully deposed Henry in 1461 with the help of the Earl of Salisbury and his cousin Richard Neville, the Earl of Warwick, whose aid in the successful deposition of Henry VI earned him the nickname "the Kingmaker." Edward and Warwick eventually had a falling out over Edward's secret marriage to commoner Elizabeth Woodville in 1464, and Warwick (along with Edward's brother the Duke of Clarence) lent his support to the then-exiled Henry VI. With Warwick's and Clarence's support, Henry and his queen, Margaret of Anjou, returned to England in 1470 and temporarily restored Lancastrian power. In 1471, Warwick was killed at the Battle of Barnet, and Edward went on to decisively quash the Lancastrian effort at the Battle of Tewkesbury, where Henry and Margaret's son Edward was killed.

After his restoration in 1471, Edward eventually sought peace with France and the Treaty of Picquigny was signed in 1475, which provided the English crown with a handsome financial reward, including a yearly pension, for returning to England and ceasing his pursuits for the crown of France.

The relationships between the members of the York family were complicated. Despite George's betrayal of Edward in 1470, the two brothers reconciled after the Battle of Barnet. Their rekindled relationship proved short-lived, however, as George was found guilty of plotting against the king in 1478 and sentenced to death. He was permitted to choose the method of his own execution and he reportedly (and famously) chose to be drowned in a butt of Malmsey wine. Edward's relationship with his brother Richard, the Duke of Gloucester, was less turbulent and Edward, upon his death bed in 1483, named Richard as the Protector of the Realm, as his son and heir was only 12 years old.

Edward IV proved himself a shrewd and capable businessman, and he built close relationships within the merchant community; he also, in spite of his court's renown for splendor, closely managed revenue and was able to reduce the Crown's debt. Edward's personal collections reveal an interest in scholarship and history both, it seems, for educational and recreational purposes. He collected illuminated manuscripts, the themes of which range from the lives of great rulers to religious works and historical chronicles. His is the only medieval royal collection to survive intact, and it forms the foundation of the Royal Collection of manuscripts at the British Library.



Edward IV (1442-1483)

*In 1464, in an effort to bolster the supply of gold and silver at the mint, the weight of the silver Penny was reduced to 12 grains and the Noble was revalued from 6 Shillings 8 Pence to 8 Shillings 4 Pence. In 1465 mintage of the Rose Noble, or Ryal, commenced with a value of 10 Shillings and a weight of 120 grains. Due in part to the public being used to a gold coin valued at 6 Shillings, 8 Pence, the new gold Angel was introduced to fill the void in commerce, at a weight of 80 grains.*

*Royal mints at Bristol, Coventry, Norwich, and York were established and tasked with the duty of recoinage. These mints were operational for various periods of time, with Bristol being the last to close in 1472. As with Henry VI, after Edward's restoration the only gold coins struck were the Angels and Half Angels and no changes were made to the weight standards. The use of mint and privy marks to date coins was now a standard procedure, and in 1483 the mintmark changed from the Cinquefoil to a Sun and Rose.*

## Very Rare Coventry Mint Ryal



**20032 Edward IV, First Reign, 1461-1470. Ryal or Rose Noble, ND (1466-67). Crown. Light Coinage.** S-1950; North-1549; Fr-132. 115.8 grains. King standing on ship, holding sword and shield; rose at side of ship and 'E' on stern. Rv. Sun at center surrounded by alternating crown/lion and lis within double tressure of eight arches. A new denomination introduced in this reign at 120 grains standard for 10 shillings. Exceptionally round with complete legends. Cleaned long ago and retoned in a very pleasing golden hue. A handsome piece. **Very Fine.** ..... \$2000-\$2500

PCGS # 894928  
Ex: Carr, 1973.



**20034 Edward IV, First Reign, 1461-1470. Ryal or Rose Noble, ND (1465-66). Sun. Coventry Mint. Light Coinage.** S-1955; North-1551; Fr-132. 118.0 grains. King standing on ship, holding sword and shield; rose at side of ship and 'E' on stern. Coventry Mint with retrograde closed "C" mintmark (see Schneider 421). Rv. Sun at center surrounded by alternating crown/lion and lis within double tressure of eight arches. A very rare branch mint type. Fairly well balanced though some portions of the legends are muddled. Well struck with strong centers on a round, well-made flan. **Very Fine.** ..... \$5000-\$7000

PCGS # 894935  
Ex: Sotheby's, 1981.



**20033 Edward IV, First Reign, 1461-1470. Ryal or Rose Noble, ND (1469-70). Long Cross Fitchee. Light Coinage.** S-1951; North-1549; Fr-132. 117.9 grains. King standing on ship, holding sword and shield; rose at side of ship and 'E' on stern. Rv. Sun at center surrounded by alternating crown/lion and lis within double tressure of eight arches. Heavily crimped, as made, from 5 to 9 o'clock. Pleasing color overall and featuring nicely detailed centers. **Fine Details.** ..... \$500-\$700

PCGS # 894929  
Ex: Spink, 1979.



**20035 Edward IV, First Reign, 1461-1470. Half Ryal, ND (1466-67). Crown. Light Coinage.** S-1959; North-1554; Fr-134. 58.4 grains. King standing on ship, holding sword and shield; rose at side of ship and 'E' on stern. Rv. Sun at center surrounded by alternating crown/lion and lis within double tressure of eight arches. Appears to be as struck, but some details are not sharp due to die wear. Lovely lustrous sheen. Small nick at 11 o'clock. **Very Fine.** ..... \$1500-\$2000

PCGS # 894942  
Ex: Seaby, 1982.



**20036 Edward IV, First Reign, 1461-1470. Quarter Ryal, ND (1465-66). Sun. Light Coinage.** S-1965; North-1560; Fr-135. 30.0 grains. Quartered shield, 'E' above, rose left and sun right, within tressure of four arches. Rv. Sun center within tressure of eight arches. Perfect weight and exactly to standard. The lettering is a trifle short, but this is as manufactured. Overall, the coin is perfectly centered on the flan and strongly struck with superb details. We'll be conservative, but many would view this coin as a higher grade example. **Very Fine.** ..... **\$800-\$1000**  
 PCGS # 894951  
 Ex: Seaby, 1982.



**20037 Edward IV, First Reign, 1461-1470. Quarter Ryal, ND (1467-69). Crown. Light Coinage.** S-1965; North-1560; Fr-135. 29.8 grains. Quartered shield, 'E' above, rose left and sun right, within tressure of four arches. Rv. Sun center within tressure of eight arches. The centers are strong, but there is some perimeter weakness as made; the flan slightly ovoid. Essentially as made. **Very Fine Plus.** ..... **\$1000-\$1500**  
 PCGS # 894951  
 Ex: Seaby, 1984.

## HENRY VI, RESTORED, 1470-1471



**20038 Henry VI, Restored, 1470-1471. Angel, ND (1470-71). Restoration Cross.** S-2078; North-1613; Fr-137. 75.6 grains. St. Michael, with feathered wings, spearing dragon. Rv. Ship with shield at center; small 'h' and lis flank mast. An interesting and rare type. Angel denominations were introduced in the previous reign, but are extremely rare. This is the first of many fine Angels in the Law collection, which form a nearly complete general type collection. The obverse style is interesting with borderline archaic details. The reverse die differs from Schneider 429 with the Restoration (Pierced) Cross to the left of the crow's nest. Crimped, but deep yellow gold color makes this coin very attractive. The antique collector's tag prices this coin at £14 back in the good old days! **Very Good to Fine.** ..... **\$1000-\$1500**  
 PCGS # 894907  
 Ex: Spink, 1982.

## Extremely Rare Henry VI Half Angel



**20039 Henry VI, Restored, 1470-1471. Half Angel, ND (1470-71). Lis.** S-2080; North-1615; Fr-138. 37.3 grains. St. Michael, with feathered wings, spearing dragon. Rv. Ship with shield at center; small 'h' and lis flank shield. Lis mark on reverse only. An extremely rare type that is seldom offered. Remarkably, the Schneider collection contained all three different mark types in stupendous condition. This great rarity from the Norweb collection was once part of the Lockett collection and the collection of British Museum duplicates. Well-detailed though, like the prior Angel, a bit archaic and crudely minted. Pleasingly round. The Lockett description mentions a crack, but the Norweb sale catalog makes no mention of it and describes the piece as Fine or so. Off the market since 1985 when it fetched £3,000 hammer. This is a piece that boasts a strong pedigree chain and is missing from most advanced cabinets. **Fine.** ..... **\$5000-\$7000**  
 PCGS # 894909  
 Ex: Spink 1985 Norweb Collection-English Coins Part I, Lot 207; bought at Spink, 1958; 1956 Lockett Sale, Part 4, Lot 1607 (at £25, bought by Spink); British Museum duplicates.

## EDWARD IV, SECOND REIGN, 1471-1483



**20040 Edward IV, Second Reign, 1471-1483. Angel, ND (1480-83). Heraldic Cinquefoil.** S-2091; North-1626; Fr-139. 79.0 grains. St. Michael, with feathered wings, spearing dragon. Rv. Ship with shield at center; 'E' and rose flank thick cross-like mast. As made, virtually Mint State. Well struck, frosty and choice with superb details in the centers and perimeter legends. An ideal type coin from this series. **Choice Extremely Fine**.....\$3000-\$5000

PCGS # 894818  
*Ex: Glendining, 1982.*



**20041 Edward IV, Second Reign, 1471-1483. Angel, ND (1480-83). Heraldic Cinquefoil.** S-2091; North-1626; Fr-139. 78.2 grains. St. Michael, with feathered wings, spearing dragon. Rv. Ship with shield at center; 'E' and rose flank thick cross-like mast. A second example. Minimal natural striking weakness in spots, but also minimal wear. Legend slightly short at 12 o'clock. Quite pleasing, natural subdued golden toning. **Very Fine**.....\$1500-\$2000

PCGS # 894818  
*Ex: Sotheby's, 1986.*



**20042 Edward IV, Second Reign, 1471-1483. Half Angel, ND (1571). Short Cross Fitchée.** S-2094; North-1628; Fr-140. 39.0 grains. St. Michael, with feathered wings, spearing dragon. Rv. Ship with shield at center; 'E' and rose flank thick cross-like mast. The obverse and reverse legends are transposed, placing the title on the reverse. Rated "Extremely Rare" by North. Fairly well-made with nice details for the grade. Evenly worn and pleasing. **Very Fine**...\$1500-\$2000

PCGS # 894823  
*Ex: Spink, 1983.*



**20043 Edward IV, Second Reign, 1471-1483. Half Angel, ND (1573-77). Cross Pattée.** S-2093; North-1630; Fr-140. 38.3 grains. St. Michael, with feathered wings, spearing dragon. Rv. Ship with shield at center; 'E' and rose flank thick cross-like mast. Titles on obverse. Lustrous, nearly Mint State. Some striking weakness is noted on the highest points. Full legends on both sides. **Very Fine Plus**.....\$2000-\$2500

PCGS # 894821  
*Ex: Steinberg's, 1986 (private purchase at the ANA).*

## EDWARD V (1470-1483?), REIGNED APRIL-JUNE 1483

Edward V was to become king upon the death of his father Edward IV who, while on his deathbed, had made provisions for his brother Richard to be named Protector of the Realm until Edward V reached majority. Richard, always suspicious of Edward's mother Elizabeth Woodville and her supporters, moved to separate the young king from his family. In May of 1483, Richard took Edward to the Tower of London where he was joined in June by his younger brother Richard, presumably for their own safety; Elizabeth Woodville and her other children fled into sanctuary. Edward V's coronation was set for the end of June, though this would never come to pass.

Richard came to view his brother's marriage to Elizabeth Woodville as invalid



Edward V (1470-1483?)

based on rumors of a previous marriage contract with another woman, Eleanor Butler. Parliament passed the act known as *Titulus Regius*, which declared Richard the rightful king of England, and Richard was crowned at Westminster in July of 1483. Edward V, one of just a handful of English monarchs never to be crowned, and his brother Richard were declared illegitimate and never seen again, giving rise to the legend of the "Princes in the Tower." Richard is often suspected of murdering the young princes, and later Tudor accounts, aided by Shakespeare's *Richard III*, portray Richard as a murderous villain; some modern historians have taken a more sympathetic viewpoint towards Richard. The fate of Edward V and his brother Richard remains a mystery to this day.

## Exceedingly Rare and Key Edward V Angel



**20044 Edward V, 1483. Angel, ND (1483). Boars Head (over Half Sun & Rose)/Half Sun & Rose. S-2444A; North-1670; Fr-141. 77.8 grains. St. Michael, with feathered wings, spearing dragon. Titles EDWARD DI GRA. Rv. Ship with shield at center; 'E' and rose flank thick cross-like mast. Exceedingly rare and a key coin in the Law collection.** Very few examples are known and they are present in only the most advanced cabinets or in museum collections. Proper die state for Edward V issuance and a full match to the British Museum coin plated in Brooke, plate XXXIV: 2. Dies also match the Schneider example first published in 1956 (Schneider 482). This lovely Norweb sale coin has been off the market since 1985 and was obviously an important acquisition for Mr. Law. An attractive coin, sharp and clear for the technical grade. Excellent details overall. This may be the only example encountered for some time. **Fine. ....\$15,000-\$20,000**

PCGS # 894808

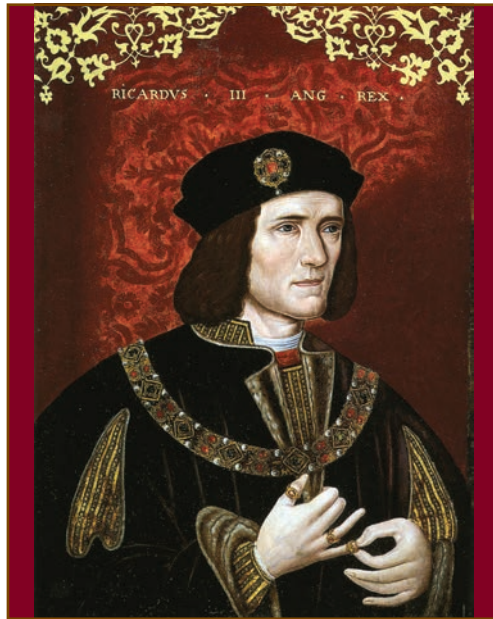
Ex: Spink 1985 Norweb Collection-English Coins Part I, Lot 216 (at £11,200 hammer); bought at Spink, 1965; C. Dabney Thompson Collection; also Tresor d'Herenthals. Norweb envelope and two old tags included.

## RICHARD III (1452-1485), REIGNED 1483-1485

Richard III was the younger brother of Edward IV, and became Protector of the Realm upon his death in 1483. Richard quickly attempted to prevent the young king's family, particularly his mother Elizabeth Woodville, from gaining power and control of the kingdom. Elizabeth Woodville's brother Anthony and a son from her first marriage, Richard Grey, were arrested and ultimately executed. Richard took the young king Edward and his younger brother Richard to the Tower of London, while Elizabeth Woodville and her other children fled into sanctuary. Richard soon declared the marriage between Edward IV and Elizabeth Woodville to be illegitimate, and their children therefore bastards, based on rumors of a prior marriage contract between Edward and a woman named Eleanor Butler. Richard was crowned at Westminster in July of 1483, and Edward's sons were never seen again, giving rise to the legend of the "Princes in the Tower." Shakespeare's famous *Richard III* portrayed the monarch as a ruthless, hunchbacked despot responsible for murdering his nephews in order to serve his own purpose, though it should be noted that it was written in the 1590s amid a thoroughly Tudor court. Some modern scholars have taken a more sympathetic viewpoint toward Richard III.

Once he was crowned King of England, Richard had to contend with two significant rebellions. The first occurred in 1483 when a number of resentful and disaffected nobles, led by former friend Henry Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, plotted to depose Richard and aid Henry Tudor in returning to England and taking the throne. The plot failed and Buckingham was executed. The second rebellion came in August of 1485, led by Henry Tudor and his uncle, Jasper Tudor. Through his mother Margaret Beaufort, Henry Tudor was a direct descendant of John of Gaunt, one of Edward III's younger sons. The forces of Richard III and Henry Tudor met at the Battle of Bosworth Field. Lord Stanley, the husband of Margaret Beaufort, pledged his loyalty

to Richard, though at the last minute his private army of 7,000 men switched sides and joined with Tudor forces to ultimately overwhelm Richard, who was killed in the battle. Henry Tudor assumed the throne as Henry VII and married Elizabeth of York, Edward IV's daughter.



*Richard III (1452-1485)*

Despite Richard's historical reputation, his legacy left us with many significant achievements that should be noted. Richard was intensely devoted to improving the legal system in England and preventing rampant corruption. He introduced the concept of bail and he made great efforts to improve the abilities of commoners and poor people to air their grievances and obtain justice.

In August 2012, the University of Leicester, in conjunction with Leicester City Council, announced that they were actively searching for Richard's remains. Richard was buried in Greyfriars Church in Leicester, though its dissolution in the 1530s left it demolished and the precise location unknown. The 2012 search eventually located the exact site of the church and the foundations were still identifiable under a modern parking garage. A human skeleton was found beneath the church and mitochondrial DNA evidence led the University to conclude that the skeleton was, beyond any reasonable doubt, that of Richard III.

*The coinage of Richard III's short reign continued along in the same vein as the previous reigns. The Sun and Rose mintmark was changed to a Boar's Head and this mark was used until June 1484, when a second Sun and Rose mintmark was put back into use. Lax storage of dies at the mint led to various mulings being struck during this period, as well as some interesting mintmark varieties.*

## Very Rare and Choice Richard III Angel



**20045 Richard III, 1483-1485. Angel, ND (1483-85). Boars Head 1/Sun & Rose/Sun & Rose.** S-2149; North 1676; Fr-145. 78.5 grains. St. Michael, with feathered wings, spearing dragon. Titles RICARD DI GRA. Rv. Ship with shield at center; 'r' and rose flank thick cross-like mast. A short series, but one with complex marks and die pairings. This is a popular series with great historical character, owing to Richard's infamous nature. A very rare choice example. Some weakness on the obverse is noted at the centers and the face, though this is as made. The reverse, stronger overall, is especially sharp and well-detailed. Frosty luster with a natural golden sheen. A top grade example. **Extremely Fine**..... **\$8000-\$10,000**

PCGS # 894783

Ex: Seaby, 1984.



**20046 Richard III, 1483-1485. Angel, ND (1483-85). Boars Head 1/Sun & Rose/Sun & Rose.** S-2149; North 1676; Fr-145. 79.1 grains. St. Michael, with feathered wings, spearing dragon. Titles RICARD DI GRA. Rv. Ship with shield at center; 'r' and rose flank thick cross-like mast. A second example of a popular and rare type. The initial mark on the obverse is much clearer than on the prior example, and the pleasing surfaces show even wear. Subtly toned to a deep golden hue. **Fine Plus**..... **\$3000-\$4000**

PCGS # 894783

Ex: Spink, 1975.



# HOUSE OF TUDOR (1485-1603)

## HENRY VII (1457-1509), REIGNED 1485-1509

Henry VII, the founder of the Tudor dynasty, acceded to the throne upon Richard III's death at the Battle of Bosworth, effectively ending the Wars of the Roses. He united the houses of Lancaster and York by marrying Elizabeth of York, Edward IV's eldest daughter, in 1486. He adopted the Tudor rose as his emblem, which was a combination of the white rose of York and the red rose of Lancaster. He also repealed Richard's *Titulus Regius*, the statute that had declared his wife, along with her brothers and sisters, illegitimate. Henry's reign also saw many rebellions, some of which involved pretenders to the throne, prompting the king to create his own personal bodyguard known as the Yeomen of the Guard, which is still active today and has the distinction of being the oldest British military corps in existence.

Despite the lingering divisiveness from the Wars of the Roses, Henry is largely credited with establishing a stable and relatively peaceful period for England, as well as a tightening of the royal finances. He was renowned for his shrewdness, and reportedly conducted daily examinations of the accounts. Uninterested in continuing the territorial disputes with France, he opted for diplomacy and used the Treaty of Etaples to end French aid to the pretender Perkin Warbeck and to make monetary gains for England. France was not the only region where Henry used diplomacy to strengthen England—he married his son Arthur to Catherine of Aragon of Spain, he married his daughter Margaret to James IV of Scotland, and he married his daughter Mary to Louis XII of France.

Henry VII was the last king of England to win his throne on the battlefield. His eldest son Arthur died in 1502, leaving his younger son Henry to succeed to throne. He did so peacefully after Henry VII's death in 1509.



Henry VII (1457-1509)

*Early coinage under Henry VII saw little change from the coinage of previous reigns, though major changes were introduced beginning in 1489. For centuries, the Pound Sterling had been used as a denomination of account, but no coins with the Pound denomination had been struck. This changed when a new coin was struck, which depicted the monarch enthroned at the central obverse and the Royal arms in the center of the Tudor Rose at the central reverse. The new coin was dubbed a*

*Sovereign and was valued at 20 Shillings. A few short years later, the Angel was redesigned with Saint Michael no longer depicted with feathered wings, but instead donning a suit of Renaissance-era armor. The Ryal was also issued for a brief period, which was valued at 10 Shillings.*

*Coinage began to evolve artistically as well, with more accurate portraiture used to portray the monarch in place of a generic representation that had been used for much of the previous century.*





# Inspiring Quartet of Henry VII Fine Sovereigns

## Nearly a Complete Type Set



**20047 Henry VII, 1485-1509. Sovereign, ND (1492-93). Type I. Cross Fitchee.** S-2172; North-1689; Fr-149; similar to Schneider 548. 235.6 grains. Seated king, larger head than other types, on throne with lower back, holding orb and scepter. Intricate pattern of lis in the background. Rv. Royal shield within large Tudor rose. **Extremely rare.** The first of four Fine Sovereigns from the first Tudor monarch cataloged here; this is an exceptional occurrence in an American auction, or any auction for that matter. The legendary Montagu sales had only (only!) two different Henry VII class Sovereigns. A very attractive key type. With uniformly bright surfaces, the coin is very well struck and boasts superb details. The legends are short in only a few places along the periphery, but not so much as to impair the overall breathtaking attractiveness of this historic first Sovereign issue. This is among the most important examples in this epic offering of British gold coinage. **Very Fine Plus**..... **\$125,000-\$175,000**

PCGS # 894639

Ex: Spink, 1983.

*Sovereigns were first issued under this Tudor monarch and were minted in nearly pure gold to a 240 grain standard. The style of the monarch seated upon the throne carried forward for over a century. Amazingly, the Law Collection contains four of the five types from this monarch. Missing is the Type II (actually the first, Cinque-foil, type as enumerated in Woodhead-Schneider sylloge) which is exceedingly rare and was even missing from the Montagu collection. The quartet here is truly an historic American offering which will probably not be duplicated in the near future, if ever at all.*

## Very Rare Type III Dragon Mark Sovereign



**20048 Henry VII, 1485-1509. Sovereign, ND (1493-95). Type III. Dragon.** S-2174; North-1691; Fr-149; Similar to Schneider 549. 231.6 grains. Seated king, with smaller head, on throne with high back and ornamental style, holding orb and scepter. Rv. Royal shield within large Tudor rose. Another significant and distinct Sovereign type, only found in the most impressive cabinets. Very evenly worn with pleasing surfaces. Quite round with sharp legends. There is an edge ding at 11 o'clock, perhaps from a light, old mounting. **Very Fine.**..... \$30,000-\$50,000

PCGS # 894641

Ex: Fimm, 1995.

# Exemplary Wide Throne Type IV Sovereign



**20049 Henry VII, 1485-1509. Sovereign, ND (1502-04). Type IV. Lis/Dragon.** S-2175; North-1692/1; Fr-149; Similar to Schneider 550. 230.0 grains. Seated king, with smaller head, on throne with high canopy and broad seat, holding orb and scepter. Rv. Royal shield within large Tudor rose. A third important Sovereign and a distinct type compared with the first two. An exceptional, museum caliber example. Bold and well struck even at the highest points of the centers with the strong, full legends contained nearly perfectly on a round flan. Lovely natural golden hue with russet toning in the legends. The reverse devices create a stunning first impression. Conceivably full Extremely Fine, but we note a very light crease, as made, which is seen more readily from the reverse. An exemplary piece with the appearance of a six-figure price tag—certainly considered numismatic royalty! **Very Fine Plus.** .....\$75,000-\$125,000

PCGS # 894642

Ex: Glendining, 1989.

## Superbly Detailed Type V Sovereign



**20050 Henry VII, 1485-1509. Sovereign, ND (1504-05). Type V. Lis/Cross Crosslet.** S-2176; North-1692/2; Fr-149; Similar to Schneider 551. 236.5 grains. Seated king, narrower seat with portcullis at base of feet, holding orb and scepter. Rv. Royal shield within large Tudor rose. A fourth and final distinct Sovereign type. Very rare. Very well struck on a perfectly round planchet, lending a wonderful first impression. The legends are not only complete, but contained within raised, nearly wire-like, rims throughout. There is an annealed flan fissure observed from the center inside the robes down to the portcullis, though it does not reach the edge. This is seen in the corresponding portion of the reverse. Some vestiges of luster are visible under the russet toning on this attractive coin that displays Extremely Fine details. **Very Fine**..... **\$20,000-\$30,000**

PCGS # 894643

Ex: Spink, 1983.



20051 Henry VII, 1485-1509. Angel, ND (1493-95). Type III. Escallop. S-2183; North-1696; Fr-151. 77.6 grains. St. Michael spearing dragon, both feet on dragon. Rv. Ship with shield at center. The Angel series is rather complex for this reign and features multiple types, die pairings and mules (often unpublished). Nicely detailed for the grade, though we note that the legends are not quite full around 4 o'clock and are a bit blurry at 7 o'clock (pierced and plugged?). Accompanied by an old collector's tag. An attractive piece overall. **Very Fine Details**.....\$700-\$900

PCGS # 894652

Ex: Spink, 1973.



20053 Henry VII, 1485-1509. Angel, ND (1504-09). Type V. Pheon. S-2187; North-1698; Fr-151. 79.3 grains. St. Michael spearing dragon, both feet on dragon. Three saltires at top of obverse legend. Rv. Ship with shield at center. Struck from a different obverse die than the prior example. A bit softly struck across the center, particularly on the left angel wing. Lustrous overall with a trivial flan depression at the weakly struck area. Basically as made. **Very Fine**..... \$1500-\$2000

PCGS # 894661

Ex: Seaby, 1981 (private purchase at the ANA).

## Boldly Struck Near Mint State Angel



20052 Henry VII, 1485-1509. Angel, ND (1504-09). Type V. Pheon. S-2187; North-1698; Fr-151. 79.1 grains. St. Michael spearing dragon, both feet on dragon. Two saltires at top of obverse legend. Rv. Ship with shield at center. A splendid Angel from this ruler and a perfect candidate for a type set of this denomination by monarch. Fully lustrous and frosty, and virtually as made with exceptional surfaces. The flan is just slightly irregular on the perimeter but a bold impression is rendered by a full strike at both centers; the facial details are extraordinary. Premium quality. **Choice Extremely Fine**.....\$2500-\$3500

PCGS # 894661

Ex: Spink, 1985 (private purchase at the ANA).



20054 Henry VII, 1485-1509. Half Angel, ND (1504-1509). Type V. Pheon. S-2192; North-1802; Fr-152. 39.3 grains. St. Michael spearing dragon, both feet on dragon. Rv. Ship with shield at center. Diminutive and rare. Well struck, with the legends contained nicely on the flan and blurry in only a few spots. Excellent, even old copper toning. A perfect example of the type. **Very Fine**..... \$1000-\$1500

PCGS # 894669

Ex: Seaby, 1982.

## HENRY VIII (1491-1547), REIGNED 1509-1547

Henry VIII is probably the most famous (or perhaps infamous) English monarch, best known for his six wives throughout his lifetime as well as for his role in the English Reformation. Born the younger son of Henry VII and Elizabeth of York, he became the heir to the throne after the death of his older brother Arthur and he succeeded in 1509 after his father Henry VII's death. In his youth he was athletic and fit, displaying a love of hunting and tennis, as well as a lover of music and books; he was known as a generous patron of the arts. One of Henry's most influential advisors was Thomas Wolsey, who was appointed Lord Chancellor and Cardinal in 1515—his relationship with Henry would make him one of the most powerful ministers in British history.

The death of Henry's older brother Arthur left Catherine of Aragon a widow after only five months of marriage, and the subsequent negotiations between the still-living Henry VII and Ferdinand II of Aragon deteriorated, leaving Catherine in England as Ferdinand's ambassador. After his father's death, the newly crowned Henry VIII decided that he would marry his brother's widow, which he did only a few weeks after acceding the throne. Despite several pregnancies, only one of Henry and Catherine's children survived, a girl named Mary who would eventually become Mary I.

By the 1520s, Henry and Catherine's marriage still had not produced a male heir, a subject about which Henry was becoming increasingly concerned, and he had also become fascinated by Anne Boleyn, the sister of one of his mistresses. Wolsey was placed in charge of the king's "Great Matter" and attempted to persuade the Pope to grant Henry an annulment, based on the grounds that the marriage was illegal in the first place in the eyes of God as laid out in Leviticus 20:21. The Pope refused to grant Henry the annulment, and Wolsey quickly fell from Henry's favor; he was arrested and died awaiting trial in 1530.

Despite the Pope's refusal to grant the annulment, Henry banished Catherine from court and, in 1532, married Anne Boleyn in secret. Wolsey's eventual successor, Thomas Cromwell, now tried a number of political measures aimed

at reducing papal influence. Thomas Cranmer, a supporter of Anne, was named as the Archbishop of Canterbury and in 1533 he declared Henry and Catherine's marriage null and void. A public wedding of Anne and Henry followed, and Henry and Cranmer were quickly excommunicated by the Pope.



*Henry VIII (1491-1547)*

A series of acts soon cemented Henry's break with Rome and took England into the Reformation. It was declared that Henry was the one and only head of the church in England, which would soon become known as the Church of England. Another outcome of Henry's break with Rome was the Dissolution of the Monasteries, which began in the 1530s. Hundreds of monastic houses, including priories and convents, were disbanded and their lands and assets reclaimed by the crown, providing a healthy revenue stream for the royal treasury.

The issue of the succession was one that came to dominate an increasingly paranoid and worried Henry VIII. The Acts of Succession in 1536 declared his daughter Mary illegitimate and named his and Anne Boleyn's children as heirs. However, by 1536, his marriage to Anne had produced only a single daughter, Elizabeth. Henry began to look for ways to end his second marriage, and Anne was eventually arrested and charged with treason, adultery, and incest. She was executed in May 1536.

Less than two weeks after Anne Boleyn's execution, Henry was wed to Jane Seymour, one of his recent mistresses. The following year, Queen Jane gave birth to a son and heir, Edward, but the birth was difficult and she died twelve days later. Preparations went underway to find Henry a new wife, in the hopes of having another son and thus ensuring the succession. In 1540, Henry married Anne of Cleves at Cromwell's urging, though the union was short-lived and was annulled after both parties agreed that it had never been consummated. Cromwell soon fell out of favor with Henry and was arrested and executed later that year. Anne of Cleves continued to live in England and, by all accounts, became good friends with her former husband.

Almost immediately after Henry and Anne's annulment, Henry took a fifth wife, Katherine Howard. Their marriage was also short-lived, and Katherine was executed after less



than two years of marriage on the grounds of adultery with courtier Thomas Culpeper; she was also accused of having a relationship with Francis Dereham before her marriage to the king. Culpeper and Dereham were executed at Tyburn, the traditional location for executing traitors. Henry married his sixth and final wife, Catherine Parr, in 1543. Catherine was widely regarded as influential in helping Henry repair his relationships with his daughters Mary and Elizabeth. In 1543, an Act of Parliament was passed that restored both Mary and Elizabeth to the succession after their half-brother Edward.

Thanks to his father's financial shrewdness, Henry VIII had inherited a financially stable government with a full treasury. However, heavy-handed spending and mismanagement saw most of this wealth disappear. The Dissolution of the Monasteries helped the crown recoup revenue, though it was not enough to stem the tide of cash flowing out of the royal coffers. Before his death, Cromwell debased the currency, which created nominal profit but created a disastrous financial situation in England; a period of serious inflation began around 1544.

Henry, though trim and athletic in his younger years, became extremely heavy and sickly as he aged. A fall in a jousting competition in 1536 left him with a leg injury that never fully healed and festered for the rest of his life. Henry died on January 28, 1547, leaving his only son Edward to succeed to the throne.

*For the first sixteen years of his reign, the coinage of Henry VIII was essentially unchanged from his that of his predecessor. By 1526, there was a flow of gold coinage from England to continental Europe, and in an effort to prevent this, the value of the Sovereign was changed to 22 Shillings and the value of the Angel was increased to 7 Shillings 4 Pence. Along with these changes, a new coin was introduced, the Crown of the Rose valued at 4 Shillings 6 Pence, which was designed to compete with the French Ecu au Soleil. This effort was not successful and within months of it first being issued the Crown of the Rose was replaced with a 5 Shilling coin struck in 22 karat gold. This was the first time in history that the fineness of gold used for English coins dropped below 23 karats. Around this same time, the value of the Sovereign was also increased again to 22 Shillings 6 Pence and the George Noble, or 1/3 Pound, valued at 6 Shillings 8 Pence was introduced. The Angel was also revalued to 7 Shillings 6 Pence.*

*The purity of the gold began to be debased in 1544, starting with a reduction to 23 karats, then to 22 karats in 1545, and finally to 20 karats, though this dramatic debasement of the metal pales in comparison to what was happening to silver coinage. To help produce the amount of coinage needed, mints opened in the Tower of London, York, Canterbury, Dublin, Durham House, and Southwark.*



**20055 Henry VIII, 1509-1547. Angel, ND (1513-26). Portcullis Crowned.** S-2265; North-1760; Fr-155. 78.6 grains. St. Michael spearing dragon. Rv. Ship with shield at center. An interesting First Coinage Angel that is accompanied by an old collector's tag. Struck from rusty dies. Subtle luster with the strike a bit soft to the left of center, though the details on the head are strong. Conservatively graded, with claims to a higher designation. **Very Fine**..... **\$1500-\$2000**

PCGS # 894481  
Ex: Spink, 1982.



**20056 Henry VIII, 1509-1547. Half Angel, ND (1513-26). Portcullis Crowned with Chains.** S-2266; North-1761; Fr-156. 38.9 grains. St. Michael spearing dragon. Legend HENRC VIII. Rv. Ship with shield at center. A First Coinage Half Angel accompanied by its Seaby purchase tag. Well-made overall, though some minor softness is noted on some of the high points. A lovely type coin. **Very Fine Plus**..... **\$1500-\$2000**

PCGS # 894482  
Ex: Seaby, 1982.



20057 Henry VIII, 1509-1547. Half Angel, ND (1513-26). Portcullis Crowned with Chains. S-2266; North-1761; Fr-156. 38.3 grains. St. Michael spearing dragon. Legend without 'VIII'. Rv. Ship with shield at center. A testament to Mr. Law's study of the series, as he obtained examples of both obverse legend variants. Slightly bent with even, moderate wear and handsome color. **Fine**. ..... \$700-\$900  
PCGS # 894482  
*Ex: Spink, 1983.*

## Impressive Henry VIII Second Coinage Sovereign



20058 Henry VIII, 1509-1547. Sovereign, ND (1541-42). Lis/Arrow. S-2267; North-1782; Fr-157. 238.1 grains. Seated king holding orb and scepter; portcullis at base of feet. Rv. Double tressure. A superb type that has the all the eye appeal you would desire from this famous (or infamous!) monarch. Sovereigns such as this would be struck with extreme care to be used as royal favors and this clearly fits that model. Impressive and superb state of preservation. Exceptionally round and beautifully struck, with deeply impressed lettering and strong centers. Fabulous details of Henry VIII at the center obverse and on the reverse arms. Considered "FDC" by Mr. Law, but a more conservative approach seems to be in order. No matter what, this coin is among the finest to be encountered and would be a centerpiece for any collection of world or British gold. **Choice Extremely Fine**. ..... \$30,000-\$50,000  
PCGS # 894483  
*Ex: Lubbock, 1984.*



## Rare Third Coinage Southwark Sovereign

**20059 Henry VIII, 1509-1547. Angel, ND (1529-32). Lis.** S-2268; North-1783; Fr-158. 78.5 grains. St. Michael spearing dragon. Rv. Ship with shield at center. Second coinage and a rarer type (North, 'VR'). Accompanied by the Seaby tag with Mr. Law's cost in 1982 (£425) and indication of rarity. Evenly worn with excellent color. There is a natural wave in the planchet, as made, which was present prior to striking. **Fine Plus**..... **\$1000-\$1500**

PCGS # 894485

Ex: Seaby, 1982.



**20062 Henry VIII, 1509-1547. Sovereign, ND (1544-47). S/S. Southwark.** S-2291; North-1825; Fr-166. 189.8 grains. Seated king holding orb and scepter, different styling from the second coinage, Tudor rose at base of feet. Rv. Crowned shield supported by lion and rampant dragon. A significant type that was debased to 20 carats at a much lesser weight. An attractive rarity that is evenly worn and problem-free, though an old, light cleaning is noted with some resulting fine hairlines seen with a glass. The coin has retoned since then and is quite handsome. Henry VIII Sovereigns are not often offered in American auction sales, making this a fine opportunity. **About Very Fine**. ..... **\$10,000-\$15,000**

PCGS # 894511

Ex: Sotheby's, 1981.



**20060 Henry VIII, 1509-1547. Crown of the Double Rose, ND (1529-1532). Lis/Lis.** S-2274; North-1788; Fr-164. 55.8 grains. Crowned Tudor rose flanked by small crowned initials 'H' and 'K' (Henry and Katherine of Aragon). Crowned shield flanked by initials. An example from a fascinating series of initialed coinage of Henry's queens. The ill-fated Katherine of Aragon was subject to exile from court and general mistreatment during the ascent of the Boleyn family. A nicely struck example with modest, even wear and excellent natural golden color. A perfect type coin if there ever was one. **Very Fine**. ..... **\$1500-\$2000**

PCGS # 894493

Ex: Carr, 1973.



**20063 Henry VIII, 1509-1547. Half Sovereign, ND (1544-47). Lis.** S-2294; North-1827; Fr-167. 95.7 grains. Seated king holding orb and scepter, Tudor rose at feet. Rv. Crowned shield supported by lion and rampant dragon. An unusual strike, with sharp legends everywhere save for the top, which is a bit flattened. There is some luster present and the coin is nearly as made. **Very Fine**..... **\$1500-\$2000**

PCGS # 894515

Ex: Superior, 1980.



**20061 Henry VIII, 1509-1547. Half Crown, ND (1526-29). Rose.** S-2285; North-1794; Fr-165. 27.7 grains. Crowned Tudor rose flanked by small initials 'H' and 'K' (Henry and Katherine of Aragon). Rv. Crowned shield, but without initials. A charming fractional type in strong grade. Lustrous with virtually complete legends all around. **Very Fine Plus**..... **\$1000-\$1500**

PCGS # 894504

Ex: Spink, 1983.



**20064 Henry VIII, 1509-1547. Half Sovereign, ND (1544-47). S/S. Southwark.** S-2296; North-1828; Fr-167. 95.5 grains. Similar to the Southwark Sovereign. Seated king holding orb and scepter, Tudor rose at feet, different styling from the second coinage. Rv. Crowned shield supported by lion and rampant dragon. A scarce type. The details are soft at the left obverse and left reverse, though the rest of the coin shows strong details and generally sharp legends. **Very Fine.**.....\$1500-\$2500

PCGS # 894518

Ex: Glendining, 1981.



**20065 Henry VIII, 1509-1547. Half Sovereign, ND (1544-47). S/E. Southwark.** S-2297; North-1828; Fr-167. 90.3 grains. Seated king holding orb and scepter. Rv. Crowned shield supported by lion and rampant dragon. Struck from unusual dies that render the scepter missing or nothing more than a stub in Henry's hand. Struck from a different reverse die than the other Southwark Half Sovereign in this collection. An interesting coin that deserves close study. Softly struck, though some details on the perimeter are rather strong. A pin scratch on the left obverse is noted. **Fine Plus.**.....\$800-\$1000

PCGS # 894519

Ex: Baldwin's, 1975.



**20066 Henry VIII, 1509-1547. Quarter Angel, ND (1544-47). Lis.** S-2304A; North-1833; Fr-170. 18.6 grains. St. Michael, wearing tunic, spearing dragon. Legend with 'VIII'. Rv. Ship with shield at center. Another charming change type. Well-made with luster evident and excellent details; only some trivial softness is noted. Includes an old collector's tag that cites an 1833 pedigree and a 1961 transaction at £30. A perfect representation of the type that would be difficult to find in finer condition. **Very Fine Plus.**.....\$1500-\$2000

PCGS # 89452

Ex: Seaby, 1984.

## EDWARD VI (1537-1553), REIGNED 1547-1553

Edward VI was born to Henry VIII and his third wife, Jane Seymour, in 1537. He succeeded to the throne upon the death of his father in 1547 at the age of nine. Henry's will created a regency council until Edward reached majority, and the council named Edward Seymour, Queen Jane's older brother, to serve as Lord Protector. Whereas his father Henry was able to dominate the King's Council, under a minor king the council was rife with rivaling nobles attempting to achieve their own ends.

The first king born after Henry VIII's break with Rome, Edward VI was known as a fierce Protestant. Though his life was short, Edward VI brought about significant religious change in England in the few short years that he reigned as king of England. The Book of Common Prayer, written by Thomas Cranmer, was introduced in 1549 and was the first prayer book to lay out full liturgical services in English. Certain aspects of mass specific to Roman Catholicism were removed, like statues and stained glass decorations in churches, and the clergy was permitted to marry.

His uncle and Lord Protector, Edward Seymour, had achieved great renown as a soldier, though he ultimately proved unable to put down an incident known as Kett's Rebellion, which was a revolt against the practice of land enclosure. Charged with responsibility, Seymour's position on the council was vulnerable and he was eventually overtaken by John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland. Seymour was arrested and subsequently released, though he was later found to be conspiring against Northumberland and executed. Northumberland operated on a more subtle level than Seymour did, taking greater pains to influence Edward and treat him as though he were simply managing the bureaucracy of the council for a fully reigning king. Northumberland arranged a marriage between his son, Lord Guilford Dudley, to Lady Jane Grey, who was in line to inherit the throne after Mary, Elizabeth, and their respective heirs.

Edward VI, always known for his frailty, fell seriously ill in 1553; many historians (and even some contemporaries) have suggested that Edward succumbed to tuberculosis, then known as consumption. His strongly Protestant beliefs made

him reluctant to allow his Catholic half-sister Mary to succeed him, and he devised his own succession. Ignoring the terms his father had laid out, he removed his half-sisters Mary and Elizabeth from the line of succession and named Lady Jane Grey, a famously well-educated Protestant, as his successor. Edward VI died in July 1553.



*Edward VI (1537-1553)*

Lady Jane Grey, known as the Nine Days Queen, assumed the throne upon the death of Edward with the Council's approval and took up residence in the Tower of London, where most monarchs resided until their coronation. At the same time, Mary declared herself the rightful queen and began to draw solid support from the country. Realizing their mistake, the Council quickly switched their allegiance to Mary and proclaimed her Queen of England. Lady Jane Grey and her husband were both convicted of high treason and sentenced to death, though it seems that their lives were spared and they remained in prison. However, in early 1554, a Protestant rebellion known as Wyatt's Rebellion took place and, despite their non-involvement, Lady Jane Grey and her husband were finally executed.

*The debasement of the coinage under Henry VIII was cause of many problems in England and the economic situation would not allow for it to stop. In 1549, the silver coinages were increased in fineness but reduced in weight, producing no net change to the actual silver content in the coins. This applied to the new denomination, the Shilling, which weighed 60 grains. These coins were very thin and were not accepted by the public initially, prompting an increase in weight to 80 grains.*

*In 1551, the first mintage of silver Crowns and Half Crowns, as well as the 6 and 3 Pence, began; these were the first English issues to feature the date on the coins.*



**20067 Edward VI, 1547-1553. Half Sovereign, ND (1547-51). K. Tower Mint.** S-2392; North-1865; Fr-174. 94.3 grains. Posthumous titles of Henry VIII. Seated king with orb and scepter, youthful face. Rv. Crowned shield supported by lion and rampant dragon. 'K' at base. There are decent details in the centers, but the peripheral details are weak in a few areas. **Fine Plus**..... **\$800-\$1000**

PCGS # 894415  
Ex: Spink, 1973.



**20069 Edward VI, 1547-1553. Half Sovereign, ND (1547-51). E. Southwark.** S-2394; North-1866; Fr-174. 95.8 grains. Posthumous titles of Henry VIII. Seated king with orb and scepter, youthful face. Rv. Crowned shield supported by lion and rampant dragon. 'E' at base. A rare and important type, with interesting small die breaks on the obverse. There are some tooling marks noted across the king. This example creates an excellent first impression. **Very Fine Details**..... **\$800-\$1000**

PCGS # 894419  
Ex: Lubbock, 1981.



**20068 Edward VI, 1547-1553. Half Sovereign, ND (1547-51). Grapple. Tower Mint.** S-2393; North-1865; Fr-174. 92.7 grains. Posthumous titles of Henry VIII. Seated king with orb and scepter, youthful face. Rv. Crowned shield supported by lion and rampant dragon. Grapple at base. A good study coin with a great history. Worn surfaces exhibit evidence of an old cleaning, though the piece has retoned. Some scratching is also noted. **Very Good**..... **\$400-\$600**

PCGS # 894417  
Ex: Lester Merkin, 1973.



**20070 Edward VI, 1547-1553. Half Sovereign, ND (1547-49). E. Southwark.** S-2430; North-1893; Fr-177. 95.0 grains. Titles of Edward. Seated king with orb and scepter. Rv. Crowned shield supported by lion and rampant dragon. 'E' at base. Rare First Coinage type. Tooling is noted at the obverse center. The reverse is fairly sharp and the coin presents an attractive initial impression. **Fine Plus Details**. .... **\$1500-\$2000**

PCGS # 894309  
Ex: Baldwin's, 1975 (pedigree uncertain).

## Sharp Tower Mint Edward VI Second Coinage Sovereign



**20071 Edward VI, 1547-1553. Sovereign, ND (1549-50). Arrow. Tower Mint. S-2433; North-1906; Fr-180. 166.6 grains. Boy king on throne holding sword and orb. Rv. Crowned shield supported by lion and rampant dragon, 'ER' initials in cartouche. Exceptionally round and well centered; excellent for the type. A trifle soft in the obverse center, but the reverse is struck up quite well with superb details in the lion's mane and dragon scales. A true beauty. **Very Fine.** ..... \$10,000-\$15,000**

PCGS # 894315

Ex: Spink, 1991.

## Second Tower Mint Edward VI Second Coinage Sovereign



**20072 Edward VI, 1547-1553. Sovereign, ND (1549-50). Arrow. Tower Mint. S-2433; North-1906; Fr-180. 168.0 grains. Boy king on throne holding sword and orb. Rv. Crowned shield supported by lion and rampant dragon, 'ER' initials in cartouche. Struck from different dies than the previous example. Cleaned, the surfaces are still bright. Honest wear is seen across the centers, more so on the obverse. **About Very Fine.** ..... \$6000-\$8000**

PCGS # 894315

Ex: Glendining, 1982.

## Very Rare Edward VI Southwark Sovereign



**20073** Edward VI, 1547-1553. Sovereign, ND (1549-50). Y. Southwark. S-2433; North-1906; Fr-180. 168.4 grains. Boy king on throne holding sword and orb. Rv. Crowned shield supported by lion and rampant dragon, 'ER' initials in cartouche. A very sharp Second Coinage example. An old collector's tag is included, which elucidates multiple pedigrees. Well-centered with bright surfaces, and beautifully detailed with strong facial features. The legends are complete on the round, nearly perfect planchet with only a tiny as made nick at 9 o'clock. **Very Fine Plus..... \$10,000-\$15,000**

PCGS # 894315

Ex: Spink, 1993 (private purchase at the ANA).

## Choice Uncrowned Bust Half Sovereign



**20074** Edward VI, 1547-1553. Half Sovereign, ND (1549-50). Arrow. Tower Mint. S-2435; North-1892; Fr-181a. 83.8 grains. Uncrowned bust right. Rv. Crowned garnished shield, 'E R' flanking. A very attractive, well struck example on a fully round flan with full legends. A very subtle patch of flan porosity is noted in the left obverse field. Lightly wiped once and a bit bright, though still a superior example of this important class type. **Very Fine..... \$4000-\$6000**

PCGS # 894317

Ex: Sotheby's, 1981.



**20075** Edward VI, 1547-1553. Half Sovereign, ND (1547-48). Y. Southwark. S-2435; North-1893; Fr-181a. 81.8 grains. Uncrowned bust right. Rv. Crowned garnished shield, 'E R' flanking. A difficult piece to fully attribute as the key points are flattened. Second Coinage, likely a Southwark issue. Cleaned surfaces, with the legends short in a few places. **Fine..... \$800-\$1000**

PCGS # 508936

Ex: Spink, 1982.



**20076** Edward VI, 1547-1553. Half Sovereign, ND (1549-50). Arrow. Tower Mint. S-2438; North-1911 Fr-181. 84.6 grains. Crowned bust right. Rv. Crowned garnished shield, 'E R' flanking. Interestingly, the coin is lightly double struck. There is evidence of an old cleaning, though the piece has retoned nicely. An obverse scratch is noted, and the legends are short from 2 to 5 o'clock. **Fine to Very Fine..... \$1000-\$1200**

PCGS # 894323

Ex: Baldwin, 1975.



**20077** Edward VI, 1547-1553. Half Sovereign, ND (1549-50). Arrow. Tower Mint. S-2438; North-1911; Fr-181. 82.3 grains. Crowned bust right. Rv. Crowned garnished shield, 'E R' flanking. Bright surfaces show evidence of wiping and tooling. Nice and round. **Very Fine Details..... \$800-\$1000**

PCGS # 894323

Ex: Mark Teller, 1983.



**20078** Edward VI, 1547-1553. Half Sovereign, ND (1549-50). Grapple. Tower Mint. S-2438; North-1911; Fr-181. 83.1 grains. Crowned bust right. Rv. Crowned garnished shield, 'E R' flanking. An attractive enough piece at first glance. Cleaned and tooled long ago, the coin is now retoned in deeper gold with russet highlights in the lettering. **Very Fine Details..... \$1000-\$1200**

PCGS # 894323

Ex: Spink, 1983.



**20079** Edward VI, 1547-1553. Half Crown, ND (1549-50). Y. Southwark. S-2444; North-1916; Fr-183. 20.3 grains. Crowned bust right. EDWARD VI on obverse. Rv. Crowned garnished shield, 'E R' flanking. A very rare type that is not in the Schneider Sylloge. A sleeper for the specialist and certainly appreciated by Mr. Law. A bit wavy. **Fine..... \$2000-\$2500**

PCGS # 849338

Ex: Spink, 1983.



# Exceedingly Rare and Choice Fine Sovereign



**20080 Edward VI, 1547-1553. Fine Sovereign of 30 Shillings, ND (1551). Ostrich Head. Southwark. S-2446; North-1926; Fr-185. 236.7 grains. Style of Henry VII Fine Sovereigns. King seated on throne with orb and scepter, portcullis at feet; his boyish appearance is questionable (he looks like James I in fact). Rv. Tudor rose with square topped shield at center. Exceedingly rare and important.** An exceptional type and a key piece for a Fine Sovereign collection of the Tudor Dynasty. This museum item has been off the market since it was last sold at Spink's Reverend Mallinson Sale in 1984. Here is a well pedigreed piece that has been appreciated by two devoted scholars over the course of six decades. Excellent color on a virtually round flan, the legends short in just a very few spots. Though it is tough to spot, there is a faint crack near the ostrich head (as mentioned by Spink). Conservatively graded in 1984 as 'About Very Fine.'  
**Extremely Fine.**.....\$100,000-\$125,000

PCGS # 894343  
Ex: Spink's 1984 Mallinson Sale, No. 39, Lot 86; previously Glendining Auction 29-30 September 1941, lot 318. [Spink tag note: "I had to fight Ryan for this" A.[rhold] M.[allinson].

## Extremely Rare Fine Gold Angel with Illustrious Pedigree



**20081 Edward VI, 1547-1553. Angel, ND (1551). Ostrich Head. Southwark.** S-2448; North-1931; Fr-190. 76.5 grains. St. Michael spearing dragon. Rv. Ship with shield at center. Third coinage Fine Gold issue. **Extremely rare with an illustrious pedigree chain.** This type is encountered only in the most important collections. Not perfect for the overly fussy, though accurately portrayed in the Norweb catalog. The reverse mint mark area was once home to a crack that was very deftly sealed, and minor nicks on the edge may suggest an old mounting. The Spink catalog noted that in some prior sales this coin was described as holed and plugged, though they did not agree with that assessment. We concur with the Spink cataloger—evidence of that is not readily seen, though we of course suggest close inspection. However, this type is very rarely offered in any grade and this Norweb example is beautiful. **Very Fine.** ..... \$15,000-\$20,000

PCGS # 894346

*Ex: Spink's 1985 Norweb Collection-English Coins Part II, Lot 342 (at nearly \$11,000 U.S., envelope included); bought from Baldwin's, 1955; other pedigrees include: Wigan; Brice; Montagu Part II, lot 806, Foster (lot 88); and Brunn (lot 608).*



**20083 Edward VI, 1547-1553. Sovereign, ND (1550-53). Tun. Tower Mint.** S-2450; North-1927; Fr-186. 172.4 grains. Crowned half-length king holding sword and orb. Rv. Crown shield supported by lion and rampant dragon; 'ER' in cartouche below. Third coinage Crown Issue. A second Tun mark example. Uniformly bright surfaces with excellent details. **About Very Fine.** ..... \$5000-\$7000

PCGS # 894350

*Ex: Spink, 1994, (private purchase at the ANA).*



**20084 Edward VI, 1547-1553. Sovereign, ND (1550-53). Tun. Tower Mint.** S-2450; North-1927; Fr-186. 167.8 grains. Crowned half-length king holding sword and orb. Rv. Crown shield supported by lion and rampant dragon; 'ER' in cartouche below. Third coinage Crown Issue. A third Tun mark example and an interesting one. Though not a Gem, this coin exhibits pleasing toning with rose highlights in the complete legends. It is struck on a fully round flan. The attempted piercing straight at the heart suggests a political statement and perhaps not the genesis of jewelry use. **Fine Plus Details.** ..... \$2500-\$3500

PCGS # 894350

*Ex: Baldwin's, 1976.*

## Attractive Third Coinage Sovereign



**20082 Edward VI, 1547-1553. Sovereign, ND (1550-53). Tun. Tower Mint.** S-2450; North-1927; Fr-186. 171.9 grains. Crowned half-length king holding sword and orb. Rv. Crown shield supported by lion and rampant dragon; 'ER' in cartouche below. Third coinage Crown Issue. A very rare type, of which the Law collection boasts three examples! Lovely coppery toning over very well struck surfaces. Excellent details across the centers, and a very slight diagonal flan wave. A lovely type coin. **Very Fine.** ..... \$8000-\$10,000

PCGS # 894350

*Ex: Superior, 1982.*



**20085 Edward VI, 1547-1553. Half Sovereign, ND (1550-53). Tun. Tower Mint.** S-2451; North-1928; Fr-187. 85.4 grains. Crowned half-length king holding sword and orb. Rv. Crown shield flanked by 'E' and 'R'. Third coinage Crown Issue. Mostly very well struck, with only a touch of softness noted at the orb and corresponding reverse position of the crown. The details on the armor portrait are exceptional. An excellent representative of this type. **Very Fine Plus.** ..... \$4000-\$6000

PCGS # 894352

*Ex: Seaby, 1984, (private purchase at the ANA).*



**20086 Edward VI, 1547-1553. Half Sovereign, ND (1550-53). Tun. Tower Mint. S-2451; North-1928; Fr-187. 84.6 grains. Crowned half-length king holding sword and orb. Rv. Crown shield flanked by 'E' and 'R'. Third coinage Crown Issue. A second example. Well-made on a round flan with full legends. Attractively toned. **Very Fine**..... **\$3000-\$5000****

PCGS # 894352

*Ex: Spink, 1982 with older tag naming this piece as ex: Arnold Collection.*

**20087 Edward VI, 1547-1553. Half Sovereign, ND (1550-53). Tun. Tower Mint. S-2451; North-1928; Fr-187. 83.2 grains. Crowned half-length king holding sword and orb. Rv. Crown shield flanked by 'E' and 'R'. Third coinage Crown Issue. A third example. Cleaned and still a little bright. The flan is a bit wavy. **Fine Plus**..... **\$1000-\$1200****

PCGS # 894352

*Ex: Baldwin's, 1975.*

## MARY I (1516-1558), REIGNED 1553-1558

Mary I assumed power after successfully removing Lady Jane Grey, who was known as the Nine Days Queen. Known for her staunch Catholicism and brutal persecution of Protestants, Mary earned herself the epithet “Bloody Mary” after burning hundreds of dissenters at the stake. Hundreds more chose to flee the country. She began to reintroduce Catholic bishops and monastic orders and abandoned the title Supreme Head of the Church that her father and half-brother had assumed. Though many disagreed with the restoration of Catholicism on religious grounds, there were political motivations for disagreement as well. The Dissolution of the Monasteries had created a number of very wealthy and powerful landowners who were not eager to see the return of Catholic monasteries.

Already deeply unpopular as a result of her return to Catholicism and her harsh treatment of Protestants, Mary’s decision to marry the Catholic prince Philip of Spain did not win her much support either. Mary had the distinction of being England’s first Queen Regnant, meaning that she ruled England in her own right as opposed to ruling as



Mary I (1516-1558)

queen through a marriage to a king. There was no precedent in England for a Queen Regnant taking a spouse, and fears of Philip’s ruling as king of England were not altogether unfounded. She made provisions to allay these fears—Philip was to be styled King of England, though all official documents would be signed by both parties, and he could not take action without Mary’s consent. Wyatt’s Rebellion took place in 1554 in opposition to the marriage, though the revolt was put down and Mary and Philip were married in July of that year.

In 1558, French troops took back Calais, the only remaining English settlement on the continent, which only added to the growing discontent during Mary’s reign. Mary and Philip’s marriage was childless despite several rumors of pregnancies and when she fell ill in 1558, she was forced to name her half-sister Elizabeth as her heir.

*During Mary’s reign, gold coins, including the Fine Sovereign, Ryal, Angel, and Half Angel, were struck using the original fineness of .9995.*



## Well Balanced Mary Fine Sovereign



**20088** Mary, 1553-1554. Fine Sovereign of 30 Shillings, MDLIII. Pomegranate. S-2488; North-1956; Fr-192. 229.3 grains. Queen seated on throne holding orb and scepter; portcullis at her feet. Rv. Tudor rose with shield. An historic issue that bears a Roman numeral date. A very well balanced example on round flan. The coin is sharply struck, rendering strong details of Her Majesty and the reverse shield center. Natural luster spills across lovely surfaces. A splendid type coin from this short-lived and notorious monarch. **Very Fine Plus**..... **\$20,000-\$30,000**

PCGS # 894297

Ex: Baldwin's, 1975.

## Very Rare MDLIII Fine Sovereign



**20089 Mary, 1553-1554. Fine Sovereign of 30 Shillings, MDLIII. Pomegranate.** S-2488; North-1956; Fr-192. 233.6 grains. Queen seated on throne holding orb and scepter; portcullis at her feet. Rv. Tudor rose with shield. Considered a rarer date. An impressive example, like all the Fine Sovereigns in the Law Collection (we have started to lose count!). Uniformly bright, and featuring an exceptional strike with full legends. **Extremely Fine**..... \$20,000-\$30,000

PCGS # 894297

Ex: Spink/Noble, 1993.

## Extremely Rare Ryal of 15 Shillings



20090 Mary, 1553-1554. Ryal of 15 Shillings, MDLIII. Pomegranate. S-2489; North-1957 Fr-193. 115.1 grains. Queen standing on ship holding sword and shield; rose below. Rv. Floriated cross with lions within a tressure of eight arches; rose on radiant sun at center. **Extremely rare.** A key Mary type present only in the most illustrious collections. The pedigree chain for this piece is excellent, and it is struck from the same dies as the Norweb coin. Some scratches are noted on the reverse as well as a short flan crack. Some legends a bit off-flan, which is trivial when considering a great rarity such as this. The catalog value is meaningless for the specialists desiring this type, as it is worth a runaway price to the astute collector. **Very Fine.** ..... **\$30,000-\$50,000**

PCGS # 894298

Ex: Sotheby's 1994 Strauss Collection of British Gold Coins, May 26, 1994, lot 74; previously Evans and Lockett (lot 1925) collections.



**20091 Mary, 1553-1554. Angel, ND (1553-54). Pomegranate.** S-2490; North-1958; Fr-194. 77.2 grains. St. Michael spearing dragon. Class 1. Annulet stops. Rv. Ship with shield at center. Strong details in the center on both sides. The flan exhibits a small crack in the rim at 10 o'clock, as made. Subdued luster shines under handsome golden tone. **Very Fine.** ..... **\$2000-\$3000**

PCGS # 894299

Ex: Dolphin Coins, 1988 (private purchase at the ANA).



**20092 Mary, 1553-1554. Angel, ND (1553-54). Pomegranate.** S-2490; North-1958; Fr-194. 78.6 grains. St. Michael spearing dragon. Class 1. Annulet stops. Rv. Ship with shield at center. There is some natural weakness, as made, at the centers but the legends are sharp. A pleasing piece with good eye appeal. **Fine Plus.** ..... **\$1500-\$2500**

PCGS # 894299

Ex: Spink, 1983.

## PHILLIP AND MARY (1554-1558)

### Very Rare Class 4 Phillip and Mary Angel



**20093 Phillip and Mary (1554-1558). Angel, (1554-1558). Lis.** S-2496; North-1965; Fr-196. 76.6 grains. St. Michael spearing dragon within wire circle. Class 4. Annulet stops. Rv. Ship with shield at center. 'P M' at top. A very rare type displaying dual titles. Impressively, the Law collection contains two obverse types of this very rare Angel series. A slight flan crimp is noted, as is honest, moderate wear. **Very Fine.** **\$8000-\$10,000**

PCGS # 894277

Ex: Sotheby's, 1982.

### Longer Winged Class 4 Angel



**20094 Phillip and Mary (1554-1558). Angel, (1554-1558). Lis.** S-2496B; North-1965; Fr-196. 79.6 grains. St. Michael, longer wings, spearing dragon within beaded circle. Class 4. Annulet stops. Rv. Ship with shield at center. 'P M' at top. Another very rare type that is not broken down by North. Not that far from being as made, but some natural flan edge roughness is noted from 5 to 7 o'clock. Some tooling marks and fine scratches can be seen around the legs with scrutiny. Overall the presentation is strong for this seldom offered type. **Very Fine Details.** ..... **\$7000-\$9000**

PCGS # 894279

Ex: Lubbock, 1985.



## ELIZABETH I (1533-1603), REIGNED 1558-1603

Elizabeth I, born to Henry VIII and his second wife, Anne Boleyn, succeeded to the English throne upon the death of her half-sister Mary I in 1558. Sometimes called “the Virgin Queen,” Elizabeth ruled England for a period of nearly 45 years that is considered one of the most glorious in English history and has been referred to as the “Golden Age.” Extremely well-educated and fluent in half a dozen languages, Elizabeth was a Protestant at heart. Though she ultimately felt that religion was a personal issue, she recognized that concessions would have to be made in order to bring peace in England between Catholics and Protestants.

Elizabeth successfully established a stable Church of England during her reign, beginning by passing two important bills in Parliament in 1559—the Act of Supremacy, which reestablished England’s independency from Rome and declared Elizabeth the head of the church, and the Act of Uniformity, which required all subjects to attend church weekly and authorized the use of a new Book of Common Prayer. In 1563, the Thirty Nine Articles outlined the doctrine of the Church of England, and is generally considered a compromise between Catholic and Protestant beliefs, retaining elements of both practices. In 1570, Elizabeth I was formally excommunicated by the Pope.

Most expected Elizabeth to marry after becoming Queen in order to ensure the succession, but in spite of the countless suitors who vied for her hand over the years, Elizabeth never took a husband. She did, however, use potential matches as political tools throughout her reign. Rumors of her love for childhood friend Robert Dudley abounded, and he was considered a possible marriage candidate for years. She often described herself as married to her kingdom.

The question of an heir to the throne was always present, though Elizabeth intentionally never named her successor, as she felt it would jeopardize her own position by providing a rallying point for rivals. Many subjects, particularly Catholic adherents, felt that Mary, Queen of Scots, had a strong claim to the English throne. Mary was the granddaughter of Henry VIII’s eldest sister Margaret,

who had married James IV of Scotland; their Catholic Stuart line was excluded from the line of succession by Henry VIII. Mary was contracted to marry the French Dauphin from a very young age, cementing Scotland’s relationship with France. Elizabeth, aware of the potential problems of the situation, sent troops into Scotland. Despite an unsuccessful campaign, the Treaty of Edinburgh successfully removed the French threat, and Elizabeth was able to establish a Protestant church in Scotland.



*Elizabeth I (1533-1603)*

Mary, widowed after her short marriage to King Francis II of France, returned to Scotland in 1561. She married her second husband, Lord Darnley, with whom she had her son James. Darnley was murdered in 1567, and some suspect Mary of having a hand in it. She quickly remarried the Earl of Bothwell, who was generally suspected of committing the murder; the marriage was extremely unpopular. She eventually abdicated the Scottish throne and left it to her son James, and fled to England. Once in England, she entered a period of nineteen years under effective house arrest as Elizabeth’s prisoner. Eventually her compliance in the Babington plot, which was designed to overthrow Elizabeth and place Mary, Queen of Scots on the English throne, led to her trial and execution.

Elizabeth’s foreign policy was largely composed of defensive strategies against the threats from France and Spain, with some exceptions. In an attempt to regain Calais, lost under her half-sister Mary I’s reign, Elizabeth occupied Le Havre in an attempt to eventually exchange Le Havre for Calais. The campaign failed, and Calais remained in French possession. The other notable exception was the English war with Spain, beginning in 1585. Spanish support of the Irish rebellion against English Protestant rule in the early 1580s caused Elizabeth to lend English support to the Dutch Protestants rebelling in the Spanish Netherlands.

In response to Sir Francis Drake’s successful raids on Spanish ports in the Caribbean and Cadiz, as well as the execution of Mary, Queen of Scots, Philip II of Spain planned an invasion of England proper in 1588, the aim of which was to overthrow Elizabeth and reestablish Catholic rule. What followed became known as a stellar English

naval victory when English ships dispersed the Spanish Armada and prevented the invasion. Though the defeat of the Armada proved an important and decisive victory, the war continued on for years and subsequent English victories came with fewer frequency.

The Elizabethan era is famous for the literary and cultural developments of the age. Writers like Christopher Marlowe and William Shakespeare emerged, and theatre in England experienced an explosion of sorts. Elizabeth I became something of a legend in her own time, garnering immense popular support and a near cult-like fascination from some. She died in March 1603, and was buried in Westminster Abbey next to her half-sister Mary.

*During Elizabeth's long reign, there were many interesting and significant changes to English coinage. Silver coins began at .916 fineness and were back to the Sterling .925 standard by 1582.*

*Beginning in 1561, coins began to be produced on a screw press introduced by French moneyer Eloye Mestrelle. Much of this machinery was horse-powered and housed in mills; thus the phrase "milling a coin" was added to the numismatic lexicon. Despite this advancement in technology, the screw press was not as efficient as hand-hammering coinage, and Mestrelle was dismissed from his post at the mint in 1572. Ironically, six years after his dismissal Mestrelle was executed by hanging for the offense of counterfeiting.*



**20095 Elizabeth I, 1558-1603. Half Angel, ND (1574-78). Eglantine.** S-2517; North-1992/1; Fr-201. 40.1 grains. St. Michael spearing dragon. Beaded inner circle. Rv. Ship with shield at center. Nearly as made, if not fully so, with a superb strike and excellent details. It is very difficult to see the 'TO' that was engraved as an antique collector's mark. **Very Fine Plus**..... **\$2000-\$2500**  
 PCGS # 894096  
 Ex: Spink, 1985.



**20098 Elizabeth I, 1558-1603. Half Pound, ND (1567-70). Coronet.** S-2520B; North-1994; Fr-203. 81.1 grains. Crowned bust left in simpler dress; ear visible. Rv. Crowned square topped shield; 'E' and 'R' flanking. Struck on a wavy flan, more noticeable at the right. The legends are sharp and the color is excellent. **Fine Plus**..... **\$2000-\$3000**  
 PCGS # 894111  
 Ex: Galerie des Monnaies, 1980 (private purchase at the ANA).



**20096 Elizabeth I, 1558-1603. Half Angel, ND (1574-78). Eglantine.** S-2517; North-1992/1; Fr-201. 40.8 grains. St. Michael spearing dragon. Beaded inner circle. Rv. Ship with shield at center. A second example. The coin has a very slight wave, but it is very sharp looking across the board. **Very Fine**..... **\$1500-\$2000**  
 PCGS # 894096  
 Ex: Spink, 1983.



**20099 Elizabeth I, 1558-1603. Crown, ND (1560-61). Cross Crosslet.** S-2522; North-1983; Fr-204. 43.6 grains. Crowned bust left in simpler dress; ear covered with hair. Rv. Crowned square topped shield; 'E' and 'R' flanking. Double striking is evident, particularly at the E of REGINA. An example that is high grade and quite handsome. A small flan crimp is noted and the surfaces have been lightly wiped, resulting in some hairlines. Well struck and nicely detailed. A fascinating specimen. **Very Fine**..... **\$1500-\$2000**  
 PCGS # 894115  
 Ex: Spink, 1982.



**20097 Elizabeth I, 1558-1603. Half Pound, ND (1560-61). Cross Crosslet.** S-2520; North-1982; Fr-203. 71.8 grains. Crowned bust left in simpler dress; ear covered with hair. Rv. Crowned square topped shield; 'E' and 'R' flanking. The worn surfaces have been heavily polished to a high gloss. There is an internal annealing crack visible from both sides. **Very Good Details**..... **\$400-\$600**  
 PCGS # 894107  
 Ex: Lubbock, 1973.



**20100 Elizabeth I, 1558-1603. Half Crown, ND (1560-61). Cross Crosslet.** S-2524; North-1984; Fr-205. 21.4 grains. Crowned bust left in simpler dress; ear covered with hair. Rv. Crowned square topped shield; 'E' and 'R' flanking. Another diminutive and rare type. This example boasts a bold strike and sharp details, though a light scratch is noted behind the bust. **Fine Plus**..... **\$1500-\$2000**

PCGS # 894122

Ex: Spink, Sale 31, October 1983, lot 148 (hammered at £1000).



**20103 Elizabeth I, 1558-1603. Fine Sovereign of 30 Shillings, ND (1585-87). Escallop.** S-2529; North-2003; Fr-209. 234.2 grains. Queen seated holding orb and scepter; portcullis at her feet. Rv. Tudor rose with square topped shield center. A second Fine Sovereign, but with a different mark. At first glance, the coin is broad and struck on a perfectly round flan with full legends. However, closer scrutiny reveals a likely piercing just right of the crown which has been plugged and some small nicks at the edge suggestive of jewelry use. Includes an old tag (at £16!) that describes the coin as 'FDC' in era when the coin may not have undergone serious scrutiny. This is a reasonably priced alternative to what is traditionally a five-figure type coin. **Very Fine Details**..... **\$5000-\$7000**

PCGS # 894030

Ex: Spink, 1981.



**20101 Elizabeth I, 1558-1603. Angel, ND (1580-81). Latin (Long) Cross.** S-2525; North-1991/1; Fr-206. 78.2 grains. St. Michael spearing dragon. Rv. Ship with shield at center. A beautiful type coin that is well struck with full legends on both sides of a wonderfully round flan. Lovely natural patina with subdued luster. Some old scratches under the left wing are noted, but they are not readily noticeable. **Very Fine Plus**..... **\$2000-\$3000**

PCGS # 894130

Ex: Spink, 1983.

## Appealing Elizabeth I Fine Sovereign



**20102 Elizabeth I, 1558-1603. Fine Sovereign of 30 Shillings, ND (1583-85). A.** S-2529; North-2003; Fr-209. 231.7 grains. Queen seated holding orb and scepter; portcullis at her feet. Rv. Tudor rose with square topped shield center. A very appealing specimen from this famous and beloved monarch. Well-made and sharp, though there is some slight weakness in the highest portions without much definition of facial details. Lovely delicate golden toning accentuates the details quite nicely on either side. A perfect type coin to represent the Fine Sovereign issues of Elizabeth I. Truly a classic world coin with broad appeal to numerous collecting genres. **Very Fine**..... **\$10,000-\$15,000**

PCGS # 894031

Ex: Sotheby's, 1982.



**20104 Elizabeth I, 1558-1603. Fine Sovereign of 30 Shillings, ND (1592-93). Tun.** S-2529; North-2003; Fr-209. 230.0 grains. Queen seated holding orb and scepter; portcullis at her feet. Rv. Tudor rose with square topped shield center. A third Fine Sovereign, but with a different mark than the first two. Uniformly bright. The centers are weakly struck. **Fine Plus**..... **\$5000-\$7000**

PCGS # 894030

Ex: Gold & Silver Exchange Ltd., 1981.



**20105 Elizabeth I, 1558-1603. Fine Sovereign of 30 Shillings, ND (1592-93). Tun.** S-2529; North-2003; Fr-209. 234.1 grains. Queen seated holding orb and scepter; portcullis at her feet. Rv. Tudor rose with square topped shield center. A fourth Fine Sovereign and a second Tun-marked example. The surfaces are uniformly bright from cleaning and the central details are weak. There is a long fissure crack running from the queen's shoulder to the rim at 2 o'clock; this has been deftly sealed. Despite its flaws, this example is an affordable example of an historic issue. **Fine Details**..... **\$2500-\$3500**

PCGS # 894030  
 Ex: Stack's, 1980.

## Very Rare Elizabeth Fine Gold Ryal



**20106 Elizabeth I, 1558-1603. Ryal, ND (1585-87). Escallop.** S-2530; North-2004; Fr-210. 117.2 grains. Queen Elizabeth standing on ship, wearing ornate dress and distinctive ruff; rose at bottom center. Rv. Floriated cross with lions within a tressure of eight arches; rose on radiant sun at center. The reverse is similar the Mary Ryal of this style. **Very rare and distinctive.** A beautifully designed type with exquisite details and die workmanship. This rarity came from the Mallinson collection sale and boasts an older pedigree—Reverend Mallinson was a superb caretaker of his magnificent cabinet, just as Mr. Law was. There is some light wear exhibited on the face, but the reverse displays frosty luster and has the appearance of a Mint State example. Shortened legends at the edge from 8 to 11 o'clock exhibit some roughness, which appears as made (though the Spink catalogers considered it clipping back in 1984). This coin hammered down at £6,000 nearly thirty years ago! With rarities such as this always garnering worldwide attention, this beautiful coin is sure to sell for multiples of that figure. Overall, a wonderful example of a coin that is virtually impossible to obtain. **About Extremely Fine**..... **\$25,000-\$35,000**

PCGS # 894036  
 Ex: Spink's 1984 Mallinson Sale, No. 39, Lot 89; previously W. N. Clarkson Collection (lot 45); bought at Spink from Samuel Spink by Reverend Mallinson.



**20107 Elizabeth I, 1558-1603. Ryal, ND (1585-87). Escallop.** S-2530; North-2004; Fr-210. 114.0 grains. Queen Elizabeth standing in ship, wearing ornate dress and distinctive ruff; rose at bottom center. Rv. Floriated cross with lions within a tressure of eight arches; rose on radiant sun at center. The reverse is similar the Mary Ryal of this style. Incredibly, here is a second example of this very rare type. It has clearly seen some use, but the portrait still displays excellent details. It appears to have had some dirt cleaned from the legends and devices based on some portions being a bit shinier than others. There is a small section of the top edge that is a bit short of legend. **Fine Plus Details.** .....\$8000-\$10,000

PCGS # 894036  
*Ex: Knightsbridge/Bord, 1986 ANA.*



**20108 Elizabeth I, 1558-1603. Angel, ND (1585-87). Escallop.** S-2531; North-2005; Fr-211. 76.6 grains. St. Michael spearing dragon. Rv. Ship with shield at center. A gorgeous Elizabeth Angel that exhibits frosty, natural luster and only some trivial legend weakness here and there. Essentially as made and a perfect type coin. **Very Fine Plus.**\$2000-\$3000

PCGS # 894039  
*Ex: Seaby, 1985.*



**20109 Elizabeth I, 1558-1603. Angel, ND (1587-90). Crescent.** S-2531; North-2005; Fr-211. St. Michael spearing dragon. Rv. Ship with shield at center. A charming example that has seen moderate use and exhibits deep, attractive toning. Accompanied by an old collector's tag, which is priced at '95/'. Worth considerably more today! **Fine.** ..... \$800-\$1000

PCGS # 894039  
*Ex: Lubbock, 1983.*



**20110 Elizabeth I, 1558-1603. Quarter Angel, ND (1587-90). Crescent.** S-2533; North-2007; Fr-213. 20.1 grains. St. Michael spearing dragon. Beaded inner circle. Rv. Ship with shield at center. Accompanied by the Norweb collection envelope, though the coin is not from the 1985 auction sales. Though the strike has muddled the details a bit, this fractional type is rare nonetheless. **Very Fine Plus.**.....  
**\$1500-\$2000**

PCGS # 894098  
*Ex: Spink's 1986 Norweb Collection-English Coins Part III, Lot 927 (at £580); Mrs. Norweb bought this piece from Baldwin's.*



**20111 Elizabeth I, 1558-1603. Quarter Angel, ND (1587-90). Crescent.** S-2533; North-2007; Fr-213. 18.6 grains. St. Michael spearing dragon. Beaded inner circle. Rv. Ship with shield at center. Crescent visible on obverse only. A 6mm flan crack travels from the edge across the spearing arm. **Fine.** ..  
**\$600-\$800**

PCGS # 894098  
*Ex: Stack's, 1974.*



**20112 Elizabeth I, 1558-1603. Pound, ND (1593-94). Tun.** S-2534; North-2008; Fr-214. 173.6 grains. Crowned bust left with flowing hair and ornate dress. Rv. Crowned square topped shield; 'E' and 'R' flanking. The surfaces have been polished, but the coin retains excellent definition of the portrait and arms details. Some subtle marks on the edge may indicate an old mounting. **Extremely Fine Details.** ..... **\$4000-\$6000**

PCGS # 894064  
*Ex: Spink, 1993 (private purchase at the ANA).*

## Pleasing Elizabeth Portrait Pound



- 20113 Elizabeth I, 1558-1603. Pound, ND (1596-99). Key over Woolpack.** S-2534; North-2008; Fr-214. 171.1 grains. Crowned bust left with flowing hair and ornate dress. Rv. Crowned square topped shield; 'E' and 'R' flanking. A very pleasing type coin with rather sharp central details and lovely, natural golden toning that is slightly deeper in the devices. An example that represents this iconic Elizabeth portrait design perfectly. **Very Fine**..... **\$6000-\$8000**

PCGS # 894065  
Ex: Spink, 1979.



- 20114 Elizabeth I, 1558-1603. Half Pound, ND (1593-94). Tun.** S-2535; North-2009; Fr-215. Crowned bust left with flowing hair and ornate dress. Rv. Crowned square topped shield; 'E' and 'R' flanking. Well-made with a superb portrait. Though not quite fully lustrous, this is disturbing only to the overly fastidious. A slight edge crack left is noted between 'H' and 'T'. A top grade example of the type. **Very Fine Plus**..... **\$6000-\$8000**

PCGS # 894069  
Ex: Finn, 1995.



- 20115 Elizabeth I, 1558-1603. Half Pound, ND (1593-94). Tun.** S-2535; North-2009; Fr-215. Crowned bust left with flowing hair and ornate dress. Rv. Crowned square topped shield; 'E' and 'R' flanking. A second example. Petty hairlines from an old wiping can be seen under a glass, but the coin presents a handsome golden sheen. Slightly wavy flan as made. **Very Fine**..... **\$5000-\$7000**

PCGS # 894069  
Ex: Spink, 1984.



- 20116 Elizabeth I, 1558-1603. Crown, ND (1600-01). 0.** S-2536; North-2010; Fr-216. Crowned bust left with flowing hair and ornate dress. Rv. Crowned square topped shield; 'E' and 'R' flanking. A tough type to find, perhaps a sleeper rarity. A well-made example with great details and complete legends on both sides. Another ideal type coin from this important cabinet. **Very Fine**..... **\$2500-\$3500**

PCGS # 894077  
Ex: Spink, 1982.



- 20117 Elizabeth I, 1558-1603. Crown, ND (1602-03). 2.** S-2536; North-2010; Fr-216. Crowned bust left with flowing hair and ornate dress. Rv. Crowned square topped shield; 'E' and 'R' flanking. The strike is strong and essentially as made. Ragged at the left in two sections. **Very Fine**..... **\$2000-\$2500**

PCGS # 894077  
Ex: Spink, 1982.



- 20118 Elizabeth I, 1558-1603. Half Crown, ND (1594-96). Woolpack.** S-2537; North-2011; Fr-217. Crowned bust left with flowing hair and ornate dress. Rv. Crowned square topped shield; 'E' and 'R' flanking. Another rare fractional denomination. Virtually as made, this piece is lustrous with very bold details. There is a tiny lamination adjacent to the obverse woolpack. **Very Fine Plus**..... **\$1500-\$2000**

PCGS # 894079  
Ex: Spink, 1982.



- 20119 Elizabeth I, 1558-1603. Pound, ND (1601-02). 1.** S-2539; North-2008; Fr-219. Crowned bust left with flowing hair and ornate dress. Rv. Crowned square topped shield; 'E' and 'R' flanking. Seventh issue Pound type. Cleaned, resulting in very bright surfaces. Repaired at the top. **Very Fine Details**..... **\$2500-\$3500**

PCGS # 141173  
Ex: Glendining, 1982.

## Handsome Milled Half Pound



**20120 Elizabeth I, 1558-1603. Half Pound, ND (1562-64). Star. Milled Coinage.** S-2543; North-2019/3; Fr-223. 84.3 grains. Crowned bust left wearing elaborate dress. Bust D. Crowned square topped arms; 'E' and 'R' flanking. A handsome example of this milled type. This is highest denomination from the series, as the milled Pound was never struck. The lightly cleaned surfaces have retoned back to a golden yellow hue. **Very Fine Plus.** ..... \$5000-\$7000

PCGS # 894140  
Ex: Lubbock, 1985.



**20121 Elizabeth I, 1558-1603. Half Pound, ND (1562-64). Star. Milled Coinage.** S-2543; North-2019/3; Fr-223. 87.3 grains. Crowned bust left wearing elaborate dress. Bust D. Crowned square topped arms; 'E' and 'R' flanking. A second example. Heavily polished and unnaturally bright, though the portrait is well-detailed. **Fine Plus Details.** ..... \$1500-\$2000

PCGS # 894140  
Ex: Seaby, 1978.



**20122 Elizabeth I, 1558-1603. Crown, ND (1567-68). Lis. Milled Coinage.** S-2544; North-2020/3; Fr-224. 42.6 grains. Crowned bust left wearing elaborate dress with lower ruff and exposed ear. Bust E. Crowned square topped arms; 'E' and 'R' flanking. A very rare fractional gold type coin that exhibits a light flan wave, as made. Lightly cleaned with resulting hairlines. A nice match to the first Milled Half Pound offered above. **Very Fine.**..... \$3000-\$5000

PCGS # 894142  
Ex: Lubbock, 1985.

## Superb and Extremely Rare Milled Half Crown



**20123 Elizabeth I, 1558-1603. Half Crown, ND (1567-68). Lis. Milled Coinage.** S-2545; North-2021/2. 21.7 grains. Crowned bust left wearing elaborate dress with lower ruff and exposed ear. Bust E. Crowned square topped arms; 'E' and 'R' flanking. An extremely rare type. An absolute pearl, beautifully made, with Prooflike surfaces on either side. Among the finest, if not in fact the finest. A "Gem" for the technical grade and key for a denomination set of this milled coinage trio. Far superior to the Norweb Part III coin, which hammered for £3,200. Mr. Law obtained this in 1985 for just over \$9,000. **Choice Extremely Fine.**..... \$6000-\$8000

PCGS # 894144  
Ex: Spink, 1985.

# HOUSE OF STUART (1603-1649)

JAMES I (1566-1625), REIGNED AS JAMES VI OF SCOTLAND  
1567-1625, REIGNED AS JAMES I OF ENGLAND 1603-1625

James, the only son of Mary, Queen of Scots and her second husband Lord Darnley, acceded to the Scottish throne as James VI after his mother's abdication when he was thirteen months old. Upon Elizabeth I's death in 1603, James also acceded to the English throne, making him the first reigning monarch of the United Kingdom, though that name was not formally adopted until 1800. He became James I when he was crowned king of England, and was the first king of the Stuart dynasty.

Overseen by a series of factionalist regencies while he was a child, James eventually established a relatively stable government in Scotland starting around 1584. Though James was rumored to show little interest in women, he was married in 1589 to Anne of Denmark, the daughter of Protestant Frederick II. A Protestant scholar and able theologian, James authored many treatises and expounded on the concept of the divine right of kings; he is probably best known for the King James Version of the Bible. James was warmly welcomed in England and was crowned in 1603. He was fairly tolerant in terms of religion, though the Gunpowder Plot, in which Guy Fawkes and other Catholic rebels attempted to blow up the House of Lords building in 1605, forced him to reconsider leniency. The plot failed and the rebels were executed, and James began to reintroduce strict punishments for Roman Catholics.

James inherited a relatively poor financial situation, as the war with Spain and conflicts in Ireland had drained the royal treasury. Rising inflation and ill-advised spending were

also contributors to the less than ideal situation, as was the outbreak of the Thirty Years War in 1618. James summoned Parliament in 1621 to call for funding to support his son-in-law's military expedition against Spain and when Parliament instead called for direct war with Spain, James dissolved Parliament. Parliament was summoned again in 1624, where James was again urged to declare war on Spain. The outcome of this session was ambiguous—despite James refusing to declare war officially, when he died the following year, England was on the brink of war. James died in 1625 and was interred in Westminster Abbey.



James I (1566-1625)

*Upon James' assumption of the throne, the English arms on coins were changed, and the Rampant Lion of Scotland and the Irish Harp were added. The weight of the gold Pound was reduced in 1604 and the coin was renamed the Unite. From 1604 to 1619, a new gold denomination was minted, the Thistle Crown of 4 Shillings. Values of all gold coins were raised by ten percent in 1612. However, in 1619, the Unite was replaced with the Laurel, valued at 20 Shillings. With this new Laurel, lighter gold coins known as the Rose-Ryal, Spur-Ryal, and Angel were minted.*

*A license was granted to Lord Harington in 1613 to strike farthings in copper, a result of public demand for small change. Silver coins struck from metal mined in Wales were struck at the Royal Mint and depict the plumes of the Prince of Wales above the Royal Arms.*



## Superior First Coinage Sovereign



20124 James I, 1603-1625. Sovereign, ND (1603-04). Thistle. First Coinage. S-2608; North-2065; Fr-226; KM-20. 171.6 grains. First bust. Half-length bust right in plain armor holding orb and scepter. Rv. Crowned square top quartered shield flanked by 'T' and 'R'. Sharply struck with lovely details on a well-made flan. Very pleasing natural toning. It is easy to see that this is far superior to a strong Very Fine example. **Extremely Fine**.....\$7000-\$9000

PCGS # 379871

Ex: Spink, 1991.



20125 James I, 1603-1625. Sovereign, ND (1603-04). Thistle. First Coinage. S-2608; North-2065; Fr-226; KM-20. 169.6 grains. First bust. Half-length bust right in plain armor holding orb and scepter. Rv. Crowned square top quartered shield flanked by 'T' and 'R'. A second example. Sharply struck, but there is well-hidden flan lamination concealed in the arm. The portrait, crown, and eye details are superior for the type. The surfaces are uniformly bright from a light wiping. **Extremely Fine**.....\$6000-\$8000

PCGS # 379871

Ex: Spink, 1991.

## Lustrous and Bold First Coinage Sovereign



20126 James I, 1603-1625. Sovereign, ND (1604). Lis. First Coinage. S-2609; North-2066; Fr-226; KM-21. 170.8 grains. Second bust. Half-length bust right in decorated armor holding orb and scepter. Rv. Crowned square top quartered shield flanked by 'T' and 'R'. A bold example that is as sharp as one is likely to encounter in the marketplace. Lustrous with semi-prooflike areas. The face is slightly flat, as typically seen, and a result of the die preparation. The legends are strong and doubled in some areas. A superb type coin from the First Coinage series. **Choice Extremely Fine**.....\$8000-\$10,000

PCGS # 379872

Ex: Spink, 1989.

## Rare Rose-ryal of 30 Shillings



**20127 James I, 1603-1625. Rose-ryal of 30 Shillings, ND (1605-06). Rose. Second Coinage.** S-2613; North-2079; Fr-230; KM-42. 212.0 grains. King seated on throne holding orb and scepter; portcullis at feet. Rv. Square topped shield on rose. A rare and interesting type, similar in style to a Fine Sovereign from the Tudor series. This coin boasts fabulous eye appeal with superb color. For the sake of accuracy, we note some very short scratches on the obverse and within the reverse rose; these are well-hidden and do not impact the impressive visual presentation. A light, as made flan bend can be seen across the center. A beautiful type coin. **Extremely Fine**.....\$10,000-\$15,000

PCGS # 390859

Ex: Steinberg, 1985.



**20128 James I, 1603-1625. Rose-ryal of 30 Shillings, ND (1607). Grapes over Escallop. Second Coinage.** S-2613; North-2079; Fr-230; KM-42. 210.0 grains. King seated on throne holding orb and scepter; portcullis at feet. Rv. Square topped shield on rose. A rare example that is impressive despite some minor imperfections. The flan is slightly porous with a wavy double bend. The toning is lovely deep golden and the planchet is pleasingly round. **About Very Fine**.....\$5000-\$7000

PCGS # 390859

Ex: Spink, 1979.

# Boldly Struck and Very Rare Spur-ryal



**20129 James I, 1603-1625. Spur-ryal, ND (1605-06). Rose. Second Coinage.** S-2614; North-2080; Fr-231; KM-41. 105.1 grains. King standing on ship holding sword and broad quartered square top shield; rose at side of vessel. Rv. Spur rowel, small rose at center, encircled by ring of alternating crown and lis, all enclosed in tressure of eight arches. A very rare type and a sharp looking coin overall. We note a double bend crease, though this is as struck. This example boasts an especially strong strike rendering concise, complete legends on both sides (far superior to Schneider 11 plate coin). The portrait details are excellent and there is only slight wear seen. A nicely balanced coin complementing earlier Tudor Spur-ryals from this magnificent collection. **Very Fine**.....\$15,000-\$25,000

PCGS # 868427

Ex: Glendining, 1981.



**20130 James I, 1603-1625. Angel, ND (1615-16). Tun. Second Coinage.** S-2615; North-2081; Fr-232; KM-44. 71.7 grains. St. Michael spearing dragon. Rv. Ship with shield at center; 'T' and rose flank thick mast. A rarer Angel type within the hammered denomination genre (and not a pierced "touch piece"). This piece is essentially a lustrous, as made example. Struck on a slightly grainy flan with a natural striking bend. Sharply detailed for the most part with trivial weakness at the highest points. A handsome example. **Very Fine**.....\$4000-\$5000

PCGS # 342786

Ex: Glendining, 1984.

# Exceedingly Rare Half Angel with an Extensive Pedigree Chain



**20131 James I, 1603-1625. Half Angel, ND (1613-15). Cinquefoil. Second Coinage.** S-2617; North-2082; Fr-233; KM-43. 36.8 grains. St. Michael spearing dragon. Rv. Ship with shield at center; 'I' and rose flank thick mast. **Exceedingly rare.** An important James I type from the Norweb sale which, considering its great rarity, was acquired by Mr. Law at a reasonable price. Seldom encountered and a perfect example for the grade. Full legends and well struck details, particularly the angel and dragon scales. The coin also boasts a fabulous pedigree chain that includes Montagu, Murdoch, and Lockett, among others, attesting to its immense rarity. **Extremely Fine.....\$10,000-\$15,000**

PCGS # 792979

*Ex: Spink's 1985 Norweb Collection-English Coins Part II, Lot 389; Bought at Spink, 1957; Numismatic Circular, December 1956; R. C. Lockett, lot 2082; Lt. Col. Leslie-Ellis; J. G. Murdoch Part I, lot 740; H. Montagu Part III, lot 181; W. Brice; E. Wigan.*



**20132 James I, 1603-1625. Unite, ND (1605-06). Rose. Second Coinage.** S-2618; North-2083; Fr-234; KM-45. 152.7 grains. Second bust. Half-length bust right in decorated armor holding orb and scepter. Rv. Crowned square top quartered shield flanked by 'I' and 'R'. There is some natural waviness that manifests diagonally from 7 to 1 o'clock, as made. Mostly sharp, but the details are a trifle soft along the beard and cheek. Lightly cleaned and still a bit bright. **Very Fine.....\$1500-\$2000**

PCGS # 507789

*Ex: Steinberg's, 1979 ANA.*



20133 James I, 1603-1625. Unite, ND (1606-07). Escallop. **Second Coinage.** S-2619; North-2084; Fr-234; KM-45. 151.3 grains. Fourth bust. Half-length bust right in plainer armor holding orb and scepter. Rv. Crowned square top quartered shield flanked by 'T' and 'R'. The coin lends an excellent first impression. Close scrutiny indicates some dirt removal within the legends, a bit heavier at 12 o'clock, mentioned merely for the sake of accuracy, as it is not a serious flaw. **Very Fine Plus.**..... \$1000-\$1500

PCGS # 164049  
Ex: William Youngerman, 1983.



20136 James I, 1603-1625. Unite, ND (1615-16). Tun. **Second Coinage.** S-2620; North-2085; Fr-234; KM-45. 155.9 grains. Fifth bust. Half-length bust right in plainer armor, more pronounced head, holding orb and scepter. Rv. Crowned square top quartered shield flanked by 'T' and 'R'. Crude, late die state obverse and reverse with a pronounced die bulge. The flan is a little ragged at the top, and there is some dirt in the legends. **Fine.**.....\$600-\$800

PCGS # 412945  
Ex: Deak, 1973.



20134 James I, 1603-1625. Unite, ND (1612-13). Tower. **Second Coinage.** S-2619; North-2084; Fr-234; KM-45. 154.0 grains. Fourth bust. Half-length bust right in plainer armor holding orb and scepter. Rv. Crowned square top quartered shield flanked by 'T' and 'R'. A bit crudely made with an obverse die break between Tower and 'T' on the beads and some filled in lettering. Unnaturally bright from an old cleaning, though still an interesting coin due to the unusual striking. **Fine to Very Fine.**.....\$700-\$900

PCGS # 412941  
Ex: Gold & Silver Exchange, 1981.



20137 James I, 1603-1625. Double Crown, ND (1604-05). Lis. **Second Coinage.** S-2621; North-2086; Fr-235; KM-38. 76.0 grains. Third bust. Crowned bust right, ornate robe details. Rv. Crowned square top quartered shield flanked by 'T' and 'R'; dual titles of queen and king. Sharply struck with good portrait and shield details. Light obverse scratches, one a bit deeper across the portrait. **Very Fine.**..... \$1000-\$1200

PCGS # 879292  
Ex: Sotheby's, 1981.



20135 James I, 1603-1625. Unite, ND (1613-15). Cinquefoil. **Second Coinage.** S-2620; North-2085; Fr-234; KM-45. 152.1 grains. Fifth bust. Half-length bust right in plainer armor, more pronounced head, holding orb and scepter. Rv. Crowned square top quartered shield flanked by 'T' and 'R'. Like the last example, somewhat crudely made with the flan short on the left side. There is a small obverse field lamination near the orb. Despite an old harsh cleaning, the coin has fortunately retoned after storage in a wood cabinet. A solid, reasonably priced piece of Stuart history. **Fine to Very Fine.**.....\$700-\$900

PCGS # 412944  
Ex: Sotheby's, 1981.



20138 James I, 1603-1625. Double Crown, ND (1606-07). Escallop. **Second Coinage.** S-2622; North-2087; Fr-235; KM-39. 76.6 grains. Fourth bust. Crowned bust right, plain armor details and different ruff. Rv. Crowned square top quartered shield flanked by 'T' and 'R'; dual titles of queen and king. There is a light crease across the exceptionally detailed portrait. Well centered and attractive. **Very Fine.**..... \$800-\$1000

PCGS # 879295  
Ex: Ponterio & Wyatt, 1982.



**20139 James I, 1603-1625. Double Crown, ND (1612-13). Tower. Second Coinage.** S-2623; North-2088; Fr-235; KM-40. 76.3 grains. Fifth bust. Crowned bust right, plain armor details, different ruff and thinner head. Rv. Crowned square top quartered shield flanked by 'T' and 'R'; dual titles of queen and king. A bit weakly struck, which is a bit more pronounced on the reverse. Nice frosty luster.

**Very Fine Plus.....\$800-\$1000**

PCGS # 879296

Ex: Bruce Lorich, 1986 ANA.



**20140 James I, 1603-1625. Crown, ND (1607?). Grapes? Second Coinage.** S-2624; North-2090; Fr-236; KM-34. 38.9 grains. First bust. Crowned bust right, ornate collar and thinner head. Rv. Crowned square top quartered shield with crown flanked by 'T' and 'R'; dual titles of queen and king. A crude coin, making for slightly uncertain attribution. There are some flattened areas on the obverse and reverse where the mark is located. The portrait style matches closest with Schneider obverse 49, though Schneider 48 is close as well. An intriguing study coin. Irregular flan, as made. Pleasing overall.

**Fine Plus.....\$300-\$400**

PCGS # 794865

Ex: Sotheby's, 1981.



**20141 James I, 1603-1625. Crown, ND (1615-16). Tun. Second Coinage.** S-2626; North-2092; Fr-236; KM-36. 38.6 grains. Fifth bust. Crowned bust right, plain armor details, different ruff and thicker head. Rv. Crowned square top quartered shield with crown flanked by 'T' and 'R'; dual titles of queen and king. Some crudeness is noted on the perimeter, and the coin was apparently struck from clashed dies, as can be seen behind the portrait. The Tun mark is clear on the reverse, but some portions of the legend are flat. Bright.

**Very Fine.....\$500-\$700**

PCGS # 402552

Ex: Seaby, 1982.



**20142 James I, 1603-1625. Crown, ND (1615-16). Tun. Second Coinage.** S-2626; North-2092; Fr-236; KM-36. 38.9 grains. Fifth bust. Crowned bust right, plain armor details, different ruff and thicker head. Rv. Crowned square top quartered shield with crown flanked by 'T' and 'R'; dual titles of queen and king. A second example. The Tun mark is clearly seen only on the reverse, and is blurred on the obverse. The profile is doubled and the coin has a softened look. There is evidence of a cleaning from long ago. An interesting coin that has seen some use.

**Fine.....\$300-\$400**

PCGS # 402552

Ex: Seaby, 1982.



**20143 James I, 1603-1625. Thistle-crown, ND (1605-06). Rose. Second Coinage.** S-2627; North-2096; Fr-238; KM-37. 30.6 grains. Crowned rose with two leaves, flanked by 'T' and 'R'. Rv. Crowned thistle with two leaves, flanked by 'T' and 'R'. A beautiful round example on a well-prepared flan with full legends. Moderate, even wear is accentuated by natural deep toning. A perfect type coin for this denomination.

**Very Fine Plus.....\$800-\$1000**

PCGS # 501794

Ex: Spink, 1991.



**20144 James I, 1603-1625. Thistle-crown, ND (1612-13). Tower over Mullet/Tower. Second Coinage.** S-2627; North-2096; Fr-238; KM-37. 29.7 grains. Crowned rose with two leaves, flanked by 'T' and 'R'. Rv. Crowned thistle with two leaves, flanked by 'T' and 'R'. An interesting style when compared to other denominations from this ruler. Well-made and evenly worn with pleasing color.

**Very Fine.....\$700-\$900**

PCGS # 501794

Ex: Spink, 1984.

# Impeccable Third Coinage Rose-ryal



**20145 James I, 1603-1625. Rose-ryal, ND (1619-20). Spur Rowel. Third Coinage.** S-2632; North-2108; Fr-239; KM-66.2. 192.8 grains. Seated James I holding orb and scepter; intricate field of lis pattern and portcullis at feet. Rv. Square topped quartered shield center, 'XXX' above. All within beaded ring with alternating lis-lion-rose emblems. An impeccable example of an inspiring design. Most will consider this coin to have the look of an FDC piece and justifiably so; it was purchased privately by Mr. Law as such. Sharp and fully struck with incredible details, with the facial features being the most impressive. The luster is bright and frosty, as if the coin were struck yesterday. Perfect for the type and with few, if any, equals. A piece worthy of strong competition, if not a runaway price, from serious collectors seeking the finest. **Choice Extremely Fine.** ..... \$15,000-\$20,000

PCGS # 792978

Ex: Knightsbridge/Bord, 1986 (private purchase at the ANA).

## Sharply Struck Third Coinage Rose-ryal



**20146 James I, 1603-1625. Rose-ryal, ND (1623-24). Lis. Third Coinage.** S-2632; North-2108; Fr-239; KM-66.2. 193.2 grains. Seated James I holding orb and scepter; intricate field of lis pattern and portcullis at feet. Rv. Square topped quartered shield center, 'XXX' above. All within beaded ring with alternating lis-lion-rose emblems. Another beautiful example and perfect for a type set of British gold coinage. Sharply struck on a lovely flan, with only petty striking weakness noted at a very few points; the centers are exceptional. Magnificent, natural deep color. Faint cabinet wear only. An impressive type. **Extremely Fine.**..... \$10,000-\$15,000

PCGS # 792978

Ex: Glendining, 1981.

# Very Rare and Important Spur-ryal



**20147 James I, 1603-1625. Spur-ryal, ND (1619-20). Spur Rowel. Third Coinage.** S-2634; North-2109; Fr-240; KM-65. 98.4 grains. Standing lion holding scepter with broad quartered square top shield in the fore, flanked by 'X' and 'V'. Rv. Spur rowel, small rose at center, encircled by ring of alternating crowned lis and lions, all enclosed in beaded tressure of eight arches. A very rare and significant piece, a key type coin from the James I series. This is a finely crafted example of a beautifully conceived design. Perfect for the type and another astute purchase by Mr. Law from the Mallinson collection in 1984 (at £6,000 hammer). Reverend Mallinson had an exquisite eye and collected for decades, owning many extremely rare type coins. Impressive grade and clearly among the finest examples available. **Choice Extremely Fine.**..... **\$20,000-\$30,000**

PCGS # 792971

*Ex: Spink's 1984 Mallinson Sale, No. 39, Lot 99; bought from Spink.*



**20148 James I, 1603-1625. Laurel, ND (1619-20). Spur Rowel. Third Coinage.** S-2638; North-2111; Fr-242; KM-73. 138.9 grains. Second bust. Laureate medium square bust left, small close ties, 'XX' in right field. Rv. Crowned square topped shield on cross. Exceptionally well-detailed with strong hair, ribbons, facial hair and ruff. Lightly cleaned and now retorning beautifully with coppery highlights in the lettering. Very attractive. **Very Fine Plus.**..... **\$1500-\$2000**

PCGS # 342811

*Ex: Seaby, 1984 ANA.*





20149 James I, 1603-1625. Laurel, ND (1621-23). Thistle. Third Coinage. S-2638A; North-2113; Fr-242; KM-74. 137.8 grains. Third head. Laureate bust left with smaller round head, wide ties, 'XX' in right field. Rv. Crowned square topped shield on cross. Polished and bright, but round and well struck. **Very Fine Details**..... \$800-\$1000

PCGS # 499273  
Ex: Steinberg, 1979.



20152 James I, 1603-1625. Laurel, ND (1623-24). Lis. Third Coinage. S-2638C; North-2114; Fr-242; KM-75. 138.9 grains. Fourth head. Laureate square headed bust left with very wide ties forming a bracket around 'XX' in the right field. Rv. Crowned square topped shield on cross. A major variant of this head type, with wide ties at the head forming a bracket. An excellent type coin with a strong portrait. There are some minor obverse die breaks, as made. **Very Fine**..... \$1000-\$1500

PCGS # 515651  
Ex: Sotheby's, 1981.



20150 James I, 1603-1625. Laurel, ND (1623-24). Lis. Third Coinage. S-2638B; North-2114; Fr-242; KM-75. 138.3 grains. Fourth head. Laureate bust left with smaller round head, small ties, 'XX' in right field. Rv. Crowned square topped shield on cross. Struck from an interesting obverse die that merits study. Sharply struck for the most part, with some weakness seen on the reverse shield. There are signs of an old cleaning, but the coin has retoned reasonably well. **Extremely Fine**..... \$1500-\$2000

PCGS # 161212  
Ex: Bruce Lorch, 1988 ANA.



20153 James I, 1603-1625. Half-laurel, ND (1620-21). Rose. Third Coinage. S-2641A; North-2117; Fr-243; KM-71. 69.0 grains. Fourth head. Laureate bust left with smaller round head, small ties, 'X' behind. Rv. Crowned square topped shield on cross. Not an easy coin to find in perfect state, this example is well above the average condition. Sharply struck with a good portrait. Some weakness is noted on two quarters of the shield. Pleasing natural color. **Very Fine Plus**..... \$1500-\$2000

PCGS # 145148  
Ex: Duggan, 1981.



20151 James I, 1603-1625. Laurel, ND (1623-24). Lis. Third Coinage. S-2638B; North-2114; Fr-242; KM-75. 140.6 grains. Fourth head. Laureate bust left with smaller round head, small ties, 'XX' in right field. Rv. Crowned square topped shield on cross. A second example that shows some variances in the portrait. The Lis is clear on both the obverse and reverse. Well struck, but we do note some obverse scratches. The reverse is slightly off center. **Very Fine**..... \$1000-\$1200

PCGS # 518987  
Ex: Sotheby's, 1981.



20154 James I, 1603-1625. Half-laurel, ND (1621-23). Thistle. Third Coinage. S-2641A; North-2117; Fr-243; KM-71. 68.4 grains. Fourth head. Laureate bust left with smaller round head, small ties, 'X' behind. Rv. Crowned square topped shield on cross. A well struck example, though there is a light crease touching the wonderful portrait. Full shield details. **About Very Fine**..... \$800-\$1000

PCGS # 408605  
Ex: Victor England, 1988 ANA.



**20155 James I, 1603-1625. Half-laurel, ND (1623-24). Lis. Third Coinage.** S-2641A; North-2117; Fr-243; KM-71. 69.2 grains. Fourth head. Laureate bust left with smaller round head, small ties; 'X' behind. Rv. Crowned square topped shield on cross. Evenly worn with pleasing color. A marvelous circulated example. **Very Fine**..... **\$1000-\$1200**

PCGS # 145148  
Ex: Seaby, 1982.



**20156 James I, 1603-1625. Half-laurel, ND (1624). Trefoil. Third Coinage.** S-2641A; North-2117; Fr-243; KM-71. 67.7 grains. Fourth head. Laureate bust left with smaller round head, small ties, 'X' in right field. Rv. Crowned square topped shield on cross. An interesting example, with a severe die failure noted on the reverse. A bit bright from a light polishing. Another fascinating study coin from this collection. **Fine Details**..... **\$300-\$400**

PCGS # 159861  
Ex: Fred Sweeney, 1973.



**20157 James I, 1603-1625. Quarter-laurel, ND (1621-23). Thistle. Third Coinage.** S-2642; North-2118; Fr-244; KM-68. 34.8 grains. Second bust. Laureate medium square bust left, small close ties, 'V' in right field. Rv. Crowned square topped shield on cross. Weak at 8 o'clock, though the remainder is quite sharp. A very pleasing type coin. **Very Fine Plus**..... **\$800-\$1000**

PCGS # 144386  
Ex: Seaby, 1981 ANA.



**20158 James I, 1603-1625. Quarter-laurel, ND (1624). Trefoil. Third Coinage.** S-2642B; North-2119; Fr-244; KM-69. 34.3 grains. Fourth bust. Laureate square bust left, wide ties bracket 'V' in right field. Rv. Crowned square topped shield on cross. The obverse and reverse marks are difficult to discern, but the obverse die seems to match up closely with Schneider plate coin 99. The edge is a bit ragged. Evenly worn, though the portrait is still strong. **Fine Plus**..... **\$300-\$400**

PCGS # 342801  
Ex: Ponterio & Wyatt, 1979.

## CHARLES I (1600-1649), REIGNED 1625-1649

Charles I was born the second son of James I and Anne of Denmark; he became the heir to the throne upon the death of his older brother Henry in 1612. Charles spent most of his reign in a power struggle with Parliament, which eventually led to the English Civil War, his deposition, and execution. Religious conflict was also a theme of Charles' reign, as many subjects saw his ineffective aid to Protestant forces during the Thirty Years War, his marriage to Catholic Henrietta Maria of France, and his relationships with controversial religious figures to be dangerously close to support of Catholicism.

The Thirty Years War was spreading across Europe, and Charles ultimately declared war on Spain. Despite Parliament's urging of a naval attack on Spanish colonies (in the hopes that capture of Spanish treasure would finance the war), Charles preferred a more direct, and more expensive, attack on the continent. The Duke of Buckingham, a close friend and advisor to the king who was generally hated, was put in command of the expedition, which failed miserably. The Duke also failed at a subsequent mission to protect French Huguenots, which only added to the people's hatred of him. Buckingham was eventually assassinated in 1628, to the great delight of Parliament and the public.

Charles' political problems had financial ramifications—Parliament was the only body that could legally sanction taxation, and when Charles chose to rule without a sitting Parliament for a period of eleven years, he resorted to other measures to raise revenue, making him extremely unpopular. In 1640, he found it necessary to call two Parliamentary sessions, known as the Short Parliament and the Long Parliament. The Short Parliament, which sat for only three weeks, was an effort to obtain financing of the struggle with Scotland in the Bishops' Wars (conflicts that centered on the structure of the Church of Scotland); the Long Parliament, which sat for eight years, saw the beginnings of the outward conflict with Charles that eventually led to his deposition and beheading.

The Long Parliament saw tensions escalate as it began to impeach several of the king's closest advisors on charges of high treason, and the Irish Rebellion of 1641 only made matters worse, when Parliament and the king clashed on

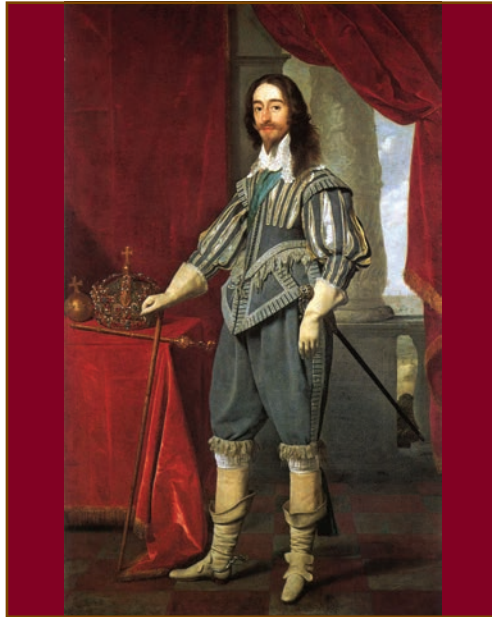
the issue of command of the army. Parliament issued "the Grand Remonstrance," a long and strongly anti-Catholic list of grievances against Charles' policies, including religious, foreign, financial, and legal policies. Careful to not lay blame directly at the king's feet, the document clearly expressed Parliament's displeasure at the state of affairs in England. Though the Remonstrance ultimately divided members of Parliament and led some to side with Royalist forces when the time came, it also strengthened the resolve of some who felt that England was becoming far too Catholic and absolutist.

By mid-1642, things had deteriorated badly and military preparations were underway on both sides. After several battles and skirmishes, Charles eventually escaped to Scotland, though the Scottish Presbyterian Army eventually arrived at a negotiation with Parliamentary forces, and Charles was handed over to

Parliament in 1647. Charles was moved around the country for a year while negotiations took place, all of which came to nothing. In December 1647, Charles managed to sign a secret peace treaty with the Scots, and a Royalist rising in 1648 was aided by invading Scots. The rising was ultimately put down, and Charles had no choice but to negotiate once again. It was eventually agreed upon that Charles would return to the throne but with limited powers, though this arrangement was not satisfactory to the New Model Army (the Parliamentary army established at the outset of the war) or to Oliver Cromwell, one of the army's generals. In a move known as Pride's Purge, General Thomas Pride forcibly prevented supporters of the restoration from entering the House, even detaining some. The remaining members of Parliament became known as the "Rump Parliament."

The Rump House of Commons indicted Charles I on charges of treason, which was rejected by the House of Lords. The Rump Commons quickly abolished the House of Lords, declaring itself fit to rule alone, and placed Charles I on trial. Charles was found guilty on January 26, sentenced to death on January 27, and beheaded on January 30, 1649.

*Times of crisis often produce monetary policy changes, and the period that led to the English Civil War was no different. Quality coins produced on machines were minted*



Charles I (1600-1649)

by the French die maker Nicholas Briot but, as seen during Elizabeth's reign, the use of minting machines could not yet produce a similar quantity to match hand-hammered coinage. The weights of the coins also had to be adjusted by hand by filing blank planchets.

A branch mint was established in Aberystwyth to turn silver extracted from Welsh mines into coin in 1637. After Parliament took control, the coins of the realm still displayed Charles' portrait and titles until after his execution. Copper coins continued to be struck by private license to various nobles until 1643 when Parliament took control of the Token House and coinage ceased the following year.

A number of towns struck coins during the Civil War to supply royalist-controlled areas with needed coinage. The coins will often display an abbreviated form of Charles' Declaration at Wellington in September 1642, where he promised to uphold the Protestant faith, the laws of England, and the liberty of Parliament. Some of the most famous English coins hail from this period, including the Oxford and Shrewsbury Triple Unites, Crowns, and Half Crowns, struck in 1642. During times of siege or other emergencies, klippe coins, coins of necessity struck on square or diamond shaped planchets, were struck at Scarborough, Carlisle, and Pontefract.



**20159 Charles I, 1625-1649. Angel "Touch Piece", ND (1632-33). Harp.** S-2684A; North-2145; Fr-245; KM-149.2. 61.6 grains. St. Michael, wearing armor with cross, spearing dragon; 'X' to left. Rv. Three-masted ship, royal crest on main sail. Very intricate design, particularly on the reverse. Angels from this reign were produced primarily to create "Touch Pieces" and un-pierced examples very rare. Pierced as issued at 1 o'clock. Most of the details are very clear, though there is some weakness on the head, and the surfaces are still lustrous. There is a small test cut on the left edge. **Extremely Fine**..... **\$1500-\$2000**

PCGS # 342793

Ex: Spink 1988 ANA.

"Touch pieces" were talismanic coins or medals worn by royals and used in the touching ceremonies for the purposes of healing the sick. As anointed figures that derived their ruling powers from God, monarchs were believed to have healing powers, and the practice was used particularly against the disease scrofula, which manifested as a skin disorder. Though the custom originated centuries before, the Stuart rulers seem to be particularly remembered for this practice. As noted above, Angels of this period were struck specifically for this use, and almost were officially pierced in the center so the coin could be worn around the neck. Though the process eventually went out of fashion in Britain (the idea being that it was too Catholic), the royal Stuart descendants in exile maintained the practice into the early 1800s. When German-born George I was petitioned for his royal touch, he responded, "If you seek that superstition, apply to the Pretender!"



**20160 Charles I, 1625-1649. Unite, ND (1625-26). Lis.** S-2685; North-2146; Fr-246; KM-150. 140.0 grains. Group A, first bust. King left in double arch crown and coronation robes; 'XX' behind. Rv. Crowned square topped garnished arms. Reverse Lis to right of crown. A little soft around the periphery, but the portrait is fairly strong. **Very Fine**..... **\$1500-\$2000**

PCGS # 516419

Ex: Lubbock, 1981.



**20161 Charles I, 1625-1649. Unite, ND (1625-26). Lis.** S-2685; North-2146; Fr-246; KM-150. 138.9 grains. Group A, first bust. King left in double arch crown and coronation robes; 'XX' behind. Rv. Crowned square topped garnished arms. Reverse Lis to left of crown. Smooth, evenly worn surfaces with natural color. **Fine to Very Fine**..... **\$800-\$1000**

PCGS # 516419

Ex: Dolphin Coins, 1984 ANA.



**20162 Charles I, 1625-1649. Unite, ND (1626-27). Cross Calvary.** S-2687; North-2148; Fr-246; KM-151.1. 138.4 grains. Group B, second bust. King left in round arch crown, ruff, armor and mantle; 'XX' behind. Rv. Crowned square topped arms. The coin displays even wear over averagely struck surfaces. Lightly polished and bright as a result. **Fine Plus Details.**.....\$600-\$800

PCGS # 499303

Ex: Ft. Worth Colonial, 1973.



**20165 Charles I, 1625-1649. Unite, ND (1632-33). Harp.** S-2691; North-2152; Fr-246; KM-153. 139.1 grains. Group D, fourth bust. King, in jeweled crown, long flowing tresses across lace collar; 'XX' behind. Rv. Crowned oval garnished arms; crowned 'C' and 'R' flanking. Another distinctive Charles I Unite type. Some double striking is seen on the portrait, and there is a reverse die failure in the upper right quarter. Though cleaned long ago, this coin has gently retoned attractively enough. **Very Fine Plus.**.....\$1000-\$1200

PCGS # 499308

Ex: Sotheby's, 1981.



**20163 Charles I, 1625-1649. Unite, ND (1628-29). Anchor.** S-2687; North-2148; Fr-246; KM-151.1. 139.4 grains. Group B, second bust. King left in round arch crown, ruff, armor and mantle; 'XX' behind. Rv. Crowned square topped arms. Essentially as made. Some annealing marks on the obverse can be seen with careful scrutiny. This example is rather sharp, the reverse particularly so. Difficult to find in this state of preservation. **About Extremely Fine.**.....\$2000-\$2500

PCGS # 499303

Ex: Seaby, 1982.



**20166 Charles I, 1625-1649. Unite, ND (1633-34). Portcullis.** S-2692; North-2153; Fr-246; KM-153var. 139.8 grains. Group D, fifth bust. King, in un-jeweled crown, thinner style; 'XX' behind. Rv. Crowned oval garnished arms; crowned 'C' and 'R' flanking. Another clear distinction of bust type, thinner and less full than the fourth bust. Coppery toning can be seen in the recesses of this once-cleaned example, and the effect now is rather pleasing. The portrait is strongly detailed. **Very Fine.**.....\$1000-\$1200

PCGS # 499308

Ex: Spink, 1981 ANA.



**20164 Charles I, 1625-1649. Unite, ND (1629-30). Heart.** S-2687; North-2148; Fr-246; KM-151.1. 138.3 grains. Group B, second bust. King left in round arch crown, ruff, armor and mantle; 'XX' behind. Rv. Crowned square topped arms. Evenly worn and deeply toned, with slightly deeper color in the recesses of the perimeter. Quite handsome overall. **Fine Plus.**.....\$700-\$900

PCGS # 499303

Ex: William Youngerman, 1983.



**20167 Charles I, 1625-1649. Unite, ND (1638-39). Anchor.** S-2692; North-2153; Fr-246; KM-153var. 138.4 grains. Group D, fifth bust. King, in un-jeweled crown, thinner style; 'XX' behind. Rv. Crowned oval garnished arms; crowned 'C' and 'R' flanking. It is interesting to note that the Anchor is sideways on both the obverse and reverse. Wavy and sharply detailed. Cleaned in the past, though starting to retone. Some dirt can be seen in some of the reverse recesses. **Fine Plus.**.....\$600-\$800

PCGS # 499308

Ex: Stack's, 1981.

## First Bust Double-crown



**20168 Charles I, 1625-1649. Double-crown, ND (1625). Lis.** S-2698; North-2159b; Fr-247; KM-142. 70.1 grains. Group A, first bust. King left in coronation robes in flat wide jeweled crown; 'X' behind. Rv. Crowned square topped garnished arms. Brooker 127 and the plate coin for the variety. Bold portrait details. Some slight reverse weakness is noted, though this is relatively unimportant. Choice for the type. **Extremely Fine**.....\$1500-\$2000

PCGS # 879299

Ex: Seaby, 1981; previously Brooker (plate coin), Ryan and Selig collections.



**20169 Charles I, 1625-1649. Double-crown, ND (1626-27). Negro's Head.** S-2699; North-2161b; Fr-247; KM-143. 68.2 grains. Group B, second bust. King, small head and jeweled crown in ruff, armor and mantle; 'X' behind. Rv. Crowned square topped garnished arms. Wavy flan, as made, and strong details. Though cleaned in the past, the coin is gradually retoning. **Fine Plus**.....\$500-\$700

PCGS # 879300

Ex: Seaby, 1981.



**20170 Charles I, 1625-1649. Double-crown, ND (1627-28). Castle.** S-2699; North-2161b; Fr-247; KM-143. 68.9 grains. Group B, second bust. King, small head and jeweled crown in ruff, armor and mantle; 'X' behind. Rv. Crowned square topped garnished arms. Decent portrait details for the grade. There is an 'X' scratched into the obverse above the engraved 'X' denomination; this is probably contemporary. **Very Fine Details**.....\$600-\$800

PCGS # 879300

Ex: Seaby, 1983.



**20171 Charles I, 1625-1649. Double-crown, ND (1630-31). Plume.** S-2700; North-2164e; Fr-247; KM-145. 69.3 grains. Group B, third bust. King, elongated bust, left in jeweled crown and coronation robes; 'X' behind. Rv. Crowned square topped garnished arms. Obverse Plume apparently engraved over a Heart as in Schneider plate 188. Well struck with an excellent portrait. Portions of the reverse legends are a bit short. A pleasing type coin. **Very Fine Plus**.....\$1000-\$1500

PCGS # 879304

Ex: Dolphin Coins, 1996 ANA.



**20172 Charles I, 1625-1649. Double-crown, ND (1635-36). Crown.** S-2702; North-2169c; Fr-247; KM-146. 70.0 grains. Group D, fourth bust. King, larger head and crown; 'X' behind. Rv. Crowned oval garnished arms; flanked by 'C' and 'R'. Struck on an irregular flan, this example exhibits some die clashing on the reverse. Cleaned and still uniformly bright. An interesting example. **Fine to Very Fine**.....\$700-\$900

PCGS # 879307

Ex: Seaby, 1984 ANA.



**20173 Charles I, 1625-1649. Double-crown, ND (1641-43). Triangle in Circle.** S-2706; North-2177b; Fr-247; KM-148. 68.9 grains. Group F, sixth Briot bust. King, thinner head, long tresses on stellate collar; 'X' behind. Rv. Crowned oval garnished arms; flanked by 'C' and 'R'. A later coin that is a bit crude. Legends short on the reverse. Fairly well struck for the type, this example presents old coppery toning and a handsome appearance. **Fine Plus**.....\$800-\$1000

PCGS # 879311

Ex: Seaby, 1982.



20174 **Charles I, 1625-1649. Crown, ND (1625-26). Cross Calvary.** S-2711; North-2181a; Fr-248; KM-136. 31.8 grains. Group B, second bust. King, small head and jeweled crown in ruff, armor and mantle; 'V' behind. Rv. Crowned square topped garnished arms. Another fascinating study coin from the Law collection. The lightweight flan has obviously been clipped, which is seen more readily from the reverse. The obverse displays a double striking with muddy portrait details. **Very Fine**.....\$400-\$500

PCGS # 788364  
Ex: Spink, 1984.



20175 **Charles I, 1625-1649. Crown, ND (1627-28). Castle.** S-2711; North-2181a; Fr-248; KM-136. 34.9 grains. Group B, second bust. King, small head and jeweled crown in ruff, armor and mantle; 'V' behind. Rv. Crowned square topped garnished arms. The surfaces are a trifle dull, though this piece is still an interesting coin to study as there are some circular die breaks observed on the reverse. The coin is nicely detailed on a round flan with complete legends. Accompanied by a group of old collector tags in antique hand, making for a nice display. **Very Fine**.....\$500-\$700

PCGS # 788364  
Ex: Spink, 1985.



20176 **Charles I, 1625-1649. Crown, ND (1635-36). Crown.** S-2715; North-2185a; Fr-248; KM-139. 34.3 grains. Group D, fourth bust. King, larger head and crown, falling lace collar; 'V' behind. Rv. Crowned oval garnished arms; flanked by 'C' and 'R'. A wavy flan contributes to the uneven reverse details. Cleaned and still uniformly bright. **Fine**.....\$300-\$400

PCGS # 788371  
Ex: Henry Christensen, 1973.

## Distinctive Early Milled Briot Unite Rarity



20177 **Charles I, 1625-1649. Unite, ND (1631-32). Daisy, B/B. Briot's Coinage.** S-2719; North-2294; Fr-253; KM-171. 137.4 grains. Crowned bust left, long tresses; 'XX' behind. Rv. Crowned square topped arms; flanked by 'C' and 'R'. A rare and distinctive milled type issue. Details nearly Extremely Fine, though the piece was once lightly cleaned; it is now attractively retoning. Two very thin scratches are noted on the obverse, one in front of the chin. An important type coin. **Very Fine**..... \$10,000-\$15,000

PCGS # 499135  
Ex: Spink, 1985.

## Superb Briot Double-crown



20178 **Charles I, 1625-1649. Double-crown, ND (1631-32). Daisy, B/B. Briot's Coinage.** S-2720; North-2295; Fr-254; KM-169. 71.1 grains. Crowned bust left, long tresses; 'X' behind. Rv. Crowned square topped arms; flanked by 'C' and 'R'. Another rare Briot milled type coin, this one a superb example. Noted purely for accuracy, this example was once lightly wiped resulting in some obverse hairlines observed under a glass. Both sides boast gleaming, reflective proof-like surfaces. Obtained by Mr. Law as an FDC coin, this coin certainly offers superior eye appeal. A beautiful, top tier Briot issue that is seldom offered in American auction sales. **Extremely Fine Plus**..... \$10,000-\$15,000

PCGS # 879312  
Ex: Spink, 1985.

## Rare 1642 Triple Unite



20179 Charles I, 1625-1649. Triple Unite, 1642. Plume. Oxford Mint. S-2724; North-2381; Fr-258; KM-234var. 409.3 grains. Tall, narrow crowned bust left, holding sword upright; plume behind. Rv. Declaration in three lines between wavy line, date below and 'III' above. Similar to Brooker 832, 5 pellets reverse. An impressive type and always a classic world gold coin. Honest wear is seen on the obverse, though the legends are exceptionally well struck. Deep toning is observed over what appears to be an ancient cleaning with signs of dirt removal within the lettering. Overall quite collectible and rare. **Fine Plus**..... \$15,000-\$20,000

PCGS # 499390

Ex: Duggan, 1981.



## Beautifully Detailed 1643 Triple Unite



**20180 Charles I, 1625-1649. Triple Unite, 1643. Plume. Oxford Mint. S-2727; North-2384; Fr-258; KM-256.2. 416.2 grains. Tall, wider crowned bust left in ornate robes, holding sword upright with long branch on shoulder; plume behind. Rv. Declaration in three lines within scroll, date below and 'III' above. Style of Brooker 839, slightly different reverse die. Another impressive type and always in demand by collectors of large world gold coins. A very well-made example of this emergency issue displaying sharp robe details and hair. Cleaned once, however the piece is now progressing towards a lovely overall hue with coppery highlights in the lettering. The top edge is flattened at 12 o'clock. **Very Fine Plus**..... \$25,000-\$35,000**

PCGS # 499395

Ex: Henry Christensen, 1981.

## Historic Civil War 1643 Unite



**20181 Charles I, 1625-1649. Unite, 1643. Plume, Oxford Mint.** S-2734; North-2389; Fr-259; KM-252. 137.7 grains. Tall, wider crowned bust left in ornate robes, holding sword upright with long branch on shoulder; plume behind. Rv. Declaration in three lines within scroll, date below and three plumes above, the central one higher than those flanking. Brooker reverse 850. An historic Civil War issued Unite. Well-made for the type with sharp portrait details. Pleasing color with russet toning in the lettering. A top grade piece. **Very Fine Plus**..... **\$6000-\$8000**

PCGS # 499328

Ex: Swiss Bank Corporation, 1986 ANA.



**20182 Charles I, 1625-1649. Unite, 1643. Plume, Oxford Mint.** S-2734; North-2389; Fr-259; KM-252. 136.9 grains. Tall, wider crowned bust left in ornate robes, holding sword upright with long branch on shoulder; plume behind. Rv. Declaration in three lines within scroll, date below and three plumes above in straight line (similar to 1644 reverse). Style of Brooker reverse 851. A second Oxford Unite and a major variant. The surfaces are bright from a past cleaning, and the flan is slightly oblong with some shortened legends on both the obverse and reverse. **Very Fine Details**..... **\$3500-\$4500**

PCGS # 499328

Ex: Seaby, 1980.

# COMMONWEALTH (1649-1660)

## THE INTERREGNUM, 1649-1660

The Interregnum refers to the period of time in between the deposition of Charles I in 1649 and the restoration of the monarchy in 1660. The Commonwealth of England, as it was generally known in this period, was technically broken up into three distinct periods. The years from 1649 to 1653 were known as the first period of the Commonwealth of England, and the Council of State took over most of the executive functions of the new republic. From 1653 through 1659, it was known as the Protectorate, led by Lord Protector Oliver Cromwell until his death in 1658 and subsequently by his son, Lord Protector Richard Cromwell. The period from 1659 to 1660 was the second period of the Commonwealth of England, and saw government control revert back to the Rump Parliament.

The first few years of the republic were uneasy, as the deposition of Charles I had not completely ended the war, and conflicts remained between England and Scotland. By the early 1650s, these had largely disappeared. During the Interregnum, the relationship between Cromwell and Parliament was not an easy one, and disputes over constitutional issues, the concept of supremacy, and religious questions were rife. In 1653, frustrated with the Rump Parliament, Cromwell dissolved it and, after a proposal from Parliamentarian John Lambert, assumed the position of Lord Protector.

After Cromwell's death, the title of Lord Protector passed to his son Richard, though he proved an ineffective ruler. Parliament was ultimately dissolved at the urging of the army, who had little to no faith in Richard, and the Rump Parliament was recalled in 1659. Enter General George Monck (or Monk), the commander of English troops in Scotland, who was originally a supporter of the Royalist

cause. Monck changed his tune after the ascendancy of Cromwell, and ultimately gained Cromwell's trust, but after his death Monck became instrumental in restoring Charles II, son of the executed Charles I, to the throne. He marched his troops into London and restored the members of the Long Parliament who were excluded for their royalist leanings. Charles, who was in exile but in contact with Monck, issued the Declaration of Breda, which, among other provisions, offered a general pardon for crimes committed during the Civil War and Interregnum upon recognizing himself as king. The newly reorganized Parliament accepted the terms and Charles II returned from exile in May 1660 and was proclaimed King of England.



*Oliver Cromwell (1599-1658)*

*Major changes were made to coinage designs during the Commonwealth period. For the first time, English, and not Latin, was used for the legends. A shield depicting St. Andrew's Cross replaced the portrait of the monarch, and the Royal arms were replaced by conjoined shields with St. Andrew's Cross and the Irish Harp. The variety of denominations and types were consolidated, and this was the final period during which a silver Halfpenny was struck.*

*After Oliver Cromwell became the Lord Protector, a short series of coins bearing his portrait was struck from 1656 through 1658. These coins are often considered patterns, though there is nothing in the literature to suggest that they were not struck for intended use in circulation. All the coins of Cromwell are struck by machine, from dies engraved by Thomas Simon on machinery by Pierre Blondeau. When Cromwell died in 1658, his son Richard became Lord Protector; however, no coins were struck in his name.*



**20183 Commonwealth, 1649-1660. Unite, 1651. Sun.** S-3208; North-2715; Fr-269; KM-395.1. 137.7 grains. St. George's shield within palm and laurel branches. Rv. Conjoined shields, St. George's cross left and Harp right, 'XX' above, all within beaded circle. Motto GOD WITH US. A popular and short-lived dated type. Appealing overall, though once pierced and plugged adjacent to the Sun mark. This coin represents an affordable example of a type that has risen in price significantly over the years. **Very Fine Details; Holed and Plugged.** ..... \$1000-\$1200

PCGS # 499363  
Ex: Ancient Coins, Inc., 1973.



**20185 Commonwealth, 1649-1660. Double-crown, 1650. Sun.** S-3210; North-2717; Fr-270; KM-394.1. 70.1 grains. St. George's shield within palm and laurel branches. Rv. Conjoined shields, St. George's cross left and Harp right, 'X' above, all within beaded circle. Motto GOD WITH US. Another very sharp example. Struck from an interesting die that reveals a raised dot at the center of the obverse cross and leaves the Sun mark with human facial details. The coin exhibits light cabinet wear only and hints of proof-like surfaces can be seen under subdued golden toning. Perfect for the grade. **Extremely Fine.** ..... \$4000-\$6000

PCGS # 879324  
Ex: Spink, 1984.

## Superb Commonwealth Unite



**20184 Commonwealth, 1649-1660. Unite, 1653. Sun.** S-3208; North-2715; Fr-269; KM-395.1. 140.3 grains. St. George's shield within palm and laurel branches. Rv. Conjoined shields, St. George's cross left and Harp right, 'XX' above, all within beaded circle. Motto GOD WITH US. A superb example of this popular dated type, essentially as minted; truly a great coin from any genre. The exceptional strike carries across both sides with impressive lucidity. The shield shading is perfect, as are the leaves, and pinpoint beading is evident on the reverse ring. Worth a significant premium over established catalog value. A real showpiece. **About Uncirculated.** ..... \$8000-\$10,000

PCGS # 396596  
Ex: Dolphin Coins, 1984 ANA.



**20186 Commonwealth, 1649-1660. Double-crown, 1653. Sun.** S-3210; North-2717; Fr-270; KM-394.1. 68.6 grains. St. George's shield within palm and laurel branches. Rv. Conjoined shields, St. George's cross left and Harp right, 'X' above, all within beaded circle. Motto GOD WITH US. The coin has an irregular shape and centering due to the odd strike. **Extremely Fine.** ..... \$2500-\$3500

PCGS # 879331  
Ex: Seaby, 1981 ANA.



**20187 Commonwealth, 1649-1660. Crown, 1650. Sun.** S-3212; North-2719; Fr-271; KM-393.1. 34.7 grains. St. George's shield within palm and laurel branches. Rv. Conjoined shields, St. George's cross left and Harp right, 'V' above, all within beaded circle. Motto GOD WITH US. Lustrous and well-made with an extremely sharp and balanced strike. Perfect for the type. **Choice Extremely Fine.** ..... \$3000-\$5000

PCGS # 788430  
Ex: Spink, 1986.



**20188 Commonwealth, 1649-1660. Crown, 1651. Sun.** S-3212; North-2719; Fr-271; KM-393.1. 34.9 grains. St. George's shield within palm and laurel branches. Rv. Conjoined shields, St. George's cross left and Harp right, V above, all within beaded circle. Motto GOD WITH US. There is a vertical flan wave, as made, and the piece is nicely toned with very modest wear. **Very Fine.**..... **\$2000-\$2500**

PCGS # 788433  
Ex: Spink, 1986 ANA.

**20189 Commonwealth, 1649-1660. Crown, 1653. Sun.** S-3212; North-2719; Fr-271; KM-393.1. 34.8 grains. St. George's shield within palm and laurel branches. Rv. Conjoined shields, St. George's cross left and Harp right, 'V' above, all within beaded circle. Motto GOD WITH US. The coin does not show much wear at all, though the edges are irregular. Handsome tone. **Fine Plus.**..... **\$1000-\$1200**

PCGS # 788437  
Ex: Seaby, 1982.

## LORD PROTECTOR OLIVER CROMWELL, 1649-1658

### Superb Proof Cromwell Broad by Thomas Simon



**20190 Lord Protector Oliver Cromwell, 1649-1658. Pattern Broad of 20 Shillings, 1656.** S-3225; North-2744; Fr-273; KM-Pn25. Wilson & Rasmussen 39. Laureate head left of the Lord Protector by Thomas Simon. Legend OLIVAR D G RP ANG SCO ET HIB &c PRO. Rv. Crowned shield of the Protectorate, lion at center. Legend PAX QUAERITVR BELLO with date at top. Coin turn. Grained edge. An historic pattern issue created in the style of a regal issue. The Commonwealth coins minted for circulation were characteristic of the austere nature of the Puritan "roundheads." Obviously, this coin was created for a self-styled king by his admirers. **This bold cameo proof is a superb example.** Careful inspection reveals only some faint hairlines in the field. The Spink catalogers mention a faint, as made flan flaw in the field (adjacent to the "&c"). Only five proofs have been certified by NGC with only two graded finer. **NGC PF-63 CAMEO.** ..... **\$40,000-\$60,000**

PCGS # 411751

Ex: Spink Auction No. 38, October 10, 1984, lot 38; previously, Bridgewater House Collection, Sotheby's, June 1972, Lot 124.

The Cromwell portrait pattern coins were struck following the tumultuous Civil War period of British history. The English Civil War pitted pro-royalist forces against Oliver Cromwell's pro-parliamentary "roundheads" faction. After years of violence and civil strife, Oliver Cromwell and his army were ultimately successful, and King Charles I was beheaded outside the Palace of Whitehall in an historic act of regicide. Cromwell allowed the Stuart family to sew his head back onto the body to allow for a proper funeral. A republic was formed and new Commonwealth coins were issued using English, not Latin, legends. Subsequently, Oliver Cromwell would take direct control of the government and establish "The Protectorate," with himself serving as Lord Protector. Cromwell's legacy is tarnished by his autocratic rule through his subordinate generals, the military state he enforced, and by his violent suppression of the Irish. These factors led to a backlash against Cromwell and the Protectorate after his death in 1658 and brief succession by his third son Richard (who proved incompetent), in 1660. With the restoration of the Stuart dynasty, the coinage Cromwell produced became an easy target, and much of the extant Commonwealth coinage was sent to be melted and re-coined into Royal issues.

### A Second Rare Cromwell Portrait Broad



**20191 Lord Protector Oliver Cromwell, 1649-1658. Pattern Broad of 20 Shillings, 1656.** S-3225; North-2744; Fr-273; KM-Pn25. Wilson & Rasmussen 39. Laureate head left of the Lord Protector by Thomas Simon. Legend OLIVAR D G RP ANG SCO ET HIB & PRO. Rv. Crowned shield of the Protectorate, lion at center. Legend PAX QUAERITVR BELLO with date at top. Coin turn. Grained edge. A second example of this historic issue. Stirring portraiture by Simon. This example exhibits very sharply detailed hair and very light wear on the highest portrait points. The reverse is virtually as made. Light toning over the somewhat prooflike underlying surfaces. **NGC AU-53.** ..... **\$15,000-\$20,000**

PCGS # 382500

Ex: Glendining, 1975.

# HOUSE OF STUART RESTORED (1660-1714)

## CHARLES II (1630-1685), REIGNED 1660-1685

Charles II, the son of Charles I and Henrietta Maria of France, succeeded to the English throne after the restoration of the monarchy in 1660. After his father was deposed and executed in 1649, Charles spent the next few years negotiating with the Scots, who accepted him as the rightful successor to Charles I. Despite eventual Scottish support, Cromwell's military victories in Dunbar in Scotland in 1650 and Worcester in England in 1651 forced Charles II to flee to exile outside the British Isles.

Upon Charles' restoration in 1660, the Declaration of Breda was signed, which made several provisions for life after the resumption of royal authority. Charles promised pardons to former republican supporters (though not to select members who were instrumental in the execution of his father), arrears of military payment, and promised to leave intact any land sales, purchases, or confiscations save for those pertaining to the Crown or Church.

The second Parliament of Charles' reign, dubbed the Cavalier Parliament, passed several pieces of legislation aimed at strengthening the Church of England. The Puritan ideals that had become so popular under Cromwell lost momentum and theatres were reopened, creating something of a theatrical and literary renaissance. Charles' reign witnessed two great catastrophes: a devastating outbreak of the plague in 1665, and the Great Fire of London in 1666.

Marriage negotiations that had been ongoing before his father's death were reopened after the Restoration and an alliance was secured with Portugal, who was busy fighting a war against Spain. Charles married Catherine of Braganza in 1662. Conflicts with the Dutch, which had begun before Charles' restoration, plagued his reign; these conflicts were rooted in disputes over trade routes. The Second Dutch War broke out in 1665—the only notable English victory was the taking of New Amsterdam, which was subsequently renamed New York, which occurred at the outset of the war. Subsequent losses, French and Danish support of the Dutch cause, and Dutch victories culminated in an attack on the English fleet in the River Thames, where all but one ship was

sunk, and the last holdout taken by the Dutch as a trophy. The Treaty of Breda was signed later that year, ending the war.



Charles II (1630-1685)

Despite the peace treaty, Charles' foreign policy seemed to alternate between alliances with the French and the Dutch. In 1670, Charles signed the secret Treaty of Dover with France, which promised the English crown an annual French stipend in return for military support against the Dutch and a promise that Charles would convert to Catholicism. The terms also provided for French troops to support Charles in suppressing any uprisings that should occur in opposition to his conversion.

Though Charles never made a public conversion, his attempts at enacting legislation more tolerant of Catholic beliefs worried his

Protestant councilors and subjects; Parliament fought back with the Test Act, which prevented Catholics from serving in Parliament. In an attempt to allay these fears, he married his niece Mary to Dutch Protestant William of Orange, though the question of succession was becoming increasingly persistent. It was clear that his marriage to Catherine of Braganza was not going to produce an heir, and Charles' brother James, the presumptive heir, was a recent convert to Catholicism. With anti-Catholicism rampant in England, the idea of a Catholic monarch was unacceptable; Parliament attempted to pass the Exclusion Bill in 1679, which would have eliminated James from the line of succession. Each time the bill was introduced in Parliament, Charles dissolved the session. Charles II died in 1685, converting to the Roman Catholic faith on his deathbed.

*After Charles' restoration, the hand-minting of coins was eventually abandoned and, from 1663, coins were struck by Blondeau's machines. To prevent clipping, brothers John and Joseph Roettier engraved the dies in such a way to allow for edge lettering on the larger coins; smaller sized coins displayed a "grained" edge. The edges were inscribed DECVS ET TVTAMEN, along with the regnal year. With the new coining technology, the following new coins were issued: 5 Guineas (100 Shillings), 2 Guineas (40 Shillings), Guinea (20*

Shillings), and the ½ Guinea (10 Shillings). The coins came to be known as Guineas because some of the gold used to strike them was mined in Guinea and imported by the Royal African Company. Coins struck from African gold bear the Elephant and Castle privy mark.

Further numismatic developments during the reign of Charles II include the issuance of the first Maundy money. The first royally-issued copper coins were struck in 1672, but these were later struck in tin with a copper plug in an effort to bolster the tin industry in Cornish.



**20192 Charles II, 1660-1685. Double-crown, ND (1660-62). Crown. Hammered Coinage.** S-3302; North-2755; Fr-277; KM-413. Laureate and draped bust left; no mark of value behind. Rv. Crowned garnished oval arms; flanked by 'C' and 'R'. A light diagonal crease is noted, as made. **NGC VF-35**..... **\$1500-\$2000**

PCGS # 879340  
Ex: Glendining, 1980.



**20193 Charles II, 1660-1685. Crown, ND (1660-62). Crown. Hammered Coinage.** S-3303; North-2757; Fr-279; KM-411. Laureate and draped bust left; no mark of value behind. Rv. Crowned garnished oval arms; flanked by 'C' and 'R'. Beautifully toned with rose highlights. **NGC AU-55**..... **\$5000-\$7000**

PCGS # 788454  
Ex: Spink, 1983.



**20194 Charles II, 1660-1685. Crown, ND (1660-62). Crown. Hammered Coinage.** S-3303; North-2757; Fr-279; KM-411. Laureate and draped bust left; no mark of value behind. Rv. Crowned garnished oval arms; flanked by 'C' and 'R'. A second example that is essentially as made. Sharp and lustrous, there is some very petty striking weakness noted on the arms. An upper echelon example. Accompanied by an old tag that bears 'ex Hird Collection.' **NGC AU-50**..... **\$4000-\$6000**

PCGS # 788454  
Ex: Spink, 1991.

## Choice Hammered Coinage Unite



**20195 Charles II, 1660-1685. Unite, ND (1660-62). Crown. Hammered Coinage.** S-3304; North-2754; Fr-276; KM-416. Laureate and draped bust left; 'XX' behind. Rv. Crowned garnished oval arms; flanked by 'C' and 'R'. An inspiring example of Stuart Restoration gold coinage. Lustrous and bold with riveting hair details. The flan preparation was less than perfect and there are slight imperfections concealed within the wig adjacent to the neck and on the reverse shield; neither of these is significant. **NGC AU-58**..... **\$6000-\$8000**

PCGS # 499383  
Ex: Seaby, 1981.



**20196 Charles II, 1660-1685. Unite, ND (1660-62). Crown. Hammered Coinage.** S-3304; North-2754; Fr-276; KM-416. Laureate and draped bust left; 'XX' behind. Rv. Crowned garnished oval arms; flanked by 'C' and 'R'. Well-made with only a touch of weakness noted on the high points. **NGC AU-53**..... **\$4500-\$6500**

PCGS # 499383  
Ex: Spink, 1985 ANA.

## Rare 1668 5 Guineas



**20197 Charles II, 1660-1685. 5 Guineas, 1668 VICESIMO. Elephant.** S-3329; Fr-282; KM-430.1. First laureate bust right. Rv. Crowned cruciform shields with scepters in angles. An impressive beginning to Mr. Law's superb selection of milled Five Guineas, easily one of the finest in any American auction sale. Beautiful, natural golden toning over virtually mark-free surfaces. NGC EF-45. ....\$8000-\$12,000

PCGS # 796789

Ex: Glendining, 1975.

## Choice 1678/7 Elephant and Castle 5 Guineas



**20198 Charles II, 1660-1685. 5 Guineas, 1678/7 TRICESIMO. Elephant and Castle.** S-3330; Fr-283; KM-430.3. First laureate bust right. Rv. Crowned cruciform shields with scepters in angles. Very pleasing surfaces on this rarity that exhibits prooflike luster. A significant and rarely offered early Five Guineas. NGC AU-53. ....\$15,000-\$20,000

PCGS # 379812

Ex: Sotheby's, 1981.



## Bold Charles II 2 Guineas



**20199 Charles II, 1660-1685. 2 Guineas, 1664. Elephant.** S-3334; Fr-285; KM-425.2. First laureate bust right. Rv. Crowned cruciform shields with scepters in angles. A sharp-looking coin with a beautifully detailed portrait, a strongly detailed elephant, and pleasing surfaces. The reverse has the appearance of Mint State. NGC AU-55..... **\$5000-\$7000**

PCGS # 618079

Ex: Seaby, 1980 ANA.



**20200 Charles II, 1660-1685. 2 Guineas, 1664. Elephant.** S-3334; Fr-285; KM-425.2. First laureate bust right. Rv. Crowned cruciform shields with scepters in angles. A second example. An evenly worn, problem-free example with sharp portrait details. NGC VF-35..... **\$2500-\$3500**

PCGS # 618079

Ex: Sotheby's, 1981.



**20201 Charles II, 1660-1685. 2 Guineas, 1664. Elephant.** S-3334; Fr-285; KM-425.2. First laureate bust right. Rv. Crowned cruciform shields with scepters in angles. A third example. The reverse is sharper on this piece than on the previous example. NGC VF-35..... **\$2000-\$2500**

PCGS # 618079

Ex: Steinberg, 1977.

## Rare Charles II Broad



**20202 Charles II, 1660-1685. Broad of 20 Shillings, 1662.** S-3337A; North-2780; Fr-Not listed; KM-Pn32. Laureate and draped bust right, finely styled by Thomas Simon. Rv. Crowned square topped shield. Diagnostic die breaks, particularly at the last two digits of the date. **Rare.** Listed with the regular issues, this coin is a precursor to the Guinea coinages (at 20 Shillings in this period), and is sometimes considered a pattern. Superbly detailed breast and hair, and bright surfaces overall. NGC MS-62. .... **\$8000-\$10,000**

PCGS # 382527

Ex: Steinberg, 1985.

## Second Rare Broad—Ex: Garrett



**20203 Charles II, 1660-1685. Broad of 20 Shillings, 1662.** S-3337A; North-2780; Fr-Not listed; KM-Pn32. Laureate and draped bust, finely styled by Thomas Simon. Rv. Crowned square topped shield. A second very sharp example of this rarity with an impressive pedigree. Cataloged as a pattern issue in the NFA/Leu Part II tome. Diagnostic die breaks can be seen on the obverse and reverse. The strike is strong and the details are superb on the hair and arms. Lovely tone with underlying prooflike surfaces. NGC AU-58. .... **\$6000-\$8000**

PCGS # 382527

Ex: Garrett Collection Part II, Bank Leu/Numismatic Fine Arts, October 16-18, 1984, lot 1058 (at 7,000 Swiss Francs); T. Harrison Garrett.



**20204 Charles II, 1660-1685. Guinea, 1666.** S-3342; Fr-287; KM-424.1. Third laureate bust right. Rv. Crowned cruciform shields with scepters in angles. A notable English date that was certainly not lost on Mr. Law—the Great Fire of London swept through the city that year. A very pleasing example with soft toning and a good strike. NGC VF-35..... **\$2500-\$3500**

PCGS # 171241

Ex: Lubbock, 1983.



**20205 Charles II, 1660-1685. Guinea, 1672.** S-3344; Fr-287; KM-424-1. Fourth laureate bust (rounded truncation) right. Rv. Crowned cruciform shields with scepters in angles. Some scratches are noted across the neck, perhaps from a brooch removal. **NGC EF Details—Mount Removed.** .....\$400-\$500

PCGS # 785352  
*Ex: Seaby, 1980.*



**20206 Charles II, 1660-1685. Guinea, 1676.** S-3344; Fr-287; KM-424-1. Fourth laureate bust (rounded truncation) right. Rv. Crowned cruciform shields with scepters in angles. **NGC VF Details—Surface Hairlines**.....\$500-\$700

PCGS # 785369  
*Ex: Spink, 1977.*



**20207 Charles II, 1660-1685. Half-Guinea, 1677.** S-3348; Fr-290; KM-439.1. Second laureate bust (rounded truncation) right. Rv. Crowned cruciform shields with scepters in angles. Perfect for the type. **NGC EF-40.**..... \$800-\$1000

PCGS # 880569  
*Ex: Seaby, 1982.*



**20208 Charles II, 1660-1685. Half-Guinea, 1684.** S-3348; Fr-290; KM-439-1. Second laureate bust (rounded truncation) right. Rv. Crowned cruciform shields with scepters in angles. Final year of issue. **NGC VF-35.** .....\$600-\$800

PCGS # 880584  
*Ex: Fred Sweeney, 1973.*

## JAMES II (1633-1701), REIGNED 1685-1688

James II assumed the throne after his the death of his brother, Charles II, who left no legitimate heirs. Despite his conversion to Catholicism, the smooth and peaceful succession of James was generally welcomed and celebrated. His new Parliament was initially favorable to James, and he agreed to pardon any former exclusionists who had previously sought to prevent James from becoming king. Despite his initial welcome, James II faced his first rebellion soon after his coronation. The Monmouth Rebellion, led by one of Charles II's illegitimate sons, the Duke of Monmouth, and the Earl of Argyll in Scotland, never amounted to much and was easily crushed by James' forces.



*James II (1633-1701)*

A group of Protestant nobles, who became known as the Immortal Seven, entered into negotiations with William of Orange and his wife Mary, who was James' daughter. They formally invited the prince to invade and depose James II and reestablish Protestant rule in England. William of Orange invaded in 1688, whereupon James promptly fled the country into exile in France. Parliament declared James II an abdicator, and named his daughter Mary Queen of England, who was to rule jointly with her husband who would now be known as King William. This largely non-violent revolution has been termed the "Glorious Revolution."

In response to the rebellion, James made provisions to strengthen the army and to appoint loyal Catholic officers into the ranks, which chafed against the formerly loyal, though Protestant, Parliament. Although most of his subjects harbored anti-Catholic sentiments, James II attempted to promote his cause through appointments of Catholic officials and through the dismissal of those who refused to withdraw laws that punished religious dissenters. Within a few short years, James II had managed to alienate the majority of his subjects. Public alarm only increased when James's Catholic wife Mary of Modena gave birth to a son and it increasingly looked as if the country would continue to be ruled by a Catholic dynasty.

James made a single attempt to regain in throne through an invasion of Ireland in 1689. Irish Parliament, unlike its English counterpart, had not declared James II an abdicator and asserted that he remained king. James landed in Ireland and made efforts to build an army there, but to no avail—William of Orange personally arrived with his troops and defeated James at the Battle of the Boyne in 1690. Once again, James fled to France, abandoning his Irish supporters. He never returned to England, and died in France in 1701. James was the last Roman Catholic monarch to rule in England.

*James' tumultuous reign saw no major changes in English coinage.*



**20209 James II, 1685-88. 5 Guineas, 1687 TERTIO.** S-3397A; Fr-292; KM-460.1. Second laureate bust left. Rv. Crowned cruciform shields with scepters in angles. Another impressive large Five Guineas. An evenly worn example with a nice portrait and no faults. **NGC EF-45.** ..... **\$6000-\$8000**

PCGS # 611017

Ex: Glendining, 1978.

## Impressive and Choice 1688 Five Guineas



**20210 James II, 1685-88. 5 Guineas, 1688 QUARTO. Elephant and Castle.** S-3398; Fr-293; KM-460.2. Second laureate bust left. Rv. Crowned cruciform shields with scepters in angles. Exceptionally well-detailed with exquisite original surfaces. Very impressive. NGC AU-58. .... \$15,000-\$20,000

PCGS # 379847  
Ex: Spink, 1993.



**20211 James II, 1685-88. 2 Guineas, 1687.** S-3399; Fr-294; KM-464. Laureate bust left. Rv. Crowned cruciform shields with scepters in angles. A bold example that still retains luster. Another excellent milled type coin from this short reign. NGC EF-45. .... \$3500-\$4500

PCGS # 611014  
Ex: Seaby, 1981.



**20212 James II, 1685-88. 2 Guineas, 1688/7.** S-3399; Fr-294; KM-464. Laureate bust left. Rv. Crowned cruciform shields with scepters in angles. Artificial patina from an acid bath or similar. Not encapsulated by NGC, but their tag is included. **Fine Details.** .....\$500-\$700

PCGS # 165440  
Ex: Knightsbridge, 1988 ANA.



**20213 James II, 1685-88. Guinea, 1686.** S-3402; Fr-295; KM-453.1. Second laureate bust left. Rv. Crowned cruciform shields with scepters in angles. Even, honest wear. NGC VF-30. ....\$700-\$900

PCGS # 785416  
Ex: Steinberg, 1973.

## Well Struck 1687 Guinea



**20214 James II, 1685-88. Guinea, 1687.** S-3402; Fr-295; KM-453.1. Second laureate bust left. Rv. Crowned cruciform shields with scepters in angles. A superb example boasting a strong strike, exquisite hair details, and prooflike surfaces. NGC AU-55. ....\$5000-\$7000

PCGS # 785424  
Pedigree unrecorded.



**20215 James II, 1685-88. Guinea, 1687.** S-3402; Fr-295; KM-459.1. Second laureate bust left. Rv. Crowned cruciform shields with scepters in angles. A second example. **NGC EF-45.**.....\$2500-\$3500

PCGS # 618122  
*Ex: Superior, 1976.*



**20216 James II, 1685-88. Guinea, 1687. Elephant and Castle.** S-3403; Fr-296; KM-459.2. Second laureate bust left. Rv. Crowned cruciform shields with scepters in angles. Details of a Very Fine coin. Not encapsulated by NGC, but we have included their tag, which denotes altered surfaces. Inspection is recommended as this coin appears to have only undergone a cleaning; the surfaces are still bright. **Very Fine Details.**.....\$700-\$900

PCGS # 785432  
*Ex: Spink, 1981.*



**20217 James II, 1685-88. Half-Guinea, 1686.** S-3404; Fr-297; KM-458.1. Laureate bust left. Rv. Crowned cruciform shields with scepters in angles. **NGC AU Details—Surface Hairlines.**.....\$300-\$400

PCGS # 618060  
*Ex: Seaby, 1982.*



**20218 James II, 1685-88. Half-Guinea, 1688.** S-3404; Fr-297; KM-458.1. Laureate bust left. Rv. Crowned cruciform shields with scepters in angles. There is a large dig on the cheek as well as some facial marks. **NGC VF Details—Damaged.**.....\$300-\$400

PCGS # 171255  
*Ex: Superior, 1987.*

## MARY II (1662-1694) AND WILLIAM III (1650-1702), REIGNED 1688-1694 JOINTLY, WILLIAM III ALONE UNTIL 1702

The period of joint rule of William and Mary was established after the Glorious Revolution in 1688. The only precedent for joint rule in England was the reign of Mary I after her marriage to Philip of Spain. Whereas Philip was proclaimed king in name only, and was to relinquish his rights to kingship after Mary's death, William and Mary insisted on ruling as co-monarchs, with the other continuing to rule in the event of the other's death.

Upon accession to the throne, the monarchs accepted the Bill of Rights proposed by Parliament, which limited their power, reasserted Parliament's prerogative in terms of taxation and legislation, and generally safeguarded against abuses of power which previous rulers had inflicted. The Bill was designed to allow Parliament to rule without interference from royal authority—finances were strictly controlled, the king was not allowed to maintain a standing army, and the king was not permitted to establish his own courts or act as a judge. The Glorious Revolution resulted in a permanent shift of power in England, one that empowered Parliament and rendered it a permanent fixture in English politics.

The Act of Toleration was passed in 1689, which extended religious tolerance to Protestant nonconformists (i.e. Presbyterians, Quakers, etc.) though it did not extend so far as to tolerate Roman Catholics.

With the ascendancy of Parliamentary politics came the further development of the nascent political parties existing at the time. William initially favored a balance between Whigs and Tories, though the Whigs eventually came to dominate the politics of William and Mary's reign.

A significant priority for King William was curbing French expansionism, and as a member of the Grand Alliance with the Dutch, Spanish, and members of the Holy Roman Empire, he was away for long campaigns during the Nine Years War against France.

When Mary II died in 1694 from smallpox, the question of the succession was once again front and center. Their marriage had yielded no heirs, leaving Mary's sister Anne as the next in line to the throne. Nervous that Anne's reign would also leave no heir, Parliament passed the Act of Settlement in 1701, which declared that in the event Anne should die without successor, the throne would pass to Protestant Princess Sofia, Electress of Hanover, who was the granddaughter of James I. The act also contained a provision excluding Catholics from the succession, or any person married to a Catholic.

William III died in 1702 from complications after a fall from his horse.



Mary II (1662-1694)

*At the beginning of the William and Mary's joint reign, the Guinea was valued at 21 Shillings 6 Pence. By 1694, the poor condition of the silver coins in circulation caused the Guinea to trade at 30 Shillings. Tin coinage (Halfpennies and Farthings) was replaced with copper issues in 1694, and the arms were changed to add the Lion of Nassau.*

*In 1696, after Mary had died and William ruled alone, a recoinage was begun to replace the hammered silver coins that were still in circulation, as a great many of the coins had been clipped or heavily worn by this time. The branch mints at Bristol, Chester, Exeter, Norwich, and York were established to mint coins to replace the hammered survivors. Unclipped hammered coins that were officially holed in the center were allowed to circulate for a brief period before all hammered coins were demonetized. This recoinage produced a large number of different silver issues. Some of the silver coins have a Rose privy mark to indicate the East England silver mines as the source of the specie, and some gold coins bear the Elephant and Castle marks.*

## Bold 1692 QUARTO 5 Guineas



**20219 William and Mary, 1688-1694. 5 Guineas, 1692 QUARTO.** S-3422; Fr-299; KM-479.1. Conjoined busts right. Rv. Crowned garnished square topped arms; lion of Nassau in center. A bold example with lovely, natural color. Semi-prooflike surfaces in the recesses of the lettering. Far superior to many others we have seen. **NGC AU-55**..... **\$10,000-\$15,000**

PCGS # 610031

Ex: Sotheby's, 1981.

## High Grade 1692 QUINTO 5 Guineas



**20220 William and Mary, 1688-1694. 5 Guineas, 1692 QUINTO.** S-3422; Fr-299; KM-479.1. Conjoined busts right. Rv. Crowned garnished square topped arms; lion of Nassau in center. Impressive 5 Guinea coins abound in the Law Collection and this one is no exception. Some faint wear is noted on William's high curl. **NGC AU-58**..... **\$10,000-\$15,000**

PCGS # 518229

Ex: Glendining, 1979.



**20221 William and Mary, 1688-1694. 2 Guineas, 1694/3. Elephant and Castle.** S-3425; Fr-302; KM-482.2. Conjoined busts right. Rv. Crowned garnished square topped arms; lion of Nassau in center. A clear and well-detailed example. NGC AU-53.....**\$5000-\$7000**

PCGS # 796788  
Ex: Glendining, 1982.



**20222 William and Mary, 1688-1694. 2 Guineas, 1694/3. Elephant and Castle.** S-3425; Fr-302; KM-482.2. Conjoined busts right. Rv. Crowned garnished square topped arms; lion of Nassau in center. A second example. Some small marks observed at the bottom of the reverse. NGC EF-45.....**\$4000-\$5000**

PCGS # 796788  
Ex: Glendining, 1976.



**20223 William and Mary, 1688-1694. Guinea, 1689. Elephant and Castle.** S-3427; Fr-305; 474.2. Conjoined busts right. Rv. Crowned ungarnished arms; lion of Nassau in center. Ample natural luster and faint wear on the high points. A lovely coin. NGC AU-50.....**\$4000-\$6000**

PCGS # 785449  
Ex: Seaby, 1979 ANA.



**20224 William and Mary, 1688-1694. Guinea, 1689. Elephant and Castle.** S-3427; Fr-305; KM-474.2. Conjoined busts right. Rv. Crowned ungarnished arms; lion of Nassau in center. A second example exhibiting a strong elephant. There are signs of circular burnishing, more evident on the reverse, and the strong hair details have perhaps seen some deft tooling. NGC AU Details—Repaired.....**\$700-\$900**

PCGS # 785449  
Ex: Seaby, 1981.



**20225 William and Mary, 1688-1694. Half-Guinea, 1694.** S-3430; Fr-306; KM-476.1. Conjoined second busts right. Rv. Crowned ungarnished second arms; lion of Nassau in center. Problem-free and perfect for type and grade. NGC VF-30. .**\$800-\$1000**

PCGS # 785311  
Ex: Spink, 1981.



**20226 William and Mary, 1688-1694. Half-Guinea, 1694.** S-3430; Fr-306; KM-476.1. Conjoined second busts right. Rv. Crowned ungarnished second arms; lion of Nassau in center. Very pleasing color with rose highlights, the surfaces show nothing more than honest wear. NGC F-12.....**\$400-\$500**

PCGS # 785311  
Ex: Garland, 1973.



**20227 William and Mary, 1688-1694. Half-Guinea, 1692. Elephant and Castle.** S-3431; Fr-308; KM-476.2. Conjoined second busts right. Rv. Crowned ungarnished second arms; lion of Nassau in center. Very well-detailed and lustrous, though there is a field scratch near the Mary portrait and another near the reverse shield. NGC AU Details—Scratches. ....**\$800-\$1000**

PCGS # 171258  
Ex: Spink, 1982.



WILLIAM III, 1694-1702

# Superbly Crafted “Fine Work” Five Guineas



**20228 William III, 1694-1702. 5 Guineas, 1701 DECIMO TERTIO.** S-3456; Fr-310; KM-508. Second laureate bust right, finely engraved hair details (the “fine work”). Rv. Crowned cruciform shields with scepters in angles. Displaying superbly crafted portraiture, this is a quintessential Five Guineas type. Some faint cabinet wear is seen on the obverse over the prooflike surfaces. Attractive rose toning in the reverse lettering. A most handsome example. NGC AU-58. .... **\$12,000-\$16,000**  
PCGS # 610040  
Ex: Sotheby's, 1981.

## A Second Choice 1701 Five Guineas



**20229 William III, 1694-1702. 5 Guineas, 1701 DECIMO TERTIO.** S-3456; Fr-310; KM-508. Second laureate bust right, finely engraved hair details (the “fine work”). Rv. Crowned cruciform shields with scepters in angles. A second example that is an excellent mate to the last beauty. The Law collection contains an impressive selection of Five Guineas and this duplicate would have completed the obverse and reverse portion of a display as a nearly perfectly matched set. Lovely color on both sides, with very pleasing russet toning on the reverse. NGC AU-53. .... **\$8000-\$10,000**  
PCGS # 610040  
Ex: Spink, 1982.



**20230 William III, 1694-1702. 2 Guineas, 1701.** S-3457; Fr-312; KM-507. Laureate bust right (as the 5 Guineas), finely engraved hair details (the "fine work"). Rv. Crowned cruciform shields with scepters in angles. Very strong hair details. Very pleasing with old, deep toning. **NGC AU-55.** .....\$4500-\$6500  
 PCGS # 610913  
 Ex: Seaby, 1981.



**20231 William III, 1694-1702. 2 Guineas, 1701.** S-3457; Fr-312; KM-507. Laureate bust right (as the 5 Guineas), finely engraved hair details (the "fine work"). Rv. Crowned cruciform shields with scepters in angles. A second attractive example of this finely detailed style. **NGC AU-53.** .....\$4000-\$6000  
 PCGS # 610913  
 Ex: Stack's, 1995.



**20232 William III, 1694-1702. 2 Guineas, 1701.** S-3457; Fr-312; KM-507. Laureate bust right (as the 5 Guineas), finely engraved hair details (the "fine work"). Rv. Crowned cruciform shields with scepters in angles. A third attractive example of the type. A very slight dig is noted in the obverse field. **NGC EF-45.** .....\$3000-\$4000  
 PCGS # 610913  
 Ex: Lubbock, 1981.



**20233 William III, 1694-1702. Guinea, 1695.** S-3458; Fr-313; KM-498.1. First laureate bust right. Rv. Crowned cruciform shields with scepters in angles. Cleaned at one time and a bit bright as a result. **NGC EF Details—Surface Hairlines.** .....\$400-\$500  
 PCGS # 618081  
 Ex: Lubbock, 1977.



**20234 William III, 1694-1702. Guinea, 1695.** S-3458; Fr-313; KM-498.1. First laureate bust right. Rv. Crowned cruciform shields with scepters in angles. Smooth wear, though there is evidence of jewelry removal. **NGC Fine Details—Removed from Jewelry.** .....\$400-\$500  
 PCGS # 618081  
 Ex: Steinberg, 1975.



**20235 William III, 1694-1702. Guinea, 1701.** S-3463; Fr-313; KM-498.1. Second laureate bust right. Rv. Crowned cruciform shields with scepters in angles. Signs of an old cleaning. **NGC AU Details—Surface Hairlines.** .....\$400-\$500  
 PCGS # 610024  
 Ex: Seaby, 1981.



**20236 William III, 1694-1702. Half-Guinea, 1695.** S-3466; Fr-315; KM-487.3. Crowned cruciform shields with scepters in angles. Nicely detailed and lustrous, making this a superior type coin. **NGC MS-62.** .....\$1200-\$1600  
 PCGS # 618120  
 Ex: Stack's, 1983.



**20237 William III, 1694-1702. Half-Guinea, 1698.** S-3468; Fr-315; KM-487.3. Laureate bust right. Rv. Crowned cruciform shields with scepters in angles. Weak at the reverse centers, and some flaws are noted. **NGC VF Details—Damaged.** .....\$200-\$300  
 PCGS # 618106  
 Ex: Spink, 1977.



**20238 William III, 1694-1702. Half-Guinea, 1701.** S-3468; Fr-315; KM-487.3. Laureate bust right. Rv. Crowned cruciform shields with scepters in angles. The mount removal marks are negligible and seen only under scrutiny. Lustrous with very well-detailed hair. **NGC AU Details—Mount Removed.** .....\$250-\$350  
 PCGS # 618125  
 Ex: Steinberg, 1985.

## ANNE (1665-1714), REIGNED 1702-1714

Queen Anne assumed the English throne upon the death of her brother-in-law, William III, in 1702 and was immediately popular. One of Anne's first political moves was to attempt a union between England and Scotland, as the 1701 Act of Settlement was accepted only in England and Scotland contained a strong minority of subjects who wished to see the preservation of the Stuart monarchy. After years of negotiations, the Act of Union was finally passed in 1707, which united the two countries into a single kingdom known as Great Britain.

Within months of Anne's coronation, another continental war had broken out—the War of Spanish Succession—which would continue throughout Anne's entire reign. The war began as a result of the conflict over who would succeed to the Spanish throne after the death of Charles II. Great Britain, along with the support of Charles' proponents, the Holy Roman Empire, Portugal, and others, sought to position the succession in favor of the Austrian Hapsburgs. The other alternative was Philip V of the French Bourbons, and many in Europe did not wish to see an alliance of France and Spain, believing that it would significantly alter the balance of power in Europe. Britain's role in the war is particularly known for its North American theater, the conflict known as Queen Anne's War. As part of the ongoing French and Indian wars in the New World, British forces clashed with allied French and Indian forces over territorial disputes in the colonies.

Anne's reign also saw further development of the bipartisan political system. The Tories were inclined to support the interests of the country's Anglican gentry, while the Whigs favored commercial interests and were more supportive of Protestant dissenters. As a devoted Anglican, the queen tended to support moderate Tories politicians, though the Whig faction grew immensely powerful as the War of Spanish Succession waged on.

The war finally came to a close in 1714, when it was decided that Philip V would succeed to the Spanish throne, but was excluded from the French line of succession, therefore avoiding the union of the two empires.

Never particularly healthy, even at the time she ascended the throne, Anne's health began to fail in earnest in 1713. After prolonged suffering, Anne died in the summer of 1714, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.



Anne (1665-1714)

*Among the many major events that took place during the reign of Queen Anne, two had direct effects on the coinage of England. In 1703, a successful joint English/Dutch naval action against the Spanish fleet at Vigo Bay brought much treasure to England. Coins struck from the bullion captured in the battle show VIGO below the bust of Anne. The second event, the passing of the Act of Union in 1707, led to a change in the design of the Royal arms.*



**20239 Anne, 1702-1714. 5 Guineas, 1706 QUINTO. S-3560; Fr-317; KM-521. Draped bust left. Rv. Crowned cruciform shields with scepters in angles; pre-union shields. A pleasing example overall with evidence of a light cleaning, though the surfaces are still bright. Repaired, though this is not readily apparent. Strong details on the bust. Attractive and rare. NGC AU Details—Repaired. .... \$5000-\$7000**  
PCGS # 160615  
Ex: Patrick Deane, 1986 ANA.

## Choice After-Union 5 Guineas



**20240 Anne, 1702-1714. 5 Guineas, 1711 DECIMO.** S-3568; Fr-317; KM-525. New draped bust left; hair and dress details differ from the earlier style. Rv. Crowned cruciform shields with scepters in angles; post-union shields, broader style. A beautiful type coin with pleasing prooflike surfaces. The wide open obverse fields are relatively mark-free. **NGC AU-58**..... **\$15,000-\$20,000**

PCGS # 160617

Ex: Abner Kreisberg, 1977.



**20241 Anne, 1702-1714. 2 Guineas, 1711.** S-3569; Fr-319; KM-531. Second draped bust left. Rv. Crowned cruciform shields with scepters in angles; post-union shields, broader style. Optimistically cited as having planchet defects in the 1977 Kreisberg sale catalog, though there is clear evidence of a horizontal brooch removal. Cleaned, but the coin has recovered somewhat and is settling back to a pleasant tone. **NGC AU Details—Mount Removed**..... **\$800-\$1000**

PCGS # 171448

Ex: Kreisberg, 1977.



**20242 Anne, 1702-1714. 2 Guineas, 1713.** S-3569; Fr-319; KM-531. Second draped bust left. Rv. Crowned cruciform shields with scepters in angles; post-union shields, broader style. Arguably Mint State and boasting exceptional hair details. The surfaces exhibit a lustrous, prooflike sheen and some toning highlights. A very enticing coin in exceptional condition. NGC AU-58. .... **\$6000-\$8000**

PCGS # 161170  
Ex: Stack's, 1995.



**20243 Anne, 1702-1714. 2 Guineas, 1713.** S-3569; Fr-319; KM-531. Second draped bust left. Rv. Crowned cruciform shields with scepters in angles; post-union shields, broader style. Pleasingly toned in a classic rose-gold hue and displaying only moderately worn surfaces. NGC EF-40. .... **\$2500-\$3500**

PCGS # 161170  
Ex: Sotheby's, 1981.



**20244 Anne, 1702-1714. Guinea, 1709.** S-3572; Fr-320; KM-529.1. Second draped bust left. Rv. Crowned cruciform shields with scepters in angles; post-union shields, broader style. Deep toning conceals the mentioned obverse field scratch. NGC VF Details—Obv. Scratch. .... **\$300-\$400**

PCGS # 171260  
Ex: Seaby, 1982.



**20245 Anne, 1702-1714. Guinea, 1713.** S-3574; Fr-320; KM-534. Third draped bust left. Rv. Crowned cruciform shields with scepters in angles; post-union shields, broader style. Conservatively graded, virtually as made. Lustrous and bold. NGC AU-55. .... **\$2000-\$3000**

PCGS # 618046  
Ex: Kreisberg, 1973.



**20246 Anne, 1702-1714. Half-Guinea, 1713.** S-3575; Fr-323; KM-527. Draped bust left. Rv. Crowned cruciform shields with scepters in angles; post-union shields. This design appeared to use only one bust type; if there are variances at all, they are trivial. Slightly flat central hair, though the reverse is boldly struck. NGC AU-53. .... **\$1200-\$1600**

PCGS # 608011  
Ex: Seaby, 1981.



**20247 Anne, 1702-1714. Half-Guinea, 1713.** S-3575; Fr-323; KM-527. Draped bust left. Rv. Crowned cruciform shields with scepters in angles; post-union shields. A second example. Rather bright, and evidence of a brushing can be seen under a glass. NGC AU Details—Excessive Surface Hairlines. .... **\$400-\$600**

PCGS # 608011  
Ex: William Youngerman, 1980 ANA.

# HOUSE OF HANOVER (1714-1837)

## GEORGE I (1660-1727), REIGNED 1714-1727

George I, the first of the Hanoverian kings, succeeded to the English throne upon the death of Queen Anne in 1714. Having left no children of her own, the 1701 Act of Settlement named Protestant Princess Sofia, Electress of Hanover as the rightful heir. Princess Sofia died only two months before Queen Anne herself did, leaving her son George to inherit the English throne, though there were more than 50 Catholic relatives with a stronger claim.

The first challenge to George I's reign came in 1715 with a Jacobite rising known as The Fifteen. Jacobites, supported by some unhappy Tories who were ousted from office after the general elections in 1715, were in favor of restoring the Catholic James Stuart, the son of deposed king James II, to the English throne. James Stuart landed in Scotland and attempted to overthrow George, but the attempt was unsuccessful and James fled back to France, and then on to Rome. James became known as the "Old Pretender."

Under George I, the Whig dominance grew even stronger—Tories would not return to power for another 50 years. In the realm of foreign policy, George helped to create the Triple Alliance, an alliance of Great Britain, France, and the United Provinces, directed against Spain. In 1718, the Holy Roman Empire dedicated support to the anti-Spanish cause, thus making it the Quadruple Alliance. Another war (the War of Quadruple Alliance) broke out in 1718, which concerned the same issue as the War of Spanish Succession.

George became increasingly reliant on his ministers, a contributing factor to the ascendancy of the Whig party, and most notably Robert Walpole. The economic crisis known as the South Sea Bubble saw the South Sea Company, which owned significant government and royal investments, collapse in 1720 after questionable practices. Walpole

managed to navigate Parliament and George through the scandal, and continued to exert power in Parliament. In essence, Walpole became the first Prime Minister of Britain, though he never formally held that title.

George I's familial relationships were particularly rocky. His relationship with his son George was poor from early on, and only disintegrated further when George I was crowned in England. After an incident at his grandson's christening, the relationship between father and son would never be fully mended. George I's marriage also presented its share of problems. Married to Sophia Dorothea of Celle, the couple became estranged after George's preference for his mistresses

became obvious. Sophia was also known for her own affair with Swedish Count Philip Christoph von Königsmarck. George dissolved the marriage in 1694 and placed Sophia under house arrest, where she remained for more than 30 years until her death.

George I died in 1727 during a visit to his native Hanover and was buried there.

*George I oversaw a generally peaceful period of British history and, in terms of coinage, there was very little change that took place during his reign. The most noticeable changes were the Royal arms, now four shields in cruciform, with one of the shields depicting the arms of Brunswick Luneburg and the Crown of Charlemagne in the center. The coins also spell out both his British and German titles as follows: Duke of Brunswick-Luneburg, Arch-treasurer of the Holy Roman Empire, and Elector.*

*A Quarter Guinea was struck in for the first time 1718, but because of its inconvenient size these were discontinued. The South Sea affair provided some silver bullion to strike coins, and these are marked SSC.*



George I (1660-1727)



**20248 George I, 1714-1727. 5 Guineas, 1726 D. TERTIO.** S-3626; Fr-325; KM-547. Laureate bust right. Rv. Crowned cruciform shields with scepters in angles. Nicely detailed and displaying the field marks typical for such a large gold coin. Perfect for the type and grade. **NGC EF-45.....\$7000-\$9000**

PCGS # 160651  
Ex: Shapiro, 1983 ANA.



**20249 George I, 1714-1727. 5 Guineas, 1726 D. TERTIO.** S-3626; Fr-325; KM-547. Laureate bust right. Rv. Crowned cruciform shields with scepters in angles. A second example that shows signs of a mount removal at the top and bottom edge. Lightly cleaned. **NGC EF Details—Mount Removed. ....\$4000-\$5000**

PCGS # 160651  
Ex: Kagin's, 1979.



**20250 George I, 1714-1727. 2 Guineas, 1726.** S-3627; Fr-326; KM-554. Laureate bust right. Rv. Crowned cruciform shields with scepters in angles. Strong hair detail and excellent surfaces. **NGC EF-45. ....\$2500-\$3500**

PCGS # 618123  
Ex: Gold & Silver Exchange Ltd., 1981.



**20251 George I, 1714-1727. 2 Guineas, 1726.** S-3627; Fr-326; KM-554. Laureate bust right. Rv. Crowned cruciform shields with scepters in angles. Details of an Extremely Fine coin, but lightly burnished with some hairlines. Two very light mount marks are noted. Not encapsulated by NGC and designated "Altered Surfaces." **Extremely Fine Details..... \$800-\$1000**

PCGS # 618123  
Ex: Glendining, 1977.



**20252 George I, 1714-1727. Guinea, 1714.** S-3628; Fr-327; KM-538. First laureate bust right. Rv. Crowned cruciform shields with scepters in angles; legend ends ET PR. EL. A much scarcer, one-year "Prince Elector" type, as designated in the reverse legends. The mount mark mentioned on the NGC holder is inconspicuous and the hair details are quite sharp. Lustrous. **NGC AU Details—Mount Removed. ....\$500-\$700**

PCGS # 618061  
Pedigree unrecorded.



**20253 George I, 1714-1727. Guinea, 1714.** S-3628; Fr-327; KM-538. First laureate bust right. Rv. Crowned cruciform shields with scepters in angles; legend ends ET PR. EL. A second example of this scarcer one-year type. Signs of a very old cleaning and wiping. **NGC VF Details—Excessive Surface Hairlines.....\$350-\$450**

PCGS # 618061  
Ex: Seaby, 1982.



**20254 George I, 1714-1727. Guinea, 1715.** S-3630; Fr-327; KM-543. Third laureate bust right; no hair below truncation. Rv. Crowned cruciform shields with scepters in angles. Another one-year variant. Some minor edge bumps are noted on this well-balanced, nicely toned and detailed coin. Still an attractive coin despite the certification judgment. **NGC EF Details—Rev. Damage. ....\$500-\$700**

PCGS # 618051  
Ex: Seaby, 1980.



**20255 George I, 1714-1727. Guinea, 1715.** S-3630; Fr-327; KM-543. Third laureate bust right; no hair below truncation. Rv. Crowned cruciform shields with scepters in angles. A second example. Signs of an old cleaning, though the surfaces are still bright. **NGC Fine Details—Surface Hairlines**.....\$300-\$400

PCGS # 618051  
Ex: Lester Merkin, 1973.



**20256 George I, 1714-1727. Guinea, 1716.** S-3631; Fr-327; KM-546.1. Fourth laureate bust right; tie with loop end. Rv. Crowned cruciform shields with scepters in angles. A Guinea that has seen good use, perhaps thrown across the gaming tables of London a few times in its past. **NGC F-12**.....\$350-\$450

PCGS # 618083  
Ex: Richard Lobel, 1979.

## Choice and Rare Elephant and Castle Guinea



**20257 George I, 1714-1727. Guinea, 1726. Elephant and Castle.** S-3634; Fr-328a; KM-559.2. Fifth laureate bust right; wide ties. Rv. Crowned cruciform shields with scepters in angles. A rare one-year type minted from African gold and marked as such under the bust. A beautiful example with clean surfaces and sharp details. One of the early key issues in a type set of Guineas. **NGC EF-40**.....\$4000-\$5000

PCGS # 779628  
Ex: Spink, 1982.

## Exquisite and Near Mint State Half-Guinea



**20258 George I, 1714-1727. Half-Guinea, 1717.** S-3635; Fr-329; KM-554.1. First laureate bust right. Rv. Crowned cruciform shields with scepters in angles. An exquisite coin boasting fabulous original orange-rose toning over somewhat prooflike surfaces. Light cabinet wear only. A mighty ambassador for this type in all regards. **NGC AU-58**.....\$3000-\$4000

PCGS # 171248  
Ex: Steinberg, 1985.



**20259 George I, 1714-1727. Half-Guinea, 1722/0.** S-3635; Fr-329; KM-554.1. First laureate bust right. Rv. Crowned cruciform shields with scepters in angles. Well worn and a little bright. **NGC F-12**.....\$250-\$300

PCGS # 536286  
Ex: Lester Merkin, 1973.



**20260 George I, 1714-1727. Half-Guinea, 1726.** S-3637; Fr-329; KM-560. Second laureate bust right. Rv. Crowned cruciform shields with scepters in angles. Older bust style. Polished and exhibiting some flaws, making this a decent filler coin. **NGC VF Details—Mount Removed, Damaged**.....\$150-\$200

PCGS # 171250  
Ex: Garland, 1973.





**20261 George I, 1714-1727. Half-Guinea, 1727.** S-3637; Fr-329; KM-560. Second laureate bust right. Rv. Crowned cruciform shields with scepters in angles. A late type that was issued for only three years. Very pleasing obverse details. There are some trivial, as made reverse planchet striations observed in the field. **NGC EF-45.** .....\$700-\$900

PCGS # 618130  
 Ex: Seaby, 1980 ANA.



**20262 George I, 1714-1727. Quarter-Guinea, 1718.** S-3638; Fr-331; KM-555. Second laureate bust right. Rv. Crowned cruciform shields with scepters in angles. A diminutive one-year type. Excellent color. **NGC AU-55.** .....\$350-\$450

PCGS # 618033  
 Ex: Gold & Silver Exchange, Ltd., 1981.



**20263 George I, 1714-1727. Quarter-Guinea, 1718.** S-3638; Fr-331; KM-555. Second laureate bust right. Rv. Crowned cruciform shields with scepters in angles. A second example. A minor natural flan wave is noted. Unfortunately, this piece underwent a gentle "whizzing." Still desirable and worthy of strong attention as a type coin. **NGC Unc Details—Damaged.**.....\$250-\$350

PCGS # 483933  
 Ex: Fred Sweeney, 1973.



**20264 George I, 1714-1727. Quarter-Guinea, 1718.** S-3638; Fr-331; KM-555. Second laureate bust right. Rv. Crowned cruciform shields with scepters in angles. A third example. A decent budget gold piece. Pierced and plugged, perhaps once worn by an admirer? **NGC VF Details—Plugged.** .....\$120-\$150

PCGS # 618033  
 Ex: Garland, 1973.

## GEORGE II (1683-1760), REIGNED 1727-1760

George II became king of England upon the death of his father, George I, in 1727. Despite conflicts with his father and his known opposition to many of his father's policies, George II ended up retaining Sir Robert Walpole, who had served many years as a supporter of his father, as an advisor. The king often seemed eager for war on the continent, though Walpole repeatedly endorsed a platform of caution that kept Britain out of several conflicts.

In 1739, a reluctant Walpole agreed that Britain should enter the conflict that became known as the War of Jenkins' Ear with Spain. As a result of the peace treaty at the conclusion of the War of Spanish Succession, Britain had been given the right to supply unlimited slaves and a specific amount of goods to the Spanish colonies. Spain suspected Britain of abusing the right and began boarding British ships and confiscating cargo. In 1731, a British ship was boarded by Spanish patrol forces, and the commander cut off the ear of the British captain, accusing him of smuggling, thus giving this conflict its unusual name. Relations became strained, but not altogether untenable, and it was not until 1739 that Britain formally engaged. The conflict eventually became part of the larger War of Austrian Succession. George II led troops to battle personally in 1743, though the war was becoming increasingly unpopular in Britain.

Like his father, George II also faced a Jacobite rebellion, this time led by James Stuart's son, Charles, known as Bonnie Prince Charlie or the Young Pretender. The rising in

1745, aptly named The Forty Five, garnered French support at the outset, though eventually the French abandoned the Jacobites, which led to a crushing defeat at the Battle of Culloden in 1745. Bonnie Prince Charlie managed to escape back to France, but Jacobitism was largely defeated—no serious attempts to restore the Stuart line followed.



George II (1683-1760)

The Seven Years' War broke out in 1756, which was fought in multiple theaters, and British victories in India did much to improve trading in the area. British forces also captured Quebec from the French in 1759, providing Britain with access to the lucrative fish and fur trade established there.

George's reign is often credited with laying the foundations for the industrial revolution. The coal, shipbuilding, and agricultural industries all saw pronounced development, and a rapid rise in population was also a contributing factor. George died in 1760 and, due to the unexpected death of his son Frederick in 1751, was succeeded by his grandson George.

*In 1733, all hammered gold coinage was demonetized. Silver coins were issued in fairly generous numbers in various years and no copper coins were struck after 1754. During this reign, some of the gold bullion was provided by the East India Company, and the initials EIC appear on certain gold coins. In 1745 and 1746, certain gold and silver coins struck from gold captured by Admiral Anson during his circumnavigation of the world bear the word LIMA below the bust.*



**20265 George II, 1727-1760. 5 Guineas, 1738 DVODECIMO.** S-3663A; Fr-332; KM-571.1. Young laureate bust left. Rv. Crowned quartered arms in ornate, garnished cartouche. A beautiful example that has been off the market for over two decades since it was last sold by Glendining's. Delightfully mark-free with excellent luster. NGC AU-58..... **\$15,000-\$20,000**

PCGS # 875148

Ex: Glendining, 1989.

## Mint State 1741 5 Guineas



**20266 George II, 1727-1760. 5 Guineas, 1741 D. QVARTO. S-3663A; Fr-332; KM-571.1.** Young laureate bust left. Rv. Crowned quartered arms in ornate, garnished cartouche. Another delightful coin that was housed in the Law family cabinet for over three decades. Very sharply struck with richly detailed hair. Lovely, natural golden toning over original surfaces. A top grade for any large Five Guineas. **NGC MS-60.** .....

PCGS # 610915

Ex: Glendining, 1978.



**20267 George II, 1727-1760. 5 Guineas, 1746 D. NONO. Lima. S-3665; Fr-335; KM-586.1.** Old laureate bust left; below LIMA. Rv. Crowned quartered arms in ornate, garnished cartouche. A special issue struck from gold seized by Admiral Anson during his travels around the globe. The word LIMA was added beneath the bust to celebrate his successful exploits in the Spanish colonies in the New World. Quite a handsome example for the technical grade. An honest coin with great historical character. **NGC VF-30.** .....

PCGS # 160684

Ex: Spink, 1977.



**20268** George II, 1727-1760. 5 Guineas, 1746 D. NONO. Lima. S-3665; Fr-335; KM-586.1. Old laureate bust left; below LIMA. Rv. Crowned quartered arms in ornate, garnished cartouche. A second example. Details of Fine to Very Fine, but heavily cleaned and still bright. Not certified by NGC and denoted as "Altered Surface." Still a fairly-priced and quite collectible Five Guineas. **Fine to Very Fine Details**.....\$2500-\$3500

PCGS # 160684

Ex: Shapiro, 1976 ANA.

## Choice 1753 Old Head 5 Guineas



**20269** George II, 1727-1760. 5 Guineas, 1753 V. SEXTO. S-3666; Fr-334; KM-586.2. Old laureate bust left. Rv. Crowned quartered arms in ornate, garnished cartouche. This coin features very strong hair details and glowing surfaces. **NGC MS-61**.....\$15,000-\$20,000

PCGS # 160685

Ex: Spink, 1993.

## Sharply Struck 1753 5 Guineas



- 20270 George II, 1727-1760. 5 Guineas, 1753 V. SEXTO.** S-3666; Fr-334; KM-586.2. Old laureate bust left. Rv. Crowned quartered arms in ornate, garnished cartouche. A second example. There is very light rub on the hair's highest curl, and the surfaces glitter on both sides. **NGC AU-58.** ..... \$12,000-\$14,000  
 PCGS # 160685  
 Ex: Steinberg, 1984 ANA.



- 20271 George II, 1727-1760. 2 Guineas, 1738.** S-3667B; Fr-336b; KM-576. Young laureate bust left; slightly repositioned title. Rv. Crowned quartered arms in ornate, garnished cartouche. Sharply struck with good details. There are some slightly heavy hairlines under the bust. **NGC AU Details—Surface Hairlines.** ..... \$800-\$1000  
 PCGS # 611010  
 Ex: Keystone Coin Exchange, 1984 ANA.



- 20272 George II, 1727-1760. 2 Guineas, 1738.** S-3667B; Fr-336b; KM-576. Young laureate bust left; slightly repositioned title. Rv. Crowned quartered arms in ornate, garnished cartouche. A second example, this one with an interesting arcing die break below the portrait. A perfect type coin for the technical grade. Virtually mark-free with exquisite color and lovely original surfaces. As is often the case with this coinage style, the reverse has nearly a Mint State appearance. **NGC EF-45.** ..... \$1500-\$2000  
 PCGS # 611010  
 Ex: Sotheby's, 1981.



- 20273 George II, 1727-1760. 2 Guineas, 1739.** S-3668; Fr-337; KM-578. Intermediate laureate bust left. Rv. Crowned quartered arms in ornate, garnished cartouche. Beautifully detailed with no obtrusive field marks. A pleasing coin that ably represents the type. **NGC AU-55.** ..... \$2500-\$3500  
 PCGS # 610045  
 Ex: Seaby, 1981.



- 20274 George II, 1727-1760. 2 Guineas, 1739.** S-3668; Fr-337; KM-578. Intermediate laureate bust left. Rv. Crowned quartered arms in ornate, garnished cartouche. A second example. Another well-detailed coin, this one exhibits fine, old fashioned cabinet toning that beautifully accentuates the reliefs on both sides. **NGC AU-53.** ..... \$2500-\$3000  
 PCGS # 610045  
 Ex: Glendining, 1975.



- 20275 George II, 1727-1760. Guinea, 1733.** S-3674; Fr-339; KM-573.3. Second young laureate bust left. Rv. Crowned quartered arms in ornate, garnished cartouche. Lustrous and sharp. **NGC AU-55.** ..... \$3000-\$4000  
 PCGS # 618084  
 Ex: Seaby, 1982.



- 20276 George II, 1727-1760. Guinea, 1734.** S-3674; Fr-339; KM-573.3. Second young laureate bust left. Rv. Crowned quartered arms in ornate, garnished cartouche. Oxidized surfaces, though there are vestiges of luster in the lettering. **NGC EF Details—Saltwater Damage.** ..... \$400-\$500  
 PCGS # 618103  
 Ex: Lubbock, 1983.



**20277 George II, 1727-1760. Guinea, 1745.** S-3678; Fr-341; KM-577.3. Intermediate laureate bust left. Rv. Crowned quartered arms in ornate, garnished cartouche. Honestly worn and cleaned sometime in the past, though the surfaces are still bright. The bending is not readily apparent. **NGC VF Details—Bent.**.....\$350-\$450

PCGS # 611031  
Ex: Woodward & Lothrop, 1973.



**20278 George II, 1727-1760. Guinea, 1760.** S-3680; Fr-344; KM-588. Old laureate bust left. Rv. Crowned quartered arms in ornate, garnished cartouche. Final year of issue and reign. Quite lustrous and exhibiting riveting hair detail. Faint wear is noted on the highest obverse curl. Quintessential Baroque styling. **NGC AU-58.**.....\$2500-\$3500

PCGS # 618099  
Ex: Carr, 1973.



**20279 George II, 1727-1760. Half-Guinea, 1747.** S-3685; Fr-349; KM-587. Old laureate bust left. Rv. Crowned quartered arms in ornate, garnished cartouche. There are some scratches visible across the face. **NGC VF Details—Mount Removed.**.....\$200-\$250

PCGS # 479427  
Ex: Spink, 1977.

## Mint State 1759 Half-Guinea



**20280 George II, 1727-1760. Half-Guinea, 1759.** S-3685; Fr-349; KM-587. Old laureate bust left. Rv. Crowned quartered arms in ornate, garnished cartouche. There is a small raised die break on the bottom obverse edge. This is a wonderful piece that has all you could hope for. Mint State, not far from FDC. Frosty, crisp luster complements the full strike. **NGC MS-63.**.....\$3000-\$4000

PCGS # 618027  
Ex: Lubbock, 1983 ANA.



**20281 George II, 1727-1760. Half-Guinea, 1759.** S-3685; Fr-349; KM-587. Old laureate bust left. Rv. Crowned quartered arms in ornate, garnished cartouche. A second example of the lowest denomination from this monarch (no Quarter-Guineas were issued). Some light wear can be observed at the high hair curls. Abundant frosty luster makes this a nice mate to the previous coin; they were likely from a small trove of this type. **NGC AU-55.**.....\$2000-\$2500

PCGS # 618027  
Ex: Lubbock, 1981.

## GEORGE III (1738-1820), REIGNED 1760-1820

George III, the grandson of George II, succeeded to the throne in 1760 and reigned for 60 years, making him the longest reigning king in British history, though both Queen Victoria and Queen Elizabeth II both boast longer reigns.

George III is often remembered for two particular events: the American Revolution, which resulted in the loss of the British colonies in America, and the mental illness that plagued him later in life. Third in the line of Hanoverian kings, he was the first of them to be born in England.

The Stamp Act of 1765 is generally considered to be one of the sparks that ignited the American Revolution. As subjects of the British crown, Americans were subject to legislation passed by the British Parliament, which contained no representation for colonists. The Stamp Act, along with several other acts around that time, levied taxes on Americans, who decried the taxes as unfair “taxation without representation,” a term that earned widespread use at the outset of the Revolution. The Boston Tea Party took place in 1773, and became something of a turning point. Britain retaliated with the Coercive Acts (known in the colonies as the Intolerable Acts) and in response, the colonists convened the first Continental Congress, where they actively opposed direct British rule.

The first military conflicts of the American Revolution took place in 1775 at the Battles of Lexington and Concord, near Boston. In 1776, the Continental Congress issued the Declaration of Independence, which declared the American colonies as no longer subject to British rule and part of the newly formed United States of America. Six years of military engagements continued, culminating in the Battle of Yorktown and the British surrender.

Throughout his reign, George III relied on long-ruling Prime Ministers to facilitate the governmental process and to keep order between the Whigs and Tories. Lord North, a Tory, served as minister from 1770 to 1782, until he lost

support and resigned after the surrender of the American colonies. William Pitt the Younger, who described himself as an independent Whig, served as Prime Minister from 1783 until 1801, though he left office after disagreeing with

the king on the rights of Catholics. Pitt’s tenure saw the outbreak of the French Revolution and the Napoleonic Wars; Pitt is often credited with strong leadership of Britain during these times. The Act of Union of 1800 was also passed during Pitt’s tenure, which created the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

George III was also well known for his mental disease, sometimes attributed to a blood disease called porphyria, though this is not confirmed. He had suffered episodes of madness before, but by the 1780s, these became longer and more frequent. Eventually he became so

ill that a regency was established, whereby his son George ruled as Prince Regent. George III’s health continued to deteriorate, and a last episode of madness stayed with him until his death in 1820.

*At the beginning of George III’s reign, coinage in Britain continued in much the same way as it did during the reign of his grandfather and predecessor, George II. Copper coins were not often struck and this caused issues not only in England but in the colonies as well, as the need for small change was not being met by the Royal Mint. The minting of copper coins in any significant quantity began again in 1797, headed by Matthew Bolton at the Soho Mint. These large copper coins clearly demonstrated the superior quality of coins struck by steam-powered presses. With shortages of coins, privately made token coinage filled the void, and became the series popularly collected as Conder tokens.*

*Gold and silver coins continued to be issued, but sporadically, and design changes among the Guinea coinage created very diverse types. With the onset of the Napoleonic Wars, the Bank of England began importing Spanish colonial*



George III (1738-1820)

8 Reales and counterstamping the portrait of George III on the bust of the Spanish king, which earned the colorful saying that described the coin as “the head of a fool stamped on the head of an ass.” After a period of these strikings, the Bank began to strike their own token Dollar coinage using Spanish “dollars” as blanks. The use of banknotes began during this period, and a new 1/3 Guinea valued at 7 Shillings was issued to help fill the need of small coinage.

In 1816, Britain switched to a gold standard, which did

away with the Guinea coinage, and in 1818 the modern Sovereign, valued at 20 Shillings, began to circulate; the old Guinea coinage was recalled in order to be recoined into the new sovereigns. Multiples were also planned, but were only issued as patterns for the Five and Two Pound pieces at this point. The Royal Mint moved from the Tower of London to Tower Hill and silver coins, with their face value higher than their bullion value, also began to be struck.

## Mint State 1761 First Bust Guinea



**20282 George III, 1760-1820. Guinea, 1761.** S-3725; Fr-352; KM-590. First laureate bust right. Rv. Crowned quartered shield with arms. One-year type. A very bold example with superb details and surfaces. A key Hanoverian Guinea type. Mr. Law was blessed with two excellent examples for his displays. **NGC MS-62.**..... **\$5000-\$7000**

PCGS # 779704  
Ex: Seaby, 1985.



**20283 George III, 1760-1820. Guinea, 1761.** S-3725; Fr-352; KM-590. First laureate bust right. Rv. Crowned quartered shield with arms. Another choice example of this one-year type coin. Essentially as made and graded a bit on the conservative side. **NGC AU-58.**..... **\$3500-\$4500**

PCGS # 779704  
Ex: Glendining, 1984.

## Exemplary 1763 Second Bust Guinea



**20284 George III, 1760-1820. Guinea, 1763.** S-3726; Fr-353; KM-598. Second laureate bust right. Rv. Crowned quartered shield with arms. This type head was only issued for two years and is tough to come by. This exemplary coin is fresh, original and exhibits frosty luster. A true delight. **NGC MS-63.**..... **\$5000-\$7000**

PCGS # 160751  
Ex: Glendining, 1987.



**20285 George III, 1760-1820. Guinea, 1764.** S-3726; Fr-353; KM-598. Second laureate bust right. Rv. Crowned quartered shield with arms. The second of two dates emitted for this two-year bust type. Evidence of an old cleaning over very sharp surfaces; some light pin scratches are noted. **NGC AU Details—Scratches.**..... **\$700-\$900**

PCGS # 618127  
Ex: Rare Coin Galleries, 1984 ANA.



**20286 George III, 1760-1820. Guinea, 1765.** S-3727; Fr-354; KM-600. Third laureate bust right. Rv. Crowned quartered shield with arms. Signs of an ancient cleaning and light wiping. **NGC AU Details—Surface Hairlines.**..... **\$500-\$600**

PCGS # 618076  
Ex: Kagin's, 1978.





**20287 George III, 1760-1820. Guinea, 1766.** S-3727; Fr-354; KM-600. Third laureate bust right. Rv. Crowned quartered shield with arms. A very pleasing and problem-free example for the grade. **NGC VF-35**.....\$500-\$600  
 PCGS # 618077  
*Ex: William Youngerman, 1980 ANA.*



**20291 George III, 1760-1820. Guinea, 1774.** S-3728; Fr-355; KM-604. Fourth laureate bust right. Rv. Crowned quartered shield with arms. First year of issue for this bust style. Bold details. Nearly as made. **NGC AU-58**..... \$800-\$1000  
 PCGS # 172663  
*Ex: Steinberg, 1986.*



**20288 George III, 1760-1820. Guinea, 1768.** S-3727; Fr-354; KM-600. Third laureate bust right. Rv. Crowned quartered shield with arms. Bold obverse hair detail. Difficult to see the bend indicated on the NGC holder, but the digs near the reverse shield are visible to the naked eye. **NGC AU Details—Bent, Rev. Scratched**. .....\$400-\$500  
 PCGS # 618104  
*Ex: Superior, 1980.*



**20292 George III, 1760-1820. Guinea, 1775.** S-3728; Fr-355; KM-604. Fourth laureate bust right. Rv. Crowned quartered shield with arms. Historic Revolutionary-era dated Guinea. Signs of old jewelry use. **NGC Fine Details—Mount Removed**. .....\$400-\$500  
 PCGS # 610025  
*Ex: Colonial, 1977.*



**20289 George III, 1760-1820. Guinea, 1771.** S-3727; Fr-354; KM-600. Third laureate bust right. Rv. Crowned quartered shield with arms. A beautiful coin with lustrous surfaces. Virtually Mint State. **NGC AU-58**.....\$1000-\$1500  
 PCGS # 611030  
*Ex: Spink, 1986.*



**20293 George III, 1760-1820. Guinea, 1777.** S-3728; Fr-355; KM-604. Fourth laureate bust right. Rv. Crowned quartered shield with arms. Another Revolutionary War-era Guinea with only a bit of cabinet slide wear on the top curl. Lustrous with virtually immaculate surfaces. **NGC AU-55**..... \$800-\$1000  
 PCGS # 618053  
*Ex: Brown, 1973.*



**20290 George III, 1760-1820. Guinea, 1773.** S-3727; Fr-354; KM-600. Third laureate bust right. Rv. Crowned quartered shield with arms. Final year of issue for this bust style. Evenly worn with deep, natural toning. Another excellent type coin. **NGC EF-45**.....\$600-\$800  
 PCGS # 610026  
*Ex: Superior, 1976.*



**20294 George III, 1760-1820. Guinea, 1782.** S-3728; Fr-355; KM-604. Fourth laureate bust right. Rv. Crowned quartered shield with arms. An honest and evenly worn coin free of any serious flaws. **NGC VF-30**. .....\$400-\$500  
 PCGS # 618095  
*Ex: Colonial, 1974.*



**20295 George III, 1760-1820. Guinea, 1787.** S-3729; Fr-356; KM-609. Fifth laureate bust right. Rv. Crowned quartered, spade-shaped shield with arms. A style that introduced a radically new arms design; additionally, the obverse-reverse die axis is parallel (medal turn). First year of issue. Beautifully toned with particularly handsome rose hues on the reverse. A perfect coin to represent this type. **NGC MS-61.**.....\$1000-\$1500  
 PCGS # 618045  
*Ex: Flickinger, 1973.*



**20299 George III, 1760-1820. Guinea, 1813.** S-3730; Fr-357; KM-684. Sixth laureate bust right, short hair. Rv. Crowned quartered shield of arms encircled by the Garter and its motto. A second rarer "Military Guinea" piece. Bright from an old polishing and displaying discreet mount marks. **NGC AU Details—Mount Removed.**.....\$600-\$800  
 PCGS # 206860  
*Ex: LaPointe, 1978 ANA.*

## Rare 1762 Half-Guinea— Ex: Norweb



**20296 George III, 1760-1820. Guinea, 1790.** S-3729; Fr-356; KM-609. Fifth laureate bust right. Rv. Crowned quartered, spade-shaped shield with arms. Faint obverse rub. Lustrous. **NGC AU-58.**.....\$800-\$1000  
 PCGS # 610028  
*Ex: Superior, 1976.*



**20300 George III, 1760-1820. Half-Guinea, 1762.** S-3731; Fr-358; KM-593. First laureate bust right. Rv. Crowned quartered shield with arms. A rare type, first year of issue, and emitted for only two dates. A superbly pedigreed coin that gleams with the brilliance of near perfection. This jewel glitters with the fully lustrous frost of a natural, original coin. Hammered down at £1,450 nearly 30 years ago. **NGC MS-65.**.....\$7000-\$9000  
 PCGS # 171210  
*Ex: Spink's 1985 Norweb Collection-English Coins Part I sale, Lot 262; previously Glendining sale, June 18, 1959, lot 116.*



**20297 George III, 1760-1820. Guinea, 1791.** S-3729; Fr-356; KM-609. Fifth laureate bust right. Rv. Crowned quartered, spade-shaped shield with arms. A bargain Spade Guinea. **NGC VF Details—Bent.**.....\$400-\$500  
 PCGS # 618058  
*Ex: Colonial, 1977.*



**20301 George III, 1760-1820. Half-Guinea, 1762.** S-3731; Fr-358; KM-593. First laureate bust right. Rv. Crowned quartered shield with arms. A second remarkably rare type that was issued for only two years. A real beauty with very strong portrait details. Original and fresh, with subtle hints of reverse toning over lightly reflective fields. **NGC MS-62.**.....\$4000-\$6000  
 PCGS # 171210  
*Ex: Lubbock, 1980 ANA.*



**20298 George III, 1760-1820. Guinea, 1813.** S-3730; Fr-357; KM-684. Sixth laureate bust right, short hair. Rv. Crowned quartered shield of arms encircled by the Garter and its motto. "Military Guinea." A one-year issue and the last Guinea type. A radical departure from the previous bust style, this one more akin to a Roman emperor. We note what was perhaps some slight mishandling at one time. Quite lustrous. **NGC AU-58.**.....\$2000-\$2500  
 PCGS # 206860  
*Ex: Steinberg, 1980.*



**20302 George III, 1760-1820. Half-Guinea, 1764.** S-3732; Fr-359; KM-599. Second laureate bust right. Rv. Crowned quartered shield with arms. First year of issue. An excellent candidate for a type set. Flashy, bold and lustrous. **NGC MS-62.**.....\$1000-\$1500  
 PCGS # 618066  
*Ex: Seaby, 1986 ANA.*



**20303 George III, 1760-1820. Half-Guinea, 1764.** S-3732; Fr-359; KM-599. Second laureate bust right. Rv. Crowned quartered shield with arms. A second 1764 Guinea, the first year of issue. A nice match to the prior example both in terms of appearance and strike. NGC MS-62..... **\$1000-\$1500**  
 PCGS # 618066  
*Ex: Spink, 1984.*



**20307 George III, 1760-1820. Half-Guinea, 1781.** S-3734; Fr-361; KM-605. Fourth laureate bust right. Rv. Crowned quartered shield with arms. Issued for twelve years. This hair style was a great improvement on the earlier two-year type. Lustrous and frosty. Another perfect type coin for an advanced set of British gold coins. NGC MS-63. .... **\$1000-\$1500**  
 PCGS # 618098  
*Ex: Lubbock, 1983.*



**20304 George III, 1760-1820. Half-Guinea, 1766.** S-3732; Fr-359; KM-599. Second laureate bust right. Rv. Crowned quartered shield with arms. There is a piece of solder at the top obverse edge. Polished in the past. NGC VF Details—Mount Removed..... **\$200-\$250**  
 PCGS # 485704  
*Ex: Colonial, 1977.*



**20308 George III, 1760-1820. Half-Guinea, 1781.** S-3734; Fr-361; KM-605. Fourth laureate bust right. Rv. Crowned quartered shield with arms. A second 1781 Half-Guinea. Modest wear and clean surfaces. NGC EF-45. .... **\$600-\$800**  
 PCGS # 618098  
*Ex: Colonial, 1777.*

## Rare “Less Fine Style” 1775 Half-Guinea



**20305 George III, 1760-1820. Half-Guinea, 1775.** S-3733; Fr-360; KM-603. Third laureate bust right. Rv. Crowned quartered shield with arms. This rare type, sometimes referred to as “less fine” or “inferior,” was issued for only two years. Brilliant, though some hairlines are visible upon inspection. NGC MS-62. .... **\$3500-\$5500**  
 PCGS # 485719  
*Ex: Spink, 1984.*



**20309 George III, 1760-1820. Half-Guinea, 1785.** S-3734; Fr-361; KM-605. Fourth laureate bust right. Rv. Crowned quartered shield with arms. Perhaps lightly wiped in the past resulting in some hairlines, but the coin has a pleasing natural appearance of “as struck.” NGC Unc Details—Surface Hairlines..... **\$600-\$800**  
 PCGS # 611023  
*Ex: Spink, 1983.*



**20306 George III, 1760-1820. Half-Guinea, 1775.** S-3733; Fr-360; KM-603. Third laureate bust right. Rv. Crowned quartered shield with arms. A two-year type. The 1774 is much tougher to find, making this coin the more collectible date. Purchased at the Norweb sale alongside many fine specimens within this stellar cabinet. Brilliant and well-detailed. We note a flan lamination on the neck, as made and cited in Norweb catalogue. NGC MS-62. .... **\$3000-\$4000**  
 PCGS # 485719  
*Ex: Spink's 1985 Norweb Collection-English Coins Part II, Lot 550; bought from Spink, June 1975; previously Capt. K.J. Douglas-Morris Collection, lot 88.*



**20310 George III, 1760-1820. Half-Guinea, 1788.** S-3735; Fr-362; KM-608. Fifth laureate bust right. Rv. Crowned quartered, spade-shaped shield with arms. A fresh, original coin with bold luster. NGC MS-62..... **\$800-\$1000**  
 PCGS # 160768  
*Ex: Superior, 1979 ANA.*



**20311 George III, 1760-1820. Half-Guinea, 1788.** S-3735; Fr-362; KM-608. Fifth laureate bust right. Rv. Crowned quartered, spade-shaped shield with arms. A second 1788 "Spade Half" and of similar quality to the previous coin, though perhaps a few more marks can be seen in the field on this example. **NGC MS-61.**..... **\$800-\$1000**

PCGS # 160768  
Ex: Glendining, 1782.



**20315 George III, 1760-1820. Half-Guinea, 1803.** S-3736; Fr-363; KM-649. Sixth laureate bust right. Rv. Crowned quartered shield with arms, encircled by the Garter with motto. An attractive example with a fully original glow and frosty reliefs. Not far from Mint State. **NGC AU-55.**.....**\$600-\$800**

PCGS # 618078  
Ex: Superior, 1976.



**20312 George III, 1760-1820. Half-Guinea, 1793.** S-3735; Fr-362; KM-608. Fifth laureate bust right. Rv. Crowned quartered, spade-shaped shield with arms. Great for a grading set as this is about as worn a "Spade" type as we have seen. The reverse has stronger details than the obverse. **NGC Good Details—Surface Details.**.....**\$150-\$200**

PCGS # 618038  
Ex: Dallas Coin, 1972.



**20316 George III, 1760-1820. Half-Guinea, 1804.** S-3737; Fr-364; KM-651. Seventh laureate bust, short hair, right. Rv. Crowned quartered shield with arms. This bust type features a very different portrait in the classical, Roman style. Fully struck on both sides. Only petty surface marks are noted, making this a bit conservatively graded. **NGC MS-62.**..... **\$800-\$1000**

PCGS # 618063  
Ex: Sotheby's, 1981.



**20313 George III, 1760-1820. Half-Guinea, 1798.** S-3735; Fr-362; KM-608. Fifth laureate bust right. Rv. Crowned quartered, spade-shaped shield with arms. A filler or jewelry coin with a smooth obverse and a concave, but better detailed, reverse. Traces of a mount at the top. Not encapsulated by NGC. **Good Details, Damaged.**.....**\$175-\$225**

PCGS # 618101  
Ex: Silver Center, 1974.



**20317 George III, 1760-1820. Half-Guinea, 1804.** S-3737; Fr-364; KM-651. Seventh laureate bust, short hair, right. Rv. Crowned quartered shield with arms. A second example. **NGC AU-50.**.....**\$500-\$600**

PCGS # 618063  
Ex: Colonial, 1977.



**20314 George III, 1760-1820. Half-Guinea, 1801.** S-3736; Fr-363; KM-649. Sixth laureate bust right. Rv. Crowned quartered shield with arms, encircled by the Garter with motto. The reverse style differs significantly from the two major designs that preceded it. Overly bright with hairlines. **NGC AU Details—Polished.**.....**\$250-\$300**

PCGS # 610035  
Ex: Superior, 1980 ANA.



**20318 George III, 1760-1820. Half-Guinea, 1813.** S-3737; Fr-364; KM-651. Seventh laureate bust right, short hair. Rv. Crowned quartered shield with arms. The final year of issue for Half-Guinea coins. The brilliant, reflective surfaces are virtually fully struck. A handsome coin. **NGC MS-62.**.... **\$800-\$1000**

PCGS # 618019  
Ex: Richard Lobel, 1979.

## Distinctive and Rare 1776 Yeo Pattern



- 20319 George III, 1760-1820. Pattern Third-Guinea, 1776.** S-Not listed; Fr-Not listed; KM-Pn55. Wilson & Rasmussen-137. Laureate bust right encircled by titles. Rv. Crowned lion stands atop the crown; titles continue, date at top. Engraved by Richard Yeo. Plain edge. Rarity-3 in W&R. A very distinctive design and designated here as a Proof, though some diagnostics fit the criteria and some do not. Nonetheless, a significant and stirring design. Lovely reflective surfaces reveal only light hairlines when viewed carefully. The initial impression is stunning. NGC PF-62. .... \$2000-\$3000

PCGS # 786718  
Ex: Spink, 1981.



- 20320 George III, 1760-1820. Pattern Third-Guinea, 1776.** S-Not listed; Fr-Not listed; KM-Pn55. Wilson & Rasmussen-137. Laureate bust right; titles encircle. Rv. Crowned lion stands atop the crown; titles continue, date at top. Engraved by Richard Yeo. Plain edge. Rarity-3 in W&R. A second example of this rare pattern type. Denoted as "Bent" here by NGC, but perhaps "warping," a function of the striking technique, is a more accurate description of the situation. A handsome pattern that merits careful inspection. NGC Unc Details—Bent. .... \$1500-\$2000

PCGS # 786718  
Ex: Spink, 1985.



- 20321 George III, 1760-1820. Third-Guinea, 1797.** S-3738; Fr-365; KM-620. First, new style laureate head right with short hair. Rv. Crown center; legends around. An interesting fractional issue with a uniquely-styled reverse. NGC MS-62. .... \$450-\$550

PCGS # 618024  
Ex: Spink, 1982.



- 20322 George III, 1760-1820. Third-Guinea, 1800.** S-3738; Fr-365; KM-620. First, new style laureate head right with short hair. Rv. Crown center; legends around. Mount removal mark seen at the top edge. NGC AU Details—Mount Removed. .... \$200-\$250

PCGS # 618018  
Ex: Seaby, 1980 ANA.



- 20323 George III, 1760-1820. Third-Guinea, 1802.** S-3739; Fr-366; KM-648. First, new style laureate head right with short hair. Rv. Crown center, date below; legends entirely around. Cleaned with the resulting hairlines. NGC Unc Details—Surface Hairlines. .... \$250-\$300

PCGS # 618071  
Ex: Spink, 1986.



- 20324 George III, 1760-1820. Third-Guinea, 1803.** S-3739; Fr-366; KM-648. First, new style laureate head right with short hair. Rv. Crown center, date below; legends entirely around. The reverse differs slightly from the previous variety. A brilliant, fresh coin with a prooflike reverse. NGC MS-63. .... \$400-\$500

PCGS # 610039  
Ex: Steinberg, 1986 ANA.



- 20325 George III, 1760-1820. Third-Guinea, 1803.** S-3739; Fr-366; KM-648. First, new style laureate head right with short hair. Rv. Crown center, date below; legends entirely around. A second example. Both sides exhibit frosty luster. NGC MS-63. .... \$400-\$500

PCGS # 610039  
Ex: Victor England, 1987 ANA.



- 20326 George III, 1760-1820. Third-Guinea, 1803.** S-3739; Fr-366; KM-648. First, new style laureate head right with short hair. Rv. Crown center, date below; legends entirely around. A third example. Visibly bowed. NGC EF Details—Bent. .... \$175-\$225

PCGS # 610039  
Ex: Fort Worth Coin, 1973.



- 20327 George III, 1760-1820. Third-Guinea, 1806.** S-3740; Fr-367; KM-650. Second style laureate head right with shorter hair. Rv. Crown center, date below; legends entirely around. Third-Guineas were short-lived, leaving only three types to collect. A perfect representative of the type with brilliant surfaces and a sharp strike. NGC MS-62. .... \$400-\$500

PCGS # 618034  
Pedigree unrecorded, 1982.



**20328 George III, 1760-1820. Third-Guinea, 1810.** S-3740; Fr-367; KM-650. Second style laureate head right with shorter hair. Rv. Crown center, date below; legends entirely around. A glimmering example of a very useful type coin. **NGC MS-63.**.....\$400-\$500

PCGS # 618040  
Ex: Lubbock, 1981.



**20329 George III, 1760-1820. Third-Guinea, 1810.** S-3740; Fr-367; KM-650. Second style laureate head right with shorter hair. Rv. Crown center, date below; legends entirely around. A second example of this date. Not quite fully struck, and some minor rubbing is noted. **NGC AU-58.**.....\$300-\$400

PCGS # 618040  
Ex: Jim King, 1979 ANA.



**20330 George III, 1760-1820. Quarter-Guinea, 1762.** S-3741; Fr-368; KM-555. First laureate head right. Rv. Crowned quartered shield with arms. A one-year type from early in George III's reign. A gorgeous example displaying glimmering prooflike surfaces and a strong strike. **NGC MS-63.**.....\$600-\$800

PCGS # 618036  
Ex: Bowers and Ruddy Galleries, 1981.



**20331 George III, 1760-1820. Quarter-Guinea, 1762.** S-3741; Fr-368; KM-555. First laureate head right. Rv. Crowned quartered shield with arms. A second example. A well-made coin that is fresh and boldly struck. **NGC MS-63.**.....\$600-\$800

PCGS # 618036  
Ex: Glendining, 1977.



**20332 George III, 1760-1820. Quarter-Guinea, 1762.** S-3741; Fr-368; KM-555. First laureate head right. Rv. Crowned quartered shield with arms. A third example of this one-year issue. Very boldly struck with finely detailed hair and exceptionally strong arms. Perfect at first glance, this coin certainly has claims to a higher grade. **NGC MS-62.**.....\$500-\$700

PCGS # 618036  
Ex: Pullen & Hanks, 1982.

## Rare Pattern Proof 1820 2 Pounds



**20333 George III, 1760-1820. Pattern 2 Pounds, 1820.** S-3784; Fr-370; KM-Pn82. Wilson & Rasmussen-179. Laureate bust right, fierce facial details and short coarse hair; date below. Rv. Pistrucci's classically styled St. George and the Dragon. Lettered edge DECUS ET TUTAMEN ANNO REGNI LX. Similar to 1999 Herman Selig Sale Part II: Lot 1163 (at £7,700). Rarity-3 in W&R, very rare with reportedly only 60 struck. A distinguished and classic design with the St. George motif floating beautifully in the unobstructed field. Only some typical hairlines are noted. **NGC PF-61**..... **\$10,000-\$15,000**

PCGS # 451062

Ex: Seaby, 1979 ANA.



**20334 George III, 1760-1820. Pattern 2 Pounds, 1820.** S-3784; Fr-370; KM-Pn82. Wilson & Rasmussen-179. Laureate bust right, fierce facial details and short coarse hair; date below. Rv. Pistrucci's classically styled St. George and the Dragon. Lettered edge DECUS ET TUTAMEN ANNO REGNI LX. A second example of this very rare proof pattern. A brilliant proof striking that is fully detailed with cameo highlights. There are deep, arcing hairlines from a heavy wiping, which are more evident on the obverse. Not encapsulated. Designated "Altered Surfaces" by NGC, proof of which is visible in obverse field legends. Close inspection of this bold proof striking is recommended. An eminently collectible piece. **Proof**..... **\$5000-\$7000**

PCGS # 451062

Ex: Ponterio, 1984.



**20335 George III, 1760-1820. Sovereign, 1817.** S-3785; Fr-371; KM-674. Laureate bust right, fierce facial details and short coarse hair; date below. Rv. Pistrucchi's classically styled St. George and the Dragon; encircled by Garter with motto. The first dated circulation strike Sovereign, and a nice example to boot. Some light top curl wear is noted. **NGC AU-58.**..... **\$800-\$1000**

PCGS # 206877

Ex: *Knightsbridge/Bord, 1986 ANA.*



**20336 George III, 1760-1820. Sovereign, 1817.** S-3785; Fr-371; KM-674. Laureate bust right, fierce facial details and short coarse hair; date below. Rv. Pistrucchi's classically styled St. George and the Dragon; encircled by Garter with motto. A second example of the first year of issue. A problem-free example exhibiting only honest wear. **NGC VF-30.**..... **\$400-\$500**

PCGS # 206877

Ex: *Cumberland, 1977.*



**20337 George III, 1760-1820. Sovereign, 1820. Open 2.** S-3785C; Fr-371; KM-674. Laureate bust right, fierce facial details and short coarse hair; date below. Rv. Pistrucchi's classically styled St. George and the Dragon; encircled by Garter with motto. Diagnostic date, similar to Bentley Sale Part I, lot 7. A bold type coin from the last year of George III coinage. The obverse shows typical marks, though the surfaces are bathed in frosty luster. Beautiful style. **NGC MS-62.**... **\$1500-\$2000**

PCGS # 652338

Ex: *Duggan, 1981.*



**20338 George III, 1760-1820. Sovereign, 1820. Open 2.** S-3785C; Fr-371; KM-674. Laureate bust right, fierce facial details and short coarse hair; date below. Rv. Pistrucchi's classically styled St. George and the Dragon; encircled by Garter with motto. Diagnostic date, similar to Bentley Sale Part I, lot 7. A second 1820 Open 2 variant. A flashy and fully original coin with pleasing frosty luster. **NGC MS-62.**..... **\$1500-\$2000**

PCGS # 652338

Ex: *Glendining, 1982.*



**20339 George III, 1760-1820. Half-Sovereign, 1817.** S-3786; Fr-372; KM-673. Laureate bust right, fierce facial details and short coarse hair; date below. Rv. Crowned quartered shield of arms, crest in center. The first year of issue of this short-lived type. Strong luster on either side, with a prooflike obverse and a frosty reverse. A perfect type coin for this style. **NGC MS-63.**..... **\$800-\$1000**

PCGS # 206573

Ex: *Steinberg, 1986.*



**20340 George III, 1760-1820. Half-Sovereign, 1817.** S-3786; Fr-372; KM-673. Laureate bust right, fierce facial details and short coarse hair; date below. Rv. Crowned quartered shield of arms, crest in center. A second 1817 example that is problem-free and shows even wear. **NGC VF-25.** **\$300-\$400**

PCGS # 206573

Ex: *Becker, 1975.*



**20341 George III, 1760-1820. Half-Sovereign, 1820.** S-3786; Fr-372; KM-673. Laureate bust right, fierce facial details and short coarse hair; date below. Rv. Crowned quartered shield of arms, crest in center. The final year of issue and the last year of George III's lengthy 60-year reign. There is a dig to the right of the date; otherwise, this is a lustrous, as made coin. **NGC Unc Details—Obv. Damage.**..... **\$300-\$400**

PCGS # 206575

Ex: *Richard Lobel, 1979.*



## GEORGE IV (1762-1830), REIGNED 1820-1830

George IV succeeded to the throne upon the death of his father, George III, in 1820, having already spent nine years as Prince Regent when his father became so ill that he could not govern properly. Known in his youth for extravagant spending and carousing, in 1785 he secretly married a woman named Maria Fitzherbert, an unsuitable match in all ways: she was not of noble birth, was twice widowed, and was a Roman Catholic. The Act of Settlement passed in 1701 excluded any spouse of a Roman Catholic from becoming king, and the Royal Marriages Act of 1772 had declared that any member of the royal family must have the support of the reigning king in order to make a valid marriage, which most certainly would not have happened in this case.

With mounting debts from his extravagant lifestyle, George's father only promised financial aid if he married his protestant cousin Princess Caroline of Brunswick; the two were married in 1795. The marriage was a doomed one, and the couple was estranged after the birth of their only child, Princess Charlotte, in 1796. George attempted to secure a divorce after he became king but was unsuccessful. Princess Charlotte died in 1817, leaving no heir.

During George IV's reign, the issue of Catholic emancipation became an important one. George maintained that his coronation oath bound him to uphold the Protestant faith for Britain, but Parliamentary pressure eventually forced George into accepting the Catholic Relief Act in 1829. The bill repealed the Test Act of 1673 (a law that barred Catholics and Protestant dissenters from serving in public office) and reduced many of the restrictions that had been placed on Catholics.



George IV (1762-1830)

Throughout his life, George IV used his extravagant taste to build an impressive art collection, many works from which are now in the Royal Collection. He supported many building projects, including the transformations of both Windsor Castle and Buckingham Palace. His marriage woes and reckless spending did not render George IV particularly

popular with his subjects. He spent his last years secluded at Windsor Castle, and died there in 1830.

*Regal copper coinage began again in 1821 with an emission of Farthings, and Pennies and Halfpennies were coined again in 1825. The first Two Pound (Two Sovereign) coins intended for circulation were struck in 1826. During this same year, Proof sets that included all denominations were struck for collectors in very limited quantities.*



## Rare Brilliant Proof 1826 5 Pounds



**20342 George IV, 1820-1830. 5 Pounds, 1826.** S-3797; Fr-373; KM-702. Wilson & Rasmussen-213. Bare bust left by William Wyon (unsigned) after Chantrey. Rv. Crowned shield with mantle by Johann Merlen. Lettered edge DECUS ET TUTAMEN ANNO REGNI SEPTIMO. A proof-only issue with a reported 150 examples minted, including variants. A well-engraved uncrowned bust of this extravagant king who served as Regent for nearly a decade before acceding to the throne. The intricate reverse arms are engraved in a Germanic style. The highest denomination in this four-coin gold proof set. The first impression yields a superior Brilliant Proof with bold clarity. **NGC PF Details—Repaired.** ..... \$10,000-\$15,000

PCGS # 207330

Ex: Lubbock, 1984 ANA.



**20343 George IV, 1820-1830. 5 Pounds, 1826.** S-3797; Fr-373; KM-702. Wilson & Rasmussen-213. Bare bust left. Rv. Crowned shield with mantle. Lettered edge DECUS ET TUTAMEN ANNO REGNI SEPTIMO. A proof-only issue with a reported 150 examples minted, including variants. A second example of this rare crown-sized gold coin. Prepared and struck as a proof, though the surfaces are now somewhat dull from handling; perhaps this coin was once a pocket piece. There are field marks on either side and wear is visible on the hair. Some very minor edge nicks can be seen under a glass. **NGC PF AU Details—Repaired.**..... \$4000-\$5000

PCGS # 207330

Ex: Glendining, 1979.



**20344 George IV, 1820-1830. 2 Pounds, 1823.** S-3798; Fr-375; KM-690. Bare bust left. Rv. Pistrucci's classically styled St. George and the Dragon, date below. Lettered edge DECUS ET TUTAMEN ANNO REGNI IV. A very scarce regular issue type with the engraver's initials below the bust. Beautifully struck with rather brilliant prooflike luster on both sides. A handsome coin all around. **NGC MS-63.** ..... \$2000-\$2500

PCGS # 207267

Ex: Bowers and Ruddy Galleries, 1977.



**20345 George IV, 1820-1830. 2 Pounds, 1823.** S-3798; Fr-375; KM-690. Bare bust left. Rv. Pistrucci's classically styled St. George and the Dragon, date below. Lettered edge DECUS ET TUTAMEN ANNO REGNI IV. A second example purchased at the important Glendining's May 1976 Comprehensive Collection of British Gold Coins from George III to Elizabeth II sale. Very sharp, and as equally lustrous as the prior piece, though it is shade less prooflike. A beauty. **NGC MS-62.**..... \$2000-\$2500

PCGS # 207267

Ex: Glendining Sale, May 12, 1976, lot 78.



**20346 George IV, 1820-1830. 2 Pounds, 1823.** S-3798; Fr-375; KM-690. Bare bust left. Rv. Pistrucci's classically styled St. George and the Dragon, date below. Lettered edge DECUS ET TUTAMEN ANNO REGNI IV. A third example. A well-used coin that is a bit beat up and shows signs of an old-time cleaning. A large dig is noted near the date. Not encapsulated by NGC, though their tag is included. **Fine to Very Fine Details.**..... \$800-\$1000

PCGS # 207267

Ex: Garland, 1973.

## Choice Ultra Cameo 1826 Proof 2 Pounds



**20347 George IV, 1820-1830. 2 Pounds, 1826.** S-3799; Fr-374; KM-701. Wilson & Rasmussen-228. Bare bust left, William Wyon after Chantrey. Rv. Crowned shield with mantle by Merlen. Lettered edge DECUS ET TUTAMEN ANNO REGNI SEPTIMO. A proof-only issue with a reported 450 examples struck. A distinguished example with beautiful cameo contrast and minimal hairlines. A truly gorgeous coin. **NGC PF-63 ULTRA CAMEO.** .....\$6000-\$8000

PCGS # 409742  
Ex: Ponterio, 1984.



**20348 George IV, 1820-1830. 2 Pounds, 1826.** S-3799; Fr-374; KM-701. Wilson & Rasmussen-228. Bare bust left. Rv. Crowned shield with mantle. Lettered edge DECUS ET TUTAMEN ANNO REGNI SEPTIMO. A proof-only issue with a reported 450 examples minted. A second example with exceptional cameo relief. Only under scrutiny can one detect a few more hairlines than the prior example. This pair would certainly have attracted the eyes of many exhibit viewers at ANA conventions. **NGC PF-62 ULTRA CAMEO.** .....\$5000-\$7000

PCGS # 388635  
Ex: Glendining, 1981.



**20349 George IV, 1820-1830. Sovereign, 1821.** S-3800; Fr-376; KM-682. Wilson & Rasmussen-231. Laureate bust left. Rv. Pistrucci's classically styled St. George and the Dragon, date below. Pistrucci signed the dies "B.P." on both sides. A distinctive type, rare in proof format. The coin boasts excellent cameo effect with deeply reflective mirror-like fields. There is a small spot of rose toning at the back of the hair. **NGC PF-62 ULTRA CAMEO.** .....\$3000-\$4000

PCGS # 503871  
Ex: Superior, 1978.



**20350 George IV, 1820-1830. Sovereign, 1822.** S-3800; Fr-376; KM-682. Laureate bust left. Rv. Pistrucci's classically styled St. George and the Dragon, date below. Frosty luster on both sides. **NGC MS-62.** .....\$1000-\$1500

PCGS # 206892  
Ex: Spink, 1989.



**20351 George IV, 1820-1830. Sovereign, 1822.** S-3800; Fr-376; KM-682. Laureate bust left. Rv. Pistrucci's classically styled St. George and the Dragon, date below. A second 1822-dated example. Some dirt has been removed from the reverse, leaving some scratch marks. **NGC EF Details—Rev. Graffiti.**.....\$500-\$600

PCGS # 206892  
Ex: Rosing, 1973.



**20352 George IV, 1820-1830. Sovereign, 1824.** S-3800; Fr-376; KM-682. Laureate bust left. Rv. Pistrucci's classically styled St. George and the Dragon, date below. Obverse and reverse field scratches. **NGC EF Details—Scratches.**.....\$500-\$600

PCGS # 20894  
Ex: Noble, 1974.

## Gem Proof 1826 Sovereign



**20353 George IV, 1820-1830. Sovereign, 1826.** S-3801; Fr-377a; KM-696. Bare bust left. Rv. Crowned shield, without mantle. This date was struck both for proof sets and for circulation. A stunning example, the fields are devoid of hairlines or any other detriments. Deeply mirrored fields provide lovely cameo contrast. A superb proof Sovereign. **NGC PF-65 CAMEO.** .....\$4000-\$6000

PCGS # 388634  
Ex: Lubbock, 1984.



**20354 George IV, 1820-1830. Sovereign, 1826.** S-3801; Fr-377; KM-696. Bare bust left. Rv. Crowned shield, without mantle. A second 1826 example, this one a circulation strike that saw heavy use. **NGC Fine Details—Obverse Damage**.....\$450-\$500  
 PCGS # 206897  
 Ex: Almanzar's, 1974.



**20358 George IV, 1820-1830. Sovereign, 1830.** S-3801; Fr-377; KM-696. Bare bust left. Rv. Crowned shield. A second 1830 Sovereign. Honest wear only. **NGC VF-35**.....\$500-\$600  
 PCGS # 206901  
 Ex: Colonial, 1977.



**20355 George IV, 1820-1830. Sovereign, 1827.** S-3801; Fr-377; KM-696. Bare bust left. Rv. Crowned shield. Problem-free with pleasing toning. **NGC EF-40**.....\$700-\$900  
 PCGS # 206898  
 Ex: Carr, 1972.

## Distinctive and Rare 1821 Half Sovereign Proof



**20359 George IV, 1820-1830. Half-Sovereign, 1821.** S-3802; Fr-378; KM-681. Wilson & Rasmussen-244. Laureate bust left. Rv. Intricately styled crowned shield, garland of flowers at sides; ANNO 1821. A rare one-year type. The coin features a distinctive and very charming reverse style, one that is much different from other gold coins in the series. Some minor hairlines are noted. **NGC PF-61 ULTRA CAMEO**.....\$4000-\$6000  
 PCGS # 835080  
 Ex: Seaby, 1982.



**20356 George IV, 1820-1830. Sovereign, 1827.** S-3801; Fr-377; KM-696. Bare bust left. Rv. Crowned shield. A second 1827 example, notable as this is not a common type coin. There are signs of an old cleaning and wiping that left some hairlines as a result. **NGC EF Details—Excessive Surface Hairlines**.....\$500-\$600  
 PCGS # 206898  
 Ex: Anthony-Howard, 1980.



**20360 George IV, 1820-1830. Half-Sovereign, 1821.** S-3802; Fr-378; KM-681. Laureate bust left. Rv. Intricately styled crowned shield, garland of flowers at sides; ANNO 1821. A circulation strike example of this rare one-year type. Quite lustrous with original semi-prooflike fields. Another exemplary type coin that helped form prize-winning displays. **NGC MS-62**.....\$2500-\$3500  
 PCGS # 206585  
 Ex: Seaby, 1985.



**20357 George IV, 1820-1830. Sovereign, 1830.** S-3801; Fr-377; KM-696. Bare bust left. Rv. Crowned shield. It appears that some minor surface dirt was removed and the coin was then wiped. Pleasantly retoned, and a useful example for the type. **NGC AU Details—Surface Hairlines**.....\$500-\$700  
 PCGS # 206901  
 Ex: James King, 1979 ANA.



**20361 George IV, 1820-1830. Half-Sovereign, 1825.** S-3803; Fr-379; KM-689. Laureate bust left. Rv. Crowned plain shield with small rose at bottom. This reverse style was used for three years. **NGC EF-45.** .....\$400-\$500  
 PCGS # 206588  
*Ex: Seaby, 1980 ANA.*



**20363 George IV, 1820-1830. Half-Sovereign, 1828.** S-3804; Fr-380; KM-700. Laureate bust left. Rv. Crowned shield, without mantle. A well struck and very pleasing Mint State coin. **NGC MS-62.** ..... \$800-\$1000  
 PCGS # 206591  
*Ex: Dolphin Coins, 1986 ANA.*



**20362 George IV, 1820-1830. Half-Sovereign, 1826.** S-3804; Fr-380a; KM-700. Bare bust left. Rv. Crowned shield, without mantle. This date was struck for proof sets as well as for circulation. Some hairlines can be seen on the prooflike surfaces. Purchased as a proof long ago. **NGC MS-62.** ..... **\$8000-\$1000**  
 PCGS # 951209  
*Ex: Steinberg, 1979 ANA.*



**20364 George IV, 1820-1830. Half-Sovereign, 1828.** S-3804; Fr-380; KM-700. Laureate bust left. Rv. Crowned shield, without mantle. A second 1828 Half-Sovereign, the final gold piece of George IV coinage. **NGC VF-35.**.....\$250-\$450  
 PCGS # 206591  
*Ex: Seaby, 1980.*

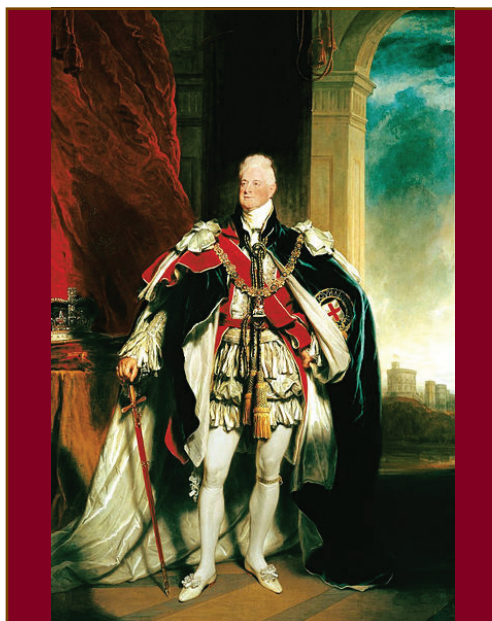
## WILLIAM IV (1765-1837), REIGNED 1830-1837

William IV became the heir apparent to the kingdom of Great Britain when his older brother George IV died without surviving issue. He was 62 years old when he became king, and had already retired from a long career in the Royal Navy. Between 1791 and 1811, William lived with his mistress, an actress known as "Mrs Jordan" (her real name was Dorothea Bland), and fathered ten children by her. In 1818, William married the 25-year old Princess Adelaide of Saxe-Meiningen, and by all accounts the marriage was a happy one, though neither of their daughters survived past infancy.

Upon assuming the throne, William was generally popular with his subjects, who saw him as a more down-to-earth figure than his brother George. Dominating his reign was the Reform Crisis, and the previously powerful Tory party (which had become powerful under the Duke of Wellington, who served as Prime Minister under George IV as well as during William's reign) lost ground in the general elections in 1830. William dissolved Parliament and called for new elections, which took place in 1831, though they yielded even poorer results for Tories. The Whigs, led

by Earl Grey, emerged victorious, and pushed for electoral reform. Ultimately, William and the House of Lords (who were vehemently opposed to it) were forced to accept the Reform Act in 1832, which introduced widespread changes to the electoral system and provided more accurate and appropriate representation, among other things. The Reform Crisis effected a general weakening of the House of Lords, which would continue throughout the 19th century.

William IV died in 1837 at Windsor Castle, leaving no legitimate heir.



William IV (1765-1837)

*William IV's reign saw no significant changes to the coinage. The silver Crown was not issued for circulation, though there was a small run of pattern Crowns struck. Various other silver coins were struck for circulation, and to prevent the confusion between the gold Half Sovereign and the silver Sixpence, the diameter was reduced on the Half Sovereign, though the original weight was kept intact.*



## Elegant 1831 Proof 2 Pounds



**20365 William IV, 1830-1837. 2 Pounds, 1831.** S-3828; Fr-382; KM-718. Wilson & Rasmussen-258. Bare bust right by William Wyon after Chantrey, initials incuse on truncation. Rv. Crowned arms draped within intricate mantle, the “George” suspended from bottom. Plain edge. The younger brother of George IV, William ruled for only seven years and was the last Hanoverian king. An elegantly crafted design, particularly the reverse. There are some trivial hairlines in the fields which are more than compensated for by extremely well-frosted cameo reliefs. Another stunning proof from the Law collection. **NGC PF-62 ULTRA CAMEO..... \$8000-\$10,000**

PCGS # 447165

Ex: Glendining, 1976 (possibly the May 12 sale, lot 92).



**20366 William IV, 1830-1837. 2 Pounds, 1831.** S-3828; Fr-382; KM-718; Wilson & Rasmussen-258. Bare bust right by William Wyon after Chantrey, initials incuse on truncation. Rv. Crowned arms draped within intricate mantle, the “George” suspended from bottom. Plain edge. A second example of this elegantly conceived and executed proof-only type. A proof with AU Details and brilliant surfaces, but some workmanship is visible around the legends and there are some bangs in the fields. Not certified by NGC and denoted “Altered Surfaces”; their tag is included. Inspection recommended. Still, a collectible rarity. ....**\$2000-\$2500**

PCGS # 207275

Ex: Sydney Smith & Son, 1985 ANA.



**20367 William IV, 1830-1837. Sovereign, 1832.** S-3829B; Fr-383; KM-717. Bare second bust right, signed WW. Rv. Crowned arms, simpler garnishes than the 2 Pounds coin. The reverse is sharper than the obverse and some luster is present. **NGC VF-30**.....\$500-\$600  
 PCGS # 206929  
 Ex: Colonial, 1977.



**20368 William IV, 1830-1837. Sovereign, 1833.** S-3829B; Fr-383; KM-717. Bare second bust right, signed WW. Rv. Crowned arms, simpler garnishes. A well-worn example. **NGC F-12**.....\$450-\$550  
 PCGS # 206930  
 Ex: Farber, 1973.



**20369 William IV, 1830-1837. Sovereign, 1835.** S-3829B; Fr-383; KM-717. Bare second bust right, signed WW. Rv. Crowned arms, simpler garnishes. As usual, the reverse is sharper than the obverse as it is more protected by the rim. **NGC VF-35**.....\$500-\$600  
 PCGS # 206931  
 Ex: Burns, 1974.



**20370 William IV, 1830-1837. Sovereign, 1837.** S-3829B; Fr-383; KM-717. Bare second bust right, signed WW. Rv. Crowned arms, simpler garnishes. The final year of issue for this short series. A perfect type coin with superior surfaces for the technical grade. The reverse is particularly nice. **NGC MS-61**.....\$1500-\$2000  
 PCGS # 206933  
 Ex: Carr, 1973.



**20371 William IV, 1830-1837. Half-Sovereign, 1831.** S-3830; Fr-384; KM-716. Wilson & Rasmussen-267. Bare bust right, by Wyon without initials. Rv. Crowned arms, simpler garnishes than the 2 Pounds coin, engraved by Merlen. Smaller size. A rare, proof-only date issued for sets. A brilliant coin with cameo frost, though there are some flaws noted. There are hairlines evident, more so on the obverse, and a teardrop-style gouge coming off William's eye. **NGC PF Details—Obv. Damage**.....\$800-\$1000  
 PCGS # 206615  
 Ex: Glendining, 1981.



**20372 William IV, 1830-1837. Half-Sovereign, 1834.** S-3830; Fr-384a; KM-720. Bare bust right. Rv. Crowned arms. Smaller size. A perfect type coin that nicely complements the 1837 Sovereign listed above. Frosty, lustrous surfaces. **NGC MS-62**.....\$800-\$1000  
 PCGS # 206606  
 Ex: Henry Christensen, 1977.



**20373 William IV, 1830-1837. Half-Sovereign, 1835.** S-3831; Fr-385; KM-722. Bare bust right, signed WW. Rv. Crowned arms. Larger size. A coin that has seen extreme use; a neck dig is noted. **NGC Good Details—Obv. Damage**.....\$200-\$250  
 PCGS # 206607  
 Ex: Woodward & Lothrop.







# Majestic 1831 Proof Crown in Gold



**20374 William IV, 1830-1837. Pattern Crown in Gold, 1831.** S-3833; Fr-381; KM-PnA98. Wilson & Rasmussen-270. Bare bust right by William Wyon after Chantrey, initials incuse on truncation. Rv. Crowned arms draped within intricate mantle, the “George” suspended from bottom. Plain edge. **Exceedingly rare and important.** This piece is certainly among the greatest of treasures from the Thos. H. Law cabinet. Though the 1839 Una and Lion ranks among the most iconic British machine-minted gold rarities, this Pattern Crown in gold is much, much rarer and virtually never offered at public auction. No circulation 1831 Crown coins were struck for William IV; only silver and gold pattern strikes for proof sets were made. Over the years, these gold strikes have been viewed as de facto Five Pound pieces and were collected as such. This coin is an impressive and bold proof. The cameo surfaces are strikingly frosty across the wide expanses, flowing naturally across the riveting mirrored surfaces, which have scant hairlines to interfere with its beauty. This rarity was a mid- to high five-figure coin in the 1980s. In our present era, majestic rarities in superb condition such as this are in great demand and this jewel is more than worthy of achieving a record price. A showstopper at several ANA exhibits, with the medals to prove it, and a showstopper now. **NGC PF-63 ULTRA CAMEO. .... \$125,000-\$175,000**

PCGS # 900141  
Ex: Spink, 1984.

## VICTORIA (1819-1901), REIGNED 1837-1901

Queen Victoria acceded to the throne at the age of 18 upon the death of her uncle, William IV. She reigned for nearly 64 years, the longest reign of any British monarch. The Victorian age has long been associated with industrial expansion as well as the expansion of the British Empire. At the time of her death, it could be accurately stated that sun never set on the British Empire.

At the time of her accession, the government was run by Whig Prime Minister Lord Melbourne, who came to wield a great deal of influence over the young monarch. In 1840, Victoria married Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, who became another close advisor to the queen. Melbourne began to lose support in the House of Commons, and in 1841 the Whig government was ousted; Melbourne was replaced with conservative Robert Peel as Prime Minister.

During the 1840s and 1850s, Victoria's reign witnessed the Great Famine in Ireland (1845), the revolutions in France and other parts of Europe (1848), the coup of Napoleon III (1851), and the Crimean War (1853-56), just to name a few events. Victoria survived several assassination attempts throughout her lifetime, and her courageous attitude only increased her popularity.

Victoria and Albert's marriage yielded nine children, all of whom married into royal families across Europe, giving her the nickname "the grandmother of Europe." Albert died in 1861, leaving Victoria absolutely distraught. She went into semi-seclusion, rarely emerging in public, and she wore black for the rest of her life. She gradually resumed her public duties, particularly at the urging of Prime Minister Benjamin Disraeli, who served in office in 1868 and then again from 1874 to 1880.

Imperialist sentiments were growing during the Victorian era. In 1857, the British East India Company, which ruled a good deal of India, had been dissolved, and all of Britain's possessions and protectorates had formally become part of the British Empire. After the Royal Titles Act passed in 1876, Victoria also took the title Empress of India in addition to Her Majesty the Queen. The concept of a modern constitutional monarchy began to take shape under Victoria. With the further development of a two-party

political system (now evolved into Liberal and Conservative, as opposed to Whigs and Tories, though the names are still used colloquially) came further restrictions on royal authority. Victoria proved a good example of a monarch capable of wielding great influence despite limitations of outright power.



Victoria (1819-1901)

Technological advancements, such as the rise of newspapers, the development of locomotives, and the invention of photography all combined to make Victoria and her family the most visible monarch that Britain had ever seen. Britain celebrated her Golden Jubilee in 1887 and her Diamond Jubilee in 1897, marking the 50th and 60th anniversaries of her accession. Queen Victoria was an avid diarist, and much of her writing has survived to this day.

Victoria's health began to decline by 1900, and she died on January 22, 1901 at Osborne House on the Isle of Wight. She was interred at Windsor in the Frogmore Mausoleum next to

her beloved husband Albert.

*The long reign of this famous queen saw many design changes and proposals when it came to British coinage. Some of these coins are among the most famous and beautiful designs in British coinage history, and they are popular among collectors as important "type" coins; among these are the Gothic Crowns of 1847 and the Pattern 5 Pounds known as the "Una and the Lion." These are arguably the pinnacle of British coin design.*

*In an effort to experiment with decimalization of the monetary system, a Florin, or 1/10 Pound silver coin was introduced. Another mint experiment placed reverse die numbers on gold and silver coins in an effort to study die wear patterns. Coins were struck at the now famous Heaton Mint for the first time and over the course of operations at that facility, coins and proposed pattern coins for Britain and her colonies were struck there; coins for foreign countries were also struck there.*

*Due to the length of Victoria's reign, several different visages of her appear on the coins: the Young Head, the Jubilee Head, and the Veiled (or Old) Head. Proof sets of coins were issued at various times throughout her reign for sale to collectors, as were Maundy Sets.*

# Iconic and Very Rare 1839 Una and the Lion



20375 Victoria, 1837-1901. Pattern 5 Pounds "Una and the Lion.," MDCCCXXXIX (1839). S-3851; Fr-386; KM-742. Wilson & Rasmussen-278. Young head Victoria left, hair bound in two fillets; six full scrolls (more compactly spaced than W&R-279) in the fore with eleven leaves on the rear. W. WYON R.A. in relief at truncation. Rv. Lion walking beside Queen Victoria, as Una, in full coronation regalia; orb and scepter in her hands and draped with ermine robe of state. Legend DIRIGE DEUS GRESSUS MEOS. Date in exergue and WYON R.A. adjacent at bottom rim. Inscribed edge DECUS ET TUTAMEN \* ANNO REGNI TERTIO\* with rose stops. Listed as Rarity-4 in W&R (11-20 known). **A very rare and iconic numismatic classic.** There are several varieties of legend style and edges for this well known type. This is without a doubt one of the most famous gold coins ever created and has always been highly desired by collectors from various interest areas within the numismatic fraternity. Its powerful design, engraved by William Wyon, is forceful and elegant simultaneously, and an allegory that the new monarch's accession was one to be taken quite seriously. Victoria, the niece of William IV, was married for only eighteen years and spent the vast majority of her 64 years reigning as the "Widow of Windsor." The head engraved by Wyon is significantly different from the final veiled head issues from the 1890s. A superior example in many respects. The cameo on both sides is lovely and the fields are relatively free of any serious hairlines, which are notorious for this issue. Virtually impossible to obtain as an "FDC" Proof. A superb example that will elicit spirited bidding. **NGC PF-62 ULTRA CAMEO.** ..... \$60,000-\$90,000

PCGS # 388734

Ex: Lubbock, 1984 ANA.

*The elegantly designed reverse depicts the youthful queen as the mythical Una, the daughter of a knight, who, while walking alone in the woods, was about to be attacked by a ravenous lion. As the lion approached and saw her beauty his mood changed and rather than devour Una as easy prey, the lion became her companion. The lion, long a symbol of Britain's strength, is shown being led by Victoria, who carries her royal scepter and orb. The high relief engraving is medallion in quality, a testament to Wyon's talents as chief engraver at the Royal Mint. Wyon's craftsmanship is well known throughout numismatics, but the Una and the Lion Five Pounds is considered by most to be his pièce de résistance.*

*There are several varieties listed in the references by Wilson & Rasmussen with both coins here distinguished by the number of scrolls and leaves in Victoria's fillet and edge lettering DECUS ET TUTAMEN \* ANNO REGNI TERTIO\* with rose stops. The mintage is unknown, though it is believed to be around 400 pieces. Many of these must have been lost over the years, as even the most available variety used in proof sets is classified as "Very Rare" by Wilson and Rasmussen. The beauty of the design coupled with its scarcity has created very strong demand from collectors for this type. Recent auction records for the Una Patterns confirm this increased demand with an uncertified example that sold for \$90,000 plus the buyer's fee in a recent U.S. auction.*

## A Second Desirable Una and the Lion Proof



**20376 Victoria, 1837-1901. Pattern 5 Pounds "Una and the Lion," MDCCCXXXIX (1839). S-3851; Fr-386; KM-742. Wilson & Rasmussen-279.** Young head Victoria left, hair bound in two fillets; five full scrolls in the fore with nine leaves on the rear. W. WYON R.A. in relief at truncation. Rv. Lion walking beside Queen Victoria, as Una, in full coronation regalia; orb and scepter in her hands and draped with ermine robe of state. Legend DIRIGE DEUS GRESSUS MEOS. Date in exergue and WYON R.A. adjacent to bottom rim. Inscribed edge DECUS ET TUTAMEN \* ANNO REGNI TERTIO\* with rose stops. Listed as Rarity-2 in W&R (very rare). A second "Una" with a slightly different variety of hair styling on the obverse. Wilson & Rasmussen report the type normally associated with the 1839 gold proof sets. A brilliant Proof with virtually full details. Typical hairlines are noted from a circular cloth wiping on both sides and some minor pinpoint are visible in the fields here and there. There is a very tiny pin scratch behind neck that serves as a pedigree marker. Not encapsulated by NGC; their tag is included. This Una has tremendous eye appeal and we recommend inspection of this classic rarity.  
**Brilliant Proof.....\$40,000-\$60,000**

PCGS # 207332

Ex: Duggan, 1981 ANA.



**20377 Victoria, 1837-1901. Sovereign, 1852.** S-3852C; Fr-387e; KM-736.1. First young head left. Rv. Crowned shield flanked by wreaths. An earlier date that is scarce in high grades. **NGC AU-53**.....\$500-\$600  
 PCGS # 206962  
 Ex: Farber, 1973.



**20382 Victoria, 1837-1901. Sovereign, 1872.** S-3853B; Fr-387i; KM-736.2. First young head left. Rv. Crowned shield flanked by wreaths; die number below. Frosty luster. The die number (89) is clear. **NGC MS-63**.....\$600-\$700  
 PCGS # 206984  
 Ex: Spink, 1989.



**20378 Victoria, 1837-1901. Sovereign, 1864.** S-3853; Fr-387i; KM-736.2. First young head left. Rv. Crowned shield flanked by wreaths; die number below. **NGC VF-35**.....\$450-\$500  
 PCGS # 206977  
 Ex: Farber, 1973.



**20383 Victoria, 1837-1901. Sovereign, 1871.** S-3856A; Fr-388; KM-752. First young head left. Rv. Pistrucchi's St. George and the Dragon, date below. Visible obverse wear. The reverse is quite flashy. **NGC EF-45**.....\$500-\$600  
 PCGS # 207018  
 Ex: Ford, 1977.



**20379 Victoria, 1837-1901. Sovereign, 1870.** S-3853 Fr-387i; KM-736.2. First young head left. Rv. Crowned shield flanked by wreaths; die number below. **NGC AU-55**.....\$500-\$600  
 PCGS # 652473  
 Ex: Almanzar's, 1974.



**20384 Victoria, 1837-1901. Sovereign, 1872.** S-3856A; Fr-388; KM-752. First young head left. Rv. Pistrucchi's St. George and the Dragon, date below. **NGC EF-45**.....\$500-\$600  
 PCGS # 207019  
 Ex: Edinburg, 1971.



**20380 Victoria, 1837-1901. Sovereign, 1871.** S-3853B; Fr-387i; KM-736.2. First young head left. Rv. Crowned shield flanked by wreaths; die number below. Crisp, frosty luster makes this a very sharp-looking type coin. Virtually a Gem. **NGC MS-64**.....\$650-\$750  
 PCGS # 206982  
 Ex: Ford, 1977.



**20385 Victoria, 1837-1901. Sovereign, 1874.** S-3856A; Fr-388; KM-752. First young head left. Rv. Pistrucchi's St. George and the Dragon, date below. **NGC AU-50**.....\$500-\$600  
 PCGS # 207021  
 Ex: Edinburg, 1971.



**20381 Victoria, 1837-1901. Sovereign, 1871.** S-3853B; Fr-387i; KM-736.2. First young head left. Rv. Crowned shield flanked by wreaths; die number below. A second 1871 example. A sharp Mint State coin. **NGC MS-63**.....\$600-\$700  
 PCGS # 206982  
 Ex: Spink, 1989.



**20386 Victoria, 1837-1901. Sovereign, 1885.** S-3856F; Fr-388; KM-752. First young head left. Rv. Pistrucchi's St. George and the Dragon, date below. **NGC AU-53**.....\$500-\$600  
 PCGS # 207027  
 Ex: Burns, 1975.



**20387 Victoria, 1837-1901. Half-Sovereign, 1839.** S-3859; Fr-389a; KM-735.1. Wilson & Rasmussen-343. First young head left by William Wyon, unsigned. Rv. Crowned shield, simple mantle by Merlen. Plain edge. Rated as "Scarce" in W&R, this proof was issued in proof sets and has a reported mintage of 1,200 pieces. Superb frost over the glimmering mirror surfaces. **NGC PF-64 ULTRA CAMEO.** ..... \$2000-\$2500

PCGS # 388469  
Ex: Stack's, 1995.



**20388 Victoria, 1837-1901. Half-Sovereign, 1855.** S-3859; Fr-389b; M-735.1. First young head left. Rv. Crowned shield. Plain edge. Honest, even wear. **NGC VF-25.**.....\$225-\$275

PCGS # 206638  
Ex: Weaver, 1974.



**20389 Victoria, 1837-1901. Half-Sovereign, 1864.** S-3860; Fr-389f; M-735.2. Second young head left. Rv. Crowned shield; die number below. Milled edge. Die number 17. Well struck with surfaces that are remarkably clear of blemishes. A perfect type coin with claims to higher grade. **NGC MS-62.**.....\$400-\$500

PCGS # 206647  
Ex: Lubbock, 1981.



**20390 Victoria, 1837-1901. Half-Sovereign, 1870.** S-3860; Fr-389f; M-735.2. Second young head left. Rv. Crowned shield; die number below. Milled edge. Die number 1. A very well struck example with some obverse rub noted. **NGC AU-55.**.....\$350-\$450

PCGS # 206652  
Ex: Dale, 1974.



**20391 Victoria, 1837-1901. 5 Pounds, 1887.** S-3864; Fr-390; KM-769. Victoria Jubilee bust left by Joseph Edgar Boehm (initials J.E.B. on truncation). Rv. Pistrucci's St. George and the Dragon; date below. A classic late Victorian type. Some light handling is noted, but the surfaces are pleasingly semi-prooflike. **NGC MS-62.**..... \$2250-\$2750

PCGS # 207335  
Ex: Sotheby's, 1981.



**20392 Victoria, 1837-1901. 5 Pounds, 1887.** S-3864; Fr-390; KM-769. Victoria Jubilee bust left by Boehm. Rv. Pistrucci's St. George and the Dragon, date below. A second example. Scrutiny reveals that the coin was once wiped with a cloth. The piece is attractive overall and has the appearance of a proof. **NGC Unc Details—Surface Hairlines.**..... \$2000-\$2500

PCGS # 207335  
Ex: Weaver, 1974.



**20393 Victoria, 1837-1901. 2 Pounds, 1887.** S-3865; Fr-391; KM-768. Victoria Jubilee bust left by Boehm. Rv. Pistrucci's St. George and the Dragon, date below. Frosty and original. Very well struck. **NGC MS-63.**..... \$1000-\$1200

PCGS # 207278  
Ex: Sotheby's, 1981.



**20394 Victoria, 1837-1901. Sovereign, 1889.** S-3866B; Fr-392; KM-767. Victoria Jubilee bust left by Boehm. Rv. Pistrucci's St. George and the Dragon, date below. Heavily bag marked. **NGC AU Details—Obv. Scratched.**.....\$400-\$450

PCGS # 207060  
Ex: Milchak, 1975.





**20395 Victoria, 1837-1901. Sovereign, 1891.** S-3866B; Fr-392; KM-767. Victoria Jubilee bust left by Boehm. Rv. Pistrucchi's St. George and the Dragon, date below. **NGC VF-30**.....\$400-\$450  
 PCGS # 207062  
*Ex: Milchak, 1975.*



**20400 Victoria, 1837-1901. Half-Sovereign, 1887.** S-3869; Fr-393; KM-766. Victoria Jubilee bust left by Boehm. Rv. Crowned shield of arms. Virtually blemish-free, with the reverse nearly perfect. **NGC MS-64**.....\$300-\$400  
 PCGS # 206699  
*Ex: Beckendorf, 1975.*



**20396 Victoria, 1837-1901. Sovereign, 1891.** S-3866B; Fr-392; KM-767. Victoria Jubilee bust left by Boehm. Rv. Pistrucchi's St. George and the Dragon, date below. **NGC VF-35**.....\$400-\$450  
 PCGS # 207062  
*Ex: Burns, 1975.*



**20401 Victoria, 1837-1901. Half-Sovereign, 1892.** S-3869D; Fr-393; KM-766. Victoria Jubilee bust left by Boehm. Rv. Crowned shield of arms, widely spaced date. **NGC AU-55**.....\$225-\$275  
 PCGS # 206702  
*Ex: Carr, 1974.*



**20397 Victoria, 1837-1901. Sovereign, 1891-S.** S-3868C; Fr-19; KM-9. Victoria Jubilee bust left by Boehm. Rv. Pistrucchi's St. George and the Dragon, date below. Struck at the Sydney mint, though the mintmark is blurry. **NGC MS-62**.....\$450-\$500  
 PCGS # 113357  
*Ex: Farber, 1975.*



**20402 Victoria, 1837-1901. Half-Sovereign, 1892.** S-3869; Fr-393; KM-766. Victoria Jubilee bust left by Boehm. Rv. Crowned shield of arms, widely spaced date. A second 1892 Half-Sovereign. **NGC AU-53**.....\$225-\$275  
 PCGS # 206702  
*Ex: Carr, 1974.*

## Superb 1893 Old Head 5 Pounds Proof



**20398 Victoria, 1837-1901. Sovereign, 1892.** S-3866C; Fr-392; KM-767. Victoria Jubilee bust left by Boehm. Rv. Pistrucchi's St. George and the Dragon, date below. **NGC EF-45**.....\$400-\$450  
 PCGS # 207063  
*Ex: Burns, 1975.*



**20403 Victoria, 1837-1901. 5 Pounds, 1893.** S-3872; Fr-394a; KM-787. Wilson & Rasmussen-287. Old veiled head left by Thomas Brock, "T.B." below bust. Rv. Pistrucchi's St. George and the Dragon, date below. The last Victoria design and the only year these were minted. Rated as "Scarce" in W&R, however this issue is truly rare in this superb state of preservation. This is quite a stunning coin for a type that is well known for terrible hairlines or ill-advised cleanings. This Gem displays impeccable cameo relief. The reverse is just exquisite and captures the iconic Pistrucchi relief to its fullest. **NGC PF-65 ULTRA CAMEO**.....\$6000-\$8000  
 PCGS # 396564  
*Ex: Superior, 1981.*



**20399 Victoria, 1837-1901. Sovereign, 1892.** S-3866C; Fr-392; KM-767. Victoria Jubilee bust left by Boehm. Rv. Pistrucchi's St. George and the Dragon, date below. A second 1892 Jubilee bust example. **NGC EF-40**.....\$400-\$450  
 PCGS # 207063  
*Ex: Milchak, 1975.*



**20404 Victoria, 1837-1901. 5 Pounds, 1893.** S-3872; Fr-394a; KM-787. Wilson & Rasmussen-287. Old veiled head left. Rv. Pistrucci's St. George and the Dragon, date below. A second proof example of this one-year type. Typical hairlines for the type and grade. A pleasing cameo example. **NGC PF-61 CAMEO.** ..... \$3000-\$4000

PCGS # 447195  
Ex: Sotheby's, 1981.



**20405 Victoria, 1837-1901. 5 Pounds, 1893.** S-3872; Fr-394; KM-787. Old veiled head left. Rv. Pistrucci's St. George and the Dragon, date below. A third example, this one a circulation strike. Minimal marks and very light rub noted. Virtually Mint State. **NGC AU-58.**..... \$2500-\$3000

PCGS # 207336  
Ex: Lounsbury, 1981.



**20406 Victoria, 1837-1901. 2 Pounds, 1893.** S-3873; Fr-395a; KM-786. Wilson & Rasmussen-294. Old veiled head left by Thomas Brock. Rv. Pistrucci's St. George and the Dragon, date below. A lovely proof that was broken out of a set. Very frosty cameo contrast. **NGC PF-61 CAMEO.** ..... \$2000-\$2500

PCGS # 447177  
Ex: Sotheby's, 1981.



**20407 Victoria, 1837-1901. Sovereign, 1893.** S-3874; Fr-396; KM-785. Old veiled head left. Rv. Pistrucci's St. George and the Dragon, date below. A blazing frosty example that is simply a perfect type coin. **NGC MS-64.**.....\$500-\$600

PCGS # 207064  
Ex: Steinberg, 1988.



**20408 Victoria, 1837-1901. Sovereign, 1899.** S-3874; Fr-396; KM-785. Old veiled head left. Rv. Pistrucci's St. George and the Dragon, date below. Purchased back in 1971—the good old days—when it cost all of \$13! **NGC AU-58.**.....\$400-\$450

PCGS # 207092  
Ex: Edinburgh, 1971.



**20409 Victoria, 1837-1901. Half-Sovereign, 1893.** S-3878; Fr-397a; KM-784. Wilson & Rasmussen-363. Old veiled head left by Thomas Brock. Rv. Pistrucci's St. George and the Dragon, date below. A superb proof in all regards. Very frosty cameo devices with a jewel-like reverse. **NGC PF-64 ULTRA CAMEO.**..... \$800-\$1000

PCGS # 388676  
Ex: Dolphin Coins, 1995 ANA.



**20410 Victoria, 1837-1901. Half-Sovereign, 1899.** S-3878; Fr-397; KM-784. Old veiled head left. Rv. Pistrucci's St. George and the Dragon, date below. **NGC AU-55.**.....\$225-\$275

PCGS # 206733  
Ex: Milchak, 1975.



**20411 Victoria, 1837-1901. Half-Sovereign, 1900.** S-3878; Fr-397; KM-784. Old veiled head left. Rv. Pistrucci's St. George and the Dragon, date below. **NGC AU-53.**.....\$225-\$275

PCGS # 206734  
Ex: Burns, 1974.



**20412 Victoria, 1837-1901. Half-Sovereign, 1901.** S-3878; Fr-397; KM-784. Old veiled head left. Rv. Pistrucci's St. George and the Dragon, date below. There is a reverse edge nick from old mount. **NGC AU Details—Mount Removed.** ....\$200-\$250

PCGS # 206735  
Ex: Burns, 1974.

# HOUSE OF SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA (1901-1917)

## EDWARD VII (1841-1910), REIGNED 1901-1910

King Edward VII, the eldest son of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, succeeded to the throne at the age of 59 after the death of his mother in 1901. He was the first monarch of the Saxe-Coburg-Gotha line, the name coming from his father Prince Albert. Despite a strict upbringing with a heavy emphasis on education, Edward never became a model scholar. Edward traveled extensively, making several tours of Europe and the first tour of North America by a British heir, all of which were considered successful. As Edward was related to nearly all of the European sovereigns, he was nicknamed “the Uncle of Europe.”

Edward married Princess Alexandra of Denmark in 1863, and they became known for their lavish entertaining. Edward’s reign focused on military matters and foreign policy, underlined by his various trips abroad. He visited France in 1903-4 and was instrumental in creating the Entente Cordiale, a British and French alliance that helped to demarcate the empires’ respective colonies in

Africa. In the realm of military matters, Edward was a strong supporter of reforms in the army and navy, particularly after the failings of the army became apparent after the Second Boer War; the Imperial Germany Navy also emerged as a new power in Europe, underscoring the need for a reformed and more advanced Royal Navy.

Despite the fact that Edward rarely concerned himself with domestic politics, the constitutional crisis in 1909 could not be ignored. The conservative majority of the House of Lords refused to pass the liberal budget proposed in 1909, and the situation deteriorated into bitter rancor between the parties. The crisis was not resolved until after Edward’s death in 1910.



Edward VII (1841-1910)

*No major coinage changes took place during this reign. In 1902, the mint issued specimen sets with a matte, rather than reflective, proof surface in commemoration of Edward’s Coronation, the only time that proof gold coins were issued with this type of finish.*



**20413 Edward VII, 1901-1910. 5 Pounds, 1902.** S-3966; Fr-398a; KM-807. Wilson & Rasmussen-404. Bare head right by George W. De Saulles, initials below bust. Rv. Pistrucci’s St. George and the Dragon, date below. A handsome matte proof example that was part of a four-piece set purchased at Glendining’s. **NGC PF-61 MATTE.** ..... **\$2500-\$3000**

PCGS # 207344

Ex: Glendining, 1977.

**20414 Edward VII, 1901-1910. 5 Pounds, 1902.** S-3966; Fr-398a; KM-807. Wilson & Rasmussen-404. Bare head right. Rv. Pistrucci’s St. George and the Dragon, initially bought as a circulation strike long ago. Underlying hairlines are noted from a past wiping. **NGC PF-61 MATTE.** ..... **\$2500-\$3000**

PCGS # 207344

Ex: Steve Eyer, 1975.



**20415 Edward VII, 1901-1910. 2 Pounds, 1902.** S-3968; Fr-399a; KM-806. Wilson & Rasmussen-406. Bare head right. Rv. Pistrucchi's St. George and the Dragon, date below. Like the 5 Pounds listed above, the present example was also purchased as part of a set. An old wiping has left some trivial hairlines, but overall the matte surfaces are exceptional. **NGC PF-62 MATTE.**.....\$1000-\$1200

PCGS # 207294  
Ex: Glendining, 1977.



**20416 Edward VII, 1901-1910. 2 Pounds, 1902.** S-3968; Fr-399a; KM-806. Wilson & Rasmussen-406. Bare head right. Rv. Pistrucchi's St. George and the Dragon, date below. A second "Double Sovereign." A bit bright from an old wiping. **NGC PF-61 MATTE.**.....\$1000-\$1200

PCGS # 207294  
Ex: Sotheby's, 1981.



**20417 Edward VII, 1901-1910. Sovereign, 1902.** S-3969; Fr-400a; KM-806. Wilson & Rasmussen-408. Bare head right. Rv. Pistrucchi's St. George and the Dragon, date below. A sharp matte proof Sovereign from the set bought at Glendining's. **NGC PF-62 MATTE.**.....\$500-\$700

PCGS # 207293  
Ex: Glendining, 1977.



**20418 Edward VII, 1901-1910. Sovereign, 1905.** S-3969; Fr-400a; KM-806. Bare head right. Rv. Pistrucchi's St. George and the Dragon, date below. An example that is blazing, fresh, and perfect for the type. **NGC MS-63.**.....\$450-\$500

PCGS # 207122  
Ex: Windsor, 1971.



**20419 Edward VII, 1901-1910. Sovereign, 1906.** S-3969; Fr-400a; KM-806. Bare head right. Rv. Pistrucchi's St. George and the Dragon, date below. Another old-time bargain, this coin cost only \$9 at the time of purchase! **NGC AU-58.**.....\$400-\$450

PCGS # 207123  
Ex: Dublin, 1971.



**20420 Edward VII, 1901-1910. Sovereign, 1907.** S-3969; Fr-400a; KM-806. Bare head right. Rv. Pistrucchi's St. George and the Dragon, date below. Lightly toned. **NGC EF-45.**.....\$400-\$450

PCGS # 207124  
Ex: Henry Christensen, 1973.



**20421 Edward VII, 1901-1910. Sovereign, 1910.** S-3969; Fr-400a; KM-806. Bare head right. Rv. Pistrucchi's St. George and the Dragon, date below. Sharp with frosty luster. **NGC MS-62.**.....\$450-\$500

PCGS # 207127  
Ex: Milchak, 1975.



**20422 Edward VII, 1901-1910. Sovereign, 1910.** S-3969; Fr-400a; KM-806. Bare head right. Rv. Pistrucchi's St. George and the Dragon, date below. A second 1910 example. **NGC EF-45.**.....\$400-\$450

PCGS # 207127  
Ex: Henry Christensen, 1973.



**20423 Edward VII, 1901-1910. Half-Sovereign, 1902.** S-3974A; Fr-401a; KM-804. Wilson & Rasmussen-411. Bare head right. Rv. Pistrucchi's St. George and the Dragon, date below. The lowest denomination from the matte proof set bought in 1977 by Mr. Law. A lovely piece that merits close inspection. Conservatively graded in our opinion. **NGC PF-61 MATTE.** .....\$350-\$450

PCGS # 206781  
*Ex: Glendining, 1977.*



**20426 Edward VII, 1901-1910. Half-Sovereign, 1910.** S-3974B; Fr-401; KM-804. Bare head right. Rv. Pistrucchi's St. George and the Dragon, date below; initials added. **NGC AU-58.** .....\$225-\$275

PCGS # 206769  
*Ex: Burns, 1974.*



**20424 Edward VII, 1901-1910. Half-Sovereign, 1902.** S-3974A; Fr-401; KM-804. Bare head right. Rv. Pistrucchi's St. George and the Dragon, date below; without "B.P." initials. A full Gem, not often seen in this exceptional grade. A perfect type coin. **NGC MS-65.** .....\$400-\$500

PCGS # 206761  
*Ex: Henry Christensen, 1973.*



**20427 Edward VII, 1901-1910. Half-Sovereign, 1910.** S-3974B; Fr-401; KM-804. Bare head right. Rv. Pistrucchi's St. George and the Dragon, date below; initials added. A second 1910 example, this one buffed up a bit. **NGC AU Details—Surface Hairlines.** .....\$200-\$250

PCGS # 206769  
*Ex: Abner Kreisberg, 1975.*



**20425 Edward VII, 1901-1910. Half-Sovereign, 1903.** S-3974A; Fr-401; KM-804. Bare head right. Rv. Pistrucchi's St. George and the Dragon, date below; no initials. **NGC AU-58.** .....\$225-\$275

PCGS # 206762  
*Ex: Burns, 1974.*

# HOUSE OF WINDSOR (1917-PRESENT)

## GEORGE V (1865-1936), REIGNED 1910-1936

George V succeeded to the throne after his father Edward died in 1910. He came to the throne in the midst of the constitutional crisis of 1909, which involved a bitter dispute between conservatives and liberals over the budget. A general election in 1910 resulted in the liberal budget being passed, and the Parliament Act passed in 1911 prevented the House of Lords from vetoing bills, much to the dismay of conservatives, as it paved the way for passage of an Irish home rule bill.

World War I broke out in Europe in 1914, and by 1917, rabid anti-German sentiment prompted George to change the name of his royal house from Saxe-Coburg-Gotha to the House of Windsor. As George's grandfather was Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, he and his children all bore German titles and honors in addition to their British ones. In addition to changing the name of the royal house, George and all of his British relatives abandoned their German titles; to compensate for the loss of titles, George created them British peers with more acceptable names. Because George V was related to nearly all the rulers of Europe, there were relatives of the royal family who fought or sided with the Germans—those relatives were cut off from royal communication and their peerages revoked.

Home rule in Ireland was another issue that became central to George's reign. Support for it had grown during the late 19th century, and though concepts of home rule varied, many came to feel that Irish self-government (i.e. a separate

Irish Parliament) was the right path. Though Unionists (mostly located in the north of Ireland) and Conservative party members opposed home rule, the Easter Rising in Dublin in 1916 and the ensuing civil war ultimately resulted in the creation of the Irish Free State in 1922, which was technically a Dominion of the British Empire. Six counties in northern Ireland remained part of the United Kingdom.

Though generally known for the distance between himself and the common people, George took pains to align himself closer with the working class public. In 1924, in the absence of a clear majority, he appointed the first Prime Minister from the Labour party, Ramsey MacDonald. In the wake of the Great Depression, George also encouraged Labour leaders to form a coalition

government known as the National Government.

The king celebrated his Silver Jubilee in 1935, though by then his health was failing quickly. George V died in 1936, leaving his eldest son Edward to succeed him.

*During and after World War I, bank notes began to replace gold in domestic circulation, though branch mints in Australia and South Africa continued to strike Sovereigns until the early 1930s. Following the war, a sharp rise in the price of silver led to the debasing of the silver coinage, which dropped from .925 Sterling to .500 fine.*



George V (1865-1936)



**20428 George V, 1910-1936. 5 Pounds, 1911.** S-3994; Fr-402; KM-822. Wilson & Rasmussen-414. Bare bust left by Bertram MacKenna. Rv. Pistrucci's St. George and the Dragon, date below. A proof-only date and type. A superior proof with minimal hairlines and excellent eye appeal. **NGC PF-63.** .....\$2500-\$3000

PCGS # 207347

Ex: Quality Sales (Abner Kreisberg), 1976.



**20429 George V, 1910-1936. 5 Pounds, 1911.** S-3994; Fr-402; KM-822. Wilson & Rasmussen-414. Bare bust left by Bertram MacKenna. Rv. Pistrucchi's St. George and the Dragon, date below. A second example of this proof-only issue. Lightly hairlined from an old wiping and minor nicks are noted on the neck. **NGC PF-61.**..... **\$2000-\$2500**

PCGS # 207347  
Ex: Manfra, Tordella & Brookes, Inc., 1981.



**20430 George V, 1910-1936. 2 Pounds, 1911.** S-3995; Fr-403; KM-821. Wilson & Rasmussen-415. Bare bust left by Bertram MacKenna. Rv. Pistrucchi's St. George and the Dragon, date below. Another proof-only type that was issued specifically for sets. Only trivial imperfections are noted, these typical of the grade. Glittering mirrored surfaces. **NGC PF-62.**..... **\$1000-\$1500**

PCGS # 207295  
Ex: Seaby, 1981 ANA.



**20431 George V, 1910-1936. 2 Pounds, 1911.** S-3995; Fr-403; KM-821. Wilson & Rasmussen-415. Bare bust left by Bertram MacKenna. Rv. Pistrucchi's St. George and the Dragon, date below. A second example with attractive color and subtle cameo devices. Premium eye appeal for the technical designation. **NGC PF-61 CAMEO.**..... **\$1000-\$1500**

PCGS # 388632  
Ex: Seaby, 1981 ANA.



**20432 George V, 1910-1936. Sovereign, 1915.** S-3996; Fr-404; KM-820. Bare bust left. Rv. Pistrucchi's St. George and the Dragon, date below. Flashy luster. **NGC MS-63.**..... **\$450-\$500**

PCGS # 207155  
Ex: Henry Christensen, 1973.



**20433 George V, 1910-1936. Sovereign, 1925.** S-3996; Fr-404; KM-820. Bare bust left. Rv. Pistrucchi's St. George and the Dragon, date below. A beautiful example—another perfect type coin. **NGC MS-65.**..... **\$500-\$600**

PCGS # 207158  
Ex: Pollack, 1973.



**20434 George V, 1910-1936. Half-Sovereign, 1911.** S-4006; Fr-405; KM-819. Bare bust left. Rv. Pistrucchi's St. George and the Dragon, date below. Well struck with mark-free fields. Superb. **NGC MS-65.**..... **\$300-\$400**

PCGS # 206790  
Ex: Henry Christensen, 1973.



**20435 George V, 1910-1936. Half-Sovereign, 1911.** S-4006; Fr-405; KM-819. Bare bust left. Rv. Pistrucchi's St. George and the Dragon, date below. A second 1911 example. **NGC MS-62.**..... **\$250-\$300**

PCGS # 206790  
Ex: Burns, 1974.



**20436 George V, 1910-1936. Half-Sovereign, 1914.** S-4006; Fr-405; KM-819. Bare bust left. Rv. Pistrucchi's St. George and the Dragon, date below. **NGC MS-63.**..... **\$250-\$300**

PCGS # 206793  
Pedigree unrecorded.



**20437 George V, 1910-1936. Half-Sovereign, 1914.** S-4006; Fr-405; KM-819. Bare bust left. Rv. Pistrucchi's St. George and the Dragon, date below. A second 1914 Half-Sovereign. **NGC MS-62.**..... **\$250-\$300**

PCGS # 206793  
Ex: Dan Brown, 1973.

## EDWARD VIII (1894-1972), REIGNED JANUARY-DECEMBER 1936

Edward VIII was the eldest son of George V and succeeded to the throne in 1936. He reigned in Britain for only 325 days before abdicating the throne and leaving his younger brother Albert to succeed him. Before his accession, Edward was rumored to be quite the playboy, and in 1930 he met and fell in love with American socialite Wallis Simpson, who was already divorced once and about to be divorced a second time. When it became clear that Edward intended to marry her, Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin made it known that Simpson would not be an acceptable choice for queen. Faced with a choice, Edward chose to abdicate the throne, and his Instrument of Abdication included a provision that he and any future children would be excluded from the line of succession.

His brother Albert, who took the family name George, succeeded him and created



Edward VIII (1894-1972)

him the Duke of Windsor in 1937. Some scholars have interpreted Edward's visits and friendliness with Germany to imply a sympathetic view toward fascism and the Nazi party. As the war continued on, Prime Minister Winston Churchill appointed Edward the Governor of the Bahamas, which many saw as a pretext for removing Edward from a potentially thorny situation.

After his governorship of the Bahamas came to an end, Edward and Wallis returned to France, where they spent the remainder of their lives. Edward died in 1972 in Paris, and Duchess Wallis Simpson died 14 years later.

*Exceedingly rare pattern coins, including gold Sovereign, Two Pounds and Five Pounds pieces, were produced for Edward VIII with his portrait facing, against tradition, the same direction as George V.*



- 20438 Edward VIII, 1938. Unofficial Medallion Crown in Gold, 1936.** S-Not listed; Fr-Not listed; KM-X-M2C. Gold. Bare head of the abdicated monarch right. Legends EDWARD VIII KING & EMPEROR. Rv. Beaux art style St. George and the Dragon, date within relief. Engraved by Geoffrey Hearn. Though not an official issue, this filled the gap in Mr. Law's displays. A beautifully designed near-Gem. **NGC PF-64 ULTRA CAMEO.** ..... **\$2200-\$2600**

PCGS # 518424

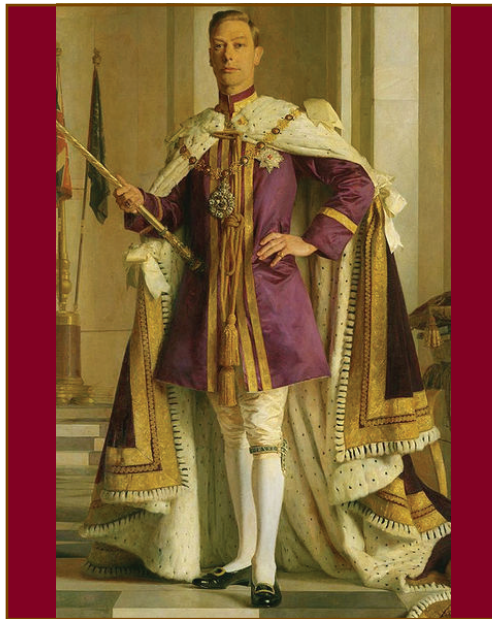
Ex: Abner Kreisberg, 1977.



## GEORGE VI (1895-1952), REIGNED 1936-1952

Though he was never expected to inherit the throne, George VI became king in 1936 upon the abdication of his older brother, Edward VIII. George (whose first name was Albert, but chose to go by George) had previously served in the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force during World War I. He married Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon in 1923 and had two daughters, Elizabeth and Margaret. George was known for his stammer, which led him to dread public speaking events. He eventually sought help from speech therapist Lionel Logue, after which his speech greatly improved.

World War II broke out in 1939, and in September of that year Britain declared war on Germany. George and Elizabeth were determined to remain at Buckingham Palace in London, a decision that rendered them popular with the public. The monarchs also made a point of visiting British troops whenever possible, and they made frequent visits throughout the entire war. Winston Churchill became Prime Minister in 1940, and he and George VI developed a very close personal bond.



George VI (1895-1952)

The other significant event of George VI's reign was the evolution and eventual dissolution of the British Empire. The 1931 Statute of Westminster had declared the Dominions separate sovereign states, meaning that British Parliament was no longer able to legislate for the Dominions. The concept of commonwealth did not appear overnight, and various incarnations of this concept existed throughout modern British history. George VI was the first to be titled Head of the Commonwealth.

The stress of the war and the strains of the post-war years took its toll on George. Suffering from lung cancer and other ailments, the king died in his sleep in February 1952 at the age of 56.

He was succeeded by his eldest daughter Elizabeth.

*After his brother Edward VIII abdicated, George VI's rule saw the debasement of all denominations, and after India gained independence in 1949, the titles were changed, removing IND:IMP. Special coins were issued for the coronation in 1937 and for the Festival of England.*



**20439** George VI, 1936-1952. 5 Pounds, 1937. S-4074; Fr-409; KM-861. Wilson & Rasmussen-435. Bare bust left by Hugh Paget, initials below truncation. Rv. Pistrucci's St. George and the Dragon, date below. A proof-only issue for sets. A very sharp looking example, far finer than what is normally encountered for this issue. The coin has a Gem appearance at first glance. **NGC PF-62 CAMEO**. ..... **\$2500-\$3000**

PCGS # 388542

Ex: Glendining, 1977.



**20440** George VI, 1936-1952. 5 Pounds, 1937. S-4074; Fr-409; KM-861. Wilson & Rasmussen-435. Bare bust left by Hugh Paget, initials below truncation. Rv. Pistrucci's St. George and the Dragon, date below. A second example. A bit scuffed from handling in the past. **NGC PF-58**. ..... **\$2000-\$2500**

PCGS # 207348

Ex: Glendining, 1975.



**20441 George VI, 1936-1952. 2 Pounds, 1937.** S-4075; Fr-410; KM-860. Wilson & Rasmussen-437. Bare bust left by Hugh Paget, initials below truncation. Rv. Pistrucci's St. George and the Dragon, date below. A proof-only issue for sets. A very sharp example that matches the 5 Pounds obtained at the same time. **NGC PF-62..... \$1200-\$1400**

PCGS # 207299  
Ex: Glendining, 1977.



**20442 George VI, 1936-1952. 2 Pounds, 1937.** S-4075; Fr-410; KM-860. Wilson & Rasmussen-437. Bare bust left by Hugh Paget, initials below truncation. Rv. Pistrucci's St. George and the Dragon, date below. A second example, this one with somewhat heavier handling than normally seen. **NGC PF-58..... \$1000-\$1200**

PCGS # 207299  
Ex: Stack's, 1983.



**20443 George VI, 1936-1952. Sovereign, 1937.** S-4076; Fr-411; KM-859. Wilson & Rasmussen-439. Bare bust left by Hugh Paget, initials below truncation. Rv. Pistrucci's St. George and the Dragon, date below. A proof-only issue made for sets, and an important type coin for Sovereign collectors. Another beautiful example that matches the 2 and 5 Pounds obtained at the same time. **NGC PF-63..... \$1200-\$1600**

PCGS # 207193  
Ex: Glendining, 1977.



**20444 George VI, 1936-1952. Sovereign, 1937.** S-4076; Fr-411; KM-859. Wilson & Rasmussen-439. Bare bust left by Hugh Paget, initials below truncation. Rv. Pistrucci's St. George and the Dragon, date below. A second example. Heavier handling on the obverse. **NGC PF-61..... \$800-\$1000**

PCGS # 207193  
Ex: Stack's, 1982.



**20445 George VI, 1936-1952. Half-Sovereign, 1937.** S-4077; Fr-412; KM-858. Wilson & Rasmussen-442. Bare bust left by Hugh Paget, initials below truncation. Rv. Pistrucci's St. George and the Dragon, date below. A proof-only issue made for sets. Beautifully mirrored surfaces show only faint hairlines. **NGC PF-62..... \$400-\$500**

PCGS # 206809  
Ex: Carr, 1972.



**20446 George VI, 1936-1952. Half-Sovereign, 1937.** S-4077; Fr-412; KM-858. Wilson & Rasmussen-442. Bare bust left by Hugh Paget, initials below truncation. Rv. Pistrucci's St. George and the Dragon, date below. A second example. Beautiful cameo contrast and lovely mirrored surfaces. **NGC PF-61 CAMEO..... \$400-\$500**

PCGS # 388522  
Ex: Glendining, 1982.

## ELIZABETH II (BORN 1926), REIGNING 1952-PRESENT

Elizabeth II became Queen and Head of the Commonwealth upon her accession in February 1952 at the age of 25. She is the Queen of the United Kingdom and 15 other realms, and in some areas she still carries the title Defender of the Faith, a title that came into use during the reign of Henry VIII nearly 500 years ago. Elizabeth married Prince Philip of Denmark and Greece in November 1947, using war ration coupons to buy the material for her wedding dress. The marriage itself was not without reservations, though Philip had served in the British Royal Navy during World War II, and ultimately relinquished his Greek and Danish titles, converted to Anglicanism, and adopted the title Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten, the last name of his mother's British family. Before the marriage, Philip was created the Duke of Edinburgh and, upon marrying Elizabeth, he was styled His Royal Highness. After the wedding, the couple made formal visits to France, Greece, and Canada, and Elizabeth visited frequently during the Duke's time stationed in Malta.

Elizabeth's reign has witnessed the ongoing evolution of the British Commonwealth, and in the years after her coronation, Elizabeth and Philip set out on a journey around the globe. In the realm of politics, Elizabeth utilized her royal prerogative to appoint a Prime Minister in 1957 when she named Harold Macmillan to the post, as she did six years later when Macmillan resigned and she named the Earl of Home as Prime Minister. She garnered some

criticism for these decisions, but in 1965 the Conservative party developed a mechanism for selecting the Prime Minister, thus removing the responsibility from the queen. Queen Elizabeth, reigning for more than five decades, has



*Elizabeth II (born 1926)*

overseen a number of "firsts" during her reign. Many of these involve her travels or receptions of foreign dignitaries, but also included is the first female Prime Minister, Margaret Thatcher, who served from 1979 to 1990. In 1991, in the aftermath of the Gulf War victory, Elizabeth II became the first British monarch to address a joint session of Congress.

Elizabeth has celebrated her Silver, Golden, and Diamond Jubilees, marking 25, 50, and 60 years as queen. She is the longest-lived monarch and the second longest-reigning monarch of Britain (Queen Victoria currently holds that distinction). Throughout her reign,

Elizabeth has experienced generally widespread popularity, though there have been periods of public discontent (notably surrounding the death of Princess Diana), though these have ebbed away over time. Charles, Prince of Wales, the eldest son of Elizabeth and Philip, is currently the heir apparent to the British throne.

*The current monarch has seen perhaps the most sweeping changes to the monetary system of any in modern time. In 1967, the traditional denominations were abandoned in favor of a decimal system, though gold Sovereigns continued to be struck for collectors as well as for bullion investors.*



**20447 Elizabeth II, 1952-Present. Sovereign, 1958.** S-4125; Fr-417; KM-908. Young laureate head right. Rv. Pistrucci's St. George and the Dragon. NGC MS-63.....\$450-\$500  
 PCGS # 207198  
 Ex: Henry Christensen.



**20450 Elizabeth II, 1952-Present. Sovereign, 1981.** S-4204; Fr-418; KM-919. Mature diadem head right. Rv. Pistrucci's St. George and the Dragon. NGC PF-67 ULTRA CAMEO. ....\$450-\$500  
 PCGS # 391305  
 Ex: Royal Mint, 1980.



**20448 Elizabeth II, 1952-Present. Sovereign, 1963.** S-4125; Fr-417; KM-908. Young laureate head right. Rv. Pistrucci's St. George and the Dragon. NGC MS-63.....\$450-\$500  
 PCGS # 207201  
 Ex: Windsor, 1973.



**20451 Elizabeth II, 1952-Present. Sovereign, 1998.** S-4430; Fr-454; KM-1002. Mature head right by Broadley. Rv. Pistrucci's St. George and the Dragon. Just about perfect! NGC PF-69 ULTRA CAMEO. ....\$450-\$500  
 PCGS # 397133  
 Ex: Royal Mint, 1998.



**20449 Elizabeth II, 1952-Present. Sovereign, 1980.** S-4204; Fr-418; KM-919. Mature diadem head right. Rv. Pistrucci's St. George and the Dragon. NGC PF-67 ULTRA CAMEO. ....\$450-\$500  
 PCGS # 388457  
 Ex: Royal Mint, 1980.



**20452 Elizabeth II, 1952-Present. Sovereign, 1998.** S-4430; Fr-454; KM-1002. Mature head right by Broadley. Rv. Pistrucci's St. George and the Dragon. NGC PF-68 ULTRA CAMEO. ....\$450-\$500  
 PCGS # 397133  
 Ex: Royal Mint, 1998.

**20453 Elizabeth II, 1952-Present. Lot of (3) Different Proof Sovereigns in Capsules.** 1980, 1988, and 1992. Various portraits. Rv. Pistrucci's St. George and the Dragon. All as issued in capsules from sets. **Brilliant Proofs.**..... \$1100-\$1300  
 Ex: Royal Mint, various dates.



20454 Elizabeth II, 1952-Present. Four-Coin Gold Proof Set from 5 Pounds to Half-Sovereign, 1980. S-PGSO1 (4201, 4203-4205); Fr-419-421, 418; KM-924, 923, 919, 922. Each with mature diadem head right. Rv. Pistrucchi's St. George and the Dragon. Complete set in green Royal Mint case. **Brilliant Proofs**.....\$2500-\$3000  
*Ex: Royal Mint, 1980.*



20455 Elizabeth II, 1952-Present. Four-Coin Gold Proof Set from 5 Pounds to Half-Sovereign, 1980. S-PGSO1 (4201, 4203-4205); Fr-419-421, 418; KM-924, 923, 919, 922. Each with mature diadem head right. Rv. Pistrucchi's St. George and the Dragon. A second complete set in green Royal Mint case. **Brilliant Proofs**.....\$2500-\$3000  
*Ex: Royal Mint, 1980.*



20456 Elizabeth II, 1952-Present. Four-Coin Gold Proof Set from 5 Pounds to Half-Sovereign, 1989. 500th Gold Sovereign Anniversary. S-PGS10 (4254, 4263, 4272, 4277); Fr-432-435; KM-958-955. Each with queen seated in King Edward's Chair holding orb and scepter. Rv. Crowned arms on double rose. A scarcer set that was used by Mr. Law in his award-winning Sovereign collection display at the ANA. A complete set of four denominations in black Royal Mint case (with certificate, No.1606). **Brilliant Proofs.** .....\$2500-\$3000  
*Ex: Royal Mint, 1989.*



20457 Elizabeth II, 1952-Present. Four-Coin Gold Proof Set from 5 Pounds to Half-Sovereign, 1989. 500th Gold Sovereign Anniversary. S-PGS10 (4254, 4263, 4272, 4277); Fr-432-435; KM-958-955. Each with queen seated in King Edward's Chair holding orb and scepter. Rv. Crowned arms on double rose. A second complete set of four denominations in black Royal Mint case (no certificate). **Brilliant Proofs.** .....\$2500-\$3000  
*Ex: Royal Mint, 1989.*



**20458 Elizabeth II, 1952-Present. Four-Coin Gold Proof Set from 5 Pounds to Half-Sovereign, 1992.** S-PGS16 (4251, 4261, 4271, 4276); Fr-422-25, 418; KM-945-942. Older crowned head right by Maklouf. Rv. Pistrucchi's St. George and the Dragon. Complete set with square medalet in red case (with certificate No. 0890). All **Gem Brilliant Proofs**.....\$2500-\$3000  
*Ex: Royal Mint, 1992.*



**20459 Elizabeth II, 1952-Present. Four-Coin Gold Proof Set from 5 Pounds to Half-Sovereign, 1992.** S-PGS16 (4251, 4261, 4271, 4276); Fr-422-25, 418; KM-945-942. Older crowned head right by Maklouf. Rv. Pistrucchi's St. George and the Dragon. A second complete set with square medalet in red case (no certificate). All **Gem Brilliant Proofs**. .....\$2500-\$3000  
*Ex: Royal Mint, 1992.*

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# Notes





# Notes

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## Bidding Increments

### Pre-Bidding and Live Bidding Increments

Bid	Bid Increment
\$0.00 - \$19.99	\$1.00
\$20.00 - \$49.99	\$2.00
\$50.00 - \$99.99	\$5.00
\$100.00 - \$199.99	\$10.00
\$200.00 - \$299.99	\$20.00
\$300.00 - \$499.99	\$25.00
\$500.00 - \$999.99	\$50.00
\$1,000.00 - \$1,999.99	\$100.00
\$2,000.00 - \$2,999.99	\$200.00
\$3,000.00 - \$4,999.99	\$250.00
\$5,000.00 - \$9,999.99	\$500.00
\$10,000.00 - \$19,999.99	\$1,000.00
\$20,000.00 - \$29,999.99	\$2,000.00
\$30,000.00 - \$49,999.99	\$2,500.00
\$50,000.00 - \$99,999.99	\$5,000.00
\$100,000.00 - \$199,999.99	\$10,000.00
\$200,000.00 - \$299,999.99	\$20,000.00
\$300,000.00 - \$499,999.99	\$25,000.00
\$500,000.00 - \$999,999.99	\$50,000.00
\$1,000,000.00 - \$1,999,999.99	\$100,000.00
\$2,000,000.00 - \$2,999,999.99	\$200,000.00
\$3,000,000.00 - \$4,999,999.99	\$250,000.00
\$5,000,000.00 - \$9,999,999.99	\$500,000.00
\$10,000,000.00 and Up	\$1,000,000.00

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## Terms & Conditions

**1. Auction Basics.** This is a public auction sale ("Auction Sale") conducted by bonded auctioneers, Stack's Bowers Galleries or Stack's Bowers and Ponterio (hereinafter referred to as "Auctioneer" and at times as "Stack's Bowers"). Bidding in this Auction Sale constitutes acceptance by you ("Bidder") of all the Terms of Sale stated herein. Bidders may include consignors who may bid and purchase lots in the Auction Sale consigned by the consignor or by other consignors pursuant to their consignment agreement with Stack's Bowers ("Consignor" or "Consignors"). A Consignor that bids on their own lots in the Auction Sale may pay a different fee than the Buyer's Premium charged to all other Buyers. Stack's Bowers reserves the right to include in any auction sale its own material as well as material from affiliated or related companies, principals, officers or employees. Stack's Bowers may have direct or indirect interests in any of the lots in the auction and may collect commissions. THE TWO PRECEDING SENTENCES SHALL BE DEEMED A PART OF THE DESCRIPTION OF ALL LOTS CONTAINED IN THE CATALOG. Where the Consignor has re-purchased a lot and the lot is either returned to the Consignor or otherwise dealt with or disposed of in accordance with the Consignor's direction, or pursuant to contractual agreement, Stack's Bowers reserves the right to so note in the prices realized or to omit a price from the prices realized. Stack's Bowers and its affiliates may bid for their own account at any auction. Stack's Bowers and its affiliates may have information about any lot that is not known publicly, and Stack's Bowers and its affiliates reserves the right to use such information, in a manner determined solely by them and for their benefit, without disclosing such information in the catalog, catalog description or at the auction. Bidder acknowledges and agrees that Stack's Bowers and its affiliates may not be required to pay a Buyer's Premium, or other charges that other Bidders may be required to pay and may have access to information concerning the lots that is not otherwise available to the public. Any claimed conflict of interest or claimed competitive advantage resulting therefrom is expressly waived by all participants in the Auction Sale. Lots may carry a Reserve. A Reserve is a confidential price or bid below which the Auctioneer will not sell an item or will re-purchase on behalf of the Consignor or for Stack's Bowers. The Buyer is the Bidder who makes the highest bid accepted by the Auctioneer, and includes the principal of any Bidder acting as an agent.

**2. Descriptions and Grading.** Bidder acknowledges that grading of most coins in this Auction have been determined by independent grading services, and those that are not may be graded by Stack's Bowers. Grading of rare coins is subjective and may differ among independent grading services and among numismatists, even though grading has a material effect on the value of the coins. Stack's Bowers is not responsible for the grades assigned by independent grading services, and makes no warranty or representation regarding such grades. Bidder further acknowledges and agrees that grades assigned by Stack's Bowers and lot descriptions are based solely upon an examination of the coins and are intended to note any perceived characteristics. However, coin grading and descriptions are subjective. Stack's Bowers does not warrant the accuracy of such grading or descriptions. All photographs in this catalog are of the actual items being sold but may not be the actual size or to scale.

**3. The Bidding Process.** The Auctioneer shall have the right to open or accept the bidding on any lot by placing a bid on behalf of the Consignor or his or her agent, a Bidder by mail, telephone, internet or telefax; or any other participant in the Auction Sale. Bids must be for an entire lot and each lot constitutes a separate sale. No lot will be broken up unless otherwise permitted by the Auctioneer. Lots will be sold in their numbered sequence unless Auctioneer directs otherwise. All material shall be sold in separate lots to the highest Bidder as determined by the Auctioneer. Auctioneer shall have the right in its sole and absolute discretion to accept or decline any bid, challenge any bid or bidding increment, to reduce any mail bid received, adjudicate all bidding disputes and to determine the prevailing bid. The Auctioneer shall have the right, but not the obligation, to rescind the acceptance of any bid and place the lot(s) for Auction Sale again. Auctioneer's decision on all bidding disputes shall be binding and final. For the mail and internet Bidder's protection, no "unlimited" or "buy" bids will be accepted. When identical bids are received for a lot, preference is given to the first bid received as determined by the Auctioneer. A mail bid will take precedence over an identical floor bid; a Floor Bidder and Telephone Bidder must bid higher than the highest mail bid to be awarded any lot. Bids will not be accepted from persons under eighteen (18) years of age

without a parent's written consent which acknowledges the Terms of Sale herein and agrees to be bound thereby on behalf of the underage Bidder. The auction sale is complete when the Auctioneer so announces by the fall of the hammer or in any other customary manner.

THIS IS NOT AN APPROVAL SALE. Bidders who physically attend the Auction sale, either personally or through an agent ("Floor Bidders") should carefully examine all lots which they are interested in purchasing. Bidders who bid by telephone, either personally or through an agent, receive a similar benefit as Floor Bidders in being able to actively participate in the live Auction Sale ("Telephone Bidders"). Except as otherwise expressly provided in these Terms of Sale, NO PURCHASED ITEMS MAY BE RETURNED FOR ANY REASON. All prospective Bidders who examine the lot(s) prior to the Auction Sale personally assume all responsibility for any damage that Bidder causes to the lot(s). Stack's Bowers shall have sole discretion in determining the value of the damage caused, which shall be promptly paid by such Bidder.

STACK'S BOWERS IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY ERRORS IN BIDDING. All Bidders should make certain to bid on the correct lot and that the bid is the bid intended. Once the hammer has fallen and the Auctioneer has announced the Buyer, the Buyer is unconditionally bound to pay for the lot, even if the Buyer made a mistake. Stack's Bowers reserves the right to withdraw any lot at any time, even after the hammer has fallen, until the Buyer has taken physical possession of the lot. No participant in the Auction Sale shall have a right to claim any damages, including consequential damages if a lot is withdrawn, even if the withdrawal occurs after the Auction Sale.

**4. Bidder Registration Required.** All persons seeking to bid must have a catalog and register to bid at the auction by completing and signing a registration card or bid sheet. By submitting a bid, the Bidder acknowledges that Bidder has read the Terms and Conditions of Auction Sale, the descriptions for the lot(s) on which they have bid, and that they agree to be bound by these Terms of Sale. This agreement shall be deemed to have been made and entered in California. The Bidder acknowledges that the invoice describing a lot by number incorporates the catalog and Terms of Sale.

**5. Buyer's Premiums.** A Buyer's Premium of seventeen and one-half percent (17 1/2%) (minimum \$15) will be added to all purchases of individual lots (except for reacquisitions by Consignors), regardless of affiliation with any group or organization, and will be based upon the total amount of the final bid. A reacquisition charge may apply to Consignors pursuant to a separate agreement, which may be higher or lower than the Buyer's Premium. Payment is due immediately upon the fall of the auctioneer's hammer. Payment is delinquent and in default if not received in full, in good funds, within fourteen (14) calendar days of the Auction Sale (the "Default Date"), without exception, time being of the essence. Unless otherwise agreed in writing prior to the Auction Sale, all auction sales are payable strictly in immediately available good U.S. funds, through a bank in the United States. On any cash transaction or series of transactions exceeding \$10,000, Treasury Form 8300 will be filed. Contact Stack's Bowers for wiring instructions before sending a wire. **We accept payment by Visa, MasterCard, American Express or Discover for invoices up to \$2,500. We regret we cannot accept payment by credit card for invoices over \$2,500 for purchases auctioned by Stack's Bowers.** Stack's Bowers reserves the right not to release lots for which good funds have not yet been received. On any past due accounts, Stack's Bowers reserves the right, without notice, to extend credit and impose carrying charges (as described below). Buyers agree to pay reasonable attorney's fees and cost incurred to collect past due accounts. Buyers personally and unconditionally guarantee payment in full of all amounts owed to Stack's Bowers. Any person submitting bids on behalf of a corporation or other entity, by making such bid, agrees to be personally liable for the payment of the purchase price and any related charges and the performance of all Buyer obligations under these Terms of Sale and Stack's Bowers reserves the right to require a written guarantee of such payments and obligations. Bidders who have not established credit with Stack's Bowers must furnish satisfactory credit references and/or deposit at least twenty-five percent (25%) of their total bids for that Auction Sale session(s) or such other amount as Stack's Bowers may, in its sole and absolute discretion require before any bids from such Bidder will be accepted. Deposits

## Terms & Conditions (cont.)

submitted will be applied to purchases. Any remaining deposits will be promptly refunded, upon clearance of funds. It is the Buyer's responsibility to contact Stack's Bowers after the sale to make shipping and packaging arrangements. Due to the fragile nature of some lots, Stack's Bowers may elect not to assume responsibility for shipping or packing, or may charge additional shipping and handling. Lots indicated as being "framed" are shipped at Buyer's risk. All taxes, postage, shipping, if applicable, handling, insurance costs, the Buyer's Premium, and any other fees required by law to be charged or collected will be added to the invoice for any lots invoiced to Buyer. All lots will be shipped FOB Destination, freight prepaid and charged back. Title and risk of loss pass to the Buyer at the destination upon tender of delivery. Acceptance of delivery constitutes acceptance of the purchased lots. Inspection of the purchased lots is not required for acceptance. Any and all claims based upon Buyer's failure to receive a purchased lot, Buyer's receipt of a lot in damaged condition, or otherwise related to delivery, must be received in writing by Stack's Bowers no later than the earlier of forty-five (45) days after payment, or the date of the Auction Sale (the "Outside Claim Date"). As Buyers may not receive notification of shipment, it is Buyer's responsibility to keep track of the Outside Claim Date and make timely notification of any such claim. The failure to make a timely claim, time being of the essence, shall constitute a waiver of any such claim.

**Buyers will be charged all applicable sales tax, including Buyers who pick up at this Auction or shipments to Buyers in California and New York without a valid Resale Certificate which has been provided to the Auctioneer prior to the auction. Please note that the purchase of any coin or bullion lot(s) with a price, including the Buyer's Premium, in excess of: (i) One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000), for auctions held in Maryland, are exempt from Maryland sales tax, and (ii) One Thousand Five Hundred Dollars (\$1,500) are exempt from California sales tax. These exemptions do not apply purchases of currency. Purchases of coins and currency are exempt from sales tax in Illinois. Purchases of coins and currency are exempt from sales tax in Pennsylvania.** On any tax not paid by Buyer that should have been paid, even if not collected by Stack's Bowers by mistake, error, negligence or gross negligence, Buyer remains liable for and agrees to promptly pay the same on demand together with any interest or penalty that may be assessed.

**6. Financial Responsibility.** In the event any applicable conditions of these Terms of Sale herein are not complied with by a Buyer or if the Buyer fails to make payment in full by the Default Date, Stack's Bowers reserves the right, in its sole discretion, in addition to all other remedies which it may have at law or in equity, to: (a) rescind the sale of that lot or any other lot or lots sold to the defaulting Buyer, retaining all payments made by Buyer as liquidated damages, it being recognized that actual damages may be speculative or difficult to compute, or (b) resell a portion or all of the lots held by Stack's Bowers, in a commercially reasonable manner, which may include a public or private sale, in a quantity sufficient in the opinion of Stack's Bowers to satisfy the indebtedness, plus all accrued charges, and Stack's Bowers may charge a seller's commission that is commercially reasonable. More than one such sale may take place at the option of Stack's Bowers. If Stack's Bowers resells the lots, Buyer agrees to pay for the reasonable cost of such sale, together with any incidental costs of sale, including reasonable attorney's fees and costs, cataloguing and any other reasonable charges. Notice of the sale shall be by U.S.P.S. Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested to the address utilized on the Bid Sheet, Auction Consignment and Security Agreement or other last known address by Stack's Bowers. The proceeds shall be applied first to the satisfaction of any damages occasioned by Buyer's breach, then to any other indebtedness owed to Stack's Bowers, including without limitation, commissions, handling charges, carrying charges, the expenses of both sales, reasonable attorneys' fees, costs, collection agency fees and costs and any other costs or expenses incurred. Buyer shall also be liable to Stack's Bowers for any deficiency if the proceeds of such sale or sales are insufficient to cover such amounts.

Buyer grants to Stack's Bowers, its affiliates and assignees, the right to offset any sums due, or found to be due to Stack's Bowers, and to make such offset from any past, current, or future consignment, or purchases that are in the possession or control of Stack's Bowers; or from any sums due to Buyer by Stack's Bowers, its affiliates and assignees. In addition, defaulting Buyers will be deemed to have granted to Stack's Bowers, its affiliates and assignees, a security interest in: (x) the purchased lots and their proceeds, and (y) such sums or other items and their proceeds, in the possession of Stack's Bowers, its affiliates or assignees, to secure all indebtedness due to Stack's Bowers and its affiliated companies, plus all accrued expenses, carrying charges, attorney fees, and costs, until the indebtedness is paid in full. Buyer grants Stack's Bowers the right to file a UCC-1 financing statement for such items, and to assign such interest to any affiliated or related company or any third party deemed appropriate by Stack's Bowers. If the auction invoice is not paid for in full by the Default Date, a carrying charge of one-and-one-half percent (1-1/2%) per month may be imposed on the unpaid amount until it is paid in full. In the event this interest rate exceeds the interest permitted by law, the same shall be adjusted to the maximum rate permitted by law, and any amount paid in excess thereof shall be allocated to principal. Buyer agrees to pay all reasonable attorney's fees, court costs and other collection costs incurred by Stack's Bowers or any affiliated or related company to collect past due invoices or to interpret or enforce the terms hereof or in any action or proceeding arising out of or related to the Auction Sale. Stack's Bowers reserves the right to assign its interest to any third party. To the extent that the Buyer for any lot consists of more than one person or entity, each such person or entity is jointly and severally liable for all obligations of the Buyer, regardless of the title or capacity of such person or entity. Stack's Bowers shall have all the rights of a secured party under the California Uniform Commercial Code and all rights of the consignor to collect amounts due from the Buyer, whether at law or equity.

**7. DISCLAIMER AND WARRANTIES.** NO WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE IS MADE OR IMPLIED ON ANY LOT. NO WARRANTY, WHETHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, IS MADE WITH RESPECT TO ANY LOT EXCEPT FOR WARRANTY OF TITLE, AND IN THE CASE OF TITLE, AUCTIONEER IS SELLING ONLY THAT RIGHT OR TITLE TO THE LOT THAT THE CONSIGNOR MAY HAVE AS OF THE AUCTION SALE DATE. ALL LOTS ARE SOLD "AS IS" AND WITH ALL FAULTS. PURCHASER HEREBY ASSUMES ALL RISKS CONCERNING AND RELATED TO THE GRADING, QUALITY, DESCRIPTION, CONDITION, AUTHENTICITY, AND PROVENANCE OF A LOT.

**a. COINS LISTED IN THIS CATALOG GRADED BY PCGS, NGC OR ANACS CACHET, OR ANY OTHER THIRD PARTY GRADING SERVICE OR EXAMINED BY THE BUYER PRIOR TO THE AUCTION SALE MAY NOT BE RETURNED FOR ANY REASON WHATSOEVER BY ANY BUYER, EXCEPT FOR CLAIMS RELATED TO AUTHENTICITY.**

**b. For non-certified coins that have not been examined by the Buyer prior to the Auction Sale: if it is determined in a review by Stack's Bowers that there is a material error in the catalog description of a non-certified coin or the coin is not authentic, such lot may be returned, provided written notice is received by Stack's Bowers no later than seventy-two (72) hours of delivery of the lots in question, and such lots are returned and received by Stack's Bowers, in their original, sealed containers, no later than fourteen (14) calendar days after delivery, in the same condition the lot(s) were delivered to the Buyer, time being of the essence.**

**c. If an item or items are returned pursuant to the terms herein, they must be housed in their original, sealed and unopened container.**

**d. Late remittance or removal of any item from its original container, or altering a coin constitutes just cause for revocation of all return privileges.**

**e. Grading or condition of rare coins may have a material effect on the value of the item(s) purchased, and the opinion of others (including independent grading services) may differ with the independent grading services opinion or interpretation of Stack's Bowers. Stack's Bowers shall not be bound by any prior, or subsequent opinion, determination or certification by any independent grading service.**

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## Terms & Conditions (cont.)

**f.** Questions regarding the minting of a coin as a “proof” or as a “business strike” relate to the method of manufacture and not to authenticity.

**g.** All oral and written statements made by Stack’s Bowers and its employees (including affiliated and related companies) are statements of opinion only, and are not warranties or representations of any kind, unless stated as a specific written warranty, and no employee or agent of Stack’s Bowers has authority to vary or alter these Terms and Conditions of Auction Sale. Any alteration shall be effective only if in writing and signed by an officer of Stack’s Bowers authorized to do so. Stack’s Bowers reserves the right to vary or alter the Terms of Sale, either generally or with respect to specific persons or circumstances, in its sole discretion. Any variation or alteration shall be effective only if in writing and signed by an officer of Stack’s Bowers authorized to do so.

**h.** Bidders shall have no recourse against the Consignor for any reason whatsoever.

**i.** Bidder acknowledges that the rare coin market is speculative, unregulated and volatile, and that coin prices may rise or fall over time. Stack’s Bowers does not guarantee that any customer buying for investment purposes will be able to sell for a profit in the future.

**j.** Bidder acknowledges and agrees that neither Stack’s Bowers, nor its employees, affiliates, agents, third-party providers or consignors warrant that auctions will be unimpaired, uninterrupted or error free and accordingly shall not be liable for such events.

**8. Waiver and Release.** Bidder, for himself, his heirs, agents, successors and assignees, generally and specifically waives and releases, and forever discharges Stack’s Bowers, and its respective affiliates, parents, shareholders, agents, subsidiaries, employees, members of their respective boards of directors, and each of them, and their respective successors and assignees from any and all claims, rights, demands and causes of actions and suits, of whatever kind or nature, including but not limited to claims based upon Auctioneer’s negligence, whether in law or equity, whether known or unknown, suspected or unsuspected (a “Claim”), which Bidder may assert with respect to and/or arising out of, or in connection with any challenge to the title to or authenticity of any goods purchased, the sale itself, any lot bid upon or consigned, and/or the auction, except where such Claim is otherwise expressly authorized in these Terms of Sale. It is the intention of Bidder that this waiver and release shall be effective as a bar to each and every Claim that may arise hereunder or be related to the Auction Sale, and Bidder hereby knowingly and voluntarily waives any and all rights and benefits otherwise conferred upon him by the provisions of Section 1542 of the California Civil Code, which reads in full as follows:

“A GENERAL RELEASE DOES NOT EXTEND TO CLAIMS WHICH THE CREDITOR DOES NOT KNOW OR SUSPECT TO EXIST IN HIS OR HER FAVOR AT THE TIME OF EXECUTING THE RELEASE, WHICH IF KNOWN BY HIM OR HER MUST HAVE MATERIALLY AFFECTED HIS OR HER SETTLEMENT WITH THE DEBTOR.”

**9. Disputes.** If a dispute arises concerning ownership of a lot or concerning proceeds of any sale, Stack’s Bowers reserves the right to commence a statutory interpleader proceeding at the expense of the Consignor and Buyer and any other applicable party, and in such event shall be entitled to its reasonable attorneys’ fees and costs. Stack’s Bowers reserves the right to cancel or postpone the Auction Sale or any session thereof for any reason whatsoever. No Bidder shall have any claim as a result thereof, including for incidental or consequential damages. Neither Stack’s Bowers nor any affiliated or related company shall be responsible for incidental or consequential damages arising out of any failure of the Terms of Sale, the auction or the conduct thereof and in no event shall such liability exceed the purchase price, premium, or fees paid. Rights granted to Bidders under the within Terms and Conditions of Auction Sale are personal and apply only to the Bidder who initially purchases the lot(s) from Stack’s Bowers. The rights may not be assigned or transferred to any other person or entity, whether by sale of the lot(s), operation of law or otherwise. Any attempt to assign or transfer any such rights shall be absolutely void and unenforceable. No third party may rely on any benefit or right conferred by these Terms and Conditions of Auction Sale.

**10. General Terms.** These Terms and Conditions of Auction Sale and the auction shall be construed and enforced in accordance with, and governed by, the laws of the State of California, regardless of the location of the Auction Sale. Any dispute arising out of or related to these Terms of Sale, the Auction Sale or any lot, with the sole exception of actions by Stack’s Bowers to collect amounts owed to it and other damages, shall be submitted to binding arbitration pursuant to the rules of the Professional Numismatics Guild (“PNG”). Bidder acknowledges and agrees that the competent courts of the State of California shall have exclusive jurisdiction, subject to the requirement to arbitrate, over any dispute(s) arising hereunder, regardless of any party’s current or future residence or domicile. Bidder further agrees that venue of the arbitration proceeding shall be in Orange County, California; and any court proceeding shall be in the Orange County Superior Court, in the State of California. Bidder agrees that any arbitration or legal action with respect to this Auction Sale is barred unless commenced within one (1) year of the date of this Auction Sale. These Terms of Sale and the information on the Bower’s website constitute the entire agreement between the parties hereto on the subject matter hereof and supersede all other agreements, understandings, warranties and representations concerning the subject matter hereof. If any section of these Terms of Auction Sale or any term or provision of any section is held to be invalid, void, or unenforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction, the remaining sections or terms and provisions of a section shall continue in full force and effect without being impaired or invalidated in any way. Stack’s Bowers may at its sole and absolute discretion, make loans or advances to Consignors and/or Bidders.

**11. Special Services.** If you wish to limit your total expenditures, please fill in the maximum amount you wish to spend on the MAXIMUM EXPENDITURE line at the upper portion of your bid sheet. You can then submit bids for amounts up to eight times the amount of the maximum expenditure. This is a personal service and a Stack’s Bowers customer representative will personally attend to your bid sheet by bidding from the auction floor, buying lots for your account until your authorized expenditure is reached. While we will do our best in your behalf, due to the speed of the auction sale and the sometimes crowded conditions, we cannot be responsible for failure to execute such a bid properly. Due to the bookkeeping involved, this service is offered only to bidders with maximum expenditures of \$1,000 or more.

We invite you to take advantage of the optional 10% to 30% increase to help your chance of being a successful bidder. Check the appropriate place on your bid sheet.

Bidding in this auction sale constitutes unconditional acceptance by the Bidder of the foregoing terms of sale.

**Please note:** Transparent holders in which the auction lots are stored are to facilitate viewing and inspection of the lots and ARE NOT for long-term storage.

For PRICES REALIZED after the sale, call 1-800-458-4646. Preliminary prices realized will also be posted on the Internet soon after the session closes.

Stack’s Bowers Galleries is a fictitious business name of  
Stack’s-Bowers Numismatics, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company

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Stack’s-Bowers Numismatics, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company



## Other Spectrum Group International Companies

### Coins, Currency and Precious Metals

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A-Mark Precious Metals, Inc.  
(United States, Austria, Hong Kong)  
1-310-587-1436  
[www.amark.com](http://www.amark.com)



Stack's Bowers Galleries  
(United States, Hong Kong, France)  
1-800-458-4646  
[www.stacksbowers.com](http://www.stacksbowers.com)

### Fine, Collectible Wine

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Spectrum Wine Auctions (United States, Hong Kong)  
1-888-982-1982  
[www.spectrumwine.com](http://www.spectrumwine.com)

### Financial Services

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Collateral Finance Corporation  
(United States, Austria, Hong Kong)  
1-310-587-1410  
[www.cfccoinloans.com](http://www.cfccoinloans.com)

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STACK'S BOWERS AND PONTERIO  
 1063 McGAW AVENUE, SUITE 100, IRVINE, CA 92614 USA  
 California • New York • New England • Hong Kong • Paris



SINGLE COPY	\$35.00 USD
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION (U.S.)	\$175.00 USD
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION (OVERSEAS)	\$200.00 USD