

# JOHN J. FORD, Jr. COLLECTION

COINS, MEDALS AND CURRENCY

Part VII



## NUMISMATIC AMERICAN HISTORY

**American, British and Canadian Coins, Medals and Tokens:**

**St. Patrick's Tokens, Wood's Hibernia Coinage,**

**Virginia Halfpennies, Copper Company of Upper Canada**

**and Myddelton Tokens, Continental Dollar,**

**Military, Naval and Historical Medals,**

**Gorgetts and African Chief's Medals**

JANUARY 18, 2005

*Stack's*

123 West 57th Street • New York, NY

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE

**FRONT COVER**

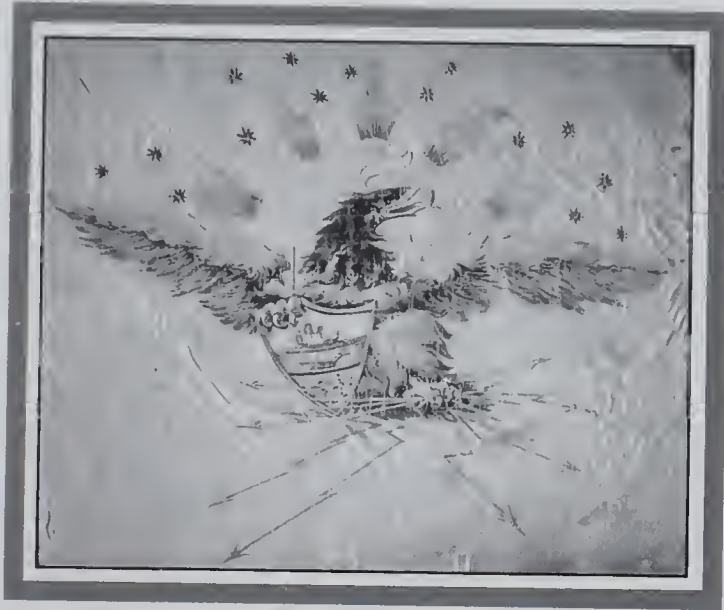
*The flag illustrated is the "Powell Standard,"  
National Standard of the Philadelphia Light Horse  
(First City Troop), circa 1797. Image courtesy  
of "The Museum of the First Troop,  
Philadelphia City Cavalry."*

**AUCTION RESULTS\***

**JOHN J. FORD, Jr. COLLECTION**

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LOT #	PRICE	LOT #	PRICE	LOT #	PRICE	LOT #	PRICE
1	375.00	60	950.00	119	1800.00	178	1200.00
2	160000.00	61	1600.00	120	3500.00	179	725.00
3	12000.00	62	1000.00	121	5250.00	180	275.00
4	15000.00	63	775.00	122	7750.00	181	220.00
5	7250.00	64	700.00	123	6000.00	182	110.00
6	6750.00	65	2750.00	124	5000.00	183	190.00
7	6250.00	66	17500.00	125	4750.00	184	85.00
8	4750.00	67	22000.00	126	14000.00	185	300.00
9	4750.00	68	20000.00	127	5000.00	186	425.00
10	2600.00	69	10000.00	128	3750.00	187	175.00
11	12000.00	70	6000.00	129	1600.00	188	900.00
12	4000.00	71	4750.00	130	35000.00	189	1600.00
13	4250.00	72	1800.00	131	19000.00	190	775.00
14	5750.00	73	2000.00	132	11000.00	191	150.00
15	19000.00	74	750.00	133	9500.00	192	140.00
16	37500.00	75	1000.00	134	6750.00	193	230.00
17	16000.00	76	1000.00	135	7000.00	194	165.00
18	3250.00	77	725.00	136	1400.00	195	110.00
19	37500.00	78	35000.00	137	37500.00	196	110.00
20	11000.00	79	2000.00	138	5250.00	197	210.00
21	11000.00	80	3500.00	139	900.00	198	160.00
22	6500.00	81	7000.00	140	900.00	199	220.00
23	3750.00	82	3250.00	141	850.00	200	5500.00
24	5250.00	83	3500.00	142	750.00	201	3000.00
25	3750.00	84	2800.00	143	600.00	202	4500.00
26	2400.00	85	2400.00	144	3000.00	203	500.00
27	1600.00	86	2400.00	145	3250.00	204	800.00
28	3500.00	87	1500.00	146	5250.00	205	200.00
29	1400.00	88	1600.00	147	1000.00	206	850.00
30	27500.00	89	32500.00	148	250.00	207	275.00
31	1000.00	90	18000.00	149	3000.00	208	275.00
32	1100.00	91	20000.00	150	2200.00	209	400.00
33	1200.00	92	32500.00	151	2800.00	210	875.00
34	475.00	93	24000.00	152	13000.00	211	725.00
35	725.00	94	22000.00	153	425.00	212	800.00
36	550.00	95	25000.00	154	400.00	213	2800.00
37	625.00	96	13000.00	155	360.00	214	1100.00
38	220.00	97	30000.00	156	425.00	215	170.00
39	4000.00	98	100000.00	157	1800.00	216	650.00
40	4250.00	99	1600.00	158	2200.00	217	300.00
41	2000.00	100	4000.00	159	30000.00	218	325.00
42	1900.00	101	1600.00	160	1300.00	219	575.00
43	1000.00	102	3000.00	161	1700.00	220	3200.00
44	650.00	103	2000.00	162	85.00	221	550.00
45	2200.00	104	2400.00	163	950.00	222	525.00
46	2400.00	105	1800.00	164	300.00	223	500.00
47	850.00	106	850.00	165	250.00	224	300.00
48	1800.00	107	2000.00	166	175.00	225	450.00
49	1600.00	108	100.00	167	95.00	226	5750.00
50	1200.00	109	1900.00	168	3200.00	227	6750.00
51	950.00	110	1500.00	169	425.00	228	2200.00
52	1500.00	111	1500.00	170	1200.00	229	3250.00
53	2200.00	112	1700.00	171	3200.00	230	1600.00
54	1800.00	113	1100.00	172	3250.00	231	375.00
55	950.00	114	1100.00	173	3400.00	232	400.00
56	1700.00	115	2200.00	174	1300.00	233	525.00
57	1300.00	116	1500.00	175	1300.00	234	6750.00
58	1300.00	117	1400.00	176	2600.00	235	600.00
59	1100.00	118	1400.00	177	800.00	236	4250.00

**Stack's suggests that you employ not only prices realized but also other readily available sources of information in establishing numismatic market value.**

**\*These prices represent the last price called by the auctioneer (the "hammer price") and do not include the 15% Buyer's Fee.**

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**PUBLIC AUCTION SALE**

**JOHN J. FORD, Jr. COLLECTION**

**COINS, MEDALS AND CURRENCY**

**Part VII**

**JANUARY 18, 2005**

**Tuesday Evening, January 18, 2005**

**6:30 P.M. Sharp**

**Lots 1-555**

***Lot Viewing***

January 3-7, 2005 - By Appointment Only

January 10, 2005	10:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.	January 14, 2005	10:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.
January 11, 2005	10:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.	January 17, 2005	10:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.
January 12, 2005	10:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.	January 18, 2005	10:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.
January 13, 2005	10:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.		

**Lots will be available for viewing at the above times at our offices at  
123 West 57th Street, N.Y. Positively no lots will be shown at Le Parker Meridien Hotel.**

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**This Public Auction Sale will be held in the Tansa Room (3rd floor) of  
LE PARKER MERIDIEN HOTEL, 118 West 57th Street, New York City (between 6th and 7th Avenues)**

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**NUMISMATIC PRODUCTION AND GRAPHICS**

Jan Eric Blamberg

**Susan C. Stack**

## ST. PATRICK'S TOKENS

More ink has been spilled over the St. Patrick's tokens than on almost any other series among colonial era coins. Virtually everything about the St. Patrick's token issues is unsettled and in dispute. They have been dated to the late 1640's, to the late 1660's, and to the middle years of the 1670's. Their authorship has been claimed for Essex, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Corporation of Dublin, and unknown royalist sympathizers. The mint that struck them has been named as Dublin, the Tower, and Edinburgh. They have been declared official coins and private tokens. Even their denominations are in doubt, the smaller sized pieces being called both farthings and halfpennies. Metrological evidence is equivocal but suggests that neither size piece was struck to an easily recognizable weight standard. The denominational names are applied more for convenience than out of any certainty of their original, intended values.

The few facts known about the coinage do not certainly tell us much about it. The coins have edge reeding and brass splashes on their obverses. These facts have suggested to some that the coins may have been officially made by a legal, public authority. The larger pieces have the arms of the City of Dublin on their reverses. This has been taken by some as evidence for their official nature, too. The obverse types of the smaller and larger issues are the same, as are the obverse and reverse legends. This suggests to some that the two issues are by the same maker and had related coinage purposes when made.



In 1681, Quaker Mark Newby brought with him to America a quantity of St. Patrick's coppers. Newby settled near modern day Camden, New Jersey. In 1682, he pledged 300 acres of his land as surety and in return the legislature of West Jersey authorized him to circulate his coppers as halfpence. Crosby reports that some large size St. Patrick's tokens had been found in the ground in southern and western New Jersey, suggesting that the bigger sized pieces circulated in New Jersey in the late 17th century. However, some collectors believe that since all coppers circulating in the country at the time were rated at twice their homeland values, the coins the West Jersey legislature actually authorized were the smaller sized pieces that we today call farthings. The conclusion is in some dispute, but it does serve to explain the very large number of dies found on the smaller size pieces and the comparative rarity of the large size pieces.

Despite the uncertainty about most things connected to the St. Patrick's issues there is one thing that is absolutely sure about them. They have been actively collected by colonialists since before Crosby's time. Fine points about whether the small or larger sized pieces were the ones brought to New Jersey in 1681 by Mark Newby do not seem to carry much weight with collectors. Both sizes are avidly sought after and included in mature collections of colonial coins.

Two names stand out among others in the field of St. Patrick's pieces. For the larger sized ones, Bob Vlack's catalogue of varieties is still the place to go for an attribution guide. For the smaller ones, the catalogue of John Griffec's collection presents the largest offering of these and the illustrations to follow are a good attribution guide substitute until John's book on the series is published.

Mr. Ford's collection of St. Patrick's tokens is not as large as Norweb's or Griffec's but it contains some of the most important specimens ever to cross the auction block. The single highlight is, of course, the gold St. Patrick's farthing. This unique specimen traces its descent back to a time barely a century removed from when the issue was believed originally struck. This will be the first time since 1909 that its ownership has changed following the fall of an auctioneer's hammer. There are three farthings struck in silver and some of the finest looking halfpence the present cataloguer has ever seen.



# JOHN J. FORD, JR. COLLECTION

## COINS, MEDALS AND CURRENCY

### Part VII

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ST. PATRICK'S FARTHINGS AND HALFPENNIES



Lot No. 2



Lot No. 3



Lot No. 4



Lot No. 5



Lot No. 11



Lot No. 13



Lot No. 16



# PUBLIC AUCTION SALE

TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 18, 2005

6:30 P.M. SHARP

LOTS 1 - 555

## IMPORTANT NOTICE

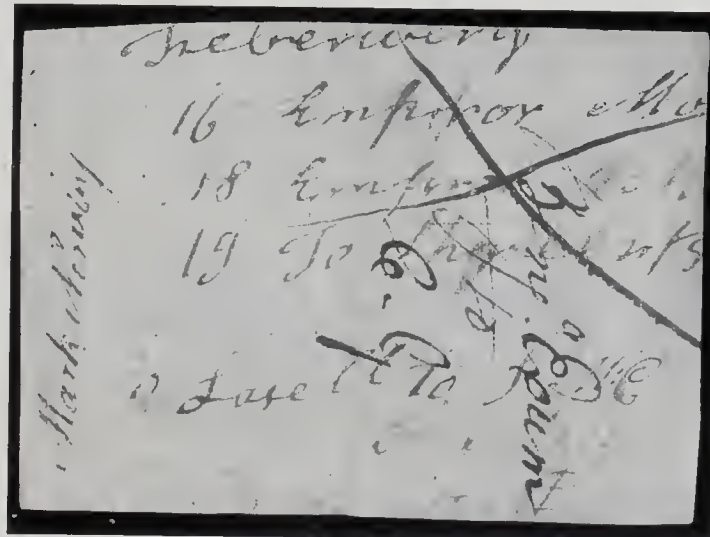
*In accordance with the terms of sale, each successful bidder also agrees to pay a buyer's charge of fifteen percent (15%) of the winning bid recognized by the auctioneer.*

## THE JOHN J. FORD, Jr. COLLECTION

### PART 7

### ST. PATRICK'S TOKENS

#### CUT FRAGMENT OF A COLONIAL ERA FINANCIAL DOCUMENT



Lot No. 1

- 1 **St. Patrick's Token related.** A cut fragment (8 x 5.5 cm.) of a colonial era financial document with the name **Mark Newby** written into the margin in old handwriting. Mr. Ford bought this as a possible Mark Newby autograph but was aware that this was uncertain. The catalogue does not believe the hand to be 17th century.

## THE LEGENDARY UNIQUE GOLD ST. PATRICK'S FARTHING



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 2



(Enlarged)



- 2 **Undated St. Patrick's Farthing. Gold.** About Uncirculated, or thereabouts. 184.9 gns. No nimbus. FLOREAT REX obverse. QVIESCAT PLEBS reverse. Very pleasing deep yellow gold in color with the toning around the peripheries on both sides that gold takes on over time. Fairly well centered on both sides, the obverse a little off but the reverse about perfectly centered. Very sharp, all the detail in King David's figure on the obverse and St. Patrick's on the reverse is clear and bold (save the face, which is softer here than usually seen even on VF coppers). Reverse rim dent above P, gouge in right field through the top of the cathedral engaging the saint's robe at left, light haymarks in right obverse field. **Unique**, with no other rumored, hinted at, or ever alluded to in any literature anytime anywhere at all ever. Described in part by Mr. Ford in 1976 as "Variety totally without punctuation in either obverse or reverse legends. Struck upon a thick, constricted flan; edge reeded (as on silver examples), here relatively coarse and quite pronounced...Scott (Taxay) C352, where this identical piece is called 'Unique'; Dowle & Finn 345. Remarkably clean-appearing, despite fairly deep obverse scratch(es?) extending from St. Patrick's vestment to the upper part of the church, plus a few other inconsequential field handling marks. Boldly and fully struck up, making this highly important rarity quite impressive in appearance... As one of the very few early American coins known struck on gold, this singular lot may well possibly be the most significant and valuable colonial coin that we have ever offered." To this, the present cataloguer can only add that, while the piece is indisputably struck from genuine dies, there is no reason to assume it was part of the mid to late 17th c. farthing issue. Its fabric and crude edging, however, suggest a date not long afterwards, probably in the early 18th c. The gold St. Patrick's farthing in the Norweb Sale was a fake from well known fake dies. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

*Philip Rashleigh of Menabily (late 18th c.) to his great-nephew Jonathan Rashleigh to his son Evelyn William Rashleigh, Rashleigh Collection (Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, June 21, 1909, lot 1126, illustrated on Plate XVIII), bought by Spink & Son for £83 in a sale that saw a NE Shilling sell for £9/15; unknown intermediaries; Colonel E.H.R. Green Estate, Wayte Raymond on June 20, 1933, F.C.C. Boyd Estate, John J. Ford, Jr., Stack's ANA sale (August 24, 1976, lot 21), unsold (at \$46,000).*

## WONDERFUL SILVER ST. PATRICK'S FARTHING



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 3



(Enlarged)



- 3 **Undated St. Patrick's Farthing. Silver.** Choice Extremely Fine, with claims to a higher grade. 115.5 gns. No nimbus. FLOREAT REX obverse. QVIESCAT PLEBS reverse. A wonderful and simply lovely piece and **the finest seen** by the cataloguer, nicer than the best of Norweb's four. The obverse and reverse are toned in deep coin silver gray. There are traces of iridescent blue and very pale champagne toning on each. The center of the obverse is sharp, King David's hand is clear and all of the harp strings are individually outlined. The letters in the encircling legend are bold and the crown above actually shows some inner detail. There is a nearly full border of denticles on this side, those on the lower right being off the flan. The center of the reverse is not quite as sharp, with some softness on St. Patrick's figure. The cathedral to his right and the snakes and scorpions to his left are bold, the encircling legend is complete save for a very softly struck 'L' and there is nearly a full border of denticles around, those at the lower left being slightly off flan. The fields are actually bright and somewhat reflective, not quite semi-prooflike but of a quality higher than seen on any other specimen in the cataloguer's experience. There is a small nick just below the harp on the obverse and a few other lighter marks elsewhere but none of these are really important compared to the quality of the piece. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

*Ex New Netherlands Coin Company, date unrecorded.*

A PAIR OF LOVELY SILVER ST. PATRICK'S FARTHINGS



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 4



(Enlarged)

- 4 **Undated St. Patrick's Farthing. Silver.** Nice Choice Extremely Fine. 98.1 gns. No nimbus. FLOREAT :REX: obverse. QUIESCAT PLEBS reverse. Both sides are toned in pale silver gray with traces of iridescent rose and gold toning. Somewhat soft in the center of the reverse but the obverse figure of kneeling King David is clear and sharp (crown above to left soft, also as struck). Nearly full outer beaded borders on both sides. A lovely example. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

*Ex New Netherlands Coin Company, date unrecorded.*



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 5



(Enlarged)

- 5 **Undated St. Patrick's Farthing. Silver.** Very Fine. 78.8 gns. No nimbus. FLOREAT :REX: obverse. QUIESCAT PLEBS: reverse. Pale yellow gold and gray in color on both sides, the piece being deeply toned. Clearly, an example which had circulated for quite some time, accounting for the present grade. Well struck and centered, all design details present on the flan and punctuation quite clear. Some softness in the center, this due principally to circulation wear. Reverse slightly off center to the lower left but without affecting anything but the denticles there. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

*Ex New Netherlands Coin Company, date unrecorded.*

UNDATED COPPER ST. PATRICK'S FARTHING



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 6



(Enlarged)

- 6 **Undated St. Patrick's Farthing.** Copper. Nothing under king. Choice Extremely Fine. 91.1 gns. FLOREAT :REX: obverse. QUIESCAT PLEBS. reverse. A very attractive piece, with deep rich mahogany coloring that is usually not seen on these. Brass splash present, faded but very well centered. Obverse slightly off center to upper left; reverse slightly off to top. Some light marks, the top of the obverse and reverse a bit rough and seemingly dented.

*Ex New Netherlands Coin Company.*



Lot No. 7



Lot No. 8



- 7 **Undated St. Patrick's Farthing.** Copper. Nothing under king. Choice Extremely Fine. 94.5 gns. FLOREAT :REX: obverse. QVIESCANT PLEBS. reverse. A really lovely example. Both sides are nicely toned in a light olive brown shade. The brass splash on the crown on the obverse is full, bold and still quite bright. It makes a dramatic appearance against the darker field. The centers are sharp, the punctuation is clear and the piece is one of the nicest the cataloguer has seen.

*Ex A.H. Baldwin & Son, Ltd.'s sale of November 24, 1971, part of lot 227.*

- 8 **Undated St. Patrick's Farthing.** Copper. Nothing under king. Extremely Fine. 97.8 gns. FLOREAT :REX: obverse. QVIESCANT PLEBS: reverse. Medium brown in color. Remarkable brass splash, here covering the crown, letters to its left and right and engaging the top of King David's head. Reverse rim flawed above EB, smaller flaw on David's neck, no other marks or stray signs of mishandling that require specific mention. Somewhat softly struck in the center of St. Patrick's figure.

*Ex New Netherlands Coin Company.*



Lot No. 9



Lot No. 10



- 9 **Undated St. Patrick's Farthing.** Copper. Nothing under king. Extremely Fine. 106.6 gns. FLOREAT :REX: obverse. QVIESCANT PLEBS reverse (punctuation unclear due to massive reverse rim cud at right). Toned on both sides in a dark brown. Full brass splash somewhat faded on the crown. Soft on the obverse at left due to the remarkably huge die cud which has formed on the right side of the reverse, covering part of B and all of S, part of the cathedral, below and extending to the top of the metropolitan cross. Slightly off center but without serious effect. It is interesting to note that some of the brass intended to cover the crown has actually migrated over to cover the denticles above it.

*Ex New Netherlands Coin Company.*

- 10 **Undated St. Patrick's Farthing.** Copper. Figure 8 under king. Very Fine. 104.5 gns. Subdued splash. FLOREAT :REX: obverse. QVIESCANT PLEBS reverse. Very Fine. Dark brown in color on both sides. Brass splash present but very subdued, nearly imperceptible. Surfaces somewhat rough in places, particularly on the obverse.

*Ex New Netherlands Coin Company.*

**HIGH GRADE ST. PATRICK'S HALFPENNY**



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 11



(Enlarged)

- 11 **Undated St. Patrick's Halfpenny. Large Letters. Choice Extremely Fine.** Vlack 1-A. 142.0 gns. A really remarkable example of this issue with sharpness and surface quality almost never seen on these. Both sides are light golden brown in color. There is a full brass splash off centered to the left from the crown. Central sharpness is strong on both sides, with King David's hand clear above the strings of the harp and some of the inner detail in St. Patrick's vestments sharp and bold. No signs of mishandling or stray damage requiring specific mention. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

*Ex New Netherlands Coin Company.*



Lot No. 12

- 12 **Undated St. Patrick's Halfpenny. Large Letters.** Very Fine. V.1-A. 146.2 gns. A second specimen. Light golden brown on both sides. Full brass splash nearly perfectly centered with just a little bit flowing off to the upper left and engaging the neighboring T. Fairly well detailed smooth and hard surfaces, decently clear fields. On this example the tessellated floor on which King David kneels can be seen in some detail.

*Ex A.H. Baldwin & Son, Ltd.'s sale of November 24, 1971, part of lot 227.*

INTRIGUING ST. PATRICK'S HALFPENNY



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 13

(Enlarged)

- 13 **Undated St. Patrick's Halfpenny. Large Letters.** Very Fine. V.1-B. 143.5 gns. Said to be **very rare** by Breen with only one other known, the Maris plate coin. Light golden brown in color on both sides. Well centered. Partial brass splash, dotted about the base of the crown and to its middle left. Surfaces mostly smooth and hard, microgranular to the naked eye. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

*Ex New Netherlands Coin Company.*



Lot No. 14

- 14 **Undated St. Patrick's Halfpenny. Large Letters obverse; Medium Letters reverse.** Very Fine. V.3-C. 156.2 gns. Large over smaller REX. Large over smaller ECCE. Breen calls this **very rare** in his encyclopedia. Nice light olive brown on both sides. Full splash, off centered, covering the bottom portion of the crown and the top of the harp. In addition, a small additional splash of brass touched the base of the harp. Obverse sharpness fairly decent save for around the rim at left and right where the die had been damaged due to the drastic recutting. On close inspection it is clear that the king's figure at the top, including his back and head, have been drastically recut into a new position. On the reverse, recutting can be seen at the upper left (opposite the recutting on the obverse), suggesting that the original dies had been severely damaged at these points. Fairly decent surfaces free from most disturbing signs of granularity, the obverse rim a little rough at the bottom but this is due, most likely, to the repair of the die.

*Ex New Netherlands Coin Company.*



Lot No. 15

- 15 **Undated St. Patrick's Halfpenny. Small Letters obverse; Large Letters reverse.** Very Fine. V.4-B. 132.9 gns. Interesting and unusual mahogany in color. Both surfaces quite rough and granular. Brass splash present but heavily faded and visible only as a faint yellow-green blur on the crown. Traces of verdigris on both sides. Obverse struck considerably off center to the right.

*Ex Waldo Newcomer, Colonel E.H.R. Green collections, New Netherlands Coin Company.*

**SUPERB ST. PATRICK'S HALFPENNY**



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 16

(Enlarged)

- 16 **Undated St. Patrick's Halfpenny. Small Letters. Superb.** V.5-D. 158.1 gns. **The finest Halfpenny** seen by the cataloguer and only the Maris plate coin can rival it for top honors in his experience. A simply superb specimen of outstanding quality. Both sides are light golden brown in color. The surfaces are actually smooth and hard and have some reflectivity remaining! The brass splash is present, off centered to the right. The piece is well centered on both sides with a partial denticulated border around each. Quite sharp in the centers, King David's cloak is somewhat soft but his hand is sharp and the harp strings are detailed. On the reverse, St. Patrick's figure is a little soft, as are those of the spectators to his left. A remarkable piece, of unusual quality. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

*Said ex Caldecott Collection, New Netherlands Coin Company.*



Lot No. 17

Lot No. 18

- 17 **Undated St. Patrick's Halfpenny. Small Letters.** Very Fine. V.5-D. 148.6 gns. A second example. Dark brown on both sides, the color quite pleasant. Full brass splash nearly perfectly placed on the crown but to its left. Surfaces mostly clear, clean and hard with just traces of microgranularity at the upper left on the obverse and upper right on the reverse. Nicely detailed, with good central sharpness on both sides. An exemplary example for the type.

*Ex A.H. Baldwin & Son, Ltd. on May 23, 1974.*

- 18 **Undated St. Patrick's Halfpenny. Small Letters.** Choice Very Fine. V.5-F. 155.5 gns. Dark olive brown on both sides. Brass splash present, very faded, off center to the bottom engaging the top of the harp. Both surfaces somewhat granular, the center and left center of the obverse particularly so.

*Ex New Netherlands Coin Company*



WOOD'S HIBERNIA HALFPENNIES AND FARTHING



Lot No. 19



Lot No. 21



Lot No. 23



Lot No. 24



Lot No. 25



Lot No. 30



Lot No. 39



Lot No. 40



Lot No. 45



Lot No. 46



WOOD'S HIBERNIA HALFPENNIES AND FARTHING



Lot No. 52



Lot No. 53



Lot No. 66



Lot No. 67



Lot No. 68



Lot No. 69



Lot No. 70



Lot No. 71



Lot No. 72



Lot No. 74



WOOD'S HIBERNIA HALFPENNIES AND FARTHING



Lot No. 78



Lot No. 81



Lot No. 84



Lot No. 85



Lot No. 86



Lot No. 89



Lot No. 90



Lot No. 91



Lot No. 92



Lot No. 93



FINEST SEEN 1722 "ROCKS" WOOD'S HIBERNIA HALFPENNY



Lot No. 19



## THE 1722-1724 WOOD'S HIBERNIA COINAGE

William Wood's coinage for Ireland, the Hibernia halfpence and farthings of 1722 to 1724, were the best made and looking coppers struck for the Emerald Isle to that time. Sir Isaac Newton assayed Wood's coins in 1724 and found them to be better made than anything else ever provided for Ireland. For reasons political and personal Wood's coins were made unacceptable to the Irish and they passed from circulation there within a decade or two. Wood seems to have lost money on the venture but was relieved of some of his burden when in 1725 the crown graciously bought back, out of the Irish revenue, the coinage patent originally granted him in 1722. Strictly speaking, Hibernias are Irish, not American, coins. Hibernia coppers dug from diverse sites in America, some of probable colonial date, suggest that the issues had a limited circulation in the colonies and so should not be summarily dismissed as only Irish coins.

A date set of Hibernias is not a challenge. Even a date set in Choice Uncirculated condition is within the grasp of most collectors. With some searching and patience such a set could be built with coins that also show much original mint red color. A major variety set of Hibernias is within the reach of determined collectors and could include the 1722 Rocks Halfpenny, the biggest stumbling block for such a set. Off-metal pieces are generally rare but at least one, the Dei Gratia farthing in silver, is known from enough specimens for one or two to show up at auction every year. Other off-metal pieces are much rarer and the patterns are rarer still. Norweb's was the largest die variety collection ever assembled and sold at auction. Mr. Ford's collection includes more Nelson numbers than any other yet sold publicly.

The best discussion of Wood's Hibernia coinage can be found in Phil Mossman's *Money of the American Colonies and Confederation* (1992). Brian Danforth's two articles on Wood in the Fall, 2000 and Spring 2003 issues of the *C4 Journal* offer historical background not found in Mossman. The Phillipps' MS 31915 in the Library of Congress includes unpublished letters and opinions about Wood's iron making skills and the record of the trial of his process. Damon Douglas reported that the collection also included a coinage petition by Wood but this cannot be found today.

Nelson's 1903 study, *The Coinage of William Wood 1722-1733* is still the standard listing of the types. Walter Breen created an extremely detailed attribution scheme for Hibernias sometime in the 1950's and subsequently revised it. The only trace of Breen's work that is known to the cataloguer can be found in the obverse and reverse attributions in Breen's handwriting seen on many of the Boyd envelopes that accompany the coins in this collection. Bob Vlack undertook a monumental analysis of the different dies employed on the Hibernia coinage and created a manuscript that is nearly three inches thick. Vlack's unpublished listings, *Wood's Coinage. Classifications and Descriptions of the Farthings and Halfpence for the Years 1722-1723-1724*, suggests the coinage was quite large, involving the use of scores of dies. Had Bob published his study we would all be varietizing Hibernias with Vlack numbers but in the absence of such a thorough work (no copy of Vlack's manuscript ever seems to have crossed the book auction block, for example) the cataloguer has had to choose between Nelson's 1903 or Breen's 1988 listings. While the latter are longer they are, after Walter's fashion, more complicated than they need to be. They are also not generally used by English or Irish collectors. The cataloguer has always found Breen's listings confusing and as he did not use them in his 1988 Norweb sale descriptions he has not used them here. A new study of the Hibernias is underway by Syd Martin.

The questions of rarity and pattern status are still unresolved in the Hibernia series. Nelson offered no useful information about rarity. Breen's comments on the subject were largely erroneous. Vlack's manuscript did not concern itself with rarity. The catalogue descriptions of the rarest Norweb Hibernias included the only census data yet published and where appropriate, the present cataloguer has built upon those in the descriptions to follow. Patterns seem to abound in the Hibernia (and Rosa Americana) series, due to Nelson's liberal use of the term and to assumptions that present rarity presumes original pattern status (see his comments about N.4, for example). Except for the N.3 and N.4 1722 and N.5 1723 Halfpence, and the N.6 1723 Farthing (which clearly were not) the cataloguer has noted those varieties that Nelson thought were patterns.

The classic case of interrelated rarity and pattern status is the Nelson 6 1723 Farthing with D:G: REX obverse inscription. Nelson called it a pattern and cataloguers since have called it rare because patterns should be. As it shared an obverse legend style with the rarer N.2 Farthing of 1722 Nelson decided it must be a pattern. Because it seemed to be infrequently offered for sale cataloguers called it rare. Its legend is certainly distinctive but its type is not and it seems to the present cataloguer that more is needed to assign pattern status to a coin than an abbreviated legend. That there are five N.6's in the Ford Collection and there were 15 in the "D:G:" hoard found by Malcolm Ellis in 1969 seem to make it hard to justify the term "rare" when describing an N.6. The cataloguer has been judicious in his use of the term "rare."

Off-metal strikes are rare in the Hibernia series. The one seen most often is the N.7 1723 Farthing. Are all Hibernias struck in silver patterns? This question cannot be answered with general application. Since more than 40 silver N.7s were found in one hoard (inside a silver tube reminiscent of the recently sold hoard of 19 silver Baltimore sixpences that were also found in a silver tube) it is unlikely that silver N.7s were patterns. On the other hand, N.11 or N.12 are of the highest rarity in silver. Does their rarity make them patterns in an off-metal? Probably only William Wood could tell us. In the absence of that testimony, the cataloguer has not called off-metal strikes patterns.

Some Hibernias present cataloguers with special problems. These are the pieces that were sharply struck on full planchets and that have surfaces that range from brightly reflective to what could be called mirror proof. In the past, cataloguers have liked calling such coins "presentation pieces" when the surface reflectivity was not fully mirrorlike and "proof" when it was. Nelson, himself, noted in 1903 that some of his varieties were known in proof. Applying the maxim "If you have to ask, it ain't," the cataloguer has been strict in his use of the term "proof." Since numismatists know that well coined business strikes from new dies on fresh flans can look prooflike, he has not called any of the Ford Hibernias "presentation coins" since how can anyone really know if Wood struck them to give away?

Dr. Philip Nelson (1872-1953) was born and bred in Liverpool. He received his degree with honors in 1896 and received a fellowship in pathology from the University of Liverpool two years later. He was at one time vice president of the Royal Numismatic Society. His specialty was the numismatics of the United Kingdom in the 17th and 18th centuries.

Nelson's coin collection was never sold publicly. Harrington Manville notes in his *British Numismatic Auction Catalogues* (1986) that collector Charles A. Watters, also a Liverpoolian, bought part of it privately in the spring of 1917, just before Watters' second and last auction sale of his own coins in May of that year. Manville reports that Nelson gave the balance of his coins to the Liverpool Museum. Watters did not sell the coins he bought from Nelson at auction (Scott Rubin reports that the 1917 Glendinings' sale catalogue of Watters' collection only includes some indifferent Hibernias and none provenanced to Nelson), so a portion of Nelson's collection as of 1917 is currently untraced.

Nelson may have sold another portion of his collection, consisting of Hibernia halfpence and farthings, in a private treaty sale at least three years before the sale to Watters in 1917. Fred Boyd, whose collection of Hibernias forms the nucleus of the present offering, bought a series of lots in a February 2, 1914 auction sale conducted by E.H.A. that were all pedigreed at the time to Philip Nelson's collection. None of the coins in Boyd's collection can be plate matched to those in Nelson's 1903 study of the coinage, however, which we know were mostly Nelson's own coins. While Boyd was a man of general probity it is sadly unsafe to firmly attribute any of the coins he believed were once Nelson's to that collection.

With this sole proviso, it is certainly safe to say that the Ford Collection of Hibernia coppers is one of the finest ever to cross the auction block. It is smaller than Norweb's but rivals it for both quality and content. William Wood's coinages were a favorite collectable for Mr. Ford and he lavished more than usual attention on them. The contents of the lots to follow will show just how deep his love of the series extended.

#### THE FINEST SEEN 1722 "ROCKS" HALFPENNY



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 19



(Enlarged)

- 19 **1722 Wood's Hibernia Halfpenny. Rocks on Right. Nelson 1. "Pattern." Gem Uncirculated. Prooflike.** 115.6 gns. Essentially a gem Uncirculated example with bright prooflike fields. The obverse and reverse are mostly a rich brown in color. There is blazing nearly unfaded original mint red around the letters in the obverse inscription, in places on George I's head and hair, across Hibernia's seated figure from her waist down, the harp and date, and in places in the rocks to her right and around the letters of HIBERNIAE at the upper left. Curiously, there are also traces of what appears to be gilding (probably really imperfectly mixed alloy) around the reverse periphery. Extremely sharply struck in the centers, all of George's hair strands are individually outlined and Hibernia's features are quite clear and bold including the very thin and faint ribbons which hang from the wreath around her head. Accompanied by F.C.C. Boyd's collector's ticket describing this coin as a full "Proof" and Walter Breen's handwritten collector's envelope simply describing the type. **The finest seen**, finer than Norweb:3423 (Very Fine), Norweb:3424 (Fine), Garrett:1265 (Very Fine), Robison:38 (Extremely Fine), Roper:98 (Very Fine), Princeton:695 (Extremely Fine), Park:33 (Extremely Fine), Pine Tree May, 1976 sale:649 (Very Fine); Stack's December, 1987 sale:254 (Extremely Fine), Glendinings' June, 1957 sale:668 ex Lockett (Very Good), and the one in the next lot. **Rare:** the cataloguer has records of only 12 of these. Called proof by Chapman and Boyd, Breen records a report of two in "proof" in the Royal Irish Academy. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

*Ex Henry Chapman in 1910; F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*

A JUMBO 1722 ROCKS HALFPENNY

With Biblical Edge Inscription



(Enlarged)



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 20

- 20 **1722 Wood's Hibernia Halfpenny. Rocks on right. N.1.** "Pattern." Very Fine. 148.4 gns. 30.1 mm. A lovely broad-struck example. Both sides are toned in a rich and generally even light olive brown in color. The fields appear smooth and hard to the naked eye and while the piece shows obvious signs of wear (quite possibly, as a pocket piece) there are essentially no real defects requiring mention on either side. Full border of extra metal beyond beaded border on both sides, most noticeable on the reverse. Edge engraving quite strong, fully legible when viewed with the naked eye, and clearly applied to the piece post striking. **Edge engraved:** LOOK UNTO THE ROCK WHENCE YE ARE HEWN (Isaiah 51:1 "Hearken unto me, ye that follow after righteousness, ye that seek the Lord: look unto the rock whence ye are hewn, and to the hole of the pit whence ye are digged.") The inscription is quite apropos given the obverse type. William Wood's coins are famous for the engravings found on them, at times enigmatic, at others very clear, as here. None of the Norweb Hibernias were engraved but many of her Rosa Americanas were. The two most interesting ones, the unique 1724/3 silver penny and the 1724 twopence with Wood's initials on the front, will be found in the Ford Collection when his Rosas are auctioned.

*Pedigree unrecorded.*

GEM 1722 D:G:REX FARTHING



(Enlarged)



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 21

- 21 **1722 Wood's Hibernia Farthing. D:G:REX. N.2.** "Pattern." Gem Uncirculated. Prooflike. 59.2 gns. A lovely example of this issue. Both the obverse and reverse are toned in a very pleasing pale golden brown color. The fields are clear, clean and if a trifle granular in places essentially undisturbed by any stray marks. There is a short planchet crack on the reverse running from the rim above the last '2' in the date reaching through the field beyond to Hibernia's left knee, as made and largely insignificant. There are traces of very faded mint color looking pale gold around some of the obverse letters in the legend. Called "Proof" by Boyd. Unknown rarity but probably at least very scarce. B.G. Johnson offered Boyd a "proof" in September, 1943 but Boyd declined the coin. The coin was offered to Boyd once again, ca. 1948-9, on Johnson's letterhead but after Johnson's death, and Boyd once again declined it. Presumably, he liked his better. **(SEE COLOR PLATE)**

*E.H.A. sale (February 2, 1914, lot 2); F.C.C. Boyd Estate. Said by Boyd ex Philip Nelson.*



Lot No. 22

- 22 1722 Wood's Hibernia Farthing. D:G:REX. N.2. "Pattern." Uncirculated, or slightly finer. 71.3 gns. Very sharply struck and on fields which are toned in a nice, light golden brown shade. Most of George's hair curls can be seen without the aid of magnification and Liberty's features and figure are full. A short staple scratch in the right reverse field is noted. Called "Proof" by Boyd.

*Ex Henry Chapman in 1910 as a "Proof;" F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*

LOVELY 1722 TYPE I (HARP LEFT) HALFPENNIES

PROOFLIKE HARP LEFT HALFPENNIES



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 23

(Enlarged)

- 23 1722 Wood's Hibernia Halfpenny. Harp Left. N.3. Gem Uncirculated. Prooflike. One of the finest seen, better than all the Norweb examples. 103.1 gns. A lovely example struck on smooth and satiny surfaces with good central detail and nice rich light golden brown color. There are a few traces of faded mint red visible in 'IBER' in the reverse legend. The surfaces are essentially mark-free, the strike is very sharp and the piece was clearly well made. Described by Spink & Sons, Ltd., when they sold it to F.C.C. Boyd as "A perfect impression of this excessively rare pattern. From the Murdoch Collection." (SEE COLOR PLATE)

*Ex Spink & Son, Ltd.; F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 24

(Enlarged)

- 24 1722 Wood's Hibernia Halfpenny. Harp Left. N.3. Choice Uncirculated. Prooflike. 118.5 gns. An unusual example toned in light golden brown, a shade highly suggestive of bath metal and not copper. Very sharply struck with full central details showing on a planchet which was well made and has somewhat reflective surfaces. The quality of the piece was good enough to inspire a previous owner to call it a "Proof." There are one or two light marks and a small patch of discoloration at the upper left on the obverse near the rim but these really hardly detract from the overall appearance of the piece. Edge ground at the mint like others seen (Norweb:3422, 3426, etc.) and like the contemporary Rosa Americana issues. The cataloguer notes another, also called proof, that was offered to Boyd by B.G. Johnson in December, 1939. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

*Ex E.H.A. sale (February 2, 1914, lot 5); F.C.C. Boyd Estate. Said by Boyd ex Philip Nelson.*



AN ADDITIONAL TRIO OF 1722 HARP LEFT HALFPENNIES



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 25



(Enlarged)

- 25 **1722 Wood's Hibernia Halfpenny. Harp Left. N.3. Choice Uncirculated. Prooflike.** 124.9 gns. A very pleasing piece. Both sides are toned in a rich even light olive brown color. The fields are a little rough behind George's head, above Hibernia's head and in the field to her left. There is a small planchet flaw in the field before George's chin. Well struck everywhere with full detail showing in the king's hair on the obverse and the harp strings on the reverse, leading Boyd to describe this as a "Proof." (SEE COLOR PLATE)

*Ex E.H.A. sale (February 2, 1914, lot 6); F.C.C. Boyd Estate. Said by Boyd ex Philip Nelson.*



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 25



(Enlarged)

- 26 **1722 Wood's Hibernia Halfpenny. Harp Left. N.3. Choice Uncirculated.** 109.2 gns. Light golden brown in color on both sides with considerable faded mint red around the peripheries on each. Centers somewhat soft, a trifle flawed in places, the obverse die severely broken in the field below George's bust with a pronounced linear cud formed from the rim below its point ending in a spidery break below 'O' in GEORGIUS.

*Ex Tom Elder's sale of February 5, 1926, lot 1749; F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 25



(Enlarged)

- 27 **1722 Wood's Hibernia Halfpenny. Harp Left. N.3. Choice Uncirculated.** 109.9 gns. Nicely and evenly toned in a rich gray-brown shade on both sides. Struck from what appear to be rusted and somewhat broken dies, the obverse centers a bit rough as a result. Softly struck in the centers which seems to be fairly typical for the issue. Fields clear, clean, and somewhat reflective in appearance.

*Ex A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd. on October 12, 1973.*



Lot No. 28

- 28 **1722 Wood's Hibernia Halfpenny. Harp Left. N.3. Choice Uncirculated.** 125.5 gns. A lovely coin and nearly a perfect example for the type. Both sides are a nice light olive brown in color. The obverse is well centered and struck with great detail showing in the center. The reverse is slightly off to the upper right but the outer beaded border is complete and there is extra metal showing at the lower left. The obverse surface is just microgranular and shows a few spidery die breaks at the top. The reverse is a little rougher in appearance particularly in the upper left field but this is not really disturbing. The reverse die also was broken through the numerals of the date (last two, particularly). This piece makes a very nice presentation and would serve as a great type coin.

*Ex A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd. on June 23, 1969.*



Lot No. 29

- 29 **1722 Wood's Hibernia Halfpenny. Harp Left. N.3. Uncirculated,** with claims to Choice quality. 106.7 gns. Very softly struck in the centers on both sides but the fields are bright and somewhat reflective (if a trifle rough in places) and the piece has the overall appearance of a choice specimen. Nice, light golden brown and deep umber toning on both sides.

*Ex Tom Elder's sale of March 13, 1915, lot 1442; F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*

**EXTREMELY RARE SILVER 1722 HARP  
LEFT HALFPENNY**



*(Enlarged)*



*(Enlarged)*

Lot No. 30

- 30 **1722 Wood's Hibernia Halfpenny. Harp Left. N.3. Silver.** Nearly Very Fine. 113.5 gns. Toned on each side in a nice, pale silver gray shade with a few traces of light gold toning principally around the peripheries. Surfaces on both sides smooth, unmarred and the piece overall is essentially free from disturbing handling marks. Nearly full obverse beaded border, reverse quite full with some extra metal showing beyond in places. **Extremely rare:** missing from the Hibernias in the Garrett and Roper sales. The only other one the cataloguer remembers is the lower grade Norweb:3425 example. Nelson notes proofs in silver whereas Breen states only two known in that metal. **(SEE COLOR PLATE)**

*Ex E.H.A. sale (February 2, 1914, lot 3); F.C.C. Boyd Estate. Sold ex Philip Nelson by Boyd.*

## 1722 TYPE II (HARP RIGHT) HALFPENNIES



Lot No. 31

- 31 **1722 Wood's Hibernia Halfpenny. Harp Right. N.4. Uncirculated.** 117.8 gns. Both sides are pale golden brown in color. Somewhat softly struck from severely rusted dies with just about every letter in the obverse legend seeming fuzzy due to the encroaching rust, the center of the obverse soft due to the advanced state of the die, a goiter formed on George's throat also due to the rust and the reverse quite soft, particularly in the center. Struck on a somewhat smaller flan than expected from the denomination, as well.

*Ex George M. Parsons Collection (Henry Chapman, June 24, 1914, lot 79); F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 32

- 32 **1722 Wood's Hibernia Halfpenny. Harp Right. N.4. Choice About Uncirculated.** 106.2 gns. Toned in light brown with a faint tinge of green in the color suggestive of a high zinc content. Surfaces a trifle rough due principally to the advanced states of each die. Obverse somewhat rusted but the reverse severely so (note the indistinct nature of the strings in the harp which are encrusted with die rust). An attractive example, made more so by the curiosity of the die states.

*St. Louis Stamp & Coin Company on January 14, 1928, F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 33

- 33 **1722 Wood's Hibernia Halfpenny. Harp Right. N.4. About Uncirculated with some claims to Choice.** 93.6 gns. Both the obverse and reverse are a pleasing rich golden brown in color. The centers are somewhat soft as struck but the fields show only minor microgranularity. Some verdigris on the second 'I' in the reverse legend is noted.

*Ex St. Louis Stamp & Coin Company on January 14, 1928; F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 34

- 34 **1722 Wood's Hibernia Halfpenny. Harp Right. N.4. Choice Very Fine.** 118.9 gns. Light reddish brown on the obverse, somewhat faded greenish brown on the reverse. Fields a little rough in appearance, strike somewhat soft, reverse die severely broken from the rim above the first 'I' down to include the tops of neighboring 'BERN', ending in a thin break above 'N'.

*Tom Elder's 44th Sale (October 12, 1910, lot 490); F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 35

- 35 **1722 Wood's Hibernia Halfpenny. Harp Right. N.4. Rough Very Fine.** 121.7 gns. The rare variety with obverse inscription as GEORGIUS.DEII.GRATIA.REX (Breen 147). The surfaces on both sides are firmly encrusted with a thin coating of verdigris which has not disturbed the sharpness of the piece as struck and does not appear to be active at this time. The obverse error, which makes this piece collectable, is very clear and bold and both misspellings can be easily read with the naked eye.

*Ex George M. Parsons Collection (Henry Chapman, June 24, 1914, lot 77); F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 36

- 36 **1722 Wood's Hibernia Halfpenny. Harp Right. N.4. Very Fine.** 108.8 gns. Dark golden brown on both sides. Struck from severely rusted dies and softly to boot, the piece was clearly collected to illustrate a curiosity in the Hibernia series. Accompanied by a collector's envelope annotated by Walter Breen.

*Pedigree unrecorded.*

## THE HALFPENNY AND FARTHING ISSUES OF 1723



Lot No. 37

- 37 1723/2 Wood's Hibernia Halfpenny. Large 3/2. N.5. About Uncirculated. 107.5 gns. Nice even light olive brown in color on both sides. Surfaces only microgranular, appearing smooth and hard to the naked eye. Somewhat soft in the centers as struck. Small planchet flaw on the reverse running from the base of the harp to the rim below. Boyd noted at the time he bought it that this was the "Best one of 3...." The 1723 overdate is known with either a large or a small '3' over an underlying '2'. The perfect date 1723 is also catalogued as Nelson 5.

*Ex Tom Elder's sale of July 1, 1915, lot 491; F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 38

- 38 1723/2 Wood's Hibernia Halfpenny. Small 3/2. N.5. Good Fine. 122.1 gns. Darkly toned in a deep gray-brown shade. Fairly well struck with most design details still remaining. Surfaces somewhat rough, as expected.

*Pedigree unrecorded.*

## LOVELY 1723 WOOD'S HALFPENNY



Lot No. 39

- 39 1723 Wood's Hibernia Halfpenny. N.5. Gem Uncirculated. Prooflike. 116.7 gns. A lovely rich brown example with brightly reflective fields. Sharp in the centers, all of George's hair detail is full and Hibernia's features and figure are distinct. Boldly double struck on each side. Struck slightly off center on each side but the border of denticles is complete on each and there is extra metal showing on places on the rims on both sides. Traces of the original first strike's denticles can be seen around the reverse rim at the lower right. Struck from a broken reverse die, breaks from the rim above the space between 'BE' down to engage the tops of 'ERN'. Called "Proof" by Boyd. Nelson called his N.5 a pattern issue because, unlike the regular halfpence of 1723 (his N.8), N.5 had a stop in front of and after the word HIBERNIA on the reverse. N.8 only had a stop after HIBERNIA. It seems to the cataloguer that more is required of a design to qualify as a pattern, especially as there are almost as many N.5's known as N.8's. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

*Ex E.H.A. sale (February 2, 1914, lot 13); F.C.C. Boyd Estate. Said ex Philip Nelson by Boyd.*

## A SECOND LOVELY 1723 N.5



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 40



(Enlarged)

- 40 **1723 Wood's Hibernia Halfpenny. N.5. Choice Uncirculated.** 117.8 gns. A lovely example with about 50% obverse and 40% reverse mint red color still remaining. The fields are a little rough in appearance particularly on the back and the obverse and reverse are slightly off center to the right on each side. Fairly sharply struck in the centers, HIBERNIA's figure is rough in its deepest recesses as usually seen. (*SEE COLOR PLATE*)

*Ex Tom Elder's sale of July 2, 1915; F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 41



Lot No. 42



- 41 **1723 Wood's Hibernia Halfpenny. N.5. Gem Uncirculated.** 117.0 gns. A broadstruck, somewhat jumbo piece 28.2mm diameter, both sides are an interesting light blue-brown and rosy brown. There are suggestive hints of mint color on the reverse. Both surfaces are granular, particularly so on George's chin and cheek (as if he had not shaved that day). Deep planchet flaw across the base of George's bust engaging his hair to the left and reaching almost to the tip of the truncation at the right. Considerable extra metal can be seen beyond the beaded borders on both sides.

*Ex Richard Collection (New York Coin & Stamp Company, June 30, 1899, lot 555); F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*

- 42 **1723 Wood's Hibernia Halfpenny. N.5. Choice Uncirculated.** 119.2 gns. A very attractive example. The obverse is about 60% original mint red, the fields elsewhere being light brown in color. The reverse is darker with faded mint color around the periphery. Fairly well struck in the centers, George's cheek is a bit rough as usual and the center of the reverse is rougher than expected. Full outer beaded border of denticles on both sides particularly on the back where there is extra metal showing, beyond.

*Ex Henry C. Miller Collection (Tom Elder, May 29, 1920, lot 1592); F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 43



Lot No. 44



- 43 **1723 Wood's Hibernia Halfpenny. N.5. Choice Uncirculated.** 121.6 gns. Nicely toned in light olive brown on both sides with traces of faded mint color around the letters in HIBERNIA and the date numerals on the reverse. 'I' of HIBERNIA double punched and reading as if it were HIIBERNIA. Surfaces somewhat rough, as struck, particularly on the back.

*Ex Charles Steigerwalt on May 24, 1910; F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*

- 44 **1723 Wood's Hibernia Halfpenny. N.5. Uncirculated.** 111.8 gns. Light golden brown in color on both sides with a few traces of interesting red color (not mint) in George's hair and at the lower right on the obverse. Surfaces fairly smooth and hard, just microgranular particularly in the upper left on the reverse. Typical strike on both sides.

*Ex Henry C. Miller Collection (Tom Elder, May 29, 1920, lot 1591); F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*

ONE OF THE FINEST SEEN 1723 D:G:REX  
FARTHINGS



Lot No. 45  
(Enlarged)

- 45 1723 Wood's Hibernia Farthing. D:G:REX. N.6. Choice Uncirculated. One of the finest seen. 60.5 gns. A lovely example. The obverse and reverse are light brown in color. There is considerable original mint red showing in the protected areas on both sides, particularly around the obverse letters. The fields are a little rough in places but not really disturbingly so. There is a near perfect border of denticles around both sides. A pleasing example, and one of the nicest this cataloguer has seen. Nelson classed his N.6 as a pattern because its obverse legend is abbreviated as on the 1722 farthings, which he also called patterns. The cataloguer notes a silver N.6 in Bowers & Merena's August, 1989 sale, lot 1011, believed to have been unique. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

Ex P.G. Allen, London on January 23, 1970.

A SECOND OUTSTANDING FARTHING



Lot No. 46  
(Enlarged)

- 46 1723 Wood's Hibernia Farthing. D:G:REX. N.6. Uncirculated. 71.1 gns. The obverse is toned in golden brown with some areas of blotchy light gray while the reverse is a more even golden brown color. The fields are a little rough, particularly on the reverse of the upper left but not really disturbingly so. Fairly well centered, particularly on the back. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

Ex Henry Chapman in 1910, F.C.C. Boyd Estate.



Lot No. 47

- 47 1723 Wood's Hibernia Farthing. D:G:REX. N.6. Uncirculated. 53.7 gns. Technically Uncirculated, particularly when the reverse mint red is noted, but the obverse is extremely blotchy in appearance and the piece is not particularly attractive.

Ex Fred Werner on November 7, 1970.



Lot No. 48

- 48 1723 Wood's Hibernia Farthing. D:G:REX. N.6. Uncirculated. 57.8 gns. Medium olive brown in color on both sides with some very faded traces of mint color on the upper right periphery of the reverse. Slightly off center on both sides due to pronounced double striking, most noticeable towards the upper right. There are clear second outlines of most letters on both sides, and George's features are clearly doubled. From the "D:G" hoard of 15 pieces found by Malcolm Ellis in 1969.

Ex Malcolm Ellis via Fred Werner on November 7, 1970.



Lot No. 49

- 49 1723 Wood's Hibernia Farthing. D:G:REX. N.6. Choice About Uncirculated, or thereabouts. 72.8 gns. Medium brown in color on both sides. There are traces of faded mint color visible in the few letters on the reverse and around the date numerals. Surfaces on each side a little rough, particularly in the fields, but central devices not terribly affected by the planchet roughness.

Ex B.A. Seaby on February 20, 1979.



Lot No. 50

- 50 1723 Wood's Hibernia Farthing. D:G:REX. N.6. About Uncirculated, or thereabouts. 59.2 gns. Fairly decent light brown in color but somewhat splotchy, particularly at the left on the obverse. The reverse surface at the upper left is a trifle rougher than one would like.

Ex Fred Werner on November 7, 1970.



Lot No. 51

- 51 **1723 Wood's Hibernia Farthing. D:G:REX. N.6.** About Uncirculated. 61.0 gns. Even olive brown in color on both sides. Surfaces mostly smooth and hard, a few light planchet flaws visible on each side but none particularly disturbing.

*Ex E.H.A. sale (February 2, 1914, lot 12); F.C.C. Boyd Estate. Said ex Philip Nelson by Boyd.*

LOVELY 1723 N.7 WOOD'S FARTHINGS



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 52



(Enlarged)

- 52 **1723 Wood's Hibernia Farthing. N.7. Choice Uncirculated.** Semi-prooflike. 67.6 gns. Nice light gray brown in color on both sides. The surfaces are bright, smooth, hard and pleasantly reflective. The piece has many of the appearances of a cameo strike. Obverse rim split in two places at the lower right, mirrored on the reverse at the upper right. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

*Ex E.H.A. sale (February 2, 1914, lot 10); F.C.C. Boyd Estate. Said ex Philip Nelson by Boyd.*



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 53



(Enlarged)

- 53 **1723 Wood's Hibernia Farthing. N.7. Choice Uncirculated.** 57.4 gns. A lovely example and nearly exemplary for the type. The obverse is a nice light brown with considerable mint red remaining around the periphery. The center is sharply struck with almost all of George's hair detail showing full and bold. The reverse is more light golden brown but still has traces of red color showing mostly within the harp. The surfaces are clear and smooth, and the centers are nicely sharp, as well. This coin has obviously been prized by all its previous owners. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

*Ex Henry Chapman on February 16, 1919; F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 54



Lot No. 55



- 54 **1723 Wood's Hibernia Farthing. N.7. Very Choice Uncirculated.** 60.4 gns. A lovely example toned in pale brown with pleasing, somewhat faded mint red color around the obverse periphery particularly at the left. Denticles a little soft at the lower left on the obverse, nearly complete on the reverse, the fields appear smooth and hard to the unaided eye.

*Ex B.A. Seaby on February 20, 1979.*

- 55 **1723 Wood's Hibernia Farthing. N.7. Very Choice Uncirculated.** 52.1 gns. Very nice rich tobacco brown on the obverse, lighter golden brown on the reverse. Surfaces clear, smooth and mostly hard in appearance. Well struck in the centers. Reverse die with a cud formed in the left field.

*Ex Tom Elder's sale of October 7, 1921, lot 696; F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 56

- 56 **1723 Wood's Hibernia Farthing. N.7. Choice Uncirculated.** 70.6 gns. A lovely example toned in pale gray-brown with traces of iridescent blue and rose showing on both sides. The fields are bright, reflective and semi-prooflike. There are traces of original mint color remaining in some of the protected areas of each side. A great coin with a great pedigree.

*Ex George M. Parsons Collection (Henry Chapman, June 24, 1914, lot 85); F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 57

- 57 **1723 Wood's Hibernia Farthing. N.7. Choice Uncirculated.** 60.1 gns. Both the obverse and reverse are toned in nice light brown with traces of interesting red-orange color on each. The fields are relatively smooth and clear, those on the reverse a trifle rougher than on the obverse. Well struck in the centers.

*Ex E.H.A. sale (February 2, 1914, lot 11); F.C.C. Boyd Estate. Said ex Philip Nelson by Boyd.*



Lot No. 58

- 58 **1723 Wood's Hibernia Farthing. N.7. Choice Uncirculated.** 58.5 gns. Both sides are light brown in color, the reverse showing some golden brown toning. Surfaces a little rough, reverse flawed above Hibernia's right arm and on her right leg.

*Ex Matthew Adams Stickney Collection (Henry Chapman, June 25, 1907, lot 90); F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 59

- 59 **1723 Wood's Hibernia Farthing. N.7. Choice Uncirculated.** 55.6 gns. Nice light golden brown in color on both sides. Fairly well struck in the centers, particularly on the reverse. Surfaces a trifle rough in places but not really disturbingly so.

*Ex Virgil Brand Collection, F.C.C. Boyd Estate*



Lot No. 60

- 60 **1723 Wood's Hibernia Farthing. N.7. Choice Uncirculated.** 58.5 gns. Light gray brown in color on both sides. Surfaces somewhat rough in places. Fairly well struck in the centers. Struck from damaged dies, the obverse with a cud on the top of George's head and the reverse with one formed in the left field.

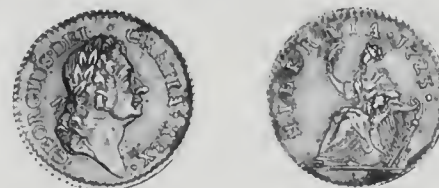
*Pedigree unrecorded.*



Lot No. 61

- 61 **1723 Wood's Hibernia Farthing. N.7. Choice Uncirculated.** 61.9 gns. Both the obverse and reverse field are bright, reflective and semi-prooflike in appearance. The front is toned in light brown with iridescent blue around the periphery while the reverse is mostly light golden brown with areas of deeper blue and pale rose showing at the top and bottom. The surfaces are mostly clear and smooth and appear hard to the naked eye. Struck from a broken obverse die, 'GRAT' engaged by a break which will soon become a cud.

*Ex A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd. on June 23, 1969.*



Lot No. 62

- 62 **1723 Wood's Hibernia Farthing. N.7. Choice Uncirculated.** 61.0 gns. Both the obverse and reverse are pale brown in color with traces of original mint color particularly around the obverse periphery. Fairly sharply struck in the centers. Planchet a little out of round, particularly at the upper right.

*Ex Malcolm Ellis, Surrey via Fred Werner on November 7, 1970.*



Lot No. 63

- 63 **1723 Wood's Hibernia Farthing. N.7. Choice About Uncirculated.** 56.4 gns. Light golden brown in color on both sides. A fairly attractive example. Struck from broken dies.

*Ex A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd. on July 2, 1971.*





Lot No. 64



Lot No. 65

- 64 **1723 Wood's Hibernia Farthing. N.7.** About Uncirculated. 63.9 gns. Brown with considerable areas of verdigris visible on both sides, particularly on the back.

*Ex Fred Werner on July 9, 1976.*

- 65 **1723 Wood's Hibernia Farthing. N.7 Choice Uncirculated.** 58.1 gns. A rarely seen error. The obverse and reverse are both pale gray-brown with some traces of original mint color particularly on the obverse above the king's head. Boldly struck off center to the lower left by about 15% with a wide border of extra metal showing at the upper right including what appears to be a cud which had formed on the rim at about 1:15. A few light marks, none really important compared to the significance of the error in this series.

*Ex Malcolm Ellis, Surrey via Fred Werner on November 7, 1970.*

A PAIR OF SUPERB SILVER 1723 WOOD'S FARTHINGS



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 66



(Enlarged)



- 66 **1723 Wood's Hibernia Farthing. N.7. Silver. Gem Uncirculated.** 71.9 gns. Both the obverse and reverse fields are bright, full mirror Proof. The central detail is sharp, with George's hairstrands individually outlined and Hibernia's features strong and bold. The fields are clear and clean, and are graced by attractive light gray and iridescent blue toning. A wonderful example of this issue, struck in silver. **Very scarce.** These silver Farthings were not issued as regular coins, of course, so they must have had some other purpose that escapes us today. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

*Ex A.H. Baldwin & Sons on March 16, 1970.*



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 67



(Enlarged)



- 67 **1723 Wood's Hibernia Farthing. N.7. Silver. Gem Uncirculated.** 71.6 gns. A second absolutely incredible example of this issue. Both the obverse and reverse fields are bright and fully mirrorlike with bright flash visible everywhere. The piece is beautifully toned in a very pale silver and light gold shade with traces of delicate iridescent blue in places. The central detail is sharp, the strike being strong and most of the details can be seen without even the aid of magnification. The piece is well centered on both sides with a full outer beaded border showing on each. An absolutely wonderful Gem, one of the nicest ever seen. **Very scarce.** There were 43 of these silver 1723 Farthings found in a silver tube with silver halfpennies soldered on its end caps. The hoard was dispersed during the late 1960's and early 1970's by Baldwins. Mr. Ford's duplicates probably trace back to the hoard. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

*Ex A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd. on June 23, 1969.*

A SECOND PAIR OF SUPERB SILVER 1723 WOOD'S FARTHINGS



(Enlarged)



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 68

- 68 **1723 Wood's Hibernia Farthing. N.7. Silver. Gem Uncirculated.** 71.2 gns. A third glittering example, both the obverse and reverse fields bright and fully mirrorlike, the centers sharply struck with bold detail showing, and the piece toned in a nice light gray and very pale iridescent blue shade. **Very scarce.** This issue in silver has been counterfeited but the fakes can be told by a pit in the '1' in 1723, a deep pit in the king's cheek, and a very soft 'X' in REX. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

*Ex A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd. on March 16, 1970.*



(Enlarged)



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 69

- 69 **1723 Wood's Hibernia Farthing. N.7. Silver. Uncirculated,** with claims to Choice. 72.8 gns. Very attractive rich silver gray toning can be seen on both sides with some faint traces of faded blue around the reverse periphery. The fields are relatively smooth and hard with just some light disturbances, particularly in the lower right portion of the reverse. Obverse center fairly sharp, the softness there due to the strike. Center of the reverse soft as usually seen on the copper issues of the denomination. Nearly full outer beaded border of denticles around on both sides. **Very scarce.** (SEE COLOR PLATE)

*Ex E.H.A. Sale (February 2, 1914, lot 8); F.C.C. Boyd Estate. Said ex Philip Nelson Collection by Boyd.*

## GEM 1723 WOOD'S HALFPENNIES



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 70



(Enlarged)

- 70 1723 Wood's Hibernia Halfpenny. N.8. Gem Uncirculated, red. One of the finest seen. 117.4 gns. A blazing Gem specimen. The obverse is about 95% mint red while the reverse is about 75% original red. The surfaces are a little rough in appearance but still with considerable original, bright reflectivity showing. Struck slightly off center on the obverse to the upper left, leaving an extra border of metal showing at the lower right; the reverse about perfectly centered. A very attractive example, typical strike but most of the detail is still clear. One of the nicest this cataloguer has seen. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

Ex Tom Elder's 40th Sale (April 23, 1910, lot 313), F.C.C. Boyd Estate.



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 71



(Enlarged)

- 71 1723 Wood's Hibernia Halfpenny. N.8. Gem Uncirculated. Prooflike. 124.7 gns. An absolutely wonderfully struck piece with sharpness very rarely seen on the entire issue of the type. On the obverse every single strand in George's hair is sharply detailed including those behind his neck which are usually found soft on the issue. On the reverse Hibernia's facial features can be seen without the aid of magnification, her face so distinct she could be recognized if she were met on the street today, and the individual waves in her hair are sharp and bold. Both sides are toned in a nice attractive tobacco brown color. The fields are clear, smooth and brightly reflective. The reverse has a cameo-like appearance which fully justifies the Gem grade given to it. There are traces of fading mint color visible. Called "Proof" by Boyd. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

Ex E.H.A. sale (February 2, 1914, lot 14); F.C.C. Boyd Estate. Said ex Philip Nelson by Boyd.

## CHOICE 1723 WOOD'S HALFPENNY



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 72



(Enlarged)

- 72 1723 Wood's Hibernia Halfpenny. N.8. Very Choice Uncirculated. 116.7 gns. The obverse is light brown with a few traces of mint red showing while the reverse has about 75% original mint red still remaining. The obverse surface is a little rough in places, the reverse similarly so below Hibernia's right arm, but the central details on both are fairly bold for the date and the piece overall has a very pleasing appearance. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

Ex E.H.A. sale (February 2, 1914, lot 15); F.C.C. Boyd Estate. Said ex Philip Nelson by Boyd.



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 73



(Enlarged)

- 73 1723 Wood's Hibernia Halfpenny. N.8. Choice Uncirculated. 103.6 gns. Blazing, nearly full mint red can be seen on the obverse while the reverse has about 20% of the original color, particularly around the peripheries. The surfaces are a little rough and the centers somewhat soft but the quality of the piece is outstanding and the obverse makes a bright and brilliant presentation. Some obverse spots.

*Ex Virgil Brand Collection, F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 74



(Enlarged)

- 74 1723 Wood's Hibernia Halfpenny. N.8. Choice Uncirculated. 114.4 gns. Nice light brown with faded mint color showing in the protected areas of the obverse, particularly at the left. Struck from rusty dies. Somewhat soft in the centers, as expected. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

*Ex E.H.A. sale (February 2, 1914, lot 16); F.C.C. Boyd Estate. Said ex Philip Nelson by Boyd.*



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 75



(Enlarged)

- 75 1723 Wood's Hibernia Halfpenny. N.8. Choice Uncirculated. 108.1 gns. The obverse is mostly brown with some areas of fading mint red visible while the reverse shows more original mint color particularly around the rim. The surfaces on both sides are a little rough, particularly those on the obverse, but the piece still has considerable reflectivity remaining and the detail is good and clear for the issue.

*Ex Tom Elder's sale of February 11, 1927, lot 1762; F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 76



(Enlarged)

- 76 1723 Wood's Hibernia Halfpenny. N.8. Uncirculated, with some claims to Choice. 102.1 gns. A lovely example, rich brown in color with some very faint traces of faded mint color on the reverse, in the harp strings and around the letters of the legend. The surfaces are just microgranular and appear smooth and hard to the naked eye and have some reflectivity. The centers are sharp, the softness on Hibernia's figure is fairly typical for both the denomination and the entire series.

*Ex Virgil Brand Collection, F.C.C. Boyd Estate*



(Enlarged)



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 77

- 77 **1723 Wood's Hibernia Halfpenny. N.8. Uncirculated**, with some claims to Choice. 113.0 gns. Nice medium brown in color with considerable original mint red remaining around the peripheries on both sides. Centers a little soft as usually seen on the date. Some traces of die rust visible on the obverse, particularly on George's bust.

*Ex Tom Elder's sale of February 11, 1927, lot 1720; F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*

EXCEPTIONALLY RARE SILVER 1723 HALFPENNY



(Enlarged)



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 78

- 78 **1723 Wood's Hibernia Halfpenny. N.8. Silver. Choice Uncirculated. Prooflike.** 122.8 gns. A superb example (so described by Spink & Son when they sold it to Boyd in 1915!). Both the obverse and reverse are bright silver in color, largely untoned save for very faint iridescent purple on each side. The fields are bright, reflective and this is about as close as one can come to a prooflike coin without having to call it a full Proof! Very sharply struck in the centers, George's hair detail is full and Hibernia's figure is quite bold. All harp strings individually separated and clear. Struck a little off center, to the upper left on the obverse with a partial border of denticles visible around that side. Reverse denticles mostly complete save for the left where they are faint and indistinct. A lovely example, and of the highest importance. **Exceptionally rare:** unlisted in silver in Nelson, missing from the Norweb, Garrett, and Roper sales. Both Taxay and Breen record a 1723 silver Halfpenny but do not list a collection reference (probably this coin, imperfectly remembered). The cataloguer has not seen another and suspects that there may only be one or two others in overseas collections. The 1915 purchase price suggests the piece's rarity. (**SEE COLOR PLATE**)

*Ex Spink & Son, Ltd.'s fixed price list offering no. 28511, purchased on May 15, 1915 for £10; F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*

SILVER 1723 WOOD'S HIBERNIA HALFPENNY



Lot No. 78

1724 WOOD'S HIBERNIA HALFPENNY



Lot No. 81

## THE HALFPENNY AND FARTHING ISSUES OF 1724



Lot No. 79



Lot No. 80



- 79 **1724 Wood's Hibernia Farthing. N.10. Stop after Date. Choice Uncirculated.** 68.2 gns. Rich brown color on both sides. Small toning fleck in the upper right obverse field. Reverse quite attractive. About as well struck as any farthing comes. Nelson 9, the variety with a star before the date, is extremely rare and is not represented in the Ford Collection. There are only three known, one in the Royal Irish Academy, one in the Ted Craig Estate, and one that New Netherlands sold in a public auction that Mr. Ford would not buy because it had a rim dent (Mr. Ford hates rim problems on coins almost more than he hates Communists).

*Ex Tom Elder's sale of April 8, 1916, lot 872; F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*

- 80 **1724 Wood's Hibernia Farthing. N.10. No Stop After Date. Choice Uncirculated.** 53.4 gns. No stop after date. Nice, even gray brown in color on both sides. Surfaces mostly smooth and hard, just lightly flawed at the left on the obverse. Well struck in the centers.

*Ex E.H.A. sale (February 2, 1914, lot 21); F.C.C. Boyd Estate. Said ex Philip Nelson by Boyd.*

## AMAZING FULL RED 1724 HALFPENNY



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 81



(Enlarged)

- 81 **1724 Wood's Hibernia Halfpenny. N.11. Stop after date. Gem Uncirculated. Red.** 108.9 gns. An absolutely amazing example of this issue. Both the obverse and reverse show full, undisturbed and complete mint red color. The only area where the color is at all muted is on the highest points of George's features where it clearly has faded over time. The fields are bright, reflective and fully brilliant. The strike is sharp for the issue with some softness on George's hair and on Hibernia's figure at her waist. The piece was perfectly centered when struck with a full outer beaded border of denticles visible on each side. There are a few dark flecks visible on the reverse but none really detract from the importance of this piece. Gem full red Hibernia halfpennies are about as rare as anything in the numismatic field, and are highly prized. This date is known with and without a period after the date on the reverse. (**SEE COLOR PLATE**)

*Ex A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd. on October 12, 1973.*



Lot No. 82

- 82 **1724 Wood's Hibernia Halfpenny. N.11. Stop after Date. Gem Uncirculated.** 118.6 gns. A very nice light olive brown example. As well struck in the centers as the issue usually comes, this piece actually shows more detail on Hibernia's figure at her waist than usually seen. Surfaces smooth, hard and essentially granularity free. Well centered on each side. A lovely example and another coin well suited for a high grade type collection.

*Ex E.H.A. sale (February 2, 1914, lot 27); F.C.C. Boyd Estate. Said ex Philip Nelson by Boyd.*



Lot No. 83

- 83 1724 Wood's Hibernia Halfpenny. N.11. Stop after Date. Gem Uncirculated. 111.3 gns. Both the obverse and reverse show deep, fiery red mint color. The fields are bright and somewhat reflective in appearance. There are speckled darker flecks visible on both sides, particularly the reverse.

Ex A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd. on July 2, 1971.



Lot No. 84  
(Enlarged)

- 84 1724 Wood's Hibernia Halfpenny. N.11. No stop after Date. Choice Uncirculated. 104.7 gns. A lovely example with considerable mint red showing on both sides. The surfaces are a trifle microgranular but this is not at all disturbing. The piece is well centered and was very nicely struck in the centers. Described by Boyd from the 1908 Elder sale as "Halfpenny. Partly bright. Uncirculated. Rare." (SEE COLOR PLATE)

Ex Tom Elder's sale of October 17, 1908, lot 697 1/2; F.C.C. Boyd Estate.



Lot No. 85  
(Enlarged)

- 85 1724 Wood's Hibernia Halfpenny. N.11. No stop after Date. Choice Uncirculated. 108.6 gns. Another lovely example of this issue. This piece is mostly light brown with traces of fading mint color around the peripheries on both sides. The obverse surface is a trifle microgranular while the reverse is mostly smooth and hard even to the unaided eye. The obverse is struck slightly off center to the upper right but the reverse is about perfectly centered. There is a small obverse planchet flaw at the upper right on the obverse, between GR. Described by one of its previous owners as "Unc Light olive". (SEE COLOR PLATE)

Pedigree unrecorded.



Lot No. 86  
(Enlarged)

- 86 1724 Wood's Hibernia Halfpenny. N.11. Stop after Date. Choice Uncirculated. 121.5 gns. A lovely example and another fine example for a high grade type collection. Both sides are mostly brown but there are traces of original mint red in the protected areas of each. The centers are well struck and the fields are mostly smooth and hard. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

Ex E.H.A. sale (February 2, 1914, lot 26); F.C.C. Boyd Estate. Said ex Philip Nelson by Boyd.



Lot No. 87

- 87 1724 Wood's Hibernia Halfpenny. N.11. No stop after Date. Uncirculated. 117.1 gns. Light brown in color on both sides. Some minor roughness in the fields but the piece is well centered and struck. Small nearly hidden reverse rim tic about the last numeral in the date. Obverse rim broken below George's truncation.

Ex E.H.A. sale (February 2, 1914, lot 28); F.C.C. Boyd Estate. Said ex Philip Nelson by Boyd.



Lot No. 88

- 88 1724 Wood's Hibernia Halfpenny. N.11. Stop after Date. Uncirculated. 117.9 gns. Rich gray brown obverse, lighter golden brown reverse with traces of very faded mint color showing on that side. Typical strike in the centers, some loss of detail in George's hair and Hibernia's figure indistinct at her waist.

Ex Tom Elder's sale of June 7, 1919, lot 888; F.C.C. Boyd Estate.



## EXTREMELY RARE SILVER 1724 HALFPENNY



(Enlarged)



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 89

- 89 **1724 Wood's Hibernia Halfpenny. N.11. No Stop After Date. Silver.** Choice Fine. 115.8 gns. A really rather attractive example of this great rarity. The obverse is toned in pale gray with iridescent gold and deep blue around the rim. The reverse is a lovely combination of light gray and gold with an area of deep blue below the exergual line. There is a complete border of denticles visible on both sides with extra metal showing on the obverse at the upper right. Clearly struck from an obverse die that was beginning to fail, the obverse surface of the struck coin appears raised. The piece was clearly carefully preserved throughout its life and may have been a well treasured pocket piece. There are a couple of very light, shallow marks on George's neck and truncation, none really important. **Extremely rare:** missing from the Norweb, Garrett, and Roper sales. Taxay (C357) thought it was unique. Nelson reported a silver proof N.11 and the specimen in Oxford's Heberden Coin Room makes only the third known in silver. There are no published census figures for this rarity so statements about it are speculative. The cataloguer suspects, however, that there are fewer than 10 surviving in silver and probably fewer than five. (**SEE COLOR PLATE**)

*Ex E.H.A. sale (February 2, 1914, lot 23); F.C.C. Boyd Estate. Said ex Philp Nelson by Boyd.*

## EXCEPTIONALLY RARE COPPER 1724 N.12 FARTHING

First Auction Appearance in Nearly a Century



(Enlarged)



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 90

- 90 **1724 Wood's Hibernia Farthing. N.12. Pattern. D:GRA.REX obverse legend. Copper. Gem Uncirculated.** 79.1 gns. A really lovely example of this hybrid issue. The obverse bust is that seen on the Rosa Sine Spina issues. The reverse is a pattern form of the standard type with Hibernia seated left, her left arm resting on the harp, her right hand holding a palm branch. Both sides are toned in a rich even and pleasing medium brown. The fields are smooth, hard and show some bright reflectivity remaining. There is a small edge chip which is not noticeable when the coin is viewed but when held on edge can be seen just above George's head. The centers are sharp, as expected, with full detail showing in the king's hair behind his head and in the deepest recesses of Hibernia's figure on the back. Described by Boyd on his collector's ticket as "1724 WOOD Farthing. Pattern. Obv. Type ROSA.SINA.SPINA. Rev. Date in exergue. Proof." **Exceptionally rare:** missing from the Norweb, Garrett, and Roper sales. Taxay (C363) thought it was unique and Breen forgot to list it in 1988 (although he had seen and attributed it decades earlier). None sold publicly in nearly a century as far as the cataloguer can determine. Only one other known in this metal, the wide planchet proof permanently impounded in Oxford University's Heberden Coin Room. (**SEE COLOR PLATE**)

*Ex E.H.A. sale (February 2, 1914, lot 19); F.C.C. Boyd Estate. Said ex Philip Nelson by Boyd.*

EXCEPTIONALLY RARE COPPER 1724 WOOD'S HIBERNIA FARTHING



Lot No. 90

SUPERB PATTERN 1724 WOOD'S HIBERNIA HALFPENNY



Lot No. 92

## EXCEPTIONALLY RARE SILVER 1724 WOOD'S FARTHING



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 91



(Enlarged)

- 91 **1724 Wood's Hibernia Farthing. N.12. Pattern. D:GRA.REX obverse legend. Silver.** Very Fine. 63.7 gns. Pale silver in color in the fields, the centers a combination of pale silver and very light gold. The surfaces are somewhat rough around the peripheries and in the center of the reverse. Well centered on both sides with a full outer border visible around on each. Rim ground to test the metal at 9:00 on reverse. **Exceptionally rare:** as the previous, missing from the Norweb, Garrett, and Roper sales. Taxay (C364) thought it was unique. Breen forgot to list it even though he had once seen and attributed it. Nelson listed a silver proof but didn't state whether it was his or not. One can conclude safely that the Ford coin may be a second example (it may also be unique, of course). **(SEE COLOR PLATE)**

*Ex E.H.A. sale (February 2, 1914, lot 18); F.C.C. Boyd Estate. Said ex Philip Nelson by Boyd.*

## THE FIRST OF THE FINEST PAIR OF PATTERN 1724 HALFPENNIES SEEN

## Date in Exergue Type



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 92



(Enlarged)

- 92 **1724 Wood's Hibernia Halfpenny. N.13. Date in Exergue. Gem Brilliant Proof.** 123.7 gns. An absolutely amazing example. It is a wonder that the piece could have survived so long in such outstanding condition. The obverse is a gorgeous combination of deep brown and mint red color. The reverse is mostly medium brown with some traces of mint color in the most protected areas. The fields on both sides are bright, reflective and nearly fully mirrorlike. The centers are very sharply struck with all of the detail showing in George's hair that was in the dies and Hibernia's figure on the reverse is bold, sharp and fully outlined. Every single string in the harp on the reverse can be seen without the aid of magnification. There is a full beaded border around on each side, enclosing the design details. The piece, overall, is absolutely stunning and is without question **the finest known**. This and the next are **the finest seen** of this type, better than any other sold at auction or held in a public collection. **Very rare:** the cataloguer knows of only the following six examples of N.13 in copper: this; next lot; Roper:127 (Fine, corroded); Garrett:1275 (Extremely Fine); Norweb:3491 (About Uncirculated and called finest at the time); ANS. There is one known in silver, holed, ex Auction '84:2, earlier ex NERCG (July, 1976):363. The present specimen seems to be the one ex Newcomer, Green that B.G. Johnson's office sent to Boyd ca. 1948-9. It was called "proof" and priced at \$200. Nelson knew of proofs of this issue in 1903, and the piece in the next lot might have been his own specimen. **(SEE COLOR PLATE)**

*Ex Henry Chapman in 1910, probably ex Newcomer-Green; F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*

THE SECOND OF THE FINEST PAIR OF PATTERN 1724  
HALFPENNIES SEEN



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 93



(Enlarged)

- 93 **1724 Wood's Hibernia Halfpenny. N.13. Date in Exergue. Choice Brilliant Proof.** 124.5 gns. A second example of the type, this one struck from different dies. Both sides are toned in medium brown with traces of very faded mint color around the obverse periphery and in a few places on the reverse. The surfaces are sharp, smooth and still show some reflectivity. The outer beaded border is just about complete on both sides, if a little faint in places. The central details were well struck up and show nearly full detail in even the deepest recesses of the dies. Far finer than the Norweb coin, which is the closest runner up to this for second place in the Condition Census (with the piece in the preceding lot holding pride of place). This and the preceding are **the finest seen** of this type, better than any other sold at auction or held in a public collection. As noted above, **very rare**, with only the following six examples of N.13 in copper traced by the cataloguer: this coin; previous lot; Roper:127 (Fine, corroded); Garrett:1275 (Extremely Fine); Norweb:3491 (About Uncirculated and called finest at the time); ANS. There is one known in silver, holed, ex Auction'84:2, earlier ex NERCG (July, 1976):363. The obverse type looks like a reduction of the bust design seen on the 1724 Rosa Americana Twopence. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

*Ex E.H.A. sale (February 2, 1914, lot 24); F.C.C. Boyd estate. Said ex Philip Nelson by Boyd.*

VERY RARE PATTERN 1724 HALFPENNY

REGIT VNVS VTROQVE Type



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 94



(Enlarged)

- 94 **1724 Wood's Hibernia Halfpenny. N.15. Pattern. Trident and Scepter, REGIT VNVS VTROQVE reverse type.** Choice Very Fine. 127.0 gns. Both sides are deeply toned in gray-brown shades. The surfaces are microgranular, particularly on the reverse. The central details and legends on both sides stand out nicely against the darker background. Well centered with a full beaded border visible on both sides. Good central sharpness still remains, with all the bold design details clear and full. Described by a previous owner on his ticket as "From the collection of William S. Appleton. Size 17; weight 127 grains. See Crosby page 167. Extremely Fine and extremely rare. May 22, 1907 No. 734." **Very rare:** the cataloguer knows of only the following examples: this coin; Roper:128 ex Garrett:1275 (Uncirculated); Norweb:3492 (proof and finest); Robison:41 ex Merkin sale November, 1968, later to EAN2 (Extremely Fine); MHS (untraced); Norweb (a second, untraced). (SEE COLOR PLATE)

*Ex William Sumner Appleton Collection (Charles Steigerwalt, May 22, 1907, lot 734); F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*

## EXCEPTIONALLY RARE PATTERN 1724 FARTHING MULE

## A Marriage of the Reverses of Nelson 13 and 14



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 95



(Enlarged)

- 95 **1724 Wood's Hibernia Farthing. N.17. Pattern.** A muling of the reverses of N.13 (Hibernia with date in exergue type) and N.14 (Trident and scepter with Regit Vnvs Vtroqve type). **Choice Uncirculated, red and brown.** 64.1 gns. A gorgeous example of this extraordinarily rare muling. Both sides are nice rich light brown in color. There are considerable traces of bright mint color in the protected areas on each, particularly on the trident and scepter side. The surfaces are clean, smooth and hard, showing essentially no porosity. The piece is struck slightly off center on each side, the Hibernia seated side in particular but there is still a nearly complete beaded border around the rim on each. Very similar in appearance to Montagu:233 in terms of centering but it is not possible to be absolutely certain that that and this coin are the same specimen. **Exceptionally rare:** the cataloguer knows of only two specimens, Nelson's and the one he recorded as having been in the Montagu collection. Taxay (C366) thought it was unique but he had not seen Boyd's and based his opinion on the Nelson reference to Montagu's coin. If the pedigree of this coin is as Boyd suggested it, there is a possibility that Nelson bought the Montagu coin between 1903, when he published his study of the Hibernias, and 1914, when Boyd bought this coin. If so, the piece would be unique. (**SEE COLOR PLATE**)

*Ex E.H.A. sale (February 2, 1914, lot 20); F.C.C. Boyd Estate. Said ex Philip Nelson by Boyd.*

## RARE UNDATED PATTERN FARTHING

## Britannia Seated Type



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 96



(Enlarged)

- 96 **Undated Wood's Hibernia Farthing. N.18. Pattern. Britannia seated reverse. Bath metal. Uncirculated.** 90.5 gns. Some corrosion spots. **Second finest known.** Pale greenish yellow in color on the obverse, more golden brown on the reverse. Some corrosion spots on each side, fairly typical for Bath metal. Very sharply struck on each side with more detail showing than on any other, with Britannia's features clear and bold to the naked eye on the back and just about every single one of George's hair strands on the front sharp and individually separated. Finer than all but one other known specimen. **Rare:** the cataloguer knows of only 11 of these: this; Brand II:951 (Choice Extremely Fine); Roper:129, the Nelson-Boyd duplicate ex NN 59th:1058, later in EAN2 (Fine); private collection (Very Fine); Stack's 2001 Americana sale, lots 48 (Choice Extremely Fine) and 49 (Very Fine, said there ex Nelson Collection); Norweb:3489 (Very Good to Fine); Garrett:1264 (Very Fine to Extremely Fine); Spence:703 ex Stack's, June 1973:791 (About Uncirculated); Heritage 2001 ANA:5028 (Uncirculated, probably the finest); Norweb (a second, ex Seaby in 1956, untraced). The reverse type is anepigraphic. Given its late date and metallic composition, it may properly belong with Wood's Rosa Americana series more than his Hibernias. (**SEE COLOR PLATE**)

*Ex Fred Baldwin on June 6, 1967.*

WOOD'S HIBERNIA HALFPENNIES AND FARTHING, VIRGINIA HALFPENNY, COMPANY OF UPPER CANADA TOKENS



Lot No. 94



Lot No. 95



Lot No. 96



Lot No. 97



Lot No. 98



Lot No. 100



Lot No. 119



Lot No. 122



Lot No. 123



Lot No. 124



COMPANY OF UPPER CANADA TOKENS, MIDDLETON TOKENS



Lot No. 125



Lot No. 126



Lot No. 127



Lot No. 128



Lot No. 129



Lot No. 130



Lot No. 131



Lot No. 132



Lot No. 133



Lot No. 134



GEM AND RARE 1773 VIRGINIA PENNY



Lot No. 97

GEM AND EXTREMELY RARE VIRGINIA SHILLING



Lot No. 98



## THE 1773 VIRGINIA HALFPENCE

The 1773 Virginia Halfpence are the only English coins specifically and exclusively struck for circulation in an American colony. Authorized in 1773, the date that appears on the reverses of the coins, the halfpennies were struck in London at the Tower Mint. They were not shipped to Virginia until the eve of the Revolutionary War and most that arrived there never saw circulation. The failure to circulate was a lucky break for later collectors, since it meant that there are now more than enough Uncirculated specimens for most collectors to afford one that has some original mint red color showing. Most of the full red Virginia Halfpence that survive can be traced back to a single keg shipped from Williamsburgh to Richmond, when the capitol was moved during the Revolutionary War. Israel I. Cohen obtained the keg prior to his death in 1803 and it passed to his father, Mendes I. Cohen, who later became a coin dealer in the 1870's. On his death, the keg's remnants, more than 2,000 Uncirculated coins, were sold through Wayne Raymond. Undoubtedly, some of the Ford Collection coins offered here came from the Cohen hoard.

It is entirely safe to say that there has never been an auction offering of Virginia Halfpence as important as this one. The quality of the individual coins in the collection is nearly miraculous. For example, more than half of them were chosen as plate coins for Eric Newman's 1956 study of Virginia Halfpence published by the American Numismatic Society.

The origins of the collection are not completely certain. They are probably to be found in purchases made by Hillyer Ryder from auction sales held in the early 1900's. When Ryder's collection was bought intact by F.C.C. Boyd in 1948 it already contained some of the finest Virginia Halfpence known. Boyd substantially added to the collection, many of the new coins coming from Virgil Brand's collection via Horace Louis Philip Brand's sales to New Netherlands Coin Company. By 1956, when Boyd's collection was photographed for Newman's monograph on the series, it was the finest ever assembled. Newman acknowledged both his debt to Boyd and the quality of the collection in these words: "Many of the coins examined are from the superb collection of F.C.C. Boyd without whose continued encouragement and cooperation the author's research in early American numismatics would be drastically limited."

Charles T. Tatman first published the royal proclamation authorizing the Virginia Halfpence for circulation in the colony of Virginia in *The Virginia Coinage* (1894 reprint of the 1892 edition appearing in *Plain Talk* magazine). Barney Bluestone published a fixed price offering of Virginia Halfpence in the August, 1931 issue of *The Numismatist* which he listed by Bluestone numbers and included detailed descriptions of the die characteristics of each coin. As noted, Eric Newman's 1956 ANS monograph correlated earlier work and incorporated what was known about the coinage at the time.

In the cataloguing to follow the coins have been varietized using Newman's cataloguing system. There is no modern, universally accepted list of rarity ratings for the Virginia Halfpence.

### GEM AND RARE 1773 VIRGINIA PENNY

#### The Newman Plate Coin



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 97



(Enlarged)

- 97 1773 Virginia Penny. Newman 1-A, Breen 179. Gem Uncirculated. One of the Finest Known. 135.7 gns. Broad, 27.0 mm. planchet. **The Newman Plate Coin.** A gorgeous example, light brown with some iridescent blue showing on both sides. Obverse and reverse surfaces mostly smooth and hard, showing just light microgranularity under magnification. Trace of an old fingerprint or two on the obverse, not unusual in coins from these "olde tyme" collections. Very sharply struck on both sides, with full detail visible in George's hair on the obverse and the elements of the complex royal arms on the reverse. These have been traditionally called a "Virginia Penny" because they are larger and heavier than the normally seen Halfpence. **Very rare:** while there is no accurate census of the number of survivors the cataloguer suspects that there are no more than 25 known (including four in Oxford's Ashmolean Museum). There were no Virginia Pennies in the Cohen Hoard. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

Ex Richard B. Winsor Collection (S.H. & H. Chapman, December 16, 1895, lot 68); John G. Mills Collection (S.H. & H. Chapman, April 27, 1904, lot 102); Virgil Brand Collection; F.C.C. Boyd Estate.



THE NEWMAN PLATE COIN



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 100



(Enlarged)

- 100 1773 Virginia Halfpenny. No Period. N.3-F. Choice Uncirculated, nearly Gem. 113.7 gns. **The Newman Plate Coin.** The obverse is about 50% full red while the reverse is a bright brilliant and blazing red gem. There is a small patch of verdigris on the 'X' on the obverse, and another more shallow area on George's chin. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.



Lot No. 101



- 101 1773 Virginia Halfpenny. No Period. N.4-G. Very Choice Uncirculated. 109.3 gns. A lovely example, nearly fully red on the obverse, almost completely red on the reverse. Some light granularity visible, but not at all disturbing.

Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.



Lot No. 103



- 103 1773 Virginia Halfpenny. No Period. N.5-B. Choice Very Fine. 115.4 gns. Dark olive brown on both sides. Both the obverse and reverse surfaces are lightly granular but the all important number of the harp strings on the reverse can easily be counted. Almost certainly one of the tougher varieties and probably quite rare as one of only two with a six string harp.

Ex Tom Elder's sale of March 12, 1915 lot 880; F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

THE NEWMAN PLATE COIN



Lot No. 102



- 102 1773 Virginia Halfpenny. No Period. N.4-P. Choice Uncirculated. 123.4 gns. **The Newman Plate Coin.** The obverse shows about 70% mint red while the reverse is nearly fully red and as struck. Pleasingly sharp on both sides. Some surface granularity, as often seen on the issue.

Ex Tom Elder's sale of January 31, 1914 lot 504; F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

THE NEWMAN PLATE COIN



Lot No. 104



- 104 1773 Virginia Halfpenny. No Period. N.5-Z. Choice Uncirculated. 117.3 gns. **The Newman Plate Coin.** The obverse has about 40% mint red while the reverse is brighter and shows about 85% original mint color. The surfaces are only lightly granular on this piece. There is a small mark on George's neck. One of only three varieties with an eight string harp.

Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

THE NEWMAN PLATE COIN



Lot No. 105

- 105 **1773 Virginia Halfpenny. No Period. N.6-X. Very Choice Uncirculated.** 117.5 gns. **The Newman Plate Coin.** A lovely example with about 60% obverse and 85% reverse mint red showing. The obverse is lightly granular while the reverse has one small spot below 'N' in the legend. Otherwise this is an exemplary specimen and one well suited for inclusion in a high grade type collection.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*

THE NEWMAN REVERSE PLATE COIN



Lot No. 106

- 106 **1773 Virginia Halfpenny. No Period. N.8-H. Fine.** 115.2 gns. Both sides are dark gray brown in color. The surfaces are granular, as expected from the grade.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*

THE NEWMAN REVERSE PLATE COIN



Lot No. 107

- 107 **1773 Virginia Halfpenny. No Period. N.8-O. Choice Uncirculated.** 122.0 gns. **The Newman Reverse Plate Coin.** Both sides are mostly light brown in color. The obverse and reverse both show some signs of faded mint red color particularly in the protected areas of each. Broad struck, 27.0mm in diameter, clearly struck twice (most visible on the reverse) but without ghosting of the letters or design details. Obverse spot on George's cheek (clearly, the reason why Newman did not use a plate of the obverse for his monograph on the series).

*Ex George H. Earle Collection (Henry Chapman, June 25, 1912, lot 1987); F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 108

- 108 **1773 Virginia Halfpenny. No Period. N.9-B. Fine/Very Good.** 111.8 gns. Both sides are a deep olive brown in color. The obverse shows multiple shallow rim dents while there are two more severe ones noticeable on the reverse at about 3:00 and 9:00. Not a rare variety so it is curious that Boyd never upgraded this coin.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*

THE NEWMAN OBTVERSE PLATE COIN



Lot No. 109

- 109 **1773 Virginia Halfpenny. With Period After GEORGIVS. N.20-N. Very Choice Uncirculated.** 122.9 gns. **The Newman Obverse Plate Coin.** The obverse shows about 50% mint red while the reverse has a more generous 60 to 70% red color showing. The surfaces are only lightly granular, and there are just one or two minor obverse flecks.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*

THE NEWMAN OBTVERSE PLATE COIN



Lot No. 110

- 110 **1773 Virginia Halfpenny. With Period. N.20-X. Very Choice Uncirculated.** 123.6 gns. **The New Obverse Plate Coin.** A pleasing specimen with about 65% obverse and 85% reverse mint red color still remaining. The surfaces appear microgranular but this is not really disturbing to the attractive appearance of the piece.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*

THE NEWMAN REVERSE PLATE COIN



Lot No. 111

- 111 **1773 Virginia Halfpenny. With Period. N.21-N. Choice Uncirculated.** 119.0 gns. **The Newman Reverse Plate Coin.** The obverse has about 45% mint red color showing while the reverse is about 85% bright red. There are some light flecks on the obverse, one particularly below 'X' in the legend. The surfaces are lightly granular.

*Ex Harlan Page Smith Collection (S.H. & H. Chapman, May 8, 1906, lot 38); F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*

THE NEWMAN REVERSE PLATE COIN



Lot No. 112

- 112 **1773 Virginia Halfpenny. With Period. N.22-S. Very Choice Uncirculated.** 118.3 gns. **The Newman Reverse Plate Coin.** Both sides have bright red mint red color showing, the obverse about 85%, the reverse about 90%. The fields are only microgranular to the naked eye but the brilliance is appealing and the color is quite attractive. Struck from a failing obverse, most noticeable across George's neck.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 113

- 113 **1773 Virginia Halfpenny. With Period. N.23-Q. Uncirculated to Choice Uncirculated.** 121.0 gns. The obverse shows around 60% mint red while the reverse has about 40% in the center, the peripheries being darker in tone. There is some light granularity in the fields, particularly on the reverse.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 114

- 114 **1773 Virginia Halfpenny. With Period. N.23-R. Choice Uncirculated.** 121.2 gns. A pleasing example, the obverse about 50%, the reverse about 80% mint red. There are a few light obverse flecks, and one or two areas of what might be verdigris. Possibly the Newman reverse plate coin.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 115

- 115 **1773 Virginia Halfpenny. With Period. N.24-K. Very Choice Uncirculated.** 125.2 gns. A very lovely example, the obverse about 85% red, the reverse fully red and brightly reflective. This would make a wonderful addition to a high grade colonial type collection. Possibly the Newman reverse plate coin.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 116

- 116 **1773 Virginia Halfpenny. With Period. N.24-K. Choice Uncirculated.** 120.8 gns. Another pleasing example, this one showing about 75% obverse and 90% reverse mint red color. The surfaces are lightly granular but not disturbingly so. There are a couple of small flecks on the reverse.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 117



(Enlarged)

- 117 **1773 Virginia Halfpenny. With Period. N.25-M. Choice Uncirculated.** 121.7 gns. A very pleasing example, the obverse with about 55% blazing red, the reverse nearly fully red. The surfaces are lightly granular but not disturbingly so and the strike is about as sharp as expected on a Virginia halfpenny.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 118



(Enlarged)

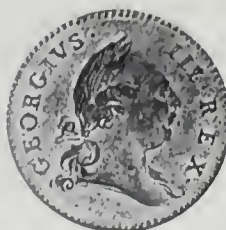
- 118 **1773 Virginia Halfpenny. With Period. N.26-Y. Very Choice Uncirculated.** 117.7 gns. The obverse has around 55% mint red showing while the reverse enjoys nearly 85% full original color. There are a few light flecks, principally on the reverse at the base.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*

**GEM WITH PERIOD VIRGINIA HALFPENNY**



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 119



(Enlarged)

- 119 **1773 Virginia Halfpenny. With Period. N.27-J. Gem Uncirculated.** 128.8 gns. A really attractive example. The obverse and reverse were both somewhat softly struck, particularly at the top of George's head. However the piece is a nice light brown with very pleasing traces of mint red color around the obverse in the protected areas, and in much of the reverse design detail. This would make a fine addition to a discriminating type collection. **(SEE COLOR PLATE)**

## 1794 COPPER COMPANY OF UPPER CANADA

This is, without question, the largest and thus most important single offering of Copper Company of Upper Canada and Middleton tokens ever sold at auction. Mr. Ford made a special study of these series and wrote, years ago, what is still the best article on their history. The cataloguer recommends it to all collectors of early North American issues and has elected to include it, here, in its entirety. A word to the wise may be in order at this point. The large number of such pieces to be found in the lots below, should not deceive the collector into thinking these are common issues easily obtained. They are not. In some respects, these resemble Higley coppers. Periodically, a collection emerges on the market that includes multiple Higleys and novice collectors wonder if supply will outweigh demand and so prices will fall. Comes the day of the sale and he finds prices remaining firm. After the sale, the new collector finds no more decent quality Higleys offered for sale for a decade or more. Experienced collectors will have gone through a couple of such cycles and know that supply does not always predict rarity. They bid accordingly. The 1987 Norweb sale of Higley coppers was catalogued with similar observations about rarity versus sudden abundance of supply. Collectors had to wait 17 years, until Ford II, for another infusion of good quality Higleys into the marketplace. So it will almost certainly be with the following collection of 1794 Copper Company of Upper Canada and 1796 Middleton tokens.



### NUMISMATIC AMERICANA: THE COPPER COMPANY OF UPPER CANADA TOKENS

by

**John J. Ford, Jr.**

This article originally appeared in *The Coin Collector's Journal* issue of May-June 1951. It is still the most thorough and therefore best study on this extremely rare issue.

#### Introduction

The limited interest in the earlier issues of our country, together with those of our neighbor to the north, by the present generation of collectors seems to stem from a decided lack of exposure to the fascinating background often connected with such pieces.

Almost eighty years ago, Thomas Wilson, the avid pioneer collector of Canadian coins, introduced one of the first specimens of the Copper Company of Upper Canada tokens to the collecting gentry of North America. The obverse of the piece portrayed a reclining river god holding a trident aloft and the date, 1794, below. The legend *FERTILITATEM DIVITIAS QUE CIRCUMFERREMUS*, displayed in incused letters about the circumference of the coin, was freely translated as Distributing Fertility and Wealth. The name of the engraver, *PONTHON*, also appeared upon the obverse of the piece. The reverse was comparatively simple, *COPPER COMPANY OF UPPER CANADA* within a circle, surrounded by the denomination, *ONE HALF PENNY*.

In 1869, immediately prior to Mr. Wilson's acquisition of his specimen, Alfred Sandham in his *Coins, Tokens and Medals of the Dominion of Canada*, quoted a description of the piece from the recent work published in England by the Rev. Mr. Christmas. Sandham observed that 'This coin was struck in England for the Company, and cannot have been very extensively circulated, from the fact, that as far as we are aware no cabinet in Canada possesses a specimen.' (Sandham, p.7; p.21, #4; Pl-1, #9).

After Sandham's attempt at fanning to flame a growing interest in Canadian numismatics, a number of other authors succeeded in describing a large number of early Canadian items. Almost all of these made mention of the Copper Company of Upper Canada token.

Dr. Joseph LeRoux, in 1882, published *A Complete Canadian Copper Coin Catalog*. In it, he listed the Copper Company piece as No. 47 and mentioned that he desired the coin for his personal collection. The following year, LeRoux again listed the piece, this time in his *Numismatic Atlas for Canada*. Here, he illustrated the coin (p.6) and indicated its rarity as excessive (No. 64, Rarity-7), mentioning that the piece had already sold for \$15.00. In 1888 and 1892, Dr. LeRoux published the first and second editions of his famous *Canadian Coin Cabinet*, and, in both instances, advanced the rarity of the Copper Company coins to Rarity-8 which meant the item was Precious. (LeRoux, p-122, #696).

The LeRoux works undoubtedly inspired P. Napoleon Breton of Montreal who, in 1890, published a small pamphlet on Canadian material which was extremely popular and ran to 5,000 copies in two editions. Breton, in 1894, published his famous and momentous work, *The History of the Coins and Tokens Relating to Canada*. In this standard reference, Breton listed the Copper Company of Upper Canada token as No. 721 and rated it as Rarity-5. (Worth from \$50.00 to \$100.00). In spite of this relatively high valuation, Breton condemned the piece in the text: 'This is the first coin struck for Canada after the conquest. As all known specimens of this piece are Proofs, we may conclude that it was never issued for circulation, and that the dies are probably in the hands of some collector who issues specimens from time to time so as not to break the price.'

Breton's book inspired the collecting of Canadian Coins and Tokens to its greatest height and such famous collectors as McLachlan, Michaud, the Harts, Campeau, Casault, Boucher and others, often paid high prices for such rarities as the Copper Company piece. This tremendous interest and demand, inspired by well-to-do collectors and influenced by keen students, soon became the inspiration for operations of a very odd nature.

### The Muling

The Copper Company of Upper Canada Halfpenny Reverse had long been known muled with the Reverse of the famous 1796 Myddelton (Kentucky) token. (Breton, p.117, #722) The first recorded specimen of the mule, on this side of the Atlantic, appeared a very few years prior to the introduction of the regular type. The Mickley collection, sold in New York in 1867, possessed a specimen of the muling which served as a basis for the illustration in Sandham. Mention of the mule was followed by LeRoux, who, in his 1883, 1888 and 1892 publications listed the item as slightly less rare than the regular Copper Company piece. (LeRoux, 1883. No. 65, Rarity-6, Sales record of \$13.00; 1888-92. No. 697, Rarity-7 Extremely Rare).

The odd fabric of the muling perhaps influenced general opinion of the regular piece. In 1886, Robert W. McLachlan, perhaps the greatest Canadian numismatist, penned a small booklet called *A Descriptive Catalog of Coins, Tokens & Medals*. McLachlan listed both the regular variety and the mule and his comments concerning each are of great interest. He listed the Copper Company variety as No. CCXIX and its rarity as Rarity-6. 'This is the earliest coin struck for Canada subsequent to the conquest. The execution of the piece is of a high order, similar to the better class of the eighteenth century tokens. There seems never to have been any issue of this token for circulation, as no specimen as ever been met with here in change, nor do any of the older collectors include an impression among their lists of rarities. The only known examples are proofs that have come from some English numismatist.' The mule was listed as No. CCXX and also rated as Rarity-6. 'This, like the former one, is rare, never having gone into general circulation; they both are really English trade tokens of the eighteenth century, and are no doubt from the hands of the same engraver, as are the one penny and one cent pieces of Sierra Leone, to which they bear a close resemblance. Proofs of these latter coins are sold at from one to two shillings in London, while the Copper Company pieces bring from fifteen to twenty dollars. If the dies are still in existence, as the fact that these proof mule-pieces turn up so regularly would seem to indicate, they have been carefully manipulated to keep up the price so well. (See also the A.J.N., vol. XVI, page 34).

McLachlan's caustic appraisal of the muling and his concern regarding the possible misuse of the dies presumably influenced Breton in his opinion of both varieties.

While actually, Mr. M's feelings in the matter were only faintly correct in the case of the muling and completely wrong regarding the regular Copper Company piece, both he and P.N. Breton unknowingly anticipated the realization of their worst fears.



Thus, at a time when the origin of the regular Copper Company variety was shrouded in mystery and the repetitious appearance together with the general make-up of the muling was seriously open to question, many collectors in the British Isles, Canada and the U.S. received a very interesting communication.



## The J.R. Thomas Card and Order Form

In the late Spring of 1894, one J. Rochelle Thomas, a dealer in coins and medals, located in London, contacted many prominent collectors via a small card or circular. Mr. Thomas stated that the Original dies of rare Halfpenny of the Copper Company of Upper Canada had recently been discovered and that they were currently in his possession. In an obvious effort to capitalize upon the limited number of regular Copper Company pieces known, Mr. Thomas offered Proof impressions from his dies at Forty Two Shillings in Silver and at Twenty One Shillings in Bronze. This offer was substantiated, on the same card, by the announcement that only Twelve pieces were struck in Silver and but Fifty in Bronze. Thomas was undoubtedly an early and enthusiastic adherent of the direct mail type of advertising as his card included a small order form which could be easily detached.

NUMISMATICA AMERICANA

**TO COIN COLLECTORS.**

THE RARE PROOF HALF PENNY OF THE COPPER COMPANY OF UPPER CANADA, DATED 1794.



The ORIGINAL DIES of this excessively rare and beautiful coin have recently been discovered, and are in my possession. On the obverse is a recumbent figure of Neptune holding a trident, the date 1794, and the inscription "FERTILITATEM," &c. On the reverse ONE-HALF PENNY COPPER COMPANY OF UPPER CANADA.

Only a very few specimens of this coin are known to exist, and I have therefore had struck off a limited number of Proof Pieces from the dies, viz. TWELVE SPECIMENS in SILVER and FIFTY SPECIMENS in BRONZE. The dies being in perfect preservation, these Coins are as brilliant and fine as the rare originals. Price in silver, 42s., and in bronze, 21s. To be obtained only from

**J. ROCHELLE THOMAS,**  
NUMISMATIST,  
Granville Chambers, Orchard St., Portman Sq., W.  
To Her Majesty the Queen and Royal Family.

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Rare Proof Half Penny of Copper Company  
of  
UPPER CANADA.  
Dated 1794.

The original dies of this excessively rare and beautiful coin have recently been discovered and are in my possession. On the obverse is a recumbent figure of Neptune holding a trident, the date 1794 below and the inscription FERTILITATEM etc. On the reverse ONE-HALF PENNY, Copper Company of Upper Canada. Only a very few specimens of this coin are known to exist, and I have therefore had struck off a limited number of proof pieces, viz: 12 specimens in silver and 50 specimens in bronze. The dies being in perfect preservation these coins are as brilliant and fine as the rare originals. Price in silver 10 dollars, and in bronze 5 dollars. To be obtained only from

**J. ROCHELLE THOMAS,**  
GRANVILLE CHAMBERS, ORCHARD STREET,  
PORTMAN SQUARE, LONDON, ENGLAND.  
Antiquarian and Medallist to Her Majesty the Queen and Royal Family.

## The Thomas Numismatist Ad

The May, 1894 issue of *The Numismatist* carried an advertisement by J.R. Thomas which closely resembled the card he had sent through the mails. In his ad, Thomas priced his wares in Dollars, the Silver piece at \$10.00 and the Bronze at \$5.00. As both illustrations [in the original article adapted here] prove, J.R.T. maintained his contention that he had the original dies.

The prevalent belief that Thomas did have the original dies and that he was, more or less, pandering the value of the

original coins, caused Dr. Marvin to publish an article in the *American Journal of Numismatics* commenting rather severely upon the reprehensible practice of resurrecting old dies and producing restrikes from them. The temper of the Marvin article was based upon the sale of these coins, by Thomas, at a figure which was quite moderate when compared with the value of the originals, to people who considered them almost as desirable. As the *A.J.N.* article is of considerable importance, we reprint it here as it originally appeared in the *A.J.N.*, Vol. XXIX, No. 1, Page 19. (July, 1894).

### "Recent Restrike of a Canadian Token

We learn that the dies of the Halfpenny Token of the Copper Company of Upper Canada have recently been discovered in England, and it is with the utmost dissatisfaction that we have read an announcement of a dealer in that country, that they are now in his possession, and that he will strike twelve specimens in silver and fifty in bronze, at \$10.00 and \$5.00.

It is by such mercenary and much to be deplored proceedings as this, that the science is smirched, and suspicion unjustly cast upon the dealer. There are far too many pieces of this class circulating from cabinet to cabinet, and frequently through the medium of the auction room. It is true their character is sometimes plainly indicated, but they often are smuggled into the market without a word of comment, or described in terms purposely misleading. We are of the opinion that all those who value and esteem the science and desire to see its integrity and authenticity preserved, will carefully withhold their countenance from the proposed enterprise of Mr. J. Rochelle Thomas, and decline to purchase his Brummagem wares.

It is high time that a vigorous crusade was inaugurated against all manner of imitations, as well as those who exploit them; and complaisant dealers who accommodate owners by foisting their spurious pieces upon the market, should be promptly and determinedly frowned down. Surely the genuine and bona fida field is large enough to afford a profitable scope for reputable dealers."

The October, 1894 number of Spink's *Numismatic Circular*, the house organ of the highly respected British dealers, copied the Marvin article as it originally appeared, and, according to R.W. McLachlan, for this indiscretion had to pay a considerable amount of damages.

In any event, Spinks apologized to Mr. Thomas in the April, 1895 number of their magazine. Their apology fits in well with our story and therefore we reproduce it here.

### "Recent Re-Strike of Canadian Token

In our issue of October 1894 we reproduced an article which appeared in the *American Journal of Numismatics* for the previous July on the above subject; which Mr. J. Rochelle Thomas considered cast serious reflections upon his character and business, and he thereupon commenced an action against us which has now been happily arranged on terms satisfactory to him.

We desire by this to apologize to him for any seeming reflections by the article and unreservedly withdraw such statements, and regret that the same was reproduced by us. In such reproduction we were not imbued with the least feeling against Mr. Thomas, with whom for many years we have had considerable business transactions and by the insertion of the article complained of our only desire was to further the interest of the numismatic art generally and not exceed the bounds of fair criticism."

At the same time the British firm reprinted the *A.J.N.* article and thereby raised the ire of Mr. Thomas, R.W. McLachlan wrote to the *American Journal of Numismatics* concerning the so-called restrikes and called attention to the prophetic attributes of his earliest writings. On page 62, of the October, 1894 Journal, McLachlan's letter is reproduced in full.

Mr. McLachlan's observations, at this point, seem somewhat ambiguous. It appears obvious that he was not fully familiar, at that time, with the nature of the Thomas productions. He cautioned the purchasers of the Restrikes not to confuse them with the pieces previously sold. In the same breath, McLachlan went on to state that the issues which have occasionally appeared during the past few years were possibly themselves merely restrikes.

The renowned Canadian numismatist undoubtedly shared the popular belief that the Thomas pieces were identical with the originals struck a century earlier. This belief probably substantiated his earlier theories concerning the possible existence of the dies and the annual manufacture of specimens.

The truth of the matter is that Thomas did not have the original dies at all. His were either contemporary dies cut at the same time as those used to strike the original coins, or as is more likely, were out and out frauds.

Mr. McLachlan, in an address read at the 1912 ANA Rochester convention, corrected many of his earlier ideas concerning the Copper Company pieces and stated that the Thomas specimens were forgeries. And yet a comparison of the original, with the so-called, restrike, clearly shows the latter to be a clever forgery, for while at an ordinary glance, no difference is noticeable, so close is the imitation, both obverse and reverse dies differ in many minor details. One of these differences can easily be noted. The R's in *COPPER* and *UPPER*, which in the genuine are old style, with straight ends, in the false are new style with curved ends.

The reverse of the original Copper company piece and the Thomas impression, when compared, leave little doubt as to the variance in fabrication. We have always used the 'O' in *COPPER* as a criteria; the letter in the original being perfectly round, while in the forgery, the letter is decidedly oval in shape.

Modern writers on the subject of the Copper Company pieces seem more than a little confused. Mr. Howard Kurth, an excellent and unusually methodical student, presented, some years ago, a paper to the Albany Numismatic Society entitled *Canadian Coppers*. This article later appeared in the *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*. In it, Mr. Kurth questioned the origin of the Copper Company pieces and evidently was not familiar with the history of the so-called restrikes. We quote from his article: 'One of the earliest tokens referring to Canada is the rare Halfpenny of 1794 inscribed, Copper Company of Upper Canada (B-721). This beautiful token, showing on the obverse a reclining river god, was never intended for circulation. It is believed to have been fabricated by some coin dealer in England especially to be sold to collectors. The few examples known are all in perfect condition. A die variety having an oval shaped O in the word Copper is thought to be a later copy, and is less rare than the so-called original, but why it should be considered any less authentic is not quite clear. Another variety (B-722) was synthesized by muling the Copper Company die with the reverse of the Myddelton Kentucky token of 1796.'

Another noted numismatist and good friend of ours, Mr. J. Douglas Ferguson, wrote concerning the Copper Company of Upper Canada pieces in his *Canadian Coin Notes* which appeared in this journal nearly eleven years ago. Mr. Ferguson quoted Mr. McLachlan's famous article on the Copper Tokens of Upper Canada which appeared in the 1915 *A.J.N.* At that time, McLachlan seemed to rest content with the theory that while referring to the coin as being the earliest relating to the Province, struck under British rule, it is in reality an English Eighteenth Century Trade token, issued, as he believed, as a speculation by some English coin dealer for sale to collectors.

This is not the case. The Copper Company of Upper Canada Halfpenny is in fact a definite Pattern for an authentic Canadian Copper coinage. The full story is told by Paul Montgomery in his *The Romance of Canada's Money* published in 1933.

The Constitutional act of 1791 effected a great political change in Canada by dividing the Province into Upper and Lower Canada. The next year, General John Graves Simcoe was appointed Governor of Upper Canada. Earlier, in 1787, a law was passed by the British Parliament which prohibited the importation and circulation of any Half-pence or other copper coin, other than Tower Halfpence or such Copper as may and do legally pass current in Great Britain and Ireland. For a great many reasons, this act did not prove a solution to the currency problems that troubled Canada and, in fact, it had a contrary effect for it tended to denude the country of all copper coinage. Shortly after Gov. Simcoe took office, the first parliamentary gathering was held at Newark (now Niagara on the Lake). Many valuable details of this meeting together with records of other early legislation were lost due to their destruction by fire in 1813. It is known, however, that Gov. Simcoe gave serious consideration to the state of money, or the lack of it, then in circulation in his domain. After numerous debates upon the subject, it was decided that it would be very advantageous to have a distinctive coinage for Upper Canada. A committee was appointed to consider the matter of design, minting, and any pertinent suggestions brought to their attention concerning the proposed new coin.

An order was placed with the highly regarded firm of Boulton and Watt and the pieces were struck at their establishment at Staffordshire, near Birmingham. The dies were cut by Ponthon, a British die sinker of the period who was then employed at the Soho Mint. Ponthon was an unusually skilled die cutter who designed and engraved a number of dies including those for the Daniel Eccleston, Lancaster halfpenny.

The patterns were shipped to Canada and late in 1794 were exhibited to the legislature. Gov. Simcoe, having gone this far with the experiment, thought it advisable to take the Home Office into his confidence. Accordingly, samples of the Copper Company of Upper Canada pieces were sent back to England with a request for permission to circulate them. Simcoe's letter reviewed the poor monetary situation in the Colony and vividly described the obstacles facing any serious efforts towards serious trade expansion. The Home government refused to grant permission for active manufacture and circulation of the Halfpennies, but were not unsympathetic toward the Governor's plea for monetary reform. Instead of permitting the beautiful coins by Boulton and Watt to be manufactured and circulated, a shipment of worn and poor Coppers was sent to Canada from Ireland. This junk was replaced in Ireland by a new issue of pieces made expressly for circulation there as it was believed the North American Colony would be satisfied with the nondescript material removed from Irish circulation.

The Copper Company inscription on the Patterns seems to be based upon early exploitation of the copper mines to the north of Lake Superior and Huron. Perhaps the basic plan was to manufacture coins abroad from native Canadian copper, but we will probably never know due to the unfortunate loss of the records.

To further strengthen the background of the Copper Company Pattern, reference can be made to *The Nineteenth Century Token Coinage* by W.J. Davis, 1904. On page XIX, Davis lists coins and medals struck at the Soho Mint, Staffordshire, by Boulton and Watt. This account is taken from an early circular letter printed by that firm and listing their most attractive productions in an evident attempt to obtain new customers. Under Colonial, Miscellaneous, we find the Copper Company of Upper Canada Halfpenny.

## The Myddelton Token

It is extremely odd that the Myddelton tokens or the Myddelton (British settlement Kentucky) Copper Company mule cannot be found in the early Boulton and Watt list. The Myddelton pieces have long been considered an American colonial issue and we firmly believe that they were made for an Anglo-American Colonization society somewhat on the order of the French Castorland situation. While we can only assume and attempt to place the threads together, it must be remembered that either French or British colonization, particularly the latter, would have been a very touchy political proposition during that period up to and including the time that the Boulton and Watt list was circulated.

The Myddelton-Company mule, combining the two reverses, was undoubtedly made during the craze for tokens which prevailed in England, 1794-97, or even a few years thereafter. It was perhaps, a production of Young, Till and Taylor, the two former dealers in coins and medals, who, according to Davis, muled Boulton's dies somewhat extensively. (Davis, P-XVII)

According to L. Forrer in his *Biographical Dictionary of Medallists*, Ponthon cut the dies for both the regular Copper Company issue and the muling. On the other hand, a coin described as a Pattern for a Kentucky coin, in Silver, presumably a Myddelton, dated 1796, appeared in a Sotheby sale in March, 1819, in London.

The piece described was said to be by KNUCKLER. This could only have been Conrad H. Kuchler, a German medalist and coin engraver employed at Soho, 1790-1806. We differ with Forrer, and believe that the Myddelton tokens, both obverse and reverse dies, were cut by Kuchler and that the mule represents a hybrid product, the fruit of two engravers.

The original Copper Company pieces as well as examples of the Myddelton token in both metals can be found on page 246 of the *Provincial Copper Coins, Tokens, Tickets and Medalets issued in Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies* by Thomas Sharp, London, 1834. Other early listings and records indicate that the Copper Company pattern and the Myddelton patterns, if the latter can be called such, are strictly contemporary pieces. The mule is probably an authentic restrike manufactured at an early date solely for the collecting fraternity. We differ with McLachlan in that we believe the mules could have all been made at an early period and the dies destroyed or lost. The steady appearance of the mulings during the last part of the nineteenth century was undoubtedly the result of careful handling and dispersion of a small hoard of such pieces.

A detailed listing of the Copper Company of Upper Canada Patterns and Forgeries and the Myddelton (British Settlement Kentucky) Copper Company mules is presented herewith to remove all possibility of confusion. The valuations given are based upon a careful study of all available records, particularly the appearance of various specimens at public sale during the past seventy-five years.

1794 PATTERN. Obv. River God. *FERTILITATEM DIVITIAS QUE CIRCUMFERREMUS*. Ponthon. Rev. *COPPER COMPANY OF UPPER CANADA* within circle. Around, *ONE HALF PENNY*. Breton 721. Raymond 71. Bronze. (Proofs only) \$75.00 A specimen of the original is known in Pewter or Lead. Impressions are also known of the Obverse only, one struck before the legends were added, in the same composition. See the J.G. Murdoch sale, 1903.

1794 FORGERY. As above. Struck by Thomas. (1894) Breton 721. Raymond 72. Bronze. (Also with a Bronzed surface) (Proofs only) \$5.00. Raymond 72a. White Metal (Resembles Tin) \$7.50. Raymond 72b. Silver. \$17.50. Specimens are also known in Gold and in Lead. See Murdoch and W.W.C. Wilson sales.

1796 MULING. Obv. Hope presenting a Male and Female child to America. *BRITISH SETTLEMENT KENTUCKY*. Rev. *COPPER COMPANY OF UPPER CANADA* within circle. Around, *ONE HALF PENNY*. Breton 722. Raymond 73. Bronze. (Proofs only) \$60.00 Several authorities, including Atkins and Breton (1912) insist the mule is known in Silver. We have never seen a specimen.



## COPPER COMPANY OF UPPER CANADA

## A PAIR OF TRIAL AND PATTERN PIECES



Lot No. 120

- 120 **1794 Copper Company of Upper Canada Progress Trial.** Lead. Essentially as made. **Unique?** 559.8 gns. Uniface. Obverse with river god but no encircling inscription on a 29.1 mm round platform arising from a 34.0 mm. octagonal base. Very nice medium gray color on both sides. The piece is essentially as made with just one small rim bruise visible on the bottom at about 4:00. A very unusual piece as the die does not entirely resemble those of either the original obverse or the "restrike" obverse. The differences are subtle but present and the origin of the piece is unknown. Patterns in the Myddelton series are well attested, one even being listed by Breen (1075). Patterns in the Copper Company of Upper Canada series are not. The best single source for these is the Murdoch sale.

*Ex Wayte Raymond Estate, perhaps from the Brand Collection and the Murdoch sale.*



Lot No. 121

- 121 **1794 Copper Company of Upper Canada Pattern.** White metal. Essentially as made. **Unique?** 29.1 mm. 127.6 gns. Obverse type largely as adopted but date slants down to right, is differently spaced, and MUS below much wider than on the regular issue. Reverse with engine turned decoration. Bright silver gray in color with some residual reflectivity in the fields above and below the reclining river god. Well struck from a die that is clearly breaking through the bases of the letters on the left. Like the piece in the preceding lot, not from the original obverse nor the "restrike" obverse die, either. Another pattern in the series whose origin is unknown.

*Ex Wayte Raymond Estate, perhaps from the Brand Collection and the Murdoch sale.*



LOVELY GEM COPPER COMPANY OF  
UPPER CANADA TOKENS



(Enlarged)



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 122

122 **1794 Copper Company of Upper Canada Token. Copper. Gem Brilliant Proof. Original** reverse with round O's in legend. 28.9 mm. 197.5 gns. Struck coin turn. A really attractive example. The obverse and reverse are both toned in a rich medium brown. The fields above and below the reclining river god on the obverse are lighter brown and betray some original faded mint color. On the reverse there are traces of faded mint red around some letters of the peripheral legend. The fields are bright, smooth, reflective and those on the reverse are semi-prooflike. The strike is sharp with all the detail in the dies showing clearly and boldly. **Very rare:** there are no known mintage figures so statements about rarity are based entirely on guesstimates. The cataloguer suggests there are fewer than 25 surviving in private and public collections. The original dies for the issue were ready by July 10, 1794. Engraver of the obverse Ponthon recessed the letters around the rim at Matthew Boulton's command both to make the coins more difficult to counterfeit and to increase their circulation life. Neither concern applies to a token coinage, of course. We do not know how much Boulton charged for these dies but his August, 1794 fee of £5 and 5 shillings to Daniel Eccleston for Eccleston's Lancaster Halfpenny token (D&H Lincs. 57 & 58, also engraved by Ponthon) might suggest what he charged Governor Simcoe's agent for these. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

*Ex New Netherlands Coin Company.*



(Enlarged)



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 123

123 **1794 Copper Company of Upper Canada Token. Copper. Gem Brilliant Proof. Original** reverse with round O's in legend. 28.9 mm. 197.1 gns. Struck coin turn. A second. A lovely original example of this issue. The obverse is a nice medium brown around the periphery while the fields in the center above and below the reclining river god still show some original faded mint red color. The reverse, by contrast, is mostly fully faded mint red. There are some light flecks and the surfaces have a granular appearance to the naked eye. Otherwise, the piece is remarkably clean and clear and essentially as made. **Very rare:** there are no known mintage figures so statements about rarity are based entirely on guesstimates. The cataloguer suggests there are fewer than 25 surviving in private and public collections. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

*Ex Glendinning's sale of May 16, 1973, part of lot 686.*

AN ADDITIONAL PAIR OF CHOICE  
COPPER COMPANY OF UPPER CANADA TOKENS



(Enlarged)



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 124

- 124 1794 Copper Company of Upper Canada Token. Copper. Choice Brilliant Proof. Original reverse with round O's in legend. 28.9 mm. 201.0 gns. Struck coin turn. A third. A very high grade example of this very rare issue. Both the obverse and reverse are toned in a medium brown shade while the fields above and below the river god on the obverse are lighter brown with some traces of faded color still visible. There are a few light flecks, most notably on the reverse. **Very rare:** there are no known mintage figures so statements about rarity are based entirely on guesstimates. The cataloguer suggests there are fewer than 25 surviving in private and public collections. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

*Ex Wayte Raymond Estate.*



(Enlarged)



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 125

- 125 1794 Copper Company of Upper Canada Token. Copper. Choice Brilliant Proof. Original reverse with round O's in legend. 28.9 mm. 201.7 gns. Struck coin turn. A fourth. Both the obverse and reverse are nicely toned in pale golden shades with some areas of iridescent blue and rose showing. The surfaces are bright, reflective and semi-prooflike. There are one or two small spots on each side, one notably in the second 'C' of the central legend on the reverse. Said ex the Wilson sale, lot 56, but clearly in error. **Very rare:** there are no known mintage figures so statements about rarity are based entirely on guesstimates. The cataloguer suggests there are fewer than 25 surviving in private and public collections. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

*Ex Wayte Raymond Estate.*

INCREDIBLE GOLD RESTRIKE COPPER COMPANY TOKEN



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 126



(Enlarged)

126 1794 Copper Company of Upper Canada Token. Gold. Gem Brilliant Proof. Restrike reverse with oval O's in legend. 28.9 mm. 241.9 gns. Struck medal turn. Beautifully struck and exceptionally sharp on both sides. The devices, legends and raised obverse rim are lightly frosted while the fields are bright, brilliant and fully mirrorlike. Superb detail visible everywhere. Probably ex Murdoch:513. Although called a "restrike" these pieces were not from the original Governor Simcoe dies, but from copy dies made subsequently. The obverse may have been an original design by Ponthon, for his signature on this die appears genuine, particularly the double punched 'T', but it does not appear on the original copper pieces (see preceding lots, for examples). The reverse is also from a different die, most clearly seen in the differing shape of the letters 'O' in the legend. Mr. Ford thought that the obverse and reverse die differences between the originals and "restrikes" were so close as to be explainable only by the former being a rejected design, for he wondered why anyone would have gone to the trouble to make reproduction dies that so closely mimicked the originals and then sell them as repros. The question of the relationship between the originals and the "restrikes" is still unsettled in the cataloguer's mind. **Excessively rare:** J. Rochelle Thomas did not state in his earliest advertisement how many he had struck in gold. The number was certainly extremely small, fewer than the number of silver pieces made (12). The cataloguer can trace only two in gold, this and the Murdoch sale coin, and there is a chance that the two are one and the same coin, making this unique. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

*Ex Wayte Raymond Estate, perhaps from the Brand Collection and (given its rarity) the Murdoch sale (lot 513).*

LOVELY GEM SILVER RESTRIKE COPPER COMPANY TOKEN



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 127



(Enlarged)

127 1794 Copper Company of Upper Canada Token. Silver. Gem Brilliant Proof. Restrike reverse with oval O's in legend. 28.9 mm. 198.2 gns. Struck medal turn. A gorgeous example of the "restrike" of this issue. Both sides are beautifully toned in medium silver gray and iridescent blue. The fields are bright, reflective and those on the reverse nearly fully mirrorlike. Possibly from the Murdoch Sale, lot 514, but in the absence of a plate the attribution is uncertain. **Extremely rare:** J. Rochelle Thomas, who sold these to collectors in 1894, said he struck only 12 in silver. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

*Ex Virgil Brand Collection, possibly once ex Murdoch.*



AN ADDITIONAL GEM SILVER RESTRIKE  
COPPER COMPANY TOKEN



(Enlarged)



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 128

- 128 1794 Copper Company of Upper Canada Token. Silver. Gem Brilliant Proof. Restrike reverse with oval O's in legend. 28.9 mm. 198.1 gns. Struck medal turn. A gorgeous example of this "restrike." Both sides are beautifully toned in iridescent blue, rose and pale silver. The fields are brightly reflective, those on the reverse particularly so. Essentially unmarked, a piece which has been carefully preserved since the day it was struck. **Extremely rare:** J. Rochelle Thomas, who sold these to collectors in 1894, said he struck only 12 in silver. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

*Ex P. Napoleon Breton Collection (S.H. & H. Chapman, January 31, 1902, lot number unrecorded).*

GORGEOUS GEM BRONZE RESTRIKE



(Enlarged)



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 129

- 129 1794 Copper Company of Upper Canada Token. Bronze. Gem Brilliant Proof. Restrike reverse with oval O's in legend. 28.9 mm. 150.8 gns. Struck medal turn. This piece is beautifully toned in rich brown, iridescent rose, and very pale blue shades. The fields are bright, reflective, and semi-prooflike. There is nary a mark on the piece on either side, testifying to the care with which it has been conserved over the years. **Extremely rare:** J. Rochelle Thomas, who sold these to collectors in 1894, said he struck only 50 in bronze. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

*Ex P. Napoleon Breton Collection (S.H. & H. Chapman, January 31, 1902, lot number unrecorded).*

GEM SILVER RESTRIKE COPPER COMPANY TOKEN



Lot No. 128

GEM SILVER 1796 MYDDELTOWN TOKEN



Lot No. 130

## 1796 MYDDELTON TOKENS

Philip Parry Price Myddelton was an Englishman who acquired lands in America and decided to start a plantation that, he hoped, would enrich him. He is said to have encouraged artisans and other skilled workers to emigrate to his holdings in Kentucky. For this, he was imprisoned. His plantation in Kentucky came to nothing. About five months before he was jailed, Myddelton engaged Matthew Boulton to strike some silver tokens as keepsake reminders of his projected Kentucky plantation. The designer of the dies is unknown. Ponthon engraved the obverse (date side) and Conrad Kuchler probably did the reverse. Some 53 were struck in silver on March 8, 1796. Myddelton kept four for himself and over the years 1796-1805 Boulton distributed 43 to friends and token collectors priced at half a crown each (what happened to the other six is unknown). A few other pieces were struck in bronzed copper, probably less than 20 (Boulton sold 11 between 1796 and 1797 for sixpence, each). Some time in 1796 Boulton combined the Myddelton obverse with the Copper Company of Upper Canada reverse to create a piece with a simpler design, probably to show prospective customers. The best modern study of the series is Richard Margolis' "Matthew Boulton, Philip Parry Price Myddelton and the Proposed Token Coinage for Kentucky" (*Colonial Newsletter* 112, v.39, n.3, December, 1999).

### GEM SILVER 1796 MYDDELTON TOKEN



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 130



(Enlarged)

- 130 **1796 Myddelton Token. Silver. Gem Brilliant Proof.** Breen 1073, Rulau-E KY2. 28.8 mm. 173.7 gns. Struck coin turn. An astonishing example. The obverse and reverse are both toned in pale gray, iridescent blue and bright dramatic rose. The fields are bright, clear and fully prooflike on both sides. The central devices are sharply struck and pleasingly frosted. There are no important signs of mishandling requiring mention. **Very rare:** there are probably fewer than 20 known in silver, a little less than half of those originally made. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

*Ex S.H. & H. Chapman privately, date unrecorded; F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*

### NICE SILVER 1796 MYDDELTON TOKEN



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 131



(Enlarged)

- 131 **1796 Myddelton Token. Silver. Brilliant Proof.** Br.1073, R.E-KY2. 28.7 mm. 178.4 gns. Struck coin turn. Deeply toned in gray, iridescent blue and faint rose. There are traces of old finger spots on each side. The fields are bright, reflective and semi-prooflike. Sharply struck on both sides with full detail showing even in America's welcoming figure on the dated side. **Very rare:** there are probably fewer than 20 known in silver, a little less than half of those originally made. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

*Ex Virgil Brand Estate on June 6, 1961.*

GEM BRONZE 1796 MYDDELTON TOKEN



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 132



(Enlarged)

- 132 **1796 Myddelton Token. Bronzed copper. Very Choice Brilliant Proof.** Br.1074, R.E-KY1. 28.8 mm. 199.2 gns. Struck medal turn. The obverse and reverse are deeply toned in a rich brown shade. The fields are bright, reflective and semi-prooflike. The central devices are very sharply struck, those on the dated side particularly, with the figure of America welcoming the young immigrants bold, sharp and strong. **Extremely rare:** there are probably fewer than 10 known in bronzed copper. These are tougher to find than their silver brothers. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

*Ex "Chapman" privately, date unrecorded; F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*

TWO VERY RARE MYDDELTON & COPPER COMPANY MULES



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 133



(Enlarged)

- 133 **1796 Myddelton obverse muled with 1794 Copper Company of Upper Canada reverse. Bronzed copper. Very Choice Brilliant Proof.** Br.1076. 28.9 mm. 165.6 gns. The obverse is light brown with a faint wash of iridescent blue and rose while the reverse is a deeper shade of brown with touches of pale blue here and there. The fields on both sides are bright, smooth, hard and reflective, those on the reverse being fully prooflike. Very sharply struck on both sides. A few light flecks are noted on the obverse and reverse. **Very rare:** there are probably fewer than 25 of these surviving. They were struck 1796 by Boulton for sales purposes. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

*Ex Tom Elder's sale of April 9, 1909, lot 295; F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 134



(Enlarged)

- 134 **1796 Myddelton obverse muled with 1794 Copper Company of Upper Canada reverse. Bronzed copper. Gem Brilliant Proof.** Br.1076. 28.9 mm. 164.0 gns. Accompanied by the original SOHO bronzed protective shell covers that came with the piece when it was sold to Boulton's friends. A second example. This one is medium brown verging on mahogany on both sides, the color deep and attractive. There are faint traces of pale gold, rose and iridescent blue toning visible. The fields are smooth, hard and semi-prooflike, those on the reverse particularly so. A few light flecks are noted principally near the rims. The cataloguer notes that Boyd called these pieces bronze rather than bronzed copper. **Very rare:** there are probably fewer than 25 of these surviving. They were struck in 1796 by Boulton for sales purposes. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

*Ex Wayte Raymond Estate, perhaps from the Brand Collection.*

OTHER EARLY AMERICAN TOKENS



Lot No. 135



Lot No. 136



- 135 **Undated [1688] Holt's Plantation Token.** White metal. Original striking. Choice About Uncirculated to Uncirculated. 149.3 gns. Bright silver and gray color with flashy fields and just minor surface granularity. A great type coin. Obverse slightly off-center.

*Ex George M. Parsons Collection (Henry Chapman, June 24, 1914, lot 36).*

- 136 **Undated [1688] Holt's Plantation Token.** White metal. Original striking. About Uncirculated. 139.1 gns. Pale gray in the centers, with considerable original lustre around the obverse periphery and across most of the reverse surface. Fields quite granular just about everywhere. Probably an original strike, despite the obverse die break running down from the rim at about 2:00 through the bases of HI.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*

VERY RARE PITT FARTHING TOKEN



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 137



(Enlarged)

- 137 **1766 Pitt Farthing Token.** Brass. Plain Edge. **Choice Extremely Fine.** 58.2 gns. 24.7 mm. The center of the obverse is dark brown in color with some lighter patches scattered here and there. The periphery on that side still shows original, fairly bright brassy yellow gold color. The reverse, in contrast, is a smooth and more even pale gold and brown combination with considerable original brassy yellow gold color around the protected areas. There are a few patches of roughness visible, particularly on the obverse, but the piece still retains most of its original sharpness (especially on the obverse) and the only real softness is due to insufficient striking pressure and not real wear. Described by Ryder on his collector's ticket which accompanies the lot as "Extremely fine. Excessively rare." Same types and legends as the bigger, halfpenny sized piece. **Very rare:** there are probably fewer than a dozen of these surviving today, including the two in Norweb, Garrett's, Roper's, Park's, and one or two others seen by the cataloguer. **(SEE COLOR PLATE)**

*Ex Henry Chapman's sale of September 30, 1908, lot 258; F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*

WHITE METAL PITT TOKEN



Lot No. 138



- 138 **1766 Pitt Halfpenny Token.** White metal. Plain edge. Technically **Uncirculated.** 84.5 gns. 27.8 mm. Quite dark in appearance save for the protected areas around the rims on both sides where original, bright silvery surface can still be seen. Fairly rough and granular most everywhere in the centers, one patch of heavy roughness noted in the upper right reverse. Well struck and quite sharp on both sides, with most of the detail visible in Pitt's figure on the obverse and the majority of the gunports clear on the man of war on the reverse.

*Ex Fred Baldwin on June 6, 1967.*



Lot No. 139

- 139 **Undated [1792-4] Kentucky Token.** LANCASTER LONDON OR BRISTOL edge. **Choice Uncirculated.** 146.8 gns. A very pleasing pale brown piece with traces of very faded mint red, particularly on the "Starry Pyramid" side. Surfaces clear, smooth and hard, just a few light spots on the obverse.

*Ex B.C.G. (otherwise unidentified) on March 29, 1915.*



Lot No. 142

- 142 **Undated [1792-4] Kentucky Token.** LANCASTER LONDON OR BRISTOL edge. **Choice About Uncirculated.** 187.2 gns. Somewhat darker in tone, the color rich brown with traces of pale gold in some of the protected areas. Struck on a thicker flan than usually seen.

*Ex Wayte Raymond Estate.*



Lot No. 140

- 140 **Undated [1792-4] Kentucky Token.** LANCASTER LONDON OR BRISTOL edge. **Uncirculated.** 184.3 gns. Deeply toned in an attractive golden brown with traces of fading mint red on the "Starry Pyramid" side. A few stray marks, none really serious.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 143

- 143 **Undated [1792-4] Kentucky Token.** LANCASTER LONDON OR BRISTOL edge. **About Uncirculated.** 183.9 gns. Once cleaned, since retoned in a dramatic, fiery copper-orange shade. The surfaces are clear, clean and smooth and the piece has an attractive overall appearance. Thicker flan than usually seen.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 141

- 141 **Undated [1792-4] Kentucky Token.** LANCASTER LONDON OR BRISTOL edge. **Choice About Uncirculated.** 180.3 gns. Cleaned, pale red and brown. Verdigris on "Starry Pyramid" side.

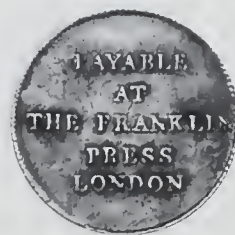
*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 144

- 144 **Undated [1792-4] Kentucky Token.** BIRMINGHAM LONDON OR BRISTOL edge. **Choice Extremely Fine.** 146.2 gns. Nice dark brown with some areas of lighter color on both sides. Some light striations visible on the reverse.

*Ex Fred Baldwin on June 6, 1967.*



Lot No. 145

Lot No. 146

- 145 **Undated [1792-4] Kentucky Token. Reeded edge. Choice Uncirculated.** 147.5 gns. The obverse is a nice combination of pale brown and mint red, the original color confined to the protected areas around the periphery and the central device. The reverse is a very pleasing medium brown with some traces of original mint red at the center and right. Light planchet cutter mark visible along the base of the obverse, from about 7:00 to 5:30. **Rare.** These usually seem to come Unc.

*Ex Richard Morgolis on September 2, 1967.*

- 146 **1794 Franklin Press Token.** Diagonally reeded edge. Choice Extremely Fine. 111.4 gns. Nice rich olive brown in color on the obverse, somewhat darker on the reverse. Struck from the broken state of the obverse, the press in the center failing, small cud formed in obverse letters at the bases of several obverse letters at about 5:00.

*Ex Fred Baldwin on June 6, 1967.*



Lot No. 147

Lot No. 148

- 147 **1794 Talbot, Allum & Lee Cent and Theatre at New York related.** Undated [1794-5] Warwickshire Conder tokens. Dalton & Hamer 60c, Atkins 39d. Copper. **Choice Uncirculated** with traces of mint red; Very Fine. "Industry Has Its Sure Reward" obverse legend. Edge device: *WE PROMISE TO PAY THE BEARER ONE CENT* as on the Talbot, Allum & Lee New York Cents.

*Ex Fred Werner on August 31, 1978.*

- 148 **1794 Talbot, Allum & Lee Cent and Theatre at New York related.** Undated [1794-5] Warwickshire Conder tokens. Dalton & Hamer 60c, Atkins 39d. Copper. **Uncirculated**, weakly struck. "Industry Has Its Sure Reward" obverse legend. Edge device: *WE PROMISE TO PAY THE BEARER ONE CENT* as on the Talbot, Allum & Lee New York Cents.

*Ex Fred Werner on October 26, 1978.*



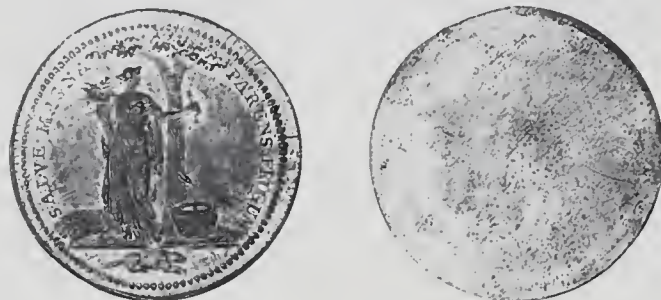
Lot No. 149

- 149 **Theatre at New York/1797 Loch Leven Penny Mule. Choice Uncirculated.** Breen 1057, D&H Kinrosshire 1, Rulau-E NY894. "Antient Scottish Washing." Plain edge. 35.9 mm. 442.2 gns. Light mahogany in color. Very sharply struck on both sides with no evident signs of softness on either. Plain edge. Although a Conder token, Mr. Ford included this extremely rare piece in his collection for the New York muling. **Very rare:** Breen calls it unique (but incorrectly struck in tin) while Rulau safely calls it "Ex.rare." Missing from the Garrett and Norweb sales so Rulau's opinion is probably accurate.

*Ex A.H. Baldwin & Son, Ltd. on July 2, 1971.*

CASTORLAND JETONS

UNIFACE SPLASHER OF THE ORIGINAL REVERSE



Lot No. 150

- 150 **1796 Castorland Jeton.** Uniface white metal splasher of the original reverse in a rusted state. 81.5 gns. Broad, 34.8 mm. flan. Essentially as made and of the highest rarity but of uncertain date. Sharply struck, with almost all of the detail visible in the deity's gown. Broad outer border of metal beyond the beaded border showing flowlines quite distinctly. Plain edge. Considerable die rust around the sap bucket handle and in the space between the deity's robes and the trunk of the tree.

*Ex Marcel Platt, Paris on May 31, 1967.*

AN EARLY STATE CASTORLAND JETON



Lot No. 151

- 151 **1796 Castorland Jeton. Silver. Original dies.** Unmarked reeded edge. Choice Very Fine. 228.4 gns. Both sides are pale silver gray in color. There are traces of iridescent champagne and pale blue toning around the peripheries. The surfaces are somewhat rough and granular in places and the centers are a trifle soft, essentially as expected for a piece in this grade. Original edge type, applied by a Castaing machine. Die rust visible on the sap pot's handle.

*Ex Jean Vinchon on April 10, 1969.*

EARLY ENGRAVED AND COUNTER STAMPED COINS

'EB' REGULATED 1795-R 6400 REIS

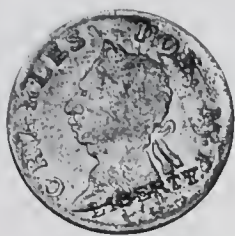


Lot No. 152

- 152 **Counterstamped.** EB in logotype punch on the obverse of a Brazilian Joseph I 1765-R 6400 Reis in the center of a regulating plug inserted from the back. 182.8 gns. Host coin: Very Fine. Counterstamp: About Very Fine. Nice, pale yellow in color on both sides. Believed by Mr. Ford to be the same EB punch for Ephraim Brasher seen on Brasher's doubloons.

*Ex A.H. Baldwin & Son, Ltd. on May 23, 1974.*





Lot No. 153

Lot No. 154

- 153 **Counterstamped.** LIBERTY in logotype on the front and back of a Charles Fox MP/1761 North Wales evasion halfpenny. 96.0 gns. Host coin: Fine; counterstamp: Extremely Fine. Dark olive brown in color.

*Ex New Netherlands Coin Company.*

- 154 **Counterstamped.** LIBERTY in logotype on the front and back of a 1774 George Rules/Delectat evasion halfpenny. 84.5 gns. Host coin: Fine; counterstamp: Very Fine. Dark olive brown in color on both sides.

*Ex New Netherlands Coin Company.*



Lot No. 155

Lot No. 156

- 155 **Counterstamped.** LIBERTY in logotype on the front and back of a 1781 George Rules/North Wales evasion halfpenny. 98.9 gns. Host coin: Fine; counterstamp: Very Fine. Deep olive brown in color on both sides.

*Ex New Netherlands Coin Company.*

- 156 **Counterstamped.** LIBERTY in logotype on the front and back of a 1781 George Rules/Hebrides evasion halfpenny. 94.9 gns. Host coin: Fine; counterstamp: Very Fine. Dark olive.

*Ex New Netherlands Coin Company.*



Lot No. 157

Lot No. 158

- 57 **Engraved.** Unidentifiable copper halfpenny sized coin planed down and engraved by hand ISAAC BISSON on one side and AMERICAN CONGRESS 1778 on the other. Very Fine. Light golden brown. Some marks, dated side dented at the top. Bisson is not in the D.A.B. nor was he a member of Congress or in the armed forces.

*Ex Fred Baldwin on June 6, 1967.*

- 58 **Engraved.** By hand on the obverse of a **Choice Uncirculated** 1774 British Halfpenny AMERICA OPPRESSED IN 1775 and on the reverse an arm spearing Britannia in the chest. Brightly reflective with some **original mint red** still remaining on both sides. Engraving very sharp and clear. Most unusual and quite graphic in both meaning and intent.

*Ex A.H. Baldwin & Son, Ltd. on October 12, 1973.*

1776 SILVER CONTINENTAL DOLLAR  
One of Only Two Known CURRENCY Obverses



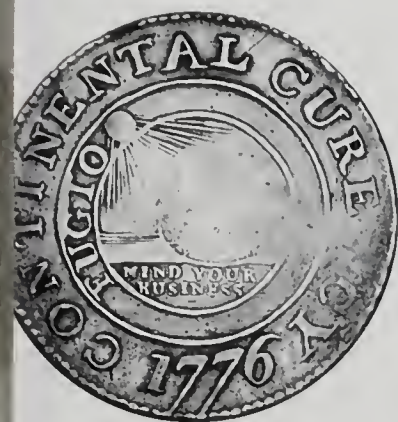
Lot No. 159



## 1776 SILVER CONTINENTAL DOLLAR

Our Nation's First Silver Dollar

One of Only Two Known CURRENCY Obverses



(Enlarged)



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 159

- 159 1776 Silver Continental Dollar. CURRENCY obverse. Newman 1-C. Very Fine. 373.3 gns. From our sale of June 16, 1987, lot 24 (the Estate of Corrado Romano), where it was ably catalogued by the late Carl Carlson. Mr. Ford once owned three of the four Continental Dollars struck in silver. Carlson's description, which caught Mr. Ford's eye, reads as follows. It is a good example of Carlson at his best and while some of his conclusions have been reappraised, his enthusiasm for this great rarity still comes across loud and clear. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

"Very Fine, but weak across central obverse through 'N' and left part of 'C', and on matching areas of the Maryland and Virginia rings on reverse; obverse break at 'GI' well advanced. Natural light grey and iridescent toning, no significant marks, the surfaces very nice for the grade.

This specimen is apparently unlisted anywhere in American numismatic literature. Until we received it on consignment, we were unaware of the existence of any silver example of the N.1-C dies other than the Garrett specimen. In common with that piece, and also with the two known specimens in silver of the E.G. Fecit N.3-D dies, the present coin is overstruck on a Spanish milled dollar of the type manufactured in many Latin American mints in the 1740's to 1750's, with the continuous wreath of leaves on the edge characteristic of that period. (The use of Spanish milled dollars as planchets for the silver Continental Dollars was first discovered by John J. Ford, Jr.) Its weight is less than 0.5% below that of the Garrett coin, both specimens being better, not out of line with the Spanish undertype. The two specimens show strong and weak points in different areas, particularly on the reverse.

This specimen represents a later die state than that of the Garrett coin, the die buckling evident on the earlier piece from right central obverse to the rim in the same area, running in fan shape from the sun face to the rim in the same area, virtually obliterating the center of the sundial and eliminating most of the left half of the second 'C' in CURRENCY, though the present specimen shows less actual wear. Without question, both were struck after the production of the pewter specimens from the same dies, but before failure of the obverse die led to the introduction of the new N.2 obverse. Apparently, the previously struck silver of the Spanish dollars, even if annealed before overstriking, proved too tough for the dies, and they began to break down on the right obverse (simi-

lar die buckling is known on some 1794 Half Cents, New Jersey Cents, and Connecticut Cents, among others of the same general period).

For a decade, a theory concerning the nature and purpose of the Continental Currency coins has been under development. Taking into account the known specimens in pewter, brass, and silver, it also utilizes contemporary records concerning both the coins themselves and the surrounding conditions of the economy and the governing bodies. Initially proposed by John J. Ford, Jr., and now supported (as well as further developed) by other scholars, this theory holds that the earliest pieces struck were those in brass, and that they were patterns for coins in that metal which were intended to circulate as heavy Pennies, passing at 12 to the shilling (which was equal to 1/8 of a Continental Dollar).

As evidence in support of this part of the theory is the item reported in the June 27, 1776 issue of *The New-York Journal*, or the *General Advertiser*, printed and published by John Holt near the Coffee House, reprinted in the June 29 issue of the *Constitutional Gazette* in Philadelphia: 'We hear it is proposed, that after three months, the currency of all Copper Coin made of bad metal, or wanting in weight, is to be totally suppressed, and that the rest is to pass at the rate of 15 for an eighth part of a dollar. And if it shall appear that there is not a sufficiency for common use, that it will all be called in, and a new impression struck of Continental Copper Coin, of a larger size, twelve of which is to pass for an eighth of a dollar, after which no other coppers are to pass current. (Mr. Holt's Journal.)' The theory further suggests that the earliest Continental Currency pieces, the brass Pennies, were struck in New York, which certainly agrees with the earliest published information in the papers occurring in that city rather than Philadelphia.

The great rarity of brass pieces is believed to have been caused by the shortage of brass and copper in the developing war situation in 1776 (much as we produced the zinc-coated steel Cents in 1943 when copper was so vital to production of military goods during World War II). If the brass Penny issue was terminated due to lack of brass, then it stands to reason that the familiar pieces in high-grade pewter, like our 1943 steel Cents, were produced as an emergency substitute, and were intended to serve as Pennies during the war years. The information in Ben Franklin's diary to the effect that an extreme shortage of tin and high-grade pewter developed in 1776, affecting the ability of the tinsmiths to produce canteens and other implements for the soldiers, may have been caused, to some extent, by the number of pewter Pennies being struck; the number of surviving specimens from the N.1-C, 2-C, and 3-D dies combined indicate an original mintage total of more than 6,000 pieces.

What then was the relationship of the silver specimens from the 1-C and 3-D dies to the specimens in pewter, which the theory proposes were emergency Pennies? Eric P. Newman provides us with one clue. In his book on *The Early Paper Money of America*, in discussing the Continental Congress issue dated July 22, 1776, he notes that the \$1 denomination was an intentionally omitted series because production of the Continental Dollar in silver was expected shortly; as confirmation, we note John Ford's point that the New York paper money issue of August 13, 1776, also omitted the \$1 denomination, undoubtedly for the same reason if the Continental coins were being produced in that city as early as June or July. If the proposed Dollars are represented by the surviving examples (including the present specimen) then it is logical that they should all be overstruck on Spanish milled dollars since those were by far the most common large silver coins available in America at the time. That they should have been overstruck on well worn Spanish dollars also make sense, since worn coins would not have brought their full face value in international trade.

There is some indication, both in the weight of the known specimens (roughly 370 to 385 grains) and in the almost total absence of traces of the underlying type, that the coins used were smoothed down before overstriking them; this would have served both to bring them within a certain weight range (apparently, from the specimens themselves, roughly 385 grains) and to keep them from being exported for bullion since their weight would have been well below the 416 grain Spanish standard.

As to the dates of striking of the silver Dollars, as well as to the proposed theory that while the first issues were struck in New York, the later issues were struck in Philadelphia, analysis of the die combinations and the known surviving specimens in various metals from them provides relatively clear evidence.

Newman undoubtedly has the first group of dies in the correct order. It is significant that essentially all collectible specimens in brass are from the N.1-B dies, and that pewter strikes from those dies are extremely rare; this is precisely the situation we would expect if the initial pattern strikes were made in brass, as the newspaper article implied they were to be, but that pewter had to be substituted shortly thereafter for the Pennies. That the brass pieces were struck as patterns is, to some degree, supported by the presence of both the unique 1-A and some of the 1-B's in the Bache Collection (W.E. Woodward sales of 3/20/1865 and 12/19/1865); Benjamin Franklin is closely associated with the obverse design of the coins, and the Bache family was descended from Richard Bache (1737-1811) who married Franklin's daughter Sarah in 1767, and succeeded Ben as Postmaster General in 1776.

The rather high number of surviving specimens in pewter of N.1-C and N.2-C shows the importance attached by the Continental Congress to production of pennies as a far more important factor in the daily economic life of the country than the striking of large silver coins; on the other hand, the existence of the Garrett specimen and the present piece in silver shows that the issuance of Dollars was also regarded as of importance, doubtless for trade and international payments as well as to bolster public confidence.

There is a clear break between the N.1-A-2-C die series and the later N.3-D-5-D dies. If we assume, as seems logical, that the N.1-B dies were used to strike pattern brass pieces in late June, 1776, and if a large number of pewter 1-C pieces were then struck, followed by the silver 1-C issue, and then by the large issue of pewter 2-C coins, we have a logical termination of this series of dies in late August, 1776, when the British seized New York City and environs. The die cutters may have escaped; the dies surely perished; either through capture or through destruction by mint personnel.

The second die series, which must have been made outside New York, and may well be attributed to Philadelphia, are probably not in the correct order of production; it is much more likely that N.5-D was made first, since that obverse is poorly arranged; N.4 was probably the next obverse made, though it also fell short of expectations in quality. Finally, obverse die N.3 was engraved; this one was accepted, and the die cutter (Gallaudet, or whoever-that is still in dispute) signed his name to the dies and production began. That Congress had not lost hope of producing Silver Dollars is indicated by both the existence of two silver specimens of the N.3-D issue and by the continued omission of the \$1 denominations in the November 2, 1776 Continental Congress paper money issue.

Analogous to the Muera Huerta silver pesos of the Mexican Revolution in 1915, silver (or other) Continental coins would have been dangerous, if not fatal, to carry in British occupied territory during our own Revolution. The well worn state of both specimens of the N.1-C issue in silver, as compared to the EF condition of the two known N.3-D silvers, does not really indicate circulation in the economy since those earliest two coins have surfaces which imply use as pocket pieces; they lack the nicks and bruises normal to coins in their grades. As the Garrett specimen of this issue came from England in the 1860's as part of the Clay Collection, and as at least one of the N.3-D pieces came from England in the mid-1880s, it is possible that British officers captured or otherwise recovered them and kept them as souvenirs. We have no documented appearance of a silver specimen of either issue being found within the bounds of Colonial America.

The degree of difference in the obverse die deterioration between the Garrett piece and the present specimen indicates striking of quite a number of other Dollars in silver between those two pieces. As a rough guess, we would estimate that between 50 and 100 others were coined, possibly even more. In view of the value of silver in that period, a survival rate as high as 2% would have to be regarded as extraordinary, so it is possible that far more than 100 pieces were actually struck from the N.1-C dies, though there is little reason to suspect that more than these two specimens survive today.

The importance of the present specimen in showing that the N.1-C Garrett piece was not merely a mint master's trial or something similar cannot be overstated. With the single exception of the 1783 Nova Constellatio .005 pattern in copper, it is probably the most important Colonial piece to surface in more than 50 years; in fact, since the 1783 piece merely confirmed the existence of something whose production was already recorded, this present piece, due to its testimony concerning production of the Continental Currency issues, is of even greater significance to our understanding of the history of American numismatics."

## NOTES REGARDING COLONIAL COINS AND TOKENS

The article reproduced below, which has been the cataloguer's favorite of all the ones done by Mr. Ford, appeared in the *Numismatic Review* issue of April-October, 1947. When first published it showed a maturity and depth of understanding of the mysteries of American numismatics beyond what one would ordinarily expect from a young man just recently returned from the European Theater of Operations. Its publication immediately marked Mr. Ford as one of the brightest lights on the scene, a numismatist to be taken seriously by the veterans because he so clearly belonged among them despite his apparent youth. It may be a bit dated today, and many of the untraced rarities Mr. Ford mentioned in 1947 eventually wound up in his vast collection to be sold nearly half a century later (the cataloguer has made a few notes of these).

### UNTRACED CURIOSITIES IN THE AMERICAN COLONIAL SERIES.

by

John J. Ford, Jr.

For the past several years, while actively engaged in numismatics, I have always been fascinated by the discovery, either in some old sale catalog or in one of the huge collections recently offered on the market, of unlisted, or generally unknown colonial coins. Many of these appear every so often, again to disappear when discovered by a specialist in the colonial series. Several are only known by their descriptions in early sale catalogs, and have never been seen by the collectors and dealers of today.

With the recently renewed interest in the colonial series, and the intense interest that the advanced collector and the specialist in these historical coins displays, the author thought it would be rather opportune to list and mention a very few of the odd and curious and perhaps attempt to discuss what little is known about them.

No attempt can be made, without months of research and an extremely thorough knowledge of early American coins, to write anything resembling a comprehensive article. There perhaps is no one with a complete access to the larger collections, or the patience to find out where many of the coins are today, and what definitely exists, what is false, the history behind each piece, or such definite information as would end all controversy about certain pieces.

I would like to list a very few coins and would appreciate hearing from anyone who has a vivid interest in the subject, and can contribute knowledge as to the whereabouts or story behind various of the following. Such information would no doubt be highly valued by serious collectors and would be a welcome addition to these pages.

Wyatt's frauds of the NE and Pine Tree series need no introduction here. Mr. Sidney P. Noe in his excellent work on the New England and Willow Tree coinages, published as a ANS monograph in 1943, gives all of the available information on these so called coins and their originator, most of which is logical deduction, as so little is known in print concerning them. They comprise a series about which one is supposed to know, but many collectors and dealers too are completely unfamiliar with them. The set of Wyatt's fabrications consists of the NE shilling and sixpence, and a Pine Tree shilling, sixpence, threepence, twopence, and last, but not least, a penny, along with a Good Samaritan piece. They are more commonly found in silver, but are known in copper. These imitation coins are usually found in very choice condition, but sometimes the NE coins are found clipped and buffed, the latter in particular, to give an illusion of wear and authenticity. Thomas Wyatt was obviously an amateur numismatist with a leaning for enhancing his own collection by the exchange or sale of his frauds. It is believed, by most authorities, that Wyatt obtained the designs for his coins, which in no way closely resemble any original specimens, from a few genuine coins, but mainly from a lithographed plate from Felt's *An Historical Account of the Massachusetts Currency* which was published in Boston in 1839. He operated in New York and Boston, and his fabrications made their appearances in the middle fifties.

The notorious Dr. Clay sale, which was held in New York in 1871, and which was the talk of early numismatists for many years, contained a large number of extremely questionable colonial coins. The NE pieces were undoubtedly frauds as they were of incorrect weight. Lot No. 75 was a Pine Tree shilling with an impression of the monogram NE on the lower half of the obverse. This very interesting coin was the cause of great debate when first presented for sale, but as the NE punchmark is on the lower half of the obverse and is definitely not an impression from the original punch we can be sure that this coin is nothing more than a curiosity.

Mr. Strowbridge as the cataloguer of the Clay sale gave little information on Lot No. 119 which was catalogued as an Oak Tree sixpence dated 1650, in very good condition. Little or nothing is known of the history or background of this piece. It was no doubt an altered date, and nothing more.

There were several other coins of the New England silver series in the Clay sale that are of considerable interest. They are all undoubtedly frauds. There was a 1662 Oak Tree Penny, which was catalogued as the best of the two known specimens of the coin. There was no authority for the minting of Penny pieces, and we may assume that the cataloguer, along with earlier interested numismatists, was misled by various early works on coins including the aforementioned Felt's, and another volume, full of errors, published by a Martin Folkes in 1763, entitled *Tables of English Silver and Gold Coins*. Both of the two specimens of the Penny, as mentioned by Strowbridge, were alterations of the twopence, as they were examined by Crosby. There were also two so-called NE pennies in the same sale, which I believe is slightly overdoing what originally might have been a good thing. One was struck on a soft white metal coated over with copper. The other was the NE and a 1 pinch, on an old copper French coin, which faintly bore the date 1565 on the reverse.

So far as we know, both of the above and the Pine Tree shilling with the NE punchmarks are probably examples of careless handling of an imitation NE punch.

I have found two examples of Pine Tree shillings struck over other coins. In the Gersten collection there was a specimen struck over a well worn silver coin which bore a round shield or arms, intersected by a cross. From the plate available of the coin it undoubtedly is an impression of the Wyatt die. There is a story of an impression from a Pine Tree shilling die struck on a George I British halfpenny, and references to it have been found in an old premium catalog. It, as well as any other Pine Tree shillings struck in copper, are no doubt, as the first mentioned, trial or intended impressions from the Wyatt Pine Tree shilling die, or should we say what Wyatt intended to be a Pine Tree shilling die?

The London halfpenny token, which is normally found struck on a thick planchet, comes on a very thin planchet, and is also known in brass. The former are not uncommon, but the only example of the latter we have found is in the Clay Collection, Lot #146. There is also an example in the same sale, of a coin with the legend, Preserve London, and not God Preserve London. To this variety there is no other reference to be found.

Little or nothing is known of the official origin of the Virginia copper coinage of 1773, even though a studious numismatist and student, one Charles T. Tatman, tried to prove the coins were authorized by legislative and royal authority, by the publication of a pamphlet on the subject, in 1894. Atkins, in his well known work, *The Coins and Tokens of the British Empire*, published in 1889, states that according to a Rev. H. Christmas, a specimen exists in bronze of the pattern for a silver shilling which is dated 1774, and which is a very rare and valuable coin. This piece in bronze we have never seen and can find no other reference to it.

Crosby, as well as Atkins, mentions what are obvious trial pieces of the Maryland Shilling and Sixpence, struck in bronze or copper. The aforementioned Doctor Clay collection contained a specimen of the Shilling in copper which differed but slightly from the regular dies. The British Museum Collection contains impressions of both the shilling and the sixpence in copper. We have never heard of a groat in copper, nor do we know where Dr. Clay's shilling in copper, sold in 1871, is today.

Specimens of several varieties of the Mark Newby small farthing exist in silver. These are not of the greatest rarity, but nevertheless are seldom seen today. We wonder if a specimen exists of the larger size coin in silver, commonly called the halfpenny, and if the small farthing is actually known in gold as is claimed by several authorities [Mr. Ford later bought this very coin and it will be found in the St. Patrick's listings herein].

The Kentucky cent, which is more correctly known as the Triangle or Pyramid token, supposedly exists in silver with a plain edge. The Clay collection had both the engrailed edge variety, which is very rare, and another with a lettered edge, Payable at Bedworth, etc., instead of the usual, Payable in Lancaster London or Bristol. These two coins we have never seen, but a very few specimens exist of the engrailed edge variety [Mr. Ford's specimen will be also found herein].

The Castorland token, originally struck in the period 1794-96, at the Paris mint, as a speculative issue, is known in Gold, as a restrike. The coins examined, bore a reeded edge, were struck on a comparatively thin flan using the new or Restrike dies. According to all available records only a very few pieces were in gold.

The often counterfeited and seldom authentic Bar Cent, is supposedly known in silver. Lot #916, catalogued by the Chapman brothers, in the Bushnell sale, was sold as an original in silver, and judging from the plate illustration, not from the Bolen dies. Its present whereabouts are not known.

The Pitt penny was struck by a Mr. Smithers of Philadelphia, from the designs of Colonel Revere of Boston, and was originally intended as a medalet, but later circulated as a Penny. A specimen in silver was in a collection of coins purchased by Mr. Parmelee of Boston, in 1876, called the Seavey Collection. There is also a farthing, bearing almost the same design, which was listed as struck in brass in the Clay collection, with a milled edge [Mr. Ford's brass "farthing" will also be found herein]. I believe this coin to be a rough, contemporary copy of the more commonly found token. It is listed in C. Wyllys Betts' *American Colonial History Illustrated by Contemporary Medals* as #520. According to Wyllys Betts, the Penny is also known in tin or white metal, but this we have never seen listed or other reference made to [Mr. Ford's specimen will be found herein].

A limited amount of research on the subject brings to light many trial pieces of the Washington coins, but many of these are discussed and listed in Crosby, and since publication of that momentous work, little or nothing has been discovered [Mr. Ford's collection of Washingtonia revealed many great and new rarities].

That the North Wales token is known in both copper and brass, with the former the rarer coin is well known, but little can be found concerning this coin with a lettered edge. There was a specimen in the Crosby Collection with the edge reading, Payable in Lancaster London or Bristol.

The 1791 Washington Cent with a small eagle reverse is supposedly known with the Payable at Macclesfield Liverpool and Congleton edge. Crosby only mentions a trial piece struck on the obverse of a Macclesfield token, which was originally from the Doctor Clay collection, Lot #992. Both the regular coin with the Macclesfield edge, and another specimen in brass were sold in the Bushnell sale in 1882, Lots #1236 and #1237.

The reverse of the Liberty and Security halfpenny is found muled with the Irish halfpenny reverse and is struck both in bronze and a white metal composition. The last named was sold in the Clay Collection, Lot #1005.

The 1783 Draped Bust Cent, which was restruck about 1860, by Lincoln, the famous London numismatist, was not only restruck in Silver and Bronze, with both plain and engrailed edges, (the former much rarer than the latter), but in Gold with a plain edge. This coin was sold in the sale of the Siedecki collection by Henry Chapman, April 1911. The cataloguer stated that only two specimens were struck. The reverse die of this coin is also found muled with the obverse of a token struck by W.J. Taylor and bearing the date 1851, with a kangaroo facing right, and the name Melbourne above. The reverse of the Washington Draped Bust cent as used in this muling is the same as employed in the Lincoln restrikes and differs materially from the original dies.

## MILITARIA

### U. S. MILITARY DECORATIONS

The overall quality of Mr. Ford's collection of U.S. Military Decorations is outstanding. Most were once part of the great F.C.C. Boyd Collection until his death in 1958, and were in his possession for long years before that. As a result, most ribbons are original, with proper types of the brooches that make pinning the medal on the uniform possible. Where present, naming and serial numbers are noted in full. Medals are listed in "Pyramid of Honor" order, generally following John E. Strandberg and Roger James Bender, "The Call of Duty," R. James Bender Publishing, 1994.

#### DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS, SECOND TYPE



Lot No. 160

- 160 **Distinguished Service Cross, Second Type, Instituted 1918.** Bronze, 51.6 x 46mm. About Uncirculated. Ball-finial straight-arm cross, scroll inscribed *FOR VALOR* below eagle. Rev. Engraved script *WIB* at center, serial number 7594 on the left side of the lower arm. Blue ribbon with red-white edging, full wrap brooch.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate, 1972. This simple design replaced the very small first type featuring a more elaborate oak leaf-encrusted cross.*

**DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL, AWARDED TO  
BRIGADIER GENERAL C. L'H RUGGLES**



*Lot No. 161*

- 161 **Distinguished Service Medal, Inst. 1918.** Bronze, 38.1mm. Choice Extremely Fine. Blue enamel circle surrounds gilt Federal eagle, back uninscribed. Serial number 1578, awarded to Brigadier General C.L'H. Ruggles U.S.A. Swivel suspender with white ribbon edged in red-blue, full wrap brooch.

*Ex Fred S. Werner, 1977.*

Colden L'Hommedieu Ruggles graduated fifth in his class from the U.S. Military Academy in July, 1886. His biography, as found on Arlington National Cemetery's website, states in part "He was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Artillery, June 12, 1890 and promoted through the ranks to Colonel, May 15, 1917, Brigadier General (temporary), August 8, 1918- March 10, 1919. He was an Inspector of Ordnance, Bethlehem Steel Company, 1900-03; at Watertown, Arsenal, Massachusetts, 1903-08; Professor of Ordnance and Science of Gunnery, West Point, 1908-11; Commanding the Benicia, California, Arsenal and Ordnance Officer, Western Department, 1911-13; Commanding, Manila Ordnance Depot and Ordnance Officer, Philippine Department, 1913-15; Commanding, Sandy Hook Proving Grounds, 1915-16; commanding the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, 1917-18. He was with the American Expeditionary Force (AEF) in France, October-December 1918.

He was a Delegate to the Conference for Supervision of International Trade in Arms and Ammunition, Geneva, Switzerland, and in Implements of War, May 4-June 17, 1925. He was the builder of the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Maryland. He received the Distinguished Service Medal for his long ordnance service to the Army."





Lot No. 162



Lot No. 163

162 **Army Commendation Medal, Inst. 1945.** Bronze octagon, 35.1mm. About Uncirculated. Eagle, 3 arrows. Rev. Engraved JACK MANZ. White-edge green ribbon with five narrow white center stripes, slot brooch.  
*Ex F.S. Werner, 1976.*

163 **Navy Good Conduct Medal, Inst. 1869, Modified 1896.** Bronze, 31.9mm. Extremely Fine. U.S.S. Constitution in rope circle, anchor. Rev. Engraved C.S.C. No. 9699, BANJ. PAUER U.S.S. DETROIT JUNE 30 1896. Maroon ribbon, bronze suspender, flat sewn brooch.  
*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate, 1972.*



Lot No. 164



Lot No. 165

164 **Navy Good Conduct Medal, Inst. 1869, Modified 1896.** Bronze, 31.9mm. Choice Extremely Fine. A second. Unawarded, with non-uniform royal blue ribbon and rectangular pinback header with integral hanger.  
*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate, 1972.*

165 **Marine Corps Good Conduct Medal, Inst. 1896.** Bronze, 33.4mm. About Uncirculated. Naval gunner at breech, SEMPER FIDELIS. Rev. Engraved No.2229, DAIRINGTON C. RICHARDSON, 2ND ENLISTMENT, AUGUST 5, 1911. Bronze rifle suspender, old-style U.S. MARINE CORPS pinback header. Red ribbon with narrow blue center stripe.  
*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate, 1972.*



Lot No. 166

Lot No. 167

- 166 **Marine Corps Good Conduct Medal, Inst. 1896.** Bronze, 33.4mm. Choice Extremely Fine. A second engraved No. 3109, MICHAEL MULLEN, 1ST ENLISTMENT, JUNE 25, 1912. Ribbon, brooch as last.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate, 1972.*

- 167 **Marine Corps Good Conduct Medal, Inst. 1896.** Bronze, 33.8mm. About Uncirculated. A third, unawarded example, edge No. 37463. Ribbon, brooch as last.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate, 1972.*

### U. S. CAMPAIGN MEDALS



Lot No. 168

Lot No. 169

- 168 **Army Civil War Campaign Medal, First Ribbon, Inst. 1907.** Bronze, 32.9mm. About Uncirculated. Abraham Lincoln bust  $\frac{3}{4}$  r. Rev. Oak-laurel. THE CIVIL WAR, 1861-1865. Edge No. 299. First type 7-stripe red-white blue ribbon, full wrap brooch.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate, 1972.*

- 169 **Army Civil War Campaign Medal, Second Ribbon, Inst. 1907.** Bronze, 32.9mm. About Uncirculated. Types as above. Edge M.No.3698. Second type blue-gray ribbon, full wrap brooch.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate, 1972.*



Lot No. 170

Lot No. 171

- 170 **Navy Civil War Campaign Medal, Second Ribbon, Inst. 1908.** Bronze, 32.9mm. Choice Extremely Fine. Monitor-Merrimac battle. Rev. Eagle on anchor, *UNITED STATES NAVY - FOR SERVICE*. Edge 739. Second type blue-gray ribbon, split wrap brooch.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate, 1972.*

- 171 **Indian Campaign Medal, Inst. 1907.** Bronze, 32.8mm. Extremely Fine. Warrior on pony, *INDIAN WARS*, cow skull and arrow head wreath. Rev. Eagle on trophy of arms, *UNITED STATES ARMY, FOR SERVICE*. Edge No.1565. Serial no. 1565 was awarded to Private Charles Terry, 25th Infantry Band. With first type red ribbon, full wrap brooch.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate, 1972.*



Lot No. 172

- 172 **Battle of Manila Bay (Dewey) Medal, Inst. 1898.** Bronze, 46.2mm. Choice Extremely Fine. Uniformed bust r. of Commodore (later Admiral) George Dewey by Daniel Chester French. Rev. Sailor with flag sitting on naval gun, *U.S.S. BOSTON* below, edge named *OTIS B. CLARK. COAL PASSER*. Struck by Tiffany & Co. Eagle pinback header, back-drop ribbon missing.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate, 1972.*

## SELECTION OF WEST INDIES CAMPAIGN "SAMPSON MEDALS"

Officially the West Indies Naval Campaign Medal, authorized 1901. Common type: Uniformed bust of Commander in Chief Admiral William T. Sampson l. Rev. Gunner, officer, rifleman, Battle name and dates in exergue. Edges bear impressed names of recipients. Red-blue-red ribbon. Rope-border Bronze pinback headers bear name of ship, incuse date on back. First type linked to bronze suspender with integral hanger for ribbon. Later type has ship name on pinback header with ribbon looped around integral hanger.



Lot No. 173

- 173 **West Indies Naval Campaign (Sampson) Medal, Inst. 1901.** Bronze, 38.4mm. Extremely Fine. Rev. *GUANTANAMO, JUNE 11-12-13*. Edge *MICHAEL J. SULLIVAN, PRVT.* Pinback header *MANZANILLO / AUGUST 12*, chain links to flat Bronze suspender and well worn ribbon.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate, 1972.*



Lot No. 174

- 174 **West Indies Naval Campaign (Sampson) Medal, Inst. 1901.** Bronze, 38.4mm. Choice Extremely Fine. Rev. *SANTIAGO DE CUBA, JULY 3*. Edge *CARPENTER WILLIAM ALEXANDER BAILEY*. Header *U.S.S. OREGON*, ribbon bright and clean for added attraction.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate, 1972.*



Lot No. 175

- 175 West Indies Naval Campaign (Sampson) Medal, Inst. 1901. Bronze, 38.4mm. Choice Extremely Fine. Rev. SANTIAGO DE CUBA, JULY 3. Edge WAR'T MACH. TIMOTHY HAYDEN. Header U.S.S. HARVARD, ribbon bright and clean.

Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate, 1972.



Lot No. 176

- 176 West Indies Naval Campaign (Sampson) Medal, Inst. 1901. Bronze, 38.4mm. Choice Extremely Fine. Rev. SANTIAGO DE CUBA, JULY 3. Edge JOHN MEYERS 10 S.E.A. Header U.S.S. INDIANA, three SANTIAGO clasps, backs inscribed JUNE 22, JULY 2., JULY 4 virtually cover the bright ribbon.

Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate, 1972.

WEST INDIES NAVAL CAMPAIGN MEDAL



Lot No. 177

177 West Indies Naval Campaign (Sampson) Medal, Inst. 1901. Bronze, 38.4mm. About Uncirculated. Rev. SANTIAGO DE CUBA, JULY 3. Plain Edge, red-bronze patina. Header U.S.S. NEW YORK, six clasps, MATANZAS/ APRIL 27./ SAN JUAN P.R./ MAY 12./ SANTIAGO/ JUNE 6, 16, JULY 2, JULY 4. These clasps leave little ribbon visible.

Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate, 1972.



Lot No. 178

Lot No. 179

78 **Specially Meritorious Service Cross, Inst. 1901.** Bronze uniface, 31.5mm. **Brilliant Uncirculated.** Cross patté, anchor and wreath at center with *U.S. NAVAL CAMPAIGN. WEST. INDIES* around. Arms of cross are inscribed *SPECIALLY - MERITORIOUS - SERVICE - 1898*. Deep blue ribbon, dot-bordered Bronze pinback header, no name or serial number. Authorized for officers and enlisted men of U.S. Navy and Marine Corps "who rendered specially meritorious service, otherwise than in battle" during the Spanish War. *Only 93 were awarded.* Lack of recipient's name, bright coin finish and ribbon color suggest a later striking or possible display example.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate, 1972.*

79 **Navy West Indies Campaign Medal, Inst. 1908.** Bronze, 32.9mm. Choice Extremely Fine. Fortified port view, *WEST INDIES CAMPAIGN, 1898*. Rev. Eagle on anchor. Edge 2337. Yellow ribbon with two inset red stripes, split brooch.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate, 1972.*



Lot No. 180

Lot No. 181

80 **Army Spanish Campaign Medal, First Ribbon, Inst. 1905.** Bronze, 32.9mm. Choice Extremely Fine. Castle gate, *WAR WITH SPAIN 1898*. Rev. Standard Arms *FOR SERVICE* design. Edge No.4496. Blue-edged red-yellow-red ribbon, full wrap brooch.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate, 1972.*

81 **Army Spanish Campaign Medal, Second Ribbon, Inst. 1905.** Bronze, 32.9mm. Choice Extremely Fine. Types as above, Edge M.No.1887. Yellow ribbon with two inset blue stripes, full wrap brooch.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate, 1972.*



Lot No. 182

Lot No. 183

- 182 **Army Spanish War Service Medal, Inst. 1918.** Bronze, 32mm. Extremely Fine. Roman sword on keystone. Rev. Eagle, service emblems. Edge small, wide-spaced 8 1 3 5. Green ribbon, two yellow inset stripes, full wrap brooch.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate, 1972.*

- 183 **Army Spanish War Service Medal, Inst. 1918.** Bronze, 32mm. Extremely Fine. A second, edge 12167. Green ribbon, two yellow inset stripes, full wrap brooch.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate, 1972.*



Lot No. 184

Lot No. 185

- 184 **Army Spanish War Service Medal, Inst. 1918.** Bronze, 32mm. Choice Extremely Fine. A third, edge 30229. Green ribbon, two yellow inset stripes, full wrap brooch.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate, 1972.*

- 185 **Army Philippine Insurrection Medal, Inst. 1905.** Bronze, 32.8mm. Extremely Fine. Lamp and scales under palm tree. Rev. Eagle on trophy of arms. Edge No.24061. Blue-edged red-blue-red ribbon, full wrap brooch.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate, 1972*





Lot No. 186

Lot No. 187

- 186 **Navy Philippine Campaign Medal, First Ribbon, Inst. 1908.** Bronze, 32.9mm. About Uncirculated. City gate of colonial Manila. Rev. Eagle on anchor. Edge 1575. Red-yellow-red ribbon, split brooch.  
*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate, 1972.*

- 187 **Navy Philippine Campaign Medal, Second Ribbon, Inst. 1908.** Bronze, 32.9mm. Choice Extremely Fine. Types as above, Plain Edge. Red-blue-red ribbon narrowly edged in blue, split brooch.  
*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate, 1972.*



Lot No. 188

Lot No. 189

- 188 **Marine Philippine Campaign Medal, First Ribbon, Inst. 1908.** Bronze, 32.9mm. About Uncirculated. Types as above. Edge 1036. Red-yellow-red ribbon, split brooch.  
*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate, 1972.*

- 189 **Navy China Relief Expedition Medal, Inst. 1908.** Bronze, 32.9mm. Choice Extremely Fine. First die, CHINA RELIEF EXPEDITION 1901 around Chinese fort, small dragon. Rev. Eagle on anchor. Edge 23. Lightly soiled yellow ribbon with narrow inset black stripes, split brooch.



Lot No. 190

Lot No. 191

- 190 **Marine Cuban Pacification Medal, Inst. 1909.** Bronze, 32.9mm. Extremely Fine. Liberty crowns kneeling campesino. Rev. Eagle on anchor. Edge 480. A couple of old scratches, yellow patina. Light brown ribbon edged in red-white-blue, split brooch.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate, 1972.*

- 191 **Army Mexican Service Medal, Inst. 1917.** Bronze, 32.9mm. Extremely Fine. Blooming yucca, hills. Rev. Eagle on trophy of arms. Edge No.6231. Crisp green-edged yellow-black-yellow ribbon is sewn around flat pinback plate.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate, 1972.*



Lot No. 192

Lot No. 193

- 192 **Army Mexican Service Medal, Inst. 1917.** Bronze, 32.9mm. Choice Extremely Fine. A second, edge tiny 14740. Rumpled green-edged yellow-black-yellow ribbon, full wrap brooch.

*Ex Henry Christensen Mail Bid Sale, November 1977, lot 2128.*

NAVY MEXICAN SERVICE MEDALS

193 Navy Mexican Service Medal, Inst. 1918. Bronze, 32.9mm. Choice Extremely Fine. Fortress of San Juan de Ulloa in Vera Cruz. Rev. Eagle on anchor. Edge A.J. KELLY COXSWAIN 8853 U.S.S. WASHINGTON. Green-edged yellow-blue-yellow ribbon, full wrap brooch.

Ex F.S. Werner, 1979.



Lot No. 194

194 Navy Mexican Service Medal, Inst. 1918. Bronze, 32.9mm. Choice Extremely Fine. A second, edge 1741, no ribbon.



Lot No. 195

195 Navy Mexican Service Medal, Inst. 1918. Bronze, 32.9mm. Extremely Fine. A third, heavily lacquered, edge 15156. Fragmentary green-edged yellow-blue-yellow ribbon, detached full wrap brooch.

Ex F.S. Werner, 1979.



Lot No. 196

196 World War I Victory Medal, Inst. 1918. Bronze, 36mm. About Uncirculated. Standing Victory. Rev. Names of Allies around shield, fasces, Rainbow ribbon with clasp FRANCE, full wrap brooch. Awarded to Brigadier General C. L'H. Ruggles, U.S.A.

Ex F.S. Werner, 1979.



Lot No. 197

197 Second Nicaragua Campaign Medal, Inst. 1929. Bronze, 32.9mm. About Extremely Fine. Mailed Liberty wields sword. Rev. Modern eagle on anchor. Edge M.No.2471. Red ribbon with narrow double white stripes, split brooch.

NAVY YANGTZE SERVICE MEDAL



Lot No. 198

198 Navy Yangtze Service Medal, Inst. 1930. Bronze, 33mm. Choice Extremely Fine. Chinese sailing junk. Rev. Modern eagle on anchor. Edge *M.No.3412*. Deep blue ribbon, two narrow yellow-red insets, full wrap brooch.

ARMY ORDNANCE ASSOCIATION  
MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL



Lot No. 199

199 Army Ordnance Association Meritorious Service Medal, 1932. Goldplate, 37.9mm. About Uncirculated. Association badge, scroll *FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE*. Rev. Flaming bomb, *MERITORIOUS ORDNANCE SERVICE* in split brooch. Awarded by a private Service group.

CONTINENTAL DOLLAR, PITT FARTHING TOKEN, ROYAL ORDER OF KAPIOLANI, SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI MEDAL



Lot No. 159



Lot No. 137



Lot No. 200



Lot No. 201

KINGDOM OF HAWAII

ROYAL ORDER OF KAPIOLANI



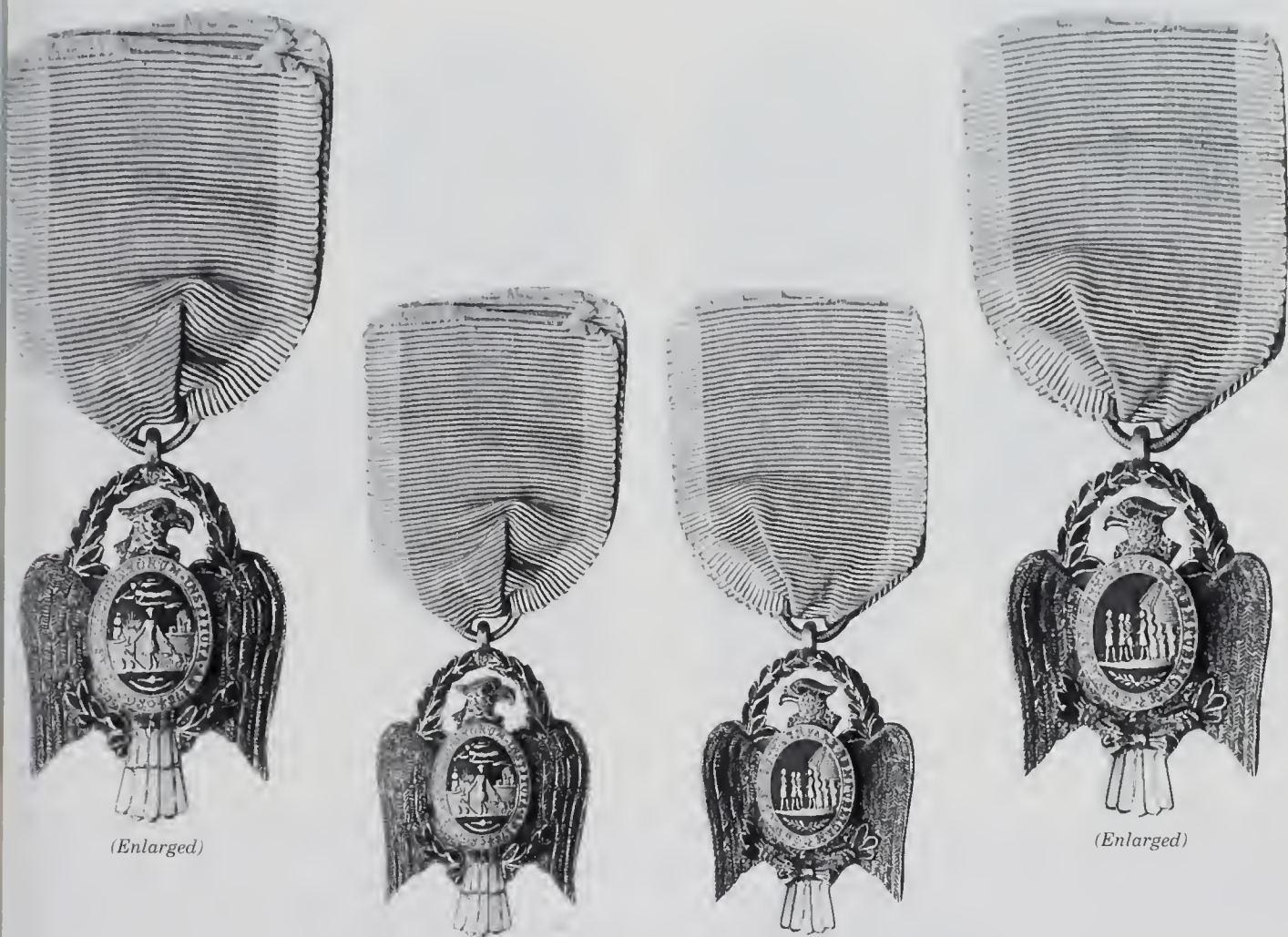
Lot No. 200

200 **Kalakaua I, 1874-1891. Order of Kapiolani, Commander's Badge, Instituted Aug. 30, 1880.** Silver and Gold. 61.3 x 39.1mm (tip of cross on crown to end of cross arm). Medcalf-Russell 2RO-11, Werlich fig. 523, Gould-Bressett 106. About Uncirculated. Red enamel Maltese cross, silver Hawaiian crowns in angles. Center disc shows an elaborate gold double-K monogram, white enamel band inscribed *KULIA I KANUU, Strive to Reach the Summit*. A 6.1mm Gold disc on the upper arm of the cross bears facing bust of Kapiolani, Hawaiian monarch and early exponent of Christianity. Hawaiian insignia were made by A. Kretly, 46 Galerie Montpensier, Palais-Royale.

Founded by King Kalakaua to recognize service to science, art and humanity, this Order was awarded only 177 times in all grades during his reign, three more times by his successor, Hawaii's last monarch, Queen Liliuokalani. *Only 20 Commander's Badges were awarded.* All Royal Hawaiian Orders are of the greatest rarity and historic interest, but the number of collectible examples existing today is minute. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

MILITARY ORDERS AND CIVIL AWARDS

ATTRACTIVE SOCIETY OF THE  
CINCINNATI EAGLE



(Enlarged)

(Enlarged)

Lot No. 201

01 **Society of the Cincinnati. Tiffany style gold eagle, ca. 1885-1900.** Gold and enamel with remnant of white and blue silk ribbon. 46.0 x 32.0 mm. Myers 47. About as made. Unmarked, but in the distinctive Tiffany style, with crest on eagle's head and small 'A' in SERVARE. The Society of the Cincinnati was founded in 1783 as an hereditary society whose membership was to be restricted to commissioned Continental officers on active duty at the end of the Revolutionary War, to those who had seen three years or more active military service during the war, and to those who had been released from service during hostilities as supernumeraries. Direct male heirs of members were eligible to succeed to their fathers' memberships. Later, French naval officers of captain's and higher rank and army officers of colonel's rank and higher were also allowed membership. A badge of membership was proposed in 1783, the eagle, which would later become one of the most coveted of all society badges. The best single book on the Society of the Cincinnati badges, their history and types, is Minor Myers, Jr.'s *The Insignia of the Society of the Cincinnati* (Washington, D.C.: The Society of the Cincinnati, 1998). (SEE COLOR PLATE)

UNIQUE GOLD SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI MEDAL

Awarded to President-General Hamilton Fish



Lot No. 202

202 **Society of the Cincinnati. Gold Medal to Hamilton Fish.** 34.4 mm. Rims 1.8 - 2.0 mm. thick. 359.1 gns. (23.2 gms.). Unsigned (by Henry Mitchell). Julian RF.4. An eagle flanked by 1783 on left, 1883 on right/wreath, engraved within *HAMILTON FISH NEW YORK ADMITTED JULY 4th 1834*. About Uncirculated, prooflike. **Unique.** Although dated 1883 on the obverse and 1834 in the reverse engraving, Julian notes that only one medal was struck in gold and that in 1887. Hamilton Fish (1808-1893) spent his adult life in the service of his state and country, rising to the position of Secretary of State from 1869 to 1877. He was President-General of the Society of the Cincinnati from 1854 until his death some 40 years later. (*SEE COLOR PLATE*)

*Ex Rossa & Tanenbaum on April 13, 1982.*

BRONZE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI MEDAL



Lot No. 203

203 **Society of the Cincinnati Medal.** Bronze. 45.2 mm. Standard SoC types. Unsigned. **Uncirculated.** Once cleaned. Dies by Victor D. Brenner of Lincoln Cent fame. Smedley 17.

*Ex Wayte Raymond Estate.*



LOVELY AZTEC CLUB MEDAL



Lot No. 204

204 **Aztec Club Medal.** Gold and enamel. Bishop & Elliott 97 (Type I). With loop and hanger, blue, white and green silk ribbon, lacks pinback. Not marked B.B.& B. Very nice, overall About Uncirculated. The Aztec Club was founded in 1847 by officers who were in active duty in the Mexican War. It was then a modern day equivalent to the hereditary military order of officer veterans of the Revolutionary War and like the Society of the Cincinnati, membership in the Aztec Club ran to direct or collateral descendants of original members (but without the SoC's restriction of one member per original inductee's family). The first Aztec Club medals were not struck until after the Civil War. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 205

- 205 New York National Guard. Seventh Regiment. 1877 Armory Cornerstone F.A.M. (N.Y.) Masonic Medal. Silver. Gem Uncirculated. Prooflike. 39.7 mm. Masonic altar/7th. Regiment arms, trophies, tools. Reverse signed Lovett. Beautifully toned. Published by the Grand Lodge F.A.M. of New York.

A SUITE TO LT. COLONEL GEORGE MOORE SMITH

NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD, SEVENTH REGIMENT



Lot No. 206

- 206 New York National Guard. Seventh Regiment. The Seventh Regiment Cross for Long & Faithful Service. Gold. As made by Tiffany & Company Patent 1885. With red ribbon and gold pinback hanger. Approximately 43.7 mm. in length. 1,104.4 gns. No mark of fineness. Number 2 and named on the back as presented by the regiment's officers to Lieutenant Colonel George Moore Smith in 1885. Accompanied by its letter of award and the original envelope of transmittal.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*

BRONZE SEVENTH REGIMENT CROSS  
FOR LONG AND FAITHFUL SERVICE



Lot No. 207

- 207 New York National Guard. Seventh Regiment. The Seventh Regiment Cross for Long & Faithful Service. Bronze. As made by Tiffany & Company Patent 1885. With red ribbon, bronze pinback with regimental motto, silver bar for 15 year's service, gold bar for 20 year's service. Approximately 110 mm. in length. Number 2 and named on the back to Lieutenant Colonel George Moore Smith in 1884.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*

SILVER SEVENTH REGIMENT CROSS  
FOR LONG AND FAITHFUL SERVICE



Lot No. 208

- 208 New York National Guard. Seventh Regiment. The Seventh Regiment Cross for Long & Faithful Service. Silver. As made by Tiffany & Company Patent 1885. With red ribbon, bronze pinback with regimental motto. Approximately 90 mm. in length. Number 2 and named on the back to Lieutenant Colonel George Moore Smith in 1885.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 209

- 209 Society of American Officers Badge. New York National Guard. Undated gold and enamel two piece badge. Approx. 46 mm. high. U.S. eagle, shield with single star, *PRO PATRIA ET PRO FOCIS* below, *SOCIETY OF AMERICAN OFFICERS* around behind, blue pinback marked N.G.N.Y. suspended from loop with crossed sabers. Signed 'N'. Back engraved *George Moore Smith No.9*. Not in Bishop & Elliott. Smith is first noticed as Captain of the Seventh Company, Seventh Regiment of the New York National Guard in 1870. By 1898 he had risen to Brigadier General of the Fifth Brigade, New York National Guard. He was president of the firm of Candee, Smith & Howland Company in the Bronx. Smith died in 1915.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate*



Lot No. 210

210 New York National Guard. Faithful Service Medal. Twenty Five Years hanger. Gold. As made by Tiffany & Co. (No.560). Approximately 66 mm. in length. 1,197.2 gns. Marked 999 Fine. With red ribbon and clasp. Unnamed on back.

*Ex F.S. Werner on June 18, 1980.*

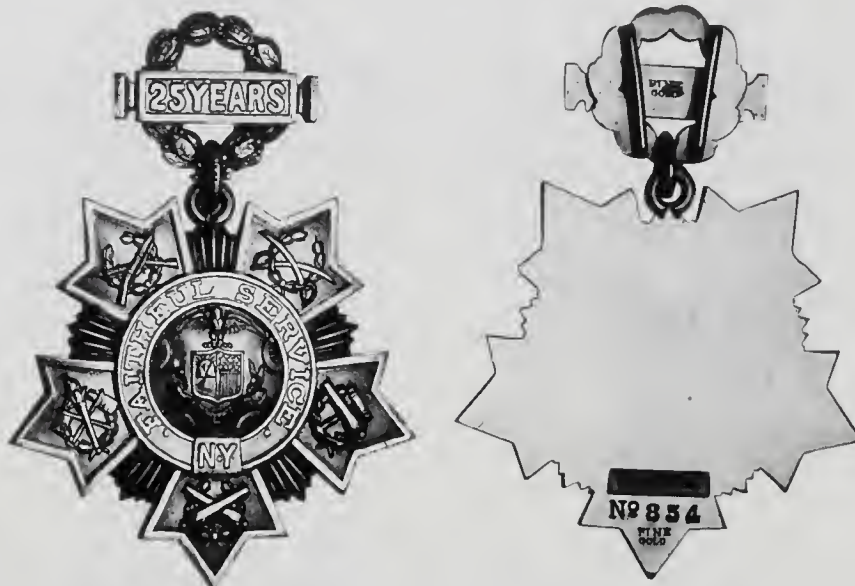


Lot No. 211

11 New York National Guard. Faithful Service Medal. Twenty Five Years hanger. Gold. As made by Tiffany & Co. (No.12). Approximately 66 mm. in length. Approximately 1,200 gns. Not marked with fineness. With red ribbon and clasp. Unnamed on back. An earlier version of the preceding medal.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*

GOLD TWENTY-FIVE YEAR FAITHFUL SERVICE MEDAL



Lot No. 212

212 New York National Guard. Faithful Service Medal. Twenty Five Years hanger. Gold. As made by Tiffany & Co. (No.854). Approximately 65 mm. in length. 1,207.6 gns. Marked 999 Fine. Without ribbon or clasp. Unnamed on back.

*Ex F.S. Werner on June 22, 1981.*

NEW YORK STATE GOLD MEDAL  
AVIATION HANGER



Lot No. 213

213 New York State Gold Medal. Aviation hanger. About as made. 14 karat. Approximately 66 mm. in length. 913.1 gns. By Dieges & Clust. Named on the back to Major James Fitzmaurice and presented by Governor Alfred E. Smith, for the first transatlantic flight from east to west in the "Bremen" April 12 through 13, 1928. The "Bremen" was a Junkers W-33 with a crew of three. The plane left Baldonnal field in Ireland and landed at Greenly Island, about 200 miles from Goose Bay, New York City gave the heroes a huge ticker tape parade.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*

THE SYLVIA A.H.C. WILKS MEDAL FOR VALOR  
NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT

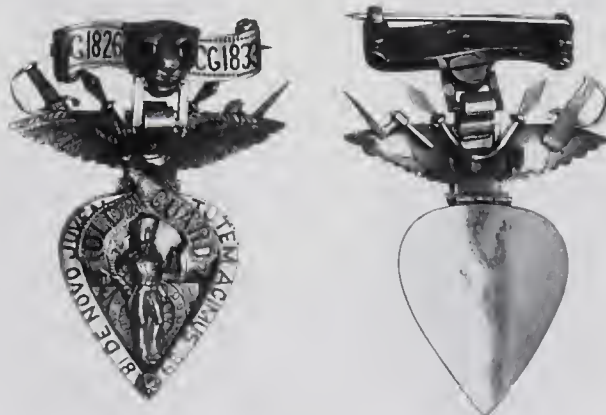


Lot No. 214

214 New York City. Police Department. The Sylvia A.H.C. Wilks Medal for Valor. Gold. 46.0 mm. 752.7 gns. (the ensemble). As made by Tiffany & Co. and marked 14 carat. Named to Detective Thomas W. O'Brien, 1958. With original green and white ribbon, gold pinback hanger.

*Ex F.S. Werner on March 16, 1981.*

OLD GUARD LAPEL BADGE



Lot No. 215

215 Undated Old Guard lapel badge. Gilt silver. About 50 mm. in length. 184.5 gns. Composite medal with ornate hanger, defiant eagle atop heart shape with old guardsman, mottos and dates in blue on gold. An unknown outfit.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*

A SUITE TO COLONEL AUGUSTUS GABRIEL TASSIN, U.S.A.

Augustus Gabriel Tassin was a military wunderkind of the sort found only in the middle 19th century (or the early 20th c. British aristocracy, among whom the earlier century's mores still reigned). He joined the 35th Indiana Volunteers as a 1st lieutenant in 1861, was promoted captain in 1863, lieutenant colonel in 1864, and mustered out as a full colonel at war's end in 1865. The following year he joined the U.S. 12th Infantry Regiment as a captain. In 1867, Tassin was brevetted major, lieutenant colonel, and colonel all on the same day (March 2) for his gallant and meritorious conduct at Missionary Ridge, Atlanta, and Nashville, respectively. Tassin was honorably severed from the service on his own request in 1870. Two years later, Tassin joined the U.S. Signal Corps as a private soldier, returned to the 12th Infantry as a 2nd lieutenant in 1873, was promoted 1st lieutenant in 1878, and captain in 1890. He died in 1893. This suite of medals to Tassin all come from the F.C.C. Boyd Estate. They have what are clearly display pinbacks of a later date and the suite may once have been on public view.



*Col. Augustus Gabriel Tassin*



*Lot No. 216*

- 216 **Medaille D'Honneur et de Merite, 1852. Ecole Militaire de France (St.-Cyr).** Three bars. Silver. 36.5 mm. With horizon blue ribbon, silver suspension loop, later gilt brass display pinback. Essentially as made, ribbon a bit tattered.

*Awarded to Colonel Augustus Gabriel Tassin, U.S.A.; ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



LEGION D'HONNEUR TO COL. AUGUSTUS GABRIEL TASSIN



*Lot No. 217*

217 **Legion d'Honneur, 1870.** Enamel and gold. Red silk ribbon and cockade, gilt brass display pinback. A handsome piece and essentially as made.

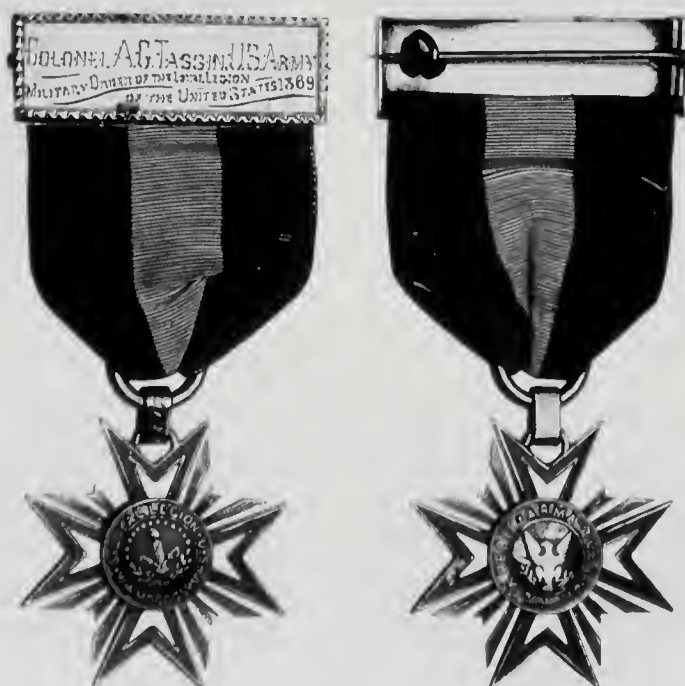
*Awarded to Colonel Augustus Gabriel Tassin, U.S.A.; ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 218

- 218 **Medaille Militaire.** Enamel and silver. Tricolor ribbon with green/yellow/green ribbon above, gold shoe buckle style hanger and silver loop, gilt brass display pinback. Essentially as made.

*Awarded to Colonel Augustus Gabriel Tassin, U.S.A.; ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*

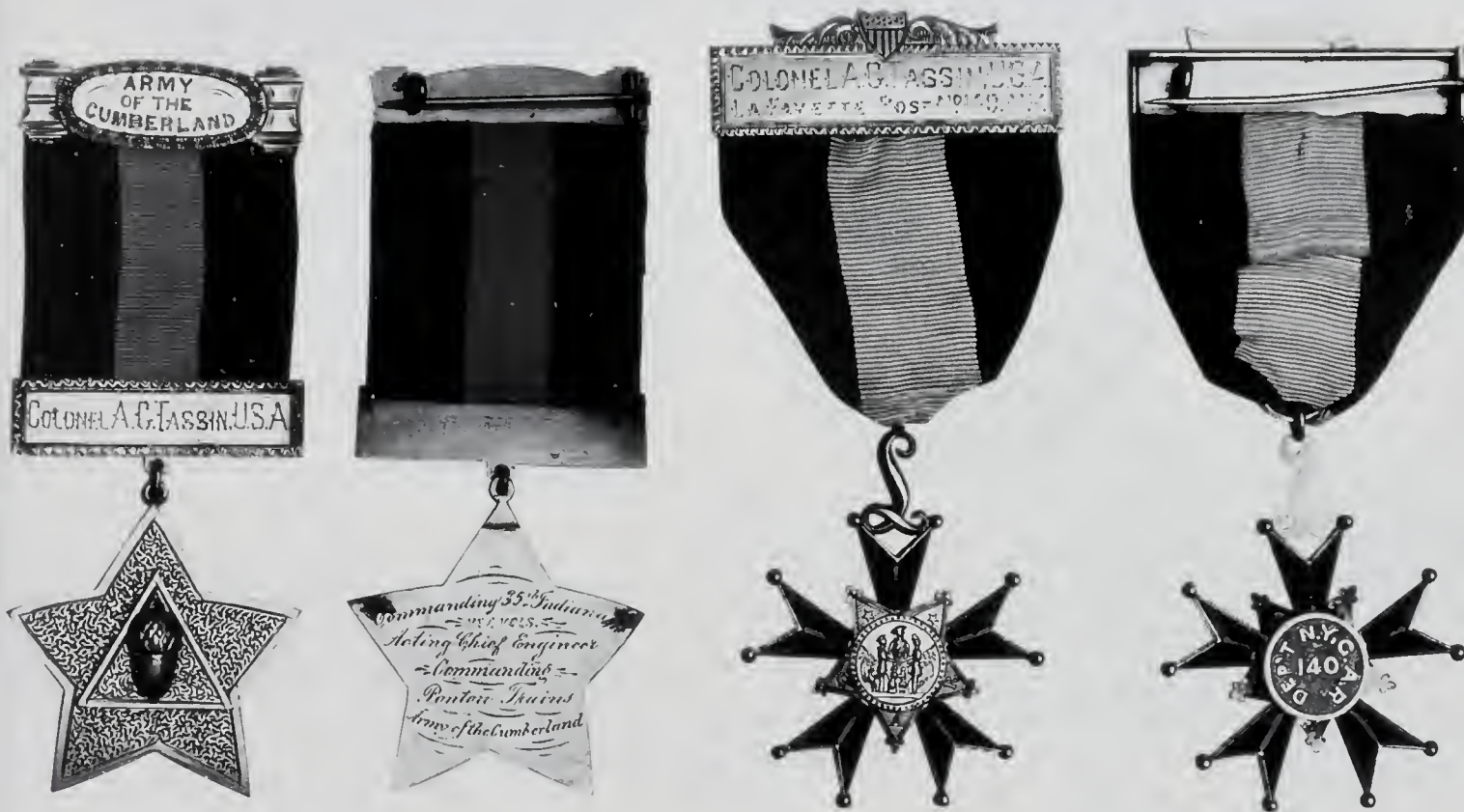


Lot No. 219

- 219 **Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States of America.** An original by Bailey, Banks & Biddle (rays free from cross arms). Enamel and gold. Red/white/blue ribbon, suspension loop numbered 1109, gilt brass display pinback. Choice Extremely Fine.

*Awarded to Colonel Augustus Gabriel Tassin, U.S.A.; ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*

A PAIR OF G.A.R. BADGES



Lot No. 220

Lot No. 221

- 220 **G.A.R. Army of the Cumberland Badge.** Incorporating the symbols of the 4th, 14th, and 20th Corps. Gold and gilt brass. Red/white/blue ribbon, named suspension bar, gilt brass display pinback. About Uncirculated. Reverse engraved *Commanding 35th Indiana Vet. Vols. Acting Chief Engineer Commanding Ponton Trains Army of the Cumberland.*

*Awarded to Colonel Augustus Gabriel Tassin, U.S.A.; ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*

- 221 **G.A.R. New York Department. Lafayette Post 140.** Enamel and gilt white metal. Red/white/blue ribbon, gilt brass display pinback.

*Awarded to Colonel Augustus Gabriel Tassin, U.S.A.; ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*

## U.S. MARKSMANSHIP AND MILITARY PROFICIENCY MEDALS

Following the end of the Indian Wars, and the army's experience with troops less than proficient in marksmanship, it was decided to institute a series of competitions around the country, to encourage good shooting. Company level shooting meets sent their champions to regimental events and those crack shots then competed on the divisional (geographical) level. Winners at this exalted stage were awarded medals made by the Mint. The awarding of such medals was a short-lived affair, spanning the decade of the 1880's, principally, but its effect was lasting. By the time American soldiers invaded Cuba and the Philippines a decade later, their marksmanship had significantly improved. Mr. Ford's collection of U.S. Mint struck marksmanship medals is the largest ever to cross the auction block.

### STRUCK AT THE UNITED STATES MINT



Lot No. 222

- 222 **Undated. Army. Marksmanship. Third Class Medal.** Julian MK.5. Bronzed copper. 51.3 mm. Unsigned. Kneeling rifleman/wreath. About Uncirculated. Prooflike. Fairly even light tan-brown surface finish. Unawarded. **Rare:** one of just 15 struck 1882-1888. Mintage figures are only a rough guide to present day rarity, of course. In the field of U.S. Mint marksmanship medals this holds particularly true. Most sales of U.S. Mint medals lack even a bronzed copper unawarded medal, let alone a silver or gold specimen. These all were extremely ephemeral, the bronzed pieces had no intrinsic value while the silver and gold medals could be converted into cash if necessary. Mintage figures, developed by the late Carl Carlson, only tell how many were made and issued. The cataloguer suspects that silver U.S. Mint marksmanship medals are very rare and gold ones extremely rare. Bronzed copper pieces are just rare. A modern study of this series, incorporating both military and mint histories, is long overdue.

*Ex Providence Collection (NASCA, July 16, 1981, lot 70).*



Lot No. 223

- 223 **Undated. Army. Marksmanship. Third Class Medal.** J.MK.5. Bronzed copper, later silver plated. 51.2 mm. Unsigned. Kneeling rifleman/wreath. Choice About Uncirculated. Fairly even light gray in color. Unawarded but with clasp and loop of the period. Edge scored to reveal core. **Rare:** one of just 15 struck 1882-1888. Mr. Ford thought the silver plating was excellently done and wondered if it had been applied at the Mint.

*Ex Fred Werner on June 6, 1980.*



Lot No. 224



Lot No. 225

- 224 **Undated. Army. Division. Marksmanship. First Prize Medal. J.MK.6.** Bronzed copper. 51.3 mm. Unsigned. Mounted rifleman aiming carbine back over left shoulder/wreath. About Uncirculated. Prooflike. Nice mahogany surface finish. Unawarded. **Very scarce:** about 59 seem to have been struck 1882-1888 (but Carlson also wrote that only 23 were struck in copper). Julian reports his MK.6 at 41 mm. but this must be in error.

*Ex Thomas S. Gordon on August 31, 1981.*

- 225 **Undated. Army. Division. Marksmanship. First Prize Medal. J.MK.6.** Bronzed copper. 51.2 mm. Unsigned. Mounted rifleman aiming carbine back over left shoulder/wreath. About Uncirculated. Prooflike. Mahogany surface finish. Several marks. Unawarded. Another. **Very scarce:** about 59 seem to have been struck 1882-1888 (but Carlson also wrote that only 23 were struck in copper).

*Ex Stanley L. Steinberg's List 62 (June 4, 1979, lot 3).*

**AWARDED 1886 GOLD MARKSMANSHIP MEDAL**



Lot No. 226

- 226 **1886 Army. Division of the Atlantic. Marksmanship. Second Class Medal. J.MK.7. Gold.** 44.5 mm. 667.1 gns. (43.17 gms.). Unsigned. Rifleman standing at the ready/wreath. About Uncirculated. Prooflike. Without suspension clasp or loop. Bright yellow gold in color. Minor marks. Awarded, engraved on the reverse *Division of the Atlantic. Won by 2nd. Lieut. Cassius E. Gillette Corps of Engineers September 1886.* **Rare:** only nine struck in 1886, a total of 63 in gold 1882-1888; the type was actually not plated in Julian. Cassius Gillette graduated from West Point in 1880 and was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant on June 15, 1884. He was promoted 1st Lieutenant on January 10, 1887 and Captain on October 12, 1895. He retired with the rank of Major. His work in the Corps was as a surveyor and some of his maps are still in use. Lt. Gillette must have been a crack shot: his gold MK.9 medal (Department prize) is featured below. (**SEE COLOR PLATE**)

*Pedigree unrecorded.*

SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI MEDAL, AZTEC CLUB MEDAL, GOLD MARKSMANSHIP MEDALS



Lot No. 202



Lot No. 204



Lot No. 226



Lot No. 227



AWARDED 1887 GOLD MARKSMANSHIP MEDAL



Lot No. 227

- 227 1887 Army. Division. Marksmanship. Second Class Medal. J.MK.7. Gold. 44.5 mm. 724.7 gns. (46.9 gms.). Unsigned. Rifleman standing at the ready/wreath. Choice Extremely Fine. Prooflike. With suspension clasp (loose) and loop. Bright yellow gold in color. Minor marks. Awarded, engraved on the reverse *Corpl. Eugene McCarty Battery A 1st. Artillery September 10 1887. Rare:* only nine struck in 1887, a total of 63 in gold 1882-1888. The First Artillery regiment was stationed along the east coast, from Fort Preble, Maine to Fort Adams, Rhode Island from 1876 to 1881. In 1881, the regiment was moved to Fort Canby and the San Francisco harbor forts, where it remained until 1890. It is interesting to note that while the MK.7 gold medal awarded to Lt. Gillette in 1886 included the Division name in the reverse award inscription, the present medal did not state that Corporal McCarty was in the Division of the Pacific when he won his prize. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

Ex Auction '89 (RARCOA, July 27, 1989, lot 1499).

AWARDED 1881 SILVER MARKSMANSHIP MEDAL



Lot No. 228

- 228 1881. Army. Division of the Pacific. Marksmanship. Third Class Medal. J.MK.8. Silver. 51.2 mm. 1,283.3 gns. Unsigned. Head of Athena within wreath/wreath. Nearly Extremely Fine. Without clasp or loop. Rich gray toning. Some reverse nicks in the center. Awarded, engraved on the reverse: *Tenth Prize Silver Medal Awarded by the War Department to Corporal I.G. Chernowitch Co. H. 21st Infantry Team of the Division of the Pacific 1881. Two scores five consecutive shots at 200, 400 & 600 yds. Total score 117.* The engraving is in a fine style and in its detailed recitation of the award details and recipient's performance is quite unlike that seen on other Mint marksmanship medals. The cataloguer suspects that the inscription, while justified, was applied to the medal after the fact, at the recipient's order. The fact that MK.8 was not first struck until 1882 supports this. The discrepancy between the medal's third class and the inscription's tenth prize status requires explanation. **Rare:** only 24 Third Class Medals were struck in 1881 and only 169 from 1882-1888. Company H of the 21st fired on the draft resisters in New York City in July 1863, killing many at 2nd Avenue, 22nd Street, and other locations. In 1877, the company was part of the pursuit of Chief Joseph of the Nez Perce. In June, 1878 the unit went into Vancouver Barracks in Umatilla, Oregon.

Ex Virgil Brand Collection (Bowers & Merena, June 18, 1984, lot 1298).

AWARDED 1885 SILVER MARKSMANSHIP MEDAL



Lot No. 229

- 229 **1885. Army. Division of the Missouri. Marksmanship. Third Class Medal. J.MK.8. Silver.** 51.2 mm. 1,413.9 gns. Unsigned. Head of Athena within wreath/wreath. Nearly Extremely Fine. With clasp, loop and silver pinback. Rich gray toning. Reverse rim dent. Awarded, engraved on the reverse: *Division of the Missouri. Won by Sergeant John Pederson, Co. C, 7th. Infantry, September 1885.* **Rare:** only 24 were struck in 1885 and only 169 from 1882-1888. The 7th. Infantry was headquartered at Fort Laramie, Wyoming from 1849 through 1890, originally transferring there to offer protection to settlers moving along the Oregon Trail. Company C was in Fort Laramie barracks from April, 1883 until October, 1886. The 7th was badly shot up in July, 1877 during a fight with the Nez Perce that turned bad. The regiment later fought with the Utes 1879-1880 and the Sioux 1890-1891.

*Ex Virgil Brand Collection via New Netherlands Coin Company on December 7, 1962.*

AWARDED 1887 SILVER MARKSMANSHIP MEDAL



Lot No. 230

- 230 **1887. Army. Division. Marksmanship. Third Class Medal. J.MK.8. Silver.** 51.3 mm. 1,181.6 gns. Unsigned. Head of Athena within wreath/wreath. About Uncirculated, Prooflike. Clasp mount removed. Rich gray toning. Awarded, engraved on the reverse: *Sergt. T.C. Reeds Co. F., 9th. Infantry. Awarded September 10, 1887.* **Rare:** only 169 were issued from 1881-1888. The 9th Infantry was under the Department of Arizona in 1886 and manned posts in that state until 1891.

*Ex Hank Spangenberg on August 15, 1972.*





Lot No. 231

- 231 **Undated. Army. Division. Marksmanship. Third Class Medal. J.MK.8.** Bronzed copper. 51.3 mm. Unsigned. Head of Athena within wreath/wreath. About Uncirculated, or thereabouts. Prooflike. Mahogany surface finish. Unawarded. **Scarce:** only 59 struck 1882-1888.

*Ex Providence Collection (NASCA, July 16, 1981, lot 71).*



Lot No. 232

- 232 **Undated. Army. Division. Marksmanship. Third Class Medal. J.MK.8.** Bronzed copper. 51.3 mm. Unsigned. Head of Athena within wreath/wreath. Another. About Uncirculated, or thereabouts. Prooflike. Mahogany surface finish. Unawarded. **Scarce:** only 59 struck 1882-1888. From the same reverse die as J.MK.6.

*Ex Thomas S. Gordon on August 31, 1981.*



Lot No. 233

- 233 **Undated. Army. Division. Marksmanship. Third Class Medal. J.MK.8.** Bronzed copper. 51.3 mm. Unsigned. Head of Athena within wreath/wreath. A third. About Uncirculated. Prooflike. Mahogany surface finish. Unawarded. **Scarce:** only 59 struck 1882-1888.

*Ex Presidential Coin & Antique Company, privately, on July 29, 1981.*

AWARDED 1886 GOLD MARKSMANSHIP MEDAL



(Enlarged)



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 234

- 234 **1887 Army. Department of the East. Marksmanship Medal. J.MK.9. Gold.** 44.4 mm. 690.1 gns. (44.66 gms.). Unsigned. Crossed rifles and target on shield and US/wreath. Choice About Uncirculated. Prooflike. Without suspension clasp or loop. Bright yellow gold in color. Minor marks, edge scratches. Awarded, engraved on the reverse: *Department of the East. Won by 2nd. Lieut. Cassius E. Gillette Corps of Engineers September 1886.* **Rare:** only nine struck in 1886, a total of about 59 in gold 1882-1888; the type was actually not plated in Julian. Lt. Gillette won both the Division and the Department marksmanship gold medals for his shooting in the September, 1886 competition. The outline of his military career is given in the description of his gold MK.7 medal above. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

*Ex Fred Werner on February 24, 1970.*

SCARCE ARMY DEPARTMENT MARKSMANSHIP MEDAL



Lot No. 235

- 235 **Undated. Army. Department. Marksmanship Medal. J.MK.9. Bronzed copper.** 44.5 mm. Unsigned. Crossed rifles and target on shield and US/wreath. Choice About Uncirculated. Prooflike. Nice, light tan-brown surface finish. Unawarded. **Very scarce:** one of about 33 struck 1882-1888.

*Ex Providence Collection (NASCA, July 16, 1981, lot 72).*

GOLD AND SILVER MARKSMANSHIP MEDALS



Lot No. 234



Lot No. 236



Lot No. 237



VERY RARE SILVER DISTINGUISHED  
MARKSMEN MEDAL



Lot No. 236

236 1892 Army. Distinguished Marksmen. Carbine. Second Class Medal. J.MK.14. Silver. 51.3 mm. 1,128.3 gns. Unsigned. Indian encampment scene/wreath and inscription. Choice About Uncirculated. Prooflike. Mount probably removed. A beautiful specimen with attractive toning. Awarded, engraved on the back: *Distinguished marksmen's Carbine Competition won by Corporal P.M. Hook Troop B 5th Cavalry 1892.* Very rare: Carlson notes only two issued in silver in 1888 and 20 in that metal over the whole second period (1890-94). This is one of only two types of marksmanship medals issued in both Periods One and Two. The 5th Cavalry was active against the Apache on the San Carlos reservation and took part in the last big battles in 1885. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

Ex Tom Gordon, Sr. on November 7, 1974.

AWARDED 1890 GOLD MARKSMANSHIP  
MEDAL



Lot No. 237

237 1890 Army. Division of the Missouri. Marksmanship. First Prize Medal. J.MK.18. Gold. 43.9 mm. 1,440.2 gns. (3.0003 ozs.) Unsigned. Marksman firing prone to left/wreath and inscription. With gold pinback hanger marked DIVISION. Uncirculated. Awarded, engraved on the reverse: *Division of the Missouri. Won by private D. McKenzie Co. D, 18th Inf'y. September, 1889.* Very rare: one of only six struck in 1890 and awarded retroactively. Company D of the 18th Infantry was stationed at Fort Hayes, Kansas from 1885 to 1889, when the regiment was transferred to the Department of Texas. Company D entered Fort Clark, Texas in November, 1889. Private McKenzie's MK.26 medals can be found below. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

Ex Presidential Coin & Antique Company on August 8, 1983.

EXTREMELY RARE AWARDED SILVER  
MK.20 MEDAL



Lot No. 238

- 238 **1890. Army. Division of the Pacific. Marksmanship Medal. J.MK.20. Silver.** 41.4 mm. 740.4 gns. (the ensemble). Unsigned. Marksman in kneeling position right/wreath and inscription. About Uncirculated. With decorative silver pin-back hanger. Awarded, engraved on the reverse: *Division of the Pacific. Won by Sergt. J.G. Harbord Co. A. 4th Infantry August 1890.* **Extremely rare:** according to Carl Carlson's notes, this is the first MK.20 he had ever seen awarded in silver. Only 37 were struck. James Guthrie Harbord was both sergeant of A Company and Quartermaster Sergeant from January, 1889 to January, 1891. He was promoted to 2nd lieutenant and transferred to the 5th Cavalry in July, 1891. In May, 1898 he was promoted to major with the 2nd U.S. Volunteer Cavalry but he received his regular army 1st lieutenant's bars and joined the 10th Cavalry in July, so he mustered out of the volunteers in October of that year. On February 2, 1901 he was promoted captain in the 11th Cavalry. The 4th Infantry was stationed in Idaho and Washington at this time, with barracks at Forts Sherman and Spokane and at Boise.

*Ex Carl W.A. Carlson, date unrecorded.*

AWARDED 1893 BRONZE MARKSMANSHIP MEDAL



Lot No. 239

- 239 **1893 Army. Department of the Missouri. Cavalry Competition. Third Class Medal. J.MK.23. Bronzed copper.** 41.4 mm. Unsigned. Rifleman standing in woods aiming right/wreath. **Choice Uncirculated.** With clasp, loop, and pinback suspender. Awarded, engraved on the reverse: *Department of the Missouri. Won by Private H. Michael. Band 3rd. Cav. September 1893.* **Very scarce:** only 24 were struck in 1893, fewer than 125 from 1890 to 1897. In 1885 the 3rd Cavalry was transferred to Texas. From 1891 to 1893 the unit participated in the so-called "Tin Horn War" against raids by Catarino Garza along the Rio Grande. Garza's capture on January 21, 1893 ended that conflict.

*Ex Rossa & Tanenbaum on November 4, 1985.*

AWARDED 1889 MARKSMANSHIP MEDAL



Lot No. 240

- 240 1889 Army. Department of the Missouri. Marksmanship. Third Class Medal. J.MK.26. Bronzed copper. 38.2 mm. Unsigned. Crossed swords on Union shield/wreath. **Uncirculated.** With pinback suspender (broken away) and original red leather case. Awarded, engraved on the reverse: *Department of the Missouri. Won by Private Daniel McKenzie. Co. D. 18th. Inf'y. August 1889.* **Scarce:** only 96 were struck in 1890, some awarded retroactively, as here. Private McKenzie's MK.18 can be found above and his second MK.26 immediately below.

*Ex Presidential Coin & Antique Company on October 20, 1983.*

AWARDED 1890 MARKSMANSHIP MEDAL



Lot No. 241

- 241 1890 Army. Department of Texas. Marksmanship. Third Class Medal. J.MK.26. Bronzed copper. 38.2 mm. Unsigned. Crossed swords on Union shield/wreath. **Uncirculated.** With pinback suspender (broken away) and original red leather case. Awarded, engraved on the reverse: *Department of Texas. Won by Private Daniel McKenzie. Co. D. 18th. Inf'y. July 1890.* **Scarce:** only 96 were struck in 1890. Private McKenzie's MK.18 and first MK.26 can be found above.

*Ex Presidential Coin & Antique Company on October 20, 1983.*

MASSACHUSETTS RIFLE ASSOCIATION MEDALS



Lot No. 242

242 **Undated Massachusetts Rifle Association Medal.** J.MK.32. Copper. 42.7 mm. Unsigned. **Choice Uncirculated. Prooflike.** Nice, deep brown color. Unawarded. Remnant of blue silk ribbon and bronzed pinback engraved *VICTORY* on chain hanger. The Massachusetts Rifle Association is the oldest shooting club still in existence.

*Ex Rossa & Tanenbaum on June 1, 1983.*



Lot No. 243

243 **Undated Massachusetts Rifle Association Medal.** J.MK.32. Copper. 42.7 mm. Unsigned. **Uncirculated. Prooflike.** A second. Nice, bright reddish copper color. Unawarded.

*Ex Presidential Coin & Antique Company's Sale 34 (May 15, 1983, lot 324).*

PRIVATELY ISSUED MEDALS



Lot No. 244

- 244 **1820 Cambridge Light Infantry Marksmanship Medal.** Nearly as made. Holed for wearing. Engraved on the planed down obverse of a 1799 silver dollar (Bolender 17b) within an ornamented border is *Awarded by the Cambridge Lt. Inft. Compy. to Artemas Cheney for the best shot at Target Oct. 26 1820.* The Cambridge Light Infantry's forebear was the 7th Massachusetts Line, reorganized in 1785 as the 3rd Division, Massachusetts Militia. Its lineage holder today is the 1st Battalion, 182nd Infantry Regiment (Mechanized).

*Ex T. James Clarke Collection (NASCA, June 29, 1978, lot 4254), said by Mr. Ford as ex R. Goldstone.*



Lot No. 245

- 245 **Undated Presentation silver medal.** Choice Extremely Fine. 343.6 gns. With original loop. Slightly bent. On a plain edged planchet 39.3 mm in diameter is engraved in a fine hand *WE HONOR THE BRAVE Presented to Sergt. I.F. Wilt by the citizens of Shepherdstown, Va. for killing a noted highwayman Enoch Thompson, J.W. Grant, and many Friends.* The nature of Wilt's deed is uncertain but he may have had a hand in the apprehension of Lewis the Robber (1790-1820), known as the Robin Hood of Pennsylvania.

*Ex Abner Kreisberg's sale of October 31, 1966, lot 297.*



Lot No. 246

- 246 **Undated Bataillon d'Artillerie, Etat de la Louisiane Medalet.** Bronze or deeply toned brass. 23.4 mm. 2.4 to 2.7 mm. thick at the rims. Unsigned dies. **Choice Uncirculated.** Nice, deep gray-brown color on both sides. One side is inscribed as grenade above and a U.S. style eagle and shield below. The other is inscribed *PRIX DU TIR AU MOUSQUETON* around crossed muskets, a than the war with Mexico. The piece feels 1830's to the cataloguer. The Bataillon d'Artillerie is otherwise unidentified; might it be related to the pre-1830 Creole Bataillon d'Artillerie d'Orleans?

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



1847 SIEGE OF PUEBLA MEDAL



Lot No. 247

- 247 **1847 Siege of Puebla Medal. Silver.** About as made. Engraved and chased. Oval 49.7 x 53.7 mm. 497.7 gns. Integral loop. The front shows a somewhat fanciful view of the mission structure at Puebla. The back is engraved in a nice hand *The Siege of Puebla Mexico commenced on the 13<sup>th</sup> Sept. ended on the 12<sup>th</sup> Octob. Capt. E.L. Dana. 1847.* Mr. Ford believed this medal to be unique. The siege began when Dana and his 1st Pennsylvania Volunteers were trapped inside Puebla by Santa Ana with 4,000 troops. Dana's men held off the opposing force for 30 days until the Mexican army broke his water supply. Dana (1817-89) joined the Union army in 1862, was colonel of the 143rd Pennsylvania Regiment and retired a brevet brigadier in 1865.

*Ex Stephen K. Nagy Estate via Lester Merkin; Charles McSorley on March 6, 1961.*

ENIGMATIC 1850 RANGERS MEDAL



Lot No. 248

- 248 **1850 Marksmanship Medal. Silver.** As made. 46.8 x 32.7 mm. 187.0 gns. Beautifully toned. All engraved. Integral loop. One side shows Washington's portrait with *X RANGERS* above and *MAJ. F. BRINLEY COM.* below. The other has an Indian's portrait and is inscribed *Presented to John G. Roberts* and *Wounded last shot Nov. 6, 1850.* The cataloguer has been unable to discover any information about either the unit or its commander.

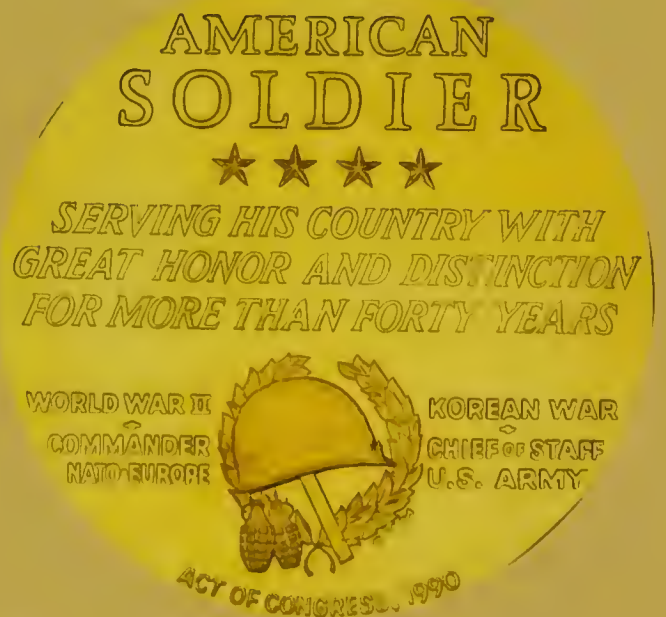
*Ex Ben Levin on January 16, 1973.*

1851 NEW YORK CITY CONTINENTALS MEDAL



Lot No. 249

GENERAL MATTHEW RIDGEWAY'S GOLD MEDAL



Lot No. 263

MAGNIFICENT GOLD 1851 CITY  
CONTINENTALS MEDAL



(Enlarged)



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 249

- 249 **1851 New York City Continentals. Gold medal of respect and honor. As made.** Engraved and chased composite. Oval 62.2 x 51.8 mm. Integral ornamented loop. Composed of an encircling band about 9 mm. wide of ornamental work around a raised hollow central medallion 10.4 mm. thick and about 32 mm across bearing on one side the arms of New York, on the other an 18th c. infantryman and cannon beside a shield surmounted by an eagle inscribed *Presented to Sargeant Henry P. Martin by the members of the City Continentals as a token of respect & esteem June 4 1851*. Engraver unknown. Carat unstated. Very fine workmanship. The identities of neither the unit nor the honoree have yielded to the cataloguer's research effort. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

*Ex F.S. Werner on June 4, 1984.*

IMPRESSIVE 1856 AMERICAN  
VOLUNTEERS MEDAL



Lot No. 250

- 250 **1856 American Volunteers (Brooklyn, N.Y.) Award Medal. Silver. Nearly as made.** No maker's mark. About 73 mm. in height, 57 mm. wide, 1.5 mm. thick. 899.4 gns. Integral swivel hanger and loop. Engraved and chased. One side shows Washington on horseback at the Delaware crossing with the "patriotic" inscription *Place none but Americans on guard* below. The reverse is inscribed *Awarded to Corpl. Wm. H. Welch by Co. A American Volunteers for his superior Skill in Military Drill*. Below is *Brooklyn May 29th 1856*. A very handsome piece. The American Volunteers did not enlist under this name in the New York state volunteers. Welch's name is not on the roster of the 14th (Brooklyn) New York State Volunteer Militia.

*Ex David Frent via Rossa & Tanenbaum on May 17, 1984.*

JEFFERSON GUARD MEDAL



Lot No. 251

- 251 **1859 Company F, 5th Regiment, Jefferson Guard Medal.** White metal. 40.9 mm. Circular inscription in four lines around a target, unit commander named as "Capt. F. Heppenheimer"/wreath. Unsigned. **Uncirculated. Prooflike.** Bright silver gray color. Some marks. Unawarded. Clearly a marksmanship medal but neither Heppenheimer nor this 5th Regiment have revealed themselves. There were many units named the "Jefferson Guard," both in the north and south.

*Ex Virgil Brand Collection via New Netherlands on October 31, 1962.*



Lot No. 252

- 252 **1859 Company F, 5th Regiment, Jefferson Guard Medal.** White metal. 40.8 mm. A second. Uncirculated. Prooflike. Bright silver color.

*Ex Charles McSorley on November 6, 1965.*



Lot No. 253

- 253 **1859 Silver dollar** engraved around the obverse *Capt. Robert Taylor. from his Son Frank. Christmas. 1865.* Lovely specimen, the coin toned Choice About Uncirculated and flashy, the inscription nearly pristine.

*Ex New Netherlands Coin Company in May, 1971, said then as ex Wayte Raymond Estate.*



Lot No. 254

- 254 **New Jersey National Guard. 1897 Cross of Honor.** Silver. 33.7 x 33.7 mm. Blue silk ribbon pendant from silver pinback marked *Proficiency in Rifle Practice.* Unnamed. Extremely Fine. Not in Bishop & Elliott.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*

## VARIOUS U.S. MILITARY MEDALS

### REVOLUTIONARY WAR

#### MAJOR GENERAL BARON VON STEUBEN MEDALS



Lot No. 255

- 255 **Major General Baron von Steuben. Silver.** 51.6 mm. 836.9 gns. Bust left/Birth and death dates. Obverse signed by F.B. Smith, New York. **As made.** Lovely, pale gray toning over full mirror fields. Reverse rim crumbling.

*Ex Virgil Brand Collection via New Netherlands Coin Company on September 14, 1961.*



Lot No. 256

- 256 **Major General Baron von Steuben. Bronze.** 51.8 mm. Bust left/Birth and death dates. Obverse signed by F.B. Smith, New York. **As made.** A second. Lovely, rich mahogany color. Reverse rim crumbling.

*Ex Wayte Raymond Estate.*

INDIAN WARS AND LATER  
UTAH INDIAN WAR VETERAN'S MEDAL



Lot No. 257

- 257 **Utah Indian War Veteran's Medal.** Bronze. 62.3 x 44.6 mm. Star shape. Unsigned. Named on back to John Robinson. Choice Extremely Fine. Lacks the ribbon and pinback. This medal was instituted in 1905 for veterans of the 1850-72 Indian wars (Black Hawk wars, Walker War, Navajo raids, Shoshone War, Paiute raids, etc.).

*Ex Norman Schultz on May 6, 1962.*



Lot No. 258

- 258 **U.S. 3rd Cavalry.** Privately made decoration for valor in "Sue Indian Outbreak", Fort Laramie and Fort Custer August 9, 1880. One bar: Fort Russel. Named to: Corp. A. Marsh. Pinback stamped U.S. Army. Possibly silver (or nickel alloy). 90.3 mm. in length. Nearly as made. Red ribbon. Swivel mount. The inscriptions accomplished in single letter punches. Fort D.A. Russell was established in 1867 at Cheyenne, Wyoming. This and the next two have the appearance of age but may be fantasies.

*Pedigree unrecorded.*



Lot No. 259  
(Reduced)

Lot No. 260  
(Reduced)

- 259 **U.S. 3rd Cavalry.** Privately made decoration for gallantry in action at Little Bitter Creek, Dakota September 27, 1880. Two bars: Little Bitter Creek and Pine Bluffs. Named to: Corp. A. Marsh. Pinback stamped U.S. Army. C. Possibly silver. 99.8 mm in length. Nearly as made. Gold ribbon. Swivel mount. The inscriptions accomplished in single letter punches.

*Pedigree unrecorded.*

- 260 **U.S. 3rd Cavalry.** Privately made decoration for distinguished gallantry in action at Pine Bluffs, Nebraska September, 1880. Three bars: Pole Creek Canyon, Camp Robinson, Black Hills. Named to: Corp. A. Marsh. Pinback stamped For Valour. Possibly nickel alloy. 93.4 mm. in length. Nearly as made. Gold/red/gold ribbon. Swivel mount. The inscriptions accomplished in single letter punches.

*Pedigree unrecorded.*



Lot No. 261

Lot No. 262

- 261 **Undated medal** to an unknown National Guard infantry corps. Silvered copper. 52.3 mm. Choice Extremely Fine. Some rim lies. One side bears the Pennsylvania State Arms while the other has California seated before a view of the Golden Gate. William H. McMinn was 1st sergeant of F Company, 3rd California Infantry in 1861.

*Pedigree unrecorded.*

- 262 **Undated badge** with a naval motif. Possibly silver. 51.6 x 33.8 mm. Pinback broken away, otherwise About Uncirculated. Back stamped J. Somerset Philada.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*

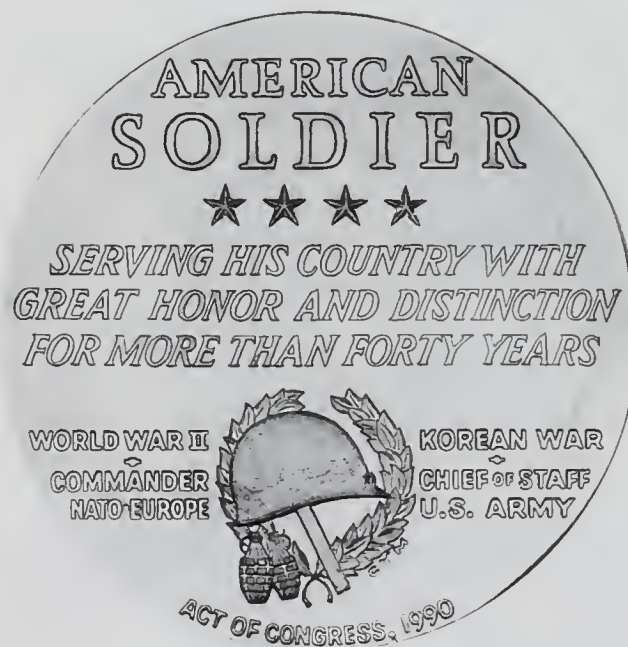


PERSONALITIES

GENERAL MATTHEW B. RIDGWAY'S GOLD MEDAL

Struck at the Mint by Order of the Congress

Presented by the President



Lot No. 263

263 **General Matthew B. Ridgway. Congressional National Gold Medal.** Authorized by Public Law 101-510, Section 1491, approved November 5, 1990. **Gem Proof.** With its original presentation case. 76.1 mm. 7,040.4 gns. (455.6 gms.). Full 6.1 mm. thick. From dies by T.J. Ferrell. This is a bright, bold, and brilliantly reflective modern U.S. Mint Congressional gold medal. General Ridgway's portrait is clear and sharp and the piece was struck sharply enough to show all of the detail in the engraving of the general's combat, campaign, theatre, and commendation ribbons. The fields are bright, clear, and brilliantly reflective. The piece has clearly been very well cared for from the time of striking and there are essentially no serious marks requiring special mention.

Accompanied by its original green plush case, with white silk lining in the lid. The obverse shows Ridgway's bust facing left, wearing the uniform of a four-star general. The reverse is engraved with an honorary inscription and notes of the principal conflicts in which Ridgway was engaged and the two principal commands that he held. **Unique presentation medal** to a notable American general, commander of the 82nd Airborne in World War II, leader of the United Nations forces in Korea, Supreme Commander Allied Powers in Europe and Chief of the General Staff of the United States Army. **(SEE COLOR PLATE)**

*Pedigree unrecorded.*

MISCELLANEOUS BADGES



Lot No. 264

264 **Undated Rhode Island Badge.** Bronzed copper. 53.0 x 37.9 mm. **Very Choice Uncirculated.** Unsigned. Integral loop. Not in Phillips. Obverse: War of 1812 naval captain; reverse: Rhode Island anchor and HOPE. Possibly a restrrike.

*Ex Charles H. McSorley on September 13, 1961.*



Lot No. 265

265 **Undated U.S. Navy Badge.** Gold and black & white enamel. 22.9 x 19.4 mm. 82.3 gns. Pinback. Unsigned. Possibly Civil War era. No maker's mark. Not in Bishop & Elliott or Phillips. Fouled anchor in white against black background, flanked by US with 13 stars above in gold.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*

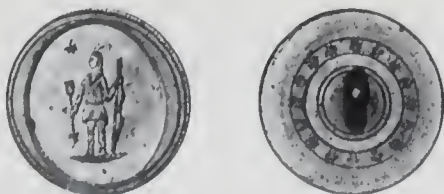
MILITARY UNIFORM BUTTONS



Lot No. 266

266 **Massachusetts. Militia.** General use. 1789-1830. Tice MS032B1. Silvered brass. 24.1 mm. About Uncirculated.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 267

267 **Massachusetts. Militia.** General use. 1815-25. Tice MS100C1 without a trace of overstriking. 16 star reverse. Gilt brass. 22.4 mm. **Uncirculated.**

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 268

268 **Massachusetts. Militia. Boston Light Dragoons.** Tice MS234A1. Gilt brass. 23.3 mm. **Choice Uncirculated.** Prooflike. Shank removed so the button would lie flat.

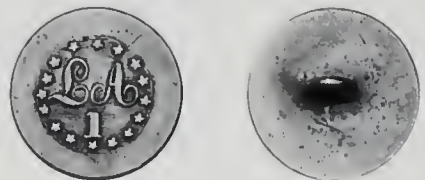
*Ex Lyman Low's 178th Sale (September 11, 1914, lot 123); F.C.C. Boyd Estate. With Boyd's explanatory note.*



Lot No. 269

269 **New York. Militia.** General use. 1789-1830. Tice NY100A37. Silvered brass. 22.3 mm. **Extremely Fine.**

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 270

270 **Unidentified. Militia.** L.A.1. (1st Light Artillery?). Sixteen stars (ca. 1820?). No maker's mark. Brass. One part button. 20.4 mm. **Extremely Fine.**

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 271

271 **U.S. Army. General Staff Officers.** Tice GS226A24. Gilt brass. 22.2 mm. **Uncirculated.**

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 272

272 **U.S. Army. General Service.** Tice GEN199Bs, var. Gilt brass. two part. Flat. 14.7 mm. **Choice Uncirculated.**

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*

S. MILITARY BUTTONS



Lot No. 273

273 **U.S. Army. General Service.** Tice GEN215A30. Gilt brass. 19.9 mm. About Uncirculated.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 274

274 **U.S. Army. General Service.** Tice GEN215A3. Gilt brass. 19.6 mm. **Uncirculated.**

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 275

275 **U.S. Army. General Service.** Tice GEN215A46. Gilt brass. 19.4 mm. About Uncirculated. Verdigris.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 276

276 **U.S. Army. Artillery.** Not in Tice. Orange Gilt Colour. Gilt brass. 21.8 mm. One part. Flat. **Uncirculated.**

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 277

277 **U.S. Army. Infantry.** Not in Tice. Treble Plated. Silvered brass. 23.7 mm. One part. Shank removed to lie flat. Extremely Fine.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 278

278 **U.S. Army. Cavalry.** Type of Tice CV215A. Scovill Co. Waterbury. Gilt brass. 15.8 mm. Two part. **Uncirculated.**

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 279

279 **U.S. Navy.** Type of Tice NA230A. Jacob Reeds Sons Phil. maker. Gilt brass. 24.2 mm. Convex. Two part. **Uncirculated.**

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 280

280 **Confederate States of America. Army. General Service.** Tice CSG203B1. Superior Quality. Gilt brass. 22.4 mm. **Uncirculated.**

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 281

281 **Confederate States of America. Army. General Service.** Tice CSG203B1. Superior Quality. Brass. 22.7 mm. **Uncirculated.**

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 282

282 **Confederate States of America. Army. General Service.** Not in Tice. Waterbury Button Co., Waterbury Ct. Gilt brass. 23.1 mm. Two part. Convex. About Uncirculated.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*

U. S. MILITARY BUTTONS, BRITISH MILITARY MEDALS



Lot No. 283

- 283 **Confederate States of America. Army. General Service.** Not in Tice. Waterbury Button Co. Gilt brass. 15.9 mm. Two part. Convex. About Uncirculated.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 285

- 285 **Confederate States of America. Navy. Tice CSN202A.** Firmin & Sons. Gilt brass. 22.7 mm. About Uncirculated.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 284

- 284 **Confederate States of America. Army. Officer.** Tice CS204A. H.T. & B. Gilt brass. 24.3 mm. Uncirculated.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 286

- 286 **Confederate States of America. Mississippi. Infantry.** Tice MP215A1. Hyde & Goodrich, New Orleans. Brass. 20.6 mm. Two part. Convex. About Uncirculated.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*

BRITISH AND CANADIAN MILITARY MEDALS

GREAT BRITAIN

38TH REGIMENT OF FOOT MEDAL



Lot No. 287

- 287 **38th Regiment of Foot. The 1st Staffordshire Regiment. Faithful and Meritorious Service, ca. 1815.** Gilt brass. Very Fine. Unnamed. 41.2 mm. Tancred, p.330, Ballmer R309c. Integral loop mount. The medal is also known in silver. The regiment was one of the first dispatched to America, arriving in Boston in 1774. It fought around Boston during that city's siege by General Washington and at Bunker Hill on June 17, 1775. The regiment spent most of the rest of the war stationed in New York City, returning to Great Britain on the close of hostilities in 1783.

*Ex Sotheby's sale of May 1, 1969, lot 263.*

A ROYAL AMERICAN REGIMENT  
PENINSULA MEDAL



Lot No. 288

288 **60th Regiment of Foot. The Royal American Regiment. Fifth Battalion. Medal of Regard, 1815. Gold.** Named to Quartermaster A. Hennerhofer. 32.3 mm. 259.3 gns (ensemble). With rim and loop of gold, brass hanger and pinback, blue/scarlet/blue ribbon. Presented by his comrades with whom he served on the Peninsula. The 60th Foot was raised in New York City and Philadelphia under dispensation of 29 Geo.II, c.5, allowing commissions to foreigners to serve in the 60th but only in America.

The regiment retained its title Royal American Regiment until 1824. There were originally four battalions and in that strength the regiment fought at Louisbourg and Quebec, capturing both for its battle honours. The fifth battalion was raised in 1797 by dispensation of 38 Geo.III, c.13, to serve as riflemen only in America. There were to be 17 officers and 300 men. They were the first to wear the rifleman's green jacket and gave the regiment its present designation, the Royal Green Jackets. The Fifth Battalion served in the troubles in Ireland in 1798 and on the Peninsula from 1808-13. The fifth was disbanded in 1815, 400 of its men being sent to join the Second Battalion at Quebec. Today, the regiment carries on its battle honours Louisbourg, Quebec, Peninsula, Taku Forts, Afghanistan, and Kandahar, to name just a few. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

Ex J. Douglas Ferguson on October 26, 1959.

## THE QUEEN'S OWN CAMERON HIGHLANDERS



Lot No. 289

- 289 **79th Regiment of Foot. The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders. Fourteen Years Good Conduct. Silver.** Choice About Uncirculated. Tanced p.345, Ballmer R486. 31.8 mm. 209.4 gns. Replacement loop. Unnamed. Beautifully toned in deep coin silver gray with traces of iridescent blue. The award was instituted in 1819 and discontinued in 1838. The 79th was stationed in Canada 1825-32 and 1848-52.

*Ex Warren Baker on October 9, 1970.*

## THE BRIGANTINE CAMBRIAN



Lot No. 290

- 290 **The Brigantine Cambrian (3). Presentation Medal to her Master, William Marshall, 1804. Silver.** 62.3 mm. 594.5 gns. Milford-Haven 557. Choice Extremely Fine. Integral stem mount and swivel loop. Duty and silver marks, London date letter for 1806. Signed TM (Thomas Matthews?). Commemorating an action between the *Cambrian* of Boston and a stronger French cutter privateer on October 23, 1804. Presented by subscribers to a print of the action.

*Ex W.W.C. Wilson Collection (Wayte Raymond, November 16, 1925, lot 820); Wayte Raymond Estate.*

ROYAL AMERICAN REGIMENT PENINSULA MEDAL



Lot No. 288

SILVER MEDAL FOR VALOR, ROYAL AFRICAN CORPS



Lot No. 291

REMARKABLE MEDAL OF THE  
ROYAL AFRICAN CORPS

A Novel Use for an 1814 George III  
Indian Peace Medal



Lot No. 291

- 291 **The Royal African Corps. Gift for Valor, 1818.** Silver. 73.7 mm. Looped as presented. Extremely Fine. Cleaned. Ballmer R586 (this medal). An 1814 George III Indian Peace Medal, Jamieson 24, reused in an entirely novel way. In a line beginning around the obverse rim, continuing around the reverse rim, moving to the left obverse field, ending in the right obverse field and inscribed in a very neat hand: *The Gift of Colnl McCarty Governor of the West Coast of Africa. To Sergt. John Harris of the Royal African Corps. For his valiant behaviour in capturing a Spanish brig of 18 guns. With only one gun and eleven men in a gun-boat. This victory was achieved on the 7th of April 1818.* As Balmer notes, the medal was a private gift and the action it remembered was probably against a slaver. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

*Ex Spink & Son, Ltd. on December 1, 1968; said by Spink ex Sir Alvary Gascoigne and John Barnet. Ballmer pedigrees it to the Eaton Collection.*

A unit named the Royal African Corps was in service in British West Africa as early as 1804. In that year its strength was increased to 10 companies. In the following year African men were recruited for the Corps, first from the disbanded York Rangers, later from freemen in Sierra Leone. In 1808, the Corps was divided, six companies being detached and sent to the West Indies as the Royal York Rangers. By 1809 the Royal African Corps had three companies at Goree, three in Senegal, and one in Sierra Leone. By 1817, three of the companies were composed almost entirely of Africans. By 1819, the Corps was disbanded.

The last colonel of the Royal African Corps was Charles Lyragh McCarthy (1764-1824), later Brigadier General Sir Charles McCarthy. He was governor of Sierra Leone 1812-24. He fell in battle against the Ashanti, who took his head and made a cup of his skull.



## CANADA



Lot No. 292

- 292 **Hochelaga Light Infantry. 5th Company. Good Attendance at Drill, 1863. Silver.** About Uncirculated. 42.0 mm. Composite, with silver bar and pinback, red/white/blue ribbon. Named to Corp. Thomas Arnold, dated at Montreal January 21, 1863. The 6th Battalion, Volunteer Militia Rifles of Canada was formed in 1862; the 5th Company was raised at Montreal on January 31. The Battalion's name was changed to the Hochelaga Light Infantry in 1863.

*Ex Warren Baker on October 9, 1970.*



Lot No. 293

- 293 **Canada General Service. One bar: FENIAN RAID 1866. Edge: S.J.P. Craig, Toronto Naval Bde. Very Fine.** Bar slightly bent. No ribbon.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 294

- 294 **Canada General Service.** One bar: **FENIAN RAID 1866.** Edge: *L.Cpl. C.A. Wilson 10th R. Regt.* About Uncirculated. Bar slightly bent. Remnant of red/white/red ribbon.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 295

- 295 **Canada General Service.** One bar: **FENIAN RAID 1866.** Edge: *Pte. W.H. Lytell, 10th Battalion.* About Uncirculated. Original red/white/red ribbon.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 296

- 296 **Canada General Service.** One bar: **FENIAN RAID 1870.** Edge: *Pte. J. Lawson 5th Battalion.* About Uncirculated. Replacement ribbon.

*Pedigree unrecorded.*



Lot No. 297

- 297 **Canada General Service.** One bar: **FENIAN RAID 1870.** Edge: *Pte. I. Milhomme Que. Prov. Bn.* About Uncirculated. Bar slightly bent. No ribbon.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 298

298 **Canada General Service.** One bar: **FENIAN RAID 1870.** Edge: *Pte. Z. Magnan. 1st. Rawden I. Co.* About Uncirculated. Original ribbon.

*Ex Dr. Robert Meloche on April 18, 1963.*



Lot No. 300

300 **Canada General Service.** Two bars: **FENIAN RAID 1866; FENIAN RAID 1870.** Edge: *Pte. H.R. Smith, C. Service R. Co.* Choice Very Fine. Remnant of red/white/red ribbon.

*Ex Eric Vaule on September 26, 1962.*



Lot No. 299

299 **Canada General Service.** One bar: **RED RIVER 1870.** Edge: *843 Private S. Sainsbury 1/60th R.R.* Extremely Fine. Replacement ribbon.

*Ex Elson Collection (Glendining's, February 27, 1963, lot 250).*



Lot No. 301

301 **Canada General Service.** Two bars: **FENIAN RAID 1870; RED RIVER 1870.** Edge: *1301 Pte. B. Read 1/60 K.O.R.* Choice Extremely Fine. Remnant of red/white/red ribbon.

*Ex Eric Vaule on September 26, 1962.*



Lot No. 302

302 **Canada General Service.** Three bars: **FENIAN RAID 1866; FENIAN RAID 1870; RED RIVER 1870.** Edge: Unnamed. Extremely Fine. Replacement ribbon.

*Ex Eric Vaule on September 26, 1962.*



Lot No. 304

304 **Northwest Canada 1885.** One bar: **SASKATCHEWAN.** Edge (privately done): *Pte. W. King 91st W.L.I.* Extremely Fine. Original red/blue/red ribbon.

*Ex James A. Elliot, Jr. via R. Lathrop on June 11, 1961.*



Lot No. 303

303 **Northwest Canada 1885.** One bar: **SASKATCHEWAN.** Edge: *Pte. R. Thorpe 10th. Batt, R.G.* Choice Extremely Fine. Original red/blue/red ribbon.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 305

305 **Northwest Canada 1885.** One bar: **SASKATCHEWAN.** Edge: *No.158 Pte. E. Cameron C.I.S.C.* Choice Very Fine. Remnant of ribbon. Only combatants got the bar.

*Ex Hans Schulman's sale of March 19, 1973, lot 469.*

EGYPT MEDALS

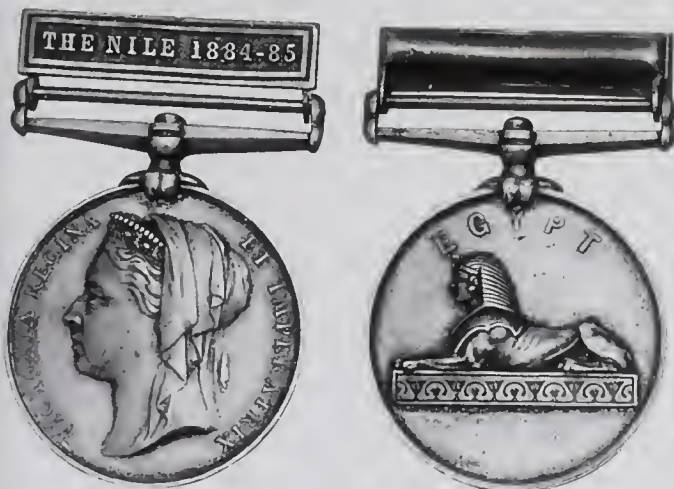
THE NILE 1884-85



Lot No. 306

306 **Egypt Medal.** One bar: **THE NILE 1884-85.** Edge: 21. *Boatn. I. Mailloux. Caughawaga. Det.* Choice Very Fine. Possibly original blue/white/blue/white/blue ribbon.

*Ex Dr. Robert Meloche on April 18, 1963.*



Lot No. 307

307 **Egypt Medal.** One bar: **THE NILE 1884-85.** Edge: 31. *Foren. L. Jackson. Caughawaga. Det.* Choice Extremely Fine. Bar slightly bent. No ribbon. About 500 Canadians were recruited as special boat handlers for the ascent of the Nile during the Sudan War. The medal was authorized in 1885.

*Ex Dr. Robert Meloche on April 18, 1963.*



Lot No. 308

308 **Egypt Medal.** One bar: **THE NILE 1884-85.** Edge: 235. *Boatn. J. Larogue. Ottawa Contgt.* Extremely Fine. Original ribbon.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*

LATIN AMERICA

UNDATED FAITHFUL SERVICE MEDAL



Lot No. 309

309 **Mexico. Undated [ca. 1810] Faithful Service.** Ferdinand VII. Gilt bronze. Oval 47.0 x 40.9 mm. Grove F.232a. By F. Gordillo, Mexico City. Extremely Fine. Mount removed from the top. Both Grove and Forrer note this medal in silver, gilt bronze, and bronze.

*Ex Pradeau-Bothamly Collections (Superior, September 24, 1970, lot 833).*

ALIANZA AMERICANA MEDAL



Lot No. 310

310 **Alianza Americana, 1866.** Bronze. 76.7 mm. By Charles Wiener. **Uncirculated.** Some spots. Chile, Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia pledge their mutual assistance/Pallas Athena directs the alliance towards the Spanish fleet bombarding a Peruvian port.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*

## MILITARIA

### 18TH C. BRITISH ARMY GORGETS

#### 18th CENTURY BRITISH ARMY OFFICER'S GORGETS

The military gorget is an object probably quite unfamiliar to most American collectors. Their closest experience of one might be a memory of the crescent shaped decorations seen around the necks of German military policemen in American World War II film epics such as *The Great Escape* or *The Longest Day*. British collectors will be more familiar with gorgets, for they were still an official part of some officers' duty dress in the late 19th century and are still worn today by some units when on parade or at ceremonial occasions.

The gorget began as practical, defensive armor protecting the throat and upper chest. As the defensive value of armor diminished following the general adoption of firearms, so the gorget lost its protective function. By the early 18th century the gorget was worn not for protection but as a sign of commissioned rank. The gorget continued to evolve in the 18th c., its body and shoulders narrowing, in shape changing from a wide to a tight crescent, the style dictated by changing fashions in officer's field and dress tunics.

Gorgetts were either gold or silver in color depending on the color of the wearer's regimental uniform's silk facings. Silver colored gorgets are usually made of silver; they may or may not be hallmarked. Those that should have been gold in color are usually gilt brass. They were worn suspended from a ribbon around the neck held by silk rosettes that covered the suspension holes in the shoulders. The front of the gorget typically carried the royal cipher (i.e., G.R. for Georgius Rex) and arms. Some gorgets also bore the regimental number or badge; this was made mandatory in 1768 but the rule was not always followed. In 1795, all gorgets were ordered to be gilt. The following year a universal pattern was introduced that called for all gorgets to be gilt and bear the royal cipher crowned.

Dating gorgets is a problem. The quarterings in the royal arms help, as they do in setting dates for Spanish cob coins, but the typical royal arms found on gorgets were appropriate for a long period (1714-1800). In the cataloguing to follow dates given for gorgets will usually be broad.

Mr. Ford collected gorgets that might have been worn by officers on active service in the American colonies. The cataloguer hastens to caution that none of the gorgets to follow can incontrovertibly be shown to have seen an American sky. Some of them might have, however. The three that bear field unit designations were worn by men whose regiments certainly did see active, combat service in America and their shapes and decorations are consistent with a third quarter 18th c. date.

Most of these gorgets were collected 30 and 40 years ago. The present offering is one of the largest ever to cross the auction block. The reference most useful to the present cataloguer has been Captain H. Oakes-Jones illustrated series that appeared in *The Journal of the Society for Army Research*, v.I (1921-22) and v.II (1923). Measurements are given of each gorget's width and height. These are approximate and are in centimeters. Width is the maximum distance between the outsides of each horn. Height is the maximum distance between the outside curve and the center of a line drawn along the tops of the shoulders.

BRITISH SILVER AND GILT GORGETS



Lot No. 311



Lot No. 314



Lot No. 312



**SILVER GORGET OF THE 31st REGIMENT  
OF FOOT**

**Battalion Companies at the Defense of  
Quebec 1776-1787**

**Flank Companies Captured at Saratoga 1777**



*Lot No. 311  
(Reduced)*

- 311 **Silver gorget, ca. 1770-1795.** 10.7 x 9.5 cm. Body with engraved laurel wreath and "31st REGT." above, royal arms, supporters, GR cipher below the stepline; shoulders with trophies of arms. A beautiful gorget. (*SEE COLOR PLATE*)

*Ex Stack's Fourth Americana Sale (January 16, 2001, lot 324); earlier, said ex Major General Patrick Bogert's collection via Spink & Son, Ltd.*

The 31st Regiment of Foot was so designated in 1751, having been raised 49 years earlier and having seen service at Vigo Bay and Dettingen. Between 1765 and 1772 the 31st was stationed in Florida, its base alternating between St. Augustine and Pensacola. In 1772 the regiment was shipped to St. Vincent and fought against the Carib struggle for freedom for the next two years.

In April, 1776 the 31st Regiment was sent to Quebec as part of Major General Burgoyne's army. The regiment soon found itself in action, pursuing the American army that had unsuccessfully attempted to invade Canada in May and defeating General Sullivan's attack against Trois Rivieres on a pursuit campaign that took the 31st to within 15 miles of Fort Ticonderoga.

In 1777 elements of the 31st Regiment participated in Major General John Burgoyne's Hudson River campaign, seeing action at the Battles of Hubbardton (Vermont, July 7) and Freeman's Farm (New York, September 19). When Burgoyne's campaign ended in encirclement and surrender, the 31st Regiment's light infantry and grenadier companies were captured by colonial forces. Three years later, they were reunited with the regiment in Quebec and in 1791 the regiment embarked for England and home.

SILVER GORGET OF THE 20th REGIMENT  
OF FOOT

Defense of Quebec 1776, Captured at  
Saratoga 1777



Lot No. 312  
(Reduced)

- 312 **Silver gorget, ca. 1770-1795.** 13.5 x 11 cm. Body with engraved royal arms, supporters, GR cipher, "XXth REGt" below; shoulders embossed with elaborate trophies of arms. A better gorget. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

*Ex Wallis & Wallis sale of December 1, 1972, lot 2064.*

The 20th was formed as a regiment in 1688 and received its numerical designation in 1751. In May, 1776 the regiment arrived in Quebec. During Burgoyne's campaign along the Hudson the 20th served ably and was captured along with the rest of his command at Saratoga in October 1777. The regiment was interned for a month at Cambridge, Massachusetts, being moved in November 1777 to Rutland, Massachusetts. The 20th remained interned in America until the spring of 1783, when it was shipped back to England. Renamed the Lancashire Fusiliers in 1881, the regiment later served at Gallipoli in the First and Italy and Burma in the Second World Wars.

SILVER GORGET, CA. 1770-1795



*Lot No. 313*

- 313 **Silver gorget, ca. 1770-1795.** 11.5 x 9.5 cm. Body with engraved arms, supporters, GR cipher; shoulders with trophies of arms and empty roundels for regimental designation. Split from top into center, repaired at the back; probably bent to narrow the shoulders to fit the fashion of a later time.

*Ex Wallis & Wallis Sale 161, lot 900.*

**GILT BRASS GORGET OF THE 7th REGIMENT  
OF FOOT**

**Fought at Monmouth Court House 1778  
and Cowpens 1781**



*Lot No. 314*

- 314 **Gilt brass gorget, ca. 1770-1795.** 11 x 9.5 cm. Body with engraved arms, supporters, GR cipher; regimental badge (crowned united red and white rose within Garter, GR cipher flanking) below; shoulders with trophy of arms above regimental designation "VII th" within laurel wreath. Bright and attractive, two splits on shoulders (probably bent in). (*SEE COLOR PLATE*)

*Ex Sotheby's Arms Sale 192 (July 17, 1972, lot 192).*

The 7th was raised in 1685 and received its numerical designation in 1751. In the late spring, 1773 the 7th was shipped to Quebec, where it arrived in July. When General Montgomery invaded Canada the 7th opposed the colonial forces at St. Johns and Chambly, where it lost scores of men and surrendered to the Americans. Reconstituted in New York in 1777, the 7th served in New York and Philadelphia 1777-78, being at the Battle of Monmouth Court House (New Jersey) in June of the latter year. After a year in New York, raiding rebel Connecticut towns, the 7th was shipped to Charleston in December, 1779. In January, 1781 the regiment fought against Daniel Morgan's troops at the Battle of Cowpens, a resounding British defeat. In August, 1782 part of the regiment was shipped to New York and then home, leaving parts of its companies in defense of Savannah. A century later, in 1881, the regiment was styled The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment). During the First War the regiment served with great bravery and patience at Ypres and on the Somme.



Lot No. 315  
(Reduced)

- 315 **Gilt brass gorget, ca, 1770-1795.** 14 x 12.5 cm. Oakes-Jones plate 4, A. Body engraved with arms, supporters, GR cipher; shoulders with embossed floral ornaments. Bright and attractive.

*Ex Bonhams sale of June 28, 1994, lot 38.*



Lot No. 316  
(Reduced)

- 316 **Gilt brass gorget, before 1796.** 10.5 x 9.0 cm. Body engraved with arms, supporters, GR cipher. With blue rosettes and neck ribbon. Graffiti inside in same name as next. Old label attached calls this "Geo. II".

*Pedigree unrecorded.*



Lot No. 317  
(Reduced)



Lot No. 318  
(Reduced)

- 317 **Gilt brass gorget, before 1796.** 10.5 x 9.5 cm. Body rather crudely engraved with arms, supporters, GR cipher. Gilding failing, several scratches both sides, graffiti on inside.

*Ex Wallis & Wallis Sale 161, lot 899.*

- 318 **Gilt brass gorget, before 1796.** 10.5 x 7.5 cm. Body engraved with arms, supporters, GR cipher. Back stamped NORRIS inside right shoulder. Good color.

*Ex Wallis & Wallis Sale 211, lot 768.*



Lot No. 319  
(Reduced)



Lot No. 320  
(Reduced)

- 319 **Gilt brass gorget, after 1796.** 10.5 x 8.5 cm. Body engraved with crowned GR cipher, palms flanking. Bright and attractive, back lined in red with soft leather backing marked with an old accession number.

*Pedigree unrecorded.*

- 320 **Gilt brass gorget, after 1796.** 11 x 9 cm. Body engraved with crowned GR cipher, palms flanking. Some staining on the front. With red rosettes and neck band (broken), back lined with soft leather, old ticket affixed thereto.

*Pedigree unrecorded.*



Lot No. 321  
(Reduced)



Lot No. 322  
(Reduced)

- 321 **Gilt brass gorget, after 1796.** 10.5 x 8.5 cm. Body engraved with crowned GR cipher, palms flanking. Bright and attractive.  
*Ex A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd. list W-279, July 2, 1971, no. 95.*

- 322 **Gilt brass gorget, after 1796.** 11 x 8.5 cm. Body engraved with crowned GR cipher, palms flanking. Dull, gilding mostly gone, two rim splits.  
*Pedigree unrecorded.*



Lot No. 323  
(Reduced)



Lot No. 324  
(Reduced)

- 323 **Gilt brass gorget, after 1796.** 10.5 x 9 cm. Body engraved with crowned GR cipher, palms flanking. Somewhat dull, gilding mostly gone, one rim splits.  
*Pedigree unrecorded.*

- 324 **Gilt brass gorget, after 1796.** 10.5 x 8.5 cm. Body engraved with crowned GR cipher, palms flanking. Somewhat bright, back with some red lining remaining.  
*Pedigree unrecorded.*



Lot No. 325  
(Reduced)



Lot No. 326  
(Reduced)

- 325 **Gilt brass gorget, after 1796.** 10.5 x 8 cm. Body engraved with crowned GR cipher, palms flanking. Somewhat bright, shoulders bent inwards.

*Pedigree unrecorded.*

- 326 **Gilt brass gorget, after 1796.** 10.5 x 8 cm. Body fairly crudely engraved with crowned GR cipher, palms flanking. Somewhat bright, soft leather backing remaining.

*Pedigree unrecorded.*



Lot No. 327  
(Reduced)



Lot No. 328  
(Reduced)

- 327 **Gilt brass gorget, before 1801.** 11 x 10 cm. Ornate silver applique crowned arms on trophies of arms, flags, canon affixed to the center of the body, silver trophies of arms pendant from silver rosettes around suspension holes on shoulders, pinned through to the back. Attractive if a little gaudy.

*Ex John Hayward on December 29, 1972.*

- 328 **Gilt brass gorget, ca, 1814-37.** 10.5 x 9 cm. Silver applique crowned arms with supporters affixed to the center of the body, pinned through to the back. Marked *R. JOHNSTON 68 ST. JAMES'S ST.* on the back. Bright in places, dented above lion.

*Ex Wallis & Walliss Sale 159, lot 1093.*



## BRITISH MEDALS FOR ASIAN AND AFRICAN CHIEFS

### AN UNPRECEDENTED OFFERING OF AFRICAN CHIEFS' MEDALS

Directly descended from the familiar Indian Peace Medals were the Chiefs' Medals awarded by the British government in its African, Asian and Pacific colonies in the heyday of the British Empire. Earlier medal types bearing the monarch's portrait and royal Arms and supporters are known from the last years of George III, William IV and the young Victoria, some for issue in Canada, others in West Africa.

The first Chiefs' Medals bearing the name of a specific colony were issued for the West African territory of Sierra Leone around 1870. These bear a youthful diadem head of Queen Victoria facing left with Latin title *VICTORIA REGINA*, struck with a blank reverse hand-engraved with the complete royal Arms and *SIERRA LEONE*.

It is possible that this Victoria obverse is that noted by Robert P. Puddester in "Medals of British India," Vol. I, where the East Indian Railway Medal (Puddester 860.1) with this obverse is followed by 860.3, "reverse blank for presentation engraving."

No comparable medals appeared under King Edward VII (1901-1910), although the Province of Natal in South Africa is represented here by medals presented at the time of the King's Coronation and one extremely rare Chief's Medal presented by Natal Governor Gen. Lord Methuen, 1909-1915).

The issue of Chiefs' medals was expanded vastly in 1926 under George V (1910-1936). Similar designs appeared under George VI (1936-1952) and continued under Elizabeth II until independence rendered such awards obsolete. Chiefs' Medals were issued in minuscule numbers, and many were lost or destroyed in the post-independence years. Even more rare are the diplomas or certificates accompanying the medals, two of which are offered here.

No comparable offering of Chiefs' Medals has ever appeared in any U.S. numismatic auction, because no collector has ever pursued this little-known series with the tenacity of purpose and collecting zeal of John J. Ford, Jr.

Providing an introduction to this colorful series is Melville Allan Jamieson, "Medals Awarded to North American Indian Chiefs, 1714-1922, and to Loyal African and Other Chiefs in Various Territories within the British Empire," Spink & Son, London, 1936.

#### Victoria, 1837-1901



Lot No. 329

- 329 **SIERRA LEONE. Chief's Medal, ca. 1870.** Silver, 72.3mm. 3.8mm thick at rim, 104.9 grams. Grip suspender with oval loop for suspension. Jamieson 48. Extremely Fine. Obv. Diadem head l., *VICTORIA REGINA*. Rev. Engraved Royal Arms with supporters, motto scroll inscribed *HONI SOIT QUI MAY Y PENSE*, *SIERRA LEONE* above. Light wear, some deep toning on neck and at the rims.

*From the Collection of Colonel Sir A.E. Whitaker.*

- 330 **SIERRA LEONE. Chief's Medal, ca. 1870.** Silver, 72.6mm. 5.07mm thick at rim, 155.6 grams. Holed for suspension with jump ring and length of yellow ribbon with green edges. Jamieson 49. Extremely Fine. Obv. Types as above. Rev. Arms in different style, *SIERRA* above, *LEONE* below in bold lettering. Very light wear, one noticeable nick in the right obverse field.

*Ex Carleton S. Gifford Collection (Glendining, May 1985, lot 20).*

- 331 **SIERRA LEONE. Chief's Medal, ca. 1870.** Silver, 72.2mm. 3.5mm thick at rim, 103.05 grams. Holed for suspension with jump ring. Jamieson 49 var. Extremely Fine. Obv. Types as above. Rev. Types as above, Arms in measurably different style, *SIERRA* above, *LEONE* below in bold lettering. Polished surfaces recall wear by the Chief recipient, obverse bears scattered surface tics.

**Edward VII, 1901-1910**

**SENIOR CHIEF'S MEDAL, 1902**



*Lot No. 332*

- 332 **NATAL. Senior Chief's Medal, 1902.** Silver, 51.4mm. Signed J & S. Jamieson unlisted. About Uncirculated. Obv. Crowned and robed bust r., English legend hails Coronation. Rev. Colony Badge consisting of Royal Arms over two running Wildebeesten. Coronation date given as June 26, although the ceremony was postponed until August 9 due to the King's illness. Gold toning, with grip suspender, narrow blue pinback ribbon.

*Ex Christie's July 1985 Sale, lot 108.*

- 333 **NATAL. Senior Chief's Medal, 1902.** Silver, 51.4mm. Choice Extremely Fine. A second gold-toned example with a single reverse edge ding.

- 334 **NATAL. Senior Chief's Medal, 1902.** Silver, 51.4mm. Extremely Fine or better. A third whose silver surfaces show faint hairlining. Grip suspender is without ribbon.

George V, 1901-1936

EXCITING NATAL GOVERNOR'S MEDAL



Lot No. 335

- 335 NATAL. Native Chief Mpefu's Medal, 1911. 68.3mm .925 Silver 3-part planchet. Jamieson unlisted. Obv. Colonial Arms as preceding on 39mm Silver center, broad outer ring is engraved *NATIVE CHIEF MPEFU, FROM/ GENERAL LORD METHUEN G.C.B.* Rev. Circle wreath encloses presentation date *3rd JULY 1911*. Maker's name *FORSYTH & CO. STERLING SILVER* is impressed at base. Enclosed by an Bronze silverplate outer band with loop. A fascinating variant of the Chief's Medal series granted by the Royal Governor rather than the King, unique in this form.

## KING'S AND QUEEN'S MEDALS FOR NATIVE AFRICAN CHIEFS

Silver oval medals were instituted on April 26, 1920 by King George V to recognize loyal and zealous service by Native Chiefs. Their obverse bore the crowned effigy of George V by Sir Bertram Mackennal, George VI by Percy Metcalfe and Elizabeth II by Cecil Thomas. Each medal's crown suspender is flanked by lions whose hindquarters blend into a segmented ornamental border ending in a minute trident. The common reverse depicted a Royal Navy warship and merchant vessels in a palm-lined tropical port. Suspension was from a highly ornate silver chain whose links alternately bore a Tudor Rose, royal monogram and Imperial State Crown. Luxurious brass-hinged, plush lined fitted cases bore the monarch's gold-stamped monogram. The Royal Warrant specified that upon the death of the Chief, the insignia was to be returned to the King or his representative.

## GEORGE V MEDAL FOR NATIVE CHIEFS



Lot No. 336  
(Reduced)

- 336 **George V Medal for Native Chiefs, 1920.** Silver oval, 67 x 50.2mm. Jamieson 51. Choice About Uncirculated. Obv. Crowned bust l. by Sir Bertram Mackennal, *GEORGE V KING AND EMPEROR*. Rev. Tropical port scene. Suspended from 78 cm Silver chain composed of links bearing Tudor Rose, royal monogram *GRI* and Crown. Housed in a luxurious fitted 35 x 13cm black pebbled case bearing gold-stamped crowned *GRI*. Inner lid presents maker's name *HAROLD STABLER/ 34, UPPER MALL, LONDON, W6*. Stabler was the medalist who created one of the three official medals for the Battle of Jutland. Of breath-taking beauty and rarity.

## ELIZABETH II MEDAL FOR NATIVE CHIEFS



Lot No. 337  
(Reduced)

- 337 **Elizabeth II Medal for Native Chiefs, 1953.** Silver oval, 67.8 x 50mm. Jamieson unlisted. Choice About Uncirculated. Obv. Crowned bust r. by Cecil Thomas, *QUEEN ELIZABETH THE SECOND*. Rev. Tropical port scene. Suspended from 82 cm Silver chain composed of links bearing Tudor Rose, royal monogram *E II R* and Crown. Housed in a luxurious fitted 35 x 13.5cm black pebbled case bearing gold-stamped crowned *E II R*. A literally majestic relic of the final years of the British Empire.

*Ex Sotheby's September 1978 Sale, lot 127.*

- 338 **Elizabeth II Medal for Native Chiefs, 1953.** Silver oval, 67.8 x 50mm. Jamieson —. Choice Extremely Fine. A second example without case, ornate chain as preceding lot. Somewhat hairlined, a medal awarded and worn by its recipient.

*Ex Christie's July 1985 Sale, lot 96.*

A SMALLER ELIZABETH II MEDAL FOR NATIVE CHIEFS



Lot No. 339

- 339 **Elizabeth II Medal for Native Chiefs, 1953.** Silver oval, 49.9 x 33.9mm. Jamieson —. Choice About Uncirculated. Types as above but smaller size, hanging from a yellow-white-yellow pinback ribbon. In fitted Royal Mint case gold-stamped *E II R*.

## CERTIFICATE OF HONOR CHIEF'S MEDALS, 1926-1956

Lavishly engraved Certificates of Honour for presentation to Chiefs were printed by Waterlow & Sons, well known bank note printers, to accompany circular Silver medals suspended from a simple chain or oval Bronze medals with a yellow neck cravat. The circular Silver medals bear the modified crowned bust of George V by Spink & Son, the Bronze bear the same crowned bust of George V, George VI or Elizabeth II as the Native Chief's Medals above. Colony names and the Arms or Badges used by them appear on the reverse. All Certificate of Honor Medals in this section follow this pattern.

### BRITISH WEST AFRICA

British West Africa included the tiny territory of The Gambia, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast (today's Ghana) and Nigeria. The trumpeting elephant on the reverses of The Gambia and Gold Coast Medals was the Badge of these Colonies and appeared on the British Red Ensign as the colonial flag.

#### SIERRA LEONE CHIEF'S MEDAL



*Lot No. 340*

- 340 **Sierra Leone Chief's Medal, Instituted 1926.** Bronze oval, 67.7 x 50.2mm. Jamieson 63. About Uncirculated. Obv. George V bust l. Rev. Types as above but inscribed *SIERRA/ LEONE*. Light red-gold patina. Yellow moiré neck cravat.

GOLD COAST CHIEF'S MEDAL



Lot No. 341

341 **Gold Coast Chief's Medal, Instituted 1926.** Bronze oval, 67.7 x 50.2mm. Jamieson 57. About Uncirculated. Obv. George V bust l. Rev. by E. Carter Preston, palm tree, trumpeting elephant, *GOLD/ COAST*. Jamieson noted "Awarded to Recipients of Honour" in the Colony. Tan-gold patina. With yellow moiré neck cravat.

342 **Gold Coast Chief's Medal, Instituted 1926.** Bronze oval, 67.7 x 50.2mm. Jamieson 57. About Uncirculated. A second example, displaying a red-gold patina, with obverse toning spots at left. Worn yellow moiré neck cravat.

343 **Nigeria Chief's Medal, Instituted 1926.** Bronze oval, 67.7 x 50.2mm. Jamieson 60. About Uncirculated. Obv. George V bust l. Rev. Seal of Solomon (6-pointed star) above *NIGERIA*. Light red-gold patina. Yellow moiré neck cravat.



NIGERIA CHIEF'S MEDAL



*Lot No. 344*

- 344 **Nigeria Chief's Medal, 1937.** Bronze oval, 67.7 x 50.2mm. Jamieson —. About Uncirculated. Obv. George VI bust l. Rev. Types as above, *NIGERIA*. Light red-gold patina. Lightly soiled yellow moiré neck cravat.

NIGERIA CHIEF'S MEDAL



Lot No. 345

- 345 **Nigeria Chief's Medal, 1953.** Bronze oval, 45.6 x 33.7mm. Jamieson —. Choice Extremely Fine. Obv. Young Elizabeth II crowned bust r. Rev. Types as above, *NIGERIA*. Light red patina. Lightly soiled yellow moiré ribbon.

SILVER MEDALS FOR THE GAMBIA

- 346 **The Gambia Chief's Medal, ca. 1934.** Silver, 103.2mm, 8.6mm thick at rim, 602 grams including 74cm silver chain. About Uncirculated. Obv. Modified crowned bust l., extending to lower border, *GEORGIVS V REX ET IMP.*; Signature *SPINK FEC./ LONDON*. Rev. Trumpeting elephant with legend *GAMBIA COLONY AND/ PROTECTORATE*. Silver surfaces show some understated gold toning. Raised borders, beaded rim, *SILVER* incuse on rim. Rivet loop to fan-shaped swivel, chain of simple Silver links. In somewhat battered 17 x 12.2 cm wooden case, inner satin lid bearing Spink name, *By Special Appointment to His Britannic Majesty, 17 & 18, Piccadilly, London.*
- 347 **The Gambia Chief's Medal, ca. 1934.** Silver, 103mm, 8.2mm thick at rim, 557 grams including 74cm small-link silver chain. Choice Extremely Fine. Types as above, deep steel and pale rose toning. Plain edge, fixed loop, fan suspender as last but chain of smaller, lighter links. No case.
- 348 **The Gambia Chief's Medal, ca. 1934.** Silver, 76.4mm, 6.7mm thick at rim, 282.1 grams including 74cm silver chain. About Uncirculated. Types as above. Rivet loop to fan-shaped swivel, chain of simple Silver links. Bright silver shows scattered russet and ebony. Edge bears incuse *SILVER*.
- 349 **The Gambia Chief's Medal, ca. 1934.** Silver, 76.5mm, 6.3mm thick at rim, 282 grams including 74cm silver chain. About Uncirculated. Types as above. Fixed loop to fan-shaped swivel, chain as last. Bright silver contrasts with uneven gold and ebony. Plain edge.

## BRITISH EAST AFRICA

British-ruled East Africa included the colonies of Kenya and Uganda, Somaliland and the mandated Tanganyika Territory, formerly German East Africa. All Bronze Certificate of Honor Chief's Medals follow the general pattern of the West African issues.



Lot No. 350

- 350 **Kenya Chief's Medal, Instituted 1926.** Bronze oval, 68 x 50.3mm. Jamieson 59. About Uncirculated. Obv. George V bust l. Rev. by E. Carter Preston, lion rampant guardant, *KENYA*. Red-gold patina. With yellow moiré neck cravat.

*Ex Spink Medal Auction, June 1985, lot 116.*

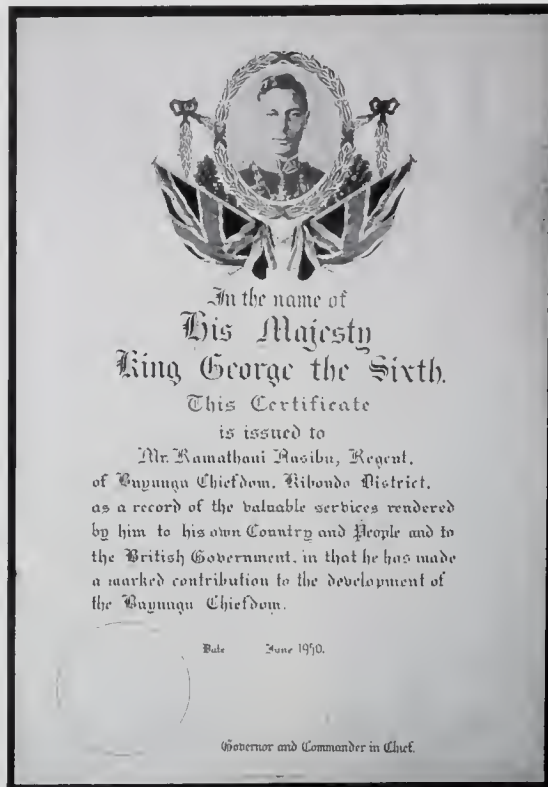


Lot No. 351

- 351 **Uganda Chief's Medal, Instituted 1926.** Bronze oval, 67.1 x 49.9mm. Jamieson 65. About Uncirculated. Obv. George V bust l. Rev. by E. Carter Preston, Crowned Crane with village behind, *UGANDA PROTECTORATE*. Red-gold patina. With short length of bright yellow ribbon.

- 352 **Uganda Chief's Medal, 1953.** Bronze oval, 68.7 x 50.5mm. Jamieson —. About Uncirculated. Obv. Elizabeth II young bust r. Rev. Types as above. red-gold patina. With yellow-orange moiré neck cravat.

RARE CERTIFICATE OF HONOR TO REGENT  
RAMATHANI NASIBU OF BUYUNGU CHIEFDOM



Lot No. 353  
(Reduced)

- 353 **Certificate of Honor in the Name of King George the Sixth, June 8, 1950.** 43 x 29.5cm. Choice Extremely Fine, scattering of small mildew spots at upper right. Facing uniformed bust of the king facing in gold-imprint frame, full color crossed Union Jacks. Gothic inscription *This Certificate is issued to Mr. Ramathani Nasibu, Regent, of Buyungu Chiefdom, Kibondo District* in recognition of services rendered to his own country and the British Commonwealth. Signed by the Governor-Commander in Chief and bearing the embossed seal of Tanganyika Territory. Printed by the famed banknote printers, Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London and Dunstable.

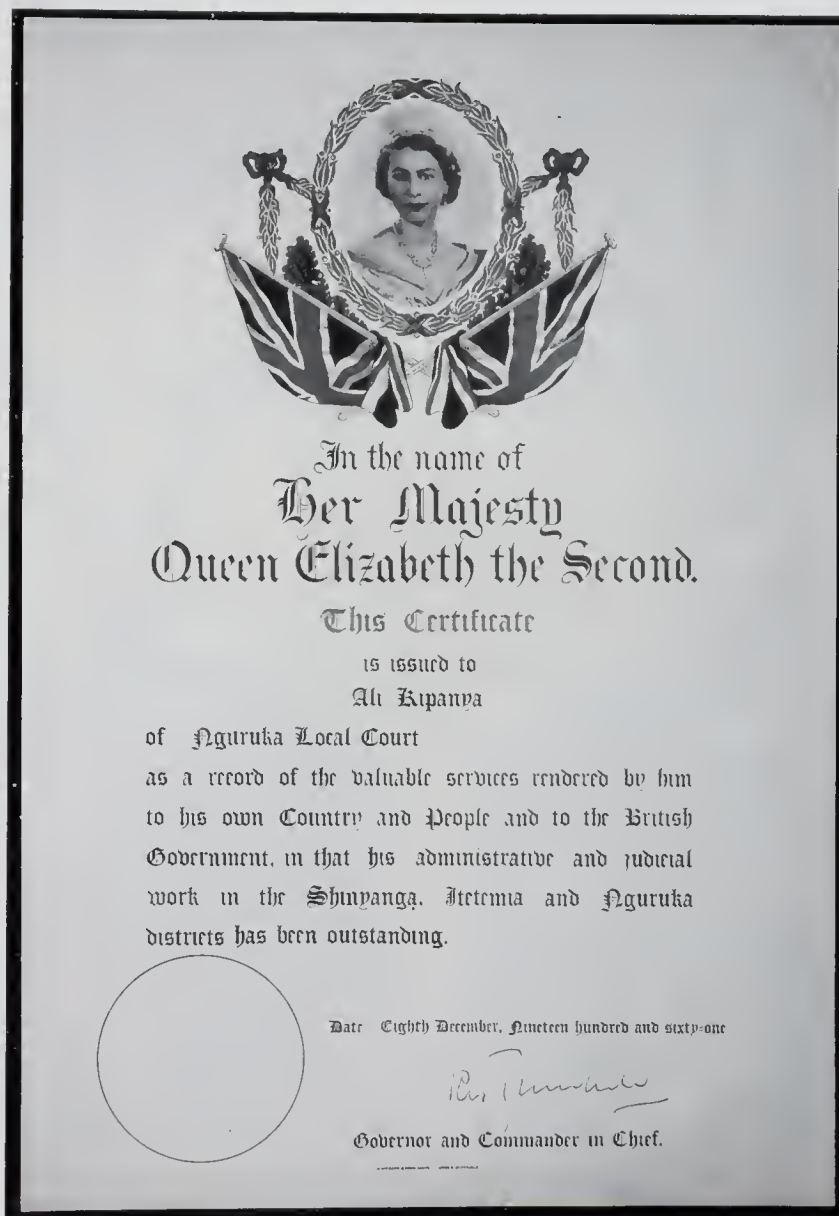


Lot No. 354  
(Reduced)

- 354 **Tanganyika Chief's Medal, 1937.** Bronze oval, 68.2 x 50.3mm. Jamieson —. About Uncirculated. Obv. Crowned bust l. *GEORGIE VI KING AND EMPEROR*, an earlier type than the actual Certificate offered above in the post-1947 titles of King George the Sixth. Rev. by E. Carter Preston, Giraffe head 3/4 r., *TAN-GANYIKA/ TER-RITORY*. Awarded to **Ramadhani Nasibu, Regent of Buyungu Chiefdom.** Red-gold patina. With yellow moiré neck cravat.

*Ex Glendinning's October 1984 Sale, pars lot 105.*

CERTIFICATE OF HONOR TO ALI KIPANYA  
OF NGURUKA LOCAL COURT



Lot No. 355  
(Reduced)

355 **Certificate of Honor in the Name of Queen Elizabeth II, n.d.** 43.8 x 30cm. About Uncirculated, splendid straight margins. Facing diadem bust of the Queen in gold-imprint frame, full color crossed Union Jacks. Gothic inscription *This Certificate is issued to Ali Kipanya of Nguruka Local Court... in that his administrative and judicial work in the Shinyanga, Itetema and Nguruka districts has been outstanding.* Signed by the Governor and Commander in Chief, but undated.

356 **Tanganyika Chief's Medal, 1953.** Bronze oval, 68.2 x 50.3mm. Jamieson —. About Uncirculated. Obv. Crowned Elizabeth II bust r. Rev. Types as above. **Awarded to Ali Kipanya.** Red-gold patina. With yellow moiré neck cravat in fitted Royal Mint case.

*Ex Glendining's October 1984 Sale, lot 107.*

357 **Tanganyika Chief's Medal, 1953.** Bronze oval, 68.2 x 50.3mm. Jamieson —. About Uncirculated. A second example, tan-gold patina. With yellow moiré neck cravat in fitted Royal Mint case.

ELIZABETH II MEDAL PAIR AWARDED TO  
REGENT RAMADHANI NASIBU

- 358 **Tanganyika Chief's Medal, 1953.** Bronze oval, 46.2 x 36.6mm. Jamieson —. About Uncirculated. Types as above. Red-gold patina. With yellow moiré pinback ribbon, in fitted Royal Mint case; **Elizabeth II Coronation Medal, 1953.** .925 Silver, 32mm. About Uncirculated. Obv. Crowned bust r. Rev. Monogram, Crowning legend. Crimson ribbon with white edging, two narrow blue stripes. **Both awarded to Regent Ramadhani Nasibu of Buyongo. 2 pieces.**

*Ex Glendining's October 1984 Sale, lot 105.*

- 359 **Tanganyika Chief's Medal, 1953.** Bronze oval, 46.2 x 36.6mm. Jamieson —. About Uncirculated. Types as above. Red-gold patina. **Awarded to Ali Kiparya.** With yellow moiré pinback ribbon, in fitted Royal Mint case.

- 360 **Somaliland Chief's Medal, 1937.** Bronze oval, 67.6 x 49.8.3mm. Jamieson —. About Uncirculated. Obv. Crowned bust l. *GEORGE VI KING AND EMPEROR.* Rev. by E. Carter Preston, Antelope head  $\frac{3}{4}$  l., *SOMALILAND/ PROTECTORATE.* Red-gold patina. No case or ribbon.

SOUTHERN AFRICA

- 361 **Nyasaland Chief's Medal, 1953.** Bronze oval, 68.2 x 50.3mm. Jamieson —. About Uncirculated. Obv. Crowned Elizabeth II bust r. Rev. Lioness on rock, rising sun, *NYASALAND/ PROTECTORATE.* Red-gold patina. No ribbon or case.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA CHIEF'S MEDAL



*Lot No. 362*

- 362 **Southern Rhodesia Chief's Medal, 1953.** Bronze oval, 46.4 x 33.9mm. Choice Extremely Fine. Obv. Types as above. Rev. Arms and supporters of this white-ruled self-governing Crown Colony. Suspended from yellow pinback ribbon.

*Southern Rhodesia soon joined the ill-fated Central African Federation. After years of struggle, a unilateral Declaration of Independence and subsequent African majority rule, the area is now known as Zimbabwe.*

EXTRAORDINARY NON-BRITISH MEDAL-  
CONGO FREE STATE CHIEF'S MEDAL



Lot No. 363

- 363 Leopold II, King of the Belgians, Sovereign of the Independent State of the Congo, 1885-1908. Chief's Medal, ca. 1890. Bronze nickelplate, 60.6mm. Extremely Fine. Oby. Star in circle of dots, *TRAVAIL ET PROGRES*, Work and Progress. Rev. State name around *CHIEFFERIE/ INDIGÈNE/ RECONNUE*, Native Leadership Recognized. Ball-loop to base metal squirrel chain. An historic link to a dark era of exploitation brought to an end by the Congo Reform Association of E.D. Morel and Sir Roger Casement. The Independent State was annexed to Belgium in October 1908.

INDIAN OCEAN & FAR EASTERN COLONIES

364 **Aden Chief's Medal, 1937.** Bronze oval. 67.9 x 50mm. About Uncirculated. Obv. Crowned bust l., *GEORGE VI KING AND EMPEROR*. Rev. Arab dhow under full sail. With yellow moiré neck cravat. Red-green patina.

*Aden was the key port in the Indian Ocean-Red Sea area, and the colony included an arid hinterland. It has since been incorporated in independent Yemen.*

ROUND SILVER CHIEFS AND HONOR MEDALS



Lot No. 365

365 **Ceylon Headmen's Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, Instituted 1905.** Silver, 41.5mm. Jamieson 72. About Uncirculated. Obv Crowned bust l., *GEORGE V KING AND EMPEROR*. Rev. Elephant facing in palm grove, *FOR LONG AND FAITHFUL SERVICE*. Silver pinback header, no ribbon.

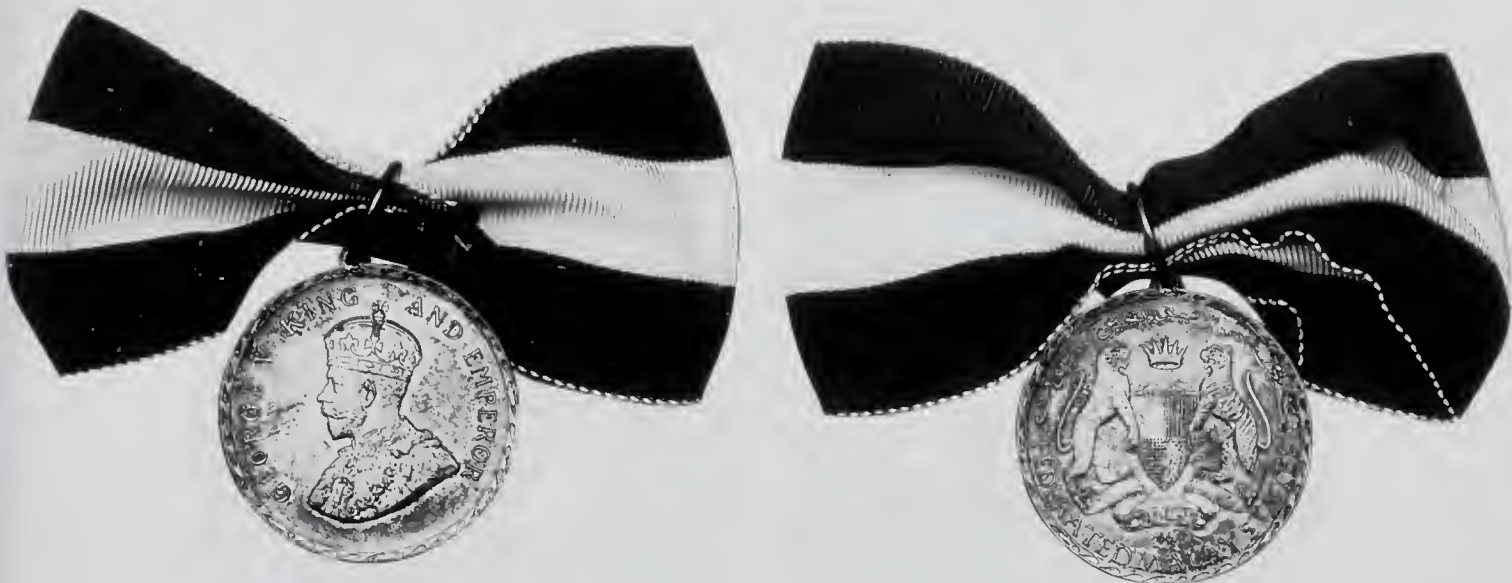


Lot No. 366

366 **Straits Settlements Certificate of Honor Medal, Instituted 1926.** Silver gilt, 41.8mm. Jamieson 70. Choice About Uncirculated. Obv. Crowned bust l. *GEORGE V KING AND EMPEROR*. Rev. Quartered Arms of Straits Settlements, now part of the Federation of Malaysia. With short length or light blue ribbon.



FASCINATING MALAY STATE "SPECIMEN" MEDAL



Lot No. 367  
(Reduced)

367 **Federated Malay State Certificate of Honor Medal, 1926.** Silver gilt, 41.8mm. Jamieson 67. About Uncirculated. Obv. Types as above. Rev. Quartered Arms supported by tigers. Malay and English legend. Tawny gold at the rims, with length of red-white-blue ribbon.

FASCINATING MALAY STATES "SPECIMEN" MEDAL



Lot No. 368

368 **Federated Malay State Certificate of Honor Medal, 1926.** Silver gilt, 41.8mm. Jamieson 67. Choice Extremely Fine. Types as above with incuse *SPECIMEN* on edge, no ribbon.

*Ex Taisei-Spink Singapore Coin Auction, February 1992, lot 430.*

HONG KONG CERTIFICATE OF HONOR MEDAL



*Lot No. 369*

369 **Hong Kong Certificate of Honor Medal, Instituted 1929.** Silver gilt, 41.6mm. Jamieson 69. About Uncirculated. Obv. Types as above. Rev. Hong Kong harbor with sailing junks from colonial Badge. Pleasing gold surfaces. With length of red-white-blue ribbon.

## WAR OF 1812 MEDALS AND DECORATIONS UNITED STATES

The majority of these medals were struck at or for the United States Mint, in some cases quite near to the date commemorated, in others as much as two decades later. Silver medals were made for officers involved in the action honored, usually members of the awardee's immediate staff. Gold medals, of course, were made only for the honoree. Family members could claim an original medal on behalf of a relative and there are cases of families asking for replacement medals due to loss. Bronzed copper pieces were made later and almost always for sale to an interested public.



Lot No. 370

370 **Major General Jacob Brown. Julian MI.11.** Copper, bronzed. 64.7 mm. Choice About Uncirculated. Some stray marks. Brown. Carlson noted 128 struck.

*Pedigree unrecorded.*

### EXTREMELY RARE WHITE METAL JACOB BROWN



Lot No. 371

371 **Major General Jacob Brown. J.MI.11. White metal.** 64.6 mm. Choice Uncirculated. Prooflike, with brightly reflective fields and frosty central devices. Some minor staining. Struck from perfect dies, not rusted and obverse rim unbroken. **Extremely rare:** Carlson noted only one auction record for a white metal Brown and wrote in 1981 that there were no records of one struck after 1854. Missing from Dreyfuss in this metal.

*Ex Kessler-Spangenberg Collection (NASCA, April 28, 1981, lot 1658).*

GENERAL EDMUND GAINES MEDAL IN SILVER



Lot No. 372

NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL, ENDYMION VS. PRESIDENT



Lot No. 382

## EXTREMELY RARE SILVER EDMUND GAINES



Lot No. 372

- 372 **Major General Edmund Gaines. J.MI.13, Loubat 44. Silver.** Overall Extremely Fine, sharpness of About Uncirculated. 64.4 mm. Rims 3.5 - 3.7 mm. thick. 1,783.3 gns. (115.4 gms.). Specific gravity 10.47 (per the late Ted Craige). Bright silver in color, once cleaned. **Extremely rare:** Carlson noted four auction records for a silver Gaines but the cataloguer can only trace three different specimens: this; Dreyfuss:5261 (Uncirculated, 1,774.8 gns., sold for \$3,300); and the Bushnell to Garrett:1965 to Dusterberg Collection:472 piece (Presidential Coin and Antique Company, October 2000, 115.8 gms., graded Brilliant Proof, sold for \$20,000). The gold medal given to Gaines by his country was struck in 1824 and it is logical to suppose the silver medals were made soon afterwards. The date August 15, 1814 on the reverse of the medal is that of the repulse by Gaines' force besieged in Fort Erie of a British attack under General Drummond. (**SEE COLOR PLATE**)

*Ex Eric Vaule on December 8, 1966.*

When the American army under General Ripley retired from the Battle of Chippewa (July, 1814), it reformed in and around Fort Erie on the Niagara River, which had recently been captured from the British by General Brown. The Americans set about finishing the fort's defenses, erecting bastions for cannon, and digging trenches against an anticipated siege and assault. Pursuing them was British General Gordon Drummond. Both sides had suffered at the Battle of Chippewa but both were about equally matched. Following an inconclusive siege of Fort Erie and believing that General Gaines' defense numbered no more than 1,500 effectives, General Drummond decided on a night assault by 2,150 of his soldiers. Planned for the night of August 14/15, Drummond believed that success depended on surprise and ordered an attack by bayonet to preserve silence by ruling out accidental discharge of musketry. Unknown to Drummond, Gaines' force actually numbered 2,200 men. Further, Gaines suspected an impending assault and kept half his force on watch and ordered that the rest sleep with their weapons at the ready.

When the British attack came, the American center refused it five separate times. On the American left, Drummond led his men in person and gained a lodgment in the fort's northeast bastion, where the fight was brutal and without quarter. Drummond was hit, bayoneted and shot in the head at close range. The British attack, launched multiple times at this point in the line, also failed and when a powder magazine detonated under it, retired in some confusion. When the British withdrew, they had suffered 57 killed, 309 wounded, and 539 missing, or two out of every five men who started towards the fort on August 14/15. Gaines' losses were 74 killed, wounded and missing. The siege continued, however. On August 25, just 10 days after his victory, as he was sitting at his desk writing reports, a British shell crashed through the roof of Gaines' headquarters, landed on his desk in front of him, and exploded. The small device totally demolished the desk and wounded Gaines in four or five places. General Jacob Brown ordered General Ripley to assume command.

COPPER EDMUND GAINES MEDAL



Lot No. 373

- 373 Major General Edmund Gaines. J.MI.13. Copper, bronzed. 65.0 mm. Technically **Uncirculated**. Small obverse spot. Some stray marks. Mahogany.  
*Pedigree unrecorded.*

COPPER WILLIAM H. HARRISON MEDAL



Lot No. 374

- 374 Major General William H. Harrison. J.MI.14. Copper, bronzed. 65.1 mm. **Choice Uncirculated**. A nice example with good brown color.

**COPPER WILLIAM H. HARRISON/  
GOVERNOR ISAAC SHELBY MEDAL**



Lot No. 375

- 375 Major General William H. Harrison J.MI.14 obverse/Governor Isaac Shelby J.MI.21 Battle of the Thames reverse muling. Copper, bronzed. 65.1 mm. **Choice Uncirculated.** Good, even deep brown. Cabinet friction on Harrison's hair. **Fairly rare:** these mules made for partisans and collectors do not come up very often. The one in Kessler-Spangenberg, for example, went from there into David Dreyfuss' collection and was bought for Ambassador Middendorf at the Dreyfuss sale. There was another in Presidential Coin & Antique Company's sale of October, 2000.

*Pedigree unrecorded.*

**COPPER ANDREW JACKSON MEDAL**



Lot No. 376

- 376 Major General Andrew Jackson. J.MI.15. Copper, bronzed. 65.0 mm. **Gem Uncirculated.** Prooflike. A lovely specimen with light brown color, pale rose iridescence, brightly reflective satiny fields. One of the nicest seen. Obverse broken from rim into field under EN; reverse rim crumbling in several places.

*Pedigree unrecorded.*

ANDREW JACKSON IN WHITE METAL



Lot No. 377

377 **Major General Andrew Jackson. J.MI.15. White metal. 64.8 mm. Choice Uncirculated.** Prooflike. Bright silver gray in color. The fields brightly reflective while the central devices are frosty. **Quite rare** and missing from the otherwise comprehensive Dreyfuss collection.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*

ANDREW MACOMB IN WHITE METAL



Lot No. 378

378 **Major General Alexander Macomb. J.MI.16. White metal. 64.7 mm. Uncirculated.** Prooflike. Frosty devices, brightly reflective fields. Some light spotting. **Quite rare:** missing from the Dreyfuss collection. Kessler-Spangenberg had one and Carlson noted one other auction record. Nagy had one once, too.

*Ex Brand Collection (Appr. 99750) via New Netherlands Coin Company on December 27, 1961.*



PETER B. PORTER IN WHITE METAL



Lot No. 379

- 379 Major General Peter B. Porter. J.MI.18. White metal. 64.6 mm. Technically **Uncirculated**. Prooflike. Frosty devices, mirror fields. Some hairlines. While very scarce in white metal this is not rare on the order of the previous two. Carlson did not list any auction records for a WM MI.18 but the cataloguer knows of five examples.

*Ex Brand Collection via New Netherlands Coin Company on December 7, 1961.*

COPPER ELEAZER W. RIPLEY MEDAL



Lot No. 380

- 380 Brigadier General Eleazer W. Ripley. J.MI.19. Copper, bronzed. 65.0 mm. **Uncirculated**. Reddish mahogany and brown, not entirely attractive.

*Pedigree unrecorded.*



Lot No. 381

381 **Major General Winfield Scott. J.M.I.20.** Copper, bronzed. 65.0 mm. **Uncirculated.** Nice and fairly even mahogany color. Old obverse encrustation in right field.

*Pedigree unrecorded.*

## GREAT BRITAIN

The best concise introduction to the Navy General Service and Military General Service (here called the War Medal) medals was published in the *Papers and Proceedings of the American Numismatic Society* (read by James Oliver at the May 6, 1886 meeting, published the following year). The cataloguer reprints it here with pleasure.

### THE NAVY GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL

In 1847 medals were ordered to be struck and distributed to the survivors of naval actions from 1793 to 1840, of officers and men alike. The distribution took place in 1848, and medals, in silver, carrying from one to six clasps, with the actions inscribed on them, were awarded to the veterans of over 200 affairs. It is called the "Navy General Service Medal", and has on the obverse, in profile, a head of Queen Victoria and the legend *VICTORIA REGINA*, with the date of issue, 1848. The reverse, without legend, has Britannia on a seahorse, which breasts the waves; in her right hand she holds a trident, and in her left a palm branch. The name of the recipient is indented on the edge; the ribbon is white, edged with blue. Those having clasps for actions in America are 35 in number, and are all very rare, some of them excessively so.

### THE WAR MEDAL

When the Waterloo medal was distributed to the officers and soldiers who fought in that battle, it was felt by the veterans who had served in the Peninsular War that a similar distinction should be conferred upon them, and though the intention of bestowing such an honor had been expressed, it was not until 1848 the long expected favor was granted. At the same time that the medal to the Navy was given, the medal to the army was distributed to the veterans of several wars; it is usually called the "Peninsula Medal" from the fact that most of the battles commemorated on the clasps occurred there. Like its companion the navy medal, it is beautiful in design, having on the obverse the same head of the Queen. The reverse has the queen in royal robes, crowning the Duke of Wellington, who kneels, with a wreath of laurel. The legend reads *TO THE BRITISH ARMY, 1793-1814*. The name, rank and regiment of the recipient is indented on the edge, and the ribbon is scarlet with blue edges. The medals carry from one to 15 clasps, and 28 battles and sieges are commemorated on them. The events in America for which clasps were awarded are the following: Clasps for Martinique and Guadeloupe are found together and are also combined with others for actions in the peninsula Egypt and Java. The medals for Detroit, Chateauguay and Chrystler's Farm, are very rare. There were awarded for Fort Detroit, 58 to regular troops and 221 to Canadian militia and Indians; for Chateauguay, 260 to militia and warriors, and 3 only to regulars; for Chrystler's Farm, 127 to regulars and 55 to militia.

## NAVY

## HMS ENDYMION (50) v USS PRESIDENT (52)



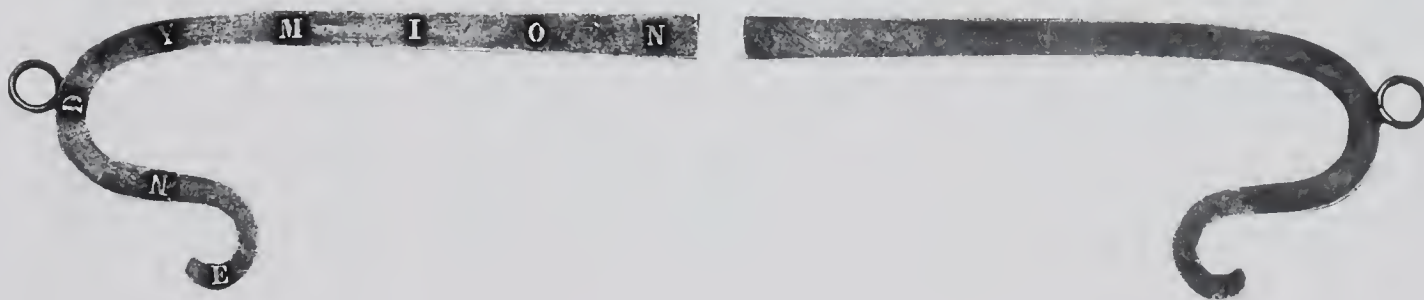
Lot No. 382

- 382 **Naval General Service.** One bar: **ENDYMION Wb PRESIDENT.** Edge: *John Barnett.* Extremely Fine. Once cleaned. Replacement ribbon. Barnett was aboard *HMS Endymion* as a Supernumerary Private, Royal Marines.

*U.S.S. President* stood out to sea from New York harbor in the teeth of a howling snow storm in the evening of January 14, 1815. On the following day she fell in with the British squadron blockading the city. After a chase, at 2:30 that afternoon *HMS Endymion* began firing her bow-chasers, which were answered by *President's* stern-chasers. For the next two and a half hours neither vessel entirely succeeded in overcoming the other. *President* suffered the most loss of life and limb but was still able to sail at fight's end. *Endymion* lost less than half the number killed of her adversary but was unable to make way. When *HMS Pomone* and *HMS Tenedos* arrived and fired into *President*, the American vessel surrendered.

American naval historians of the last century declared the victory in full measure to Commodore Decatur and *President*. It seems likely that, had not the rest of the British blockading squadron arrived when it did, Decatur might have made his escape. More sober judges might declare the fight a draw, as did the captain of *HMS Majestic* as he gallantly returned Decatur's sword following the surrender. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

*Ex Spink & Son, Ltd. on December 9, 1965.*



Lot No. 383

- 383 **Endymion Crook.** Silver. 83.5 mm. 147.0 gns. Milford-Haven 570, Tancred p.164. Essentially as made. These are said to have been made for the midshipmen to wear while ashore, to distinguish them from the general run of middies who could not lay claim to a part in the capture of *USS President*.

*Ex Glendining's sale of November 9, 1951, lot 93.*



Lot No. 384

- 384 **Endymion Crook.** Silver. 83.7 mm. 144.1 gns. Milford-Haven 570, Tancred p.164. A second and also essentially as made.

*Ex Spink & Son, Ltd.'s sale of June 15, 1984, lot 69.*

NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE MEDALS: SHANNON VS. CHESAPEAKE, PELICAN VS. ARGUS



Lot No. 385



Lot No. 386



## HMS SHANNON (52) v. USS CHESAPEAKE (49)



Lot No. 385

- 385 **Naval General Service.** Two bars: *SHANNON Wh CHESAPEAKE* and *NILE*. Edge: *Griffiths Morris*. Extremely Fine. Once cleaned. Replacement ribbon. Griffiths was a Royal Marine private in both engagements (aboard *HMS Audacious* at the Nile). Only 44 NGS medals were authorized for this action and only one other also with the Nile bar.

After a somewhat frustrating blockade of Boston harbor, on June 1, 1813 British Captain Philip Bowes Vere Broke sent a letter to American Captain James Lawrence (hero of the *Hornet v. Peacock* fight), challenging him to a single ship action. Lawrence sailed *Chesapeake* out of Boston harbor west past the old lighthouse and rapidly overtook Broke in *Shannon*, who had altered her sails to allow the adversary to reach her position with speed. Both ships commenced action at 5:50 that afternoon. Ten minutes later, when both vessels fell aboard, Broke ordered his frigate lashed to *Chesapeake* and called for his boarders. Lawrence, wearing full uniform, was a ready target and was shot down by a lieutenant of marines; as he died he exclaimed "Don't give up the ship." Twelve minutes after the action had begun, Captain Broke led his boarders onto *Chesapeake*. Broke described the American resistance as desperate but disorderly. The American marines fought well, losing 14 dead and 20 wounded of the 44 aboard. Some of the sailors fought to the death but others ran, including the third lieutenant. British Captain Broke was cutlas slashed in the affray but lived to be made a baronet. *Chesapeake* was sailed to Halifax, Nova Scotia, where Captain Lawrence was laid to rest with full honours. (**SEE COLOR PLATE**)

*Ex Spink & Son, Ltd. on December 9, 1965.*

## HMS PELICAN (11) v USS ARGUS (10)



Lot No. 386

- 386 **Naval General Service.** One bar: *PELICAN 14 AUGt 1813*. Edge: *Francis Fox*. Very Fine. Once nail board mounted. Old ribbon. Fox was *Pelican's* cook. There are only four names on the NGS roll for this action. *HMS Pelican* had been searching for *USS Argus* for three days before finding her off St. David's Head on August 14, 1813. American Captain Allen shortened sail so his pursuer could catch up (his was the faster of the two brig-sloops) and battle commenced at 6:00 that morning when *Argus's* port battery opened fire at close range. Four minutes later, a shot cut away one of Allen's legs but he refused to leave his deck. Soon afterwards the *Argus's* first lieutenant was shot in the head. The ship's second lieutenant, U.H. Allen, fought the vessel handily but 45 minutes after firing began *Argus* was unmanageable and the colors were hauled down as the British prepared to board. *Pelican* lost seven men killed or wounded, *Argus* 24. (**SEE COLOR PLATE**)

*Ex J.D. Ferguson on October 11, 1963.*

ATTACKS AGAINST FRENCHTOWN AND  
HAVRE-DU-GRACE

Schrecklichkeit Along the Susquehanna



Lot No. 387

- 387 **Naval General Service.** One bar: **29 APRIL BOAT SERVICE 1813.** Edge: *George Bishop, Lieut. R.N.* Extremely Fine. Once cleaned. Replacement ribbon. Bishop is listed on the roll as part of *H.M.S. Statira's* (46) complement (vessel wrecked on Cuban coast two years later). Frenchtown, a hamlet of about 12 houses, and Havre-du-Grace, a larger place of some 60 homes, were shelled, invaded, and largely burned during the five day period April 28 to May 3, 1813. Rear Admiral Sir George Cockburn's campaign along the Susquehanna River was cruel in all its strategy but occasionally humane in its tactics. Lossing's descriptions printed elsewhere in this catalogue convey some of its frightfulness despite the author's inexcusably outraged patriotism.

*Ex Spink & Son, Ltd. on December 9, 1965.*



Lot No. 388

- 388 **Naval General Service.** One bar: **AP & MAY BOAT SERVICE 1813.** Edge: *John Pilgrim.* Very Fine. Once cleaned. Once nail board mounted. Replacement ribbon. Pilgrim was an Ordinary Seaman aboard *HMS Maidstone.* Also awarded for the Frenchtown and Havre-du-Grace actions.

*Ex J.D. Ferguson on May 6, 1964.*



Lot No. 389

- 389 **Naval General Service.** One bar: **THE POTOMAC 17 AUG 1814.** Edge: *Thomas Marriott.* Extremely Fine. Once cleaned. Once nail board mounted. Replacement ribbon. Apparently original paper box of issue. Marriott was a midshipman aboard the rocketship *HMS Erebus.* To Lossing's account the cataloguer should add that while the bombardment of Fort Washington was an easy affair and the capture of Alexandria not much harder, the descent down the Potomac was under fire the entire way. At one point, *Erebus* grounded for an hour and received concentrated fire from the shore the whole time. Her commander, Captain James Gordon, was not yet 30 years old; he had lost a leg in an earlier action. The Potomac adventure fleet was composed of the frigates *Sea Horse* (38) and *Euryalus* (36), three bomb vessels, and the *Erebus.*

*Pedigree unrecorded.*



## BATTLE OF LAKE BORGNE



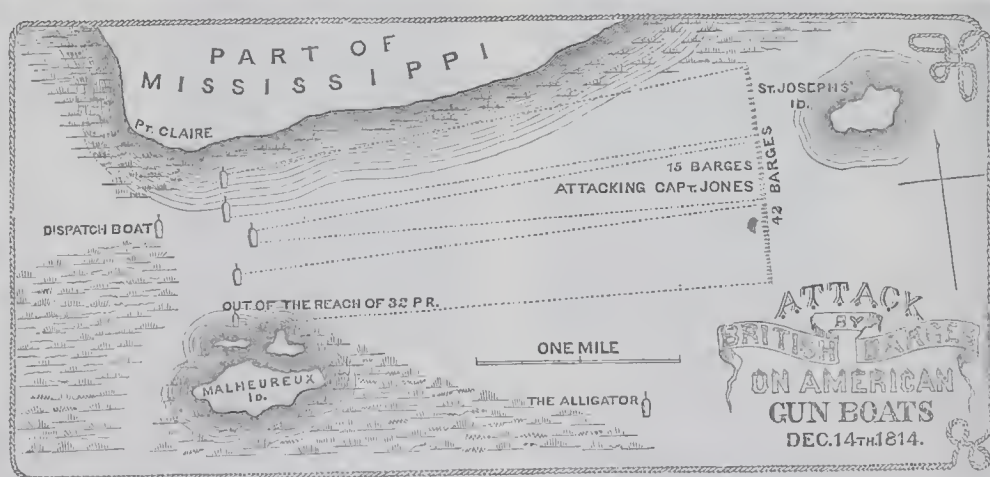
Lot No. 390

- 390 **Naval General Service.** One bar: **14 DEC BOAT SERVICE 1814.** Edge: *Wm. Choppin.* Choice Very Fine. Once cleaned. Replacement ribbon. Choppin was a landsman aboard *HMS Royal Oak*. On December 12, 1814, Commander N. Lockyer with 42 launches and 980 seamen and marines began an advance against American picket boats covering the approaches to Lake Pontchartrain and New Orleans, preparatory to the British landings against the city. By the 14th, Lockyer's force had rowed some 36 miles against the current the entire way. His attack was more than successful, capturing the American commander's gunboat, whose guns were soon turned against the blocking force. By the end of the Battle of Lake Borgne all American gunboats had been captured and the way upriver opened. Over 200 survivors of the action were alive 30 years later to claim their NGS medals.

*Ex Eric Vaule on February 27, 1963.*

Robert S. Quimby, in *The U.S. Army in the War of 1812, An Operational and Command Study* (Michigan State University Press, East Lansing, 1997) describes the capture of the American commander's gunboat in these stirring words:

At 10:00 A.M. the British hove-to. The sailors had had long hours of rowing, and the marines were cramped in their places. Lockyer ordered breakfast for his men and at half past ten they got underway once more. They were formed in line abreast in open order and steered directly for the Americans. As soon as they came within range, the Americans opened a deliberate fire on the British, but without much effect since the individual targets were so small. At 10:50 A.M., by Jones's watch, the British opened with their guns.



Battle of Lake Borgne

As they came close, the British boats headed for specific American boats. Lockyer, in Lieutenant Pratt's boat, headed for No. 156, Jones's gunboat, which was nearest at hand. He was flanked by boats under Midshipmen White of Sea Horse (British) and Lieutenant Tatnall (or Tatnerell) of Tonnant, a daring and resourceful officer. The Americans worked their guns furiously and the British returned the compliment. Lockyer and Pratt were both wounded, but they kept their posts. The British boats presented smaller targets than the American, but No. 156 found its mark and two boats, hit by shot and grape, filled and sank. One was Tatnall's, but he swam to another barge and returned to action. Lockyer received a second wound but kept his station. Pratt was laid low by his second wound. On the American side, Jones was severely wounded in the shoulder and had to go below, leaving the command to Master's Mate George Parker. Parker continued the furious defense until he was also wounded. The British now hacked their way through the boarding nets with knives and cutlasses and, led by White, Tatnall, and the twice-wounded Lockyer, swarmed onto 156's deck. Their overwhelming numbers soon gained control and captured the vessel. It was now 12:10 P.M. Not bothering to lower the American flag, they turned the guns of the prize on Ulrick's No. 163, which soon was also captured."



Lot No. 391

- 391 **Naval General Service.** One bar: **14 DEC BOAT SERVICE 1814.** Edge: *M.M. Wroot, Lieut. R.N.* Extremely Fine. Once cleaned. Once nail board mounted. Replacement ribbon. Lockyer's force lost 17 killed and 77 wounded during this action.

*Pedigree unrecorded.*



Lot No. 392

- 392 **Naval General Service.** Two bars: **14 DEC BOAT SERVICE 1814** and **TRAFALGAR.** Edge: *Abraham Page.* Very Fine. Once cleaned. Once nail board mounted. Replacement ribbon. Page was an Ordinary Seaman aboard *HMS Traave* in 1814. He is listed aboard *HMS Royal Sovereign* as Boy 2nd Class at Trafalgar (October 21, 1805).

*Ex J.D. Ferguson on October 23, 1963*



Lot No. 393

- 393 **Naval General Service.** Two bars: 14 DEC BOAT SERVICE 1814 and GUADALOUPE. Edge: *James Mustart*. Choice Very Fine. Once cleaned. Once nail board mounted. Replacement ribbon. Mustart was an Able Bodied Seaman aboard *HMS Bedford* in 1814. He is listed aboard *HMS Vimiera* as Boy 2nd Class at the capture of Guadeloupe (February 5, 1810).

*Ex Spink & Son, Ltd. on February 15, 1963.*



Lot No. 394

- 394 **Naval General Service.** Two bars: 14 DEC BOAT SERVICE 1814 and SYRIA. Edge: *H.T. Austin, Capt. R.N.* Very Fine. Once cleaned. Once nail board mounted. Replacement ribbon. Horatio T. Austin was captain of *HMS Cyclops* during the Syria action (September-December, 1840).

*Ex J.D. Ferguson on October 11, 1963.*

## ARMY

## SIEGE AND CONQUEST OF FORT DETROIT



Lot No. 395

- 395 **Army General Service.** One bar: **FORT DETROIT.** Edge: *J. Brownridge, Serjt. 41st. Foot.* Extremely Fine. Once cleaned. Replacement ribbon. First Battalion, Welsh Regiment of Foot, served along the American border 1812-4. So many of its strength were captured and interned during the war a second battalion had to be raised. The regiment carries Fort Detroit on its battle honours.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 396

Lot No. 397

- 396 **Army General Service.** One bar: **FORT DETROIT.** Edge: *W. Caldwell, Capt. Canadn. Militia.* Very Fine. Once cleaned. Old ribbon. Captain Caldwell was with the 1st Flank Company, 1st Essex Regiment.

*Ex Canadian Coin Exchange on October 21, 1963.*

- 397 **Army General Service.** One bar: **FORT DETROIT.** Edge: *P. Larose, Canadn. Militia.* Extremely Fine. Once cleaned. Replacement ribbon.

*Ex James A. Elliot, Jr. via R.J. Lathrop on June 11, 1961.*

BATTLE OF CHATEAUGUAY



Lot No. 398

398 **Army General Service.** One bar: **CHATEAUGUAY.** Edge: *A. Daigneau, Canadn. Militia.* Extremely Fine. Once cleaned. Replacement ribbon. Antoine Daigneau was a private in the Beauharois Militia.

*Ex Eric Vaule on September 26, 1962.*



Lot No. 399

399 **Army General Service.** One bar: **CHATEAUGUAY.** Edge: *C. Daigneau, Canadn. Militia.* Extremely Fine. Once cleaned. Replacement ribbon. Charles Daigneau was a private in the Canadian Voltigeurs.

*Ex David Spink on December 29, 1961.*



Lot No. 400

400 **Army General Service.** One bar: **CHATEAUGUAY.** Edge: *Pierre Gendron. Serjt. Canadn. Militia.* Extremely Fine. Once cleaned. Replacement ribbon. Gendron was in the 4th Battalion, Select Embodied Militia.

*Ex James A. Elliott, Jr. via R.J. Lathrop on June 11, 1961.*



Lot No. 401

401 **Army General Service.** One bar: **CHATEAUGUAY.** Edge: *P. Godbout. Canadn. Militia.* Extremely Fine. Once cleaned. Older replacement ribbon. Pierre Godbout was a private in the 5th Battalion, Select Embodied Militia.

*Ex Dr. Robert Meloche on April 15, 1963.*



Lot No. 402

402 **Army General Service.** One bar: **CHATEAUGUAY.** Edge: *L. Lavoie. Canadn. Militia.* About Uncirculated. Once cleaned. Old ribbon. Joseph Lavoie was a private in the 3rd Battalion, Select Embodied Militia.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 403

403 **Army General Service.** One bar: **CHATEAUGUAY.** Edge: *O. Onellet. Canadn. Militia.* Very Fine. Once cleaned. Replacement ribbon. A. Ouellet is listed as a private in the 3rd Battalion, Select Embodied Militia.

*Ex R.J. Lathrop's sale of June 11, 1961, lot 365; possibly ex V. Morin.*



Lot No. 404

404 **Army General Service.** One bar: CHATEAUGUAY. Edge: Henias Atenharha. Warrior. Extremely Fine. Once cleaned. Replacement ribbon. Atenharha is listed on the rolls.

*Ex David Spink on December 29, 1961.*



Lot No. 405

405 **Army General Service.** One bar: CHATEAUGUAY. Edge: A. Nikarakwesa. Warrior. Extremely Fine. Once cleaned. Old ribbon. Atonsa Nikarakwesa is listed on the rolls.

*Ex R.J. Lathrop's sale of June 11, 1961, lot 366; possibly ex V. Morin.*



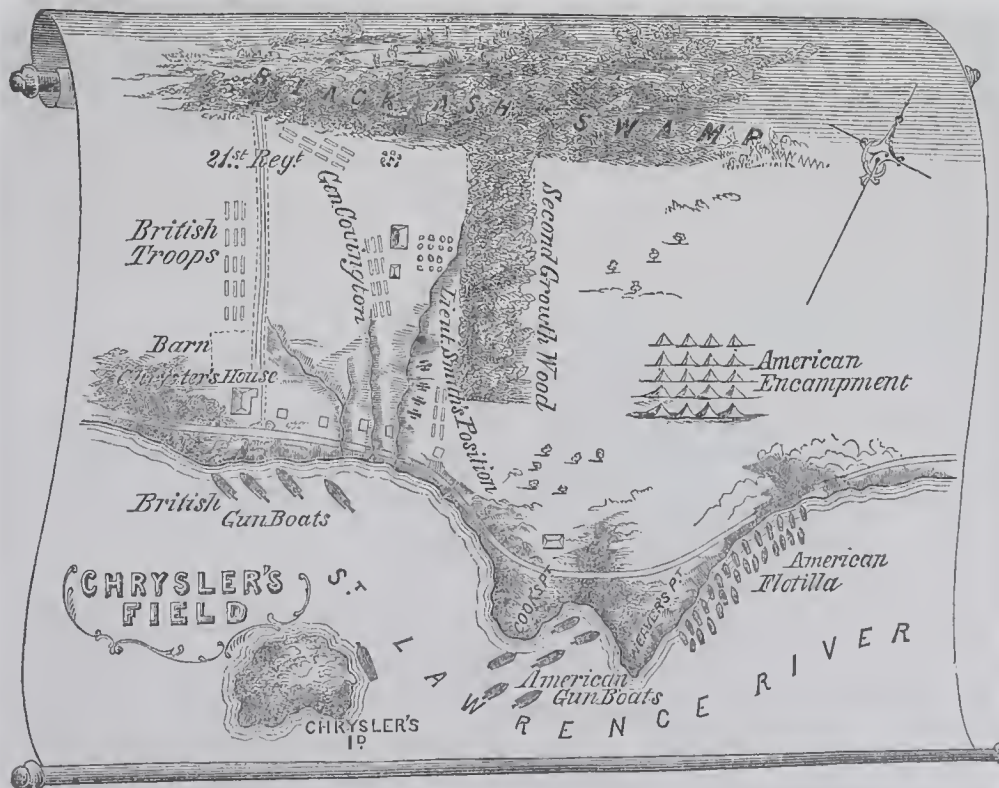
BATTLE OF CHRYSTLER'S FARM



Lot No. 406

406 Army General Service. One bar: **CHRYSTLER'S FARM**. Edge: *C. Gonge. Canadn. Militia*. Very Fine. Once cleaned. Replacement ribbon. Charles Gouge was a private in the Canadian Voltigeurs.

*Ex TOREX 73 (March 23, 1973, lot 336) according to Mr. Ford.*





Lot No. 407

- 407 **Army General Service.** One bar: **CHRYSTLER'S FARM.** Edge: *R. Langevin. Canadn. Militia.* Extremely Fine. Once cleaned. Replacement ribbon. Regis Langevin was a private in the Canadian Voltigeurs.

*Ex James A. Elliott, Jr. via R.J. Lathrop on June 11, 1961.*



Lot No. 408

- 408 **Army General Service.** One bar: **CHRYSTLER'S FARM.** Edge: *Big Jacob Pahahiwickjecomwaby. Warrior.* Very Fine. Once cleaned. Older replacement ribbon. Pahahiwickjecomwaby is listed on the rolls.

*Ex Eric Vaule on September 26, 1962.*

## VARIOUS



Lot No. 409

- 409 **Peace of Ghent Signed by the Belligerents, 1814.** White metal. **Uncirculated. Prooflike.** 40.6 mm. By G. Mills. Obverse: Peace; reverse: dove, inscription, wreath. Same types as the three in bronze in Ford V (lots 183-5). Deep gray and silver obverse, lighter shades on the reverse. Obverse quite rough in places, reverse clearer and brighter.

*Ex Maundy Allen, London on June 3, 1967.*

SILVER UPPER CANADA PRESERVED MEDALS



Lot No. 410



Lot No. 411



Lot No. 412



GEM SILVER UPPER CANADA  
PRESERVED MEDALS



Lot No. 410

- 410 **Undated Upper Canada Preserved Medal. Silver. Plain edge. Gem Uncirculated.** 51.1 mm. 1,136.9 gns. (73.57 gms.). 4.0-4.3 mm. thick. Signed T. Wyon, Jr. A simply stunning specimen. The obverse is beautifully toned in iridescent blue, rose and pale champagne. The reverse is very pale silver gray in the centers with light russet and pale rose around the periphery. The fields are brightly reflective with nearly full proof flash showing. Nicely struck with full detail showing, particularly in the St. Lawrence River in the center of the reverse. These were originally struck for the Loyal and Patriotic Society of Upper Canada and were intended to be presentation medals for gallant service during the War of 1812 but were never issued as such. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

*Ex Robert Brule on May 17, 1961.*



Lot No. 411

- 411 **Undated Upper Canada Preserved Medal. Silver. Plain edge. Gem Uncirculated.** 51.2 mm. 1,148.9 gns. (74.35 gms.). 4.2-4.4 mm. thick. Signed T. Wyon, Jr. Another gorgeous example. Both sides are toned in pale silver gray with iridescent rose and blue highlights. The fields are bright and nearly fully prooflike. The strike is sharp, with almost all of the detail in the dies showing even on the highpoints. The British lion guarding the Canadian beaver from the threatening American eagle is particularly sharp on this piece. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

*Ex Wayte Raymond Estate.*

GEM PROOF SILVER UPPER CANADA  
PRESERVED MEDALS



Lot No. 412

- 412 **Undated Upper Canada Preserved Medal. Silver. Edge marked "32." Gem Brilliant Proof.** 51.3 mm. 1,050.4 gns. (67.97 gms.). 3.9-4.1 mm. thick. Signed T. Wyon, Jr. The obverse and reverse of this piece are stunningly brilliant proof with bright flash, lovely iridescent toning, and a strong strike. Obverse broken below lion, clear signs of more extensive die rust on both sides. The devices seem to have been given a matte finish in the die and show some cabinet friction. Presumably one of the 100 restruck by Wyon's establishment for W.S. Coultts. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

*Ex Ottawa Coins on December 14, 1963.*



Lot No. 413

- 413 **Undated Upper Canada Preserved Medal. Silver. Edge marked "28". Gem Brilliant Proof.** 51.1 mm. 1,062.4 gns. (68.75 gms.). 3.8-4.0 mm. thick. Signed T. Wyon, Jr. A brilliantly toned example, with iridescent rose, gold, and pale blue on both sides in a very dramatic combination. The fields are bright and reflective on both sides. Well struck in the centers. A highly attractive specimen. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

*Ex Ed Shapiro on February 15, 1961.*

BRONZE UPPER CANADA PRESERVED MEDALS



Lot No. 414

- 414 **Undated Upper Canada Preserved Medal. Bronze. Plain edge.** Choice About Uncirculated. 51.0 mm. Signed T. Wyon, Jr. Some rim nicks. Nice, deep brown color with some residual flash in the fields. Some traces of die rust on each side suggest an early strike.

*Ex Fred Baldwin on June 24, 1965.*



Lot No. 415

- 415 **Undated Upper Canada Preserved Medal. Bronze. Plain edge. Choice Uncirculated.** 51.2 mm. Signed T. Wyon, Jr. A pleasing specimen with deep color and bright prooflike flash in the fields. Later die states than the preceding's, about as seen on the silver restrrike with edge stamped '32', above.

*Ex Wayte Raymond Estate.*

WAR WITH MEXICO

MEXICAN WAR MEDALS STRUCK FOR THE U.S. MINT

COPPER ZACHARY TAYLOR MEDAL



Lot No. 416

416 **Major General Zachary Taylor. Julian MI.22.** Copper, bronzed. 64.7 mm. **Choice Uncirculated.** A very attractive example with bright fields and a sharp strike. Good, light golden brown color. Taylor always seems dejected on this obverse.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*

**SILVER UPPER CANADA PRESERVED MEDAL**



Lot No. 413

**ZACHARY TAYLOR'S GOLD BATTLE OF MONTEREY MEDAL**



Lot No. 417



THE BATTLE OF MONTEREY  
Zachary Taylor's Own Gold Medal



Lot No. 417

- 417 **Major General Zachary Taylor. Battle of Monterey. Gold. Gem Uncirculated. J.MI.23, Loubat 60.** 64.8 mm. 3,851.6 gns. (249.26 gms.). 5.5 mm. thick. In a word, gorgeous. Both the obverse and reverse are bright, brilliant yellow gold, the color having toned down slightly over the intervening century and a half. There are some light hay lines on each side, a couple of small rim marks at the top of the obverse, and some small scratches at left reverse near the rim. Apart from these minor detriments the piece is nearly pristine and looks just about as it did the day it was struck and presented to General Taylor.

The strike is exceptionally sharp, as expected from fresh dies in a very soft metal like gold. General Taylor's epaulets are clearly outlined, all the detail in his hair shows, and the gold oak leaf braid on his uniform collar is clear and sharp. On the reverse, every single leaf shows its internal detail and the branch stems show full bark detail as well. The central devices are semi-brilliant, not matte, as expected from the period. There is a small nick on Taylor's epaulet which is nearly invisible. Accompanied by its original maroon leather bookshelf-style case, with slipcover, gilt edging virtually intact. **Unique.** Very few congressionally authorized gold military or naval medals ever cross the auction block. There were two in in our sale of October last, Lieutenant Henley's and the Centennial Medal. There are a further two in the present Ford Collection auction. This exceptional number is a remarkable testament to John Ford's collecting skill and luck.

Robert Julian mentions this medal in his description of MI.23, writing "The gold medal presented to General Taylor is presently in the collection of John J. Ford, Jr." Authorized by a resolution of Congress March 2, 1847, reading in part: "Resolved, that the thanks of Congress are due, and are hereby tendered, to Major-General Zachary Taylor, his officers and men, for the fortitude, skill, enterprise, and courage which distinguished the late brilliant military operations at Monterey. Resolved, that the President be requested to cause to be struck a gold medal, with devices emblematical of this splendid achievement, and presented to General Taylor as a testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress for his judicious and distinguished conduct on that memorable occasion." (*SEE COLOR PLATE*)

*Ex Robert P. Kelly, M.D. on May 12, 1966.*

COPPER ZACHARY TAYLOR MEDALS



Lot No. 418

418 Major General Zachary Taylor. J.MI.23. Copper, bronzed. 64.9 mm. Choice Uncirculated. A pleasing specimen with bright fields and a strong strike. Good, deep brown color. Rims 5.8 - 6.2 mm. thick.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 419

419 Major General Zachary Taylor. J.MI.23. Copper, bronzed. 65.0 mm. Choice Uncirculated. A second example. Some light obverse spots. Reddish mahogany color. Rims 5.0 - 5.5 mm. thick.

*Ex James Walser on December 9, 1966.*



Lot No. 420

- 420 Major General Zachary Taylor. J.MI.23. Copper, bronzed. 65.0 mm. Choice Uncirculated. A third. Old obverse stain. Reddish mahogany color. Rims 5.0 - 5.6 mm. thick.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 421

- 421 Major General Zachary Taylor. J.MI.24. Copper, bronzed. 89.5 mm. Uncirculated. Old obverse verdigris spot. Struck from a somewhat rusted obverse die. The reverse shows why C.C. Wright might be thought America's most gifted engraver.

*Pedigree unrecorded.*

- 422 Major General Zachary Taylor. J.MI.24. Trial in lead. 89.7 mm. Technically Uncirculated. Rims 7.0 - 7.8 mm. thick. Obverse the completed MI.24 die. Reverse incomplete, lacks battle scene, landscape unfinished, no inscriptions, no signatures. Some oxidation across the middle of the obverse, rim dents and nicks. Undoubtedly quite rare but how so is not known to the cataloguer, who has not seen another like it. However, Carlson prices pairs of lead trials on MI.24, suggesting that he thought several existed.

*Ex Tom Gordon via Presidential Coin & Antique Company on February 1, 1979.*



Lot No. 423  
(Reduced)

423 Major General Winfield Scott J.MI.26 obverse/Major General Zachary Taylor J.MI.24 reverse muling trial. Lead. Technically as made but Extremely Fine in appearance. 89.7 mm. The Scott obverse is incomplete, lacking the general's name and the inscription and decorative stars. The Taylor battle scene reverse is from the finished die. Undoubtedly quite rare and the first the cataloguer has seen.

*Ex Tom Gordon via Presidential Coin & Antique Company on February 1, 1979.*

### RARE ZACHARY TAYLOR LOUISIANA MEDAL

Believed to Have Been Taylor's Own



Lot No. 424

424 Major General Zachary Taylor. The Louisiana Medal. J.MI.25. Silver. Choice About Uncirculated. 76.2 mm. 3,138.3 gns. (203.1 gms.). Both the obverse and reverse are lightly toned in a medium shade of coin silver gray. The fields are bright and reflective with some semi-prooflike appearance still remaining. Well struck in the centers, with all of the pelican's breast feathers clear and bold on the obverse and the serried ranks of American soldiers quite visible in the center of the reverse. Lightly lacquered long ago.

**Rare:** there are probably no more than 15 of these surviving. The cataloguer has records of only nine different medals including the two offered here. This specimen may have been Taylor's own medal. Mr. Ford believed this to be the case, based principally on the common source for this and Taylor's gold Monterey medal offered above. There is, unfortunately, no surviving documentation to confirm this surmise. These medals were struck by order of the State of Louisiana by H.E. Baldwin & Co. of New Orleans. The dies were designed by P.P. Duggan and executed by C.C. Wright. While they were not struck at the U.S. Mint they are listed by Julian and on that strength are so included here. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

*Ex Robert P. Kelly, M.D. on May 12, 1966.*

RARE ZACHARY TAYLOR LOUISIANA MEDALS



Lot No. 424



Lot No. 425



LOVELY ZACHARY TAYLOR LOUISIANA MEDAL

An Officer's Medal



Lot No. 425

425 **Major General Zachary Taylor. The Louisiana Medal. J.MI.25. Silver. Uncirculated. Prooflike.** 76.2 mm. 3,134.5 gns. (202.85 gms.). Both the obverse and reverse are deeply toned in a rich coin silver gray with highlights of iridescent blue and rose, particularly dramatic on the reverse where the center is bright and the rims are offset a darker shade. Well struck on both sides, as expected, with full detail showing in the pelican's breast feathers on the obverse and the ranks of American attackers in the center of the reverse. Traces of old finger spots on both sides, corrosion line on the reverse from the rim at about 6:00 running up towards the viewing American officers in the middle right foreground. Accompanied by its original black leather case of issue, purple plush lined.

**Rare:** there are probably no more than 15 of these surviving. The cataloguer has records of only nine different medals. These were struck by order of the State of Louisiana by H.E. Baldwin & Co. of New Orleans. The dies were designed by P.P. Duggan and executed by C.C. Wright. The obverse design is striking in its simplicity. This medal was described by Wayte Raymond in the Wilson sale as "Original silver medal given to one of Gen. Taylor's officers." (**SEE COLOR PLATE**)

*Ex W.W.C. Wilson Collection (Wayte Raymond, November 16, 1925, lot 827); Raymond Estate.*

SILVER ZACHARY TAYLOR LOUISIANA MEDALS



Lot No. 426

426 Major General Zachary Taylor. The Louisiana Medal. J.MI.25. Copper, bronzed. 76.1 mm. Uncirculated. A little scruffy looking but the deep mahogany color is good and the medal comes with its original red plush lined maroon leather case.

*Pedigree unrecorded.*



Lot No. 427

427 Major General Zachary Taylor. The Louisiana Medal. J.MI.25. Copper, bronzed. 76.5 mm. About Uncirculated. A second example.

*Ex F.S. Werner on May 2, 1966.*



Lot No. 428

428 Major General Winfield Scott. J.MI.26. Copper, bronzed. 89.5 mm. Uncirculated. Some obverse spots. Light reddish mahogany in color.

*Pedigree unrecorded.*



Lot No. 429

429 Major General Winfield Scott. J.MI.27. Copper, bronzed. 89.3 mm. Uncirculated. Some obverse spots. Light reddish mahogany in color. This is a scarcer type for Scott.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



MEXICAN WAR VETERANS SHIELDS

Struck at the U.S. Mint and Privately

These shields were made for Mexican War veterans and their widows. Some were made by the United States Mint, others privately. Those made by the Mint were struck on metal taken from captured Mexican cannon. These large shield pieces are usually catalogued as National Association of Veterans of the Mexican War medals. The NAVMR shields are known in three sizes. There are other shields of different types and sizes known. It is high time a full catalogue listing of these is published. The most prized shields are the extraordinarily rare gold ones (the cataloguer knows of only two), with the smaller silver ones following. Those with veteran's names engraved on their backs are particularly desirable. Mr. Ford's collection of Mexican War Shields is one of the largest in private hands and may be the biggest ever sold at auction.



Lot No. 430  
(Reduced)

Lot No. 431  
(Reduced)

- 430 Mexican War Shield. National Association of Veterans. Julian CM.31, Harris Plate VI. Copper. About Uncirculated. 53.7 x 57.8 mm. By William Barber. With original red, white and blue ribbon and copper pinback suspension bar. Named on the back to Peter Weber U.S. Marine Corps. Struck 1876-77.

Ex Presidential Coin & Antique Company on July 23, 1976.

- 431 Mexican War Shield. National Association of Veterans. J.CM.31. Copper. Choice Uncirculated. 53.7 x 57.8 mm. By William Barber. With original red, white and blue ribbon and copper pinback suspension bar. Named on the back to Edward F. Beale, Passed Midshipman U.S.N. Beale was promoted midshipman December 14, 1836, passed midshipman July 1, 1842, master on August 1, 1849, and lieutenant on February 28, 1856.

Ex Eric Vaule on October 3, 1966.

A PAIR OF MEXICAN WAR SHIELDS



Lot No. 432

- 432 **Mexican War Shield. National Association of Veterans. J.CM.31.** Copper. Choice Extremely Fine. 57.7 x 53.5 mm. By William Barber. Without ribbon or pinback, rivets broken on back. Awarded on the back to *Charles W. Diven, 2 Penn. Inf., Col. Geary, Co. M. Capt. Caldwell.* The 2nd Pennsylvania sent 12 companies to the war, serving January, 1847 to July, 1848. The 2nd was the first to penetrate the walls of Mexico City and the regiment was give the honor of occupying the Citadel as a reward.

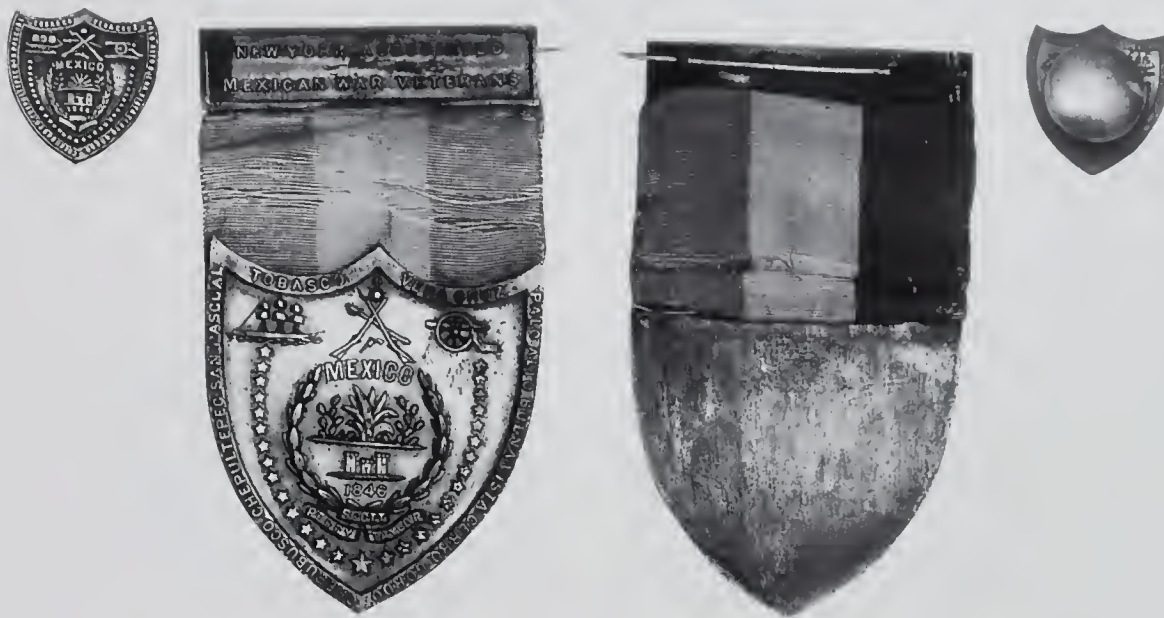
*Ex S. Joudy on February 7, 1974.*



Lot No. 433

- 433 **Mexican War Shield. National Association of Veterans. J.CM.31.** Copper. Extremely Fine. 57.7 x 53.0 mm. By William Barber. Without ribbon or pinback. Struck off center. Deep gouge right of center. Reverse scratched. Unnamed. Very poorly made for a mint product.

*Ex New Netherlands Coin Company on December 27, 1961.*



Lot No. 434

- 434 **Mexican War Shield. National Association of Veterans. Silver. Uncirculated.** 44.4 x 40.9 mm. With very faded and tattered red, white and blue ribbon and silver suspension bar. Unnamed. A copy of the U.S. Mint style shield in reduced format silver. Mentioned by Harris on p.168; together with a silvered white metal lapel pin of the same design, 19.0 mm. Also as made. 2 pieces.

*Both ex Presidential Coin & Antique Company on July 23, 1976.*



Lot No. 435



Lot No. 436



Lot No. 437

- 435 **Mexican War Shield. National Association of Veterans. Silver. Choice Uncirculated.** Holed for wearing. 43.9 x 40.9 mm. Named on the back *G.W.M.L. 1st N.Y.V. 1846-7-8*. As the preceding, a copy of the U.S. Mint style shield in reduced format silver. Whoever *G.W.M.L.* was, he would also have been entitled to one of the City of New York Mexican War medals (although the roster of those does not reveal his identity).

*Ex Tom Gordon on January 5, 1974 via Joseph Levine.*

- 436 **Mexican War Shield. Veterans of the Mexican War. Silver. Choice Extremely Fine.** 34.9 x 31.3 mm. 237.2 gns. Unnamed and unmarked. Pinback. A different style than the preceding and apparently for a different veterans organization. The motif is simpler, showing a vessel at left, canon and cactus in the foreground, soldiers at right assaulting a fortress on a hill. Plated in the Betts sale.

*Ex Benjamin Betts Collection (Lyman Low, January 11, 1898, lot 334); F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*

- 437 **Mexican War Shield. Veterans of the Mexican War. Silver. Extremely Fine.** 35.3 x 31.4 mm. 208.5 gns. Unnamed and unmarked. Pinback. A second example of the more unusual type of shield.

*Ex New Netherlands Coin Company.*

## NEW YORK REGIMENT OF VOLUNTEERS IN MEXICO MEDALS

Following deliberations and the creation of subcommittees to oversee the business in 1847, the Common Council of the City of New York voted the following year to authorize a special medal for the returning Mexican War veterans of the 1st Regiment, New York State Volunteers. The Council awarded the engraving of the dies to Charles Cushing Wright, who had submitted the winning design by Paul Duggan, Jr. The Council further decided that all medals were to be struck in silver and to have the recipient's name engraved on each.

The dies were prepared and medals struck in the early summer, 1848. Presentation was made to those 1st Regiment veterans who were present at a special ceremony in Castle Garden. The exact number struck, named and presented is unknown. Each member of the regiment whose name was on the roster of serving veterans was entitled to a medal but not all of the men were present to receive theirs. According to Colonel Burnett's response to the Council, about 1,100 men were entitled to one of the medals. The New York medal is the easiest to find of the three state or city medals made for Mexican War veterans. Carlson recorded 61 different named examples in his research, of which 12 were held in one collection. Some few medals were also struck in bronzed copper and white metal.

The obverse of Wright's medal shows New York City's arms after Chapman's design, with an inscription around the rim recording the reason for its manufacture. There is space above and below allowed for engraving the recipient's name and company. The reverse shows America about to hurl a thunderbolt into Vera Cruz, with the names of American victories around the rim.

In January, 1991 the late Carl Carlson drew up a list of all the named New York, Charleston, and Palmetto medals he knew of and could confirm. The two page list was circulated privately. Carlson added to it in subsequent years and his own annotated list is now in Mr. Ford's archives (to be donated to the American Numismatic Society on the completion of his series of auctions).

### SILVER NEW YORK REGIMENT OF VOLUNTEERS IN MEXICO MEDAL



Lot No. 438

- 438 **New York Regiment of Volunteers in Mexico. Silver. Uncirculated.** Prooflike. 51.8 mm. 929.9 gns. Named to Francis G. Boyle 1st Lt. Company C (not on Carlson's list). A lovely specimen, bright and reflective with a faint wash of pale russet and champagne toning. Suspension hole filled. Some hairlines, as expected.

*Ex Rossa & Tannenbaum on May 1, 1985.*

ADDITIONAL NAMED SILVER NEW YORK REGIMENT OF VOLUNTEERS  
IN MEXICO MEDALS



Lot No. 439

- 439 **New York Regiment of Volunteers in Mexico. Silver.** Choice About Uncirculated. Prooflike. 51.8 mm. 944.8 gns. Named to William Anderson, Company F (on Carlson's list). An attractive piece, toned in rich medium silver gray with areas of iridescent blue showing in places on both sides. Small dig on the obverse in the middle left foreground; the reverse scratched from the rim at 2:30 to the Indian's figure. Accompanied by its original wooden case of issue, round, with screw lid (threads stripped). Label inside box describes the types. Top of case shattered and repaired.

*Ex Wayte Raymond Estate.*



Lot No. 440

- 440 **New York Regiment of Volunteers in Mexico. Silver.** Choice About Uncirculated. Semi-prooflike. 51.7 mm. 952.5 gns. Named to Joseph Dunham, Company E (not on Carlson's list). An attractive piece, deeply toned in medium coin silver gray in the centers, slightly darker around the rims. There are traces of light iridescent blue and pale rose in places. A well cared for specimen, with very few superficial marks on either side and no really distracting rim marks either. One of the nicer ones this cataloguer has seen. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

*Ex Wayte Raymond Estate.*



Lot No. 441



Lot No. 442

- 441 **New York Regiment of Volunteers in Mexico. Silver.** Choice Extremely Fine. Semi-prooflike. 51.8 mm. 863.0 gns. Named to James M. Bayles Serjt. Company A (not on Carlson's list). Also an attractive piece with bright fields and spectacular iridescent blue and rose toning. Mount affixed to top. Some rim marks.

*Ex Byron Hoke on October 15, 1962.*

- 442 **New York Regiment of Volunteers in Mexico. Silver.** Choice Extremely Fine. 51.8 mm. 919.6 gns. Named to John Jenkins Company C (not on Carlson's list). Deep gray color. Some rim marks and many small surface nicks. No mount remnants or suspension hole.

*Ex Colony Coin Company on August 15, 1972.*



Lot No. 443



Lot No. 444

- 443 **New York Regiment of Volunteers in Mexico. Silver.** Extremely Fine. 51.8 mm. 956.3 gns. Named to Joseph Campbell 4th Sgt. Company F (on Carlson's list). Very deep gray color with some blue iridescence showing. Some stray marks. Suspension mount and loop attached.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*

- 444 **New York Regiment of Volunteers in Mexico. Silver.** Extremely Fine. 51.8 mm. 956.8 gns. Named to 1st Lieut. James G. Hillis Company F (on Carlson's list). Deep gray with traces of blue iridescence. Holed at the top.

*Ex Hank Spangenberg on August 15, 1972.*



Lot No. 445



Lot No. 446

- 445 **New York Regiment of Volunteers in Mexico. Silver.** Fine to Very Fine. 51.8 mm. 906.6 gns. Named to John Carter Company C (not on Carlson's list). Deep gray toning. No suspension mount mark or hole visible.

*Ex New Netherlands Coin Company on October 20, 1961.*

- 446 **New York Regiment of Volunteers in Mexico. Silver. Uncirculated.** Semi-prooflike. 51.8 mm. 952.1 gns. Unnamed. A highly attractive example. The obverse is deeply toned in medium coin silver gray with some areas darker, principally around the rims and at upper left. The reverse is more lightly toned, in paler gray with areas of iridescent blue and rose showing. The surfaces around the rims are particularly reflective on each side. Accompanied by its original pewter case, screw lid, threads intact, with pasted label in the bottom describing the obverse vignette. A very nice ensemble, of museum quality.

*Ex Wayte Raymond Estate.*



Lot No. 447



Lot No. 448

- 447 **New York Regiment of Volunteers in Mexico. Copper, bronzed. Uncirculated.** 51.9 mm. 4.5 - 4.8 mm. thick. Unnamed. **Rare.** Clearly, struck for collectors after the presentation to veterans but from the same dies. Rich mahogany color and very attractive.

*Ex New York Public Library Collection (Bowers & Ruddy, October 30, 1982, lot 2883).*

- 448 **New York Regiment of Volunteers in Mexico. Copper, bronzed.** Choice About Uncirculated. A second. 51.8 mm. 4.4 - 4.8 mm. thick. Unnamed. **Rare.** Slightly lighter mahogany than the first.

*Ex Wayte Raymond Estate.*

N.Y. REGIMENT OF VOLUNTEERS IN MEXICO MEDAL



Lot No. 440

CHARLESTON COMPANY OF VOLUNTEERS MEDAL



Lot No. 449



## CHARLESTON, SC COMPANY OF VOLUNTEERS MEDALS

The Charleston Volunteers constituted F Company in South Carolina's Palmetto Regiment. Their captain was William Blanding. The company, an independent South Carolina militia unit centered on Charleston, volunteered to serve with federal forces in Mexico and was incorporated into the Palmetto regiment accordingly. By the time the company was mustered out it had lost 61 effectives from all causes (including four combat related deaths, 21 from disease, one from an accident and two who were murdered).

On the company's return to Charleston, the City voted to award each surviving member a medal in silver as a reward for service. Dies were engraved by C.C. Wright of New York City and the medal was probably struck there. The obverse shows a personification of the City of Charleston seated before a harbor view, with a presentation inscription around the rim. The reverse shows an officer carrying a flag onto the broken ramparts of Fortress Chapultepec, with the names of four victories inscribed around the rim.

The exact number of Charleston Volunteers medals struck is not known with certainty. It is thought that only 20 were made. Carl Carlson's list includes the names of 11 recipients of silver medals. The men of F Company were also entitled to a Palmetto regiment medal but only two men are known named on both a Charleston and a Palmetto medal: Sergeant J. McCollum (see below for his Charleston medal) and Corporal J. F. Quinn. The Charleston Volunteers medal is very rare. In the past couple of decades only a small handful has been sold publicly, including the Garrett (McCollum), Dreyfuss (Leitch), and George Harris (Bode) medals.

In January, 1991 the late Carl Carlson drew up a list of all the named New York, Charleston, and Palmetto medals he knew of and could confirm. The two page list was circulated privately. Carlson added to it in subsequent years and his own annotated list is now in Mr. Ford's archives (to be donated to the American Numismatic Society on the completion of his series of auctions).



LOVELY CHARLESTON COMPANY MEDAL



Lot No. 449

449 **Charleston Company of Volunteers. Silver. Choice About Uncirculated.** Prooflike. 55.4 mm. 1,179.1 gns. (the ensemble). With its original suspension mount. Named to Sgt. John McCollum, one of only two men known on both Charleston Company and Palmetto regiment medals. A lovely example and the finest the cataloguer has seen. Both sides are attractively toned in pale rose and golden russet, with traces of iridescent blue. The fields are brightly reflective. The few stray marks are unobtrusive. (*SEE COLOR PLATE*)

*Ex William E. Woodward's 27th sale (March 9, 1880, lot 1515); Garrett Collection (Bowers & Ruddy, March 25, 1981, lot 2077).*

SECOND SILVER CHARLESTON COMPANY OF VOLUNTEERS



Lot No. 450

450 **Charleston Company of Volunteers. Silver. Choice Very Fine,** with some claims to a higher grade in terms of sharpness. 55.6 mm. 1,107.9 gns. Edge at top drilled for a mount (missing). Named to Frederick Hillerhilager (on Carlson's list). Both sides are toned in a very dark gray shade. There are several rim and edge dents on both sides and a few stray surface marks showing that the recipient actively wore this medal during his lifetime.

*Ex Wayte Raymond Estate.*

## SOUTH CAROLINA PALMETTO REGIMENT MEDALS

The Palmetto Regiment was organized in November, 1846 out of 10 pre-existing, independent militia companies. It was mustered in as a federal regiment in December of that year. After service at Contreras, Churubusco, Chapultepec, and Mexico City, the regiment was mustered out of federal service in July, 1848 at Mobile, Alabama. It was the regiment's storming of the fortress of Chapultepec, where it planted the state flag on top of the ramparts, that inspired the device for the Palmetto Regiment medal.

In December, 1848 the South Carolina state legislature authorized a special medal to be made and presented to all officers, non commissioned officers, and enlisted men who had served the state in the late war. Dies were accordingly prepared by the Charleston firm of Gregg, Hayden and Co. and engraved by William Keenan. Actual distribution of the medals was made sometime after November 2, 1849, when Governor Seabrook advised the state assembly he hoped to have the medals shortly.

Gold medals were struck for the officers of each company. Although there were 10 companies with four officers, each, there were more than 40 gold medals struck. Records indicate 68 gold medals were made, 16 for delivery to family members of deceased officers, the rest to living officers. The difference between the officer strength of the regiment's companies and the number of gold medals actually struck is explained by rotation and retirement of officers and the needs of the headquarters staff. Silver medals were made for non-coms and enlisted men and a total of 814 were struck in that metal. They were issued blank and it was up to the recipient to have his name engraved on the medal or not. They were also issued without means of suspension.

In January, 1991 the late Carl Carlson drew up a list of all the named New York, Charleston, and Palmetto medals he knew of and could confirm. The two page list was circulated privately. Carlson added to it in subsequent years and his own annotated list is now in Mr. Ford's archives (to be donated to the American Numismatic Society on the completion of his series of auctions).



**TWO EXTREMELY RARE GOLD  
PALMETTO REGIMENT MEDALS**

**An Unprecedented Auction Event**



Lot No. 451

- 451 **Palmetto Regiment Medal. Gold.** 48.3 mm. 928.2 gns. Choice About Uncirculated. Some prooflike surface remains. Named to Second Lieutenant Abner R. Durham. Durham was Second Lieutenant of G Company under Captain Joseph Kennedy, who was also from Fairfield County. Lt. Durham died in a military hospital at Jalapa, Mexico on June 10, 1847, almost certainly from disease. His Palmetto Regiment medal was presented posthumously to his family. **Extremely rare:** the cataloguer knows of only six named gold medals: to Captain N.J. Walker (next lot) and Lieutenants Stephen Boykin, G.W. Curtis, David Donald, this piece to Abner R. Durham, and C.G. Jones. Of these, only two had ever been sold publicly before now, this and Curtis's medal. **(SEE COLOR PLATE)**

*Ex Flanagan Collection (Bowers and Merena, November 29, 2001, lot 5393).*



Lot No. 452

- 452 **Palmetto Regiment. Gold.** 48.3 mm. 1,153.8 gns. Nice Extremely Fine. Some prooflike surface remains. Light scratches and a few marks. Nice, deep gold toning. Named to Captain N.J. Walker. Walker was officer commanding J Company during the war. **Extremely rare:** the cataloguer knows of only six named gold medals: this, to Captain N.J. Walker and those to Lieutenants Stephen Boykin, G.W. Curtis, David Donald, Abner R. Durham (previous lot), and C.G. Jones. Of these, only two had ever been sold publicly before now, Durham's and Curtis's. The present appearance makes three public sales. More importantly, this occasion marks the only time we can recall there being two gold Palmetto Regiment medals in the same auction sale. **(SEE COLOR PLATE)**

*Ex NASCA on June 10, 1981.*

SOUTH CAROLINA PALMETTO REGIMENT MEDALS



Lot No. 451



Lot No. 452



Lot No. 453



TWO GORGEOUS SILVER PALMETTO  
REGIMENT MEDALS



Lot No. 453

453 **Palmetto Regiment. Silver.** 48.3 mm. 648.3 gns. **Choice Uncirculated.** Prooflike. Named to Arend Murken (not on Carlson's list). An absolutely gorgeous specimen. Both sides have spectacular toning in shades of iridescent blue, rose, gold, and pale purple. The fields are brightly reflective and the strike is sharp. There are some marks on the piece but they are trivial compared to the medal's visual impact. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 454

454 **Palmetto Regiment. Silver.** 48.3 mm. 676.8 gns. **Choice Uncirculated.** Prooflike. Named to Nathaniel Stratton (on Carlson's list). Another really lovely example. This piece is toned in rich gray and iridescent blue tones. The fields are brightly reflective. As the first, the few light marks fade into insignificance compared to the visual beauty of the piece. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

*Ex Mortz Wormser Collection via gift from his son, Charles, on March 19, 1971.*



Lot No. 455

- 455 **Palmetto Regiment. Silver.** 48.3 mm. 631.7 gns. Very Fine. Named to L.B. Stancil (not on Carlson's list). Some scratches, damage, smoothing.  
*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 456

- 456 **Palmetto Regiment. Silver.** 47.9 mm. 671.9 gns. Choice About Uncirculated. Unnamed as issued, the tablet at the base of the reverse clear and unmarked. Both sides completely toned in medium coin silver gray and iridescent blue with rose showing in places.  
*Ex Wayte Raymond Estate.*



Lot No. 457

Lot No. 458

- 457 **Palmetto Regiment. Copper. Choice Uncirculated.** Prooflike. 48.3 mm. Rims 2.6 - 2.9 mm. thick. **Rare.** Good mahogany and red color. Slightly shift double struck. Struck after the fact for collectors.

*Ex New York Public Library Collection (Bowers & Ruddy, October 30, 1982, lot 2835).*

- 458 **Palmetto Regiment. Copper. Uncirculated.** A second. 48.3 mm. Rims 2.5 - 2.9 mm. thick. **Rare.** Mahogany with some staining. Shift double struck. Struck for collectors.

*Ex Presidential Coin & Antique Company on August 13, 1974.*

MEXICAN WAR PERSONALITIES AND MILITARIA

BREVET COLONEL JAMES DUNCAN MEDALS



Lot No. 459

459 **Brevet Colonel James Duncan.** Copper, bronzed. 53.6 mm. By C.C. Wright & S. Ellis. Bust right/presentation inscription. About Uncirculated. Some corrosion in the fields. Struck from the broken state of the obverse. **Quite rare.** Duncan graduated West Point in 1831. He was breveted major for gallantry at Palo Alto on May 8, 1846, lieutenant colonel for gallantry at Resaca de la Palma the next day, and colonel for gallantry at Monterey on September 23, 1846. He died on July 3, 1849 from the cumulative effects of gallantry.

*Ex Abner Kreisberg on February 25, 1965.*



Lot No. 460

460 **Brevet Colonel James Duncan.** White metal. 53.6 mm. A second. **Choice Uncirculated. Prooflike.** Bright silver color, fields with full mirror flash.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT BELT PLATE



Lot No. 461

461 **General Winfield Scott Shoulder Belt Plate.** Ca. 1850 for the Scott Legion. *American Military Insignia*, No.269. Brass, tin backing. 88.9 mm x 66.7 mm. Signed P.H. Jacobus (Philadelphia, ca. 1856-1871). Scott's bust left/three loops for attachment. Bright, light staining on the front, otherwise Extremely Fine.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*

CIVIL WAR

THE UNION

UNION DOG TAGS AND IDENTITY MEDALS

In the absence of issued identity tags, Union soldiers bought small medals, usually of pewter or some other form of white metal, from sutlers and other local distributors and had their names and units stamped or engraved on them. These "dog tags" took many forms and it is likely that not every one found today was actually worn by a soldier during combat. Dog medals were, of course, but some Civil War dog tags may have been engraved by veterans wanting a memento of their time in service. Many medals bear lists of the battles their owners fought in. In this category, those that show clearly different styles of engraving from one battle name to another were very likely around the neck of an active combatant during those fights.



Lot No. 462

462 **United States. 5th U.S. Artillery. C Company. Henry Mercie, South Hero, VT.** Brass. 29.7 mm. Small McClellan bust type. Choice Extremely Fine. Holed as usual. Organized in September, 1861, this unit fought from the Seven Day's to the fall of Petersburg and was in Washington at war's end. ART'Y was punched over VOLS in the inscription.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 463

463 **Connecticut. 11th Volunteer Regiment. Nathan Harrington.** Copper. 29.6 mm. Eagle type. Choice Extremely Fine. Holed as usual. The 11th was organized at Hartford in October and November, 1861 and mustered out on December 21, 1865. It fought at Newberne, Antietam, Fredericksburg, the Bermuda Hundred, Petersburg, and Richmond.

*Pedigree unrecorded.*



Lot No. 464

464 **Connecticut. 14th Volunteer Regiment. H Company. Horace T. Brown.** Copper. 31.3 mm. George Washington type. Extremely Fine. Holed as usual. The unit was organized at Hartford on August 23, 1862 and mustered out on May 21, 1865. It fought at Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Bristoe Station, the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and Appomatox.

*Pedigree unrecorded.*



Lot No. 465

465 **Connecticut. 18th Volunteer Regiment. E Company. George R. Upham.** Brass. 31.3 mm. George Washington type. Extremely Fine. Holed as usual. The unit was organized at Norwich on August 22, 1862 and mustered out at Harper's Ferry on June 27, 1865. It was captured at Winchester in June, 1863, paroled the following month, exchanged in October, and was active at Newmarket in May, 1864.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 466



Lot No. 467

- 466 **Massachusetts. 4th Heavy Artillery.** M Company. Augustus H. Speller. White metal. 39.8 mm. Grant type. About Uncirculated. Prooflike. Holed as usual. The unit was organized on November 12, 1864 for one year's service and was mustered out on June 17, 1865. It acted as part of Washington, D.C.'s defenses.

*Pedigree unrecorded.*

- 467 **Massachusetts. 3rd Volunteer Regiment.** C Company. Morthy Ragan. Brass. 31.3 mm. George Washington type. Very Fine. Nicked. Holed as usual. The unit was organized at Lakeville in September, 1862 for nine months service and was mustered out on June 16, 1863. It was stationed in and around New Berne, North Carolina.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Collection.*



Lot No. 468

- 468 **Massachusetts. 16th Volunteer Regiment.** K Company. Charles H. Bridges. Newton Corner, Mass. White metal. 30.7 mm. War of 1861 type, suspended from shield pinback with McClellan bust right. Choice Extremely Fine. Looped at top. The unit was organized at Cambridge on June 29, 1861 and was mustered out on July 27, 1864. Battles listed on the medal range from Fair Oaks (June, 1862) to Fredericksburg (December, 1863).

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 469

- 469 **New Hampshire. 2nd Volunteer Regiment.** E Company. P.C. Morgan. Clinton, Mass. White metal. 30.7 mm. Washington type by Merriam. Extremely Fine. Scratched. Holed. The unit was organized at Portsmouth May to June, 1861 and mustered out on December 19, 1865. It fought from First Manassas through the occupation of Richmond. Morgan is on the roll as a private.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 470

- 470 **New Hampshire. 11th Volunteer Regiment. B Company.** C.H. Carter. Deerfield. Brass. 27.5 mm. Eagle type. Choice Extremely Fine. Holed. The unit was organized at Concord on September 2, 1862 and mustered out on June 4, 1865. It fought from Fredericksburg through Petersburg. Carter joined up as a private soldier on August 12, 1862 when he was 25 years old. He survived the war.

*Pedigree unrecorded.*



Lot No. 471

- 471 **New Hampshire. 15th Volunteer Regiment. I Company.** L.G. Tucker. Haverhill, Mass. Brass. 27.7 mm. Eagle type. Choice Extremely Fine. Holed. The unit was organized at Concord in October, 1862 for nine months service and mustered out on August 13, 1863. It fought in the assault on Port Huron (May 27 and June 14, 1863). In its short service the unit lost 161 men.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 472

- 472 **New York. 1st Veteran Cavalry. M Company.** James Duffy. Fenner, N.Y. Brass. 29.7 mm. Small McClellan type. Very Fine. Holed. The unit was organized at Geneva, M Company mustering in on November 19, 1863, and mustered out on July 20, 1865.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 473

- 473 **New York. 24th Cavalry. H Company.** A. Summers. Fort Covington. N.Y. Brass. 29.7 mm. Very Fine. Holed. Small McClellan type. The unit mustered in at Auburn on January 7, 1864 and fought at Spotsylvania. It was joined with the 10th New York Cavalry in June, 1865 to form the 1st Regiment (Provisional) Cavalry.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 474

- 474 **New York. Harris Light Cavalry. L Company.** John Thompson. Oswego, N.Y. White metal. 30.8 mm. George Washington type. Choice Very Fine. Holed. The unit was organized August to October, 1861 and mustered out on June 23, 1865. It was continuously in action throughout that time and took part in Lee's surrender.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 475

- 475 **New York. Excelsior Brigade. 2nd Regiment. G Company.** John Robb. Silver. 23.8 mm. All engraved, list of Peninsula battles. Uncirculated. Looped at the top. Originally the Jackson Light Infantry, the unit was mustered in at Camp Scott on Staten Island June to July, 1861 and mustered out on July 30, 1864. The regiment saw action at Yorktown, the Seven Days, Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, Second Manassas, Chantilly, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg.

*Pedigree unrecorded.*

THE EXCELSIOR BRIGADE MEDAL



Lot No. 476

476 **New York. Excelsior Brigade. 5th Regiment.** G Company. Xaver Hund (i.e., Xavier Hunt). White metal. 30.7 mm. War of 1861 type. Extremely Fine. Looped at the top. The unit mustered in at Camp Scott on Staten Island June to October, 1861. It was originally designated the 74th New York Volunteers and was recruited from various places including Manhattan and Long Island. It was mustered out June to August, 1864. At the Battle of Williamsburg the 5th lost 143 men and at Gettysburg suffered 89 casualties out of a strength of 275. Hunt enlisted on May 31, 1861 as a private in the 74th New York and was mustered out on June 26, 1864 at Petersburg. The cataloguer thanks the historian of the Excelsior Brigade for the details of Hunt's record.

*Pedigree unrecorded.*

THE WESTCHESTER CHASSEURS MEDAL



Lot No. 477

477 **New York. 17th Volunteer Regiment. The Westchester Chasseurs.** H Company. Clarkson D. Ayers. Brass. 29.7 mm. Very Fine. Holed. Small Union shield type. The unit was organized at New York City on May 28, 1861 for two year's service and mustered out on June 2, 1863. H Company was recruited in Norwich, New York. Ayers' medal lists the battles he was in, including Antietam, Bull Run, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg.

*Pedigree unrecorded.*



Lot No. 478

478 **New York. 57th Volunteer Regiment. C Company** (Zook's Voltigeurs). B. Frank Higby. Constableville. N.Y. Brass. 29.7 mm. Extremely Fine. Holed. Large McClellan bust type. The unit was organized at New York City August to November, 1861. Company C was recruited in Brooklyn and was made up from Zook's Voltigeurs; it was mustered out on July 14, 1864. The regiment fought in the defenses of Washington and at Yorktown, Fair Oaks, the Seven Days, Sharpsburg, Antietam, and Fredericksburg. It lost 260 killed, wounded and missing in 1862, alone.

*Pedigree unrecorded.*



Lot No. 479

479 **New York. 108th Volunteer Regiment. The Rochester Regiment.** K Company. George W. Perrye. Brass. 29.7 mm. Choice Extremely Fine. Holed. Large McClellan bust type. The regiment was organized at Rochester, mustered in on August 18, 1862 and out on May 28, 1865. It was badly shot up at Antietam, losing 196 killed or wounded. Both Antietam and Fredericksburg are among the battles listed on Perrye's medal.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 480

480 **New York. 169th Volunteer Regiment. The Troy Regiment.** G Company. Corpl. Jos. Farrington. Troy. N.Y. Brass. 29.8 mm. Extremely Fine. Holed. Large Union shield type. The regiment was organized at Troy, mustered in on Staten Island on October 6, 1862 and out on July 19, 1865 at Raleigh, North Carolina.

*Pedigree unrecorded.*



Lot No. 481

- 481 **New York. 169th Volunteer Regiment. The Troy Regiment.** K Company. C.D. Fuller. Troy. N.Y. Brass. 29.7 mm. Choice Extremely Fine. Holed. Large Union shield type. The regiment was organized at Troy, mustered in on Staten Island on October 6, 1862 and out on July 19, 1865 at Raleigh, North Carolina.

*Pedigree unrecorded.*



Lot No. 484

- 484 **Pennsylvania. 2nd Artillery. D Battery.** Charles J. Ogborn. Phila. PA. Brass. 29.7 mm. Choice Extremely Fine. Holed. Small McClellan bust type. The unit was organized at Philadelphia on January 8, 1862 and mustered out at City Point, Virginia on January 29, 1866. It fought in the defense of Washington, D.C., Cold Harbor, Petersburg, the Bermuda Hundred, etc. Total casualties were 616 men lost.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 482

- 482 **Maryland. 1st Volunteer Cavalry. G Company.** James Fogel. Frederick Co. MD. Brass. 29.7 mm. Choice Extremely Fine. Holed. Lincoln type. The unit was organized at Baltimore, Pittsburg, and Washington, D.C. during 1861-62. G Company was mustered in at Pittsburg on April 5, 1861 and out on August 8, 1865. It was very heavily engaged throughout the war. Fogel's battle list on his medal goes no further than Gettysburg.

*Pedigree unrecorded.*



Lot No. 485

- 485 **Pennsylvania. 5th Volunteer Regiment. Antietam Medal.** F Company. C.H. Ort. SIV. White metal. 38.8 mm. Extremely Fine. Holed. McClellan's bust left, ANTIETAM SEP. 17 1862. The unit was organized at Harrisburg in June, 1861 as the 5th Regiment Reserves Infantry (and also known as the 34th Pennsylvania). Ort was a sergeant.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 483

- 483 **Ohio. 61st Volunteer Regiment. G Company.** Owen Sullivan. Ent. Serv. Janu 16th 1861. White metal. 31.9 mm. Extremely Fine. Holed. George Washington type. The unit was organized at Camp Chase in Columbus on April 23, 1862 and mustered out on March 31, 1865. It fought at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and in the Atlanta campaign.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 486

- 486 **Pennsylvania. 45th Volunteer Regiment. G Company.** Henry T. Rice. E. Charleston. PA. Brass. 29.7 mm. About Uncirculated. Holed. Large McClellan bust type. The unit was organized at Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio on August 19, 1862 and mustered out on June 12, 1865. Its theatre of operations was Tennessee and Georgia.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 487

- 487 **Pennsylvania. 149th Volunteer Regiment. The Second Bucktails.** K Company. R.M. Post. Cowdersport. PA. White metal. 30.9 mm. Very Fine. Holed. George Washington type. The unit was organized at Harrisburg in August, 1862 and mustered out on June 24, 1865. K Company hailed from Potter County, Pennsylvania. Its battle honors include Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, and Cold Harbor.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 488

- 488 **Rhode Island. 2nd Volunteer Regiment.** K Company. Charles Brown. Brass. 31.3 mm. Extremely Fine. Holed. George Washington type. The unit was organized at Providence in June, 1861 and mustered out on July 13, 1865. It participated in such actions as First Manassas, Fair Oaks, the Seven Days, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Marye's Heights, Gettysburg, Mine Run, the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg. Brown mustered out as a corporal.

*Ex New Netherlands Coin Company.*



Lot No. 489

- 489 **Unissued Dog Tag.** White metal. 34.8 mm. Choice Uncirculated. Prooflike. Mis-struck. Three-quarter facing bust of McClellan.

*Ex New Netherlands Coin Company.*

- 490 **Unissued Dog Tags.** Brass. 27.5 mm. Choice Uncirculated. Holed. Eagle type; White metal. 30.4 mm. Choice Uncirculated. Holed. Large Union shield type. 2 pieces.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*

- 491 **Unissued Dog Tags.** Silvered brass. 29.7 mm. Uncirculated. Holed. Eagle type; Gilt brass. 27.6 mm. Uncirculated. Scratched. Battle list type; Brass. 29.6 mm. Choice Uncirculated. Holed. Large McClellan bust type. 3 pieces.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*

- 492 **Unissued Dog Tags.** Brass. 27.5 mm. Choice Uncirculated. Holed. War of 1861 eagle type; Brass. 27.7 mm. Uncirculated. Spotty. Small Union shield type; Brass. 29.6 mm. Choice Uncirculated. Holed. War of 1861, 2 & 3 eagle type. 3 pieces.

- 493 **Unissued Dog Tags.** Brass. 29.7 mm. Each choice Uncirculated and holed. Two are the large and three are the small McClellan bust type. 5 pieces.

UNION REGIMENTAL, CORPS AND ARMY MEDALS

EXTREMELY RARE SILVER CUSTER 3rd CAVALRY MEDAL



Lot No. 494

494 1864 George Armstrong Custer's 3rd Cavalry Division Medal. Phillips (*Civil War Corps Badges*), page 108. Silver. 36.0 mm. 233.6 gns. Unsigned. Essentially as made. Prooflike, with beautiful iridescent toning. Integral tab for suspension at top. The "Custer Badge". Obverse: bust of Custer within wreath, unit designation around; reverse: inscription in praise of Custer's 3rd Cavalry Division, CEDAR CREEK 19 OCT. 1864 G.A. CUSTER around the base. These were made in silver by B.J. Hayward of New York City and sold for \$3 in that metal. They are **Extremely Rare** in silver. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

*Ex Wayte Raymond Estate.*

VERY RARE CUSTER 3rd CAVALRY MEDAL



Lot No. 495

495 1864 George Armstrong Custer's 3rd Cavalry Division Medal. Phillips (*Civil War Corps Badges*), page 108. White metal. 36.0 mm. Unsigned. Essentially as made. Prooflike. Integral loop for suspension at top. The "Custer Badge". Same obverse and reverse types as the preceding's. As noted, these were made in silver by B.J. Hayward of New York City and sold for \$3 in that metal. They are **Very Rare** in white metal.

*Ex Charles McSorley on October 5, 1972.*





Lot No. 496

- 496 **Undated [before 1865] George Armstrong Custer's 3rd Cavalry Division Badge.** Silver shell, backed. About as made. 43.0 x 38.3 mm. Custer's military bust left with CUSTER above, guidons marked '3' on either side, crossed sabres above, boots and spurs in corners. Pin soldered onto back for wearing.

*Ex Presidential Coin & Antique Company's Sale 22 (April 18, 1977, lot 398).*



Lot No. 497

- 497 **1862 Naglee's Brigade. Fair Oaks Medal.** Brass. 25.3 mm. Extremely Fine. Holed for suspension as made. Unnamed. The reverse lists the units comprising the brigade at Fair Oaks.

*Ex Virgil M. Brand Estate.*



Lot No. 498

- 498 **Wilder's Lightning Brigade.** White metal. 31.0 mm. **Choice Uncirculated. Prooflike.** Unsigned. Unnamed. Bright silver gray in color. The surfaces are reflective and those on the reverse semi-prooflike. Rims a trifle ragged on the obverse, some spots there; reverse with a pronounced die cud and one small nick on the rim. Obverse shows cannon above crossed musket and saber in the center, acorn below; reverse is blank in the center, probably for engraving a name. John Thomas Wilder (1830-1917) joined the 17th Indiana as a captain and quickly rose to lieutenant-colonel. In February, 1863 he received permission to mount the regiment. A few months later, Wilder borrowed money from a bank and bought Spencer seven shot repeaters for his regiment (the men promised to reimburse him from their military pay).

At the start of the Chickamauga campaign together with the 72nd Indiana, 92nd, 98th, and 123rd Illinois, and Eli Lilly's battery (3 inch Rodmans) of the 18th Indiana Artillery, Wilder and his 17th Indiana formed what came to be called "Wilder's Lightning Brigade". Twice during Chickamauga Wilder's Brigade saved the Union from certain disaster. Wilder resigned his commission in 1864 and settled in Tennessee where he lived for the rest of his long life.

*Pedigree unrecorded.*



Lot No. 499



Lot No. 500

- 499 **27th Massachusetts Volunteers Badge with 9th and 18th Army Corps Badges en suite.** Gold and enamel. About 61 mm in length. 153.2 gns. Suspended from a shield shaped pinback badge with the 9th Corps badge, the 18th Corps Cross Fleury in the center of which is the red star of the 19th's 1st Division. Engraved on the cross is the regimental designation. Unsigned and without mark of fineness but a very handsome ensemble. The 27th was mustered in on September 20, 1861 and out on June 26, 1865. It was with the 9th Corps in 1862 and the 18th the year following.

*Ex Charles H. McSorley on May 21, 1962.*

- 500 **Army of the Potomac. Third Army Corps Badge. "Hooker's Old Division."** German silver. Diamond shaped 42.0 x 32.5 mm. Pinback. Phillips, p.24, 4 (an excavated piece). Choice Extremely Fine. Holed at the top for suspension.

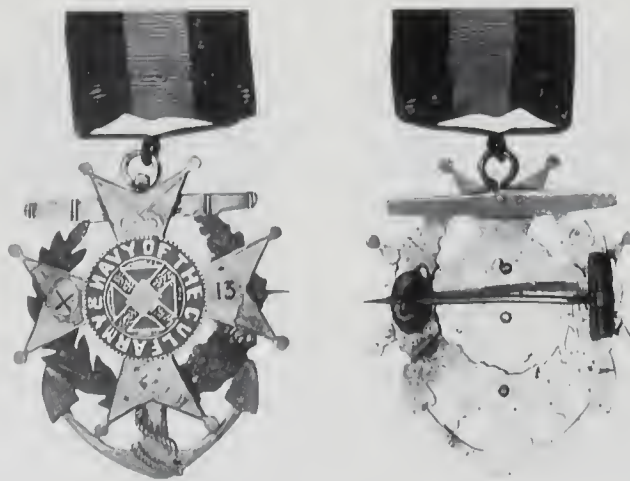
*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 501

- 501 **Army of the Potomac. Fifth Army Corps Badge.** Silver. Maltese Cross. 21.0 x 21.1 mm. As made. Cut out from an 1853 With Arrows Quarter. Pinback. Cross arm spaces filled with engraved arrowhead, horsehead, square and spade symbols, center space filled with engraved heart pierced by arrow.

*Ex Charles H. McSorley on May 14, 1963.*

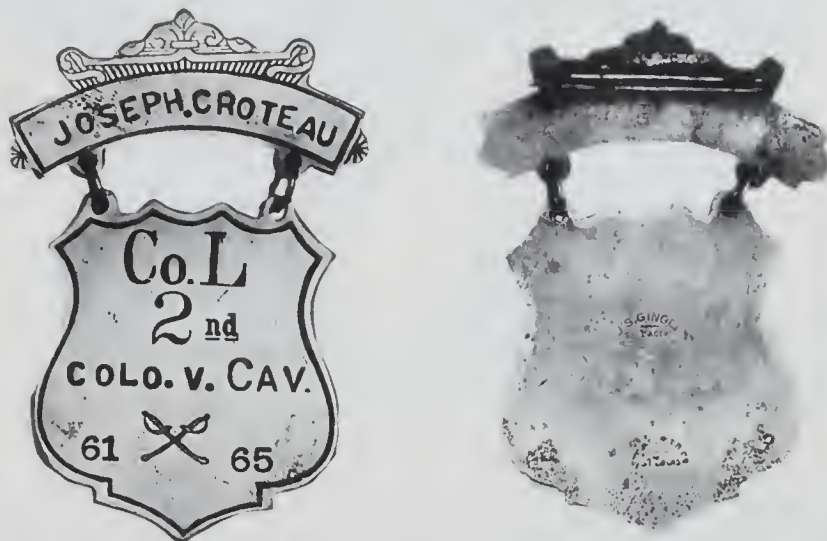


Lot No. 502

- 502 **Army of the Gulf. 13th Army Corps Badge.** Gilt brass and enamel. Pinback. Original red, white and blue ribbon. Composite cross superimposed upon an anchor, arms decorated with crossed sabres, crossed cannon, division and army designators, ARMY & NAVY OF THE GULF in center around a St. Andrew's Cross with white lozenge in the middle. Some minor damage to the enamel. Phillips notes no official 13th Corps badge design known.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*

VETERAN, BATTLE AND G.A.R. RELATED MEDALS



Lot No. 503

- 503 **2nd Colorado Volunteer Cavalry Badge. L Company.** Named to Joseph Croteau. Unknown metal. 61.8 mm in length. Shield shaped badge suspended from pinback hanger. Back stamped J.S. Ginger, sole distributor, St. Louis, manufactured by Steiner of that city. The unit was formed in November, 1863 out of the 2nd and 3rd Colorado Infantry. By January, 1864 they were active on the Kansas border against Confederate "bushwackers". The men fought against Confederate general Sterling Price's invasion of Missouri, at Little Blue, Westport, and Fayetteville, Arkansas in November, 1864. The following month the unit was transferred to Fort Leavenworth, from where it performed escort duty across Kansas. The unit was mustered out by September, 1865.

*Ex Art Kelley, St. Louis on January 12, 1961.*



Lot No. 504

- 504 **2nd Colorado Volunteer Cavalry Badge. L Company.** Named to L. Dufraine. Unknown metal. 62.2 mm in length. Shield shaped badge suspended from pinback hanger. Back stamped J.S. Ginger, sole distributor, St. Louis, manufactured by Steiner. It is likely that these two badges were never collected by their buyers and remained in St. Louis until Kelley sold them to Mr. Ford.

*Ex Art Kelley, St. Louis on January 12, 1961.*



Lot No. 505

- 505 **7th Illinois Volunteer Cavalry. D Company.** Named to Sheiff. Unknown metal. 63.7 mm in length. Shield shaped badge suspended from pinback hanger. Back stamped J.S. Ginger, sole distributor, St. Louis, manufactured by Steiner. The 7th was mustered in on October 31, 1861 and out on October 20, 1865. They fought from New Madrid and Island 10 to Nashville. Sheiff's name is not on the adjutant general's roster of the 7th's three year men.

*Ex Antiquarian Coin & Book Shop, Scottsdale, Arizona in September, 1972.*



Lot No. 506

- 506 **Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. First Call Medal, 1861.** Bronzed copper. 37.5 mm. Unsigned. **Uncirculated.** Storer 1347. Ring mount suspended from pinback. Edge named to Morris Melevin, 4th. Lt.C 3d.Btn. RFN.

*Ex Presidential Coin and Antique Company's Sale 23 (November 21, 1977, lot 835).*

- 507 **21st New Jersey Volunteers Medals.** White and blue. Uncertain composition. 32.8 mm. As made. Unnamed. State seal/presentation inscription from citizens of Bergen, Bayonne and Greenville. 2 pieces.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 508



Lot No. 509

- 508 **9th New York Volunteers. Hawkins Zouaves Medal.** White metal. 45.1 mm. 5.9 mm. thick. About Uncirculated. Unsigned. Victory crowning a Zouave amidst the rubble of war/standard, TOUJOURS PRET at top, HAWKINS ZOUAVES at bottom, IX N.Y. VOLs and standard in center. Hawkins Zouaves was mustered into service on May 4, 1861 and out on May 20, 1863 at New York City. The unit's highpoint came in their bayonet charge at Roanoke on February 8, 1862.

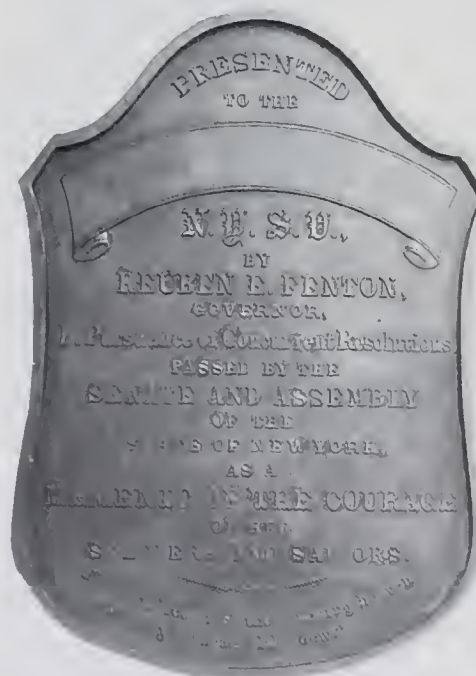
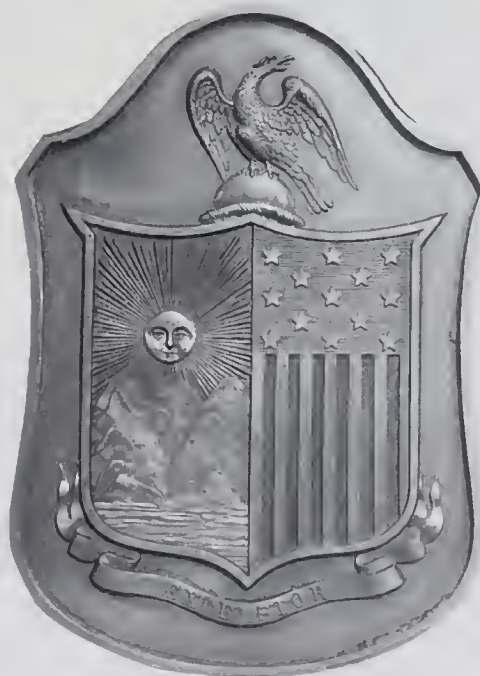
*Ex Wayte Raymond Estate.*

- 509 **14th New York Volunteers. E Company. Veteran's Medal.** Named to Captain Edward Warr. Gilt brass. 35.5 mm. Looped at top, hanger and red ribbon. Red cross within circle, inscription around, VETERAN 14 in center/battle list from Yorktown to CHAINSLORVILE (sic). The unit was mustered in for two year's service on May 24, 1861 and out on May 24, 1863 (less than three weeks after Chancellorsville). Sold with handwritten documentation about Warr, who was wounded at Chancellorsville.

*Ex Charles H. McSorley on October 25, 1961.*

- 510 **30th New York Volunteers. Iron Brigade Medal.** Brass. 39.8 mm. Thick. Gem Uncirculated. Prooflike; White metal. 39.7 mm. Uncirculated. Prooflike. DEATH TO TRAITORS above IRON BRIGADE 30 N.Y.V. in center/battle list (1862-3). 2 pieces.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 511  
(Reduced)

- 511 **New York State Volunteers. U.S. Mint medal. J.ML.31.** Copper, bronzed. Shield shaped 110.2 x 79.6 mm. Rims 9.7 mm. thick. Choice Uncirculated. Unawarded. Struck from somewhat rusty dies, reverse broken. Quite rare and very infrequently offered, neither the Kessler-Spangenberg nor the Dreyfuss sale had one. Julian notes 17 struck in bronze and Carlson states 12 auction records. The cataloguer has not seen another.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*

PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS MEDAL



Lot No. 512

512 **Pennsylvania Volunteers Medal.** White metal. 38.5 mm. **Uncirculated. Prooflike.** Obverse signed 'K'. State arms, *GETTYSBURG JULY 3, 1863* below/trophy of arms, *JULY 4, 1866* date below. Struck on the return of captured flags.

*Pedigree unrecorded.*

99TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS BADGE



Lot No. 513

513 **99th Pennsylvania Volunteers Badge.** White metal. Suspended from a shield shaped pinback with Major General Kearney's bust left on a dog tag named to George Watson, I Company, Philadelphia, PA with battle list from Bull Run to Chancellorsville. Extremely Fine.

*Ex Coinhunter on March 4, 1967.*



Lot No. 514

- 514 **1st Rhode Island Cavalry. Veterans Badge.** Named to G.W. Darling. Silver. Embossed cavalrman riding right within circular pinback frame engraved *G.W. DARLING 1st R.I.C.* from which suspended by chain links is a round disk engraved with crossed sabres and battle list from Front Royal to Kelly's Ford. Nearly as made. George W. Darling was a 2nd lieutenant. He joined Troop B on March 1, 1863, was taken prisoner 16 days later, and on exchange transferred to Troop D on December 21, 1864.

*Ex Presidential Coin and Antique Company's Sale 22 (April 18, 1977, lot 399).*



Lot No. 515

- 515 **3rd Wisconsin Volunteers Medal.** White metal. 39.7 mm. **Uncirculated.** Prooflike. Some tinpest. State arms/unit designation with commander's name. The unit was organized at Fond du Lac on June 19, 1861 and mustered out on July 18, 1865. It fought at Cedar Mountain, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and in the Atlanta campaign.

*Ex Bill Ross on May 5, 1962.*



Lot No. 516

- 516 **Unknown unit. Silver.** On a planed down half dollar sized coin "Battle of Big Bethel June 10th 1861" on one side and "Frank M. Burbeck from his Father" on the other. About Uncirculated. Holed. The first land battle in Virginia, Big Bethel saw 3,500 Union pitted against 1,200 dug in rebels, who won the day. Burbeck's name is not on the roster of the 5th New York.

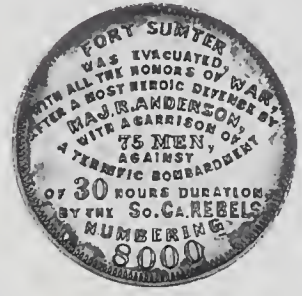
*Ex New York Public Library Collection (Bowers & Ruddy, October 30, 1982, lot 2901).*



Lot No. 517



Lot No. 518



- 517 **Unknown unit.** Brass, shield shaped 31.8 x 30.6 mm with faded central portrait dag. Extremely Fine. Dated 1862-1863 and including battle names and dates (e.g., Suffolk Apr. 19 1863). No maker's mark. Probably attributable with some diligence.

*Ex Charles H. McSorley on February 23, 1962.*

- 518 **Fort Sumter Medal.** Copper. 33.3 mm. **Gem Uncirculated.** Prooflike. Types of Hibler-Kappen 11A but not listed in this metal. Thick flan. The fort under siege/historical inscription.

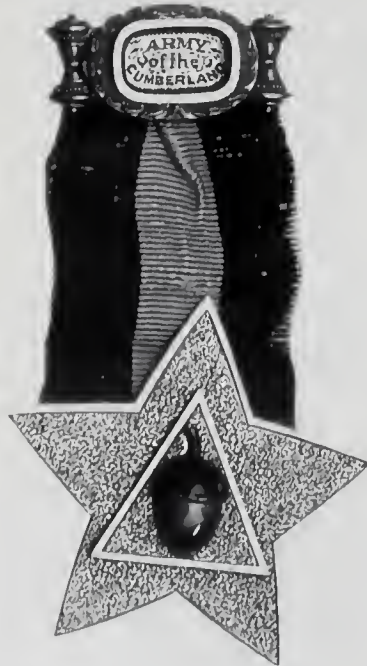
*Ex New York Public Library Collection (Bowers & Ruddy, October 30, 1982, lot 2902).*



Lot No. 519

- 519 **Gilt brass watch style case with two daugerrotypes portraits of military officers.** 37.1 mm. Choice Extremely Fine. Engine turned device on outer faces.

*Ex Charles H. McSorley on May 21, 1962.*



Lot No. 520

- 520 **1879 Army of the Cumberland, 4th, 14th, 20th Army Corps Badge.** Gold and enamel. Nearly as made. Star shaped badge with triangle and acorn superimposed in the center; red, white and blue ribbon suspended from gold hanger marked **ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND**. 45.5 mm. 467.0 gns. Type of badge made and distributed by B.T. Hayward during the war (Phillips, pp. 110, 149). Engraved on the back *Presented to Comrade J.T. Torrence by Officers Dept. of G.A.R. Ill. 1879*. No maker's or fineness marks.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



BRONZE ASSOCIATION OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC MEDAL



Lot No. 521

- 521 **Association of the Army of the Potomac. 3rd Division. 2nd Brigade. 93rd New York Veteran Volunteers Medal.** Nearly as made. Bronze. 66.8 mm in length. Unnamed. Suspended from a scroll hanger by chain links a three leaf shamrock with red central diamond in which 93, inscriptions in each lobe. The unit was raised as sharpshooters around Albany, Cortland and Troy in 1861. It served as provost guard at the White House and was mustered out in Washington, D.C. in June, 1865.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*

GOLD MEDAL PRESENTED TO MAJOR GENERAL SICKLES



Lot No. 522

- 522 **G.A.R. Department of New York. Post Phil Kearney No. 8. Gold Medal to Major General Daniel E. Sickles.** Undated. 30.3 mm. 149.3 gns. Integral loop (broken). Nearly as made. Gold face engraved with presentation inscription to Sickles as department commander. Daniel Sickles was promoted Major General on November 29, 1862. He lost a leg but won the Medal of Honor at Gettysburg.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*

UNION FIELD OFFICERS AND NOTABLES PORTRAIT MEDALS

RARE ANDERSON FORT SUMTER MEDALS



Lot No. 523

- 523 **1861 Robert Anderson Defense of Fort Sumter Medal. 4th Class.** Copper electrotypes, filled, joined and bronzed. 64.2 mm. Rims 8.2 - 8.6 mm. thick. **Choice Uncirculated.** A lovely example, with rich and even mahogany and brown color and a sharp strike. Only 51 were struck for presentation to the enlisted men in Robert Anderson's command. The obverse is Anderson's head facing right while the reverse shows Peter Hart, one of Fort Sumter's non-commissioned officers, re-stepping the flag after it had been shot away from its base during the southern siege. These medals were made for the New York City Chamber of Commerce and were presented to members of the Fort Sumter defense.

*Ex Johnson & Jensen on August 22, 1978.*



Lot No. 524

- 524 **1861 Robert Anderson Defense of Fort Sumter Medal.** Silver electrotype. 69.4 mm. **Uncirculated.** Nicely toned in rich, iridescent blue and rose. Published by Augustus B. Sage and presented in gold to Major Anderson, the costs borne by public subscription. Only two are known in silver, the ANS specimen and a gorgeous example ex Bushnell:1660 and Zabriskie (1999):659, purchased at that sale on a \$20,000 bid. The front bears a wonderful view of besieged Fort Sumter.

*Pedigree unrecorded.*

- 525 **Major General N.P. Banks.** White metal. 33.7 mm. **Choice About Uncirculated.** Bust/blank; **Major General J. Hooker.** Copper, bronzed. 30.8 mm. **Choice Uncirculated.** Bust/arms; **First Washington Defenders.** Copper, bronzed. 38.0 mm. By Morgan. **Choice Uncirculated.** Soldier and Capitol with small Lincoln bust/names of defense units in linked rings. 3 pieces.

*Ex Charles McSorley on May 21, 1962; L. Stark on February 2, 1962; and Charles McSorley on January 26, 1962, respectively.*

SILVER H.B. BERRY MEDAL



Lot No. 526

- 526 **Major General H.B. Berry. Silver.** 27.7 mm. 92.3 gns. By G.H. Lovett. **Gem Proof.** A lovely medalet. Bust right/Liberty Cap in Glory. Berry was from Maine. He worked a division at Chancellorsville and was shot and killed on May 3, 1863.

*Ex New Netherlands Coin Company.*

BRONZE EPHRAIM ELMORE ELLSWORTH PLAQUE



Lot No. 527

- 527 **Colonel Ephraim Elmore Ellsworth Plaque.** Bronze. Uniface. 88.8 mm. 8.7 mm. thick. Bust half left. Unsigned. Ellsworth was colonel of the New York Fire Zouaves and, as Lossing stated, his was the first death of note in the war and the first since campaigning started. In May, 1861 in the center of Alexandria, Virginia, Ellsworth demanded the owner of an inn remove the rebel flag flying from its window. The owner, a man named Jackson, shot Ellsworth on the spot and was in turn executed by Ellsworth's escort. Ellsworth's body lay in state in the East Room at the White House; Lincoln was chief mourner. New York City put on a grand funeral parade.

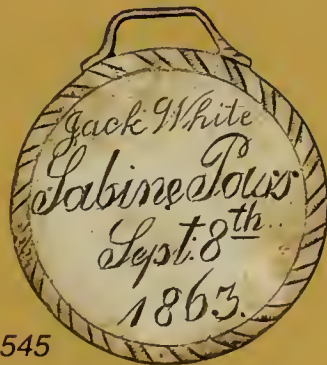
**PALMETTO REGIMENT, CUSTER, GRANT AND DAVIS GUARD MEDALS**



Lot No. 454



Lot No. 494



Lot No. 545



Lot No. 528



## EXTREMELY RARE SILVER VICKSBURG MEDAL

Struck at the U.S. Mint



Lot No. 528  
(Reduced)

- 528 **Major General Ulysses S. Grant. The Vicksburg Medal. J.MI.29, L.73. Silver.** 102.2 mm. 8,461.4 gms. (547.5 gms.). Rims 10.2 - 10.6 mm. thick. A magnificent, massive U.S. Mint medal. Both the obverse and reverse are lightly toned in pale silver gray with delicate rose, champagne, and pale blue iridescence. The fields are bright, somewhat reflective and have a semi-prooflike appearance. The centers are remarkably sharply struck for such a massive, thick medal. The folds in Grant's uniform are sharp and clear, all of his hair detail is bold, and even the smaller curls in his beard are visible without the aid of magnification. On the reverse (one of the finest of all contemporary Civil War medals) the finer detail in the background of embattled Vicksburg and the banks of the Mississippi are clear and sharp. The watery motif within the inner border on which float quaint armed sidewheelers is sharp, clear, and each wave line is distinct.

A remarkable tour de force for any mint, made more exciting by the fact that this is both a rare Civil War artifact and a great Grant portrait piece. **Extremely rare:** over the years we have handled bronzed copper examples and an occasional gutta percha piece. There is even one known in leather. This is the first one struck in silver the cataloguer recalls seeing. **The medal may well be unique in this metal.** Carlson recorded only one struck in silver. Obverse: bust of Grant; reverse: allegorical scene, names of victories. The dies were prepared by Anthony C. Paquet, who received \$2,200 for his work. The gold medal made for Grant was struck in January, 1865 and is now in the National Numismatic Collection. **(SEE COLOR PLATE)**

*Ex Ralph Goldstone on November 2, 1972.*



Lot No. 529  
(Reduced)

529 **Major General Ulysses S. Grant. The Vicksburg Medal. J.MI.29.** Copper, bronzed. 102.3 mm. Rims 11.4 mm. thick. A very attractive example of a medal rarely offered for sale. There is a small spot behind Grant's head but the piece has lovely, pale brown color, reflective surfaces, and a strong strike.

*Pedigree unrecorded.*

530 **Major General Hancock.** Copper. 31.1 mm. **Gem Uncirculated.** Prooflike and lovely. Bust left/New York veterans parade inscription dated July 4, 1865; **Major General Sherman.** Copper. 30.9 mm. **Choice Uncirculated.** Prooflike. Bust right/star pattern. **2 pieces.**

*The first unpedigreed; the second ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 531

531 **Major General Joseph Hooker. Silver.** 30.8 mm. 215.8 gns. By Merriam. Bust right/trophy and 1863. **Choice Uncirculated.** Prooflike. Obverse scratched; reverse rim flawed. **Rare.**

*Ex L. Stark on February 2, 1962.*



Lot No. 532

532 **Major General A.A. Humphreys.** White metal. 30.8 mm. About Uncirculated. Holed. Bust/2nd Corps badge; **Wilder's Lightning Brigade.** White metal. 30.8 mm. **Choice Uncirculated.** Prooflike. 14th Corps badge and crossed muskets with canon/blank. **2 pieces.**

*Pedigrees unrecorded.*



Lot No. 533

- 533 **Major Frederick W. Matteson.** Bronze. 41.0 mm. By Hughes Boy. Plain edge. **Choice Uncirculated.** Prooflike. **Very rare:** only 10 struck. Unawarded. Matteson joined the 64th Illinois Volunteers (1st Battalion, Yate's Sharpshooters) on September 25, 1861. He led the battalion, which formed the headquarters guard after the assault on Fort Pillow in April, 1862. He seems to have contracted a sickness while on duty for he died in hospital on August 8, 1862. He was a well-liked and respected officer.

*Ex S.H. Chapmans' sale of December 15, 1885, lot 1198; Garrett Collection (Bowers & Ruddy, March 25, 1981, lot 2071).*



Lot No. 534

- 534 **General H. M. Naglee.** Copper. Paris Mint (edge: CUIVRE and bee). 58.5 mm. **Proof.** Some staining, reflective surfaces.

*Ex Charles McSorley on May 21, 1962.*



Lot No. 535

- 535 **Major General Jesse L. Reno.** Copper. 34.1 mm. **Gem Uncirculated.** **Prooflike.** By George H. Lovett. Unawarded. Beautiful, bright fiery orange copper color with iridescent rose and pale blue overtones. Surfaces are bright and somewhat reflective, those on the reverse being partially prooflike. The obverse shows Reno's bust left while the reverse is unawarded. General Reno was a West Point graduate (1846) and professor of mathematics there. He was killed at the battle of South Mountain in the Antietam campaign September 14, 1862.

*Ex Ed Rice on August 20, 1966.*

RARE WILLIAM T. SHERMAN MEDAL



Lot No. 536

536 **Major General William Tecumseh Sherman.** Silvered brass. 30.4 mm. Unsigned. About Uncirculated. Nice, pale gray color. Obverse: Sherman's military bust left; reverse: trophy of arms. **Rare.**

*Ex Wayte Raymond Collection (NASCA, June 6, 1978, lot 4250).*

537 **Major General William T. Sherman.** Bust/14th, 15th, 17th and 20th Corps badges. Bronze. 31.1 mm. Bust left. **Very Choice Uncirculated.** Prooflike; white metal. 30.9 mm. Bust right. Very Fine. Holed. 2 pieces.

COPPER GEORGE H. THOMAS MEDAL



Lot No. 538

538 **Major General George H. Thomas. The Rock of Chickamauga.** Copper. Paris Mint (CUIVRE and bee on edge). 77.2 mm. By Tiffany & Company (under truncation). Essentially as made. Bust left/Nashville, Tennessee state house. Nice, medium brown color. **Rare.** Thomas (1816-1870) was brevetted major for gallantry at Monterey and Buena Vista during the War with Mexico. He defeated Hood's army at Nashville in 1864 and five years later was named to command the Pacific Division from San Francisco.

*Ex Coin Hunter on March 11, 1967.*

539 **Major General G.K. Warren.** Bust/5th Corps badge. By W.H. Key. Copper. 38.3 mm. **Very Choice Brilliant Uncirculated.** Prooflike; white metal. 38.7 mm. **Uncirculated.** Prooflike. 2 pieces.

*Both ex L. Stark on February 3, 1962.*



CONFEDERATE STATES  
PRE-WAR MEDALS & EPHEMERA

SOUTH CAROLINA'S WASHINGTON LIGHT INFANTRY MEDALS



Lot No. 540

- 540 1860. South Carolina. The Washington Light Infantry. Captain Simonton's Medal. Choice Very Fine. Copper. 38.4 mm. By Robert Lovett, Jr. Mount removed from top. **Named on edge** J.E. McDowell. Light golden brown in color on both sides. Several dents on the reverse, light rim dents on both sides. This piece has the look of one that was actually worn. Obverse: Fame announcing the virtues of the unit; reverse: parade particulars within a scroll, state badge above. **Very rare:** while there may be as few as 20 of these, this is the first one the cataloguer has seen named on the edge to its recipient. The Simonton medal was made to be worn during the unit's parade in the July 4 celebrations in Charleston in 1860.

*Ex Herb Bordes on August 19, 1971.*



Lot No. 541

- 541 1860. South Carolina. The Washington Light Infantry. Captain Simonton's Medal. Gem Uncirculated. Prooflike. Copper. 38.5 mm. By Robert Lovett, Jr. No suspension loop or signs of mounting. Obverse: Fame announcing the virtues of the unit; reverse: parade particulars within a scroll, state badge above. Nice, light orange-tan in color with brightly reflective surfaces. Much nicer than the last one we sold, lot 1619 in our 2003 Americana Sale. **Quite rare:** there may be as few as 20 of these (the late Carl Carlson found only 13 auction appearances in a survey of sales from 1873 to 1991). The Simonton medal was made to be worn during the unit's parade in the July 4 celebrations in Charleston in 1860. Robert Lovett, Jr. later made the dies for the Confederate Cent. Today's 188th Infantry includes the Washington Light Infantry in its lineage.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estote.*

CONFEDERATE NATIONAL SEALS



Lot No. 542  
(Reduced)

542 **The Great Seal of the Confederacy.** A lovely example of the bronze electrotype obverse, this under glass in a handsome gilt and maroon leather case with faded blue plush lining. This is the nicest example we remember seeing and was a particular favorite of Mr. Ford's.

*Ex Rossa & Tanenbaum on October 2, 1982.*



Lot No. 543



Lot No. 544

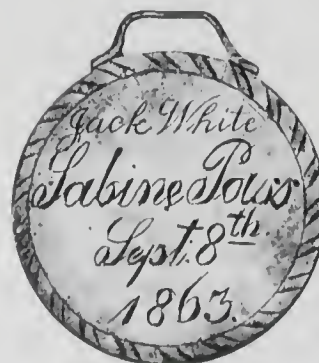


543 **The War Department Seal.** Lead filled copper electrotype copy. 49.8 mm. 2.8 mm. thick. About as made. Paper sticker on back noted "A, No.39." The seal was designed by Julius Baumgarten (born Germany ca. 1835), who was active in Washington, D.C. in 1860.

*Ex Stephen K. Nagy Estate via Lester Merkin; H.I. Melnick; Phillips sale of February 11, 1983, lot 1236.*

544 **Undated Virginia State Seal Badge.** Filled silver or alloy shell. 51.2 x 35.6 mm. Integral loop. State seal on both sides. Unsigned. About Uncirculated. Uncertain date but Civil War era feels best and collected as such by Mr. Ford.

*Ex Wayte Raymond Estate.*



Lot No. 545

## WAR-TIME MEDALS AND EPHEMERA

### THE CELEBRATED 1863 DAVIS GUARD MEDAL

#### The Only Wartime Issue Confederate Battle Medal

##### For the Battle of the Sabine Pass

- 545 **1863. Battle of the Sabine Pass Medal. Silver. Named to Jack White.** 37.2 mm. 280.0 gns. Choice Extremely Fine. Pale silver and gold in color. Original, unbroken suspension bar. Length of gray/red/blue ribbon accompanying the medal not contemporary (the medal was not issued with a ribbon; Dowling chose a green ribbon when he sat for his portrait). Bertram MBR 863W7. Extensively described with supporting documentation in Belden (*War Medals of the Confederacy*, ANS, 1915, pp. 3-8). Belden lists the roster of the Davis Guards on which will be found Jack W. White's name.

On one side is engraved *D.G* (for Davis Guards) above a small Maltese cross. More faintly engraved is a large lone star, for Texas. The rim is decoratively engraved with bands. The other side of the medal is engraved *Jack White Sabine Pass Sept.8th 1863*. The rim on this side is also decoratively engraved with the same motif seen on the other. The edge is plain. **The finest seen** by the writer, who has now catalogued three of these. **Extremely rare.** Each member of the Guards (47) was awarded a medal, two were given to officers who volunteered to go into the works with the Guards, and one was presented to Jefferson Davis, for a total of 50 made. The cataloguer knows of only seven of these that survive, today, including four permanently impounded in public institutional collections. There have been only two prior public auction sales of one of these medals: Stack's sales of June, 1994 (Thomas Hagerty's medal) and September, 1995 (a newly dug piece, unnamed). **The Davis Guard medal is the only Confederate wartime issued battle medal. (SEE COLOR PLATE)**

The medal's history and the story of the battle it remembers were described in detail in the pages of *Coin World* on March 31, 1994. The cataloguer is happy to acknowledge the paper's permission to adapt the story for this description.

Chickamauga, First and Second Manassas, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg...the roll call of great Civil War battles includes the names of some of the most legendary and bloody fights our nation has ever known. Through four long years of terrible war men on both sides fought and died protecting what they believed in. Casualties on both sides came to one million killed or wounded, more than in any other war in our nation's history. Acts of bravery and heroism under fire were honored on the Union side by the Congressional Medal of Honor, authorized for non-commissioned Navy ranks in 1861, for all Army ranks in 1863. The Union medal was cheapened at first by mass awards, like those to the entire 27th Maine Volunteers in July, 1863. The 27th agreed to extend their enlistments and stay on to defend Washington, D.C. in case Gettysburg turned out to be a Confederate victory. In return, a grateful Congress gave each and every man a Congressional Medal of Honor. In 1916 an act of Congress withdrew these mass awards and 911 CMH medals were officially rescinded.

On the Confederate side a "generic" bravery medal was authorized by the rebel congress on November 22, 1862. Awardees were to receive their medals and have their names inscribed on a "Roll of Honor." Nothing ever came of the measure, however, and there is no officially authorized national Confederate medal for bravery or heroism like the Union's Congressional Medal of Honor. That is not to say there aren't some privately issued medals known that are called Confederate battle or bravery medals. There is the famous Newmarket Cross of Honor, for example, issued by the Virginia Military Institute Alumni Association in honor of the V.M.I. Battalion of Cadets who fell in the hopeless fight at Newmarket, Virginia on May 15, 1864, just days after the trench battles of Spotsylvania. Newmarket represents the highpoint of selfless devotion to the rebel cause and deserves its medal, but it was not issued at the time. The one medal issued for a Confederate battle honor that has the best claim to being

"semi-official" is the medal made for the Jefferson Davis Guards for their heroic conduct during the short and sharp defense of the Sabine River Pass on September 8, 1863.



Lt. Richard Dowling  
(Commander of the Davis Guards)

The Davis Guards was a 47 strong detachment of Company F, First Texas Heavy Artillery, Army of the Confederate States of America, Lieutenant Richard Dowling then commanding. They were all Houstoners in their early 20's, or younger. Their unit had been nicknamed both

"The Houston Rough and Ready Company" and "The Fighting Irish." Their defense of the Sabine River Pass saved Houston, and all of Texas, from a Union invasion. Jefferson Davis, himself, wrote of the battle "There is no parallel in ancient or modern warfare to the victory of Dowling and his men at Sabine Pass, considering the great odds against which they had to contend." The Davis Guards medal was commissioned by the grateful citizens of Houston, Texas, to honor the first anniversary of the defense of the approaches to their city. Friar Felix Zoppa da Connobio headed the movement to provide the men with silver medals and Charles Gottchalk engraved them.

Each member of the Davis Guards received a medal, whether he was present at the battle or not. As awarded, the medals were unnamed; engraved names vary in style and execution. CSA Major General John B. Magruder prepared special unit citations for the

Guards and may actually have presented them with their medals. The Congress of the CSA enacted a special resolution of thanks and some \$3,000 was raised for the guardsmen at a special banquet given in their honor in Houston. The Davis Guards medal is of the highest importance to the military history of the Confederacy. For example, it can be noted that a specimen was actually presented to President of the Confederate States of America Jefferson Davis. Davis received his medal by virtue of being honorary commander of his namesake, the Davis Guards.

In a letter to Ed. Frossard printed in *Numisma* dated July 12, 1880, Jefferson Davis told the following story. It underscores how significant Davis felt both the Sabine battle and its award medal were: "The very remarkable defense of the Sabine Pass, in 1863, was commemorated by a medal struck in silver, one of which was presented to each member of the Company that made the defense, and another one to me, I having been elected an honorary member of the Company at the time of its organization. After my capture in 1865, and while I was in Fortress Monroe, my wife held as a prisoner on board the transport ship *Clyde*, some officers were sent to examine her luggage. Among other articles pillaged from her trunks, was the medal to which I have referred." Davis continued that he understood that his medal had later been sold and he authorized Frossard to try to recover it. Its whereabouts are still unknown today.

In terms of its military outcome, its effect upon the war, the Battle of the Sabine River Pass was a small affair by Civil War standards. In terms of public opinion, however, the Confederate victory was a great southern morale builder. On July 4, 1863 the southern stronghold of Vicksburg had surrendered, giving the North control of the Mississippi and splitting the Confederacy in two. At that very same time, in the eastern theater, Lee's attempt to bring the war home to northern soil ended in defeat in the Gettysburg campaign. Overseas, Confederate diplomats were unable to convince Queen Victoria's government or France's Napoleon III that such defeats would be overcome in the future. As a result, Confederate rams being built in French and English shipyards were confiscated. If the South needed anything in late summer, 1863, it was a boost in morale both home and abroad. The victorious Sabine River fight gave them that.

The Sabine River forms the boundary of Texas and Louisiana for much of its length. The river flows into the Sabine Lake, with Sabine City situated nearby. The city was a terminus for the railroad leading to Houston, the state capital. Midway through 1863 Secretary of War Stanton became alarmed that the French armies supporting Maximilian in Mexico would march into Texas to reclaim the western portion of the state as Mexican sovereign territory. Stanton determined to mount an expedition into Texas and take its capital, to establish Union claims on the state in case Mexican troops should invade into the west. Union Major General William B. Franklin was given command of the expedition into Texas, which sailed from New Orleans on September 5, 1863 with 5,000 troops aboard about 20 steamers. Franklin's battle plan depended upon the capture of the pass leading from Sabine Lake into the Sabine River. With the pass in his hands his men could

command the city and its railroad and the railroad led directly into Houston, the campaign's ultimate target. All hinged on control of the pass.

The Sabine River Pass was defended by a small earthwork mounting eight guns, three of which were modern rifled Whitworths made in England. Manning the guns were about 41 members of the Davis Guards, all Irishmen from Houston. Since the draught over the Sabine River was quite shallow Franklin was forced to lay off the bar and send over his lightest vessels to force the pass. He appointed acting Lieutenant Frederick Crocker to command the lead force, giving him four steamers converted to ironclads and about 150 sharpshooters divided among them. Crocker was ordered to cross the bar, silence the fort's guns with his own fire, and land his detachment. Another Union force, under volunteer Brigadier General Godfrey Weitzel, was to follow Crocker's lead and storm and carry the fort's defenses.

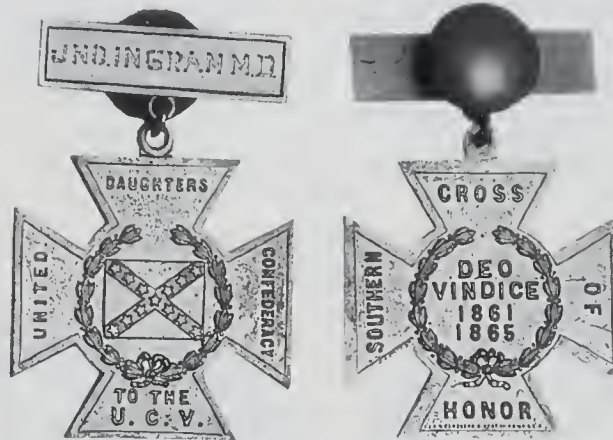
On the morning of September 8 Crocker and General Franklin made a long reconnaissance of the fort which gave them a clear picture of its defenses. It also gave the defenders a clear picture of the enemy's intentions. At 3 P.M. that afternoon Crocker began his attack. The long delay was fatal. Crocker led his vessels across the bar, firing his guns as he came. The defenders held their return fire until the Union vessels were directly abreast of their guns, and then they opened fire with a salvo that bracketed the Union ships. Their third shot disabled the Union gunboat *Sachem* with a shell through her boiler. Lieutenant Crocker's *Clifton* was next and she was soon hit and disabled. Both Union ships struck their colors and surrendered. Rebel steamers took them in tow and their crews into captivity. The *U.S.S. Arizona* grounded under fire but was kedged off later on. She remained in the channel still under fire, covering the withdrawal of the Union landing force.

The whole fight was over in 45 minutes. The Davis Guards fired off 137 rounds without stopping to swab their guns, a measure of the intensity of the battle (an unswabbed gun barrel could ignite the next powder charge loaded and kill a gun's crew in a blowback). The Guard lost not a man killed or wounded. Union losses were 19 killed, 9 wounded, 315 captured. CSA Lieutenant Dowling and most of his garrison escorted the Union prisoners off the battlefield. The handful of gunners left to man the fort's defenses were ordered to march around inside making as much noise as they could, to fool the Union pickets into thinking the garrison was stronger than it really was. Union General Franklin withdrew his landing force under covering fire from *U.S.S. Arizona's* guns and the federal invasion of Texas was repulsed.

Southern newspapers carried dispatches and copperplate engravings of the battle for the next several weeks. Northern newspapers were harsh in their criticism of the federal campaign and later pointed out that more than one-third of all Union shipping losses in 1863 had occurred in the short action at Sabine, Texas! News of the Sabine Pass defeat, followed quickly by reports from bloody Chickamauga, sent New York gold prices up 5% and Confederate bonds actually rose two to three percent on the London market!

POST-WAR VETERAN'S MEDALS, DECORATIONS AND EPHEMERA

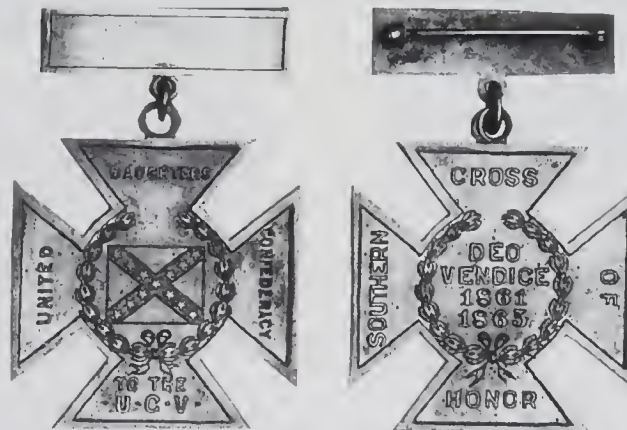
THE SOUTHERN CROSS OF HONOR



Lot No. 546

546 **The Southern Cross of Honor.** Bronze. Choice About Uncirculated. Belden (*War Medals of the Confederacy*, p. 9). Named to Jno. Ingram, M.D. With engraved hanger. The SCH was instituted by the United Daughters of the Confederacy in 1898 as an award to equal Britain's Victoria Cross or Germany's Iron Cross. Belden remarks that the first crosses were distributed in 1900 to the number of around 2,500. He goes on to say that "...it is almost impossible to obtain a specimen, so highly are they valued by those who possess them."

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 547

547 **The Southern Cross of Honor.** Bronze. Choice About Uncirculated. Unnamed. With unengraved hanger, no button hole tab. Slightly different style than the preceding and a bit larger.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*

THE RICHMOND HOWITZERS



Lot No. 548

548 **The Richmond Howitzers.** Brass and enamel. About Uncirculated. Named to John Francis Bransford, 1st Howitzers, Appomattox April 9, 1865. With pinback hanger. Bransford (1846-1911) was a member of V.M.I.'s class of 1867. The Richmond Howitzers was founded in 1859 as H Company, 1st Virginia Artillery.

*Ex Charles McSorley on October 2, 1964.*

10TH MISSOURI VOLUNTEER CAVALRY



Lot No. 549

549 **10th Missouri Volunteer Cavalry. G Company.** Veteran's badge ensemble named to John Smith. White metal ladder style. Approximately 110 mm. in length. Nearly as made. Without maker's mark on back.



Lot No. 550

- 550 **Lieutenant General T.J. Jackson, Stonewall.** White metal. **Uncirculated.** Bertram MBR 863W6-7901. 49.6 mm. The French medal by Caque, published by Massonet, a war-time effort that was not distributed until afterwards. Bertram tells the story of their manufacture and later fate quite well.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 551

- 551 **Lieutenant General T.J. Jackson, Stonewall.** White metal. About **Uncirculated.** Bertram MBR 863W6-7901. 49.6 mm. A second.

*Ex Cathy Bullowa on March 4, 1967.*



Lot No. 552

- 552 **Lieutenant General T.J. Jackson, Stonewall.** Bronzed white metal. **Uncirculated.** Bertram MBR 863W6-7901. 50.1 mm. Lacquered. A third example of this French laudatory medal.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*

- 553 **Lieutenant General T.J. Jackson - Stonewall.** A pair by E.A. Kretschmer of Chicago. Bust right/vital dates within a wreath. Bronzed copper. 37.8 mm. **Choice Uncirculated.** Prooflike. Rim cud at bottom of obverse; white metal. 37.9 mm. **Choice Uncirculated.** Prooflike. 2 pieces.

*The first ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate; the second, ex New Netherlands Coin Company.*

VARIA MILITARIA DESIDERATA

MAINE NEW BRUNSWICK BOUNDARY ARBITRATION MEDAL



Lot No. 554

- 554 **1829 Maine-New Brunswick Boundary Arbitration Medal.** Bronze. 42.1 mm. Bust of William I of the Netherlands/ inscription noting his call to settle the disputed Aroostook boundary. Unsigned. **Uncirculated. Prooflike.** Nice tan color; obverse verdgris spot. Mr. Ford collected several of these medals in silver and bronze.

*Ex Jess Peters on August 9, 1971.*

GOLD MEDAL FOR THE PEABODY MARTINI RIFLE



Lot No. 555

- 555 **1880 Melbourne International Exhibition Gold Medal.** 169.8 gns. (10.99 gms.). 38.5 mm. Bust of Victoria/Inscription within wreath. By H. Stokes. **Gem Uncirculated. Prooflike.** Lovely, bright yellow gold color. Some hairlines but none significant. Full, mirror fields. Edge engraved: **Providence Tool Co. Peabody Martini Rifles.** In 1862, Henry Peabody invented the action that Friedrich Martini quickly refined into the standard military rifle of its day, the Martini Henry Rifle, made famous to generations of English schoolboys through the pages of H. Rider Haggard's novels. By 1875, the Providence Tool Company was making sporting rifles called Peabody-Martins.

*Ex Eugene Detmer Collection (Stack's, February 2, 1983, lot 343).*

END OF THE JOHN J. FORD, Jr. COLLECTION SALE (Part VII)

*This concludes the coins and medals offering of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part 7. The evening session will immediately resume with U. S. Obsolete Proof Notes, Russian-American Company Notes and U. S. Obsolete Currency, Part 8 of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection. Starting with lot 1001, this offering is presented in a separate catalogue. The Ford Collection, Part 8 will continue Wednesday, January 19, 2005 at 6:30 P.M., lots 1404-1798, and feature Colonial and Continental Currency and John Law notes.*



# TERMS OF SALE

These terms of sale are designed to conform to the Amended Rules for Public Auction Sales in New York City by the Department of Consumer Affairs and the Bylaws of the Professional Numismatists Guild, Inc.

1. This public auction sale is conducted pursuant to these Terms of Sale by licensed and bonded auctioneers, Harvey G. Stack, #0522763 and Lawrence R. Stack, #0798114.
2. **Each bidder, by bidding in the sale, agrees that a 15% BUYER'S CHARGE will be added to the "hammer price" or winning bid of each lot as determined by the auctioneer.** This 15% BUYER'S FEE will be added to the invoice of each successful bidder over and above the actual sum bid or offered. The Buyer's Fee applies regardless of a bidder's affiliation with any group or organization, and is imposed on all bidders. No lots will be delivered or shown at the auction. Auction sales are strictly for cash and must be paid for promptly in U.S. funds. STACK'S reminds you that all bidders personally guarantee prompt payment in full. Checks are permitted with identification acceptable to STACK'S. On any accounts past due, STACK'S reserves the right to extend credit and impose periodic charges as stated in these Terms of Sale or on the invoice or statement. Buyer agrees to pay the reasonable attorney fees and costs required to collect on such past due accounts. All lots delivered in New York State are subject to applicable Sales Tax. Buyer agrees to pay any sales tax, use tax, and any other applicable taxes that now, or hereafter, are found to be due by virtue of the sale, and to indemnify and hold STACK'S harmless for any sales or other taxes due thereunder, including reasonable attorneys fees, costs and any interest or penalties assessed. Buyer shall also pay all shipping and handling charges where applicable.
3. Purchasers claiming exemption from such taxes must submit resale or exemption certificates or other proof of exemption. Out-of-state Purchasers taking delivery in New York must provide an OSR certificate or pay applicable taxes due. All purchasers represent that they are not seeking to acquire goods for personal, family, or household purposes, but are bidding for resale purposes; and those submitting OSR's additionally represent that they are professionals, knowledgeable and fully aware of what they are purchasing, a representation upon which STACK'S relies in agreeing to sell to Purchaser. Buyers picking up lots may be required to confirm this agreement in a separate writing.
4. STACK'S is not responsible for your errors in bidding. PLEASE BID ON THE CORRECT LOT.
5. All persons seeking to bid, whether in person, by an agent or employee, or by mail, must have a catalogue and register to bid. By submitting a bid, whether in person, by mail, or through an employee or agent, the bidder acknowledges receipt of the catalogue, and agrees to adhere to these terms of sale. The auctioneer may decline to recognize any bidder who does not have a catalogue and has not registered and been given a paddle number. Any prospective bidder may be required to establish credit references or submit a deposit of 25% of their bids. All new bidders should be prepared to establish credit with the auctioneer prior to registering to bid.
6. By bidding, purchasing or offering to purchase in this sale, even if as an agent, or on behalf of a corporation or for another individual, each bidder personally guarantees prompt payment and agrees to be personally liable for the consequences of bidding; all bidders also personally guarantee prompt payment in full, including without limitation, BUYER'S FEE, taxes, surcharges, postage, handling charges, storage costs and insurance charges.
7. STACK'S reserves the right to require payment in full before delivering lots to a successful bidder, and reserves the right to require the principals, and directors of any corporate bidder to execute a guarantee of payment (which, in any event they do by having an agent or employee bid in the sale) prior to allowing a bid to be placed or recognized.
8. STACK'S reserves the right to impose a late charge, based solely upon Purchaser's failure to remit full and timely payment, and which late charge is not related to any necessary storage of the material purchased. Said late charge is calculated at a rate of 1½% per month (18% per annum), based on the purchase price if payment has not been made in accordance with these Terms and Conditions of Sale. Purchases not collected within thirty (30) days of the date of sale may, at the sole option of STACK'S, be resold for Purchaser's account by STACK'S, with Purchaser liable for any deficit after STACK'S receives a commission for the same in accordance with its agreement, and thereafter deducts all expenses associated with the sale, including reasonable attorneys fees.
9. Bids are NOT accepted from minors. By bidding in this sale, the bidder represents and certifies that they are of legal age, are authorized to make the bid that they make, and that the purchase is not a consumer sale or consumer credit transaction.
10. **Title remains with STACK'S until paid for in full.** Should Purchaser take any action under Title 11 of the U.S. Code, or any state insolvency law, Buyer agrees to promptly return to STACK'S, any lots not paid for. The Buyer agrees to keep the lots fully insured until paid for. Risk of loss is on the Buyer.
11. The highest bidder as determined in the sole discretion of the auctioneer shall be the Buyer. If the auctioneer determines that a dispute has arisen between two or more bidders, the lot may be immediately put up and sold again. Bidders with whom the dispute previously arose shall be without further recourse for any damages whatsoever.
12. If you bid by mail, **mail your bid sheet early.** Mail bidders agree to and are subject to these terms of sale just as if they were floor bidders.
13. The auctioneer reserves the right to refuse ridiculously low bids, which in the auctioneer's sole discretion, are felt not to have been made in good faith. The auctioneer reserves the right to open the lot at a reasonable price determined solely by the auctioneer. The auctioneer shall also have sole discretion to set initial, and subsequent bidding increments, and to accept, or to decline to accept, challenges to those bidding increments. All bids not in whole dollar amounts may be rounded downward by the auctioneer. The auctioneer may open bidding on any lot by placing a bid on behalf of the Seller, a mail bidder, STACK'S, or another participant in the sale. The auctioneer may bid further on behalf of the Seller up to the amount of the reserve by placing successive or consecutive bids for a lot, or by placing bids in response to other bidders. The auctioneer may bid for his, or its, own account at any auction and may have access to information concerning the lots, and items contained in them, that are not otherwise available to the public. Estimates given are for the general guidance of the bidder and represent the opinion of the auctioneer as to the fair market value of the numismatic item at the time of cataloguing, based on experience and comparable sale, if applica-

ble. The actual price realized may be higher, or lower than the estimate. If a lot is reserved, the reserve may not exceed the maximum estimated price.

14. Auction sales are not approval sales. In the event of non-payment by the Buyer, STACK'S reserves any and all rights that it would be entitled to under the Uniform Commercial Code, including Buyer's consent to file a financing statement without need of Buyer's signature, and to offset any sums due on any future consignment or purchase or monies or goods in possession of STACK'S or its assigns.
15. All bidders are encouraged to carefully examine all lots prior to the sale. No lots will be shown at the sale. STACK'S assumes no risk, liability or responsibility for the material (or other) facts stated concerning the numismatic item, except as specified herein. All floor buyers should acquaint themselves with the property sold since STACK'S will assume that they have done so and requires that the Purchaser represent that they have. Bidders are deemed to have satisfied themselves as to all of the matters set forth in the terms of sale.
16. STACK'S, as agent, offers a LIMITED WARRANTY that any numismatic item sold is authentic (i.e., not counterfeit, that its date or mintmark has not been altered, and that the coin has not been repaired as those terms are used in the trade). Except as set forth in this limited warranty and as may be required by the arts and cultural affairs law, and any other law or regulation, all other warranties of authenticity of authorship, whether express or implied, are hereby disclaimed.
17. Except as otherwise stated herein, all items offered in this catalogue are **GUARANTEED TO BE GENUINE** and correctly attributed as defined below.
18. (a) **NO LOT** may be returned for any reason whatsoever without the prior written consent by STACK'S, or, in any event, if it has been removed from its original container. **No lots purchased by those who have viewed the lots may be returned**, unless the limited warranty provided in these terms of sale permits it.  
(b) Grading is a subjective description in the opinion of the cataloguer as to the state of preservation, method of strike, and overall appearance of a particular coin or lot. The term "proof" or "specimen" is used to describe a method of manufacture, and is not a grade or condition or an attribution.  
(c) STACK'S does not represent that a numismatic item has or has not been cleaned; that any toning is natural or artificial; that any coin catalogued will meet the standards, or the grade, of any third party or third party grading service; that a numismatic item has a particular provenance or pedigree; that a numismatic item is struck or not struck, or produced or not produced in a particular manner or style.  
(d) Adjectival descriptions and terminology (which can and does vary among experts and knowledgeable purchasers), when utilized in the catalogue, are strictly the opinion of the cataloguer and shall not be deemed to be part of the description; i.e. it is an opinion only and not a warranty of any kind.  
(e) Grading descriptions in this catalogue are provided strictly for the convenience of those who bid by mail and who are unable to personally view the coins, and represents the cataloguer's opinion of its state of preservation. Those attending the sale, and those bidders who actually view the lots should draw their own conclusions as to the state of preservation or grade of the numismatic item.  
(f) STACK'S may utilize numerical or adjectival descriptions, and may include lots that have been graded by others. Opinions offered with respect to numismatic properties offered for sale by STACK'S are made at the time that the numismatic item is catalogued, and do not refer to any prior or subsequent time.  
(g) Where STACK'S sells a numismatic item graded and encapsulated by a grading service, Buyer acknowledges and agrees that other grading services, STACK'S or knowledgeable purchasers might reach a different conclusion as to the state of preservation of a particular item, and that STACK'S has presented the service's description of the encapsulated item for accommodation only. Any such information provided by STACK'S is the opinion of the third party, without recourse against STACK'S in any way whatsoever.  
(h) **Except as otherwise expressly stated in the Terms of Sale, STACK'S and its agents and employees make no warranties or guaranties or representations, and expressly disclaim all warranties and guaranties and representations, including, without limitation, a warranty of merchantability, in connection with any numismatic properties sold by STACK'S.**  
(i) All oral and written statements made by STACK'S, 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 has authority to vary or alter these Terms of Sale. Any alteration shall be effective only if in writing and signed by a member of the firm.  
(j) If not so stated expressly, the grade, artisanship, provenance, or attribution is the firm's opinion only on which no third party, including the bidder, is entitled to rely.  
(k) STACK'S assumes no risk, liability or responsibility for the material (or other) facts stated concerning the numismatic item, except as specified herein.
19. Unless otherwise stated, STACK'S acts only as agent for a Consignor and makes no independent warranty of title. STACK'S offers the following LIMITED WARRANTY to Buyers with respect to all numismatic items offered for sale. STACK'S warrants to all Buyers that the Consignor or the Seller has warranted good title to property offered for sale. Any such warranty is predicated on the Owner or prior owner making the same warranty to STACK'S, upon which the firm relies. In the event that it is finally determined that the Purchaser has not acquired transferable title, STACK'S shall reimburse the Purchaser (if full payment has already been made) in accordance with these Terms of Sale, and Buyer agrees that this is full compensation for any loss whatsoever, whether actual or otherwise. Tender of the check by STACK'S to Buyer at the address specified on the bid sheet or registration form shall end the obligation of STACK'S to the Buyer, even if the check is not endorsed or cashed. STACK'S and the Consignor make no representations or warranty that the Purchaser acquires any reproduction rights or copyright in property purchased at the sale.
20. STACK'S further expressly disclaims all warranties relating to the grade, condition, identification of the periods or date of coining or manufacture or methods of manufacture of property which is inaccurate, or may be proved inaccurate, by means of scientific process or research which is not generally accepted for use until after the sale.
21. STACK'S reminds the Buyer that the grading or condition of rare coins may have a material effect on the value of the

items purchased; that others may differ with the grading opinions or interpretations of STACK'S; that such difference of opinion (including whether the coin has been cleaned, or is or is not of a particular grade or quality) is not grounds to return an item purchased; and that all sales of items viewed by a Purchaser in advance of a sale, even if the sale is by mail, are final.

22. By purchasing in this sale, Buyer agrees that they shall have no recourse against the Consignor for any reason whatsoever. In the event that a warranty is offered with respect to grade or state of preservation or condition, it shall be a specific warranty, in writing, signed by a member of STACK'S, and shall specify its terms and conditions and duration. If any numismatic item is damaged in its removal from encapsulation, or during its encapsulation, it is at the sole risk of the Purchaser. Because of the fungibility of numismatic items, any item removed from its holder may not be returned for any reason whatsoever.
23. (a) On any claim made by a bidder, STACK'S must be advised in writing sent within seven days after receipt of the material, or the date of the sale, whichever is the later; these dates apply whether or not the Buyer has received the material. The disputed property must be returned to STACK'S in the same condition as sold by STACK'S, in the same holder.  
(b) These conditions are binding and absolute unless varied in writing by a principal of STACK'S or if the bylaws, rules or regulations of the Professional Numismatists Guild, Inc., provide for a longer period, or give the Buyer a greater right, in which case such bylaws, rules or regulations shall prevail. Any and all claims of the Buyer made in violation of the Terms of Sale shall be deemed waived, and the Buyer shall be without further recourse.
24. If STACK'S, in its sole discretion, determines that any numismatic property is substantially and materially different from that represented in the catalogue of sale, or in any written advertisement or material, the sale shall be cancelled and STACK'S shall refund the purchase price to the Buyer. Unless provided otherwise in these terms or the PNG bylaws, that shall be STACK'S sole obligation to Buyer.
25. The auctioneer and cataloguer, STACK'S, reserves the right to include its own material in any auction sale. The auctioneer may have direct or indirect interests in these, and other items (other than its commission), and may collect a minimum price in addition to the selling commission. This paragraph shall be deemed a part of the description of all lots contained in the catalogue. The catalogue shall also be deemed a part of any invoice issued by the auctioneer. The auctioneer may make loans or advances to consignors and/or prospective purchasers. The Consignor may be permitted to bid on his, her or their own articles and to buy them back at the sale. Any Buyer who bids on or purchases their own goods is required to pay for them, in full, as the terms of sale provide for together with the full buyer's commission, and any other applicable surcharges, postage, handling, insurance fees and taxes, without rebate of any kind whatsoever, unless provided for otherwise by contract with the auctioneer. The auctioneer reserves the right to make accounting adjustments in lieu of payment. Settlement will follow the auction. The prices realized reflect the final price called by the auctioneer and may include a bid of a consignor reacquiring their lot.
26. STACK'S, the auctioneer, and employees are "insiders" and may have access to confidential information not otherwise available to the public with respect to value, provenance, availability, and other factors. Purchasers should make themselves acquainted with the numismatic items that they are purchasing and avail themselves of the services of outside consultants prior to engaging in any purchase. Bids are so much per LOT. No lots will be broken up unless otherwise stated.
27. No bidder shall have any claim against the auctioneer, or STACK'S, for improper sequence of offering a lot.
28. On bullion items, bullion-like items, and encapsulated items graded by a grading service, Buyer agrees that there shall be no right of return for any reason whatsoever. Buyer further agrees that due to market volatility, in event of non-payment, STACK'S shall be entitled to damages that are the greater of selling price or market, together with any supplementary or additional costs.
29. STACK'S at any time may rescind the sale in the event of non-payment or breach of the warranty of title.
30. The sole remedy that any participant in the auction shall have, whether bidding in person, by mail, or through an employee or agent, for any claim or controversy arising out of the auction shall be a refund of the original purchase price and premium paid, if any. Interest shall be paid by STACK'S at a rate of no greater than nine per cent (9%) per annum, up to a maximum of six (6) years, unless the rules of the Professional Numismatists Guild, Inc. provide for a higher rate of interest or a longer period of time, in which case such rules shall prevail. A lower rate, or shorter period, may be decided by the arbitrators. Upon payment as determined by the arbitrators, or in full at the maximum rates set forth above, or at an agreed rate, STACK'S shall be deemed released from any and all claims of the bidder arising out of or in connection with the sale of such property. Purchaser agrees to execute prior to delivery of any refund any documents reasonably requested to effect the intent of this paragraph. By bidding in this sale, all bidders consent to these terms and all other terms of these conditions of sale.
31. **STACK'S hereby disclaims all liability for damages, incidental, consequential or otherwise, arising out of or in connection with the sale of any property by STACK'S to Purchaser.** All bidders, even if unsuccessful purchasers, agree to abide by this condition, and all other conditions of sale.
32. All rights granted to the Purchaser under the within terms of sale are personal to the Purchaser. Purchaser may not assign or transfer any of these rights to any other person or entity, whether by operation of law or otherwise. Any attempt so 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 Sale and terms of warranty on any bidder or Purchaser.
33. "Purchaser" shall mean the original purchaser of the property from STACK'S and not any subsequent owner or other person who may have or acquire an interest therein. If Purchaser is an agent, the agency must be disclosed at the time of sale, otherwise the benefits of the warranty shall be limited to the agent and not transferable to the undisclosed principal.
34. Should any third party attempt to utilize any warranties contained herein, they shall first give STACK'S thirty (30) days written notice by Registered Mail or Certified Mail Return Receipt Requested during which time STACK'S may,

should it choose to contest the third party's claim, ask the Professional Numismatists Guild, Inc., or the American Arbitration Association to appoint a panel of three arbitrators skilled in the field to make such a determination at New York, N.Y. By seeking to use such remedy, the third party unequivocally and without reservation consents to binding arbitration, and its conclusive and binding determination of any alleged damages as a sole remedy. With respect to any other pertinent notice requirements, venue and personal and subject matter jurisdiction, said third party is bound to the provisions pertaining to bidders, buyers and purchasers, as otherwise provided for in these Terms of Sale.

35. In the event STACK'S shall, for any reason, be unable to deliver the property sought to be purchased, its liability therefore shall be limited to the rescission of the sale and refund of the purchase price and buyer's premium. **STACK'S hereby disclaims all liability for damages, incidental, consequential or otherwise, arising out of its failure to deliver any property purchased, and all bidders agree to this disclaimer.**
36. If it is determined that a bailment relationship exists while the material purchased is being held by STACK'S, for Purchaser, said relationship constitutes a gratuitous bailment only, solely for the benefit of the purchaser/bailor, as defined by the laws of the State of New York.
37. As a condition of bidding, bidder acknowledges that numismatic auction sales are unique in terms of their tradition and industry practices. Each bidder agrees that **any claim or controversy whatsoever arising out of this sale shall be settled as follows:** if demanded by either buyer, or STACK'S by binding arbitration at New York, New York, under the rules then obtaining of the Professional Numismatists Guild, Inc., or as PNG rules may provide, the American Arbitration Association. In the event that a dispute arises between STACK'S and a non-member of the PNG, this means that the American Arbitration Association, at New York, N.Y., shall have exclusive jurisdiction over the controversy. In any controversy concerning non-payment, STACK'S shall have the right to proceed by arbitration or by a proceeding in any court of competent jurisdiction in the City, County, and State of New York, whichever is first commenced by STACK'S. The arbitrator shall not have the power to alter the terms of condition of sale. Judgment on any award may be entered in any court of competent jurisdiction. The arbitrators, and any court, shall award the prevailing party costs and reasonable attorney fees. By bidding in this sale you agree to be bound by the arbitration provisions of the PNG as described above. Commencement of an arbitral proceeding, or confirmation of an award, as well as any notice requirements connected with such proceeding, and any other required service of process, may be made by STACK'S upon all bidders by registered or certified mail directed to the address of the bidder or purchaser as listed on the bid sheet or application or form required at the time that a bidder number is issued, or by facsimile transmission with proof of receipt. Bidder agrees that such service shall constitute full in personam jurisdiction. The venue for such proceedings shall be the City of New York, State of New York and each bidder agrees to in personam (personal) jurisdiction of the City of New York, State of New York. In all cases, the maximum liability of STACK'S for any item sold shall be limited to the official price of record of the item at this sale, without provision for consequential damages, or any other damages of any kind whatsoever, unless the PNG rules provide otherwise.
38. If the Purchaser fails to comply with one or more of these Terms and Conditions of Sale then, in addition to all other remedies which it may have at law or in equity, STACK'S may, at its sole option, either (a) cancel the sale, retaining as liquidated damages all payments made by the Purchaser, it being recognized that actual damages may be speculative or difficult to compute, or (b) sell some or all of the numismatic property and some or all other property of the Purchaser held by STACK'S, in a quantity sufficient in the opinion of STACK'S to satisfy the indebtedness, plus all accrued charges. More than one such sale may take place at the option of STACK'S. Such sale may take place without notice to Purchaser; if STACK'S gives notice, it shall be by regular mail to the address utilized on the bid sheet, consignment agreement or other address known to the firm. Such sale will be at STACK'S standard commission rates at public or private sale, within or without the City of New York, at which time (if the sale be at auction) the defaulting party shall not bid. The proceeds shall be applied first to the satisfaction of any damages occasioned by Purchaser's breach, and then to the payment of any other indebtedness owing to STACK'S, including without limitation, commissions, handling charges, the expenses of both sales, reasonable legal fees and collection agency fees and any other costs or expenses incurred hereunder. If a lot or numismatic item is not paid for, and is sold by STACK'S for Purchaser's account, in accordance with the Uniform Commercial Code, STACK'S shall not be required to account to the Purchaser for any excess proceeds. Purchaser is also liable to STACK'S if the proceeds of such sale or sales is insufficient in the opinion of STACK'S to cover the indebtedness. If other property of Purchaser is also sold, any excess of proceeds will be remitted to the Purchaser after first deducting the expenses set forth above. If Purchaser fails to remit sums due to STACK'S, Purchaser grants to STACK'S a lien with respect to such sum, with interest to accrue thereon at the judgment rate, until actually paid, which lien shall apply against any property of Purchaser, including any future goods of Purchaser coming into possession of STACK'S. **Purchaser hereby waives all the requirements of notice, advertisement and disposition of proceeds required by law, including those set forth in New York lien law, article 9, sections 200-204 inclusive, or any successor statute, with respect to any sale.** Purchaser waives a right to redeem.
39. The auctioneer reserves the right to postpone the sale by auction for a reasonable period of time as a result of any significant event which, in the sole discretion of the auctioneer, makes it advisable to postpone the event. No bidder or prospective bidder or purchaser or prospective purchaser shall have recourse as a result of any postponement. In any event, no person may bid without registering, and ALL REGISTERED BIDDERS including mail bidders and agents by registering or bidding **agree to all of the above Terms and Conditions of Sale.**
40. By bidding or offering to bid, bidders acknowledge that they have read all of the Terms and Conditions of Sale and warranty contained herein and that they accept these terms and conditions without reservation. STACK'S reserves the right to vary the Terms and Conditions of Sale by rider or other means communicated to bidders. By purchasing from STACK'S, whether present in person, or by agent, by written bid, telephone or any other means, the bidder agrees to be bound by these Terms and Conditions of Sale.
41. **ALL ITEMS ILLUSTRATED ARE OF THE ACTUAL ITEMS BEING SOLD.**





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