#### WORLD COINS

### Austria



Austria. HRE Ferdinand II (1619-1637). Silver 1 ¾ Taler, 1622. St. Veit. 51.31 g. On the Emperor's marriage to Eleanora Gonzaga, Princess of Mantova. Crowned, conjoined busts of Ferdinand II and Eleanora right; legend in two concentric circles around divided by a small Carinthian shield. Reverse: Imperial eagle at center, Arms of Austria and the Hapsburg territories around in two concentric circles divided above by the twin shields of Hungary and Bohemia, Arms of the city of St. Veit below (Herinek 1715 --RR). Some contact marks and small edge nicks. About Very Fine.

\$1,250



Archduke Leopold (1626-1632). Silver Double Taler, nd (1626). Hall. Crowned busts right of the Archduke and his wife Claudia De'Medici, both wearing ruffs; +LEOPOLD:AR:D:AV:E:CLAVDIA:ARCHIDVCISA:AVSTRI:MEDIC. Reverse: Tyrolean eagle; DVX:BVRGVNDIAE:COMES:TIROLIS+ (Dav.3332, KM 641). Pearly slate-gray. Choice Extremely Fine to Uncirculated.



1503 Archduke Ferdinand Karl (1646-1662). Silver Taler, 1654. *Hall.* Armored, draped bust right, date '.1.6.5.4.' before. *Reverse:* Crowned Arms within Order chain (Dav.3367, KM 932.3). Richly toned. Extremely Fine.

\$500



1504 Salzburg. Guidobald v. Thun und Hohenstein (1654-1668). Gold ¼ Ducat, 1662. Nimbate seated St. Rupert facing. *Reverse:* Tasseled and hatted Arms (Br 3001; Pr.1469, Zöttl 1785; Fr.777; KM 163). In NGC holder graded MS 62.

\$500

NGC Certification Number 6678724-005



1505 Salzburg. Maximilian Gandolf V. Kuenburg (1668-1687). Silver Taler, 1682 PS. 1100th Anniversary of the Bishopric. Hatted and tasseled Arms flanked by St. Rupert and St. Virgilius, All-Seeing Eye above. *Reverse:* Bishop, holding a goose, standing with four nimbate figures holding palms (Dav.3509; Zöttl 1986; KM 23). Pale russet highlights, bold lustre. In NGC holder authenticated - Cleaned AU Detail.

\$750

PCGS Certification Number 52099683

#### **Bolivia**



1506 Felipe II (1556-1598). Silver 8 Reales (27.29 g), nd PB (1574-1586). *Potosi*. Crowned Arms, P/B-VIII. Reverse. Quartered Arms of Castile and Leon (Calico 672; KM MB 5.1). In PCGS holder graded AU 50.

\$2,000



1507 Carlos II (1665-1700). Silver Cob 8 Reales, (16)73 E. *Potosi.* 26.3 g. Quartered Arms of Castile and Leon. *Reverse:* Crowned pillars, waves below, legend, value, date etc across (KM 26). In NGC holder graded VF 25.

NGC Certification Number 4435029-004



1508 Silver 50 Kuna, '1934'. *Liberation movement*. Arms; ZA NEZAVISNU DRZAVU HRVATSKAU. *Reverse:* Value and date within three-ribbon pattern wreath (X 2). *A modern fantasy issue issued in the 1970s.* In NGC holder graded MS 66.

\$500

NGC Certification Number 6933095-007



1509 Third Republic. Proof 20 Centimes, 1889 A. *Paris*. Ceres-Republic head left by Oudiné, six-rayed star above. *Reverse:* Value and date within wreath (Gadoury 1789.311, KM 828.2). *Very rare with a mintage of only 100 pieces.* Considered by some to be an Essai. In NGC holder graded PF 63.

\$3,000

NGC Certification Number 6615477-001

# **German States**



1510 Augsburg. Freie Reichsstadt. Silver Taler, 1694. Pine cone City Arms within oval Baroque frame, Roman numeral date above. *Reverse:* Crowned Imperial eagle, orb on breast (Dav.5049, Slg. Erl. 1968, KM 106). Good lustre. In PCGS holder graded Cleaned – AU Detail.

\$750



1511 Brandenburg-Ansbach. Karl Alexander (1757-1791). Silver Taler, 1765 KK. Schwabach. In honor of his new role as Kreisobristenwürde (district administrator). The margrave on horseback left, holding couched baton. Reverse: Oval, bannered Arms, crowned eagle atop (Dav.1996, Wilm.1080, KM 270). Light pearly gray with reverse russet highlights. About Uncirculated.

\$1,000



1.5x Lot 1512



1512 Brandenburg-Ansbach. Karl Alexander (1757-1791). Silver Taler, 1779 G. *Ansbach*. Cuirassed bust right wearing Order cross. *Reverse:* Crowned eagle, shield on breast, dividing date, 32 shields in two rings around (Dav.2019, KM 315). Once cleaned, now toning. **About Uncirculated.** 

\$500



Brandenburg-Franconia. Georg and Albrecht II (1527-1543). Silver Taler, 1542. *Schwabach*. Armored half-length figures facing each other, date above. *Reverse:* Floriate cross, shield with Arms in each angle, Brandenburg Arms at center (Dav.8967, Wilm. 444). Mottled tone over some old deposits. Extremely Fine

\$400



1514 Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel. August II (1635-1666). Silver Seventh Bell Taler, 1643. Quint-helmed Arms, 'carousal' horse adorning center helm. *Reverse:* Bell being rung three times above radiate sun and cityview (Dav.6375, Welter 816, KM 429). Rich charcoal gray. In PCGS holder graded XF 45.

\$750

### A Pleasing St. Vitus Taler



1515 Corvey. Abbey. Christoph v. Bellinghausen, Abbot (1678-1696). Silver Taler, 1686. Four-fold oval Arms in baroque frame, three helms and mitre above. *Reverse:* Three-quarter figure of St. Vitus standing partially right, holding a palm frond and a book on which a bird stands, lion looking up at lower right (Dav.5198, I/S 322 A/a; KM 92.2). In NGC holder graded AU 55. Rich old cabinet tone.

NGC Certification Number 2146360-002



1516 Erbach. County and Imperial Fief. Ludwig I, John Casimir and Georg Albrecht I (1605-1627). Silver Taler, 1624/3. Helmed Arms, topped by crossed banners, dividing date above. *Reverse:* Crowned, nimbate Imperial eagle, orb on breast, HRE Ferdinand II named in legend (Dav.6666, KM 11). Pearly lustre. In PCGS holder graded AU 55.

\$750

\$2,500



1517 Erfurt. Freiestadt. Silver Taler, 1617. Helmed City Arms supported by a Wildman and wildwoman, Mainz wheel above. *Reverse:* Four-fold Arms with central Erfurt Arms within Baroque frame (Dav.5258, KM 16.2). Pale iridescent highlights. In NGC holder graded AU 58.

\$750

NGC Certification Number 4625417-019



1518 Hamburg. Freie und Hansestadt. Silver Taler, 1607. Three towers and citygate. *Reverse:* Crowned Imperial eagle, orb with '32' on breast (Dav.5358). Toned. In NGC holder graded XF 40.

\$400

NGC Certification Number 6522681-004.



1519 Hohenlohe-Neuenstein. Wolfgang Julius (1641-1698). Silver Taler, 1697. Nürnberg. Armored and peruked bust right bracing shield with three-fold Arms. Reverse: Armored knight, holding sword, on horseback right, riding over figures representing Envy, Avarice and Lust (Dav.6831, Albrecht 136, KM 31). Pearly pale lavender gray. In PCGS holder graded Cleaned – AU Detail.

\$1,500



Mainz. Stadt. On the Siege of Mainz, 1689. Wood Plaque, very late 17th-early 18th Century gaming piece. 56mm, 15mm thick. View of Mainz, its port and the Rhine river, VRBS VICTRIX. above, signed 'E' lower left. *Reverse:* View of the city and river, MOGVNTIA. on banner above, PER DEDITIONEM RECUP ERATA. D. 1 SEPT.A.1689. in ex. Dark brown, near black. About Extremely Fine.

\$300

In June 1689, during the Nine Years War, forces of the Holy Roman Empire under Duke Charles V of Lorraine laid siege to the city of Mainz. The French governor Jacques Henri de Durfort organized a valiant defense. But after nearly three months, General Nicholas Chalon de Blé was forced to surrender the walled city to the armies of Austria and the Dutch Republic on September 8.



Nürnberg. Gold Medallic Baptism Double Ducat, nd (ca. 1750). 6.7 g. Priest baptizing a child, radiant dove ascending toward the Heavenly Father. *Reverse:* Nimbate Christ walking right with a staff towards a child lying beneath a tree (Goppel 4384; Erl.2219). Some old hairlines and light tooling, solder marks on edge. Extremely Fine.

\$800

Nürnberg. Baptism Medal, nd (ca. 1700). Silver, 26.24 g. Priest baptizing a child, radiant dove ascending toward the Heavenly Father; Crucifixion at right. *Reverse:* Nimbate Christ walking right with a staff towards a child lying beneath a tree (Forster 872; Erl.2250). Some light contact marks in fields. Toned. Very Fine.

\$250





Öttingen. Karl Wolfgang, Ludwig XIV, Ludwig XV and Martin (1522-1548). Silver Taler, 1540.
Plumed helm with dog's head crest above Arms. *Reverse:* Crowned Imperial eagle, HRE Charles V named in legend (Dav.9617, Löffelholz 133). Iridescent blue hues. In PCGS holder graded Scratch – XF Detail.

PCGS Certification Number 998708.95/57541320

\$600





Rostock. Freiestadt. Silver Taler, 1632. Griffin rampant left. Reverse: Crowned Imperial eagle with 'horseshoe' haloes, orb inscribed '32' on breast, HRE Ferdinand II named in legend (Dav.5791, KM 51). Scarce Thirty Years War-period issue. Light gray. In PCGS holder graded XF Detail, Cleaned.

\$750

PCGS Certification Number 216396.92/57541321





1525 Saxony. Ernestine. Johann Friedrich I and Henrich IV (1539-1541). Silver Taler, 1541. Prince-Elector bust right, holding sword over his shoulder, four small shields divide legend. *Reverse:* Bust of the Duke ¾ right, holding sword against his shoulder, four small shields divide the legend (Dav.9728, Schnee 94, Keilitz 152). Light gray. In PCGS holder graded Mount removed-VF Detail.

\$400

PCGS Certification Number 998710.98/57541322





1526 Saxony. Albertine. August (1553-1586). Silver Taler, 1578/6 HB. Dresden. Armored half-figure right, holding sword over shoulder, dividing date. *Reverse:* Tri-helmed multifold Arms (Dav.9798). Steely gray and lustrous. In PCGS holder graded Unc Detail, Cleaned (overdate not noted on holder).



Saxony. Albertine. Johann Georg I (1611-1656). Gold 2 Ducat (6.86 g), 1630. Centennial of the Augsburg Confession. Crowned and robed half-figure of Johann Georg holding sword over shoulder, head dividing Centennial date and day and month, large Arms below. Reverse: Half-figure of Johann the Steadfast right holding sword over shoulder, head dividing Centennial date and day and month, four shields around in legend (Fr.2701, Slg. Whiting 112, Slg. Merse 1058, KM 421). In NGC holder authenticated AU Details – Bent.

\$2,000

NGC Certification Number 8567755-002



1528 Saxony. Albertine. Johann Georg I (1611-1656). Gold Ducat (3.44 g), 1630. Centennial of the Augsburg Confession. Crowned and robed half-figure of Johann Georg holding sword over shoulder, head dividing Centennial date and day and month, large Arms below. Reverse: Half-figure of Johann the Steadfast right holding sword over shoulder, head dividing Centennial date and day and month, four shields around in legend (Fr.2702, Slg. Whiting 113, Slg. Merse 1059, KM 420). In PCGS holder authenticated Cleaned – AU Details.

\$1,000

PCGS Certification Number 50698495



1529 Saxony. Albertine. Johan Georg II (1657-1680). Silver Taler, 1661 CR. *Dresden*. Half-length caped figure right, holding sword over shoulder, elector's hat on a table before, orb in legend above. *Reverse:* Eight-helmed, elaborate multifold Arms (Dav.7617, KM 474). Attractively toned. In PCGS holder graded XF 45.





1530 Saxe-Coburg. Albrecht III (1680-1699). Silver 1/6 Taler, 1694 HEA. Peruked and armored bust right. *Reverse:* Cross, quartering four shields, within circle (KM 25). Pearly lavender-gray. Extremely Fine.

\$300



1531 Saxe-New Gotha. Ernst I (1640-1675). Silver Taler, 1671 ABK. Eisleben, minmaster: Anton Bernhard Koburger. On the Marriage of Bernhard and Maria Hedwig. Prince Bernhard standing right clasping hands with Maria Hedwig of Hesse-Darmstadt standing left, dove flying between them, radiant Tetragrammaton above. Reverse: Twelve-line legend (Dav.7451, Schnee 432, KM 35). Lightly toned. In PCGS holder graded XF 45.

PCGS Certification Number # 57541326





Saxe-Old Weimar. Friedrich Wilhelm I and Johann II (1573-1602). Silver Taler, 1585. Half-length figure facing ¾ right, dividing date, six small shields in margin. *Reverse:* Half-length figure facing ¾ left, orb above, six small shields in margin (Dav.9770, Schnee 238, KM 47). Cobalt-blue peripheral hues. In PCGS holder graded XF 45.

PCGS Certification Number 998713.45/57541327

\$400



1533 Saxe-Middle Weimar. Eight Brothers (1605-1619). Silver Taler, 1615. Saalfeld, mintmaster: Wolf Albrecht. Facing half-length portraits of four of the brothers – Johann Ernst, Friedrich, Wilhelm and Albrecht, orb above. Reverse. Facing half-length portraits of the other four brothers – Johann Friedrich, Ernst, Friedrich Wilhelm and Bernhard, two-line legend above, two-line legend below with date and mintmaster's initials (Dav.7527, KM 11). Toned. In PCGS holder graded Tooled – AU Detail.

\$400

# **England / Great Britain**



Plantagenets. Edward III, (1327-1377). Fourth Coinage, 1351-77. Gold Noble (7.70 g), mm cross pattée (1351). King standing facing in ship, holding sword and shield, closed E and C. Reverse: Closed E at the center of royal cross within treasure (S.1486, Fr.89). In PCGS holder graded MS 62.

\$5,000

PCGS Certification Number 52661777.



Plantagenets. Edward III, (1327-1377). Fourth Coinage, 1351-77. Gold Noble (7.62 g), mm cross pattée (1351). King standing facing in ship, holding sword and shield, closed E and C, no partition lines separating rows of cruciform ornaments fore and aft. Reverse: Tiny closed E at the center of royal cross within treasure (S.1488, Fr.89). In PCGS holder graded AU 58.

\$3,000



Plantagenets. Edward III, (1327-1377). *Treaty period,* 1361-69. Gold Quarter-Noble (1.91 g), mm cross pattée. *London.* Shield within treasure, annulet before EDWARD. *Reverse:* Fleur at center of royal cross within treasure (S.1507, Fr.97). In PCGS holder graded MS 63.

\$2,500

PCGS Certification Number 52661775.



1537 House of Lancaster. Henry V (1413-1422). Gold Noble (6.89 g). King standing facing in ship, holding sword and shield, broken annulet on side of ship. *Reverse:* 'h' at the center of royal cross within treasure (S.1742, Fr. 109). In PCGS holder graded MS 63.

\$5,000

#### A Well-struck and Attractive Noble of Henry VI



1538 House of Lancaster. Henry VI, first reign (1422-1461). *Annulet issue*, 1422-ca.1430. Gold Noble (6.96 g), mm fleur. *London*. King standing facing in ship, holding sword and shield, annulet by sword arm and in one reverse spandrel; trefoil stop, lis after hENRIC. *Reverse:* 'h' at the center of royal cross within treasure, annulets in legend, mullet after IhC (S.1799, Fr.112). A well-struck, fully round and pleasing example. In PCGS holder graded MS 62.

\$7,500

PCGS Certification Number 52661773.

### Henry VII Gold Angel



1539 House of Tudor. Henry VII (1485-1509). Gold Angel (5.19 g), struck 1505-1509. St. Michael standing ¾ left, head right, spearing dragon, one saltire by nimbus, legend ends Z x FR. *Reverse:* Ship bearing royal Arms, cross on mast above, dividing H and rose; saltire stops both sides (N.1698, S.2187). In NGC holder graded MS 60.

\$8,000

NGC Certificate Number 4679349-001



Lot 1540

#### Impressive Fine Gold Sovereign of Elizabeth



1540 House of Tudor. Elizabeth I (1558-1603). Sixth Issue. Fine Gold Sovereign (45mm; 15.19 g), mm escallop (1584-6). Pyx period. Tower mint. Queen enthroned facing within treasure broken only by her crown and portcullis below. Reverse: Shield with Arms on elaborate Tudor rose; A.DNO'. FACTV'.EST.ISTVD.ET.EST.MIRAB'.IN.OCVLIS.NRS. S.2529, Schneider 780, N.203, Fr.209. Well struck on a lovely round flan. In PCGS holder graded MS 61. Quite rare in this state.

\$30,000

PCGS Certification Number 52671762

Ex Christie's, October 11, 1983, lot 216 (cover coin)
Ex Garth R. Drewry Collection
Ex CNG Sale 66, May 19, 2004, lot 1999
Ex The 'Sylvia' Collection through Mark Rasmussen by private treaty

While most English gold and silver coins moved from hand to hand in commerce, Elizabeth's impressive and intricate Fine Gold Sovereign was largely reserved for Court appearances and special occasions – to have one was a mark of the queen's favor and a symbol of honor, and of the owner's wealth and power – as much as it was a declaration of Elizabethan England's ascendancy and an end to the country's economic doldrums.



House of Tudor. Elizabeth I (1558-1603). *Third 'Restoration' Coinage. Sixth Issue.* Gold Pound (11.23 g), mm tun (1592-5). Old bust left with elaborate dress and a profuse coiffure of hair; ELIZABETH.D'.G'.ANG.FRA'.ET.HI'.REGINA. (tun). *Reverse:* Crowned, garnished shield with Arms, E-R; SCVTVM.FIDEI.PROTEGET.EAM. – punctuated by annulets (S.2543, N.2008, Fr.214). In PCGS holder graded AU 58. An attractive example of this scarce issue, and in our opinion it is Uncirculated.



1542 House of Stuart. James I (1603-1625). *Third Coinage, 1619-1625.* Gold Half-Laurel (4.49 g), mm trefoil (1624). Fourth laureate bust left, X behind. *Reverse:* Long cross fourchée over crowned shield with quartered Arms (S.2641A, Fr. 243). Sharp strike. In PCGS Genuine holder Cleaned – UNC Details.

\$2,500

PCGS Certification Number 52671772

### Extremely Rare Proof Unite of Charles I



House of Stuart. Charles I (1625-1649). *Tower mint under the King.* Gold Unite (9.00 g), mm plume (1630-31). Third crowned bust left, with shorter armor, XX behind. Legend: CAROLVS DG MSG BRIT FR ET HIB REX. *Reverse:* Oval shield, C-R at sides FLORENT CONCORDIA REGNA surround, (S.2690, Fr.246). Pleasing wheaten gold tone. Test scratches in reverse field under R. Proof, Choice Extremely Fine. *Extremely rare*, under 5 examples known.

\$17,500

PCGS Certification Number 52671771

Ex W Talbot Ready, Sotheby 15-19th November 1920 Lot 636 Ex Sir Kenyon Vaughan Morgan, Sotheby 17th June 1935 Lot 100 Ex R C Lockett, Glendining 4th November 1958 Lot 3359 Ex C Dabney Thompson en block by Spink 1965 Ex The 'Sylvia' Collection through Mark Rasmussen by private treaty

#### Commonwealth Unite and Half Unite



1544 Commonwealth. Gold Unite of 20 Shillings (8.98 g; 34mm), 1652, mm sun. *Tower mint*. Shield with St. George cross within wreath. *Reverse:* Two shields side by side bearing the St. George cross and Irish harp, value XX above (S.3208, KM 395). In NGC holder graded MS 61.

\$12,500

NGC Certification Number 2119615-012

Ex Sincona Auction 72, 'British Collection', Part 1, Zurich, November 21, 2021, lot 621



1545 Commonwealth. Gold Half Unite of 10 Shillings – Double Crown (4.53 g), 1650, mm sun. *Tower mint.* Shield with St. George cross within wreath. *Reverse:* Two shields side by side bearing the St. George cross and Irish harp, value XX above (N.2717, S.3210, KM 394.1). Well struck and attractive. In NGC holder graded MS 61.

\$10,000



1546 Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector (1653-1658). Silver Crown, 1658/7. Laureate and draped bust left by Thomas Simon. *Reverse:* Crowned and garnished shield with Arms. • HAS • NISI • PERITVRVS • MIHI • ADIMAT • NEMO • on edge (S.3226, ESC 240). Toned, dark streak lower obverse. Otherwise Good Extremely Fine.

\$5,000



1547 Charles II (1660-1685). Gold 5 Guineas, 1670. Vicesimo Secundo. First laureate bust right. Reverse: Crowned cruciform Arms, nine strings to Irish harp, scepters crossed in angles, interlinked Cs at center (S.3328; Wilson & Rasmussen 48 – R7). In PCGS holder Authenticated Cleaned - XF Detail.

\$10,000

PCGS Certification Number 52099689



1548 James II (1685-1688). Silver Crown, 1687. Second laureate and draped bust left by Roettier. *Reverse:* Crowned cruciform Arms, Garter star at center (S.3407; KM 463). In PCGS holder graded MS 62.

\$4,000



William & Mary (1689-1694). Gold Guinea, 1689. Conjoined busts by Roettier right, elephant and castle below. *Reverse:* Crowned quartered Arms with central lion of Nassau (S.3427, KM 474.2). The Guinea draws its name from the Guinea region of West Africa, where most of the gold used to make the coins originated. In NGC holder graded Unc details (citing reverse graffiti – there is no reverse graffiti, although there are some small reverse scratches).

\$7,500

NGC Certification Number 2119552-016

Ex Sincona Auction 72, 'British Collection', Part 1, Zurich, November 21, 2021, lot 686



William III (1694-1702). Silver Crown, 1696. Third bust right. *Reverse:* Crowned cruciform Arms with first Irish harp, lion of Nassau at center (S.3472, KM 494.1). Light gray, pale peripheral russet hues. Extremely Fine. In NGC holder graded MS 62.

\$3,000

NGC Certification Number 4534878-005



William III (1694-1702). Silver Halfcrown, 1698. *Decimo*. First laureate and draped bust right. *Reverse:* Crowned, cruciform Arms, Nassau lion at center (S.3494; KM 492.2). Light obverse die shift. Pearly highlights, good lustre. In NGC holder graded MS 64.

\$2,500

#### An Attractive Pair of Good Queen Anne Five Guineas



Anne (1702-1714). *Post-Union*. Gold 5 Guineas, 1706. 38.3mm; 41.80 g. QVINTO. First draped bust left, terminal stop further from end of legend. *Reverse:* Crowned cruciform Arms, 10 strings to Irish harp, scepters in angles, Garter star at center (S.3566, Schneider 529, MCE 200, Fr.317, KM 520.2). Attractive apricot-orange highlights. In PCGS holder graded MS 61.

\$30,000

PCGS Certification Number 52671763

Ex 'The Sylvia' Collection through Mark Rasmussen by private treaty Ex Eli Wallit Collection, Morton & Eden, December 11, 2003, lot 385



Anne (1702-1714). *Post-Union*. Gold 5 Guineas, 1711. 37.2mm; 41.80 g. DECIMO. Modified draped bust left. *Reverse:* Crowned cruciform Arms on broader shields, 10 strings to Irish harp, scepters in angles, Garter star at center (S.3568, Schneider II, 531; MCE 202, Fr.317, KM 535). Pleasing lustre, 'Liquore Galliano' highlights. In PCGS holder graded AU 58.

\$30,000

PCGS Certification Number 52671764

Ex 'The Sylvia' Collection through Mark Rasmussen by private treaty Ex Eli Wallit Collection, Morton & Eden, December 11, 2003, lot 387



**George III (1760-1820). Gold Half Guinea, 1803.** Sixth laureate head right. *Reverse:* Crowned Arms within Garter (S.3736, KM 649). In NGC holder graded **MS 62+**.

\$1,000

NGC Certification Number 2056552-172

1555 George III (1760-1820). Gold 1/3 Guinea, 1802. Laureate head right. *Reverse:* large crown, date below (S.3739, KM 648). In NGC holder graded MS 63.

\$600

NGC certification Number 4885286-003

1556 George III (1760-1820). 'Cartwheel' AE Twopence, 1797. *Soho*. Laureate, draped bust right within recessed circle, raised outer border with incuse legend. *Reverse:* Britannia seated left within recessed circle, raised outer border with incuse legend (S.3776; KM 619). In NGC holder graded MS 63 BN.

\$750

NGC Certification Number 4215967-013



George III (1760-1820). Relief of Gibraltar, 1783. Silver Medal. 40.5 mm. By Johann Christian Reich. Uniformed bust of Admiral George Augustus Elliott, wearing tricorn hat, right. *Reverse:* View of Gibraltar under naval and artillery bombardment; Latin legend: 'Gibraltar victorious alike amid flames and through waves' (BHM 254; Eimer 802). Edge bruises, obverse hairlines. About Extremely Fine.

\$1,500

On June 16, 1779, Spain joined France to side with the American revolutionaries against Great Britain. The Spanish quickly blockaded the Gibraltar garrison under Elliott, and laid siege. They were later joined by French forces in the Great Siege. Elliott successfully defended the city for four years and after the garrison was fully resupplied by a British fleet under Admiral Howe in October 1783, the Spanish resolve to take Gibraltar dissipated. For his heroic efforts, Elliott was awarded the title of First Baron Heathfield of Gibraltar



Victoria (1837-1901). Pattern Half Florin in Gold, 1863. By Charles Wiener. Large bust left wearing coronet, signed C.W. in relief on truncation; VICTORIA DEI GRATIA. *Reverse:* (struck *en medaille*) Crowned square-topped shield with Arms over cross in treasure; .HALF. .FLO. .RIN. .1863. (Wilson & Rasmussen---; cf.ESC 1380). *Probably Unique.* In PCGS holder graded PR 63 DCAM.

\$25,000



Victoria (1837-1901). Pattern Half Florin in Gold, 1865. By Charles Wiener. Large bust left wearing coronet, signed C.W. in relief on truncation; VICTORIA DEI GRATIA. *Reverse:* (struck *en medaille*) Crowned square-topped shield with Arms over cross in treasure; HALF FLORIN MDCC CLXV. Plain edge (Wilson & Rasmussen --; cf.ESC 1384). *Probably Unique.* In PCGS holder graded PR 64 DCAM.

\$25,000

PCGS Certification Number 52671766



Victoria (1837-1901). Pattern Halfpenny in Gold, 1860. By Ludwig C. Lauer for Adolph Weyl. Young head left, hair bound with a double fillet similar to the young head portrait type by William Wyon; VICTORIA D.G. BRITANNIAR REG.F.D. *Reverse:* Circular floral frame within which cruciform shields with the Arms of England, Scotland and Ireland; the fourth shield depicting an elephant, lion seal and kangaroo – representing the overseas dominions, two roses, a thistle and shamrock in the angles; UNITED.KINGDOM.AND.GREATER.BRITAIN .HALFPENNY. (Peck 2151, Wilson & Rasmussen 395 (R6), Freeman 882 -R20). *Probably Unique.* In PCGS holder graded PR 64 DCAM.

\$25,000

### **Proof Gothic Crown**



1561 Victoria (1837-1901). Silver Proof Gothic Crown, 1847. UNDECIMO on edge. Crowned Gothic-portrait bust left. *Reverse:* Crowned cruciform Arms, Garter at center; roses, shamrock and thistle in patterned treasure-style angles (S.3883, ESC 2571, KM 744). Light gray tone. In PCGS holder Proof Genuine, Altered Surface-Unc Details.

\$7,500

PCGS Certification Number 49954731

### Guatemala



1562 Fernando VII (1808-1821). Gold Escudo, 1817 NG M. *Nueva Guatemala*. Laureate head right. *Reverse:* Crowned Arms in Order chain (Cal.1495; KM 74). *Rare one-year type*. In NGC holder graded AU 50.

\$1,000

NGC Certification Number 6678724-006

# Hungary

Trio of High-grade Hungarian Dukát



Vladislaus II / II.Ulászló (1490-1516). Gold Dukát – Goldgulden (3.64 g), struck 1495-1499. Nagyszeben (Sibiu) / Hermannstadt, mintmaster: Nicolaus Proll. Crowned Madonna and Child enthroned facing, Polish Jagellon eagle below; WLADISLAV S.R.VnGARIE. Reverse: Crowned St. László standing facing holding ax and orb, 'h' at left; animal crouching at right; S.LADISL-AVS.REX. (Fr.32, Pohl L31-32, Huszár 753, Unger 605/g, Lengyel 94/13). In NGC holder graded MS 63.

\$3,000

NGC Certification Number 6271034-005



Vladislaus II / II.Ulászló (1490-1516). Gold Dukát – Goldgulden (3.51 g), struck 1506-1510. Nagybánya (Baia Mare); possibly the mint engraver: Ambrosius. Crowned Madonna and Child seated facing, pomegranate either side, Polish Jagellon eagle below; WLADISLAV S.R.VnGARIE (four pellets cruciform). Reverse: Crowned St. László standing facing holding ax and orb, 'n' at left, A at right; S\*LADISLA-VS\*REX\* (Fr.32, Huszar 755var). In NGC holder graded MS 62.

\$3,000

### Very Rare John Zapolya Dukát



1565 John Zápolya / Szapolyai János (1526-1540). Gold Dukát – Goldgulden (3.54 g), 1535. Kolozsvár (Cluj-Napoca) / Klausenburg, mintmaster: Nicholas Sebesi. Crowned Madonna and Child seated facing, small shield below; IOANNES\*D-G\*R\*VNGARIE. Reverse: Armored king standing facing holding halberd and orb, small castle to left, N/S at right; S\*LADISLAVS REX\*1535 (Fr.42, Huszár 867). Very rare. In NGC holder graded MS 62.

\$5,000

NGC Certification Number 6271034-004



1566 Leopold I (1657-1705). Silver Taler, 1693 KB. Kremnica (Körmöcbánya / Kremnitz. Laureate, armored and peruked bust right, breaking inner circle at top, Hungarian shield and Madonna and Child in legend. Reverse: Crowned, nimbate Imperial eagle, K-B, within inner circle (Dav.3229, Huszár 1374, KM 214). Lovely pearlescent light slate gray tone with pleasing lustre. In PCGS holder graded MS 62.

### Hungary / Transylvania / Ukraine

#### Rákóczi Rebellion Ducat



Rebellion of Francis II Rákóczi / II. Rákóczi Ferenc (1703-1711). Gold Ducat, 1705 KB. Kremnica (Körmöcbánya) / Kremnitz. Crowned and garnished Arms. Reverse: Madonna, holding scepter, seated with Child, both nimbate, K-B (ÉH 1124; Huszár 1521; Fr.160; KM 266). Very Rare. In NGC holder graded Unc Details, bent.

\$10,000

NGC Certification Number 8228030-001

Born near Borsa, Slovakia, son of Ferenc I, elected Prince of Transylvania and Ilona Zrinyi, daughter of Petar Zrinski, Ban of Croatia, Ferenc II Rákóczi was the richest landlord in the Kingdom of Hungary. In 1700, France, eyeing the House of Hapsburg dying out in Spain and seeking to end Austrian dominance, contacted Rákóczi and promised support to him if he took up the cause of Hungarian independence. The missive, though, was intercepted and Rákóczi was arrested and imprisoned in the fortress of Wiener Neustadt. He escaped with the help of his pregnant wife and the prison commander and fled to Poland. Meeting his friend Count Miklós Bercsényi there, the two resumed contact with the French court.

In 1703, the War of Spanish Succession drew away a large portion of Austrian forces from Hungary. Taking advantage of this, Kuruc anti-Hapsburg insurgents rose up in Munkács, Ukraine, Rákóczi's beloved city, where he grew up after his father's death. Asked to lead them, he accepted. Although most of the Hungarian nobility refused to support what they considered a 'peasant rebellion', the Hajduk did join, and by the end of September 1703, Rákóczi's forces controlled most of the Kingdom of Hungary, conquering Transdanubia soon after. In September 1705 the Hungarian Diet at Szécsény elected Ferenc Rákóczi the vézerlö fejedelem – ruling prince of he Confederated Estates of the Kingdom of Hungary, assisted by a 24-member Senate.

Military and financial problems, however, beset him, as French support had dwindled after the Franco-Bavarian loss to Austrian and British forces at the Battle of Blenheim the year before. In October 1705, the Hungarians, encouraged by England and the Netherlands, entered into peace talks with the Emperor. But neither side was willing to give up Transylvania and the talks faltered. In late 1707, after Louis XIV refused to enter into treaties with Rákóczi, the Hungarians found themselves without allies. There were hopes of an alliance with Russia, but this never bore fruit.

On August 3, 1708, Hapsburg forces faced nearly twice as many Kuruc soldiers at the Battle of Trencsén. While leaping over a moat, Rákóczi's horse stumbled, and he was thrown to the ground unconscious. Rumors spread that he was dead and the Kuruc fled. The defeat proved disastrous for the Hungarian bid for independence. Hoping for clemency, many of the Kuruc switched their allegiance to the Hapsburg Emperor, and Rákóczi's forces were reduced to controlling just the areas around Munkács and Szabolcs County. On the 21st of February 1711, Ferenc Rákóczi' left the Kingdom of Hungary for Poland. Under the provisions of the Peace of Szatmár, 12,000 rebels laid down their arms and flags and swore an oath of allegiance to the Emperor. Rákóczi was assured clemency, but distrusting the Hapsburg court, refused to swear the oath. His properties were confiscated.

Offered the Polish crown twice, Rákóczi turned down the offers. He left Gdańsk for England in 1712, where Queen Anne, pressured by the Hapsburgs, refused to receive him. His peregrinations took him to France, then finally the Ottoman Empire, where he lived in Tekirdag, in northwestern Turkey, for 18 years until his death in 1735.



1568 Leopold I (1657-1705). War against the Ottoman Empire. Wood Plaque, late 17th-early 18th Century Wood Gaming Piece. 61mm, 16.5mm thick. Lute player seated by a young maiden, farming implement sand field in background; ZV HART GESPANT. VERDERBT DAS LAND ('To tightly strung spoils the land'). *Reverse:* Turbaned Turkish cavalrymen battle knights of the Holy League. Rich dark caramel-brown. Extremely Fine.



1569 Leopold I (1657-1705). On the Siege of Ersekújvár (Neuhäusel) and the Battle of Esperjes, 1685. Wood Plaque, late 17th-early 18th Century Wood Gaming Piece. 57.9mm, 12.3mm thick. City under siege, cavalry charging upper left, cannonball flying before tower of smoke; CAESAR ME RECIPIT STRATO AVT FVGIENTE TYRANNO ('Caesar receives me whether the tyrant is overthrown or fleeing' – a declaration of allegiance that remains constant), *Neuhausel expugnatur die 9/19 Aug. 1685* in ex. *Reverse:* Crowned Imperial eagle above about to strike its sword on the Ottoman wolf on the field below; ET STABVLO ET CAMPO DEPVLSIS LVSTRA REQVIRIT. Old collection number '6688' inked on edge. Caramel-brown. Extremely Fine.

\$300

In July 1685, the Hapsburg army under Count Aeneas de Caprara invested Érsekújvár (modern Nové Zámky, Slovakia), storming it on August 19th and putting the entire Ottoman garrison to the sword. A week earlier, August 11, at the Battle of Esperjes (modern-day Prěsov, Slovakia), Hapsburg forces defeated the forces of Ottoman-ally, the Hungarian nobleman Tököly Imre.



1570 HRE Charles VI (1711-1740). On the Siege and Recapture of Buda, 1686. Wood Plaque, early 18th Century gaming piece. 58mm, 15mm thick. By Martin Brunner. Cameo portrait of Charles VI right surrounded by arms and banners. *Reverse:* Siege and bombardment of Buda, signed MB lower right; LEOP.I.IMP.ROM.SEMP.AUG.VI BUDAM EXPUGNAT. AN. CHR.16.86 23/2 AV/SE. Toffee-brown. A few minor rim nicks. Extremely Fine.



1571 HRE Charles VI (1711-1740). On the Recapture of Buda, 1686. Wood Plaque, early 18th Century gaming piece. 60mm, 14mm thick. Cameo portrait of Charles VI r., signed PW on truncation, ornate outer border. *Reverse:* Victory, holding a crown, flying left above Buda; AQUILA ROM. RESERAT BUDAE PORTAS. Black. Scratch lower reverse and some edge scuffs. About Extremely Fine.

\$300



1572 Joseph II (1780-1790). Silver Taler, 1783 B. Körmöcbánya / Kremnitz (Kremnica). Crowned Arms supported by angels. Reverse: Radiant Madonna and Child (Dav.1168B; Huszár 1869; KM 395). In PCGS holder graded AU 58. Good lustre, frosty devices. Great eye appeal.

PCGS Certification Number 52099675

#### Stately Franz Josef Medallic 9 Ducat



1573 Franz Josef (1848-1916). Medallic Gold 9 Ducat (30.8 g), 1896 KB. Körmöcbánya / Kremnica. On the Millenium of the Hungarian Kingdom. Crowned and draped half-figure of the emperor right, holding scepter over shoulder and orb; \*FERENCZ.JOZSEF.I.K.A.CS.ÉS. Reverse: Madonna and Child – flanked by winged cherub heads --above shield with Arms, K-B, small XVI in cartouche lower right; M.H.S.D.O.AP.KIR.1896 (Huszár--, Herinek 1105, Fr.257, X.8.1a, Adamo KE11.1). Very rare with a mintage of only 100 pieces. In PCGS holder graded PL 61.

\$15,000

# **British India**



1574 East India Company; Regal Series. Gold Mohur, 1841. Victoria head left, continuous legend. *Reverse:* Lion left before palm tree, value in English and Persian below (KM 461). In NGC holder graded AU Details, rim filling, scratches.

\$5,000

NGC Certification Number 6867895-001

Ex Richardson

# 1861 Proof Pattern Rupee



1575 Victoria (1837-1901; Empress from 1876). Silver Proof Pattern Rupee (11.22 g), 1861. Plain edge, medal alignment. *Calcutta*. By L.C. Wyon. Crowned bust left; value and date within wreath as types that went into circulation in 1862 (S&W 4.34, Prid.51, KM Pn 42). *Very rare*. Deep tone. In NGC holder graded **PF 62**.

\$15,000

NGC Certification Number 2124462-044



1576 Edward VII (1901-1910). Silver Proof Restrike Rupee, 1903. *Bombay*. Bare head right. *Reverse:* Value in English and Persia with spray, crown above (KM 508) In NGC holder graded PL 64. Attractive blue and violet hues.

\$2,000

NGC Certification Number 3075876-002



1577 Victoria. East India Company. Special Award Medal in Gold for the Defense of Kelat-i-Ghilzie 1842. By William Wyon. 31.82 gm. XRF analysis confirmed as 14K. Shield within wreath, mural crown above. *Reverse:* Trophy of arms on top of a plaque inscribed INVICTA MDCCCXLII. *Extremely rare.* Set in silver bezel frame.

\$3,000

During the First Anglo-Afghan War, the only British forces left in Afghanistan after the massacre of General Elphinstone's army during the 1842 retreat from Kabul, were at Jalalabad and Kelat-i-Ghilzie. Situated between Kabul and Qandahar, the fort of Kelat-i-Ghilzie withstood a four-month siege from February to May 1842 until relieved by Sir William Nott on the 26th of May. The silver medal, authorized by the East India Company, was awarded to the garrison commanded by Capt. John Halket Craigie consisting of 55 European and 877 Indian troops. The Extremely rare type in gold was likely issued as a special presentation or as a commemorative

### **Italian States**







1578 Cispadane Republic. Bologna. Silver 10 Scudo of 10 Paoli, 1796. Arms within spray, lion's head atop. *Reverse:* Madonna di San Luca with Child on cloud above the city (Dav.1359; KM 339). Once lightly cleaned, now toning. About Uncirculated.

\$500







1579 Genoa. Republica. Silver Scudo, 1667/6. Mintmaster: Augustinus Boniventus. Cross with star in each angle. *Reverse:* Star-haloed Virgin and Child on cloud (Dav.3901, KM 79). In PCGS holder graded AU 50 (overdate not noted on holder)

\$750

PCGS Certification Number 383090.50/57541330



1580 Naples. Carlo V – HRE Charles V (1516-1554). Gold Scudo (3.35 g), undated, struck 1535-1537. Naples or Barcelona mint. Crowned shield with manifold Arms, Imperial eagle behind; CAROLVS.V.-IMPERAT-OR. Reverse: Cross fleurée, crown at end of each arm, K in second and third angles, +HISPANIARVM.ET.VTRIVSQ3 SICILIE.REX (Pannuti/Riccio--, MIR p.87 note; Cayón p. 142; ME 3238, Fr. 836). The assignment of this coin to Naples is still debated. MIR places these as Spanish mint issues; Cayón attributes the types with the letter K to Naples, while ME attributes this coin to Barcelona 1535 issued for Charles the Fifth's campaign against Tunis. Very rare. Extremely Fine.

\$1,500





1581 Sardinia. Carlo Alberto (1831-1849). Gold 100 Lire, 1835, eagle P. *Torino*. Bare head left. *Reverse:* Crowned Savoy Arms within Order chain, outer wreath (Gigante 7; Pag. 141; KM 133.1). In NGC holder graded AU 58.

\$3,000

NGC Certification Number 8405283-008

### **Papal States**

#### MONEY CHANGERS DRIVEN OUT FROM THE TEMPLE OF JERUSALEM MEDAL



Sixtus V – Felice Piergentile (1585-1590). Silver Medal. 29mm, 13.56 g. Unsigned. Tonsured and bearded bust of the pontifex left wearing a cope with decorated collar; SIXTVS.V.PONT.MAX. Reverse: Jesus driving the money-changers out from the Temple of Jerusalem; DOMUS.MEA. DOM VS.ORATIONIS .VOC ('My house shall be a house of prayer, call). Cf. No. 134, 'Medals of the Roman Pontiffs from Martin V 1417 to Pius IX 1870', Philadelphia 1882. Traces of gilding. Very Fine.

\$750

### Monaco



1583 Albert I (1889-1922). Gold 100 Francs, 1904 A. *Paris*. Bust left by Roty. *Reverse:* Crowned blazon in spray (Gad.1789, KM 105). Some typical contact marks. NGC holder AU Details - Cleaned.

\$3,000

### **Netherlands**



Deventer, Kampen and Zwolle. Joint coinage. Silver Arendrijksdaalder. 1568. 42 mm, 29.21g. Crowned Imperial eagle. *Reverse:* Tri-helmed Arms of Deventer, Kampen and Zwolle (Delm. Argent 676, CNM 2.13.4, Dav.8537). In NGC holder graded AU 58. Pearly gray and choice for type.

\$750

NGC Top Pop NGC Certification Number 6700604-008.



1585 Holland. Silver 28 Stuivers. Money Reform of 1693. HOL c/m'd on the obverse of a Kampen 28 Stuivers of HRE Matthias (CNM 2.30; Delmonte 1113, c/m A14). Toned. In PCGS holder graded VF30, C/M EF Details.

\$250

PCGS Certification Number 479801.30/57541331



1586 Kampen. Silver Rijksdaalder, nd (1596-1598). City walls with three towers. *Reverse:* Crowned Imperial eagle, orb on breast, HRE Rudolf II named in legend (Dav.8881, Delmonte S700). In PCGS holder graded AU 55.

\$750

PCGS Certification Number 624805.55/57541332



1587 Batavian Republic. Utrecht. Gold Ducat, 1803. Armored knight standing ¾ right, holding sword over shoulder and bundle of arrows. *Reverse:* Four-line legend on garnished tablet (Fr.317; KM 11.3). Extremely Fine.

\$400



Westfriesland. Silver Rijksdaalder, 1596. Armored bust of Willem the Silent right, holding sword over shoulder. *Reverse:* Large elaborate tournament helm above Arms (Dav.8865, Delmonte S924, KM 6). Well-struck types with soft golden and iridescent highlights, pleasing lustre. In PCGS holder graded MS 62. *Rare so nice*.

\$1,000

PCGS Certification Number 975131.62/57541333



**Zeeland. Silver Double Ducat, 1748.** 55.88g. Knight standing right, holding sword against shoulder and bracing Arms. *Reverse:* Crowned Arms dividing date (Dav.1847, Delmonte 976A). *Rare.* Deep medium gray tone. In NGC holder graded **AU 50**.

\$1,000

NGC Certification Number 6981396-012

### Peru



1590 Republica Peruana. Silver 8 Reales, 1834 MM. *Lima*. Libertad – Pallas standing ¾ left, holding spear topped by a Phyrgian cap and shield. *Reverse:* Wreathed-topped Arms in large spray (KM 142.3). In PCGS holder graded MS 63. Snowy lustre.

## **Philippines**



1591 Spanish rule. Alfonso XII (1874-1885). Gold 4 Pesos, 1882. Head left. Reverse: Crowned Arms (Cal.127, Fr.4, Km 151). In NGC holder graded MS 65. Only three graded higher. Bold lustre.

\$5,000

NGC Certification Number 5886433-002

### Romania



1592 Carol I (1881-1914). Gold 20 Lei, 1883 B. *Bucharest*. Bare head left. *Reverse:* Crowned Arms supported by lions (Fr.3, KM 20). In NGC holder graded MS 64+. *Quite scarce so nice*.

\$4,000

NGC Certification Number 2934913-008

### **Spanish Netherlands**



On the Siege of Namur. Wood Plaque, very late 17th-early 18th Century gaming piece. 62mm, 17mm thick. Cannon emplacements, tents and cavalry before the besieged city. Small peruked bust left, MEDVX.BAVAR around, and banner inscribed \*STADT\* \*NAMUR\* above. *Reverse:* Three soldiers loading a heavy mortar before the city, cannonballs shooting in the air; ET. PODEST. ET NOCET ('It can and does harm') on banner above. Extremely Fine.

\$300

The event referred to on this plaque took place during the expansionist Nine Year War of Louis XIV and is either the 1692 French siege of the city, or the 1695 siege (and recapture) of Namur by the Grand Alliance of Great Britain, the United Provinces and various Hapsburg German States. Tawny toffee-brown.

### **Switzerland**



**Zürich. Silver Taler, 1761.** Rampant lion left, holding sword and bracing Cantonal Arms. *Reverse:* Cityview (Dav.1791; Hürlimann 583; HMZ 2.1164; KM 143). Satiny highlights. Sharp strike. In PCGS holder graded **AU 50.** 

\$750

### **Transylvania**



1595 Sigismund Bathori / Báthori Zsigmond (1581-1602). Silver Taler/Tallér, 1590. Nagybánya / Neustadt. Armored, bare-headed, half-figure right holding scepter against shoulder. Reverse: Crowned and supported dragon-teeth Bathori Arms; PRINCEPS.TRANSSYLVANIAE (Dav.8802; Resch 55). Good lustre. In NGC holder graded AU 58.

\$2,500

NGC Certification Number 6685548-010



1596 Sigismund Bathori / Báthori Zsigmond (1581-1602). Silver Taler/Tallér, 1591. Nagybánya / Neustadt. Armored, bare-headed, narrow half-figure right holding scepter against shoulder, hand holding saber hilt horizontal, elbow points between I and G of legend. Reverse: Crowned and supported dragon-teeth Bathori Arms; (four pellet rosette) PRINCEPS.TRANSSYLVANIAE.1591 (Dav.8802, Resch 79ff, Huszár E125). In NGC holder authenticated AU Details – mount removed.

\$1,750



Sigismund Bathori / Báthori Zsigmond (1581-1602). Silver Taler/Tallér, 1593. Nagybánya / Neustadt. Armored, bare-headed, half-figure right holding scepter against shoulder, armor with +++ patterns and pellets, no punctuation in legend. Reverse: Crowned and supported dragon-teeth Bathori Arms; \*PRINCEPS\*TRANSSYLVANIAE\*1593\* (Dav.8802; Resch 131ff). In NGC holder authenticated AU Details – Obv scratched.

\$2,500

NGC Certification Number 6685548-012



1598 Sigismund Bathori / Báthori Zsigmond (1581-1602). Silver Taler/Tallér, 1595. Nagybánya / Neustadt. Bare-headed, half-figure right clad in ornate armor with dragonteeth patterns, including on shoulder, small cross before. Reverse: Crowned and supported dragon-teeth Bathori Arms; (rosette of five pellets, central pellet) PRINCEPS (pellet rosette) TRANSSYLVANIAE \*1595\* (Dav.8804var, Resch 188ff). Rare variety. Attractive rich deep old tone with iridescent highlights. About Uncirculated.

\$4,000

# Choice 1612 Siege of Kronstadt Silver Taler









1599 Siege of Kronstadt (Brassó). Time of Gabriel Bathory / Báthori Gábor (1608-1613), Silver Taler / Tallér, 1612 CB. Brassó (Braşov) / Kronstadt. City Arms – an ornate crown resting on a root-rich stump, C-B, all within a central circle; \*NOS IN NOM: DOM: CONFIDIMVS: 1612 (alluding to Psalm 20:8). Reverse: .ILLE./IN EQVUS/ET CVRRI/+BVS+ within an elaborate wreath of trident-shaped leaves (Dav.4684, Resch 3, KM 18). Very rare. Lovely pearlescent slate gray tone. In NGC holder graded MS 64 – highest graded by either NGC or PCGS.

\$20,000

NGC Certification Number 5879689-003

In the strife that ensued after the death of Stephen Bocskai at the end of 1606, Gabriel Bathory made an alliance with the Hadjús, the irregular troops stationed on the Transylvanian and Royal Hungarian border, promising them land to settle for their support. He forced Prince Sigismund Rákóczi to abdicate in 1608 and was elected Prince by the Transylvanian Diet. Both the Sublime Porte and Holy Roman Emperor Matthias II acknowledged him.

Looking to assert his suzerainty over Wallachia and Moldavia, Bathory sought to dethrone Wallachian Prince Radu Serban. The Royal Council and the mayor of Brassó (Kronstadt), Michel Weiss dissuaded Bathory from doing so, and the Wallachian and Moldavian princes then voluntarily swore fealty to him. A jubilant Bathory visited Brassó. But his bacchanalian feasts there thoroughly angered its burghers, who called him a promiscuous drunkard and likened him to a new Sardanapalus in defamatory poems.

Ignoring the privileges of the Transylvanian Saxons, Bathory then seized the town of Szeben (Sibiu) in 1610 and made it his capital. A week later, he launched a military campaign against Wallachia. Serban fled, and Bathory took possession of Targoviste. Bathory sent envoys to the Ottoman sultan to confirm his rule in Wallachia, and outline a plan to invade Poland. The Sublime Porte, though, was greatly unamused by his antics. The Turkish governors of Buda and Temesvar invaded the Hadjú villages, while Sultan Ahmet ordered Bathory to leave Wallachia.

In Brassó, mayor Weiss, who viewed Bathory as a new Nero, incited the city to rebel. The Prince sent troops to besiege the city, but the Hadjú commander was bribed to leave the town alone. Radu Serban's army, meanwhile routed Bathory's army near Brassó on July 8, 1611. The Prince fled to Szeben, but was soon faced with the ire of the Emperor who saw his invasion of Wallachia as treason and ordered the Army of Upper Hungary to invade Transylvania. A beleaguered Bathory sought and received Ottoman assistance, and the Transylvanian army was able to route the royal army.

Seeking to punish Brassó, Bathory invaded the Burgenland region, capturing seven Saxon fortresses in late March and early April 1612. On October 8, Michael Weiss led an undisciplined army of resistance out of the city. The Prince's forces attacked and decimated it at the Battle of Barcaföldvár on October 12. Weiss was captured and his head sent to Bathory in Szeben as proof of the victory.

Ultimately though, the Sublime Porte, long tired of Gabriel Bathory's actions, helped replace him with Gabriel Bethlen. On October 21, 1613, he was dethroned by the Transylvanian Diet and Bethlen elected prince. Bathory was killed a week later.





1600 Georg Rakoczi II / György Rákóczi II (1648-1660). Silver Taler / Tallér, 1658 NB. Nagybánya / Neustadt. Armored half-figure right, wearing plumed fur hat and holding shoulder against shoulder. Reverse: Crowned combined Rakoczi-Transylvania Arms, pellet above and below mint letters (Dav.4752; Resch 130ff; KM 311). Pale slate gray. In PCGS holder graded Repaired-VF Detail.

\$1,750





1601 Leopold I, HRE, as Prince of Transylvania (1691-1705). Gold 5 Ducats, 1694 KV. Kolozsvár (Cluj-Napoca) / Klausenburg. Laureate, draped, armored and peruked bust right; LEOPOLD,D.G.R.I.S.A.GER.HVN.BOH.REX. Reverse: Crowned Imperial eagle with oval Siebenburgen Arms; DVCATVS NOV,-TRANSYLVANIAE 16-94 (Resch 10; Herinek 137; Fr.485). Extremely Rare. Among the earliest Transylvanian coins recognizing the Hapsburgs as princes and overlords. In PCGS holder graded Graffiti – AU Details.

\$75,000

PCGS Certification Number 995454.98/57208746

During the Great Turkish War, Holy Roman Emperor Leopold I occupied the Ottoman vassal principality of Transylvania. There he forced Prince Michael Apafi to acknowledge him as overlord in his capacity as King of Hungary. Months after Apafi's death in April 1690, the Diploma Leopoldinum was drafted by Transylvania's Chancellor Miklós Bethlen and promulgated by Leopold on the 4th of December 1691. The document affiliated Transylvanian territory with the Hapsburg monarchy, making Leopold a Prince of Transylvania, restored civil administration in the principality and confirmed the traditional liberties of the Three Nations of Transylvania. In 1697, Apafi's son and heir, Michael II Apafi finally and formally renounced Transylvania in favor of Leopold. The Treaty of Karlowitz between the Holy League the Sublime Porte, confirmed the transfer to the Hapsburgs in 1699.

With the failure of Rákóczi's War for Hungarian Independence and the conclusion of the Treaty of Szatmár in 1711, Hapsburg control over Transylvania was consolidated. The Princes of Transylvania were replaced with Hapsburg Imperial Governors.

### A SPECIALIZED OFFERING OF SIEGE COINAGE

### **Bohemia**



1602 Francis II (1792-1806). Tyn and Vltravou (Tyn an der Moldau). 5 Kreuzer (27.62 gm), 1799. Lead. Uniface. So Called 'Goat Coin' as these pieces were supposedly used by soldiers to pay for goats. Date stamp, two KR stamps, Arms, MILIT, numeral value stamp and KR stamp (Herber 17). Some have called these pieces dubious and fantasies, however, pieces have been unearthed at the site of the Battle of Austerlitz. Trivial deposits. Extremely Fine.

\$400

### **France**



Bishopric of Strasbourg. Johann Georg v. Brandenburg-Jägerndorf (1592-1604). 'Bishops War'. Siege of Strasbourg, 1592. Silver 80 Kreuzer Klippe (28.31 gm), 1592. Uniface. Triplex Arms of Johann Georg, date across (Korchnak 561; Maillet pl. CII, 1; Brause-Namsfeld Tf.25.1-3; MB 200; E&L 447). Some weakness upper left. Slate gray. Near Extremely Fine.

\$500

Following the death of Bishop Johann IV, Catholic and Protestant parties each put forth their own successor. – the Protestants choosing Johann Georg of Brandenburg, while the Catholics opted for Charles of Lorraine. At the beginning of 1592, Charles besieged the Protestant-leaning Strasbourg, sparking the Bishops War.



1604 Siege of Aire-sur-la-Lys, 1710. War of the Spanish Succession. Silver 50 Sols (15.24 g), 1710. Octagonal Klippe. Uniface. Crowned oval Arms, 17-10; 50. OBS PRO. REGE. ET. PATRIA. ARI.. Korchnak 9; Mailliet pl I, 5; KM 16.1. Near Extremely Fine.

\$750

An Allied army under John Churchill, First Duke of Marlborough began their siege of the French fortress of Aire-sur-la-Lys on September 6, 1710. The garrison surrendered and the fortress was captured on November 9.

### **German States**



Saxe-Coburg-Eisenach. Johann Friedrich II (1554-1566). Siege of Grimmenstein Castle, Gotha, 1567. *Grumbach Feud.* Silver 3 Groschen Klippe (19 x 21mm; 3.30 g). Arms of the Elector of Saxony, date 1-5-6-7 around, H HFGK above. *Reverse:* 'III Gr' (Korchnak 232a; Mailliet pl. XLII.3-4; BM Tf. 11.2 and 9; Duby pl. 2.3; Koppe 334b; Slg. Merse 2934; MB 18). Old cabinet tone. Very Fine and *rare*.

\$1,000

As a result of Saxon Elector Johann Friedrich I, 'the Magnanimous' losing the Schmalkaldic War against HRE Charles V at the Battle of Mühlberg in 1547, his rank was erased and the Electorate was transferred from the Ernestine to the Albertine Line. When he died in 1554, he was succeeded by his three sons, Johann Friedrich II, Johann Wilhelm and Johann Friedrich III. After the death of the latter, the surviving elder brothers agreed to divide the land with Johann Friedrich II getting Coburg and Eisenach and Johann Wilhelm, Weimar.

Johann Friedrich took up residence in Gotha where he nursed fanciful ideas of restoring his father's claim to the Electorate. His friend, the Franconian knight Wilhelm von Grumbach encouraged the Duke in this, while the seer, Hans Tausendschön claimed that an angel appeared to him and predicted the resurrection and ascendancy of the Ernestine line. In 1563, Grumbach raised an army and attacked Würzburg; and for his actions was placed under Imperial ban. The Duke refused to turn Grumbach over to Imperial authorities. By this point even Johann Friedrich's brother sided with the emperor Maximilian. The emperor imposed a Reichsexekution – imperial intervention against a member state – on Johann Friedrich. In late 1566, Imperial troops led by the Saxon Elector Augustus led siege to the city of Gotha and Grimmenstein Castle. Augustus was able to incite a mutiny among the defenders and the city and castle fell in April 1567. Johann Friedrich surrendered and entered Imperial captivity in Austria where he died 29 years later. Von Grumbach was quartered alive in the public square of Gotha, his heart torn out by the executioner who threw it in his face saying 'Behold thy false heart Grumbach'. The Duke's chancellor suffered a similar barbaric fate, while the seer and other notable prisoners were hanged or beheaded.

### Montenegro

### KORCHNAK, 'SIEGE COINS OF THE WORLD 1453-1902', 169 - PLATE COIN



Napoleon (1813-1814). Siege of Cattaro (Kotor), 1813. Cast Silver 5 Francs (40mm; 29.52 g). Crown, 5-F, above 'N' flanked by grenades; DIEU PROTÉGÉ LA FRANCE. *Reverse:* Crossed gun and sword within laurel wreath; CATTARO EN ETAT DE SIEGE 1813 (Korchnak 169 – Plate Coin; Mailliet pl. XXV.2; Traina p. 270; Pagani 292; KM 2). Extremely Fine.

\$3,000

After Austria declared war on France in August of 1813, the British Royal Navy which controlled the Adriatic joined forces with the Austrian armies invading France's Illyrian Provinces. On the evening of October 14, Captain William Hoste of the Royal Navy began to position his ships and men for a blockade and siege of the fortified town of Cattaro. After the island of St. George (Sveti Dorde) on which the town stood was captured, the main fortress of Cattaro was surrounded by British, Montenegrin, Croat and Sicilian forces. For three weeks, Hoste hoisted heavy artillery with block and tackle 3,000 feet up a hillside. Despite being ill, Hoste personally helped the men get the equipment up the slopes. With the artillery finally in place, bombardment commenced on Christmas Day. The 18-pounder above St. John fortress opened fire along with the batteries, soon followed by the full fire power of the ships. After 10 days of shelling and no hope of relief, the French commander General Jean-Joseph Gauthier surrendered on January 3, 1814.

### **Netherlands**



1607 Brabant. Siege of Breda, 1625. Silver 40 Stuivers Klippe, 1625. Uniface. Arms within beaded circle; stamped in each corner. Korchnak 112; Mailliet pl.XVII.13; Brause-Mansfeld Tf.16.12; Del.322a; KM 5. In PCGS holder graded Tooled – AU Detail. Scratches on reverse.

\$500

PCGS Certification Number 57541335

Spanish forces besieged the city from August 1624 until July 1625. During the siege, the city magistrate confiscated gold and silver from the churches and townspeople, issuing the first emergency coinage in January 1625.



Groningen and Ommeland. Siege of Groningen, 1672. Franco-Dutch War. Silver 50 Stuiver, 1672. 28.89 g. Uniface. Crowned Arms, 50-ST; IVRE ET TEMPORE 1672. Korchnak 241; Mailliet pl. XLIV, 6; Brause-Mansfeld Tf. 19.5; Weiler 121; Delm.736. Extremely Fine.



Groningen and Ommeland. Siege of Groningen, 1672. Franco-Dutch War. Silver 50 Stuiver Klippe (32 x 34.5mm; 28.51 g). Large crowned Provincial Arms, 50-ST, .IVRE.ET.TEMPORE.1672. Reverse: Engraved text in eight lines: 1672 Groningen is belegert van de ceulse en mun Sterse volkeren den 9 Iuly verlaten den 16 Aug'u (Korchnak 241a; Mailliet pl. XLIV.7; BM Tf.19.3; Weiler 70; Delmonte S 736; KM 27). Rare with engraved reverse. Choice Extremely Fine.

\$1,500

Originally staunch supporters of the Dutch Republic -- as a means of thwarting the Hapsburgs, France shifted its policy when the states of Holland did not support a division of the Spanish Netherlands. In May of 1672, France and its allies - Münster and Cologne -- invaded. After rapidly capturing a number of fortresses, thus securing its rear, the French army crossed the Rhine. The opportunistic Bishop of Münster, Christoph Bernhard Freiherr von Galen helped the French take Groenlo, then advanced further, taking Coevorden after a short siege. He quickly then bought his forces, along with those of Cologne, to besiege Groningen.

The city was well-prepared under the command of Carl von Rabenhaupt with a garrison of some 2,500 men. The besiegers plundered the countryside, then began to bombard the city, which earned Bishop Bernhard the nickname 'Bommen Berend'. But with their supplies being harassed by a guerrilla campaign and the city's robust defense bolstered by reinforcements sent by Willem of Orange, the Münsterite forces attempts came to naught. Seeing his men suffering from little food and poor conditions, Bernhard completely retreated on August 28. He would lose 5,000 to 10,000 men and his dream of pushing deep into the Dutch Republic was crushed. Today, August 28th is still celebrated as a local holiday in Groningen, while the Dutch victory at Groningen is considered the making of the Netherlands.



Groningen and Ommeland. Siege of Groningen, 1672. Franco-Dutch War. Silver 25 Stuiver Klippe (27.5 x 29mm; 13.50 g). Crowned Provincial Arms, 25-ST, IVRE ET TEMPORE 1672. Reverse: Engraved text in eight lines: doe beerecht van Galen door Groningen jani ende die lis doe thegn men deese stucken tot gedaghtenis (Korchnak 242; Mailliet pl. XLIV.11; BM Tf. 19.4; Weiler 145; CNM 2.20.4; KM 26). Good Very Fine. Rare with engraved reverse.



Tournai, under France. Siege of Tournai, 1709. War of the Spanish Succession. Silver 20 Stuivers. 6.92 g. Uniface. Laureate bust left, tower below, numeral value above; M DE SVRVILLE. (Korchnak 593; Mailliet pl. CXII, 14-16; Brause-Mansfeld Tf. 13.5-7; Vanhoudt 751; KM 8. Old cabinet tone. Very Fine.

\$300

In the first significant engagement of the 1709 campaign, an Allies' army of 100,000 under the Duke of Marlborough began a siege of the well-fortified city of Tournai on June 27. Hugely outnumbered and beset by tunnel mining and bombardment, the Marquis de Surville and his 4000 troops held out longer than expected, finally surrendering on July 28.

# -THANK YOU FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION!-See you all next year!

### **CONDITIONS OF SALE**

#### 1. APPLICATION AND CONTRACTUAL RELATIONSHIP

- 1.1. By making a bid, a Bidder acknowledges his acceptance of these Conditions and will be bound by them.
- 1.2. Dmitry Markov Coins & Medals (Auctioneer), M&M Numismatics Ltd., act as Auction Agent for the Seller for the sale of a Lot to the Buyer unless any of these entities is in fact the owner of the Lot. As such, Auction Agent is not responsible for any default by the Seller or the Buyer.
- 1.3. The contract for the sale of a Lot is between the Seller and the Buyer and is subject to these Conditions and the Seller's Conditions.
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#### 2. PRE-SALE AND DESCRIPTIONS

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- 2.2. Lots by their nature are usually aged and varied in condition. The absence of any description of a defect, damage, modification or restoration in any Catalog does not imply that there are none.
- 2.3. Coins are graded to accepted international standards to the best ability of our specialists. You acknowledge that the grading of coins is subjective and may vary from specialist to specialist, as the process is by nature an art and not a science. For this reason, we do not automatically accept and are not bound by the opinions of third party coin grading services for any purposes including before and after the sale of a Lot.
- 2.4. If you are interested in a Lot, we strongly recommend that you view it in person before the Auction and form your own opinion of the description of the Lot.
- 2.5. We reserve the right to change any aspect of the published description of a Lot prior to the Auction. Any change may be published on our website, displayed at the Auction, announced by the auctioneer prior to the sale and/or communicated in any other manner.
- 2.6. All copyright in Catalogs, including images, belongs to Auctioneer.

#### 3. ABSENTEE COMMISSION BIDS

- 3.1. If you are unable to attend the Auction personally, you may submit a Commission Bid and we will endeavor to purchase the Lot on your behalf for the lowest price possible. You must submit this in writing using the Commission Bid Form and send it to us by post, fax or email at least 24 hours prior to the Auction.
- 3.2. For all Commission Bids, you must supply your name and address, contact telephone number and email. You must also provide the Lot number and description of the Lot, the amount of your Bid and any other information requested in the Commission Bid Form or by us. It is your responsibility to provide the correct information and to ensure that we have received your Commission Bid.
- 3.3. We do not charge for this service and therefore we will not incur any liability for executing (or failing to execute) the Commission Bid.
- 3.4. If you submit a Commission Bid verbally (by telephone or otherwise), we shall not be responsible for any misunderstandings (by either us or our agents or you) in relation to your Bid. All bids made in this way must be confirmed in writing before the Auction.
- 3.5. If we receive two Commission Bids for equal value for the same Lot, the Bid received first by us shall take precedence.
- 3.6. "Buy" commissions and unlimited Commission Bids will not be accepted.

#### 4. AUCTION SALE

- 4.1. This sale is a public auction sale conducted by licensed and bonded auctioneers.
- 4.2. Before the Auction, all potential Bidders must notify their name and address to the Auctioneer and, if required, provide proof of identity to our satisfaction and bank or other credit references. Bidders unknown to Auctioneer are requested to establish credit or deposit 25% of their bids before the sale. We cannot accept bids from minors.
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- 4.5. All sales are final. Subject to Condition 4.4, the contract for the sale of the Lot is concluded on the fall of the hammer.
- 4.6. You cannot cancel your purchase of a Lot once the hammer has fallen.
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- 4.8. Auctioneer may bid for its own account at any auction.
- 4.9. All Lots are offered for sale subject to a Reserve.

4.10. Estimates in the Catalog are not limits or reserves but reflect the actual market prices and are intended as a guide for bidders. The actual prices realized may be higher or lower than these valuations. The starting price will be about 80% of the estimates, unless there are higher offers.

#### 5. PAYMENT

- 5.1. The Purchase Price payable by a Buyer is the Hammer Price plus a **Buyer's Premium** of **20%** of the **Hammer Price**. Buyer of a lot is responsible for paying New York sales tax, unless the Lot is exempt.
- 5.2. Buyer of a Lot shall pay the Purchase Price in full before the Lot can be delivered to the Buyer.
- 5.3. Except where Condition 5.2 applies, any part of the Purchase Price outstanding after the Auction shall be payable by you within 14 days of the date of the Auction, the due date.
- 5.4. The Purchase Price is payable by you in cash in full in US funds. You are not entitled to set-off any amounts that you claim are due from us or anyone else or make any other deductions.
- 5.5. Unless we have agreed in writing otherwise, you shall act on your own account as principal in respect of the sale and therefore if you accept a commission from a third party to bid on their behalf, you do so at your own risk and will remain personally liable (jointly with your principal) to us for the Purchase Price in accordance with these Conditions.
- 5.6. The methods of payment and surcharges are set out below.
- 5.7. If the Purchase Price has not been settled within 30 days of the Auction date interest will be charged at 2% per month from the due date of payment to the date that cleared funds are received whether that is before or after any legal judgment. This is without prejudice to any other rights that we have for non-payment.
- 5.8. If you fail to comply with your obligations under these Conditions, the Lot, in respect of such non-compliance, may at our discretion be put up for sale at Auction or privately and resold. In this case, you will be liable in full and will indemnify us for all losses, costs and expenses (including attorneys' fees and legal costs) incurred as a result, including the costs of the resale and the amount (if any) by which the Hammer Price obtained on the resale is less than the Hammer Price obtained on the original sale of the Lot to the Buyer.

#### 6. RISK, TITLE AND DELIVERY

- 6.1. The risk of damage/loss to the Lot will pass to the Buyer on the fall of the hammer. Title in a Lot will not pass to the Buyer until the Purchase Price has been paid in full.
- 6.2. Unless agreed by us, you should collect the Lot within 7 days of the date of payment in full. We reserve the right to charge for storage and to resell by Auction or privately without notice to you, if a Lot is not collected. Alternatively, we will send the Lot to you by recorded post. Postage and insurance costs will be charged as additional costs.
- 6.3. Except in relation to Forgeries, you must satisfy yourself that the correct Lot has been delivered to you at the time of collection/delivery. We will not be responsible for any discrepancy which might be discovered after the Lots have been collected. If we have shipped the Lot to you, we will not be responsible for any discrepancies if you fail to notify us within 24 hours of receipt.
- 6.4. It is the Buyer's responsibility to obtain any necessary import, export or other licenses required in relation to a Lot.

#### 7. GUARANTEE FOR FORGERIES

- 7.1. Auctioneer is a member of the International Association of Professional Numismatists and in accordance with the conditions of membership, shall provide a guarantee to the Buyer for all Lots against Forgeries on the terms set out in these Conditions ('Guarantee').
- 7.2. For the purposes of these Conditions, a 'Forgery' means an imitation that has been created with the fraudulent intent to deceive in respect of the authorship, origin, date, age, period and the correct description does not correspond with the description in the Catalog and as a result has a value significantly less than it would have been had it been genuine.
- 7.3. You must notify us in writing within one (1) month of you becoming aware that the Lot may be a Forgery. The Lot must be returned to us in the same condition as at the time of sale and you must submit evidence that the Lot is a Forgery, the onus being on you to prove that it is a Forgery.
- 7.4. You acknowledge that:
- (a) we reserve the right to re-assess the Lot or engage at our expense any expert or authority considered by us at our sole discretion to have the necessary expertise to undertake a re-assessment of the Lot;
- (b) following our re-assessment of the Lot, you agree to be bound by our decision as to whether or not the Lot is a Forgery.
- 7.5. You shall not be entitled to a refund for a Forgery if:
- (a) the grounds for claiming that the Lot is a Forgery is based primarily on a difference of opinion between us and a third party providing coin grading services;
- (b) the grounds for claiming that the Lot is a Forgery is by reason of any damage and/or restoration and/or modification work of any nature;
- (c) the description of the Lot in the Catalog was in accordance with generally accepted opinions of numismatic specialists as at the date of publication or the catalog indicated that there was a conflict of opinion.
- (d) it has been proved that the Lot is a Forgery by applying a method that was unavailable or not generally applied within the industry of numismatics as at the date of publication of the catalog or was disproportionately expensive, in both cases as determined in our absolute discretion.
- 7.6. If we agree that the Lot is a Forgery then subject to:
  - (a) you being able to confirm in writing that you can transfer legal and beneficial title to

the Lot to us or as directed by us free from all encumbrances or third party claims of any nature; and

- (b) the exclusions in Condition 7.7, then the sale of the Lot will be rescinded so that it is canceled and we will refund the Purchase Price to you in full.
- 7.7. Your right to return the Lot and receive a refund of the Hammer Price under the Guarantee is your sole remedy against us, our agents and sub-contractors and/or the Seller for a Forgery. You will not be entitled to claim interest on the amount due to you. Neither we, our agents or sub-contractors nor the Seller shall be liable for costs, expenses, damages or any other liability however it arises relating to a Forgery.
- 7.8. In accordance with the restriction in Condition 10.2, the benefit of the Guarantee is personal to the Buyer and is not transferable to a new owner of the Lot or any other person.

#### 8. EXCLUSION OF LIABILITY AND WARRANTIES

- 8.1. Except where these conditions expressly state otherwise, no warranty as to merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose is given to a buyer concerning a lot and each lot is sold "as is" and as shown with all faults, imperfections, errors of description (including authorship, origin, age, size, condition or value) or lack of authenticity or genuineness and neither we nor the seller nor any of our agents or sub-contractors will be liable for any damages, costs, expenses or any other liability arising out of the same whether or not caused by negligence. Furthermore, the Auctioneer offers no representation that a numismatic item has or has not been cleaned; that any toning is natural or artificial; that any coin will meet the standards or grade of any independent grading service; that any item has a particular provenance or pedigree, or that a numismatic item is struck or produced in a particular style. Any statement concerning such matters reflects an opinion only. Questions regarding the minting of a coin as a proof or as a business strike relate to the method of manufacture and not to authenticity. The auction is not an approval sale.
- 8.2. Except as provided in 6.3, any claims for adjustment other than authenticity must be made in writing within seven (7) days after delivery of the goods. No Lots may be returned without our written permission. It is the Buyer's responsibility to have the Lots fully insured while in his possession. Our maximum liability under these Conditions is the amount of the Purchase Price paid by you.
- 8.3. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in these Conditions of Sale, Coins listed in this catalogue graded by PCGS or NGC, may not be returned for any reason whatsoever. Whatever current guarantees and or warranties granted by PCGS and or NGC mirrors ours.
- 8.4. All oral and written statements made by the Auctioneer and its employees (including affiliated and related companies) are statements of opinion only, and are not warranties or representations of any kind, unless stated as a specific written warranty, and no employee or agent of the Auctioneer has authority to vary or alter these Conditions of Sale. Any alteration shall be effective only if in writing and signed by an officer of the Auctioneer authorized to do so.
- 8.5. Neither we nor any of our agents or sub-contractors shall be liable, whether in tort (including negligence or breach of statutory duty), contract, misrepresentation or otherwise:

(a)for loss of profits or business, depletion of goodwill and/or similar losses;loss of contracts; or

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- 8.6. We shall not be liable to you or be deemed to be in breach of these Conditions by reason of any delay in performing, or any failure to perform, any of our obligations in the Conditions, if the delay or failure was due to any cause beyond our reasonable control.
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#### 9. DATA PROTECTION

9.1. By agreeing to these Conditions, a Bidder acknowledges and agrees that we will use personal information of a Bidder for the purpose of the Auction and ancillary matters, including providing a Buyer's personal details to any other person where necessary to enforce our rights under these Conditions.

#### 10. GENERAL

10.1. These Conditions and the Seller's Conditions constitute the entire agreement between us and supersede all other agreements, understandings, warranties and representations concerning

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- 10.2. All rights and benefits granted to a Bidder under these Conditions are personal to him and may not be assigned or in any other way transferred to any other person. Any such assignment or transfer will be invalid and unenforceable against us.
- 10.3. A notice required or permitted to be given by either of us to the other under these Conditions shall, in the case of a Bidder, be to the last address notified to us and in the case of Auctioneer, shall be to the registered office of Auctioneer.
- 10.4. No failure or delay by us in exercising any of our rights under these Conditions shall be deemed to be a waiver of that right, and no waiver by us of any breach of these Conditions by you shall be considered as a waiver of any subsequent breach of the same or any other provision.
- 10.5. We may perform our obligations and exercise our respective rights through any of our group companies or assign our rights under these Conditions.
- 10.6. If any provision of these Conditions is held by any court or other competent authority to be invalid or unenforceable, in whole or in part, the validity of the other provisions and the remainder of the provision in question shall not be affected.
- 10.7. These Conditions, as well as the Buyer's and our respective rights and obligations hereunder, shall be governed by and construed and enforced in accordance with the laws of the State of New York. By bidding at the Auction, whether in person, by agent, Commission Bid, telephone or other means, the Buyer shall be deemed to have consented to the exclusive jurisdiction of the state courts of, and the federal courts sitting in, the State of New York.

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#### 11.1. In these Conditions:

'Auction Agent', 'Auctioneer', 'us' or 'we' means, Dmitry Markov Coins & Medals

'Bidder' and 'you' means a person making, attempting to make or considering making a bid for a Lot including a Buyer;

'Buyer' means the person who makes the highest bid for a Lot which is accepted by the auctioneer and if the person is acting as an agent, will be a reference to its principal only if Auction Agent has accepted the agency in writing;

'Catalog' means a catalog, price list or other publication or price list;

'Commission Bid' is an instruction from a Bidder to us to bid on their behalf at the Auction;

'Conditions' means these conditions of sale and any other additional terms notified to Bidders in writing in a Catalog or otherwise (which includes notices displayed at the Auction) or as agreed in writing between Auction Agent and the Bidder;

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'Including' or 'include' mean including without limitation and include without limitation, respectively;

'Lot' means any item deposited with us for sale at auction including items described against any Lot number in a Catalog:

'Purchase Price' means the Hammer Price plus Buyer's Premium and New York sales tax, where applicable;

'Reserve' means a confidential price below which the Auctioneer will not sell a Lot or will re-purchase on behalf of the Seller or for the account of Auctioneer. Unless otherwise specified at the time of Lot consignment, this will be set at approximately 80% of the Lot estimate at complete discretion of the auctioneer;

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11.2. Headings in these Conditions are for convenience only and shall not affect their interpretation.

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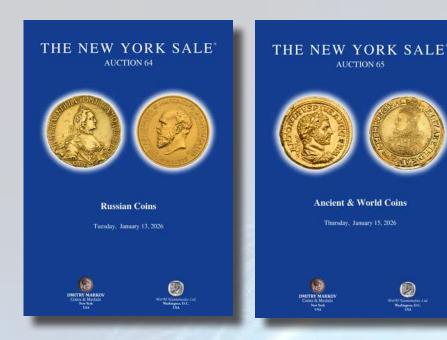
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