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KING GEORGE III'S GRANDSON

LONDON 3 JULY 2018



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ROYAL ORDERS AND MEDALS

FROM THE COLLECTION OF GEORGE, DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE (1819-1904),
KING GEORGE III'S GRANDSON

AUCTION IN LONDON

3 JULY 2018

SALE L18317

3.30 PM

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+44 (0)20 7293 5848
harry.dalmeny@sothebys.com



Pierre Mothes
Deputy Chairman, France
+33 1 53 05 53 98
pierre.mothes@sothebys.com



Henry House
*Senior Director
Head of Furniture & Decorative Arts*
+44 (0)20 7293 5486
henry.house@sothebys.com



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Director
+44 (0)20 7293 5107
david.macdonald@sothebys.com



Franka Haiderer
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+44 (0)20 7293 5688
franka.haiderer@sothebys.com



Tom Heaven
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+44 (0)20 7293 6257
tom.heaven@sothebys.com



Philipp Herzog
von Württemberg
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philipp.wuerttemberg@sothebys.com



Filippo Lotti
*Managing Director
Milan*
+39 02 2950 0254
filippo.lotti@sothebys.com



Wendy Philips
Senior Director, Tax & Heritage
+44 (0)20 7293 6184
wendy.philips@sothebys.com



Shiona Fourie
*Deputy Director
Senior Project Manager*
+44 (0)20 7293 5470
shiona.fourie@sothebys.com

SPECIALISTS AND AUCTION ENQUIRIES

William Lucy
*Senior Director,
Business Development*
+44 (0)20 7293 5178
william.lucy@sothebys.com

Shiona Fourie
*Deputy Director,
Project Manager*
+44 (0)20 7293 5470
shiona.fourie@sothebys.com

Gina Tammaro
*Office Manager, Client Management,
Furniture & Decorative Arts*
+44 (0)20 7293 5533
gina.tammaro@sothebys.com

CONSULTANT SPECIALISTS

James Morton
Director
Morton & Eden Ltd
+44 (0)20 7493 5344
james@mortonandeden.com

David Kirk
Director
Morton & Eden Ltd
+44 (0)20 7493 5344
david@mortonandeden.com

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Fergus Duff
fergus.duff@sothebys.com

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RUSSIA & CIS
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irina.kronrod@sothebys.com
Lilija Sitnika
lilija.sitnika@sothebys.com
Maryam Kalo
maryam.kalo@sothebys.com
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Equestrian statue of Prince George William Frederick Charles, 2nd Duke of Cambridge (1819 – 1904), Whitehall

FOREWORD

Almost a year ago, I had an intriguing call from a long-standing client asking whether we could advise how best to value some 19th Century Orders and medals, awarded to two individuals who just happened to be Royal Dukes, father and son. With permission, I then rushed off to our old friend James Morton of Morton & Eden (essentially Sotheby's former Coins & Medals Department and just around the corner from us) to ask his advice - and before too long we were in front of a panoply of Orders and medals cleverly and spectacularly displayed in the Guards Museum (on Birdcage Walk - do visit!).

With shoes off, I teetered around very gingerly within the now rather cramped-feeling display case to hand specific pieces to James for his expert assessment. Handling is a huge privilege - and the quality of both the metalwork and the enamelwork (let alone Pistrucci's carving) soon became very evident to me. Equally important was starting to comprehend the stories and roles of Adolphus and George - and this was the spark to start to understand the constantly changing relationship between the Royal Family, the politicians, the Exchequer and the Armed Services, let alone members of the Royal Family serving in the Armed Services! Handling clothes or close personal items such as these reinforces too that visceral feeling and link to an historical personage that is the privilege of those who care for them, whether owner or curator.... Anyway, after more teetering to put the Orders back and after having inspected the anonymous-looking black tin box that these gloriously coloured Orders resided in prior to the Guards Museum (no medal cases, I'm afraid, but just envelopes and spare sashes), James and I retreated north of Piccadilly to think and to develop our plan, which we honed with my colleague Michael Bing.

Plan and team cemented (very much including the client), the group was collected from the Guards Museum and I was soon really pleased to be reading Stephen Woods' commendable and cogent introduction - which rightly has replaced my rather amateur and populist views.

Letting loose some younger colleagues from our Marketing Department resulted initially in a video that caused some surprise but actually they have succinctly captured with honesty many of the emotions often cloaked for all the right reasons by those who have won Orders and medals.

So, yes, these are Orders and medals of the highest quality in their own right but this group has more than that: they link to two career officers who also naturally served in Court and Diplomatic circles; who were at the epicentres of many of the 19th Century's national and international issues and conflicts; who were not only distinctly Royal but were also strong enough personalities to behave in a caring and human way to those around them.

I often bicycle past the Whitehall statue of George, the 2nd Duke, and am pleased to say that I will be able to give him now a much more knowing and knowledgeable nod than before...

Enjoy the catalogue and good luck at the sale!

William Lucy

SOLDIER PRINCES: THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES ADOLPHUS AND GEORGE, DUKES OF CAMBRIDGE.

The lives of Princes Adolphus and George, respectively first and second Dukes of Cambridge (of the fourth creation, 1801), contain many similarities and parallels. Of both Adolphus, the youngest surviving son of King George III, and George, the last surviving grandson of that monarch, could it be said that each was, 'much more than a soldier'.¹ While both were career soldiers with experience of active service, both also devoted significant proportions of their time, income and influence to the support of charitable causes. Both men lived long enough to witness and participate in the enormous changes in

Britain between the late eighteenth and the early twentieth centuries. Adolphus, born during the 'golden age' of British canal-building, lived to use the railways regularly; George, born into that of the stage-coach, lived to ride in a motor-car. This sale of the magnificent insignia of Orders of Knighthood and other items closely associated with both men permits an examination and appraisal of their lives by way of an introduction to this catalogue.

'...that Prince must indeed be considered fortunate who leaves behind him a fairer reputation than the Duke of Cambridge.'²



H.R.H. The Prince Adolphus Frederick, 1st Duke of Cambridge (1774 – 1850)

H.R.H. The Prince Adolphus Frederick was born at what is now Buckingham Palace, then called The Queen's House, on 24th February 1774. He was the seventh son and tenth child of King George III and Queen Charlotte. Between 1714 and 1837, the kings of Great Britain were also rulers of Brunswick-Lüneburg, an electorate – after 1814 a kingdom – more commonly known in Britain as Hanover. While King George III was proud to announce shortly after his accession in 1760 that 'he gloried in the name of Briton', Hanover influenced much of Adolphus's life.

After initial education in England, Adolphus was sent to university at Göttingen in 1786. He studied the humanities, theology and mathematics before moving to Berlin in 1790 to apply himself to military tactics. France declared war on Austria in April 1792; by the autumn, as an electorate of the Holy Roman Empire, Hanover had joined the war. Wishing to join the Hanoverian army, Adolphus wrote to his father in November 1792:

'The military line being my real passion, I hope I shall render myself by a campaign capable of fulfilling well whatever military post I may have in the world.'³

The King evidently approved, since Adolphus wrote to his father that, 'I am very happy ... that you approve of my inclination for a military life.'⁴ Initially, Adolphus served as a gentleman volunteer on the Staff but after France declared war on Britain in February 1793 he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel in the 2nd Hanoverian Foot Guards. For the next two decades his military career was associated with the electorate. All his adult life, the two Royal qualities of duty and sacrifice were of paramount importance to Adolphus: since this differentiated him from some of his elder brothers, it rendered him his parents' favourite surviving son. Both qualities were manifest during the war in Flanders 1793-95.

Britain's involvement in the war brought an expeditionary force to Flanders commanded by Adolphus's elder brother, The Duke of York. The Hanoverian forces came under the Duke's command and were part of the thrust to seize Dunkirk following the Allies' capture of Condé and Valenciennes in July 1793. On 6th September, a powerful French force attacked the Hanoverians and in the ensuing retreat Adolphus was wounded and, briefly, captured. As he wrote to his father two days later:

'I have had a very lucky escape from the French... I have received two wounds, but which are of very little consequence; the one is in the face & the other in the shoulder ... I was riding just behind the Field Marschal when the advanced guard ... retired ... upon the Infantry... To avoid being rode over I leaped a ditch; ... I jumped off my horse... This was my luck, for if I had been a horseback they certainly would have taken me. When I got over the ditch a Houssard who spoke German and whom I took for an Imperial one at first ... soon undeceived me by giving me a cut in the face. Upon which I gave up my sword ...; but upon his riding off I run away and got clear of him.'⁵

Despite his description of his condition to his father, the wounds – and a 'fever' that subsequently developed – necessitated evacuation to England. He had, however, proved himself to his fellow soldiers, as The Duke of York wrote to the King three days after Adolphus's escape:

'... I am rejoiced to find that your Majesty is pleased with Adolphus. I can safely say that there is but one opinion about him in the whole army.'⁶

Adolphus did not lack physical courage, another quality that would have commended him to his father. He is quoted as saying that '...he had resolved not to be taken. If he had not effected his escape he would have resisted and got himself killed rather than be captured and a hostage in enemy hands.'⁷ After convalescence, Adolphus returned to Flanders in January 1794, being promoted colonel and then major general. He saw little active service as the Hanoverians retreated across the United Provinces during that year – although there were still entertainments to

be found, as he wrote to his eldest brother, The Prince of Wales, in July 1794:

'The life we lead here is not the most amusing; we are however pretty well off for girls and this renders it less tiresome.'⁸

The winter of 1794-95 was particularly harsh. Sickness ravaged the armies and the French forced the Allies out of the Low Countries and, finally, into Westphalia in February 1795. Knowing that his duty as an officer involved sharing his men's hardships, Adolphus wrote to the King in March 1795:

'I can assure your Majesty that I can never thank you enough for having let me remain this winter with the Army, as it is the greatest comfort in the world to have shared all hardships with the men; and now they are over I would not have missed them for anything.'⁹

Adolphus's active service ended in February 1795. Although exhausted and demoralised by the campaign's results, he had acquitted himself well. The reception given the army when it returned to Hanover in November 1795 cheered him, as he wrote to his father at the end of that month:

'I ... am very much attached to this place as every body is so very kind to me. ... be assured, Sir, I shall always do my utmost to behave in such a manner here as to gain your approbation ...'¹⁰

Adolphus spent the following six years in Hanover as his father's representative. Diplomatic activities alternated with military ones as Adolphus negotiated with Prussia and served with the Hanoverian army. He was promoted lieutenant-general in August 1798 but in 1801 the strategic balance in northern Germany altered as a French invasion of Hanover threatened and Prussia occupied the electorate to forestall the French threat. Adolphus left Hanover and returned to England in April 1801.

Adolphus's return home coincided with the recurrence of his father's illness, although the relapse proved to be short-lived and the King, Queen and princesses were able to take their annual summer holiday at Weymouth. During the holiday, Adolphus's personality was noted by William Fremantle, lately resident Secretary for Ireland; in a letter to Earl Temple in September 1801

Fremantle wrote:

'Prince Adolphus has been here the whole time, and seems a remarkable gentlemanlike amiable young man, uncommonly attentive and affectionate in his behaviour to the King.'¹¹

Following the family's return from Weymouth, in November 1801, Adolphus was created Baron Culloden, Earl of Tipperary and Duke of Cambridge; the following February he was sworn of the Privy Council. At the King's request, Adolphus returned to Hanover in the spring of 1802, at which time Britain was in a truce with France.

However, when Britain declared war on France in mid-May 1803, the French invaded Hanover. The Hanoverian army was able to offer only a brief resistance to the French and Prussia declined to offer support, so Adolphus left in early June. He was not to return for a decade.

Although Adolphus's ten years in Britain involved no active military service, he was far from idle. His Hanoverian military rank of lieutenant-general was immediately translated into its British equivalent.¹² He and the King were aware of the pool of military manpower existing in Hanover, whose army had been disbanded by the French. In July 1803 warrants were issued for the recruitment of Hanoverian soldiers to the British army. By November 1803, more than a thousand men had arrived and the decision was taken to form them into a Legion under Adolphus's command: he was appointed colonel-in-chief of The King's German Legion (KGL).¹³ By 1806, the KGL comprised two regiments of dragoons and three of light dragoons, two troops of horse- and four companies of foot-artillery, a small corps of engineers, eight line infantry battalions and two light infantry battalions; it had a strength of more than seven thousand men.¹⁴ During the twelve years of its existence, the KGL served in northern Germany 1805-06, in the Baltic 1807, at Walcheren 1809, in the Mediterranean, the Peninsula and southern France 1808-14, in northern Germany 1813-14 and lastly at Waterloo in 1815.¹⁵ The war with France provided numerous 'German' recruits from among prisoners-of-war too, Adolphus being told in 1811 that some three

thousand PoWs in England – ‘Germans, Austrians, Prussians, Dutch, Flemish, Poles and Swiss’ – were available.¹⁶ Adolphus was appointed colonel of the Coldstream Guards in September 1805, promoted general in April 1808 and advanced to the rank of field marshal in November 1813.¹⁷

Adolphus returned to Hanover in December 1813, as governor-general and commander of its resurrected army which, in 1816, absorbed a proportion of the disbanding KGL. His reception in Hanover left him in no doubt regarding the popularity of the Royal Family there. As he wrote to the Prince Regent late in December 1813:

‘...the joy expressed by all classes of the subjects of the Electorate at my arrival clearly proves that their affection to you and the family has not decreased notwithstanding the very severe trials they have undergone these last ten years The loyalty shewn by all ranks and their continued cheers of God Save the King and the Family were gratifying to my feelings beyond measure...’¹⁸



Bas-relief panel illustrating the 2nd Duke of Cambridge's connection with the Grenadier Guards

In 1814 Hanover became a kingdom and, in 1816, Adolphus was its viceroy. He retained that status until 1837, introducing a constitution and bicameral representative government. Since the succession to the British throne had been placed in jeopardy by the death of Princess Charlotte of Wales in 1817, those unmarried British princes lacking legitimate heirs were encouraged to marry and beget some. If his comments from Flanders to The Prince of Wales of July 1794 can be taken at face value, it seems unlikely that Adolphus had lived a celibate life before 1817 but the need to procreate legitimately stirred him to action. He was fortunate that his marriage was a long, happy and fecund one. In mid-1818, he married Princess Augusta of Hesse-Cassel and less than a year later, on 12th May 1819, was able to write to the Prince Regent:

‘I feel great pleasure in informing you that my son was christened yesterday evening in the presence of the whole Court by the names George William Frederick Charles, and I beg leave to return you the Duchess's and my best thanks for the honour you have done us at being his Godfather... The Duchess and dear little George are both thank God remarkably well... The Duchess desires ... to say that she shall be very proud to present her son to his Godfather whenever she shall have the pleasure of seeing him.’¹⁹

Prince George of Cambridge was born in Hanover on 26th March 1819 and was heir presumptive to both the British and Hanoverian thrones until the birth of his cousin, Princess Victoria – daughter of The Duke of Kent, on 24th May 1819. The family remained in Hanover until the death of King William IV in July 1837, at which point – under Salic Law, which prevented a woman from occupying its throne – the kingdom of Hanover was separated from that of Britain and its throne was occupied by Adolphus's elder brother, The Duke of Cumberland. During Adolphus's time as viceroy, he hosted a visit to Hanover by King George IV in 1821 and, by prudent governance in the 1830s, contrived to keep the kingdom peaceful. Adolphus continued his connections with Britain, in January 1827 succeeding The Duke of York as colonel-in-chief of the 60th Rifles.²⁰ In 1830, Prince

George's parents decided that he should continue his education in England, being cared-for by The Duke of Clarence; in a letter to his brother, King George IV, Adolphus wrote, in April 1830:

‘...we have decided that our dear boy is to go to England this year for his education, and to request you will give me leave to bring him over myself in the course of the summer... ...Dear William has been so kind as to say that he would receive him willingly under his roof, and my intention is to settle him at Bushy as soon as I return to the continent.’²¹

In 1837, the Cambridges settled in Kew and at Cambridge House, Piccadilly, and Adolphus increasingly interested himself in charitable causes: his most recent biographer records that he, ‘was president of at least six hospitals and patron or vice-patron of more than a score of other beneficent corporations.’²² Although he developed a reputation for eccentricity and his deafness led him to speak disconcertingly loudly, he retained a degree of benevolence and tolerance in old age that was remarked-upon: in a letter to Queen Victoria in October 1840, the Queen of the Belgians wrote:

‘The Duke of Cambridge arrived ... yesterday evening at Brussels ... I found him looking well, and he was as usual very good-natured and kind.’²³

Notable in terms of his historical legacy was Adolphus's activity on behalf of British Jews. A supporter both of political Reform and of Catholic emancipation in the 1820s and '30s, his philo-Semitism manifested itself in 1845 in his vocal support in the House of Lords for the passage of the Jewish Disabilities Removal Bill; he was also active in support of the Jews' Hospital in London.

Prince George was encouraged to pursue a military career. In June 1825, on a visit to England with his parents at the age of six, he attended a Royal Levée with his father, as *The Times* recorded:

‘... the Duke of Cambridge ... arrived ... accompanied ... by Prince George, the Duke's son, a remarkably fine boy, with a fair complexion and an open manliness of countenance surpassing what could be expected in a child of his years; he was dressed in the uniform of his father's

regiment of Guards, in which it was said His Majesty has presented him with a commission.²⁴

The gossips were premature in relation to Prince George's first commission but his miniature version of the Coldstream Guards' uniform indicates both an early interest in the army as well as parental influence.

Adolphus died at Cambridge House on 8th July 1850. He had been ill for some time and so Prince George was able to return from Ireland, where he was serving, in order to be with his father in his final days. By the time he succeeded as second Duke of Cambridge, George was aged thirty-one, a major general and married with three children: we shall now assess his life and career.

'... honoured and admired in the memory of his countrymen ...

a bluff, loyal, hearty English gentleman, who carried

a soldier's sense of duty into much more than his military occupations.'²⁵

As we have seen George was born in Hanover on 26th March 1819. In April 1828 he was given the rank of colonel 'en second' in the Hanoverian Garde-Jäger Regiment; he was promoted major general in the Hanoverian army in February 1831.²⁶ In 1830, he went to live with King William IV and Queen Adelaide in England and was educated by private tutors.²⁷ There was speculation that he might eventually marry his cousin, Princess Victoria, but the match did not appeal to either of them. George returned to Hanover in 1836, with a military governor, Lieutenant-Colonel William Cornwall, Coldstream Guards. In the following spring, he recorded that deep snow prevented him from drilling with the Hanoverian grenadiers.²⁸ After the Cambridges returned to England in the autumn of 1837, George was gazetted colonel in the British army; he was promoted lieutenant-general in the Hanoverian army in June 1838.²⁹

In September 1838, accompanied by Colonel Cornwall, he went to Gibraltar for six months' military training. He was entrusted to the Governor, Lieutenant-General

Sir Alexander Woodford, a veteran of the Peninsular and Waterloo campaigns and former Coldstream officer. George learned infantry drill with the 33rd (1st Yorkshire, West Riding) Regiment of Foot and was praised for his competence.³⁰ The Governor wrote regularly to George's father with reports of his son's progress: the following extracts are typical.

'[he is] much liked and respected in the garrison. H.R.H. has met the plan [for military instruction] proposed to him in the most frank and satisfactory manner.'

'He has continued to work as a mounted officer of the 33rd, and has on several occasions been desired by Colonel Knight to drill the Regiment. The officers tell me H.R.H. does it well.'

'H.R.H. has been twice Field Officer of the Day, and being on parade myself I was glad to see H.R.H. so much at his ease and so clear in command.'

'It has afforded me much pleasure to have H.R.H. here, and I feel persuaded that he has ... heard a great deal of the opinions and sentiments of men of all ranks, which knowledge is always useful to a young man and particularly to one ... who is moreover a quick and apt observer.'³¹

George left Gibraltar for Malta late in April 1839, at which point the Governor wrote to the Secretary of State for the Colonies that, in his opinion, George's 'quickness of ... perception and taste for the profession give a fair promise of his becoming a distinguished officer in the service.'³²

Returning from the Mediterranean in November 1839, he was attached in the following January to the 12th (Prince of Wales's Royal) Lancers and served at home for two years. In April 1842 he was gazetted lieutenant-colonel of the 8th The King's Royal Irish (Light) Dragoons (Hussars) but, ten days later, was appointed colonel of the 17th Light Dragoons (Lancers).³³ He commanded the 17th for a year, being thanked by Leeds magistrates for his regiment's exertions in restoring order during industrial unrest in the city.³⁴

He relinquished command of the 17th in April 1843 on promotion to colonel commanding British military forces in

Corfu – then part of Britain's protectorate of the Ionian Islands.³⁵ By that time, George was three years into a relationship with an actress, Louisa Fairbrother, who was pregnant. She did not accompany George to Corfu but their first son was born in August 1843 and was followed by a brother in January 1846; George had returned to England in the spring of 1845. His services in Corfu attracted praise from Lieutenant-General Lord Seaton, the Ionian Islands' High Commissioner, who wrote to the Duke of Cambridge in February 1845,

'... Prince George [has] by his exertions and unremitting attentions to the discipline of the troops under his immediate command, and the duties of this garrison, effected a great improvement in the several corps, both as to their general conduct and appearance under arms.'³⁶

Following his return home George was promoted major general.³⁷ After eighteen months, he was posted to Ireland, first to command troops at Limerick and then



Bas-relief panel showing the 2nd Duke's connection with the 17th Lancers (Duke of Cambridge's Own)

to command the Dublin military district. He married Louisa Fairbrother in London in January 1847, at which time she was pregnant with their third son who was born in June that year.

After succeeding to his father's title, George took his seat in the House of Lords at the end of July 1850. A month prior to the old Duke's death, Adolphus and Queen Victoria had corresponded about Royal Dukes refraining from being partisan in their politics, the Queen writing, 'Princes of the Royal Family should keep as much as possible aloof from *Party Politics*'. In his reply, Adolphus wrote, 'This has always been my principle ... and I am fully convinced that George will follow my example.' On his own behalf, George wrote to the Queen, in mid-June 1850:

'As regards the wish expressed by yourself, that I should not allow myself to be made a political partisan, I need not, I trust, assure you that it will ever be my endeavour

to obey your desires upon this as on all other occasions; ... even before this desire [was] expressed by you, it had been my intention to follow this line of conduct.'³⁸

In view of George's frequent contact with politicians in the long period that he was the army's Commander-in-Chief, his principles – both in relation to party politics and his duty to his Sovereign – should be noted.

In March 1850 George was appointed a commissioner of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst and also of the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea – the latter an institution for the education of soldiers' orphaned children. His support for these two institutions is evidence of his commitments to military education for officers and the care of soldiers' dependants. In January 1852 George was appointed colonel of the 3rd ('Herzog von Cambridge') regiment of Hanoverian dragoons; in April he was appointed Inspector-General of Cavalry; in September he exchanged his colonelcy of the 17th Lancers for that of the Scots Fusilier Guards (now the Scots Guards); in November he commanded troops at the funeral of the Duke of Wellington: it was a busy year but it enabled him to live in London and enjoy family life.³⁹ George's activities in the two years during which he was Inspector-General have often been forgotten when his career as a whole has been assessed and tarnished by his later, perceived, opposition to army reform. We should, however, note that in that period he produced what his most recent biographer – an eminent military historian – has noted as:

'...several memoranda criticizing the current state of the army and advocating a divisional organization, annual manoeuvres for all three arms, and a system of retirement for senior officers which would permit younger men to assume senior commands.'⁴⁰

In the late 1840s and early 1850s, too, he was influential in improving the army's uniforms, making them more 'fit for purpose'.⁴¹ Despite George's activity in the years 1852-54 – including commanding the cavalry in the army's first 'Camp of Exercise', at Chobham in 1853 – it proved difficult to

achieve much before the advent of war with Russia in 1854.

George's only period of active service was comparable in a number of respects to that of his father. In a mismanaged campaign that began well and demonstrated the dogged bravery of British soldiers, he was under fire and had lucky escapes but soon had to be invalided home as the campaign floundered and sickness began to winnow the ranks. As his father had been in 1792, George was desperate to participate when war broke out in 1854. His fitness for service was approved by the Press – that consistently fickle *vox populi* that was subsequently, regularly, to criticise him:

'The appointment of the Duke of Cambridge to a divisional command has excited much satisfaction among military circles, by whom he is much esteemed. Though an extremely young Major General, there are very few of his Military grade, though double his years, who can approach him in a thorough knowledge of his profession and in every department down to the minutest details. Those who have had the pleasure of serving under him in garrisons will readily and strongly bear testimony to his extraordinary activity, zeal and devotion to the service, as well as to his quickness, clearness, dexterity in handling troops and marvellous memory.'⁴²

Appointed to command the First Division, comprising the Guards and Highland Brigades, he was the youngest of those placed in field command for the expedition to the Crimea. Of all the senior commanders, George was the only one without active service experience: in almost all cases, however, such experience either dated from forty years previously or had been gained in 'colonial' campaigns.

He left England on 10th April 1854, proceeding to the Black Sea by way of Paris, Vienna and Constantinople (Istanbul) and paying diplomatic visits to the French and Austrian Emperors and the Sultan of Turkey. Joining his Division near Constantinople, he travelled with it to Varna, now in Bulgaria, disembarking there on 14th June. Promoted lieutenant-general, George became unwell with a 'fever' and gout.⁴³ He disliked Varna,



Prince George William Frederick Charles, 2nd Duke of Cambridge, 1837.

describing it as, 'a most wretched place ... full of squalor, filth and disease'. Cholera broke out among the British troops, its devastating effects upon the Grenadiers in George's Division particularly distressing him.⁴⁴ His state of mind at the time was clearly expressed in a letter he wrote to Louisa a few days earlier, in which he wrote:

'If God in his mercy spare me, I shall have had enough and more than enough of soldiering and the rest of my days shall be devoted to making my dearest wife happy and to looking after our children.'⁴⁵

The Allies disembarked in the Crimea in mid-September and advanced towards the naval base of Sebastopol, the destruction of which was their goal. George's baptism of fire came at the battle of the Alma on 20th September, victory at which necessitated Allied infantry fording the river Alma and assaulting extensive Russian redoubts on a steep hillside. The assault went in under a heavy opposing fire, George's Division being placed in the second line on the British left flank. While his physical courage was never in doubt, his lack of battle experience and care for his men temporarily weakened George's resolve to press the attack in the face of mounting casualties. Once stiffened by the encouragement of Major General Sir Colin Campbell, the Highland brigade's commander, George continued the attack: the three battalions of Foot Guards fought their way up the hillside with almost parade-ground precision; the kilted Highland battalions steadily advanced on the left flank. Despite heavy casualties, the Russian positions were taken, although the battle's aftermath appalled George, who wrote in his journal:

'The battlefield afterwards was an awful sight, and I shall never forget it to the last days of my life ... When all was over, I could not help crying like a child ...'⁴⁶

It is clear that George felt the loss of his men very deeply and was horrified by battle's realities. On 5th November, he was in the forefront of the action at the Battle of Inkerman and came close to being wounded and captured; that experience, together with the onset of dysentery and typhoid, lowered his spirits just as it affected his health and he

was invalided home at the end of December 1854 – mentally and physically exhausted. After a month in Malta, George sailed for England. He was uncertain of his reception, the Queen having written about the effect upon public opinion and in the army of his leaving the Crimea. However, once she had seen George, as she did on 31st January, Queen Victoria realised that he was in no fit state to return to active service, confiding to her journal:

'He ... looks ill and much broken, bent, very thin, a haggard look, and wearing a huge beard. Poor fellow, it is sad to see him like that ... '⁴⁷

As George's health improved, he chafed to return to the Crimea but was repeatedly rebuffed, the Queen and the War Office doubting his capacity for battlefield command. His true *métier* was revealed on 18th May 1855 when the first campaign medals were awarded by the Queen, as he recorded in his journal,

'I commanded the parade, and was the first to receive the medal ... it was indeed a proud moment when I stepped forward to receive the medal at the Queen's hand. I shall never forget it as long as I live.'⁴⁸

Sebastopol fell in September 1855 but George constantly sought some military employment and was sent to represent Britain at a war conference in Paris in January 1856. Russia, however, sued for peace and so George returned home where he busied himself with parades in Aldershot and London until he was appointed General Commanding-in-Chief in July.

George's new position was to occupy – and, in many ways, symbolise – his remaining years. His appointment came in the wake of the Crimean campaign; when older generals had often failed and were being pilloried for it in the Press George was unaffected by such criticism, retaining his pre-Crimea reputation as a military reformer. The Queen debated the matter with her ministers before



Prince George William Frederick Charles, 2nd Duke of Cambridge, Crimean War period

George's appointment was announced, writing to Lord Palmerston on 10th July 1856 that '...She has again considered the question, and is confirmed in Her opinion that the Duke of Cambridge stands almost without a competitor.'⁴⁹ The Prime Minister replied that, '... the Cabinet are of opinion that your Majesty's choice could not fall upon any General Officer better suited to that important position than His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.'⁵⁰ In writing to the Queen of the Belgians after the appointment had been made, the Queen wrote 'George has been appointed Commander-in-Chief. There really was *no one* who could have been put over him.'⁵¹

The Queen's preference for George as Commander-in-Chief was shared by the Prince Consort. While that partiality resulted from the Queen's and Prince Albert's recognition that the Army

needed a young, dynamic and reforming C-in-C, it also reflected the Queen's view that the army was *her* army. Having it commanded by a Royal Duke – as it had been under the Duke of York 1811-27 and given George's principles about being non-partisan in politics – made the army, in the Queen's opinion, less likely to become a political shuttlecock. That notion was only too far from the case, as soon became apparent, and its ramifications were to occupy much of George's tenure as Commander-in-Chief.

George shared the Queen's view of the army; her edited letters reveal their frequent attempts to defeat any political attacks on what both regarded as the Royal prerogative. In June 1858, when the question of subordinating the C-in-C to a single minister was raised, the Queen wrote to Lord Derby, the Prime Minister:

'... the Queen ... cannot contemplate the possibility of any *real* attempt to divest the Crown of its prerogative in this instance. The Army will not, she feels sure, stand it for a moment, and the Queen feels sure, that ... the House of Commons will not acquiesce in any such disloyal proceeding.'⁵²

The first decade or so of George's tenure was productive. In 1857 he founded the Royal Military School of Music, Kneller Hall; in 1858 he helped to found the Staff College; in 1859 he gave support to the Rifle Volunteer movement and became president of the National Rifle Association; in 1861 he became colonel-commandant of both the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers and exchanged the colonelcy of the Scots Fusilier Guards for that of the Grenadier Guards; in 1862 he became governor of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and was promoted field marshal.⁵³

After 1868 and the beginning of William Gladstone's first ministry, George found it increasingly difficult not only to maintain his principled impartiality but also to work with the ministers in the new Liberal government. He viewed many of the reforms proposed by the incoming Secretary of State for War, Edward Cardwell, as both weakening of the army and diminishing of the Royal prerogative; while the latter had been progressively reduced without undue harm, he regarded the former as dangerously detrimental to the defence of the realm. In his six-year term of office, despite opposition from the Queen and the Commander-in-Chief, Cardwell introduced reforms that materially changed the army. To save money, troops were withdrawn from colonial garrisons and stores and supplies were reduced, as were the size of infantry depots at home. To increase efficiency, the C-in-C's offices and those of the War Office were moved under one roof and the C-in-C made subordinate to the Secretary of State for War. To streamline the army and the auxiliary forces, infantry battalions were linked, identified with territorial districts and allied to militia and volunteer units. Short-service for soldiers replaced enlistment-for-life and the purchase of officers' commissions was abolished. As Hew Strachan perceptively



Prince George William Frederick Charles, 2nd Duke of Cambridge, circa 1903

observed in 1997, George's opposition to Cardwell's reforms was not simply a case of Liberal *versus* Conservative: after all, George was, officially, politically neutral. Rather, it reflected his wish for a continued professionalism represented by the army he knew, tempered by sensible reforms where and when needed. George believed that Cardwell's reforms – even the abolition of 'Purchase' – did not go far enough but that, while his views reflected those of both the Conservative opposition and of many army officer-MPs, it did not make him a supporter of the Conservative opposition. Politics were irrelevant but neither Cardwell nor Gladstone accepted that and thus relations became strained.⁵⁴

As a result of his, and the Queen's, continued wish for the army to be independent of government, George 'contrived to be at odds with all three of the significant secretaries of state [for war] between 1870 and his retirement in 1895 – Cardwell, Hugh Childers and Edward Stanhope.'⁵⁵ Those poor relationships have contributed to the popular memory of him as Commander-in-Chief. Another contribution to that memory came from within the army, in the person of General Sir Garnet Wolseley and his acolytes – known to contemporaries as 'the Wolseley Ring'. Like George, Wolseley was a man of his class and generation: they had nothing in common, aside from a wish to enhance and maintain the army's professional standards, albeit in their own very different ways. Wolseley was ambitious and a skilled manipulator of Liberal politicians and the Press; George distrusted ambition and despised both politicians and the Press. Although the Queen did her best to support George, she realised by the early 1890s that the time had come for him to retire but at the same time she wished to keep the Commander-in-Chief's post in being so that her favourite son, The Duke of Connaught, could succeed to it.

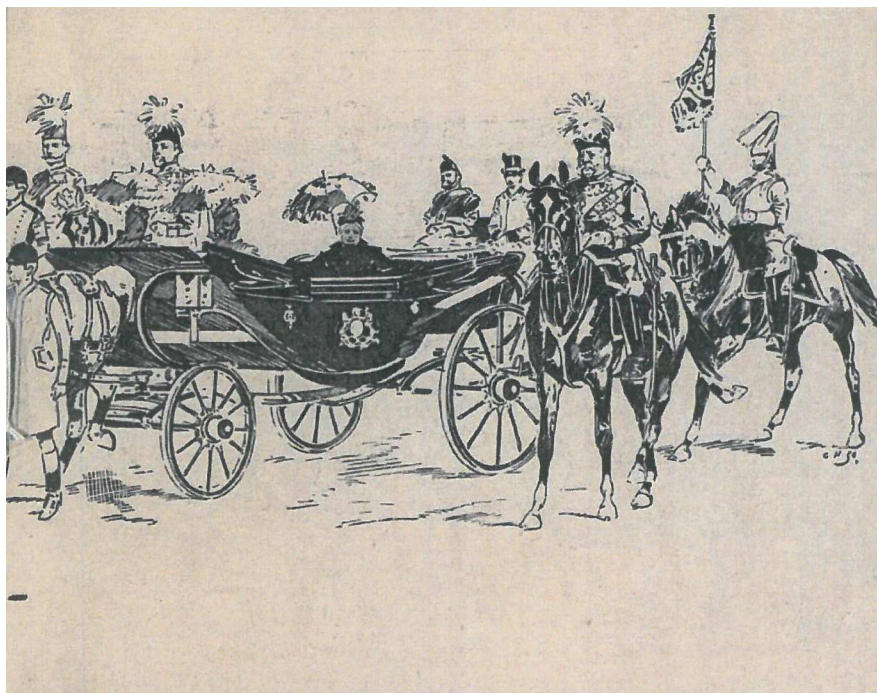
George was finally manoeuvred out of office in October 1895 by a combination of the Queen, Lord Rosebery's faltering Liberal government and Garnet Wolseley, who wanted George's job. He did not go

quietly but being outflanked by Wolseley, unsupported by the Queen, old, in indifferent health and lonely – his adored wife having died in 1890 – George finally resigned because he realised that it was his duty to his Sovereign to make that sacrifice. In compensation, the Queen appointed him her chief personal aide-de-camp and, as such, he rode immediately at the left side of her carriage in her Diamond Jubilee procession in 1897. He never lost touch with military affairs, retaining his colonelcy of the Grenadier Guards and his positions as colonel-in-chief of the 17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers, the King's Royal Rifle Corps and The Middlesex Regiment until his death.

As his father had, George actively supported many charitable causes. Retirement as Commander-in-Chief left him with more time during his final years to exercise support for those less fortunate than himself. He was, for example, president of the Royal Female Orphan Asylum, the London Hospital and Christ's Hospital for half a century. The most enduring and significant legacy of both Dukes of Cambridge is however the Royal Cambridge Home. Located in East Molesey since c.1944, it was originally built on land at Norbiton Park,

Kingston-upon-Thames, donated by Prince George in 1851. It was founded in that year – with the title 'The Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows' – in memory of Adolphus. Funds were raised by a committee with the tacit approval of George and donations were received from Queen Victoria, members of the nobility and officers and men of the Army; the Queen became its first patron. When laying the Asylum's foundation stone in mid-June 1852, the Prince Consort said: 'It has given me the greatest pleasure ... to testify ... my sympathy with the objects sought to be attained by this institution, my respect and affection for the memory of him whose name it is to bear, and my cordial concurrence in the hope that the results may be such as would have been pleasing to the genuine kindness and benevolence of his disposition.'⁵⁶

The Asylum, which became 'Royal' circa 1868, originally provided accommodation for some twenty widows of NCOs and privates who had had a minimum of fourteen years' service or who had been killed in action or died while on active service. Each of the widows had to be aged at least fifty and to have married while their husbands were serving. In the days of little or no Army pension-provision for such widows, they



Prince George, 2nd Duke of Cambridge, riding alongside Queen Victoria's carriage on the occasion of her Diamond Jubilee

often became destitute when widowed. By the end of the nineteenth century, the Asylum accommodated some 160 residents. The Home still provides accommodation, but now for widowers as well as widows, and is ranked very highly as a Care Home; it still attracts support from George's descendants.

George died at Gloucester House in Old Park Lane on 17th March 1904 and was interred beside his wife in Kensal Green cemetery.

Posterity, with the advantage of hindsight, has not judged H.R.H. Prince George, Duke of Cambridge, kindly. Popular military historians, as opposed to *bona fide* scholarly military historians such as those cited in this text, have condemned him for perceived failures in military reform, damning him as a blustering Victorian military caricature representative of, and responsible for, all that was supposedly wrong with the nineteenth century British army. Such anachronistic, simplistic judgments are unsupported by the weight of evidence for much of George's career. If he continued beyond his time because of his perceived duty to his Queen and his country – and for the protection of both, then surely few senior servicemen could be unsympathetic to that attitude.

Both the first and second Dukes of Cambridge, some of whose material rewards have survived their recipients to be included in this sale, represented the ages into which they were born – ages now so far in the past as almost to defy comprehension. If Adolphus has been largely forgotten, it must be because he lacked the notoriety of certain of his brothers – which is in itself something of an accolade. If George continues to be regarded as a military anachronism, then perhaps even anachronisms have a place – especially if their continued existence permits periodic re-examinations of their reputations.

Stephen Wood MA FSA
May 2018

- ¹ *The Times*, 18th March 1904, p. 7.
- ² *The Times*, 9th July 1850, p. 5.
- ³ *Aspinall, Later....*, Vol. I, p. 629.
- ⁴ *Ibid.*
- ⁵ *Aspinall, Later....*, Vol. II, pp. 88-89.
- ⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 106.
- ⁷ Moremen, p. 72: Adolphus to the Attorney-General, Sir John Scott, later Lord Chancellor as Lord Eldon.
- ⁸ *Aspinall, Correspondence*, Vol. II, p. 445.
- ⁹ *Aspinall, Later*, Vol. II, p. 322.
- ¹⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 432.
- ¹¹ *Buckingham, Memoirs*, Vol. III, p. 173.
- ¹² *The London Gazette*, 15593, 14th June 1803, p. 710 – date of commission 18th June 1803.
- ¹³ *Ibid.*, 15644, 15th November 1803, p. 1581 – date of commission 17th November 1803.
- ¹⁴ *North*, pp. 175-177.
- ¹⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 183.
- ¹⁶ Gray, p. 154: Lieut.-Col. Henry Torrens, Mil. Sec. to C-in-C., to Adolphus, 6th December 1811.
- ¹⁷ *The London Gazette*, 15840, 3rd September 1805, p. 1114 – date of commission 5th September 1805; 16142, 3rd May 1808, p. 622 – date of commission 25th April 1808; 16818, 27th November 1813, p. 2383 – date of commission 26th November 1813.
- ¹⁸ *Aspinall, Letters*, Vol. I, p. 364.
- ¹⁹ *Ibid.*, Vol. II, p. 293.
- ²⁰ *The London Gazette*, 18341, 6th March 1827, p. 529 – date of commission 22nd January 1827.
- ²¹ *Ibid.*, Vol. III, p. 474.
- ²² *Palmer, ODNB*.
- ²³ *Benson & Esher, Letters....*, Vol. I, pp. 309-10.
- ²⁴ *The Times*, 30th June 1825, p. 3.
- ²⁵ *The Times*, 18th March 1904, pp. 7-8.
- ²⁶ The commissions for these ranks form part of this sale.
- ²⁷ *Spiers, ODNB*.
- ²⁸ *Moremen*, p. 250.
- ²⁹ *The London Gazette*, 19555, 3rd November 1837, p. 2797 – date of commission 3rd November 1837.
- ³⁰ The 33rd did not acquire its more well-known sub-title 'The Duke of Wellington's' until 1853.
- ³¹ *Verner*, Vol. I, pp. 20-23.
- ³² *Ibid.*, pp. 23-24.
- ³³ *The London Gazette* 20091, 15th April 1842, p. 1047 – date of commission 15th April 1842; 20094, 26th April 1842, p. 1137 – date of commission 25th April 1842.
- ³⁴ *Verner*, Vol. I, p. 25.
- ³⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 26; *Spiers ODNB*.
- ³⁶ *Verner*, Vol. I, p. 26.
- ³⁷ *Spiers ODNB*; *Verner*, p. 26; *The London Gazette* 20469, 9th May 1845, p. 1395 – date of commission 7th May 1845.
- ³⁸ *Benson & Esher, Letters....*, Vol. II, pp. 290-292.
- ³⁹ *The London Gazette* 21362, 28th September 1852, p. 2573 – date of commission 23rd September 1852; *St Aubyn*, pp. 51-53.
- ⁴⁰ *Spiers, ODNB*.
- ⁴¹ *Strachan*, 1977. 42 *The Morning Chronicle*, 18th February 1854, p. 8.
- ⁴² *The London Gazette* 21564 22nd June 1854, p. 1931 – date of commission 19th June 1854.
- ⁴³ *St Aubyn*, p. 67.
- ⁴⁴ *Ibid.*
- ⁴⁵ *Verner*, Vol. I, p. 73.
- ⁴⁶ *St Aubyn*, p. 93.
- ⁴⁷ *Verner*, Vol. I, p. 86.
- ⁴⁸ *Benson & Esher, Letters....*, Vol. III, p. 252.
- ⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 253.
- ⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 254.
- ⁵¹ *Ibid.*, p. 372.
- ⁵² *The London Gazette* 22598, 14th February 1862, p. 774 – date of commission 15th December 1861; 22679, 10th November 1862, p. 5343 – date of commission 9th November 1862.
- ⁵³ *Strachan*, 1997, pp. 38-39.
- ⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 63.
- ⁵⁵ *The Times*, 16th June 1852, p. 8.

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The London Gazette, *passim*.

The Morning Chronicle, as quoted – footnote 42.

The Times, *passim*.





THE CAMBRIDGE COLLECTION

Field Marshal His Royal Highness George William Frederick Charles, 2nd Duke of Cambridge K.G., K.T., G.C.B., K.P., G.C.H., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.J.StJ. - to cite his principal British titles - died at Gloucester House, Old Park Lane on 17th March 1904, a few days before his 85th birthday. A series of auction sales of many of his effects soon ensued, held by Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods between 6th and 25th June. On 15th June 1904 about 65 lots of spectacular Orders and Decorations were offered, most of which had belonged originally to the Duke's father H.R.H. Prince Adolphus, 1st Duke of Cambridge (1774-1850), although some items attributed directly to the 2nd Duke himself were also included. At the time the 2nd Duke's heirs elected to retain a number of favourite and personal pieces, including the Garter insignia given to the young prince by his uncle William IV in 1835, several Order collars, the Duke's own service medals and two field marshal's batons which had been presented in 1821 to Adolphus, 1st Duke, and to the Duke of Gloucester. This important collection, which has for many years been on public display at the Guards Museum in Birdcage Walk, near Buckingham Palace, is now offered for sale.

Research in family papers has shown that various pieces of Order insignia awarded to both Dukes were returned on their deaths, apparently including the 2nd Duke's G.C.S.I. (Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Grand Cross awarded in 1877) and G.C.I.E. (Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, Grand Cross awarded in 1887). These were not, strictly, returnable on death but have not otherwise been traced and at least one original Warrant of Appointment carries the note *To be returned on demise* in the Duke's own hand. Certainly the Danish Order of the Elephant (conferred in 1867) was returned and so, probably, were some other European Orders which the Duke had held during his long life.

A number of pieces carry distinctive, engraved 'Cambridge Numbers' and reference is made to these in the catalogue text. Some silver pieces show slight discolouration resulting from the historical use of lacquer and some sashes are worn or partially faded from exposure to light. In other respects the condition of the Orders and medals is described using conventional numismatic and phaleristic terms. For an explanation of these expressions or for further condition reports or information, clients are invited to contact us directly.

James Morton

Morton & Eden

London

May 2018

THE ROYAL GUELPHIC ORDER OF GREAT BRITAIN AND HANOVER

FOUNDED BY THE PRINCE REGENT, 28 APRIL 1815

1

GREAT BRITAIN, ROYAL GUELPHIC ORDER

Grand Cross Collar, unmarked but of superb workmanship, circa 1815-1820, in two-colour yellow and rose gold; formed of 24 elements comprising 12 lions passant guardant, 6 elaborate intertwined Royal cyphers of George III and 6 crowns, all joined with reeded oval chain links including fine shackle fittings for attachment to each element, the central crown fitted with a gold carrier ring opened and closed with a knurled thumb nut to accept a collar badge, weight 364g, *in excellent condition, extremely rare in gold*
overall length 1.37 metres

Made for H.R.H. Prince Adolphus, 1st Duke of Cambridge, who was appointed a Knight Grand Cross of the Order in 1815, shortly after its foundation.

£ 25,000-35,000 € 28,500-39,900





GREAT BRITAIN, ROYAL GUELPHIC ORDER

Civil Division, Grand Cross sash badge, unsigned and unmarked, circa 1820-30, in gold and enamels, White Horse of Hanover and legend NEC ASPERA TERRENT within oak wreath, with contemporary sash, *extremely fine* height (to top of suspension ring) 125.5mm, width 73.5mm

£ 4,000-6,000 € 4,600-6,900

GREAT BRITAIN, ROYAL GUELPHIC ORDER

Military Division, breast star by Rundell, Bridge & Rundell, circa 1815, Cambridge No. 4, in pierced jewel-cut silver with gold crossed swords and centre in gold and enamels, the White Horse of Hanover over a straight-flinked base to central medallion, reverse with gold brooch-pin and backplate engraved RUNDELL, BRIDGE & RUNDELL. JEWELLERS TO THEIR MAJESTIES, His Royal Highness the PRINCE REGENT, AND THE ROYAL FAMILY, N^o. 4, *extremely fine* width 86.3mm

Apparently one of the first breast stars of the Order, founded by the Prince Regent in 1815. The 1904 sale of *Decorations of the Dukes of Cambridge* included eleven Guelph stars stated to have belonged to Adolphus, 1st Duke of Cambridge (lots 755-765, having 'Cambridge Numbers' 3, 5, 6, 8-14 inclusive and 16). The four further pieces in the present sale are this star numbered 4 (the earliest and largest of the group), 7, 17 (of smaller module) and 2 (the latest, dating from circa 1835).

£ 6,000-8,000 € 6,900-9,200

GREAT BRITAIN, ROYAL GUELPHIC ORDER

Military Division, breast star by Rundell, Bridge & Rundell, circa 1820-25, Cambridge No. 7, in pierced jewel-cut silver with gold crossed swords and centre in gold and enamels, the White Horse of Hanover also over a straight-flinked base to central medallion, *this slightly loose*, reverse with gold brooch-pin and backplate engraved RUNDELL, BRIDGE & RUNDELL. JEWELLERS TO HIS MAJESTY, and THE ROYAL FAMILY. N^o. 7, *light overall wear, good very fine* width 85.8mm

£ 3,000-5,000 € 3,450-5,700



2 obverse
(actual size)



2 reverse



3
(actual size)



4
(actual size)

GREAT BRITAIN, ROYAL GUELPHIC ORDER

Military Division, breast star of compact module by Rundell, Bridge & Rundell, circa 1825-30, Cambridge No. 17, in pierced jewel-cut silver with gold crossed swords and centre in gold and enamels, the White Horse of Hanover over a radiating *guilloché* central medallion, reverse with gold brooch-pin and backplate engraved RUNDELL BRIDGE & RUNDELL, *JEWELLERS TO HIS MAJESTY, and THE ROYAL FAMILY*. LONDON. N°. 17., *some wear to the raised white enamel of the horse's flank, generally good very fine*
width 72.5mm

Possibly made in a slightly reduced size for the young Prince George, who was created GCH in 1825.

£ 3,000-5,000 € 3,450-5,700

GREAT BRITAIN, ROYAL GUELPHIC ORDER

Military Division, breast star by Rundell, Bridge & Co., Cambridge No. 2, in pierced jewel-cut silver with gold crossed swords and centre in gold and enamels, the White Horse of Hanover also over a radiating *guilloché* base to central medallion, the reverse with gold brooch-pin and backplate engraved RUNDELL, BRIDGE & CO. Jewellers To their Majesties and all the Royal Family Ludgate Hill London. N°. 2, *minimal traces of wear, extremely fine*
width 81.5mm

See footnote to lot 3. This star is of later date than the three other examples offered in this sale, demonstrating that the Cambridge numbering system did not necessarily reflect a chronological order.

£ 4,000-6,000 € 4,600-6,900

MINIATURE: GREAT BRITAIN OR HANOVER, ROYAL GUELPHIC ORDER

Military Division, a miniature badge in gold and enamels, with hinged crown and crossed swords suspension from a straight bar mounted on a doubled collar-style chain for dress wear, unsigned; the two mirrored collar chains each represented by a central double-sided crown with enamelled jewels flanked by a pair of double-sided lions passant guardant and two uniface Royal cyphers, pendant from a plain bar brooch with locking pin for wear, weight 18.2g all in, *extremely fine condition*
full height 101mm, width 23.5mm

Probably made for Adolphus, 1st Duke of Cambridge, as Viceroy to Hanover.

£ 5,000-10,000 € 5,700-11,400



5
(actual size)



6
(actual size)



7 obverse
(actual size)



7
reverse

HANOVER, ROYAL GUELPHIC ORDER

Military Division, Grand Cross collar and collar badge, circa 1820-30, probably by the Hanoverian Court Jeweller Franz Nübell, the collar in hallmarked 18 carat gold with maker's mark F.N., formed of 24 elements comprising 12 lions passant guardant, 6 elaborate intertwined Royal cyphers of George III and 6 crowns, all joined with reeded oval chain links, the central crown fitted with a gold carrier ring opened and closed with a knurled and pinned thumb nut to accept the collar badge, weight 252g, the badge also in similarly-marked 18 ct. gold and enamels, marked F.N. on suspension ring, with crossed swords below hinged crown suspension and laurel wreath around central medallion of the White Horse of Hanover and legend NEC ASPERA TERRENT, some losses to green enamel of wreaths, good very fine

(2)

overall length 1.22 metres, collar badge: width 56.5mm

£ 20,000-30,000 € 22,800-34,200



8 (Part)
(actual size)





HANOVER, ROYAL GUELPHIC ORDER

Second Period (following Queen Victoria's accession to the British throne), Military Division, silver breast badge for existing Knights of the Order, in silver and enamels, with crossed swords beneath crown, reverse dated MDCCCXXXIX, of good quality workmanship, extremely fine width 32.42mm, thickness at centre 6.9mm

It became customary for Hanoverian Knights to wear breast badges of this kind on occasion and this example could have belonged either to the 1st or 2nd Duke; see also the following lot.

£ 600-800 € 690-920



9
obverse
(actual size)



10
obverse
(actual size)

HANOVER, ROYAL GUELPHIC ORDER

Second Period (following Queen Victoria's accession to the British throne), Military Division, silver breast badge for existing Knights of the Order, in silver and enamels, with crossed swords beneath crown, reverse dated MDCCCXXXIX, less substantial than the last, extremely fine width 30.7mm, thickness at centre 4.9mm

It became customary for Hanoverian Knights to wear breast badges of this kind on occasion and this example could have belonged either to the 1st or 2nd Duke; see also the preceding lot.

£ 400-600 € 500-700



9
reverse
(actual size)



10
reverse
(actual size)

THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH

FOUNDED IN 1725 AND
RESTRUCTURED IN 1815

11

GREAT BRITAIN, THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH

sash badge, probably 1815, by John Edwards, clearly marked i.e in oval cartouche on suspension but other marks indistinct [see note below], in gold and enamels, of high quality workmanship but evidently refurbished with some repair to enamel and with the original reverse centre removed and replaced with a plain gold disc, *in very fine condition* width 85mm

This is believed to be the sash badge awarded to Adolphus, 1st Duke of Cambridge, in 1815. If so it would originally have been fitted with the Crown suspension for a Knight of the Garter as specified by George IV (see lots 12 and 13 below). The barrel loop on the present badge has evidently been reworked, suggesting that the crown was later removed, and the plain backplate might well have been provided either at the same time or at a later date for use by Prince George, 2nd Duke, who was considered as 'Acting Grand Master' of the Order in 1862. Alteration would have made the heavy badge more manageable and convenient to wear, and it could not be accidentally worn back-to-front. See also note to the following lot.

£ 4,000-6,000 € 4,600-6,900



11
obverse
(actual size)

GREAT BRITAIN, THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH

Military Division, a Garter Knight's neck badge in gold and enamels, with Bath Crown suspension as worn by those recipients who were existing Knights of the Garter in 1815 at the time of the reform of the Order of the Bath, with clear king's head mark for George III mark but other hallmarks indistinct, of excellent workmanship, *slight marks to enamel as a result of light overall wear, good very fine*
height 88mm, width 54mm

See Risk, James C., *The History of The Order of the Bath and its insignia*, London, 1972, pp. 124-125. Risk records that a select group of Royal recipients, together with the Duke of Wellington, were qualified to receive the special crowned versions of the new Bath badges introduced by the Prince Regent in 1815.

In fact the 'Gartered G.C.B.s' each received four badges of different sizes, for wear on a sash, on the collar, at the neck (as here) and in a reduced size for evening wear (see lot 14). To complicate matters further, an invoice of July 1817 sent to the Lord Chamberlain from the Crown Jewellers, Rundell, Bridge and Rundell, specified a charge for 'Remaking Crowns to the Gold enamelled Badges prepared for Their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Kent, Cumberland and Cambridge to drawing received, surmounted by the English Crown and afterwards altered to Imperial Crown'. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that the hallmarks on the present badge are unclear.

£ 2,000-3,000 € 2,300-3,450

GREAT BRITAIN, THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH

Military Division, breast star, Cambridge No. 2, in pierced jewel-cut silver with centre in gold and enamels, circa 1820, by Rundell, Bridge & Rundell, reverse with gold brooch-pin and backplate engraved RUNDELL, BRIDGE & RUNDELL JEWELLERS TO HIS MAJESTY & THE ROYAL FAMILY. and 'Nº. 2.', *noticeable wear, with some enamel losses and reinforced with a small silver plate below the keeper on reverse, very fine*
width 81.5mm

A larger-sized Military G.C.B. star, dating from before the Battle of Waterloo (of June, 1815) and carrying the Cambridge No. 1, was included in the 1904 sale of *Decorations of the Dukes of Cambridge* (lot 804). It is illustrated by Risk, *op. cit.*, pl XIII, 1.

£ 3,000-4,000 € 3,450-4,600



Prince George William Frederick Charles, 2nd Duke of Cambridge (1819 – 1904)

GREAT BRITAIN, THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH

Military Division, a Garter Knight's reduced-size buttonhole or lapel badge, also with Bath Crown suspension as worn by those recipients who were existing Knights of the Garter in 1815, apparently unmarked but evidently by the same maker as the last, fitted with straight suspension bar, *extremely fine*
height to top of suspension 50mm, width 28.5mm

See footnote to lot 12.

£ 1,000-1,500 € 1,150-1,750



12
obverse
(actual size)



12
reverse
(actual size)



13
obverse
(actual size)



14
obverse
(actual size)



14
reverse
(actual size)

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST MICHAEL AND ST GEORGE

FOUNDED BY THE PRINCE REGENT IN 1818

The Prince Regent gave his approval in principle for the new Order of St Michael and St George in August 1817, although the Letters Patent relating to its establishment, ready on 27 April 1818, were not actually approved and signed until later that year. The Order arose as a result of the work of Sir Thomas Maitland, Governor of Malta and Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, and was originally intended as a reward for 'natives of the Ionian Islands of the island of Malta and its dependencies, and for such other subjects of His Majesty as may hold high and confidential situations in the Mediterranean'. The first full Investiture of Knights took place on 18 November 1818.

H.R.H. Prince Adolphus, 1st Duke of Cambridge, was appointed as a Knight Grand Cross of the Order

on 20 June 1825 and became, as 'a Prince of the Blood Royal', its Grand Master by Royal Warrant dated 5th April 'in the 7th year of Our Reign' (1826). His son Prince George was also created a Knight Grand Cross, on 26 June 1845. Later, as 2nd Duke of Cambridge, he succeeded his father as Grand Master and retained the position until his death in 1904.

Adolphus (or, possibly, George) evidently acquired several pieces of St Michael and St George insignia which pre-dated Adolphus's appointment as a Knight of the Order, while late 19th Century photographs of George provide evidence that he continued to wear the pieces into old age. Other items were clearly new commissions of high quality ordered when Adolphus became GCMG and Grand Master.

15

GREAT BRITAIN, THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF SAINT MICHAEL AND SAINT GEORGE

a magnificent early Royal Grand Cross sash badge by John Northam, 1817-18, in 18 carat gold and enamels, with finely-worked foliate gold panel in the angle of upper arm (in the manner of Military badges of the Order of the Bath) to which is pinned a gold crown with red-enamelled caul, this having fully-hallmarked barrel-loop and ring suspension, *enamelwork of high quality and distinctive, early style; several small losses from wear (including to St Michael's wing, Satan's tail and St George's face) and crown suspension apparently re-pinned, generally in good very fine condition*
height (to top of ring suspension) 127.5mm, width 83.3mm

£ 20,000-30,000 € 22,800-34,200



15
obverse
(actual size)



15
reverse
(actual size)



16

**GREAT BRITAIN, THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER
OF SAINT MICHAEL AND SAINT GEORGE**

a Royal Grand Cross collar in gold and enamels (including fully-enamelled central crown with red caul), unmarked, circa 1820, formed of 20 elements comprising 6 white-enamelled Maltese Crosses, 3 'SG' and 3 'SM' monograms, 6 crowned lions passant guardant and 2 lions of St Mark (these each holding Gospel and a sheaf of seven arrows, placed vis-à-vis and hinged to form the centre of the collar), all joined by rectangular chain links, the two lions of St Mark surmounted by a gold crown with enamelled ermine band, jewels and red caul, articulated and fitted with a gold carrier ring opened and closed with a knurled thumb nut to accept the collar badge, weight 380g all in, *minor enamel losses, good extremely fine* overall length approximately 1.1m

£ 25,000-35,000 € 28,500-39,900



**GREAT BRITAIN, THE MOST
DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF SAINT
MICHAEL AND SAINT GEORGE**

a Royal collar badge by John Northam, 1819-20, in 18 carat gold and enamels, possibly made *en suite* with the preceding lot, having finely-detailed medallions of both Saints of early style, with distinctive red sky behind St George, crown suspension with red-enamelled caul, *light retouching in places, good very fine to extremely fine*
width 66.8mm

£ 15,000-20,000 € 17,100-22,800

**GREAT BRITAIN, THE MOST
DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF SAINT
MICHAEL AND SAINT GEORGE**

a Royal Grand Cross sash badge by John Northam, circa 1825, in 18 carat gold and enamels, with suspension in the form of a fixed crown with red-enamelled caul and having hallmarked barrel-loop and ring suspension, *a couple of enamel defects at St Michael's right leg and horse's chest, extremely fine*
height (to top of ring suspension) 118mm, width 84.3mm

Probably supplied to Adolphus, 1st Duke of Cambridge on his creation as GCMG. The date letter of the hallmark is poorly struck but may be 'h' (1823-4) or 'k' (1825-6). An almost identical badge, hallmarked 1823, is in the Royal Collection and is described and illustrated by Stephen Patterson, *Royal Insignia*, London, 1996 (catalogue no. 90, 'probably belonging to King William IV'). It may be noted that the obverse of the same piece is in addition illustrated by Peter Galloway, *The Order of St Michael and St George*, London, 2000 (pl 4, lower left, although Galloway's attribution of that particular Royal Collection badge to 'Prince Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Cambridge' appears to be incorrect).

£ 15,000-20,000 € 17,100-22,800



17
obverse
(actual size)



17
reverse
(actual size)



18
obverse
(actual size)



18
reverse
(actual size)



19

**GREAT BRITAIN, THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER
OF SAINT MICHAEL AND SAINT GEORGE**

Grand Cross Collar, in 18 carat gold and white enamel, by John James Edington, 1826-27, the collar formed of 26 elements comprising 8 enameled Maltese Crosses, 4 'SG' and 4 'SM' monograms, 6 crowned lions passant guardant and 4 lions of St Mark (these each holding Gospel and a sheaf of seven arrows, placed vis-à-vis and hinged to form the centres of the collar), all joined by rectangular chain links and the front central lions of St Mark surmounted by a gold crown and fitted with a gold carrier ring for the collar badge opened with a knurled thumb nut, weight 500g all in, *light overall wear, extremely fine condition*
overall length approximately 1.4 metres

Made for H.R.H. Prince Adolphus, Duke of Cambridge as the new Grand Master's Collar; see also lot 21.

£ 20,000-30,000 € 22,800-34,200



**GREAT BRITAIN, THE MOST
DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF SAINT
MICHAEL AND SAINT GEORGE**

sash badge by John James Edington, 1826-27, of excellent workmanship, with finely-enamelled portraits of the two Saints both on unusual translucent backgrounds with *guilloché* plates visible behind, *enamelwork lightly retouched in a couple of places, extremely fine*; offered with a later 19th Century sash width 85.8mm

Made for H.R.H. Prince Adolphus, Duke of Cambridge as the new Grand Master's Badge; see also lot 19.

£ 15,000-20,000 € 17,100-22,800

**GREAT BRITAIN, THE MOST
DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF SAINT
MICHAEL AND SAINT GEORGE**

a manuscript Royal Warrant appointing 'Our most dearly Beloved Brother and Councillor Adolphus Frederick Duke of Cambridge... ..to be Grand Master of the said Most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George...', addressed to His Royal Highness Adolphus Frederick Duke of Cambridge K.G. G.C.B. and dated 5th April in the 7th year of George IV's reign (i.e. 1826), 5pp. gilt-edged, with Royal seal, King's signature and embossed duty stamp

£ 400-600 € 500-700

**GREAT BRITAIN, THE MOST
DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF SAINT
MICHAEL AND SAINT GEORGE**

breast star, 1837-38, Cambridge No. 4, by Storr and Mortimer, in silver, gold and enamels, with a finely-painted central enamel medallion depicting St Michael vanquishing Satan, reverse with gold brooch-pin and backplate engraved 'N^o 4.', STORR & MORTIMER Jewellers to the Queen 156 New Bond Street London, *extremely fine condition* width 75.5mm

This star, which can be dated securely to the first year of Queen Victoria's reign, was probably made for the 1st Duke to wear at his niece's Coronation.

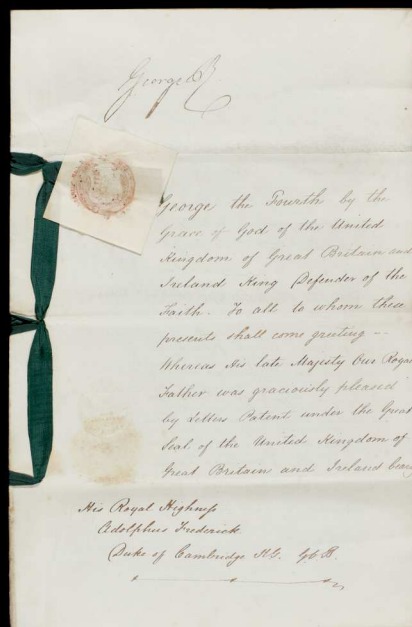
£ 4,000-6,000 € 4,600-6,900



22
obverse
(actual size)



22
reverse
(actual size)



THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER

FOUNDED IN 1348

23

GREAT BRITAIN, THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER

a Garter in blue silk, velvet, gold wire and 22 carat gold, by John James Edington, 1830-31, of excellent workmanship, with finely-engraved applied gold letters of the motto of the Order HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE, gold tip and buckle ends both elaborately decorated with foliage, exotic birds and a Classical bust, weight 110g all in, fully hallmarked including the 'sun in splendour' mark as used for 22 carat gold, c. 1816-44, *good extremely fine condition* length 540mm, fabric width 25mm

Made for Adolphus, 1st Duke of Cambridge, for wear at the Coronation of his brother, King William IV.

£ 8,000-12,000 € 9,200-13,700







24
obverse
(actual size)



24
reverse
(actual size)

24

GREAT BRITAIN, THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER

a magnificent, large and unusual Lesser George sash badge, Cambridge No. 10, circa 1835, unsigned, in gold, sardonyx and enamels, constructed as two plates joined by a plain gold edge band to which is fitted the scroll-mount for suspension and which is engraved 'No. 10' in the style of other Cambridge pieces; one face with a finely-carved central sardonyx cameo of St George on horseback slaying the dragon in very high relief and of outstanding craftsmanship, the Garter motto HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE, around bordered by 10 gold lover's knots and 10 red-enamelled roses within blue Garters to represent the collar of the Order; the other face with a central finely-detailed gold model

of St George and the dragon superimposed on translucent red enamel over an intricately-patterned *guilloché* base, the blue-enamelled Garter around with motto HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE in applied capital letters in Gothic script, weight 73.1g *all in*, a couple of scratches to the gold at lower edge and with some traces of old lacquer, in excellent condition overall height (from tongue at the base of the badge to top of suspension) 79mm, width 54.7mm

Attributed to Adolphus, 1st Duke of Cambridge. A smaller badge of similar style and evidently by the same maker was owned by Adolphus's elder brother, Prince Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex (1773-1843), and is now in a private collection.

The 1904 sale of *Decorations of the Dukes of Cambridge* included no fewer than seven Lesser Georges attributed to Adolphus, 1st Duke (lots 783-789), most of which carried discreet Cambridge-style numbers (although only lot 787, 'No. 8', was in fact listed as being numbered in the 1904 catalogue). For the avoidance of doubt the present badge was not included in the 1904 auction catalogue.

£ 80,000-120,000 € 91,500-137,000



**GREAT BRITAIN, THE MOST NOBLE ORDER
OF THE GARTER**

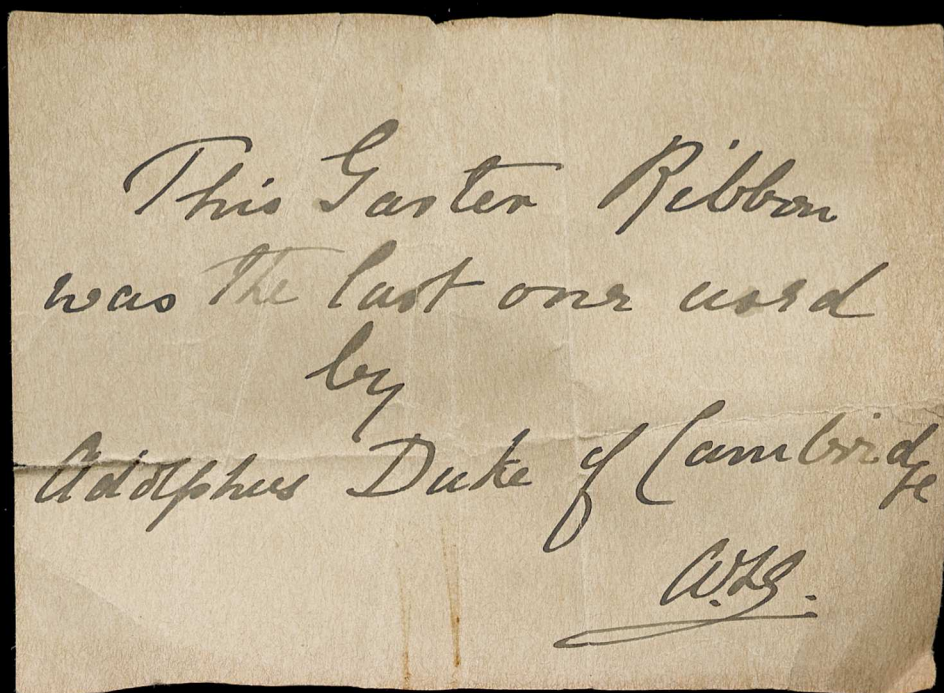
breast star, Cambridge No. 9, by Rundell, Bridge and Rundell, circa 1820-30, in silver, with blue enamel motto HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE and red enamel St George's cross in gold, reverse with gold brooch-pin and backplate engraved RUNDELL BRIDGE & RUNDELL, JEWELLERS TO HIS MAJESTY, and THE ROYAL FAMILY, LONDON, and 'Nº. 9.', *brooch-pin mount refixed, extremely fine condition*
width 81.2mm

£ 6,000-8,000 € 6,900-9,200

**GREAT BRITAIN, THE MOST NOBLE ORDER
OF THE GARTER**

a complete sash, circa 1840-50, with an old note recording 'This Garter Ribbon was the last one used by Adolphus Duke of Cambridge', *in very fine condition*
length of sash approximately 1.5m

£ 200-300 € 250-350





25
obverse
(actual size)



25
reverse
(actual size)

PRINCE GEORGE OF CAMBRIDGE'S ROYAL PRESENTATION GARTER INSIGNIA, 1835

27

GREAT BRITAIN, THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER

a Garter in blue silk, velvet, gold wire and 22 carat gold, by John James Edington, 1835, of excellent workmanship and of light module for wear by the youthful Prince George, with engraved applied gold letters of the motto of the Order HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE, gold tip and buckle ends both elaborately decorated with foliage and a Classical bust, edges of buckle end engraved *The Gracious Gift OF HIS MAJESTY / WILLIAM THE FOURTH 15 August 1835*, edge of tip engraved with crowned initials GC, weight 92.5g *all in*, fully hallmarked including the 'sun in splendour' mark as used for 22 carat gold, c. 1816-44, *some evidence of light wear overall, good very fine*
length 485mm, fabric width 20mm.

Given to Prince George of Cambridge on the day of his investiture as a Knight of the Garter, 15th August 1835, by his uncle King William IV. See also footnote to the following lot.

£ 10,000-15,000 € 11,400-17,100







Prince George William Frederick Charles, 2nd Duke of Cambridge by Alexander Bassano half-plate glass negative, circa 1889 © National Portrait Gallery, London

GREAT BRITAIN, THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER

the superb Lesser George sash badge, Cambridge No. 12, presented by King William IV to his nephew Prince George of Cambridge on the occasion of the young Prince's installation as a Knight of the Garter in 1835, of oval form with central agate cameo of St George and the Dragon by Benedetto Pistrucci set in a fine 22 carat gold and blue enamel mount by William Clutton, with engraved presentation inscription on the reverse reading THE GRACIOUS GIFT OF HIS MAJESTY WILLIAM THE FOURTH 15 AUG^r 1835, with the crowned letters GC (for George Cambridge) below dividing 'No. 12', fully hallmarked on the matted outer rim including date letter "t" and the rarely-seen sun-in-splendour mark to indicate 22 carat gold, height 91.8mm, max. width 62mm, *reverse of the cameo lightly scratchmarked with numbers and date(?) by a workmaster, with light overall wear but generally in extremely fine condition and of superb quality workmanship*

Given to Prince George of Cambridge on the day of his investiture as a Knight of the Garter, 15th August 1835, by his uncle King William IV. See also the preceding and following lots.

Writing in his diary on the day after the ceremony, Prince George recorded: *'I am delighted to say that yesterday went off remarkably well, but I must say I think it is a very good thing over. The King has been kind enough to give me a most beautiful set of the Order. Two stars, and two splendid Georges, beside what I have got from the Lord Chamberlain's Office'*.

The cameo of St George and the dragon is the work of the celebrated gem- and die-engraver Benedetto Pistrucci (1783-1855), who had arrived in England from Rome in 1815 and had succeeded Thomas Wyon as Chief Medallist at the Royal Mint. Pistrucci's iconic St George and the dragon design for coinage, which first appeared on the new gold sovereigns struck in 1817, remains in regular use 200 years later.

The present Lesser George badge is evidently one of a pair, the other having being given by the King to Prince George of Cumberland (1819-78), who was created KG on the same day as his cousin and who was later to become King George V of Hanover. Following the King's death in 1878, his Pistrucci Lesser George was acquired by the Prince of Wales (later Edward VII) and is now in the Royal Collection. See also front cover illustration.

£ 100,000-150,000 € 114,000-171,000



28
obverse
(actual size)



28
reverse
(actual size)

GREAT BRITAIN, THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER

breast star, 1835, Cambridge No. 16, in pierced silver and blue enamel with applied central St George's Cross in gold and red enamel, reverse with gold brooch-pin and a very finely-engraved backplate bearing central crowned GC monogram and 'N^o. 16' in the style of other Cambridge pieces, reading above and below *RUNDELL BRIDGE & CO. / Jewellers / To their Majesties and all the Royal Family / The Gracious Gift of His Majesty, WILLIAM THE FOURTH 15th August 1835.*, red enamel restored, one ray tip broken and the reverse showing several old patches and repairs, a distinctly well-worn star width 82.3mm

Given to Prince George of Cambridge on the day of his investiture as a Knight of the Garter, 15th August 1835, by his uncle King William IV. See also footnote to the preceding lot.

£ 10,000-15,000 € 11,400-17,100



29
obverse
(actual size)

GREAT BRITAIN, THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER,

a 19th Century fabric Garter of typical style, woven with gold-braided thread bearing the Garter motto *HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE*, rebacked and with considerable overall wear, very fine length 515mm, fabric width 20mm

£ 800-1,200 € 950-1,400



reverse



31

GREAT BRITAIN, ORDER OF ST JOHN

Knight of Justice set of insignia, in 18 carat gold and white enamel, maker's mark A.P., comprising neck badge, and breast star, marked on riband carrier and on reverse of the star, with original neck riband for wearing including gold cylinder-type fastener, *extremely fine* (lot)
neck badge: width 52.5mm and breast star: width 58mm

The Duke was created Knight of Justice of the Order of St John in 1896.

£ 2,000-3,000 € 2,300-3,450



31
obverse
(actual size)

GREAT BRITAIN, THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER

Grand Cross set of insignia, unnumbered as issued before 1902, by Collingwood, comprising silver-gilt and enamel sash badge, and breast star, in silver, silver-gilt and enamel, with gold brooch-pin, *good extremely fine*

(2)

sash badge width 73.5mm, breast star width 90.4mm, with length of sash ribbon

Offered with the original gilt-edged Warrant appointing Field Marshal H.R.H. George, 2nd Duke of Cambridge as GCVO, dated 30th June 1897.

£ 4,000-6,000 € 4,600-6,900



32

THE CRIMEAN WAR MEDALS AWARDED TO THE 2ND DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE

comprising British Crimea Medal with four clasps Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann and Sebastopol, officially engraved in small serif capitals LIEUT GEN^L H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, and Turkish Crimea Medal, Sardinian Issue, unnamed, *surface scuffs and have been lacquered, good very fine*

Queen Victoria distributed the first Crimea campaign medals on Horse Guard's Parade on 18th May 1855. The ceremony itself was organised by the Duke, who subsequently wrote in his diary:

'I commanded the parade, and was the first to receive the medal ... it was indeed a proud moment when I stepped forward to receive the medal at the Queen's hand. I shall never forget it as long as I live.'

As is shown in numerous photographs and portraits, the Duke chose to wear his Crimean and other medals fastened individually, just beneath his collar, in preference to mounting them as a group.

£ 2,500-3,500 € 2,850-4,000

THE FRENCH MÉDAILLE MILITAIRE AWARDED TO THE 2ND DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE

in gold and blue enamel, a specially-made Second Empire 'bulbous' award with applied central medallions and small-sized bust of Napoléon III, *some loss to enamel on obverse, very fine and extremely rare in gold*
height (including suspension) 58mm, width 26.2mm, with riband

£ 3,000-5,000 € 3,450-5,700

JUBILEE AND CORONATION MEDALS AWARDED TO THE 2ND DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE

comprising the official gold medal for Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee, 1887 with gold clasp '1897' for the Diamond Jubilee, and official silver medal for the Coronation of Edward VII and Queen Alexandra, 26 June 1902, *some scuffs, good very fine*
(2)

£ 3,000-5,000 € 3,450-5,700



32



33
(actual size)



34



35



36

36

THE VOLUNTEER OFFICER'S DECORATION AWARDED TO THE 2ND DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE

Victorian issue, in parcel-gilt silver, hallmarked 1892-93, unnamed as issued, with original ribbon and bar brooch for wearing, *extremely fine*

An exhaustive search of the roll (which is known to be incomplete) has not produced confirmation of this specific award, which is however recorded in *Kelly's Handbook to the Titled, Landed and Official Classes*, 1895, p 227.

£ 150-200 € 200-250



37

37

OTTOMAN EMPIRE, ORDER OF MEDJIDJIE

4th Class breast badge, in silver, with applied gold and red enamel centre and star-and crescent suspension, plain reverse, with ribbon and rosette, *enamel loss to crescent in suspension, otherwise good very fine*
width 57mm

The 2nd Duke's Grand Cross of the Order of Medjidjie was evidently a magnificent set of insignia in diamonds, sold in the 1904 *Decorations of the Dukes of Cambridge* auction as two lots (813 and 814, achieving a total of £528). It is thought that this modest badge of standard type, which has formed part of the collection for as long as can be remembered, might have been worn by the Duke on less formal military occasions alongside his Crimea medals. The 1904 sale also included 'A Russian Crimean Silver Medal' attributed to the 2nd Duke (lot 818, sold for £1/15/-).

£ 80-120 € 100-150



38

38

MINIATURE MEDALS: A GROUP OF FIVE DRESS MINIATURES MOUNTED AS WORN BY THE 2ND DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, COMPRISING:

- (i) Gold Medal for Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee, 1887, with gold clasp '1897' for the Diamond Jubilee;
- (ii) Silver Medal for the Coronation of Edward VII and Queen Alexandra, 26 June 1902;
- (iii) British Crimea Medal, four clasps Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann and Sebastopol;
- (iv) France, Médaille Militaire, Second Empire type in gold, with silver and enamel centre; and
- (v) Turkish Crimea Medal, Sardinian Issue, *all unnamed, brooch-mounted for dress wear* (5)

£ 1,000-2,000 € 1,150-2,300

**MINIATURE ORDERS: A GOLD BAR
MOUNTED WITH FOUR MINIATURE ORDERS
AS WORN BY ADOLPHUS, FIRST DUKE OF
CAMBRIDGE**

circa 1815-20, comprising:

(i) The Most Noble Order of the Garter, an openwork 'Lesser George' badge in gold and blue, white, red and green enamels;

(ii) The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Military Division, badge of 1815 pattern in gold and enamels, including red-enamelled caul to the crown;

(iii) The Royal Guelphic Order, Military Division, badge in gold and enamels; and

(iv) Hesse, Order of the Golden Lion, sash badge in gold dated 1803,

the rectangular *guilloché* gold bar 50mm wide and set on a single 150mm long purpose-made silk riband in correct colours, *in excellent condition*

£ 8,000-12,000 € 9,200-13,700



EUROPEAN AND WORLD ORDERS

40

HESSIE, ORDER OF THE GOLDEN LION

a paper-backed cloth and bullion breast star, embellished with silver and gold wire and sequins, the reverse with manuscript note 'Old Hessian Star of Adolphus Duke of Cambridge' and later applied printed label DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE'S, FROM GLOUCESTER HOUSE, good very fine width 85mm

H.R.H. Prince Adolphus, 1st Duke of Cambridge visited Cassel in 1803 and received the Order of the Golden Lion from Prince Frederick of Hesse-Cassel, whose youngest daughter Augusta was then a child. Fifteen years later Adolphus and Augusta were married in two ceremonies, held firstly in Cassel and secondly in London.

£ 1,000-2,000 € 1,150-2,300



40
obverse
(actual size)

41

BRUNSWICK, ORDER OF HENRY THE LION, GRAND CROSS SET OF INSIGNIA

1834-1835, Cambridge No. 2, comprising sash badge of early style with smooth-backed 'W' monograms in angles surmounted by crowns with red-enamelled cauls, attributed to August Lemme, *minor enamel losses but delicate work on the face of the badge generally in good original condition, some flaking and traces of repair to the plainer enamel on reverse* and breast star, by Friedrich Wilhelm Streuber, in pierced silver with gold and enamel centre, reverse with gold brooch-pin and backplate engraved F. STREUBER HOF GOLD U. SILBERARBEITER IN BRAUNSCHWEIG, 'Nº. 2' below in the style of other Cambridge insignia, with sash, *traces of past repair including re-alignment of brooch-pin hinge and keeper, very fine to extremely fine* sash badge: width 61mm; breast star: width 82.7mm

Awarded to Prince George of Cambridge by H.H. William, Duke of Brunswick on 27 February 1835 and offered with the original manuscript letter of appointment with English translation, in original envelope bearing the Brunswick seal.

Prince George's father Adolphus, 1st Duke of Cambridge was one of the seven first Knights Grand Cross of the Order, founded on 28 April 1834 (Duke Wilhelm's 28th birthday). Adolphus's set of insignia of the Order was included in the 1904 auction of *Decorations of the Dukes of Cambridge* (lots 766 and 767), and is very probably the Princely Grade type described and illustrated by Klenau, Graf Arnhard, *Orden in Deutschland und Österreich*, vol. 2, Offenbach, 2008, where the breast star (pp 152-153, no 1182) carries the engraved 'No. 1' in the distinctive Cambridge style and is firmly attributed to the 1st Duke.

£ 6,000-8,000 € 6,900-9,200



40
reverse



41
obverse
(actual size)



reverse



41
obverse
(actual size)



reverse

HESSE, ORDER OF THE GOLDEN LION

Grand Cross set of insignia, star Cambridge No. 4, the set otherwise unsigned and unmarked, comprising cast openwork sash badge dated 1844, with obverse legend WILHELMUS II D.G. ELECTOR HASSIAE., reverse VIRTUTE ET FIDELITATE, and breast star, in pierced silver with gold and enamel centre, having a gold brooch-pin and backplate engraved with interlocked crowned GG monogram and 'Nº. 4', *extremely fine* (lot) sash badge: width 40.8mm, breast star: width 82.9mm, with length of original sash ribbon,

Awarded to George, 2nd Duke of Cambridge, 18 December 1844.

£ 5,000-7,000 € 5,700-8,000



42
obverse
(actual size)



42
obverse
(actual size)



reverse

BADEN, ORDER OF FIDELITY

Grand cross set of insignia, circa 1840-1850, by Ludwig Raupp, comprising sash badge, in gold and enamels, and breast star in silver with interlinked C's in gold in angles and gold and enamel centre, with die-struck backplate L. RAUPP KARLSRUHE, with original sash, restoration to red enamel of the badge, extremely fine (lot)
sash badge: width 55.5mm; breast star: width 83mm

£ 4,000-6,000 € 4,600-6,900



43
obverse
(actual size)

reverse



43
obverse
(actual size)



reverse

PRUSSIA, ORDER OF THE BLACK EAGLE

Badge of the Order, in gold and blue enamel, with black-painted eagles in the angles and central gold monogram FR (for Frederick III), with double-loop suspension ring and length of original sash ribbon, *small repair to enamel at reverse centre and eagles re-blackened, good very fine*
width 72.7mm

Awarded in 1852, Queen Victoria, when writing to Prince George from Balmoral on 22 September 1852 regarding the death of the Duke of Wellington, added: 'I give you, with the greatest of pleasure, permission to accept and wear the Order of the Black Eagle which the King of Prussia has been so kind as to give you'.

Following his father's death in 1850 the Duke had returned Adolphus's insignia of the Orders of the Black and Red Eagles to Frederick William IV of Prussia. A formal letter acknowledging their safe return survives, written in French, dated 7 September 1850 and bearing the signature 'Frédéric Guillaume'.

£ 6,000-8,000 € 6,900-9,200

44
obverse
(actual size)



PRUSSIA, ORDER OF THE RED EAGLE

First Class Cross, 1846-54 type, in gold and enamels, with lilac-coloured eagle, reverse with central crowned monogram FW, on a contemporary 63mm neck riband with gold clasp, *badge scratch-marked 'W' on base of lower arm, light overall wear, about extremely fine*
width 58mm

Awarded to the Duke in 1852 with the Order of the Black Eagle; see footnote to the preceding lot.

£ 2,500-3,500 € 2,850-4,000

45
obverse
(actual size)



NETHERLANDS, ORDER OF THE NETHERLANDS LION

Grand Cross set of insignia, the star with Cambridge No. 2, comprising sash badge, in gold and enamels, width 63.5mm, face with blue-enamelled legend VIRTUS NOBILITAT, reverse with central plain gold medallion of crowned Lion of the Netherlands rampant, with sword and sheaf of arrows, width 63.5mm, and breast star, in silver-gilt, silver and enamels, in the style of earlier bullion stars, having *faux* sequinned and fishscale decoration to the rays which have thread-eyes at the tips, also with central blue-enamelled legend VIRTUS NOBILITAT, plain gilt reverse with brooch-pin and two retaining hooks engraved 'Nº. 2' in the manner of other Cambridge insignia, width 80mm, with length of sash ribbon, *blue enamel restored, good very fine* (lot)

£ 6,000-8,000 € 6,900-9,200



46
obverse
(actual size)



46
obverse
(actual size)



reverse

**THE ROYAL HUNGARIAN ORDER OF SAINT
STEPHEN**

Grand Cross set of insignia, comprising sash badge, in gold and enamels, unsigned and unmarked, of excellent style and workmanship and fitted with a non-removable second type hollow crown suspension incorporating a two-wire riband carrier, height 86.8mm, width 49mm, and breast star, also unmarked but evidently by the same maker (both elements displaying distinctively tooled gold initials 'M – T'), in pierced jewel-cut silver with gold and enamel centre, width 86.3mm with original sash, *flake of enamel missing from wreath on reverse of badge and both pieces showing other minor scuffs and wear, extremely fine* (lot)

Presented to the 2nd Duke of Cambridge by Archduke Maximilian of Austria (later Emperor of Mexico) on behalf of his brother, Emperor Franz Joseph, in London on 19th June 1857.

£ 15,000-20,000 € 17,100-22,800



HESSE, ORDER OF LUDWIG

Grand Cross set of insignia, circa 1860, comprising sash badge, in gold and enamels, obverse centre with L within wreath, legend FÜR VERDIENSTE above, and breast star, in rayed silver with applied gold and enamel centre and gold and enamel laurel and oak wreath around, reverse brooch-pin stamped *Schnitzpahn* and backplate *Schnitzpahn* IN DARMSTADT, with original sash, *some careful enamel restoration, good very fine* (lot)
sash badge: width 66.5mm, breast star: 79mm

£ 4,000-6,000 € 4,600-6,900



48
obverse
(actual size)



48
reverse
(actual size)



48
obverse
(actual size)

BADEN, ORDER OF THE ZÄHRINGEN LION

Grand Cross badge, type 5, circa 1860, in gold, obverse with foiled green glass arms and finely-painted central medallion depicting the ruined Zähringen Castle, reverse with central lion rampant on red enamel, *extremely fine, with 64mm riband (of neck length) width 57.3mm*

Offered with an old ticket confirming provenance 'George D of Cambridge'.

£ 1,200-1,500 € 1,400-1,750



49
obverse
(actual size)

SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA, ERNESTINE HOUSE ORDER

Military Division, Grand Cross set of insignia, unsigned, type I (before 1864), with Gothic letter 'E' and oak wreath, comprising sash badge, in two-colour gold and enamels with crossed swords in angles, and breast star, in silver, gold and enamels, also with crossed swords in angles, with unused length of sash ribbon and old note regarding attribution to the 2nd Duke of Cambridge, *some tone spots as a result of being lacquered in the past, otherwise virtually as made (lot)*

sash badge: width 71.5mm, breast star: width 76mm

£ 4,000-6,000 € 4,600-6,900



50
obverse
(actual size)



50
obverse
(actual size)

BELGIUM, ORDER OF LEOPOLD

Military Division, Grand Cross Set of Insignia, by C.J. Buls, Brussels, comprising: sash badge, in gold and enamels, with crossed swords above the badge and beneath crown suspension, width 71.5mm, and breast star, in pierced silver with centre in gold and enamels and crossed swords in gold, reverse backplate with maker's mark C.J. BULS 103 MARCHÉ DES HERBES BRUXELLES and having a marked vertical silver brooch-pin and two hooks for suspension, *minimal traces of wear and virtually as made, with original sash* (lot) width 82.5mm

The Duke of Cambridge received the Order of Leopold during his visit to Brussels in December 1865, when he represented Queen Victoria at the funeral of King Leopold I. His diary entry for 17th December, 1865, the day after the funeral itself, records: 'Went to the Palace in uniform, the King having sent Monsieur Rogiers in morning to present the Belgian Order to me, and I wore it as a matter of course. From the Palace all the Royal personages drove together to the Palais de la Nation to be ready to receive their Majesties...'

£ 3,000-5,000 € 3,450-5,700



51
obverse
(actual size)



51
obverse
(actual size)

HANOVER, ORDER OF ERNST AUGUST

Grand Cross set of insignia by Carl Büsch, comprising sash badge, in gold and enamels, and breast star, in pierced silver with gold and enamel centre, backplate with die-struck mark CARL BÜSCH HANNOVER 15, *good extremely fine* sash badge: 74.5mm, breast star: width 89mm

The Order was founded by George V of Hanover in memory of his father, Ernst August, on 15 December 1865. This set by Büsch is one of the first awarded to the 2nd Duke, the King's first cousin (and fellow recipient of the Order of the Garter from William IV in 1835).

£ 6,000-8,000 € 6,900-9,200



52
obverse
(actual size)



reverse detail



52
obverse
(actual size)



reverse



53
(actual size)

53

GREECE, ROYAL ORDER OF THE REDEEMER

a reduced size breast badge in silver, with gold and enamel centre, with ribbon, *about extremely fine*
width 29.1mm

£ 300-400 € 350-500

54

GREECE, ROYAL ORDER OF THE REDEEMER

Grand Cross set of insignia, by Lemaitre, rue Coquillière No. 40, Paris, comprising sash badge, in gold and enamels, with central portrait of Christ, and breast star, in pierced jewel-cut silver with gold and enamel centre, with original length of sash and (detached) rosette and manuscript Letter of Appointment, *good extremely fine*
sash badge: width 71.5mm, breast star: width 83.4mm

The Letter of Appointment records the presentation of the Order to 'Monsieur mon Frère et Cousin...' 'Votre Altesse Royale le Duc de Cambridge' by King George I of the Hellenes, signed in gold ink, Athens, 31 January / 12 February 1868.

£ 3,500-4,500 € 4,000-5,200

55

NASSAU, ORDER OF THE GOLDEN LION

Grand Cross set of insignia, circa 1866, by C.M. Weishaupt Söhne, Wiesbaden, comprising sash badge, in gold and enamels, and breast star, in rayed silver, with gold and enamel centre, with original sash, *minimal traces of wear, enamel lightly retouched on reverse of badge, good extremely fine condition* (lot)
sash badge: width 71.5mm, breast star: width 76.8 mm

£ 3,000-4,000 € 3,450-4,600



54
obverse
(actual size)



54
obverse
(actual size)



55
obverse
(actual size)



55
obverse
(actual size)



58
obverse

RUSSIAN ORDERS

After his father's death in 1850 the 2nd Duke of Cambridge returned Adolphus's Russian Orders to Tsar Nicholas I, the 1st Duke having received the St Andrew and associated awards in 1844. A formal letter acknowledging their safe return survives, written in French, dated 19 August 1850, and bearing the Tsar's signature. The following two lots were retained, being privately-made pieces thought to have been commissioned by the 1st Duke, circa 1845.

56

RUSSIA, ORDER OF ST. ANDREW

a privately-made breast star by Godet, Berlin, Cambridge No. 1, circa 1845, in jewel-cut silver with gold and enamel centre and applied gold lettering, reverse with brooch-pin and two hooks for suspension, backplate impressed with GODET mark and engraved 'Nº. 1', upper tip of star bent, otherwise extremely fine width 88.5mm

£ 6,000-8,000 € 6,900-9,200

Lots 58 - 63 form the Order of St Andrew presentation made to the 2nd Duke during Tsar Alexander II's State Visit to Great Britain in May 1874. At the end of the visit the Duke wrote to his mother, on 23 May: *'Thank God, the visit of the Emperor of Russia passed off well. All was well done and the reception friendly and good in every way... He gave me the St Andrew's Order which carries with it all the other great Orders of Russia, so that I am now bien décoré with Russian Orders!'*

57

RUSSIA, ORDER OF ST. ANDREW

another privately-made breast star, Cambridge No. 2, circa 1845 of, smaller module and unsigned, in platinum with centre in gold and enamels, reverse with single brooch-pin and backplate engraved 'Nº. 2', width 71.8mm, weight 38.17g all in, reverse with maker's tooling marks, extremely fine

£ 4,000-6,000 € 4,600-6,900



56
(actual size)



57
(actual size)



58

RUSSIA, ORDER OF ST. ANDREW

collar chain in gold and enamels by Julius Keibel, St Petersburg, from the full set of Russian Imperial insignia bestowed upon George, Duke of Cambridge in 1874, formed of sixteen (of the original seventeen) medallion links of three alternating types, each individually marked on reverse and comprising:

- (i) Imperial Eagles each with central shield portraying St George and the Dragon (6), the central medallion horizontally mounted, *one missing of the original seven*;
- (ii) Saltire Crosses of St Andrew lettered S A P R (Sanctus Andreas Patronus Russiae) in the angles (6); and
- (iii) Trophies of Arms bearing the cypher of Peter the Great (4), each medallion fitted with gold eyelets for suspension at top and bottom (except central Imperial Eagle) and joined by oval ribbed links to form the collar, length 1m, total weight 246g all in, three or four elements with some enamel loss, generally good very fine, one Imperial Eagle medallion lacking as noted

The Order of St Andrew was founded by Peter I on 21 November 1698, in one of his many reforms of Russian customs in the direction of her western counterparts. On admission to the Order of St Andrew all recipients were automatically invested also as Knights of the Orders of St Alexander Nevsky, the White Eagle (from 1831), St Anne, and St Stanislaus (after 1831).

£ 80,000-120,000 € 91,500-137,000

RUSSIA, ORDER OF ST. ANDREW, COLLAR OR SASH BADGE AND BREAST STAR

by Julius Keibel, St Petersburg, from the full set of Russian Imperial insignia bestowed upon George, Duke of Cambridge in 1874, the badge in gold and enamels in the form of a black enamelled Imperial eagle with blue enamelled St. Andrew's Cross bearing the crucified figure of St. Andrew in natural colours, the limbs of the cross with the Roman letters S A P R (*Sanctus Andreas Patronus Russiae*), reverse with white-enamelled scroll inscribed with the motto of the Order **ЗА ВЕРУ И ВЕРНОСТЬ** (*For Faith and Loyalty*), Imperial crown suspension with blue ribbons, height 85.5mm, width 62.2mm and breast star, in silver with centre in silver-gilt and enamels, reverse in pale silver-gilt with Keibel marks, width 87.8mm, badge with typical losses to the blue enamel of the ribbons, good very fine to extremely fine (2)

£ 40,000-60,000 € 45,600-68,500



RUSSIA, ORDER OF ST ALEXANDER NEVSKY, SET OF INSIGNIA

by Julius Keibel, St Petersburg, from the full set of Russian Imperial insignia bestowed upon George, Duke of Cambridge in 1874, comprising sash badge, in gold and enamels, in the form of a red enamelled Maltese Cross with gold Imperial eagles in each of the angles, with central painted enamel portrait of St. Alexander Nevsky on horseback right, reverse with Imperial Warrant and maker's mark on upper and lower arms of cross beneath the enamel, 61.2mm (including suspension loop) x 54.8mm, and breast star, in silver, with central crowned gilt monogram on a white enamelled background, the motto of the Order ЗА ТРУДЫ И ОТЕЧЕСТЕВО (*For Labour and Fatherland*) in silver-gilt, with enamelled wreath below on red enamelled background, reverse in silver-gilt with Keibel marks, *probably never worn, virtually as made*, width 86.5mm (2)

The Order of St Alexander Nevsky was proposed by Peter the Great in 1724 and was named in honour of the Prince of Novgorod (circa 1220-63), whose military victories included the defeat of the Teutonic Knights at the 'Battle on the Ice' of Lake Peipus, and who had been canonised as Saint Alexander Nevsky in 1547.

£ 25,000-30,000 € 28,500-34,200



60
obverse
(actual size)



60
reverse



60
obverse
(actual size)

RUSSIA, ORDER OF THE WHITE EAGLE, SET OF INSIGNIA

by Julius Keibel, St Petersburg, from the full set of Russian Imperial insignia bestowed upon George, Duke of Cambridge in 1874, comprising sash badge, in gold and enamels, in the form of a black-enamelled Imperial eagle with applied white-enamelled Polish eagle, Imperial crown suspension with blue ribbons and breast star, entirely in silver-gilt, the motto of the Order PRO FIDE ET LEGE (*For Faith, King and Law*) on a blue enamelled background, the centre with red and white enamelled cross, reverse with Keibel marks, with length of sash ribbon, *badge with minor losses to the blue enamel of the ribbons, good very fine condition, star extremely fine* (lot) sash badge: height 89mm, width 61mm, breast star: width 88mm

The Order of the White Eagle was originally the premier Order of Poland. Traditionally founded by Ladislaus I in 1325, it was revived in 1705 by Augustus II and was incorporated into the Imperial Russian honours system in 1831.

£ 18,000-22,000 € 20,500-25,100



61
obverse
(actual size)



reverse



61
obverse
(actual size)

RUSSIA, ORDER OF ST ANNE, CIVIL DIVISION

First Class set of insignia by Julius Keibel, St Petersburg, from the full set of Russian Imperial insignia bestowed upon George, Duke of Cambridge in 1874, comprising sash badge, in gold and enamels, and breast star, in silver and silver-gilt, with gilt and enamel centre, with length of sash ribbon, *probably never worn, virtually as made* (lot)

sash badge: width 50mm, breast star: width 88mm

The Order of St Anne was founded by Duke Karl Friedrich of Holstein-Gottorp on 14 February 1735. It was named for the mother of the Virgin Mary and in memory of his late wife Anna Petrovna, daughter of Peter the Great.

£ 4,000-6,000 € 4,600-6,900



62
obverse
(actual size)



62
obverse
(actual size)



reverse

RUSSIA, ORDER OF ST STANISLAUS, CIVIL DIVISION

First Class set of insignia by Julius Keibel, St Petersburg, from the full set of Russian Imperial insignia bestowed upon George, Duke of Cambridge in 1874, comprising sash badge, in gold and enamels, and breast star, in silver and silver-gilt, with gilt and enamel centre, with length of sash ribbon, *probably never worn, virtually as made* (lot)

sash badge: width 60mm, breast star: width 89.2mm

Like the Order of the White Eagle, the Order of St Stanislaus was originally a Polish Order which was incorporated into the Russian Imperial honours system after 1831.

£ 3,000-4,000 € 3,450-4,600



63
obverse
(actual size)



63
obverse
(actual size)



63
reverse



64

64

TURKEY, ORDER OF NISHANI SHEFKAT

First Class sash badge, in red gold, green and red enamel, with central gold medallion dated AH 1295 [1878], reverse with applied star and crescent in wreath in yellow gold, with (worn) original sash, *good very fine* width 48.5mm

This Order, awarded exclusively to Ladies, must have belonged either to the 2nd Duke's mother, his wife Mrs Fitzgeorge, or possibly to one of his sisters. At least one copy of Christie's 1904 sale catalogue of the late Duke's own Orders lists an additional lot – '815A. A Turkish Order of Nishani Shefkat; and a star of small size.' The price realised at the time was £64, a figure suggesting a very high quality or jewelled piece of insignia.

£ 1,500-2,000 € 1,750-2,300



65 obverse



65 reverse

65

HANOVER, OFFICER'S GOLD CROSS FOR 50 YEARS OF SERVICE

a special and perhaps unique award to mark the 2nd Duke's Military Golden Jubilee in 1887, the cross of traditional style but with Arabic numerals '50' and with special crown suspension, crowned *EAR* monogram at reverse centre, *extremely fine* height (including suspension loop) 62mm, width 35.4mm,

£ 3,000-4,000 € 3,450-4,600

66

PRUSSIA, COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL FOR THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE 28TH VON GOEBEN INFANTRY REGIMENT

1890, in bronze-gilt, *obv.*, head of Friedrich Wilhelm III of Prussia right, date 1815 below, *rev.*, Wilhelm II right, legend and date of commemoration at Cöln 23, 24 & 25 März 1890 around, with *integral suspension loop*, on *bow-style ribbon* for wearing, with *relating document* 39mm

It is extremely likely that this medal was presented to the 2nd Duke during his inspection of the 28th Regiment on 1-2 August, 1890. The Colonelcy of the Regiment, a position which had previously been held by the Duke of Wellington, had been conferred on the Duke by Wilhelm II exactly a year earlier; the letter of appointment, dated 2 August 1889 at Osborne, and is included in the lot.

£ 500-1,000 € 750-1,150



66



67
obverse
(actual size)



67
reverse

67

BRAZIL, ORDER OF THE SOUTHERN CROSS

Grand Cross set of insignia, comprising sash badge, in gold and enamels, with central gold medallion with portrait of Pedro I in high relief, and breast badge, in gold and enamels with central cross in silver, with sash, *virtually as made* (lot)

sash badge: width 60.5mm, breast badge: width 60mm

Awarded to the Duke in 1877 and offered with the original manuscript Letter of Appointment in Portuguese (with English translation), signed by Isabel, Princess Imperial, as her father Pedro II's Regent at the Palace of Rio de Janeiro, 28 August 1877. Also signed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Diego Velho Cavalcanti de Albuquerque, Visconde de Cavalcanti.

£ 8,000-10,000 € 9,200-11,400



67
obverse
(actual size)

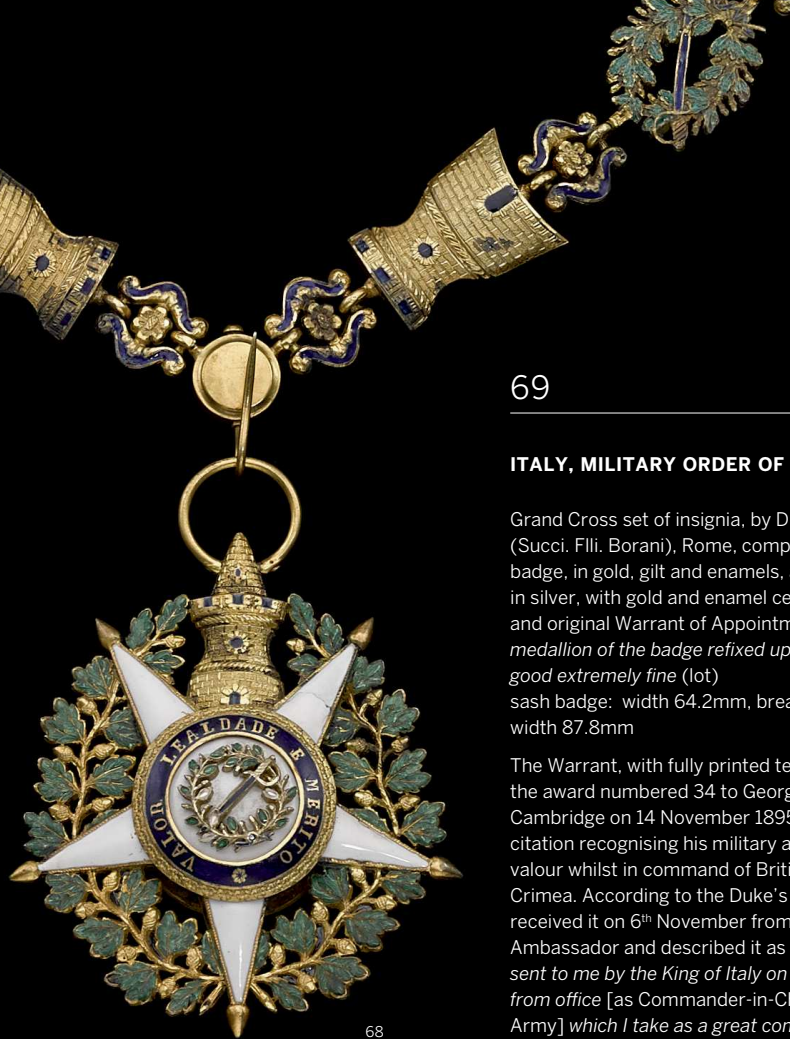
68

PORTUGAL, ORDER OF THE TOWER & SWORD

Grand Cross set of insignia, unsigned, circa 1890, in silver, silver-gilt and enamels, comprising collar, length 840mm, collar badge and sash badge, similar, both of width 61.5mm, breast star, width 68.2mm, and reduced-size breast badge for dress wear, width 31.5mm, with original sash, some enamel losses as a result of wear (especially to the reverses of both badges), *good very fine (lot)*

With an old note attributing the award to George, 2nd Duke of Cambridge.

£ 3,000-4,000 € 3,450-4,600



68
obverse
part lot
(actual size)



69
obverse
(actual size)



reverse

69

ITALY, MILITARY ORDER OF SAVOY

Grand Cross set of insignia, by D. Cravanzola (Succi. Fili. Borani), Rome, comprising sash badge, in gold, gilt and enamels, and breast star, in silver, with gold and enamel centre, with sash and original Warrant of Appointment, *central medallion of the badge refixed upside-down, good extremely fine (lot)*
sash badge: width 64.2mm, breast star: width 87.8mm

The Warrant, with fully printed text, records the award numbered 34 to George, Duke of Cambridge on 14 November 1895 and includes a citation recognising his military achievements and valour whilst in command of British Forces in the Crimea. According to the Duke's diary he actually received it on 6th November from the Italian Ambassador and described it as 'very amiably sent to me by the King of Italy on my withdrawing from office [as Commander-in-Chief of the Army] which I take as a great compliment...'; a view shared by Queen Victoria in sanctioning the Duke's acceptance of the Order.

£ 2,000-3,000 € 2,300-3,450



69
obverse
(actual size)

70

**ITALY, SUPREME ORDER OF THE
ANNUNZIATA**

Grand Cross set of insignia, unsigned, comprising small collar and badge in gold, the twenty-three link collar composed of alternating interwoven mottoes of the Order and Savoyan knots with rose borders, length 540mm, carrying the gold collar badge depicting the Holy Ghost in sunburst over the Annunciation scene surrounded by gold ribbons with roses, width 42.5mm (combined weight of collar and badge 84g); and breast star, in silver and gold, similarly portraying the Annunciation scene but surrounded by plain ropework gold knots and silver flowers, a letter of F E R T in each outer quarter, 85.5mm, of delicate workmanship, *good extremely fine* (lot)

£ 8,000-12,000 € 9,200-13,700



SIAM, THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF THE ROYAL HOUSE OF CHAKRI

set of insignia in gold, diamonds and enamels, comprising (i) collar of twenty links, comprising two single joined tridents and wheels, eight double joined tridents and wheels of gold and nine Chakri dynastic cyphers, and gold and enamel clasp, length 524mm; (ii) pendent collar badge in silver, gold, diamonds and enamels, height 99.2mm, width 54.3mm; (iii) sash badge in gold, with hinged trophy of Thai arms over trident within wheel of flames, height 89.5mm, width 41.4mm; and (iv) breast star, in silver, gold, diamonds and enamels, width 81.3mm; with unused length of original watered silk yellow sash ribbon, and a brief note confirming date of the award, *good extremely fine* (lot)

Presented to the 2nd Duke on 30th June 1897 by the King of Siam during his State Visit to Great Britain. The Duke's diary records: 'At 5.20 to Victoria Station to meet the King of Siam, who was received with full Royal Honours. We were all in uniform, Guards of Honour and full escort....Drove with him in State open carriage to Buckingham Palace....before leaving he presented his Order to me, the Maha-Chakri.' A similar set was presented to Queen Victoria and is in the Royal Collection.

The Order was instituted by King Rama V in 1882 both to mark the centennial of the foundation of Bangkok and in honour of his Chakri forebear Rama I (1782-1809).

£ 25,000-30,000 € 28,500-34,200



71
obverse
(actual size)



reverse



71
obverse
(actual size)





72

AWARDS TO THE SONS OF THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE AND MRS FITZGEORGE

72

GREAT BRITAIN, MEDAL FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO INDIA, 1875-76

large oval silver medal, officially numbered No. 188 on the edge, with crown suspension as issued, *two or three edge knocks, suspension pin loose and has been cleaned, generally very fine*
width 55.7mm

Awarded to Colonel Sir Augustus Charles Frederick Fitzgeorge (1847-1933), the third son of H.R.H. the 2nd Duke of Cambridge and Mrs FitzGeorge, who acted as aide-de-camp to the Prince and Princess of Wales during their visit to India in 1875-76.

£ 800-1,200 € 950-1,400



73 (reduced)

73

GREAT BRITAIN, THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER

Knight Commander's breast star, in silver and enamels, with applied gold and enamelled crown, reverse with gold brooch-pin and officially numbered 72, *extremely fine*; together with an unnumbered (i.e. 1896-1901 issue) Commander's neck badge, in silver-gilt and enamels, on neck riband, *generally extremely fine*
(2)

breast star: width 72.7mm, neck badge: width 51.5mm

The KCVO breast star is attributed to either Rear Admiral Sir Adolphus Augustus Frederick Fitzgeorge (1846-1922) or to his brother Colonel Sir Augustus Charles Frederick Fitzgeorge CB (1847-1933), both of whom were created KCVO on the occasion of the funeral of their father, the Second Duke of Cambridge, on 23 March 1904. Adolphus had previously been appointed CVO on 2 February 1901 as equerry to his father whilst it may be observed that another equerry (and Deputy Ranger of the Royal Parks, Richard Bateson) had previously been so honoured on 30 June 1897 for the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria.

By 1904, and the issue of KCVO star no. 72, the associated neck badge would certainly also have been numbered. The present lot is therefore not, strictly, a set and a possible explanation for the anomaly is that the insignia were at some point confused with very similar pieces (see also the following lot).

£ 600-800 € 700-950



74

GREAT BRITAIN, THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER

Commander's neck badge, unnumbered (i.e. 1896-1901 issue), in silver-gilt and enamels, on small piece of neck riband, *extremely fine*
width 51.5mm

Very possibly the C.V.O. awarded to Rear Admiral Sir Adolphus Augustus Frederick Fitzgeorge (1846-1922), as equerry to his father, the 2nd Duke, on 2 February 1901 (but see also footnote to the preceding lot).

£ 200-300 € 250-350

GREAT BRITAIN, A JUBILEE & CORONATION TRIO OF SILVER MEDALS

attributed to Rear Admiral Sir Adolphus Frederick Fitzgeorge, comprising Diamond Jubilee 1897, Coronation, 1902 and Coronation, 1911, *very fine to extremely fine, mounted for wearing*; together with relating miniature medals for dress wear including a gilt and enamelled badge of the Royal Victorian Order, *extremely fine, also mounted for wearing*; and a pair of similarly-mounted additional silver miniature medals for the Diamond Jubilee 1897 and Coronation 1902, possibly worn by Colonel George William Adolphus Fitzgeorge (1843-1907), *extremely fine*
(8)

£ 80-120 € 100-150

A PAIR OF GILT-METAL 'BOX' SPURS

late 19th century, by Maxwell, 181 Piccadilly, London, with swan-necks and loose rowels of disc-form, embossed on both sides with an eight-pointed star pattern, both impressed with maker's name and the steel heel-inserts stamped RIGHT and LEFT, *extremely fine condition*
(2)

The invention of spurs of this type, designed for insertion into a 'box' in the heels of black leather 'Wellington' or ankle boots and worn with trousers or overalls, is ascribed to the bootmaker and spurrier Henry Maxwell during the 1830s. Prince George, 2nd Duke of Cambridge, is known to have worn spurs of this type while wearing the uniform of a General or Field Marshal from circa 1857.

£ 200-300 € 250-350

GREAT BRITAIN, A 19TH CENTURY BRASS TIPSTAFF

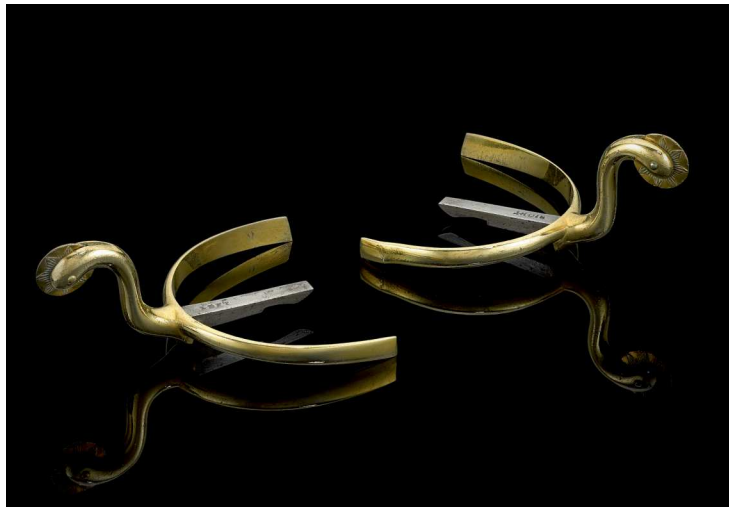
with crown of typical form attached by solder to a plain brass cylindrical handle (this probably fitted originally with a wooden or leather grip), *very fine condition*
length 165mm

Offered with a Guards Museum brass display plate describing the piece as an Undress Baton used by the Duke of Cambridge.

£ 80-120 € 100-150



75 (part)



76



77

THE 1ST DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE'S FIELD MARSHAL'S BATON, 1821

by John Northam, the gold-mounted crimson velvet-covered baton studded with eighteen gold lions statant guardant; the upper mount in three-colour 18 carat gold banded with one wreath of thistle-heads and roses combined and with another of oak, supporting a finely-worked gold model of St George on horseback spearing the Dragon on a matted ground; the lower mount similarly banded with one wreath of thistle-heads and roses and another of laurel, the base engraved:

*From / His Majesty / GEORGE IV / King of the United Kingdom
/ OF / GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND / TO / FIELD MARSHAL
/ His Royal Highness / ADOLPHUS FREDERICK / Duke of
Cambridge / k.g. / 1821, weight 374g all in, St George's lance
replaced, hallmarks rubbed but fully legible, extremely fine
condition
length 530mm*

H.R.H. Prince Adolphus, 1st Duke of Cambridge, was appointed Field Marshal in November, 1813 shortly after the capture of Marshal Jourdan's French baton at the Battle of Vittoria had inspired the Prince Regent to create a version for the Duke of Wellington. For his Coronation as George IV in 1821, the Prince introduced the practice of presenting batons to all Field Marshals, which continues to this day.

It may be observed that the whereabouts of the 2nd Duke of Cambridge's baton, which was presumably presented to him following his own appointment as Field Marshal on 9 November 1862, are unknown (see also the following lot).

£ 30,000-40,000 € 34,200-45,600



THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER'S FIELD MARSHAL'S BATON, 1821

by John Northam, the gold-mounted crimson velvet-covered baton studded with eighteen gold lions statant guardant; the upper mount in three-colour 18 carat gold banded with one wreath of thistle-heads and roses combined and with another of oak, supporting a finely-worked gold model of St George on horseback spearing the Dragon on a matted ground; the lower mount similarly banded with one wreath of thistle and roses and another of laurel, the base engraved:

From / His Majesty / GEORGE IV. / King of the United Kingdom / OF / GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND / TO / FIELD MARSHAL/ His Royal Highness / WILLIAM FREDERICK / Duke of Gloucester / k.g. / 1821, weight 366g all in, small repair to St George's arm and lance replaced, extremely fine condition length 530mm

Prince William Frederick, Duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh, was born in 1776; his father, Prince William Henry, was George III's younger brother. From birth the Prince's title was 'His Highness' until the Prince Regent granted him the style 'His Royal Highness' on his marriage in July, 1816 to Princess

Mary, his cousin (and the already Royal sister of both the Prince Regent and Adolphus, 1st Duke of Cambridge). Having been appointed Field Marshal on 24 May 1816, the Duke of Gloucester, like Adolphus, received one of the first Field Marshal's batons made to be carried at George IV's Coronation in 1821; he died in 1834.

His widow Princess Mary, Duchess of Gloucester (1776-1857) became the last-surviving and longest-lived of the children of George III, and is believed to have become the only one to be photographed. Having no children of her own she and her nephew George, 2nd Duke of Cambridge became extremely close and were deeply fond of one another, as the Duke's personal diaries clearly demonstrate. The Duchess bequeathed to him her home, Gloucester House, as well as many of her possessions, and whether George was given the baton by his aunt during her lifetime or whether he inherited it, it has formed part of the Cambridge Collection ever since George's death in 1904. The whereabouts of his own baton, however, which was presumably presented to him following his appointment as Field Marshal on 9 November 1862, are unknown (as mentioned above; see also the preceding lot).

£ 30,000-40,000 € 34,200-45,600



THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE'S SCARLET AND BLUE FULL-DRESS TUNIC OF A COLONEL, GRENADIER GUARDS, A CRIMSON SILK SHOULDER SASH, A GOLD ROUND-CORD AIGUILLETTE AND A PAIR OF WHITE KID GLOVES, ALL LATE 19TH CENTURY, COMPRISING:

1. Tunic with scarlet body and sleeves, dark blue collar and cuffs and gold embroidery; the lining to the back and breast in white silk, with (later) lining to the skirts and shoulders in cream satin, having four deep internal cotton or linen pockets, two in each breast and two in each of the rear skirts; the shoulder-straps each bearing the embroidered rank insignia of a Colonel (a crown and two stars) together with the crowned gilt-metal badges of a personal ADC to the Sovereign – *VR* and *ER* – with, beneath the right shoulder strap, a single mother-of-pearl button for the attachment of an aiguillette; worked loops, or 'beckets', on the left breast for the attachment

of medals and the stars of Orders of Knighthood, nine gilt-metal buttons – including the reversed and interlaced cypher *VR* – to front, four on each rear skirt, two to the rear waist and two (small) fastening each shoulder-strap; measuring, at front, 28½ inches from bottom of collar to bottom of skirt and, at rear, 30½ inches; the collar, rounded at the front, 1⅝ inches high, with small tears and repairs overall, staining to collar inside, some surface moth damage and general tarnish to the metal embroidery;

2. Sash of crimson silk net 3½ inches wide, cut on the curve and with twisted crimson silk corded tassels beneath a crimson silk runner, in good condition;

3. Aiguillette of ¼ inch gold round-cord, with gilt-metal embossed tags, attached to a plaited gold strap pierced with a button-hole for attachment beneath the right shoulder-strap of the above tunic, as specified in regulations for wear in regimental uniform by Field Marshals who were also regimental officers, in good condition;

4. A pair of white kid gloves, each with a single mother-of-pearl button at the wrist; the left glove marked inside in ink *8/2* and *gm 1812*; the right glove marked inside in ink *gm 1812* and, in a rectangle, *MADE SPECIALLY FOR BEALE & INMAN BY FOWNES*, with *MADE IN ENGLAND*, below in ink, also in good condition (lot)

The tunic and sash conform to those specified for senior officers of the Grenadier Guards in Dress Regulations, 1891. The aiguillette formed part of the uniform of a field marshal after 1876, the pattern of the above example being adopted in 1880. White leather gloves were specified for wear by most officers in full dress from the early nineteenth century onwards and examples like these are shown being worn or carried by H.R.H. Prince George, Duke of Cambridge, in numerous portraits as well as in photographs dating from circa 1857 to the 1890s.

Prince George was appointed colonel of the Grenadier Guards in December 1861 and Field Marshal in November 1862, holding both appointments until his death in 1904.

£ 800-1,200 € 950-1,400



2nd Duke of Cambridge's tunic, as displayed at the Guards Museum, with Orders and medals



A DUCAL CORONET

by Garrard, 1902, as worn by George, 2nd Duke of Cambridge at the Coronation of Edward VII and Queen Alexandra, 9 August 1902, in silver-gilt and deep red velvet topped with a gold thread tassel and with *faux* ermine band, *somewhat tarnished and internal lining perished, otherwise in good original condition*

internal size 200 x 160mm, height 150mm approx

£ 3,000-4,000 € 3,450-4,600

END OF SALE



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Estimate £60,000–80,000

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**Property of a direct descendant
of the Bonaparte family**
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enamel on gold with diamonds.
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Estimate £15,000–20,000

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4 July 2018

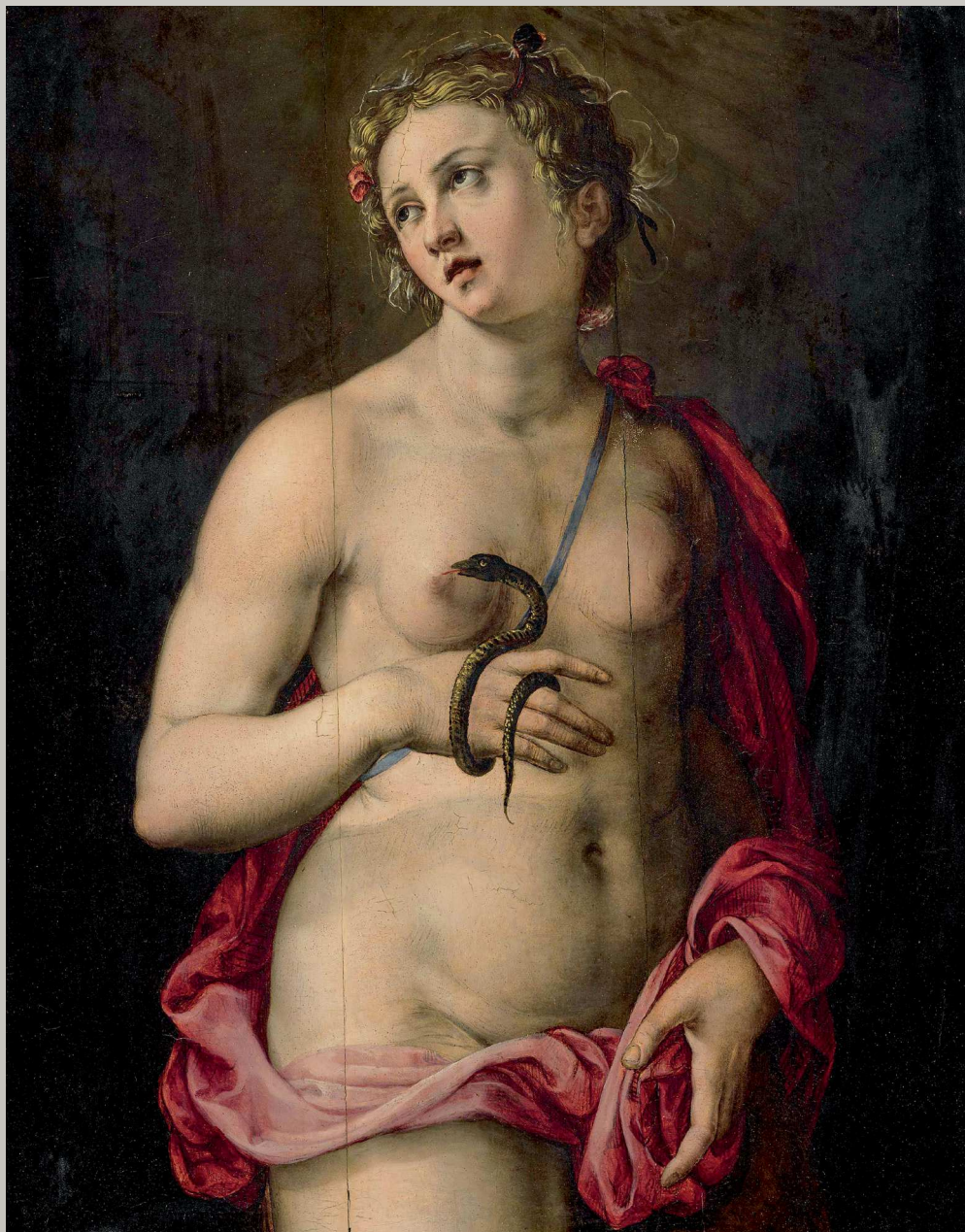
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Please see the important information regarding absentee bidding on the reverse of this form.
Forms should be completed in ink and emailed, mailed or faxed to the Bid Department at the details below.

SOTHEBY'S ACCOUNT NUMBER (IF KNOWN) _____

TITLE	FIRST NAME	LAST NAME
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Please indicate how you would like to receive your invoices: ☐ Email ☐ Post/Mail

Telephone number during the sale (telephone bids only) _____

Please write clearly and place your bids as early as possible, as in the event of identical bids, the earliest bid received will take precedence. Bids should be submitted in pounds sterling and all bid requests should be submitted at least 24 hrs before the auction. Telephone bids are offered for lots with a minimum low estimate of £3,000.

LOT NUMBER	LOT DESCRIPTION	MAXIMUM STERLING PRICE OR ✓ FOR PHONE BID (EXCLUDING PREMIUM AND TAX)
		£
		£
		£
		£
		£
		£
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		£
		£

We will send you a shipping quotation for this and future purchases unless you select one of the check boxes below. Please provide the name and address for shipment of your purchases, if different from above.

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- ☐ I will collect in person ☐ I authorise you to release my purchased property to my agent/shipper (provide name)
☐ Send me a shipping quotation for purchases in this sale only

I agree to be bound by Sotheby's "Conditions of Business" and the information set out overleaf in the Guide for Absentee and Telephone Bidders, which is published in the catalogue for the sale. I consent to the use of this information and any other information obtained by Sotheby's in accordance with the Guide for Absentee and Telephone Bidders and Conditions of Business.

SIGNATURE _____

PRINT NAME _____ DATE _____

GUIDE FOR ABSENTEE AND TELEPHONE BIDDERS

If you are unable to attend an auction in person, you may give Sotheby's Bid Department instructions to bid on your behalf by completing the form overleaf. This service is confidential and available at no additional charge.

General

Before the Auction We will try and purchase the lot(s) of your choice for the lowest price possible (dependent on the reserve price and other bids) and never for more than the maximum bid amount you indicate. Where appropriate, your bids will be rounded down to the nearest amount consistent with the auctioneer's bidding increments.

Please place your bids as early as possible, as in the event of identical absentee bids the earliest received will take precedence. Bids should be submitted at least twenty-four hours before the auction.

If bidding by telephone, we suggest that you leave a maximum bid which we can execute on your behalf in the event we are unable to reach you.

Please refer to Condition 5 of the Conditions of Business printed in this catalogue.

After the Auction Successful bidders will receive an invoice detailing their purchases and giving instructions for payment and clearance of goods.

If you are bidding for items marked with a 'W' in the catalogue, we recommend you contact us on the afternoon of the sale to check whether you have been successful. These items will be sent to Sotheby's Greenford Park Fine Art Storage Facility immediately following the sale and therefore buyers are requested to arrange early collection of their goods as they will be subject to handling and storage charges after 30 days.

Without Reserve Lots Where a lot is offered "without reserve" absentee bids will be executed at a minimum of 10% of the low estimate.

Completing This Form

This form should be used for one sale only. Please indicate the sale number, sale title and sale date in the space provided at the top of the form if it is not already pre-populated.

Please record accurately the lot numbers, descriptions and the maximum hammer price you are willing to pay for each lot. Instructions to "BUY" or unlimited bids will not be accepted.

Bids must be numbered in the same order as the lots appear in the catalogue.

Alternate bids for items can be made by placing the word "OR" between lot numbers. This means if your bid on an early lot is successful, we will not continue to bid on subsequent lots for you. Or, if your early bids are unsuccessful, we will continue to execute bids for the remaining lots listed on your absentee bidding form.

If you are arranging a telephone bid, please clearly specify the telephone number on which you can be reached at the time of the sale, including the country code. We will call you from the saleroom shortly before the relevant lot is offered.

New Clients

If you have opened a new account with Sotheby's since 1 December 2002, and have not already provided appropriate identification, you will be asked to present documentation confirming your identity before your property or sale proceeds can be released to you. We may also contact you to request a bank reference.

Please provide government issued photographic identification such as a passport, identity card or driver's licence and confirm your permanent address.

Conditions of Absentee & Telephone Bidding

Please note that the execution of absentee and telephone bids is offered as an additional service for no extra charge. Such bids are executed at the bidder's risk and undertaken subject to Sotheby's other commitments at the time of the auction. Sotheby's therefore cannot accept liability for any reasonable error or failure to place such bids.

All bids are subject to the Conditions of Business applicable to the sale printed in the sale catalogue. Buyer's premium in the amount stated in paragraph 2 of Buying at Auction in the back of the sale catalogue will be added to the hammer price as part of the total purchase price, plus any applicable taxes and charges.

Bids will be executed for the lowest price as is permitted by other bids or reserves.

Where appropriate your written bids will be rounded down to the nearest amount consistent with the auctioneer's bidding increments.

Payment

In the event that you are successful, payment is due immediately after the sale unless otherwise agreed in advance. Payment may be made by bank transfer, credit and debit card (subject to certain restrictions and/or surcharges), cheque or cash (up to US\$10,000 equivalent). You will be sent full details on how to pay with your invoice.

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BUYING AT AUCTION

The following pages are designed to give you useful information on how to buy at auction. Sotheby's staff as listed at the front of this catalogue will be happy to assist you. However, it is important that you read the following information carefully and note that Sotheby's act for the seller. Bidders' attention is specifically drawn to Conditions 3 and 4, which require them to investigate lots prior to bidding and which contain specific limitations and exclusions of the legal liability of Sotheby's and sellers. The limitations and exclusions relating to Sotheby's are consistent with its role as auctioneer of large quantities of goods of a wide variety and bidders should pay particular attention to these Conditions. Prospective bidders should also consult www.sothebys.com for the most up to date cataloguing of the property in this catalogue.

Buyer's Premium A buyer's premium will be added to the hammer price and is payable by the buyer as part of the total purchase price. The buyer's premium is 25% of the hammer price up to and including £200,000; 20% on any amount in excess of £200,000 up to and including £3,000,000; and 12.9% on any remaining amount in excess of £3,000,000. These rates are exclusive of any applicable VAT.

1. BEFORE THE AUCTION

Catalogue Subscriptions If you would like to take out a catalogue subscription, please ring +44 (0)20 7293 5000.

Pre-sale Estimates Pre-sale estimates are intended as a guide for prospective buyers. Any bid between the high and low pre-sale estimates would, in our opinion, offer a chance of success. However, lots can realise prices above or below the pre-sale estimates.

It is advisable to consult us nearer the time of sale as estimates can be subject to revision. The estimates printed in the auction catalogue do not include the buyer's premium or VAT.

Pre-sale Estimates in US Dollars and Euros Although the sale is conducted in pounds sterling, the pre-sale estimates in some catalogues are also printed in US dollars and/or euros. The rate of exchange is the rate at the time of production of this catalogue. Therefore, you should treat the estimates in US dollars or euros as a guide only.

Condition of Lots Prospective buyers are encouraged to inspect the property at the pre-sale exhibitions. Solely as a convenience, Sotheby's may also provide condition reports. The absence of reference to the condition of a lot in the catalogue description does not imply that the lot is free from faults or imperfections. Please refer to Condition 3 of the Conditions of Business for Buyers printed in this catalogue.

Electrical and Mechanical Goods All electrical and mechanical goods are sold on the basis of their artistic and decorative value only, and should not be assumed to be operative. It is essential that prior to any intended use, the electrical system is checked and approved by a qualified electrician.

Provenance In certain circumstances, Sotheby's may print in the catalogue the history of ownership of a work of art if such information contributes to scholarship or is otherwise well known and assists in distinguishing the work of art. However, the identity of the seller or previous owners may not be disclosed for a variety of reasons. For example, such information may be excluded to accommodate a seller's request for confidentiality or because the identity of prior owners is unknown given the age of the work of art.

2. DURING THE AUCTION

Conditions of Business The auction is governed by the Conditions of Business and Authenticity Guarantee. These apply to all aspects of the relationship between Sotheby's and actual and prospective bidders and buyers. Anyone considering bidding in the auction should read them carefully. They may be amended by way of notices posted in the saleroom or by way of announcement made by the auctioneer.

Bidding at Auction Bids may be executed in person by paddle during the auction, in writing prior to the sale, by telephone or by BIDnow.

Auction speeds vary, but average between 50 and 120 lots per hour. The bidding steps are generally in increments of approximately 10% of the previous bid.

Please refer to Conditions 5 and 6 of the Conditions of Business for Buyers printed in this catalogue.

Bidding in Person To bid in person, you will need to register for and collect a numbered paddle before the auction begins. Proof of identity will be required. If you have a Sotheby's Client Card, it will facilitate the registration process.

Should you be the successful buyer of a lot, please ensure that your paddle can be seen by the auctioneer and that it is your number that is called out. Should there be any doubts as to price or buyer, please draw the auctioneer's attention to it immediately.

All lots sold will be invoiced to the name and address in which the paddle has been registered and cannot be transferred to other names and addresses.

Please do not mislay your paddle; in the event of loss, inform the Sales Clerk immediately. At the end of the sale, please return your paddle to the registration desk.

Absentee, Telephone and Internet Bids

If you cannot attend the auction, we will be happy to execute written bids on your behalf or you can bid on the telephone for lots with a minimum low estimate of £3,000 or you can bid online using BIDnow. A bidding form and more information can be found at the back of this catalogue.

Online Bidding via BIDnow If you cannot attend the auction, it may be possible to bid online via BIDnow for selected sales. This service is free and confidential. For information about registering to bid via BIDnow, please refer to sothebys.com. Bidders using the BIDnow service are subject to the Additional Terms and Conditions for Live Online Bidding via BIDnow, which can be viewed at sothebys.com.

com, as well as the Conditions of Business applicable to the sale.

Consecutive and Responsive Bidding

The auctioneer may open the bidding on any lot by placing a bid on behalf of the seller. The auctioneer may further bid on behalf of the seller, up to the amount of the reserve, by placing consecutive or responsive bids for a lot. Please refer to Condition 6 of the Conditions of Business for Buyers printed in this catalogue.

Interested Parties Announcement In situations where a person who is allowed to bid on a lot has a direct or indirect interest in such lot, such as the beneficiary or executor of an estate selling the lot, a joint owner of the lot, or a party providing or participating in a guarantee of the lot, Sotheby's will make an announcement in the saleroom that interested parties may bid on the lot. In certain instances, interested parties may have knowledge of the reserves.

Employee Bidding Sotheby's employees may bid only if the employee does not know the reserve and fully complies with Sotheby's internal rules governing employee bidding.

US Economic Sanctions The United States maintains economic and trade sanctions against targeted foreign countries, groups and organisations. There may be restrictions on the import into the United States of certain items originating in sanctioned countries, including Burma, Cuba, Iran, North Korea and Sudan. The purchaser's inability to import any item into the US or any other country as a result of these or other restrictions shall not justify cancellation or rescission of the sale or any delay in payment. Please check with the specialist department if you are uncertain as to whether a lot is subject to these import restrictions, or any other restrictions on importation or exportation.

3. AFTER THE AUCTION

Payment Payment is due immediately after the sale and may be made by Sterling Wire Transfer or Sterling Cheque. Payments by Sterling Cash and by Credit/Debit Cards are also accepted subject to certain restrictions and/or surcharges – please see below.

- It is against Sotheby's general policy to accept single or multiple related payments in the form of cash or cash equivalents in excess of the local currency equivalent of US\$10,000.

- It is Sotheby's policy to request any new clients or buyers preferring to make a cash payment to provide: proof of identity (by providing some form of government issued identification containing a photograph, such as a passport, identity card or driver's licence) and confirmation of permanent address. Thank you for your co-operation.

Cheques should be made payable to Sotheby's. Although personal and company cheques drawn in pounds sterling on UK banks are accepted, you are advised that property will not be released until such cheques have cleared unless you have a pre-arranged Cheque Acceptance Facility. Forms to facilitate this are available from the Post Sale Services Department.

Bank transfers Our bank account details are shown on our invoices. Please include your name, Sotheby's account number and invoice number with your instructions to your bank. Please note that we reserve the right to decline payments received from anyone other than the buyer of record and that clearance of such payments will be required. Please contact our Post Sale Services Department if you have any questions concerning clearance.

Card payment Sotheby's accepts payment by Visa, MasterCard, American Express and CUP credit and debit cards. Card payments may not exceed £30,000 per sale. All cards are accepted in person at Sotheby's premises at the address noted in the catalogue. With the exception of CUP, card payments may also be made online at <http://www.sothebys.com/en/invoice-payment.html> or by calling Post Sale Services at +44 (0)20 7293 5220.

We reserve the right to seek identification of the source of funds received.

The Conditions of Business require buyers to pay immediately for their purchases. However, in limited circumstances and with the seller's agreement, Sotheby's may grant buyers it deems creditworthy the option of paying for their purchases on an extended payment term basis. Generally credit terms must be arranged prior to the sale. In advance of determining whether to grant the extended payment terms, Sotheby's may require credit references and proof of identity and residence.

Collection It is Sotheby's policy to request proof of identity on collection of a lot. Lots will be released to you or your authorised representative when full and cleared payment has been received by Sotheby's. If you are in doubt about the location of your purchases, please contact the Sale Administrator prior to arranging collection. Removal, storage and handling charges may be levied on uncollected lots. Please refer to Condition 7 of the Conditions of Business for Buyers printed in this catalogue.

Storage Storage and handling charges may apply. For information concerning post sale storage and charges, please see Sotheby's Greenford Park, Storage and Collection Information at the back of this catalogue. Please refer to Condition 7 of the Conditions of Business for Buyers printed in this catalogue.

All purchases remaining at our New Bond Street premises 90 days after the sale will be transferred to Sotheby's Greenford Park Fine Art Storage (see Sotheby's Greenford Park, Storage and Collection information). All such purchases will be subject to further storage and handling charges from this point.

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Fax +44 (0)20 7293 5910
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We will send you a quotation for shipping your purchase(s). Transit risk insurance may also be included in your quotation. If the quotation is accepted, we will arrange the shipping for you and will despatch the property as soon as possible after receiving your written agreement to the terms of the quotation, financial release of the property and receipt of any export licence or certificates that may be required. Despatch will be arranged at the buyer's expense. Sotheby's may charge an administrative fee for arranging the despatch.

All shipments should be unpacked and checked on delivery and any discrepancies notified immediately to the party identified in your quotation and/or the accompanying documentation.

Export The export of any lot from the UK or import into any other country may be subject to one or more export or import licences being granted. It is the buyer's responsibility to obtain any relevant export or import licence. The denial of any licence required or delay in obtaining such licence cannot justify the cancellation of the sale or any delay in making payment of the total amount due.

Sotheby's, upon request and for an administrative fee, may apply for a licence to export your lot(s) outside the UK

- An **EU Licence** is necessary to export cultural goods subject to the EU Regulation on the export of cultural property (EEC No. 3911/92, Official Journal No. L395 of 31/12/92) from the European Community.
- A **UK Licence** is necessary to move cultural goods valued at or above the relevant UK Licence limits from the UK.

For export outside the European Community, an EU Licence will be required for most items over 50 years of age with a value of over £41,018. The following is a selection of categories of items for which other value limits apply and for which an EU Licence may be required. It is not exhaustive and there are other restrictions.

EU Licence Thresholds
Archaeological objects
EU LICENCE THRESHOLD: ZERO
Elements of artistic, historical or religious monuments
EU LICENCE THRESHOLD: ZERO
Manuscripts, documents and archives (excluding printed matter)
EU LICENCE THRESHOLD: ZERO
Architectural, scientific and engineering drawings produced by hand
EU LICENCE THRESHOLD: £12,305
Photographic positive or negative or any assemblage of such photographs
EU LICENCE THRESHOLD: £12,305
Textiles (excluding carpets and tapestries)
EU LICENCE THRESHOLD: £41,018
Paintings in oil or tempera
EU LICENCE THRESHOLD: £123,055
Watercolours, gouaches and pastels
EU LICENCE THRESHOLD: £24,611

Prints, Engravings, Drawings and Mosaics
EU LICENCE THRESHOLD: £12,305

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UK Licence Thresholds
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EU LICENCE THRESHOLD: £10,000
Textiles (excluding carpets and tapestries)
EU LICENCE THRESHOLD: £12,000
British Historical Portraits
EU LICENCE THRESHOLD: £10,000

Sotheby's recommends that you retain all import and export papers, including licences, as in certain countries you may be required to produce them to governmental authorities.

Endangered Species Items made of or incorporating plant or animal material, such as coral, crocodile, ivory, whalebone, tortoiseshell, etc., irrespective of age or value, may require a licence or certificate prior to exportation and require additional licences or certificates upon importation to any country outside the EU. Please note that the ability to obtain an export licence or certificate does not ensure the ability to obtain an import licence or certificate in another country, and vice versa. For example, it is illegal to import African elephant ivory into the United States and there are other restrictions on the importation of ivory into the US under certain US regulations which are designed to protect wildlife conservation. Sotheby's suggests that buyers check with their own government regarding wildlife import requirements prior to placing a bid. It is the buyer's responsibility to obtain any export or import licences and/or certificates as well as any other required documentation (please refer to Condition 10 of the Conditions of Business for Buyers printed in this catalogue). Please note that Sotheby's is not able to assist buyers with the shipment of any lots containing ivory and/or other restricted materials into the US. A buyer's inability to export or import these lots cannot justify a delay in payment or a sale's cancellation.

EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

The following key explains the symbols you may see inside this catalogue.

◊ Guaranteed Property

The seller of lots with this symbol has been guaranteed a minimum price from one auction or a series of auctions. This guarantee may be provided by Sotheby's or jointly by Sotheby's and a third party. Sotheby's and any third parties providing a guarantee jointly with Sotheby's benefit financially if a guaranteed lot is sold successfully and may incur a loss if the sale is not successful. If the Guaranteed Property symbol for a lot is not included in the printing of the auction catalogue, a pre-sale or pre-lot announcement will be made indicating that there is a guarantee on the lot. If every lot in a catalogue is guaranteed, the Important Notices in the sale catalogue will so state and this symbol will not be used for each lot.

▲ Property in which Sotheby's has an Ownership Interest

Lots with this symbol indicate that Sotheby's owns the lot in whole or in part or has an economic interest in the lot equivalent to an ownership interest.

➤ Irrevocable Bids

Lots with this symbol indicate that a party has provided Sotheby's with an irrevocable bid on the lot that will be executed during the sale at a value that ensures that the lot will sell. The irrevocable bidder, who may bid in excess of the irrevocable bid, may be compensated for providing the irrevocable bid by receiving a contingent fee, a fixed fee or both. If the irrevocable bidder is the successful bidder, any contingent fee, fixed fee or both (as applicable) for providing the irrevocable bid may be netted against the irrevocable bidder's obligation to pay the full purchase price for the lot and the purchase price reported for the lot shall be net of any such fees. From time to time, Sotheby's may enter into irrevocable bid agreements that cover multiple lots. In such instances, the compensation Sotheby's will pay the irrevocable bidder is allocated to the lots for which the irrevocable bidder is not the successful purchaser. Under such circumstances, the total compensation to the irrevocable bidder will not exceed the total buyer's premium and other amounts paid to Sotheby's in respect of any lots for which the irrevocable bidder is not the successful bidder. If the irrevocable bid is not secured until after the printing of the auction catalogue, Sotheby's will notify bidders that there is an irrevocable bid on the lot by one or more of the following means: a pre-sale or pre-lot announcement, by written notice at the auction or by including an irrevocable bid symbol in the e-catalogue for the sale prior to the auction. From time to time, Sotheby's or any affiliated company may provide the irrevocable bidder with financing related to the irrevocable bid. If the irrevocable bidder is advising anyone with respect to the lot, Sotheby's requires the irrevocable bidder to disclose his or her financial interest in the lot. If an agent is advising you or bidding on your behalf with respect to a lot identified as being subject to an irrevocable bid, you should request that the agent disclose whether or not he or she has a financial interest in the lot.

∟ Interested Parties

Lots with this symbol indicate that parties with a direct or indirect interest in the lot may be bidding on the lot, including (i) the beneficiary of an estate selling the lot, or (ii) the joint owner of a lot. If the interested party is the successful bidder, they will be required to pay the full Buyer's Premium. In certain instances, interested parties may have knowledge of the reserve. In the event the interested party's possible participation in the sale is not known until after the printing of the auction catalogue, a pre-lot announcement will be made indicating that interested parties may be bidding on the lot.

□ No Reserve

Unless indicated by a box (□), all lots in this catalogue are offered subject to a reserve. A reserve is the confidential hammer price established between Sotheby's and the seller and below which a lot will not be sold. The reserve is generally set at a percentage of the low estimate and will not exceed the low estimate for the lot. If any lots in the catalogue are offered without a reserve, these lots are indicated by a box (□). If all

lots in the catalogue are offered without a reserve, a Special Notice will be included to this effect and the box symbol will not be used for each lot.

⊕ Property Subject to the Artist's Resale Right

Purchase of lots marked with this symbol (⊕) will be subject to payment of the Artist's Resale Right, at a percentage of the hammer price calculated as follows:

Portion of the hammer price (in €)

Royalty Rate	
From 0 to 50,000	4%
From 50,000.01 to 200,000	3%
From 200,000.01 to 350,000	1%
From 350,000.01 to 500,000	0.5%
Exceeding 500,000	0.25%

The Artist's Resale Right payable will be the aggregate of the amounts payable under the above rate bands, subject to a maximum royalty payable of 12,500 euros for any single work each time it is sold. The maximum royalty payable of 12,500 euros applies to works sold for 2 million euros and above. Calculation of the artist's resale right will be based on the pound sterling / Euro reference exchange rate quoted on the date of the sale by the European Central Bank.

● Restricted Materials

Lots with this symbol have been identified at the time of cataloguing as containing organic material which may be subject to restrictions regarding import or export. The information is made available for the convenience of Buyers and the absence of the Symbol is not a warranty that there are no restrictions regarding import or export of the Lot; Bidders should refer to Condition 10 of the Conditions of Business for Buyers. Please also refer to the section on Endangered Species in the Buying at Auction Guide. As indicated in the Endangered Species section, Sotheby's is not able to assist buyers with the shipment of any lots with this symbol into the US.

A buyer's inability to export or import any lots with this symbol cannot justify a delay in payment or a sale's cancellation.

¶ Monumental

Lots with this symbol may, in our opinion, require special handling or shipping services due to size or other physical considerations. Buyers are advised to inspect the lot and to contact Sotheby's prior to the sale to discuss any specific shipping requirements.

Please refer to VAT information for Buyers for VAT symbols used in this catalogue. Value Added Tax (VAT) may be payable on the hammer price and/or the buyer's premium. Buyer's premium may attract a charge in lieu of VAT. Please read carefully the "VAT INFORMATION FOR BUYERS" printed in this catalogue.

VAT AND OTHER TAX INFORMATION FOR BUYERS

The following paragraphs are intended to give general guidance to buyers on the VAT and certain other potential tax implications of purchasing property at Sotheby's. The information concerns the most usual circumstances and is not intended to be complete. In all cases the relevant tax legislation takes precedence and the VAT rates in effect on the day of the auction will be the rates charged

except for lots sold subject to Temporary Admission for which the applicable rate will be that in force at the time of collection. It should be noted that, for VAT purposes only, Sotheby's is not usually treated as an agent and most property is sold as if it is the property of Sotheby's.

In the following paragraphs, reference to VAT symbols shall mean those symbols located beside the lot number or the pre-sale estimates in the catalogue (or amending sale room notice).

1. PROPERTY WITH NO VAT SYMBOL

Where there is no VAT symbol, Sotheby's is able to use the Auctioneer's Margin Scheme and VAT will not normally be charged on the hammer price.

Sotheby's must bear VAT on the buyer's premium and hence will charge an amount in lieu of VAT at the standard rate on this premium. This amount will form part of the buyer's premium on our invoice and will not be separately identified. A limited range of goods, including most books, are not liable to VAT and therefore no amount in lieu of VAT will be added to the premium.

Please see 'Exports from the European Union' for the conditions to be fulfilled before the amount in lieu of VAT on the buyer's premium may be cancelled or refunded.

(VAT-registered buyers from within the European Union (EU) should note that the amount in lieu of VAT contained within the buyer's premium cannot be cancelled or refunded by Sotheby's or HM Revenue and Customs.)

Buyers requiring an invoice under the normal VAT rules, instead of a margin scheme invoice, should notify the Post Sale Service Group or the Client Accounts Department on the day of the auction and an invoice with VAT on the hammer price will be raised. Buyers requiring re-invoicing under the normal VAT rules subsequent to a margin scheme invoice having been raised should contact the Client Accounts Department for assistance.

2. PROPERTY WITH A † SYMBOL

These items will be sold under the normal UK VAT rules and VAT will be charged at the standard rate on both the hammer price and buyer's premium.

Please see 'Exports from the European Union' for the conditions to be fulfilled before the VAT charged on the hammer price may be cancelled or refunded.

(VAT-registered buyers from other EU countries may have the VAT cancelled or refunded if they provide Sotheby's with their VAT registration number and evidence that the property has been removed from the UK within three months of the date of sale. The evidence of removal required is a certificate of shipment or, if the lots were carried by hand, proof of travel and completion of a form available from the Post Sale Service Group.

3. PROPERTY WITH A α SYMBOL

Items sold to buyers whose address is in the EU will be assumed to be remaining in the EU. The property will be invoiced as if it had no VAT symbol (see 'Property with no VAT symbol' above). However, if

the property is to be exported from the EU, Sotheby's will re-invoice the property under the normal VAT rules (see 'Property sold with a † symbol' above) as requested by the seller.

Items sold to buyers whose address is outside the EU will be assumed to be exported from the EU. The property will be invoiced under the normal VAT rules (see 'Property sold with a † symbol' above). Although the hammer price will be subject to VAT this will be cancelled or refunded upon export - see 'Exports from the European Union'. However, buyers who are not intending to export their property from the EU should notify our Client Accounts Department on the day of the sale and the property will be re-invoiced showing no VAT on the hammer price (see 'Property sold with no VAT symbol' above).

4. PROPERTY SOLD WITH A ‡ OR Ω SYMBOL

These items have been imported from outside the EU to be sold at auction under Temporary Admission. When Sotheby's releases such property to buyers in the UK, the buyer will become the importer and must pay Sotheby's import VAT at the following rates on the hammer price:

- ‡ - the reduced rate
- Ω - the standard rate

You should also note that the appropriate rate will be that in force on the date of collection of the property from Sotheby's and not that in force at the date of the sale.

These lots will be invoiced under the margin scheme. Sotheby's must bear VAT on the buyer's premium and hence will charge an amount in lieu of VAT at the standard rate on this premium. This amount will form part of the buyer's premium on our invoice and will not be separately identified.

(VAT-registered buyers from the EU should note that the import VAT charged on property released in the UK cannot be cancelled or refunded by Sotheby's, however you may be able to seek repayment) by applying to HM Revenue and Customs - see 'VAT Refunds from HM Revenue and Customs')

(VAT-registered buyers from the UK should note that the invoice issued by Sotheby's for these items is not suitable evidence in respect of import VAT.)

On request, immediately after sale, the Temporary Admission Department can either ask HM Revenue and Customs to generate a C79 certificate (for UK buyers), or obtain a copy of the import C88 (for other EU VAT registered buyers), which may be used to claim recovery of the VAT. Otherwise Sotheby's may re-invoice the lot as if it had been sold with a † symbol and charge VAT at the standard rate on both the hammer price and premium and provide a tax invoice to the buyer. This may enable a buyer who is VAT registered elsewhere in the EU to avoid payment of VAT in the United Kingdom. Re-invoicing in this way may make the lot ineligible to be re-sold using the margin scheme.

Sotheby's will transfer all lots sold subject to Temporary Admission to its Customs warehouse immediately after sale.

5. EXPORTS FROM THE EUROPEAN UNION

The following amounts of VAT may be cancelled or refunded provided Sotheby's receive the appropriate export documents within the time limits stated:

Property with no VAT symbol (see paragraph 1)

The amount in lieu of VAT charged on Buyer's Premium may be refunded provided the purchaser resides outside of the United Kingdom and the property is exported from the EU within 3 months of the sale. Sotheby's must be provided with the appropriate proof of export immediately after export of the goods.

Property with a † symbol

The VAT charged upon the hammer price may be refunded provided the purchaser resides outside of the United Kingdom and the property is exported from the EU within 3 months of the sale. Sotheby's must be provided with the appropriate proof of export immediately after export of the goods.

Property with a ‡ or a Ω symbol

The Temporary Admission VAT charged on the hammer price may be refunded under the following circumstances:-

- Sotheby's is instructed to ship the property to a place outside the EU
- The property is hand carried from the UK directly outside the EU and Sotheby's pre lodge the export entry with HMRC
- The VAT liability is transferred to your shipper's own Temporary Admission or Customs Warehouse arrangement prior to collection from Sotheby's

Under all other circumstances Sotheby's is required to complete the importation and pay the VAT due to HM Revenue and Customs prior to the property leaving its premises and so a VAT refund will not be possible.

Proof of export required

- for lots sold under the margin scheme (no VAT symbol) or the normal VAT rules († symbol), Sotheby's is provided with appropriate documentary proof of export from the EU. Buyers carrying their own property should obtain hand-carry papers from the Shipping department to facilitate this process.

- for lots sold under Temporary Admission (‡ or Ω symbols), and subsequently transferred to Sotheby's Customs Warehouse (into Bond). The property must be shipped as described above in the paragraph headed Property with a ‡ or a Ω symbol.

- buyers carrying their own property must obtain hand-carry papers from the Shipping Department for which a small administrative charge will be made. The VAT refund will be processed once the appropriate paperwork has been returned to Sotheby's.

- Sotheby's is not able to cancel or refund any VAT charged on sales made to UK or EU private residents unless the lot is subject to Temporary Admission and the property is exported from the EU and the requisite export papers provided to Sotheby's within one month of collection of the property.

- Sotheby's is not able to cancel or refund

any VAT charged on sales to UK or EU private residents unless the lot is subject to Temporary Admission and is shipped as described above.

Buyers intending to export, repair, restore or alter lots sold under Temporary Admission (‡ or Ω symbols) and therefore transferred to Customs Warehouse after sale should notify the Shipping Department before collection. Failure to do so may result in the import VAT becoming payable immediately and Sotheby's being unable to refund the VAT charged on deposit.

6. VAT REFUNDS FROM HM REVENUE AND CUSTOMS

Where VAT charged cannot be cancelled or refunded by Sotheby's, it may be possible to seek repayment from HM Revenue and Customs. Repayments in this manner are limited to businesses located outside the UK.

Claim forms are available from:

HM Revenue and Customs
VAT Overseas Repayments Unit
PO Box 34, Foyle House
Dunceggan Road, Londonderry
Northern Ireland, BT48 7AE
Tel: +44 (0)2871 305100
Fax: +44 (0)2871 305101
enq.oru.ni@hmrc.gsi.gov.uk

7. SALES AND USE TAXES

Buyers from outside the UK should note that local sales taxes or use taxes may become payable upon import of items following purchase (for example, the Use Tax payable on import of purchased items to certain states of the USA). Buyers should obtain their own advice in this regard.

Sotheby's is registered to collect sales tax in the states of New York and California, USA. In the event that Sotheby's ships items for a purchaser in this sale to a destination within New York State USA, or California State USA, Sotheby's is obliged to collect the respective state's sales or use tax on the total purchase price and shipping costs, including insurance, of such items, regardless of the country in which the purchaser resides or is a citizen. Where the purchaser has provided Sotheby's with a valid Resale Exemption Certificate prior to the release of the property, sales and use tax will not be charged. Clients to whom this tax might apply are advised to contact the Post Sale Manager listed in the front of this catalogue before arranging shipping.

CONDITIONS OF BUSINESS FOR BUYERS

The nature of the relationship between Sotheby's, Sellers and Bidders and the terms on which Sotheby's (as auctioneer) and Sellers contract with Bidders are set out below.

Bidders' attention is specifically drawn to Conditions 3 and 4 below, which require them to investigate lots prior to bidding and which contain specific limitations and exclusions of the legal liability of Sotheby's and Sellers. The limitations and exclusions relating to Sotheby's are consistent with its role as auctioneer of large quantities of goods of a wide variety and

Bidders should pay particular attention to these Conditions.

1. INTRODUCTION

(a) Sotheby's and Sellers' contractual relationship with prospective Buyers is governed by:

(i) these Conditions of Business;

(ii) the Conditions of Business for Sellers displayed in the saleroom and which are available upon request from Sotheby's UK salerooms or by telephoning +44 (0)20 7293 6482;

(iii) Sotheby's Authenticity Guarantee as printed in the sale catalogue;

(iv) any additional notices and terms printed in the sale catalogue, including the guide to Buying at Auction; and

(v) in respect of online bidding via the internet, the BidNOW Conditions on the Sotheby's website.

in each case as amended by any saleroom notice or auctioneer's announcement at the auction.

(b) As auctioneer, Sotheby's acts as agent for the Seller. A sale contract is made directly between the Seller and the Buyer. However, Sotheby's may own a lot (and in such circumstances acts in a principal capacity as Seller) and/or may have a legal, beneficial or financial interest in a lot as a secured creditor or otherwise.

2. COMMON TERMS

In these Conditions of Business:

"Bidder" is any person considering, making or attempting to make a bid, by whatever means, and includes Buyers;

"Buyer" is the person who makes the highest bid or offer accepted by the auctioneer, and includes such person's principal when bidding as agent;

"Buyer's Expenses" are any costs or expenses due to Sotheby's from the Buyer and any Artist's Resale Right levy payable in respect of the sale of the Property, including an amount in respect of any applicable VAT thereon;

"Buyer's Premium" is the commission payable by the Buyer on the Hammer Price at the rates set out in the guide to Buying at Auction plus any applicable VAT or an amount in lieu of VAT;

"Counterfeit" is as defined in Sotheby's Authenticity Guarantee;

"Hammer Price" is the highest bid accepted by the auctioneer by the fall of the hammer, (in the case of wine, as apportioned pro-rata by reference to the number of separately identified items in that lot), or in the case of a post-auction sale, the agreed sale price;

"Purchase Price" is the Hammer Price and applicable Buyer's Premium and VAT;

"Reserve" is the (confidential) minimum Hammer Price at which the Seller has agreed to sell a lot;

"Seller" is the person offering a lot for sale (including their agent (other than Sotheby's), executors or personal representatives);

"Sotheby's" means Sotheby's, the unlimited company which has its registered office at 34-35 New Bond Street, London

W1A 2AA;

"Sotheby's Company" means both Sotheby's in the USA and any of its subsidiaries (including Sotheby's in London) and Sotheby's Diamonds SA and its subsidiaries (in each case "subsidiary" having the meaning of Section 1159 of the Companies Act 2006);

"VAT" is Value Added Tax at the prevailing rate. Further information is contained in the guide to Buying at Auction.

3. DUTIES OF BIDDERS AND OF SOTHEBY'S IN RESPECT OF ITEMS FOR SALE

(a) Sotheby's knowledge in relation to each lot is partially dependent on information provided to it by the Seller, and Sotheby's is not able to and does not carry out exhaustive due diligence on each lot. Bidders acknowledge this fact and accept responsibility for carrying out inspections and investigations to satisfy themselves as to the lots in which they may be interested.

(b) Each lot offered for sale at Sotheby's is available for inspection by Bidders prior to the sale. Sotheby's accepts bids on lots solely on the basis that Bidders (and independent experts on their behalf, to the extent appropriate given the nature and value of the lot and the Bidder's own expertise) have fully inspected the lot prior to bidding and have satisfied themselves as to both the condition of the lot and the accuracy of its description.

(c) Bidders acknowledge that many lots are of an age and type which means that they are not in perfect condition. All lots are offered for sale in the condition they are in at the time of the auction (whether or not Bidders are in attendance at the auction). Condition reports may be available to assist when inspecting lots. Catalogue descriptions and condition reports may on occasions make reference to particular imperfections of a lot, but Bidders should note that lots may have other faults not expressly referred to in the catalogue or condition report. Illustrations are for identification purposes only and will not convey full information as to the actual condition of lots.

(d) Information provided to Bidders in respect of any lot, including any estimate, whether written or oral and including information in any catalogue, condition or other report, commentary or valuation, is not a representation of fact but rather is a statement of opinion genuinely held by Sotheby's. Any estimate may not be relied on as a prediction of the selling price or value of the lot and may be revised from time to time in Sotheby's absolute discretion.

(e) No representations or warranties are made by Sotheby's or the Seller as to whether any lot is subject to copyright or whether the Buyer acquires copyright in any lot.

(f) Subject to the matters referred to at 3(a) to 3(e) above and to the specific exclusions contained at Condition 4 below, Sotheby's shall exercise such reasonable care when making express statements in catalogue descriptions or condition reports as is consistent with its role as auctioneer of lots in the sale to which these Conditions relate, and in the light of:

(i) the information provided to it by the Seller;

(ii) scholarship and technical knowledge; and

(iii) the generally accepted opinions of relevant experts, in each case at the time any such express statement is made.

4. EXCLUSIONS AND LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY TO BUYERS

(a) Sotheby's shall refund the Purchase Price to the Buyer in circumstances where it deems that the lot is a Counterfeit and each of the conditions of the Authenticity Guarantee has been satisfied.

(b) In the light of the matters in Condition 3 above and subject to Conditions 4(a) and 4(e), neither any Sotheby's Company nor the Seller:

(i) is liable for any errors or omissions in information provided to Bidders by Sotheby's (or any Sotheby's Company), whether orally or in writing, whether negligent or otherwise, except as set out in Condition 3(f) above;

(ii) gives any guarantee or warranty to Bidders and any implied warranties and conditions are excluded (save in so far as such obligations cannot be excluded by law) other than the express warranties given by the Seller to the Buyer in Condition 2 of the Sellers' Conditions of Business;

(iii) accepts responsibility to any Bidders in respect of acts or omissions (whether negligent or otherwise) by Sotheby's in connection with the conduct of auctions or for any matter relating to the sale of any lot.

(c) Unless Sotheby's owns a lot offered for sale, it is not responsible for any breach of these conditions by the Seller.

(d) Without prejudice to Condition 4(b), any claim against Sotheby's or the Seller by a Bidder is limited to the Purchase Price with regard to that lot. Neither Sotheby's nor the Seller shall under any circumstances be liable for any consequential losses.

(e) None of this Condition 4 shall exclude or limit Sotheby's liability in respect of any fraudulent misrepresentation made by Sotheby's or the Seller, or in respect of death or personal injury caused by the negligent acts or omissions of Sotheby's or the Seller.

5. BIDDING AT AUCTION

(a) Sotheby's has absolute discretion to refuse admission to the auction. Bidders must complete a Paddle Registration Form and supply such information and references as required by Sotheby's. Bidders act as principal unless they have Sotheby's prior written consent to bid as agent for another party. Bidders are personally liable for their bid and are jointly and severally liable with their principal if bidding as agent.

(b) Sotheby's advises Bidders to attend the auction but will seek to carry out absentee written bids which are in pounds sterling and, in Sotheby's opinion, clear and received sufficiently in advance of the sale of the lot, endeavouring to ensure that the first received of identical written bids has priority.

(c) Where available, written, telephone

and online bids are offered as an additional service for no extra charge, at the Bidder's risk and shall be undertaken with reasonable care subject to Sotheby's other commitments at the time of the auction; Sotheby's therefore cannot accept liability for failure to place such bids save where such failure is unreasonable. Telephone and online bids may be recorded. Online bids ("BidNOW") are made subject to the BidNOW Conditions available on the Sotheby's website or upon request. The BidNOW Conditions apply in relation to online bids, in addition to these Conditions of Business.

6. CONDUCT OF THE AUCTION

(a) Unless otherwise specified, all lots are offered subject to a Reserve, which shall be no higher than the low presale estimate at the time of the auction.

(b) The auctioneer has discretion at any time to refuse any bid, withdraw any lot, re-offer a lot for sale (including after the fall of the hammer) if he believes there may be error or dispute, and take such other action as he reasonably thinks fit.

(c) The auctioneer will commence and advance the bidding at levels and in increments he considers appropriate and is entitled to place a bid or series of bids on behalf of the Seller up to the Reserve on the lot, without indicating he is doing so and whether or not other bids are placed.

(d) Subject to Condition 6(b), the contract between the Buyer and the Seller is concluded on the striking of the auctioneer's hammer, whereupon the Buyer becomes liable to pay the Purchase Price.

(e) Any post-auction sale of lots offered at auction shall incorporate these Conditions as if sold in the auction.

7. PAYMENT AND COLLECTION

(a) Unless otherwise agreed, payment of the Purchase Price for a lot and any Buyer's Expenses are due by the Buyer in pounds sterling immediately on conclusion of the auction (the "Due Date") notwithstanding any requirements for export, import or other permits for such lot.

(b) Title in a purchased lot will not pass until Sotheby's has received the Purchase Price and Buyer's Expenses for that lot in cleared funds. Sotheby's is not obliged to release a lot to the Buyer until title in the lot has passed and appropriate identification has been provided, and any earlier release does not affect the passing of title or the Buyer's unconditional obligation to pay the Purchase Price and Buyer's Expenses.

(c) The Buyer is obliged to arrange collection of purchased lots no later than thirty (30) calendar days after the date of the auction. Purchased lots are at the Buyer's risk (and therefore their sole responsibility for insurance) from the earliest of i) collection or ii) the thirty-first calendar day after the auction. Until risk passes, Sotheby's will compensate the Buyer for any loss or damage to the lot up to a maximum of the Purchase Price paid. Buyers should note that Sotheby's assumption of liability for loss or damage is subject to the exclusions set out in Condition 6 of the Conditions of Business for Sellers.

(d) For all items stored by a third party and not available for collection from So-

theby's premises, the supply of authority to release to the Buyer shall constitute collection by the Buyer.

(e) All packing and handling is at the Buyer's risk. Sotheby's will not be liable for any acts or omissions of third party packers or shippers.

(f) The Buyer of any firearm is solely responsible for obtaining all valid firearm or shotgun certificates or certificates of registration as a firearms dealer, as may be required by the regulations in force in England and Wales or Scotland (as applicable) relating to firearms or other weapons at the time of the sale, and for complying with all such regulations, whether or not notice of such is published in the Sale Catalogue. Sotheby's will not deliver a firearm to a Buyer unless the Buyer has first supplied evidence to Sotheby's satisfaction of compliance with this Condition.

8. REMEDIES FOR NON-PAYMENT

Without prejudice to any rights the Seller may have, if the Buyer without prior agreement fails to make payment for the lot within five days of the auction, Sotheby's may in its sole discretion (having informed the Seller) exercise one or more of the following remedies:

(a) store the lot at its premises or elsewhere at the Buyer's sole risk and expense;

(b) cancel the sale of the lot;

(c) set off any amounts owed to the Buyer by a Sotheby's Company against any amounts owed to Sotheby's by the Buyer in respect of the lot;

(d) apply any payments made to Sotheby's by the buyer as part of the Purchase Price and Buyer's Expenses towards that or any other lot purchased by the Buyer, or to any shortfall on the resale of any lot pursuant to paragraph (h) below, or to any damages suffered by Sotheby's as a result of breach of contract by the Buyer;

(e) reject future bids from the Buyer or render such bids subject to payment of a deposit;

(f) charge interest at 6% per annum above HSBC Bank plc Base Rate from the Due Date to the date the Purchase Price and relevant Buyer's Expenses are received in cleared funds (both before and after judgement);

(g) exercise a lien over any of the Buyer's property which is in the possession of a Sotheby's Company. Sotheby's shall inform the Buyer of the exercise of any such lien and within 14 days of such notice may arrange the sale of such property and apply the proceeds to the amount owed to Sotheby's;

(h) resell the lot by auction or private sale, with estimates and reserves at Sotheby's discretion. In the event such resale is for less than the Purchase Price and Buyer's Expenses for that lot, the Buyer will remain liable for the shortfall together with all costs incurred in such resale;

(i) commence legal proceedings to recover the Purchase Price and Buyer's Expenses for that lot, together with interest and the costs of such proceedings on a full indemnity basis; or

(j) release the name and address of the

Buyer to the Seller to enable the Seller to commence legal proceedings to recover the amounts due and legal costs. Sotheby's will take reasonable steps to notify the Buyer prior to releasing such details to the Seller.

9. FAILURE TO COLLECT PURCHASES

(a) If the Buyer pays the Purchase Price and Buyer's Expenses but fails to collect a purchased lot within thirty calendar days of the auction, the lot will be stored at the Buyer's expense (and risk) at Sotheby's or with a third party.

(b) If a purchased lot is paid for but not collected within six months of the auction, the Buyer authorises Sotheby's, having given notice to the Buyer, to arrange a resale of the item by auction or private sale, with estimates and reserves at Sotheby's discretion. The proceeds of such sale, less all costs incurred by Sotheby's, will be forfeited unless collected by the Buyer within two years of the original auction.

10. EXPORT AND PERMITS

It is the Buyer's sole responsibility to identify and obtain any necessary export, import, firearm, endangered species or other permit for the lot. Any symbols or notices in the sale catalogue reflect Sotheby's reasonable opinion at the time of cataloguing and offer Bidders general guidance only. Without prejudice to Conditions 3 and 4 above, Sotheby's and the Seller make no representations or warranties as to whether any lot is or is not subject to export or import restrictions or any embargoes. The denial of any permit or licence shall not justify cancellation or rescission of the sale contract or any delay in payment.

11. GENERAL

(a) All images and other materials produced for the auction are the copyright of Sotheby's, for use at Sotheby's discretion.

(b) Notices to Sotheby's should be in writing and addressed to the department in charge of the sale, quoting the reference number specified at the beginning of the sale catalogue. Notices to Sotheby's clients shall be addressed to the last address formally notified by them to Sotheby's.

(c) Should any provision of these Conditions of Business be held unenforceable for any reason, the remaining provisions shall remain in full force and effect.

(d) These Conditions of Business are not assignable by any Buyer without Sotheby's prior written consent, but are binding on Buyers' successors, assigns and representatives. No act, omission or delay by Sotheby's shall be deemed a waiver or release of any of its rights.

(e) The Contracts (Rights of Third Parties) Act 1999 is excluded by these Conditions of Business and shall not apply to any contract made pursuant to them.

(f) The materials listed in Condition 1(a) above set out the entire agreement and understanding between the parties with respect to the subject matter hereof. It is agreed that, save in respect of liability for fraudulent misrepresentation, no party has entered into any contract pursuant to these terms in reliance on any representation, warranty or undertaking which is not

expressly referred to in such materials.

12. DATA PROTECTION

Sotheby's will use information provided by its clients (or which Sotheby's otherwise obtains relating to its clients) for the provision of auction and other art-related services, loan and insurance services, client administration, marketing and otherwise to manage and operate its business, or as required by law. This will include information such as the client's name and contact details, proof of identity, financial information, records of the client's transactions, and preferences. Some gathering of information about Sotheby's clients will take place using technical means to identify their preferences in order to provide a higher quality of service to them. Sotheby's may also disclose the client information to other Sotheby's Companies and/or third parties acting on their behalf to provide services for the purposes listed above.

Sometimes, Sotheby's may also disclose this information to carefully selected third parties for their own marketing purposes. If you do not wish your details to be used for this purpose, please email enquiries@sothebys.com.

If the client provides Sotheby's with information that is defined by European data protection laws as "sensitive", the client agrees that it may be used for the purposes set out above.

In the course of these disclosures, personal data collected in the European Economic Area may be disclosed to countries outside the European Economic Area. Although such countries may not have legislation that protects a client's personal information, Sotheby's shall take reasonable steps to keep such information secure and in accordance with European data protection principles. By agreeing to these Conditions of Business, the client is agreeing to such disclosure.

Please be aware that Sotheby's may film auctions or other activities on Sotheby's premises and that such recordings may be transmitted over the Internet via Sotheby's website. Telephone bids may be recorded.

Under European data protection laws, a client may object, by request and free of charge, to the processing of their information for certain purposes, including direct marketing, and may access and rectify personal data relating to them and may obtain more information about Sotheby's data protection policies by writing to Sotheby's, 34-35 New Bond Street, London W1A 2AA, or 1334 York Avenue, New York, NY 10021, Attn: Compliance or emailing enquiries@sothebys.com.

13. LAW AND JURISDICTION

Governing Law These Conditions of Business and all aspects of all matters, transactions or disputes to which they relate or apply (including any online bids in the sale to which these Conditions apply) shall be governed by and interpreted in accordance with English law.

Jurisdiction For the benefit of Sotheby's, all Bidders and Sellers agree that the Courts of England are to have exclusive jurisdiction to settle all disputes arising in connection with all aspects of all matters or transactions to which these Conditions

of Business relate or apply. All parties agree that Sotheby's shall retain the right to bring proceedings in any court other than the Courts of England.

Service of Process All Bidders and Sellers irrevocably consent to service of process or any other documents in connection with proceedings in any court by facsimile transmission, personal service, delivery by mail or in any other manner permitted by English law, the law of the place of service or the law of the jurisdiction where proceedings are instituted, at the last address of the Buyer or Seller known to Sotheby's or any other usual address.

SOTHEBY'S GREENFORD PARK STORAGE AND COLLECTION INFORMATION

Smaller items can normally be collected from New Bond Street, however large items may be sent to Sotheby's Greenford Park Fine Art Storage Facility. If you are in doubt about the location of your purchases please contact the Sale Administrator (see front of catalogue) prior to collection.

COLLECTION FROM NEW BOND STREET

Lots will be released to you or your authorised representative when full and cleared payment has been received by Sotheby's, together with settlement of any removal, interest, handling and storage charges thereon, appropriate identification has been provided and a release note has been produced by our Post Sale Service Group at New Bond Street, who are open Monday to Friday 9.00am to 5.00pm.

Any purchased lots that have not been collected within 30 days from the date of the auction will be subject to handling and storage charges at the rates set out below. In addition all purchased lots that have not been collected from our New Bond Street premises within 90 days of the auction will be transferred to Sotheby's Greenford Park Fine Art Storage Facility.

Collect your property from:
Sotheby's Property Collection

Opening hours:
Monday to Friday 9.00am to 5.00pm
34-35 New Bond Street
London, W1A 2AA
Tel: +44 (0)20 7293 5358
Fax: +44 (0)20 7293 5933

COLLECTION FROM SOTHEBY'S GREENFORD PARK FINE ART STORAGE FACILITY

Lots will be released to you or your authorised representative when full and cleared payment has been received by Sotheby's, together with settlement of any removal, interest, handling and storage charges thereon, appropriate identification has been provided and a release note has been produced by our Post Sale Service Group at New Bond Street, who are open Monday to Friday 9.00am to 5.00pm.

Purchasers must ensure that their payment has been cleared prior to collection and that a release note has been forwarded to Sotheby's Greenford Park by our Post Sale Service Group at Sotheby's New Bond Street. Buyers who have established credit arrangements

with Sotheby's may collect purchases prior to payment, although a release note is still required from our Post Sale Service Group as above.

Any purchased lots that have not been collected within 30 days from the date of the auction will be subject to handling and storage charges at the rates set out below.

Collect your property from: **Sotheby's Greenford Park Fine Art Storage Facility**

Opening hours:

Monday to Friday 8.30am to 4.30pm

Sotheby's Greenford Park,

13 Ockham Drive, Greenford, Middlesex, UB6 0FD

Tel: +44 (0)20 7293 5600

Fax: +44 (0)20 7293 5625

ROUTE GUIDANCE TO SOTHEBY'S GREENFORD PARK FINE ART STORAGE FACILITY

From Bond Street head towards Regents Park, take the A40 Marylebone Road to Western Avenue. Take the exit off the A40 signposted Greenford A4127. At the roundabout take the third exit signposted Harrow and Sudbury, A4127 onto Greenford Road. Go under the railway bridge and at the traffic lights turn first left into Rockware Avenue. At the T Junction turn right onto Oldfield Lane North and then left into Ockham Drive. Stop at the security barrier and say you are visiting Sotheby's. Once cleared, travel 300 yards down the road and Unit 13 is situated on the left hand side.

STORAGE CHARGES

Any purchased lots that have not been collected within 30 days from the date of the auction will be subject to handling and storage charges at the following rates:

Small items (such as jewellery, watches, books or ceramics): handling fee of £20 per lot plus storage charges of £2 per lot per day.

Medium items (such as most paintings or small items of furniture): handling fee of £30 per lot plus storage charges of £4 per lot per day.

Large items (items that cannot be lifted or moved by one person alone): handling fee of £40 per lot plus storage charges of £8 per lot per day.

Oversized items (such as monumental sculptures): handling fee of £80 per lot plus storage charges of £10 per lot per day.

A lot's size will be determined by Sotheby's on a case by case basis (typical examples given above are for illustration purposes only).

All charges are subject to VAT, where applicable. All charges are payable to Sotheby's at our Post Sale Service Group in New Bond Street.

Storage charges will cease for purchased lots which are shipped through Sotheby's Shipping Logistics from the date on which we have received a signed quote acceptance from you.

LIABILITY FOR LOSS OR DAMAGE

Buyers are reminded that Sotheby's accepts liability for loss or damage to

lots for a maximum period of thirty (30) calendar days after the date of the auction. Please refer to Condition 7 of the Conditions of Business for Buyers.

SOTHEBY'S AUTHENTICITY GUARANTEE

If Sotheby's sells an item which subsequently is shown to be a "counterfeit", subject to the terms below Sotheby's will set aside the sale and refund to the Buyer the total amount paid by the Buyer to Sotheby's for the item, in the currency of the original sale.

For these purposes, "counterfeit" means a lot that in Sotheby's reasonable opinion is an imitation created to deceive as to authorship, origin, date, age, period, culture or source, where the correct description of such matters is not reflected by the description in the catalogue (taking into account any Glossary of Terms). No lot shall be considered a counterfeit by reason only of any damage and/or restoration and/or modification work of any kind (including repainting or over-painting).

Please note that this Guarantee does not apply if either:-

- (i) the catalogue description was in accordance with the generally accepted opinion(s) of scholar(s) and expert(s) at the date of the sale, or the catalogue description indicated that there was a conflict of such opinions; or
- (ii) the only method of establishing at the date of the sale that the item was a counterfeit would have been by means of processes not then generally available or accepted, unreasonably expensive or impractical to use; or likely to have caused damage to the lot or likely (in Sotheby's reasonable opinion) to have caused loss of value to the lot; or
- (iii) there has been no material loss in value of the lot from its value had it been in accordance with its description.

This Guarantee is provided for a period of five (5) years after the date of the relevant auction, is solely for the benefit of the Buyer and may not be transferred to any third party. To be able to claim under this Guarantee, the Buyer must:-

- (i) notify Sotheby's in writing within three (3) months of receiving any information that causes the Buyer to question the authenticity or attribution of the item, specifying the lot number, date of the auction at which it was purchased and the reasons why it is thought to be counterfeit; and
- (ii) return the item to Sotheby's in the same condition as at the date of sale to the Buyer and be able to transfer good title in the item, free from any third party claims arising after the date of the sale.

Sotheby's has discretion to waive any of the above requirements. Sotheby's may require the Buyer to obtain at the Buyer's cost the reports of two independent and recognised experts in the field, mutually acceptable to Sotheby's and the Buyer. Sotheby's shall not be bound by any reports produced by the Buyer, and reserves the right to seek additional expert advice at its own expense. In the event Sotheby's decides to rescind the sale under this Guarantee, it may refund to the Buyer the reasonable costs of up to two mutually approved independent expert reports.

IMPORTANT NOTICES

ESTIMATES IN EUROS

As a guide to potential buyers, estimates for this sale are also shown in Euros. The estimates printed in the catalogue in Pounds Sterling have been converted at the following rate, which was current at the time of printing. These estimates may have been rounded

£1 = €1.14

By the date of the sale this rate is likely to have changed, and buyers are recommended to check before bidding.

During the sale Sotheby's may provide a screen to show currency conversions as bidding progresses. This is intended for guidance only and all bidding will be in Pounds Sterling. Sotheby's is not responsible for any error or omissions in the operation of the currency converter.

Payment for purchases is due in Pounds Sterling, however the equivalent amount in any other currency will be accepted at the rate prevailing on the day that payment is received in cleared funds.

Settlement is made to vendors in the currency in which the sale is conducted, or in another currency on request at the rate prevailing on the day that payment is made by Sotheby's.

LIABILITY FOR LOSS OR DAMAGE FOR PURCHASED LOTS

Purchasers are requested to arrange clearance as soon as possible and are reminded that Sotheby's accepts liability for loss or damage to lots for a maximum period of thirty (30) calendar days following the date of the auction. Please refer to condition 7 of the Conditions of Business for Buyers.

COLLECTION OF LOTS MARKED 'W'

All purchased lots marked in the catalogue with a W will be transferred from the saleroom to Sotheby's Greenford Park Fine Art Storage Facility after 5 pm on the day of the sale. Collection can be made from Sotheby's Greenford Park two days after the sale, but not on the day immediately following the sale.

Exceptions to this procedure will be notified by auction room notice and announced at the time of the sale. After 30 days storage charges will commence.

Please see the Buying at Auction guide for further information.

SAFETY AT SOTHEBY'S

Sotheby's is concerned for your safety while you are on our premises and we endeavour to display items safely so far as is reasonably practicable. Nevertheless, should you handle any items on view at our premises, you do so at your own risk.

Some items can be large and/or heavy and can be dangerous if mishandled. Should you wish to view or inspect any items more closely please ask for assistance from a member of Sotheby's staff to ensure your safety and the safety of the property on view.

Some items on view may be labelled "PLEASE DO NOT TOUCH". Should you wish to view these items you must ask for assistance from a member of Sotheby's staff who will be pleased to assist you. Thank you for your co-operation.



In recognition of the high standards of business administration and our compliance with all required customs protocols and procedures, Sotheby's UK has been awarded the European Union Authorised Economic Operator status by Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs.



Sotheby's UK is committed to improving its sustainability, conserving resources and reducing the environmental impact of its various operations. A copy of Sotheby's Environmental Policy is available on request. Main Enquiries: +44 (0)20 7293 5000.

Photography
Amanda Harvey
Rick Jenkins
Jamie Govier
Catalogue Designer
Terence Sullivan
Antonella Banfi
Colour Editor
Steve Curley
Production Controller
Gaelle Monin

INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENTS

For a full listing of our offices and salerooms worldwide with detailed information on all of Sotheby's services, visit sothebys.com

London

Mario Tavella

Chairman, Sotheby's Europe,

Chairman Private European Collections

+44 (0)20 7293 5052

London

PRIVATE EUROPEAN COLLECTIONS

Mario Tavella

+44 (0)20 7293 5052

Project Manager

Shiona Fourie

+44 (0)20 7293 5470

UK COUNTRY HOUSE SALES

Harry Dalmeny

+44 (0)20 7293 6076

ENGLISH FURNITURE

Henry House

Head of Department

David Macdonald

Thomas Williams

CLOCKS

Jonathan Hills

+44 (0)20 7293 5538

SILVER

Cynthia Harris

Alice Bleuzen

James Clare

Harry Charteris

Consultant

John Culme

Consultant

+44 (0)20 7293 5100

VERTU

Alice Bleuzen

+44 (0)20 7293 5100

Julia Clarke

Consultant

Richard Hird

Phillip Howell

Consultant

+44 (0)20 7293 5133

FRENCH AND CONTINENTAL
FURNITURE

João Magalhães

+44 (0)20 7293 5089

TAPESTRIES

Stephanie Douglas

+44 (0)20 7293 5469

Paris

FURNITURE

Brice Foisil

Head of Department

Louis-Xavier Joseph

+33 1 53 05 53 01

Constance Schaefer-Guillou

+33 153 05 5306

SILVER

Thierry de Lachaise

+33 1 5305 5320

New York

FURNITURE

Dennis Harrington

+1 212 894 1195

SCULPTURE, WORKS OF ART AND
TAPESTRIES

Margaret H. Schwartz

Alexander Grogan

+1 212 606 7213

CERAMICS

Christina Prescott-Walker

+1 212 606 7332

Derya Baykal

+1 212 894 1442

SILVER

John Ward

Kevin Tierney

Consultant

Alessandra Merrill

+1 212 606 7160

CLIENT LIAISONS

Amsterdam

Albertine Verlinde

+31 20 550 2204

Athens

Elia Portalaki

+30 210 689 1827

Brussels

Amicie de Villenfagne

+32 2 627 71 97

Cologne

Herbert Van Mierlo

+49 (0)221 207 1721

Frankfurt

Dr Philipp Herzog von Württemberg

+49 69 74 07 87

Geneva

Emily Black

+41 22 908 4811

Madrid

Sofia Roji

+34 91 576 5714

Milan

Francesco Morroni

+39 02 2950 0203

Monaco

Mark Armstrong

+37 7 9330 8880

Munich

Heinrich von Spreti

+49 89 291 31 51

Portugal

João Magalhães

+44 (0)20 7293 5089

Rome

Luisa Lepri

+39 06 6994 1791

Stockholm

Peder Isacson

Sofia Ström

+46 8 679 5478

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Jödis Fuchs

+43 (1) 512 4772

Zurich

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+41 44 226 22 45

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