

# The **PLANCHET**



Cute But  
Undocumented  
**PAGE 9**

The Numismata in  
Berlin  
**PAGE 17**

It's a Mad Mad  
World  
**PAGE 21**

Maritime Coin  
Prices  
**PAGE 29**



**ENS VOLUNTEER  
RECOGNITION**



Edmonton Numismatic Society

Volume 64 • Issue 7



THE PLANCHET \$4.75CDN



December 2017







# The **PLANCHET**

Volume 64 • Issue 7

## Feature Articles

1 **Message from  
the President**

2 **Next Meeting**

3 **About Your Society**

4 **Kid's Auction Results**

4 **Silent Auction Results**

5 **Coming Events**

6 **Volunteer Recognition**

7 **Membership Form**

33 **Puzzle Page**

### 9 **Cute But Undocumented**

A recent purchase raises questions about links and provenance.  
*Amid the Ruins by Wayne Hansen*

### 17 **The Numismata in Berlin**

*Ancient / Medieval by Terence Cheesman*

### 21 **It's a Mad Mad World**

*A Penny's Worth by Marc Bink*

### 29 **Maritime Coin Prices**

Current Retail Sales Prices of Canadian Coins.  
*DTS Average by Dean Silver*

## The Planchet Team

### **Editor-In-Chief**

Joe Kennedy

### **Co-Editors**

Wayne Hansen

Pierre Driessen

Marc Bink

### **Content Editor**

Chris Hale

### **On-Line Distribution**

Pierre Driessen

### **Printing and Mailing**

Howard Gilbey

*Collecting is not just about buying and hoarding. The high art of collecting involves incorporating these things into an imaginative world that is centered upon the collector. That is why each collection is unique. Just as unique as each collector.*

Ursula Kampmann  
Coins Weekly

### **DISCLAIMER**

The opinions herein are those of the individual authors and are not necessarily those of the Edmonton Numismatic Society.

The editors, at their sole discretion, reserve the right to accept or refuse any material submitted for publication.



# Message from the President

**Marc Bink**

## November – December, 2017

It's been another busy month!

The November Coin Show is over and by all accounts, it was another successful one. Your Show Committee received a lot of complements from the dealers in attendance, and from some of the public as well. CTV and CBC came out and did a couple of small pieces on us, and we made sure they got lots of good footage of the show and how busy it was. Sunday looked like Saturdays used to, that's how busy Sundays are getting!

So, with all that in mind, I want to thank all of our volunteers. It's because of you that this show has the reputation of being the best run and most professional show in Canada. We had plenty of volunteers come out, it was nice to see so many "Black Shirts" out wandering around. All positions were staffed, and it looks like everyone had a good time. Friday night set up was fantastic, the volunteers had the truck unloaded, cases set up and the power on long before the dealers were ready to come in! That is a well-oiled machine! You guys are great! I can't say enough good things about our volunteers. It's a pleasure to work with you all on this, and you make the Show Committee's job a lot easier. Thank you from the bottom of my heart!

So it is in that spirit that we hope you enjoy the surprise we've cooked up for the volunteers this year. The Show Committee along with the Volunteer Committee (OK, we're the same people) figured that since 2017 is a special year, we'd do something special with the Volunteer Appreciation awards this year. Now I'm not going to let the cat

out of the bag yet, but I think you all will be pleasantly surprised.

The rules for the volunteer "Go for the Gold" program haven't changed, but we've added another category. We would like to encourage members to set up displays, so we've added it as a Silver Maple Leaf item and it counts as points to the Gold Sovereign. The rest remains the same; so all of you who currently do not volunteer and would like to, please contact any one of the Executive who would be more than happy to fill you in as to how you can earn a Black Shirt and possibly translate that into a couple of silver Maple Leafs or a gold coin by the end of the year.

December also marks when we give out the Volunteer Appreciation awards, along with our annual Christmas Charity Silent Auction. We haven't decided which charity will receive the proceeds yet, that will be decided at the December meeting. However, it's your chance to help out the less fortunate in our city; you might get some neat coins in the process too.


So please mark the next meeting date on your calendars, and we hope to see you there!

For all of those who are unable to attend, please permit me to wish you and yours a very Merry Christmas and all the Best in the New Year! ❄️



**Santa Image: SilverTowne ½ Ounce Christmas Round.**

Photo: Joe Kennedy



**BOB ERIKSSON  
COINS**  
  
Canadian & U.S. Coins  
  
boberikssoncoins@shaw.ca      cell: 780-221-1941  
  
**BEGINNER TO ADVANCED COINS**

**BOB'S COLLECTIBLES**  
Est. 1975  
Coins, Paper Money, Supplies, etc.

**ALYTH COLLECTIBLES**  
(403) 265-3121 • Cell: (403) 998-2123  
2808 Ogden Road S.E., Calgary, AB  
**bobscollect@shaw.ca**

# @ the Next Meeting

## Edmonton Numismatic Society



### SUBSCRIBE TO THE PLANCHET

**7** issues a year  
for only \$15

**+** a one-year  
membership  
in the Edmonton  
Numismatic Society.

**Wednesday, January 10, 2017**

**Royal Alberta Museum**

**12845 – 102 Avenue, Edmonton**

**Meeting Starts at 7:15 pm**

- Society Matters
- Show and tell
- Silent auction
- Door prize draws
- Presentation
- Break for: coffee, pop and cookies

For information regarding events, or  
to add an item to the agenda, please  
send an email to [editor\\_ens@yahoo.ca](mailto:editor_ens@yahoo.ca)

P.O. Box 78057, RPO Callingwood,  
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. T5T 6A1



# About Your Society

by **Mitch Goudreau** ENS Secretary

## November 8, 2017 ENS Meeting Minutes

Marc Bink, the ENS President, opened the meeting at 19:17 hrs. The attendance this month is 36 members.

Marc mentioned that he and his family had a great trip to Germany in October. The food was excellent, and Numismata Berlin was one heck of a coin show. It was almost overwhelming! The other ENS members that met up in Berlin for the show were Pierre, Terence and Mitch.

A few large and extra-large volunteer shirts are available tonight. Shirts of other sizes can be obtained at our coin show.

It was with sadness that Marc announced the October 27 death of Wayne Hansen's wife Barb. She was a great person who often attended our annual BBQs. Our condolences go out to the Hansen family.

### November 11-12, 2017 Coin Show

David Peter, our Vice-President, stated that our upcoming show is once again sold out for dealers. The Friday night set up for the volunteers will begin at 1730 hrs. Volunteers were requested to sign up for the remaining parking lot patrol and banner removal vacancies.

The hotel restaurant has changed again, and its new chefs will offer a western menu. They have committed to bringing menus to the dealers at 10:45 hrs on both days, and they will deliver the orders to the tables at 11:30 hrs.

Howard Gilbey stated that the Kid's auction will be held at the same location as the March 2017 show.

### University of Alberta Exhibit

There is currently an exhibit at the U of A called "Salt, Sword, and Crozier". It contains books and coins from the Prince-Bishopric of Salzburg c. 1500 – c. 1800. The title refers to the princely sword and the bishop's crozier. It's about its economic power in the control of natural resources such as salt.

The exhibition is being held at the Bruce Peel Special Collections Library from Sept 25, 2017 to January 31, 2018. You can check the lecture schedule for events related to this exhibition.

### Show and Tell

Items circulated for Show & Tell included:

- A British Columbia Fire Fighter's Long Service medal.

- From Marc Bink, new acquisitions struck in his hometown of Lubeck, Germany. These coins were a thaler from 1568, a "Marck" (2/3 thaler) from 1549 and a 1/16 thaler from 1623. He also passed around a shipwrecked 1741 French ecu from the Strasbourg mint which was the subject of an article in the November 2017 issue of the Planchet.
- For those who like varieties, a non-magnetic 1983 Canadian 5 cent piece that looks like copper but is probably cupro-nickel.
- A 1772 city view thaler from Frankfurt, Germany acquired at Numismata Berlin.

### Presentation

Tickets were drawn for the door prizes before Terence Cheesman gave a talk about his trip to Europe. He focused on numismatic highlights from the Numismata coin show, the Bode and Altes Museums in Berlin, as well as the Monnaie de Paris museum which recently re-opened after renovations.

### Conclusion

The silent auction lots were sold, and the meeting was adjourned at 20:58 hrs. ~~✗~~

**South Edmonton Coin & Currency Ltd.**  
We buy & sell coins, currency, gold, silver, jewelry and antiques



5712 111 Street NW  
Edmonton, Alberta  
T6H3G1  
[www.southedmontoncoin.com](http://www.southedmontoncoin.com)

Leigh & Matthew  
Phone: 780-988-9013  
Fax: 780-988-9015

**NORTH EDMONTON COIN & CURRENCY**  
DEALER IN COINS & BANKNOTES FROM CANADA  
AND AROUND THE WORLD



12516 118 Ave  
Edmonton, AB  
T5L 2K6  
[www.northedmontoncoin.com](http://www.northedmontoncoin.com)

Jamie & Matthew  
780-424-8511



# Kid's Auction

**by Howard Gilbey**

On Saturday, November 11th at the ENS 2017 Show and Sale, a **Kid's Only Live Auction** was held.

- A total of 17 kids registered for the event.
- 41 lots were sold.  
(100% of the lots offered.)

Lots for the Kid's Only Live auction were donated by

- The Edmonton Numismatic Society
- Terence Cheesman

**Thank-you** to the following ENS members for their assistance in organizing and conducting the auction.

- Howard Gilbey
- Dan Gosling
- Henry Nagtegaal
- Ray Neiman

## CLUB ACTIVITIES

# Silent Auction

**by Howard Gilbey**

Edmonton Numismatic Society  
November 11 & 12, 2017

## Silent Auction Summary

TOTALS	
Registered Bidders	23
Successful Bidders	18
ENS Member Consignors	14
Consigned Lots (includes 2 duplicates)	151
Lots Sold	97
Percentage of Lots Sold	64.2%
Value of Lots Sold	\$1816
ENS Consignor Fees Collected	\$150
Returned to ENS Members	\$1666

Range of Amounts for  
Sold Lots: \$3.00 to \$150.00

Average Selling Price for  
Sold Lots: \$18.72



# 2017–18 Executive

Marc Bink – **President**

David Peter – **Vice President**

## Pierre Driessen – Treasurer

Mitch Goudreau – **Secretary**

Joe Kennedy – **Editor-In-Chief**

**Jamie Horkulak – Past President**

## Directors

Wayne Hansen

Terence Cheesman

Howard Gilbey

Jeremy Martin

John Callaghan

Greg Wichman

Andy Vanderleest

Marv Berger

Mirko Dumanovic

Clinton Beck

### Youth Director:

Danny Kachkan

**Webmaster:** Markus Molenda

**Twitter:** Roger Grove

**Librarian:** Mitch Goudreau

**Show Chair:** David Peter

### Social Activities: Pierre Driessen

## PRIVACY POLICY

The Edmonton Numismatic Society (ENS) does not engage in the sale nor distribution of personal information to third parties for commercial purposes. All information collected is strictly for ENS internal use and purposes, to permit the ENS Executive and its agents to communicate with you about ENS related matters and to provide you with the full benefits of ENS membership.

## THE PLANCHET COPYRIGHT NOTICE

© Copyright 2016. All information herein, the design, style and format are the property of the Edmonton Numismatic Society (ENS). All rights reserved. No part hereof may be reproduced in any form or medium, electronic or otherwise, without the express written consent of the ENS Executive Committee. Current members of the ENS are entitled to make one (1) printed copy of this issue and to store one (1) copy in electronic format as part of their membership privileges, further distribution is strictly prohibited.



# LOOSE CHANGE™



Buying/Selling Canadian Coins/Notes Free Appraisals

BU Year Sets And BU Rolls Available

Box 82  
St. Michael, Alberta  
T0B 4B0  
Tel/Fax(780) 896-2238

Lorrie S. Whitrow

lswhitrow@hotmail.com

**2018**

**Remember  
to renew your  
membership**

A very affordable  
\$15.00 annual adult  
or family membership

We accept cash,  
cheques, and PayPal.

ENS Membership  
Form is on page 7

**Thank-you for  
your support!**

**Edmonton  
Numismatic  
Society**



## Coming Events

Dec 13, 2017: ENS Meeting at the Royal Alberta Museum; 7:15 pm start.

Dec 15, 2017: Issue 7 of the 2017 PLANCHET

Jan 10, 2018: ENS Meeting at the Royal Alberta Museum; 7:15 pm start.

Feb 2, 2018: Issue 1 of the 2018 PLANCHET

Feb 14, 2018: ENS Meeting at the Royal Alberta Museum; 7:15 pm start.

To list your coming events, send them to [editor\\_ens@yahoo.ca](mailto:editor_ens@yahoo.ca)

## Edmonton Numismatic Society

### County Coins and Collectibles

(Division of 1649592 Alberta Ltd)



**Howard Gilbey**  
Auctioneer

Licenced & Bonded  
Alberta # 339839

P.O. Box 120  
Ardrossan, AB  
T8E 2A1



### Seeking Quality Consignments of

- ✓ World and United States paper money
- ✓ Canadian Chartered Banknotes
- ✓ Dominion of Canada, Band of Canada notes
- ✓ Historic medals, pre-Confederation and merchants tokens
- ✓ Ancient, Medieval, World and US coins
- ✓ Maritime and Canadian coins
- ✓ RCM product
- ✓ Pre-1989 vintage and classic sports cards and sports memorabilia
- ✓ Vintage and classical pop culture items

Call: 780-298-0434  
Email: [taneri9@mscnet.ca](mailto:taneri9@mscnet.ca)

## 2017 Volunteers – Reach for the Gold

NAME	March Show	November Show	Presentations	Misc.	Planchet
Ted Abbott	✓	✓			
Randy Ash		✓			
Marv Berger	✓	✓		✓	
Alex Bink		✓			
Marc Bink	✓	✓		✓	✓
Gillian Budd	✓	✓			
John Callaghan	✓	✓		✓	
Milos Cerny		✓			
Terry Cheesman		✓	✓	✓	✓
Ermin Chow	✓			✓	
Pierre Driessen	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mike Dudas	✓				
Mirko Dumanovic	✓	✓	✓		
Bob Eriksson	✓	✓			
Pat Eriksson	✓	✓			
Jeff Fournier					✓
Dorothy Gilbey	✓				
Howard Gilbey	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dan Gosling	✓	✓	✓		✓
Mitch Goudreau	✓	✓		✓	✓
Don Griffith	✓	✓			
Roger Grove				✓	✓
Chris Hale	✓	✓			✓
Wayne Hansen	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Bill Hladky	✓	✓			
Gary Hutchison	✓	✓			
Pete Johnson	✓	✓			
Danny Kachkan	✓	✓			
Dominique Kachkan	✓				
Oksana Kachkan	✓	✓			
Joe Kennedy	✓	✓			✓
Del Keown	✓	✓			
Ryszard Lachacz		✓			
Jac MacDonald	✓	✓			
Jeremy Martin	✓	✓			
David McBride	✓				
Zoltan Miholy	✓	✓			
Markus Molenda			✓		✓
Hans Nagowski	✓	✓			
Henry Nagtegaal		✓			
Ray Neiman	✓	✓			
Seymour Neumann	✓	✓			
David Peter	✓	✓		✓	
Kim Peter	✓	✓		✓	
Larry Priestnall		✓			
Paul Purdie		✓			✓
Jules Rach	✓	✓			
Alvaro Rodriguez	✓	✓			
Kent Rondeau	✓				
Wayne Schnick	✓	✓			
Gunther Schubert	✓				
Tom Schubert	✓				
Dean Silver					✓
Pat Sullivan	✓	✓			
Arif Sheena	✓	✓			
Milan Stojanovic	✓	✓			
Andy Vanderleest	✓	✓			
Jim Vanderleest	✓	✓			
Greg Wichman	✓	✓		✓	



## Edmonton Numismatic Society

# Membership Form

Membership in the Edmonton Numismatic Society is good for one calendar year (i.e., January to December) and includes a subscription to THE PLANCHET.

☐ New   ☐ Renewal   Date: \_\_\_\_\_ *Please print clearly*

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**E-Mail:** \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ Province/State \_\_\_\_\_

Country: \_\_\_\_\_ Postal Code: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone: (\_\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_

- ☐ Regular Member (18 years and over) – Canada, USA\*, Foreign\* ..... \$15.00
- ☐ Junior Member (Under 16 years) – Canada, USA\*, Foreign\* ..... \$5.00
- ☐ Family Membership ..... \$15.00  
(spouse and/or children at home 16 years and under)
- ☐ Life Membership\* ..... \$300.00
- ☐ **Canada Only** (not available for USA or Foreign addresses)  
**If you would like THE PLANCHET mailed, please add** ..... +\$25.00

All membership applications are subject to approval by the Edmonton Numismatic Society. An official receipt and membership card will be issued upon approval.

\* Please note: Distribution of the official society publication, THE PLANCHET, to all Lifetime Members, USA and Foreign addresses is available via e-mail and website download only.

### Application / Payment Methods



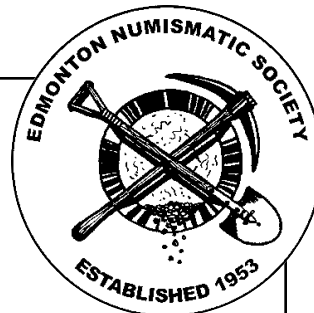
Mail this form (along with payment) to:  
Edmonton Numismatic Society  
P.O.Box 78057, RPO Callingwood  
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T5T 6A1



Secure online payment with PayPal at  
<http://www.edmontoncoinclub.com/membership.htm>



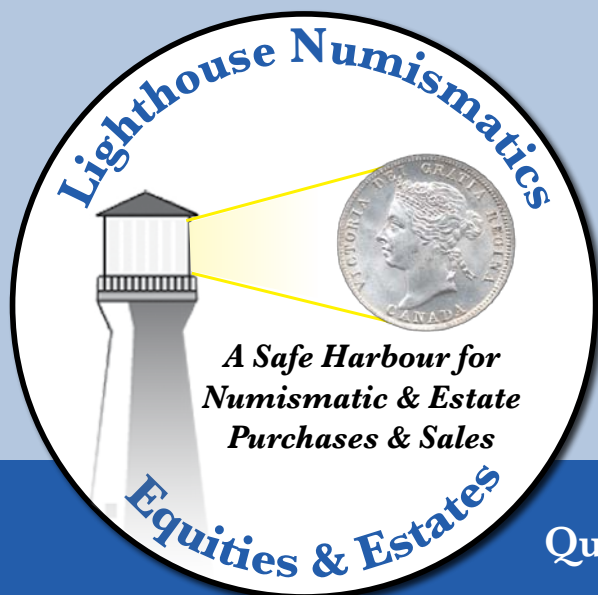
See us at a monthly meeting or semi-annual show.



# *It's your coin... your collection!*



*Look in the mirror and ensure  
that you make the right decision  
when buying and selling.*



PO Box 27084 Fenwick PO, Halifax,  
NS B3H 4M8

Tel: 902-452-8131

eBay Store:

Lighthouse-Numismatics

E-mail: [the1936dot@hotmail.com](mailto:the1936dot@hotmail.com)

OUR SPECIALTY:

Quality Canadian Decimal Coinage

OUR PLEDGE: Honest, Fair and Explained Service

**Greg Jones, Owner**

Member: CAND, RCNA, APNA, ANA

# Cute But Undocumented

Transatlantic Migrants Arrive Without Proper Papers

by **Wayne Hansen**



## Newly-Arrived Black Sea Coins

Reverse of Sinope Drachm and Obverse of Apollonia Pontika Diobol.

Two new Greek coins found refuge at my place recently, but neither they, nor I, know anything much about their past history – beyond their harrowing trans-Atlantic flight on a rickety 767 of course. I first saw them among the few coins offered by a new German dealer on VCoins. Not only were their types interesting, but they were, as some might say, ‘cute’. The larger one is an uncommon, early, nymph drachm of Sinope; while the smaller one is a fairly common, nicely formed diobol of Apollonia Pontika. Both mints bordered on the Black Sea, and both coins were likely struck circa 400–350 BC. Interestingly, however, they came up for sale at the same time and they both have a rich, dark patina. This led me immediately to assume they may have been part of an old European collection.

My coin purchasing has really slowed down in the past year. Good Greek coins tend to be expensive, except to the super-yacht crowd of course, but that’s not the main reason. I often think coins aren’t worth the price, plus auction sales are almost always a frustrating waste of time. Someone is always lurking at the very last minute, or even the last second, to pay just that little bit more than me for coins that I like. On the other hand, I was able to grab the two new coins from VCoins as soon as I saw them. They had great style, detail and similar toning, and they weren’t being flogged at an auction. Corresponding with the dealer was awkward since his English skills were about the same as my German skills (*Guten morgen, wo ist der fruhstuck?*), but I was able to negotiate a suitable, modest price reduction. The coins were shipped in a sturdy little cardboard package, quickly obtaining undocumented asylum status in this adopted country on arrival. After that, of course, additional questions about their provenance and attribution came to the forefront. Provenance is particularly important in order to know where each coin has been and how it has been previously described and valued. Coins that have already been fully assessed and documented by known dealers and auction houses have an established provenance and a clearer path to authenticity. It has also lately become important to know when coins have crossed borders, so as not to run counter to antiquities importation regulations.



I had, of course, checked out the coins visually and in references before buying them, so I was reasonably assured they were good. I had also written previously here about Black Sea coins, so I knew their general context ('My What Big Claws You Have: The Eagle-Grasping-Dolphin Coins of the Black Sea' in June 2012 and 'The Griffins of Pantikapaion' in May 2014). It was therefore easy to do the attributions. Nonetheless, I still had two questions that did not yet have answers – final confirmation of the Apollonia's authenticity and a better provenance for each coin.

Such uncertainties are common to the ancient coin experience.

You find out what you can and then go on intuition and experience for the rest. The authenticity of the Apollonia coin may never be completely answered, as I will explain below, though it can be rationalized. I did ask the dealer about the provenance of both items, but I didn't receive an answer. Since dealers are generally reticent to advertise their sources, your main recourse for good coins is to search old auction and on-line dealer records to find past sales and sometimes notes about a named collection. In this case, I couldn't find any such previous records.

It was only after some persistence that the dealer sent me a

note confirming that the coins came from the same old collection. So I am left with a short story: 'Two neat little coins that had long resided side-by-side in a grand European salon, were removed by a cruel owner and consigned for sale as orphans in a public market, only to be noticed by a kindly foreigner who saw them huddled together and bought them so they could be whisked away to a safe new home...'. Bit of a tear-jerker. Since my interest extends beyond those basics, however, I'll go on to add a few more things about their ancient backgrounds and individual qualities – just the usual, get-to-know-the-coins-in-your-collection kind of overview.



**Figure 1 – Map of the Featured Black Sea Mint Cities**

## New Sinope Drachm



**Figure 2 – Early Nymph Drachm of Sinope – 410–350 BC**

**Obv:** Head of Nymph Sinope; Hair in Sphendone With Accentuated Curls.  
**Rev:** Sea Eagle with Spread Wings Grasping Small Dolphin; ΣΙΝΩ  
magistrate MI.  
**Data:** 5.93g, 18.5 x 17.8mm, 12h. Mint: Sinope, Paphlagonia.  
**Acquired:** BAC Numismatics, Sept 2017. (Collection and photo by the author.)

## New Sinope Drachm

Though not a lot is known about ancient Sinope, it was an important Greek settlement and port on the northern coast of Turkey, re-established by migrants from Miletos on a former Hittite site. Its position allowed goods to connect from the Black Sea to the network of Silk Road routes through Asia Minor to the Levant. The city was built on a triangular prominence connected to the coast so it would have been quite secure. Nonetheless, the Persians occupied the city in the early 4th century BC (one of the nymph-eagle drachms even had satrap Mazaios's name on it). Alexander the Great did not pay it much attention in his Asian Conquest later that century since he passed by to the south.

I will not bore you with comparisons, but this drachm is about the first of its civic issues to show the head of nymph Sinope on its obverse

(examples of previous issues without the nymph can be seen in the Addendum). My other, late issue nymph drachm can be seen in my 'Eagle-Grasping-Dolphin' article. Since this featured drachm is early, we would expect that it would be more classical in appearance, and indeed the obverse portrait is quite formal. The carving is fairly plain, and the nymph's expression is somber, however her hair is fascinating. The hair at the back is constrained by a sphendone (a small sakkos) and the upper locks are arranged in wavy rows, but also the front hairline is an explosion of prominently hooked curls that bring a sparkle to the composition. Other obverse dies in this issue do not show such large curls, while later versions tend to show smoother hair and a pendant earring in their place. We should remember that the nymph was in the process of introducing herself to

the population as a civic deity in this first issue, and that local artistic talents were still developing. I still think the obverse is impressive, even though the strike is slightly off center.

The reverse of this coin is also wonderful (hey, I'm a Greek coin writer, and it's my coin). The eagle-on-dolphin theme had been the main badge of Sinope's coinage from the beginning. Before this issue, however, the coins were cruder and only showed an eagle's head, with or without a miniscule dolphin. This coin, minted about 400 BC, presents the first full view of an eagle seizing, transporting or just posing with a realistically imagined dolphin. The dolphin is still on the small side compared to the later issues, but it is nicely rendered. The eagle on the other hand is exceptional. Its whole body is arched, covered in boldly outlined feathers, and its acutely angled wings are



spread high in the air ready for a powerful downbeat. The scene is quite dynamic. The size of both figures is out of proportion, in part because the eagle likely represents the great god Zeus and because of flan limitations. This early version of the reverse die, with its neat style and good preservation of detail, really sold me on the coin – many others of the type are quite poor.

The only condition detracting is a small die bump on the head and body of the eagle, which doesn't seriously affect the design. I discovered later that the 'MI' magistrate monogram appears to be scarce for this series. I found only two in printed British references and one or two among the slew of them on the ANS website, but none of those are from this reverse die

so this reverse may be unique among known coins. The most recent reference, done by Hoover, lists thirty-three other monogram versions for this issue, but not 'MI'. I also noticed that the eagle's legs on my coin are anatomically detailed and positioned farther forward than on later eagle-dolphin coins, which tend to have stick-like legs.



## New Apollonia Pontika Diobol

I hadn't covered Apollonia Pontika in my previous Black Sea articles. The city's name translated as 'Apollonia on the Black Sea' but it is now known as Sozopol, Bulgaria, a major seaside resort. Colonists from Miletos founded the town in the 7th century BC, as with many other Greek colonies on the Mediterranean. Its main temple honored the patron god Apollo, complete with a colossal, '30 cubit' (45 foot/15 meter) high statue by Greek sculptor Kalamis. Apollonia became an important trade and naval port, supplying its fishing and agricultural products and fostering strong relationships with major Greek centers to the south. With all this outside contact, it also became a major artistic and cultural center. The ship's anchor design was its main civic badge

on coins, confirming the importance of the sea to its existence.

The portrait of Apollo appeared on Apollonia's coins early in the 4th century BC, actually on both the heaviest and lightest denominations – the tetradrachm and diobol. The city's earliest and primary denomination in the previous century had been the light drachm, which became progressively lighter down to the 3rd century BC. Pretty well all of the city's coins maintained an anchor/crayfish badge on one side or the other, starting on the obverse then shifting to the reverse in later periods (as with this diobol). The earliest drachms used a swastika or swastika/dolphin punch on the reverse which was changed to a gorgon/medusa face surrounded by snakes late in the 400's BC

(see Addendum). The addition of Apollo to its coinage, god of music, truth, prophesy, poetry, healing and the sun, among others, implied that a more culturally oriented community had emerged, perhaps coinciding with the completion of his mega sculpture and/or his veneration in a new temple.

This small diobol coin is fairly impressive. One measure I use is whether a coin looks good in a photo. Here we have a full-featured portrait of Apollo with all the facial elements intact. The eyes and eyebrows are bold and well spaced, the mouth is distinct and the nose is remarkably sharp and fully struck. On the reverse, the anchor is artistically outlined and the crayfish, though partly worn, shows very finely carved legs. There is a slight roughness

### Loran's Canadian & U.S. Coins

- Now accepting **gold** and **silver** jewellery
- Buy • Sell

*"30 Years Experience"*



Box 34003  
Saskatoon, SK S7J 5L7

Phone: 306-374-8770  
Email: payolie@sasktel.net

### ***CLYDE VINCETT LTD.***

**COINS • GOLD • SILVER  
BUY & SELL**

CROSSROADS MARKET  
1235-26TH AVENUE S.E.  
CALGARY, ALBERTA  
T2G 1R7  
FRIDAY - SUNDAY 9-5

**KEITH & PAT BROWN**

**Cell: (403) 540-5391**



## New Apollonia Pontika Diobol



**Figure 3 – Facing Apollo Diobol of Apollonia Pontika – 357–342 BC**

**Obv:** Facing Head of Apollo; Hair Dangling by Face; Radiate Wreath Above.  
**Rev:** Upright Anchor Enclosing 'A' and Crawfish.  
**Data:** 1.19g, 11.0 x 10.7mm, 8h. Mint: Apollonia Pontika, Thrace.  
**Acquired:** BAC Numismatics, Sept 2017. (Collection and photo by the author.)

on the surface of the obverse that doesn't detract from its appearance. Both obverse and reverse are darkly toned with colorful highlights, but the toning is transparent enough that the designs are clear.

If there is any concern, it is that the coin looks almost too good. Thousands of well-reported fake Apollonia coins were made in Eastern Europe in the late 1990s – see Black Sea Hoard and New York Hoard online. Both gorgon drachms and Apollo diobols were faked, and many of them also look very good. Therein lies the problem. However, I have looked at the faked examples, where there is not a clear match, plus I have considered the coin's condition. Given the wear, its slight obverse roughness, the fineness

of its style, its variable toning, the amount of flan cracking and the link to the Sinope coin in an old collection, I am reasonably certain that this Apollonia diobol is genuine. Such coins were, of course, known before the fakes were made. In one of the online fake coin reports, the problem started when a lifeguard in Bulgaria found a little hoard of 150 of these authentic coins and sold some to a German dealer. He felt wronged on the price he got so decided to conspire to create the fakes in order to retaliate and make some easy money. It is indeed possible that this coin could have been one of those genuine coins found in the 1990s or earlier, since this one appears to be a genuine, well-toned ancient, and since it was just sold in Germany – but who knows...

### In Closing...

This brief account highlights a common problem with documenting ancient coins. Insufficient details can rob the collector of a part of the coin's story, restrict options for resale in foreign countries and complicate authenticity. In this case, however, the mystery of not knowing where the coins came from ironically allows a degree of creative conjecture, especially since the intrigue of an 'old European collection' has been confirmed. Given the quality of the coins, and their relatively small value, the importance of having an extensive provenance is somewhat reduced. Besides, they are cute, so they would likely sell themselves when the time comes. Not all coins can say that.



## Addendum

Both Sinope and Apollonia Pontika first minted archaic looking coinages on the 'drachm' standard starting about 470 BC, transitioning to more classical designs later that century. The Apollonia drachms were much lighter in weight than those in Sinope – struck in the 3 to 4 gram range, rather than the 6 to 7 gram range of Sinope. In 410 BC, the first nymph portrait replaced the eagle head emblem

of Sinope, and in 380 BC the first Apollo portrait replaced the gorgon head of Apollonia Pontika on some issues.

I am attaching a few photos of my early classical drachm coins from these mints for comparison to the two featured portrait coins noted above. The 'drachm' was the go-to denomination for these cities during the 5th century. It wasn't until the early

4th century BC that Apollonia produced tetradrachms and a rare gold stater (just before the diobol seen in this article). Sinope struck its own very rare, attic weight, civic tetradrachm in the late 300's BC, but most of its other large denominations were completely different regal issues produced by the Macedonians and King Mithradates in the 3rd to 2nd centuries. ☒

### Early Drachm of Sinope




The earliest drachms of Sinope were minted circa 480–450 BC and weighed close to 6 grams. This one has a long diameter of 18 mm. They depicted a crude head of an eagle with a tiny dolphin below. This one clearly shows that the eagle head also acts as a model for the triangular height of land that the city occupied on the shore of the Black Sea, as seen from above. The dolphin is swimming in the waves lapping along the shore and you can also see a curved harbor wall and angled pier. This crude interpretation was replaced by a more realistic, eagle head issue later in the 5th century.

**MARC BINK  
APPRAISAL  
SERVICES**

Phone: 780 271-1362  
E-mail: mbink@shaw.ca

**Marc Bink, CPPA**  
Appraiser

Marc Bink is a member in good standing of the CPPAG

**David Peter Coins**

Canadian Personal Property Appraiser

P.O. Box 4511  
Edmonton, AB  
T6E 4T7  
780-995-8199

worldcoin@gmail.com

## Early Drachms of Apollonia Pontika



These are three of my earliest Apollonia coins, all minted between 470–400 BC and all marked by an anchor/crawfish badge. They are smaller than the Sinope drachms at 3.4 to 3.7 grams and 13.5 to 15 mm. The gorgon coin came last and was replaced in the 4th century by even lighter versions with updated gorgon designs. The 'A' was added for Apollonia.

## Calgary Coin



Dealing in all aspects of numismatics. Specializing in ancient and medieval coinage.

### Mailing Address

Robert Kokotailo  
Box 1608 Stn. M  
Calgary, Alberta  
Canada T2P 2L7

### Store address

1404 Centre Street SE  
(4 blocks south of the  
Calgary Tower)

Please send mail only to the  
PO Box Mailing address.

**Phone** 403-266-5262  
**Email** [contact1@calgarycoin.com](mailto:contact1@calgarycoin.com)  
**Web** [calgarycoin.com](http://calgarycoin.com)

## Collector to Collector



**Coins, Paper Money,**  
**Tokens, Artifacts and**  
**Investment Grade Rarities**

Always buying collections & individual pieces.  
Gold & Silver Bullion as well.

Estate Appraisals – Flat Fee.

Honest and forthright advice about current market conditions  
and what avenues that are available to you – from Third Party  
Certification and grading, to where to sell your collectibles.

Sometimes the best advice is to keep it in the family.  
Sometimes there are other directions and opportunities.

**Greg and Tracy**  
email: [GTU@xplornet.ca](mailto:GTU@xplornet.ca)



# BECK NUMISMATICS

— RARE COIN DEALER —

BUY • SELL • TRADE • APPRAISE

780-474-7447

EDMONTON'S ONLY PCGS\* AUTHORIZED DEALER

\*(PROFESSIONAL COIN GRADING SERVICE)

www.BECKNUMISMATICS.com

*Beck*  
ANTIQUES & JEWELLERY

*Buy • Sell • Trade*

780-474-7447

Artwork	Diamonds & Gems	Oddities
Books & Documents	Flags	Old Autographs
Cameras	Historical Artifacts	Silver & Gold
Canadiana	Ivory & Bones	Swords
Carvings	Maps	Taxidermy
Clocks & Watches	Medical & Scientific	Toys
Coins & Stamps	Militaria	Victorian

www.BECKANTIQUES.com



**TOP DOLLAR PAID**

**GOLD & SILVER (SCRAP & BULLION)  
DIAMONDS AND GEMS**

780-474-7447

**THE LARGEST SELECTION OF  
WHOLESALE DIAMONDS IN EDMONTON**

www.BECKDIAMONDS.com

**10447-124 ST**  
Mon-Sat 9-5:30 | Sun 12-4



**EDMONTON**  
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE  
**MEMBER**



# The Numismata in Berlin

by Terence Cheesman



**Bourse floor at  
Numismata in  
Berlin 2017**

I cannot say I had good reports about this show. Though Mitch, who has been at this show before, recommended it, I was sceptical. A number of dealers whom I knew gave this show a thumbs down by their non-participation, and so when it was decided that this was the show a group of club members would go to, I was ready to write the whole thing off and use the time as a vacation in Europe; like what could be wrong with that. Much of the organization of our vacation I left to Mitch. I more or less created a list of a number of places I would like to visit, some we did, some we did not. For three and a half days we toured northern France and Germany. We saw a number of First World War sites around Mons, the site where Varus and three Roman legions were destroyed, as well as some World War Two sites in Germany. On Wednesday we entered Berlin.

Unlike Paris, Berlin suffered much from the fighting in World War II. Besides numerous bombing raids conducted by the Western allies, the final battle of the war between German and Soviet forces left the city in ruins. After the war, the city suffered further as it was one of the focal points during the cold war. Now it is in a frenzy of construction as the citizens try to erase the last eighty years of its history. Berlin looks very modern but lacks the skyscrapers that pierce the skyline as in Frankfurt. Unlike most cities in Europe, what might be called the tourist area is quite spread out, and as I had a very limited time here, I concentrated on things ancient and numismatic. This means I spent a lot of time on Museum Island. The first, the Pergamon Museum was a bit of a disappointment. Much of it was closed so that much of the Greek art was unavailable for viewing.



This included the Great Altar of Zeus at Pergamon. However there were still a lot of things to see, including the Ishtar gate as well as the Miletos gate.

The Altes Museum was next, and the contents were magnificent. A display of perhaps 600 or more Greek and Roman coins was presented and all were superb. There were many of the great rarities in both series, and the quality of the coins was just incredible. I heard from one of my colleagues that "when I get home I am throwing my collection into the garbage." This museum also had a very good collection of Greek and Roman sculpture. If the Altes Museum had some impressive coins, then the Bodes Museum had even more. This time there were six rooms full of coins, most in superb condition ranging from the ancient world to the about the nineteenth century. This was the collection put together by the Kaisers and unlike the French collection it remained more or less intact. One "coin", conspicuous by its absence, was the massive 100 kilogram gold Canadian Maple Leaf. This was stolen a few months before we came, and though the thieves were apprehended, no sign of the coin has ever been found. Most likely it was destroyed. I had tried to make enquiries as to which room the coin was housed and got no answers. It seems that the staff had been rotated out, and the current museum staff simply wants to forget the whole incident. "I know nothing" seems to be the mantra; either that, or there is a Sergeant Shultz appreciation day that I have not been told about. The Neues Museum is the only one of the four museums on the island that does discuss the damage caused during the war. A number of displays have the caption "damaged during the war" or "taken by the Russians in 1945". The latter are replicas made of the items



**Bourse floor at Numismata in Berlin 2017**



**ENS Club Members on the Friedrichstraße in Berlin...**

taken. There are a number of pictures that show the museum more or less destroyed, and the building shows the scars of the war, especially in the interior.

The Historical Museum covers the history of the city and the region from the Medieval period to the present day. This museum had a number of coins on display, mostly the coins minted in the region, but the main points of interest were items relating to the history of the city. These

included the uniform and sword of Frederick the Great, the hat and sword left by Napoleon after his defeat at the Battle of Waterloo and some of the machinery associated with the German industrial revolution. The First World War displays centered on some magnificent models of warships built by Germany during the war, as well as a mass of material related to the war. One rather macabre exhibit showed helmets that obviously failed to protect their occupants.





### Roman Republican Cast Coins from the third century BC

Some showed the effects of bullets piercing the helmet, while others showed the hideous effects of shrapnel. The displays concerning the interwar period and the Second World War rather gingerly discussed the rise of Hitler. One immense display was a model of the massive domed building, which was to be built in the new "Germania" as Berlin was going to be renamed. It would have been really big, but that was about it. It was ugly and lacked proportion. There were a number of exhibits on East Germany including a Trabant. I am not sure if this was a relic of the old East German administration of the museum. Perhaps it was something like "if you are good you too someday can get all these nice things". All these museums are incredible and are definitely worth a visit.

The show is held in the Messe, which is towards the western edge of the city and seems to be close to the local football stadium (we call the game soccer). There were just under 200 dealers, slightly fewer than at Frankfurt, so the show was definitely smaller than Munich. For me there were fewer dealers

of ancient coins, and one or two dealers who do stock ancients did not bring them. However, there were some very nice ancients that could be acquired. One dealer brought a selection of electrum hektes, the source being an immense collection that has been passing through the auction circuit for the last three or four years. I managed to purchase two of these coins. So overall I was happy. As usual with German coin shows there were no chairs. (You must be fit and strong to collect coins in Germany as it is not for weaklings.) Despite really stiff competition from another show in the same complex the attendance was very good on Saturday and less so on Sunday. There were two small restaurants, one within the show area and one just outside. They served basic bar food and were reasonably good. The bathrooms were very close by. One feature which could be a bit troubling at times were the large windows which brought in a lot of natural light as well as heat. Another feature was that the stamp show, though separate, was in the same room as the coin show.

Overall impressions. While the show was smaller, it was still not a dud. There were many decent coins being offered. This show followed the overall pattern of the other two Numismatas that I have attended. There were very few modern coins on offer. Most of them were pre Second World War. As would be expected there were a lot of German coins but there were strong showings of coins from other European countries as well. There were a number of vendors of books and other supplies. Because the other two shows are in my mind better (at least from my perspective), I do not see doing this show again unless it is part of a larger vacation plan. The weather in Germany during October is better than what it could be in either November or March, which are the normal months for the Numismatas in Frankfurt and Munich.

After the show I continued to explore Berlin for about a day and a half and then started to make the long trip back to Paris. On the way, we stopped at the Vimy Memorial, the very imposing monument to the sacrifice Canadians made during the First World War. Much of the ground around the monument was left as it was just after the battle, and while it was now grass covered, you can see a lot of evidence of how badly the ground was chewed up during that war. What was also very sobering is how much of the land around the monument was still fenced off as it is deemed to be unsafe. We ended our trip in Paris and thus were able to explore the newly renovated Monnaie du Paris, the French mint. This was a worthwhile visit. A few ancient coins were on display, but the main attraction was the impressive group of French coins and medals along with some of the minting equipment. I would recommend this museum to anyone interested in coins or medals should they visit Paris.

One of the things that interested me was how much the different national Euro currencies were intermixed within the Euro zone. Up to this trip, I would have said that the national Euro coins minted in each country would dominate the local coinage found in those countries. However, on this trip, the situation was very much different. In the smaller centers within Germany, the national coinage seems to still dominate but in Berlin, along the main highways and in Paris, the coinage is very much mixed. In my final group of coins I had absolutely no Euros that were minted in France, even though I was in Paris. On this trip, I got a lot of Spanish, Italian, Irish and Belgian coins. I saw a lot of German coins, which included some of their made-for-circulation commemorative one Euro coins. There does not seem to be any concern about the intermixing of the national coinages. ☒



### The Brandenburg Gate

Built by Schinkel in 1820 to commemorate the defeat of Napoleon.

**Giuseppe Iorio**  
 Tel: 604-321-7447  
 Tel & Fax: 604-321-7876  
 6537 Fraser St, Vancouver, BC V5X 3T4  
 giorio@telus.net

---

**BUY / SELL  
GOLD / SILVER**

Canadian & Foreign Coins  
 Paper Money & Stamps  
 Coin & Stamps Supplies

**PROOF POSITIVE COINS, LTD.**  
*Sandy Campbell, Numismatist*  
 P.O. Box 369, Baddeck, NS B0E 1B0  
 Toll Free: 866-283-6715  
 Tel: 902-295-3007 • Fax: 902-295-3268  
 Website: [www.proofpositivecoins.com](http://www.proofpositivecoins.com)  
 Email: [ppc\\_limited@hotmail.com](mailto:ppc_limited@hotmail.com)  
Life Member: RCNA 228 ANA 3496 APNA FUN CSNS

## Proof Positive Coins Ltd.

### WE ARE BUYING!

- Pocket and Wrist Watches  
 Cartier, Patek Philippe, Rolex, Vacheron,  
 Omega, Breitling, Platinum, Gold, Silver or Steel – all  
 makes and models
- Canadian & U.S. Gold and Silver Coins
  - Royal Canadian Mint Product
  - Scrap Gold & Silver
- Canadian & U.S. Paper Money

*“A Positive Choice  
in Canadian Numismatics”*



# It's a mad, mad world

**by Marc Bink**

It started innocently enough; we had just parked the car in Schwangau near Füssen in southern Germany and we were heading off to look at some castles. I had no idea that this was going to be the start of another historical journey; I had assumed that we were just going to look at the place that Walt Disney had copied and that was it. We parked at a hotel, and the tourist information centre was a couple hundred yards away. It was crowded, which is surprising considering it was early October. There were people of all nationalities and languages milling about. The tourist centre was packed; it was a good thing that my wife had booked the tours we were to be going on back in Canada. It soon became apparent that anyone who had just shown up expecting to get in was probably going to be out of luck. I don't do well in huge crowds at the best of times and this was starting to look like it would fall on my nerves. But, within minutes, we were through and on the other side. From where we were, we could see both castles we had planned to visit, and they were quite spectacular.





The castles we were going to look at were Neuschwanstein and Hohenschwangau, the “summer” or “holiday” residences of the last few Kings of Bavaria. So what has this got to do with coins? Wait for it, I’m getting there. While we were stomping around and climbing hills, I started to appreciate just what had been created here and wanted to find out more about who it was that built them and the kind of people that they were. Of course, as with any one of my historical pursuits, coins are usually involved somehow. For me, a direct window into the past is obtained by using coins. For this episode, we will head into Bavaria and look at the kingdom of Bavaria and what happened to it.



**Hohenschwangau Castle**



**Neuschwanstein Castle**

I had plenty of time to consider what had happened to “Mad King Ludwig”, as I almost experienced a near-death episode of my own while attempting to climb up the hill to Neuschwanstein. It really is a steep climb. Most people take the horse and carriage or the bus up the hill. But no...not us; we figured we could brave the 40 minute climb. I mean, how tough could it get? Famous last words...

### **The First...**

It is assumed that Bavaria was a kingdom for a long time. Well, it wasn’t. It was an “Electorate” and the ruler was a Duke, but it was only granted “kingdom” status after 1806. Napoleon had finally done away with the rotten old structure of the Holy Roman Empire by 1805, and in its place he allowed the creation of a number of new kingdoms and dukedoms that were no longer affiliated with Vienna or the fiction of a Germanic Emperor. Of course, the overriding reason he did this was to destroy Vienna’s hold on the German states, and in so doing he allowed the Prussians to become the dominant power. I’m not sure he anticipated this or the inevitable

consequences of the move. He wanted to keep Germany fractured and squabbling, in the end it unified and defeated a relative of his. One of these independent “kingdoms” was that of Bavaria, formed out of the Palatine and Bavaria. This Catholic kingdom was to keep the Austrians bottled up and the Prussians and the Saxons at bay.

Now there are those that say the 19th century was a boring time, particularly after Napoleon was done away with. But this isn’t quite the case. For your average peasant, yes, life didn’t change much; dirt poor was always dirt poor regardless of what happened around you. For hundreds of years, being a peasant wasn’t a good thing in Europe; your livelihood tended to get trampled by bored dukes and kings, or taxed into non-existence by said same dukes or the Church. But by the 19th century, this was starting to change. After Napoleon had run through, most dukes and kingdoms were essentially broke; they couldn’t afford to indulge in the sport of kings. So there was peace. But with peace comes disaffection and discontentment, particularly

if you’re on the lower fringes of society.

For Maximilian I Josef, it was probably like a dream come true. He was now a king in one of the larger kingdoms in Germany. He had successfully navigated the mess which was the Napoleonic Wars. He was fortunate in that he had trained in France and knew who was who there. He remained one of Napoleon’s best allies almost up until the end, when he was finally assured by the Alliance that his kingdom would remain intact if he joined them.

Maximilian I Josef was a Wittelsbach, but he came from a minor branch of them. He was fortunate that his side of the family was next in line after the last Elector-duke didn’t have any issue. The Wittelsbachs had been the rulers of Bavaria and the Palatine for hundreds of years. They weren’t about to lose it all because of some Corsican with a big ego; so it was their good fortune that Max I’s family came from Strasburg and was equally at home in the French court and system as it was in the German one. The



### View from Neuschwanstein Castle

Hohenschwangau is visible in the center-right of the image.

Zweibrücken side of the family prevailed, and Maximilian I Josef cut a deal with Napoleon and Bavarian independence was preserved – for the time being it seemed.

Napoleon had invested him a kingship as a token of his appreciation in 1805 when he finally finished dismembering the Holy Roman Empire. Max was steadfastly loyal and even gave one of his daughters away to Napoleon's adopted son. Things were looking pretty good, and then Napoleon started losing. The Alliance of Prussia, Russia, and England

were finally beginning to prevail and had Napoleon on the ropes. So in 1813 he switched sides, and was allowed to stay where he was. Rather than have to fight, the Alliance cut a deal with Max. They would recognize his kingdoms and all of its territories plus his succession if he joined them. It was an offer too good to refuse, considering that the Bavarian army was still not up to scratch and would have probably been decimated. Max didn't want the Austrians to make inroads, nor did he particularly care for the Prussians. By protecting his kingdom he essentially held the balance of

power in check; no one could do anything in central Europe without contacting Bavaria. Not bad for a portly fellow with a weak chin who started life alone and unwanted. He may have looked unassuming, but he was smart and pretty conniving. He also was one of the last kings who could actively walk around the streets of Munich on his own. He liked to do that, get out and meet people and talk to them. So there were already signs of eccentricity in the family.

Max I Josef was not a great reformer. He felt that kings had an inalienable divine right to rule. So when his first parliament convened in 1819, he chose to ignore it, as it had gone off-script and was a little too liberal for him. He spent the rest of his reign making deals to cement his properties, giving up some to the Austrians so that he could shore up the Palatinate and thus forcing the Austrians out of their little Bavarian enclaves. He ended up letting the Austrians have Salzburg, which had nominally been a Bavarian possession for for a few years. He died in 1825 and was succeeded by his son, Ludwig I.



Maximilian I Joseph (1806–1825) Kronentaler (1809)



This Ludwig was a piece of work. He was outgoing, a womanizer, believed in the divine right of kings, and was apparently a bit of a slob. But he was a patron of the arts and got along with most. He also had an interest in architecture and was more or less responsible for rebuilding Munich. A lot of fine public buildings date from Ludwig I. It might be where his grandson got the love for ostentatious buildings. He had a number of mistresses, and made no bones about it. That was rather unpopular and only added to his problems. The other issue was that he really didn't like giving away any power. He got into a bit of a tussle with the Roman Catholic Church and some prominent officials who ended up trying to force a constitutional monarchy on him. He figured he could do it all. So, when all of Europe was beset by revolution in 1848, he decided to abdicate. His son Maximilian II took over in 1848. Ludwig lived until 1868, and was a thorn in the side of both his son and grandson. He was still a prominent patron of the arts, and when he didn't get his way with his relatives, he financed his own projects. He stayed enough out of the way so as not to be too much of a pest, but he was still fairly influential and did make himself heard.



**Conventionsthaler, Ludwig I (1831)**

"King Max" was a king of a different sort. He always claimed that had he not been born into royalty he would have been a professor. He was well read and educated, and although his reign started auspiciously he managed to keep both the liberals and the conservatives happy. He steered Bavaria around all of the other wars going on at the time and maintained its independence. He kept the Prussians at arms-length, in part by marrying one of their princesses. He tried to educate his sons in the classics, and was at least partially successful with one of them. He was interested in architecture, like his father was, but had a totally different vision.



**Maximilian II – 1 Vereinsthaler (1859)**

His biggest claim to fame was the tasteful resurrection of Hohenschwangau castle, which he bought as a ruin in 1832. His grandfather Max I Josef had sold the property in 1820 as a ruin after the family hunting lodge had been destroyed. Max's father Ludwig wanted Max to move into the "Hohes Schloss" in Füssen, but this was too medieval and pedestrian for him. He built Hohenschwangau instead. Work began in 1833 and more or less continued until 1855. Max brought up his family there, preferring the castle to the official palaces in Munich. They all had pleasant memories of the place, especially Ludwig II, who eventually spent the most time out of any of them there. The location afforded a beautiful mountain view and a splendid lake view. It was high enough to be removed from the town site below but not too remote as to make things expensive. The Wittelsbach family used the castle until after World War II.



**GEORGE MANZ**  
COINS

P.O. BOX 3626  
Regina, SK S4P 3L7  
306.352.2337  
george@georgemanzcoins.com  
www.georgemanzcoins.com



## Collecting Bavarian Coins

Bavaria issued its own coins from the start of the kingdom until the end of it. The only mint used was in Munich, and it's still being used today. The thaler was the main unit of currency up until 1837. Bavaria minted thalers up until that time; they were of varying weights as the Convention was established. In 1837 the South German Monetary union came into being and the thaler was replaced by a smaller coin called the gulden, which was more tied into the Austrian corona. This system held that 60 kreuzer equaled one gulden. The kreuzer itself varied as well, from a "land-muenze" to a "conventions-muenze" being worth 10 kreuzer more.

The key thing to remember about coinage in those days was that while trying to make change appeared to be quite confusing, the value was essentially in the

weight. Most merchants had scales where coins from who-knows-where were weighed and compared. So as long as a person had some precious metal in his pocket he could buy something. If all he had was copper, then he would be out of luck if he traveled outside of the issuing state or city. Copper was used more like jetons. It took the German states about 500 years of bickering and arguing before they finally started to settle on a system of money that would work throughout. All through the 19th century there was a constant parade of tinkering and revaluations going on.

To add to the confusion, in 1857 the "Vereinsthaler" was established, and this became the new standard of all of Germany. Bavaria started minting these in 1857. The copper coins were "hellers" and "pfennigs", the

heller being worth ½ a pfennig, and it took 4 pfennig to buy a kreuzer. Three kreuzer was a "groschen", and 60 kreuzer was a gulden. The thaler was worth 1¾ gulden. All the Bavarian kings are represented on coins. The thalers were a quasi-commemorative, usually festooned with some event or classical deity. The vereinsthaler series was pretty plain, up until Ludwig II, who resurrected the old "Patrona Bavaria" reverse from a century before. The vereinsthaler eventually became the standard for the 3 Mark coin after 1873 and was colloquially known as a "thaler" up until it was pulled from general circulation by the Nazis in 1934.

From the looks of it, Bavarian coins are for the most part within the affordable reach of most collectors. There are of course some expensive keys, but for the most part most collectors should be able to build a fairly extensive collection without breaking the bank. Issues from Ludwig II are the most popular and the hardest to come by, whereas those from Otto are the most unwanted and common. Maximilian's coinage is set over two monetary systems which makes it interesting, but the value isn't really there. The same goes for Max I Josef. He was a rather portly and unattractive fellow, and his coins were pretty bland. Ludwig I had a much more interesting coinage, and was by far the most prolific. This also applied to trade coinage and the gold issues. These are scarce and a lot more expensive than the silver mintages, which are far more available and common.

## Canada Coin & Paper Money

*"Everything is Worth Something"*

### Ron Thompson

Purchase, Sell, Consign, Appraise

780.459.6868

ronscoins@shaw.ca

PO Box 425, St. Albert, AB, T8N 7A2

CPMS



RCNA

Photo credit: Scott Cornwell

## ...And the last

King Max was well loved and widely respected in Bavaria. He was what a king should be, benevolent but kind, trusting and unassuming of his ministers and subjects, but wise enough to guide the way when necessary. But he suffered from poor health throughout his life. This was one of the reasons he spent so much time at Hohenschwangau; at the time, it was thought that good fresh mountain air was a tonic and promoted health. He was always recovering from something. So when he suddenly took ill in 1864, not much thought was given to it. It was to be a very short illness, he died three days later. When he died, the whole kingdom was beside itself with grief.

None more so than his eldest son, Ludwig, who became Ludwig II in 1864. Born in 1845, Ludwig ascended the throne on his father's sudden death in 1864. He was wholly unprepared for the job. He had expected that he'd be Crown Prince for a good many years before finally getting the job. As it was, his father had isolated his two sons from most of the affairs of state. Ludwig decided he'd try and be a good king, and in the beginning showed signs that he was a bit more liberal than his predecessors were. He held audiences, talked to his ministers, and involved himself in finances. And then it started to peter out. It didn't help that the young king was actually very introverted and tended to be a dreamer. There were fewer and fewer audiences, ministers heard and saw him less, and he devoted more time to his architectural projects. He gave his last audience and parade in 1875. He only saw a small circle of friends and family who continued to influence him. He was also a big supporter of Richard Wagner.



**Ludwig II – 5 Mark (1876)**

It was this affection for Wagner that started getting him into trouble. Wagner had been nominally supported by Ludwig's father, and Ludwig decided to help out by giving him a huge sum of money and putting him on a sort of retainer. Wagner ingratiated himself with both the artistic community and the government and was eventually forced to leave. Ludwig still sent him money and supported his works. It's largely because of Ludwig's drive that any of Wagner's works eventually got air-time. Part of the problem was the size and scope of Wagner's stories and sets. Most companies couldn't afford the elaborate sets and would balk at the sheer number of costumes and set changes. But when you've got the king of Bavaria bankrolling your adventures, the sky was the limit. On the plus side, Wagner's works opened to high reviews and were very popular.

This infatuation with Wagner carried over to Ludwig's building projects too. Wagner's operas influenced every facet of the building or rebuilding plans. Motifs of each opera figured prominently in each room of everything that Ludwig touched. When one sees it in person in the castles, it actually comes across as a little too much; it's actually oppressive.

As far as the Bavarian state went, it was more or less on "cruise-control". In the beginning, Ludwig took some interest, but as time went on, he did less and less. True, there wasn't much for a king to do in post-unification Germany anymore. Foreign affairs was handled by Berlin and the Prussians. So were economics. Ludwig wasn't too keen on the Prussians and had only ever met the Kaiser once. He had no use for him. Bismarck had never met the man who was supposed to have lent the Prussian Chancellor a letter of support for unification after the Franco-Prussian war. There's evidence that Ludwig was either coerced to write it or it was forged in his name. He earned a ton of money from it regardless, the Prussians absolved a lot of his debt once this letter became public. This allowed Ludwig to carry on with his plans all while still keeping up with his projects. He could remain away from Munich and near his beloved Neuschwanstein building project.

He ostensibly paid for these projects out of his own finances, which at least was the official story. The problems started when the Bavarian state was forced to back those finances and pay them out. He ended up owing about 14 million marks,





**Otto – 3 Mark (1909)**

which the state treasury eventually had to find to back him up. This was the beginning of the end for him.

The other problem was one of succession. Ludwig was completely uninterested in marriage and producing an heir. The few diaries that have survived him show that he struggled with latent homosexuality, which in itself wasn't a crime under old Bavarian law, but under the new unified Prussian state it was. There were some nasty rumours that floated around Munich about his chief Equerry, a man with the unfortunate name of Richard Hornig (translates to "Horny" in English) who apparently did more than groom horses for the king. This and the fact that Ludwig showed

absolutely no interest in female companionship cemented his fate in 1886.

His ministers were convinced that Ludwig would ruin them all, and Bismarck in Prussia was tiring of the mess, so he politely suggested that the Bavarians do something about their troublesome king. So the Bavarian government cut a deal with Ludwig's uncle, one Prince-Regent Luitpold. They would have Ludwig declared insane, put his totally insane brother Otto on the throne, and then Luitpold would actually run things. So this is what actually happened in March of 1886. Ludwig didn't see it coming, and once arrested, knew he'd been had. He was most certainly not insane.

Two days later he was dead; found drowned in a lake along with the shrink who'd certified him insane and that he'd met for the first time earlier that morning. It was ruled a suicide.

Otto, Ludwig's younger brother, was insane and he was certifiable. He was a moody child; given to strong emotions and relatively fragile growing up. In the Franco-Prussian War, Otto had taken part in some battles and seen things that had unhinged him. Once he returned, he was deeply depressed and given to fits. His brother protected and shielded him. However, once Ludwig was deposed, Otto was locked up and never really seen or heard from again. The only images we have of him are on coins and were taken after his death. There's the official portraits, and looking at the last one, one gets the impression that he really doesn't know what's going on. Otto has sort of a bemused look about him.

Prince-Regent Luitpold actually ran the country in Otto's name, and turned out to be exactly what the Bavarians needed. He ran a stable government that eventually became quite prosperous and he steered Bavaria on a quasi-independent course within the new Reich. His subjects loved him, and the Prussians tolerated him. Luitpold was content to be the power behind the throne and had no desires to become the actual king. The same could not be said of his son, who became Ludwig III.

Otto died childless and unloved or missed in 1916. Prior to this, he was unceremoniously deposed and marginalized in 1913 by his cousin Prince Ludwig, who was Luitpold's son. Luitpold had died in 1912 at the age of 91. Prince Ludwig had no real desire to play second fiddle to an invalid, so when the press and the public "demanded" that he assume the kingship, he dumped



**Prince Regent Luitpold – 2 Mark (1911)**



the king and took the throne for himself. He played a minor role during the First World War. But things were changing in Bavaria; the government was moving from a constitutional monarchy to more of a parliamentary one. Ludwig allowed this process to continue. His son Rupprecht was one of the Kaiser's most able generals during the war, but it wasn't enough to save the monarchy when the Germans sued for Armistice in 1918.

Ludwig quietly abdicated and then went off to live in Hungary when Munich dissolved into revolution in 1919. The Wittelsbach family had ruled Bavaria for over 700 years. He died in 1921, and with him died the last king of Bavaria.

I only have a few Bavarian coins; I wasn't very interested in them until after I saw those two castles in Schwangau. Now I might pick up a few. I already have a Conventionsthaler from 1831 on the way and am looking to replace my rather worn Ludwig II five mark silver coins. My Otto coins are



**Ludwig III – 3 Mark (1914)**

now a little more respected, I now understand why the effigy never changed over the entire 27 years of his reign. As far as my own family connection, I guess I had a grandfather who was named after the beloved Prinz-Regent Luitpold; something that actually was a fairly common occurrence 100 years ago. At one point fairly recently, I had no idea that my family name actually originated in Bavaria, I thought they came from the north. Reading Bavarian history and seeing

where they lived and died has made them all much more interesting.

So I guess, in the end, it was worth the hike. The views were spectacular and I could see what attracted Ludwig to these places. I understood why he was loathe to give them up for what might have been if he'd have remained in captivity. I gained a new respect for the man, who in my estimation, was more misunderstood if anything and was not in the least bit mad. ☒



**The ENS is  
on the web**

**[www.EdmontonCoinClub.com](http://www.EdmontonCoinClub.com)**

- get updates on coming events
- find out about us
- useful links

## **J & T Numismatics**

Canadian Coins & Notes,  
Trade Dollars & Tokens

Foreign Notes and Coins,  
Large Selection of British Coins

Jack  
[hondijack@yahoo.ca](mailto:hondijack@yahoo.ca)  
403-922-7123

Tom  
[tomthecarpenter@live.ca](mailto:tomthecarpenter@live.ca)  
403-891-1545

# Maritime Coins

## Canadian Retail Coin Prices

by Dean Silver



\$2 Newfoundland

(Image: Heritage Auctions)

New Brunswick ½¢	VG 8	F 12	F 16	VF 20	VF 25	VF 30	VF 35	EF 40	EF 45	AU 50	AU 55	MS 60
1861	212.63	296.58	340.51	384.44	413.54	442.64	471.74	500.84	566.81	698.77	798.99	999.44

New Brunswick 1¢	VG 8	F 12	F 16	VF 20	VF 25	VF 30	VF 35	EF 40	EF 45	AU 50	AU 55	MS 60
1861	6.82	9.54	13.00	16.45	19.58	22.71	25.83	28.96	43.24	71.79	117.42	208.68
1864 Short 6	7.50	10.97	14.72	18.47	23.64	28.82	33.99	39.17	57.29	93.53	144.76	247.22
1864 Long 6	9.40	13.99	19.19	24.40	31.03	37.66	44.29	50.92	74.59	121.92	189.87	325.77
1864 E: D:	187.39	257.23	292.16	327.08	362.01	396.93	431.85	466.78	513.34	-	-	-

Nova Scotia ½¢	VG 8	F 12	F 16	VF 20	VF 25	VF 30	VF 35	EF 40	EF 45	AU 50	AU 55	MS 60
1861	7.33	10.90	13.29	15.67	18.57	21.46	24.36	27.26	39.87	65.11	87.37	131.89
1864	7.33	10.90	13.29	15.67	18.14	20.61	23.08	25.55	35.95	56.76	76.24	115.19

Nova Scotia 1¢	VG 8	F 12	F 16	VF 20	VF 25	VF 30	VF 35	EF 40	EF 45	AU 50	AU 55	MS 60
1861 Large Rosebud	5.32	7.61	10.13	12.65	15.31	17.96	20.62	23.28	35.57	60.15	92.07	155.91
1861 Small Rosebud	8.06	12.59	17.65	22.71	27.81	32.90	37.99	43.08	64.53	107.44	148.64	231.05
1862	83.38	137.66	193.34	249.02	311.27	373.53	435.78	498.03	662.38	991.08	1,321	1,982
1864	5.65	8.17	10.69	13.20	17.18	21.15	25.12	29.10	43.53	72.38	113.97	197.16

PEI 1¢	VG 8	F 12	F 16	VF 20	VF 25	VF 30	VF 35	EF 40	EF 45	AU 50	AU 55	MS 60
1871 Medal Alignment	4.25	5.88	9.15	12.42	16.03	19.64	23.25	26.86	37.76	59.58	82.41	128.06
1871 Coin Alignment	14.09	24.67	33.75	42.83	48.12	53.41	58.70	63.99	78.01	106.06	148.15	232.32

Newfoundland 1¢	VG 8	F 12	F 16	VF 20	VF 25	VF 30	VF 35	EF 40	EF 45	AU 50	AU 55	MS 60
1865	5.93	9.07	14.02	18.98	26.54	34.11	41.68	49.24	73.47	121.94	180.59	297.90
1872H	4.98	7.39	11.02	14.66	20.37	26.08	31.79	37.49	52.46	82.40	105.62	152.05
1873	7.28	10.52	19.47	28.43	43.14	57.86	72.58	87.30	136.52	234.96	353.38	590.22
1876 H	5.93	10.74	19.53	28.32	43.48	58.65	73.81	88.98	138.20	236.63	362.84	615.26
1880 Round Even 0	5.15	8.39	13.97	19.55	28.81	38.08	47.35	56.62	71.52	101.34	141.80	222.73
1880 Round Low 0	14.51	33.98	47.61	61.24	81.44	101.64	121.84	142.05	205.02	330.97	444.75	672.31
1880 Oval 0	243.42	394.52	526.02	657.51	757.56	857.62	957.67	1,058	1,327	1,865	2,283	3,118
1885	46.85	83.13	103.71	124.29	157.57	190.86	224.15	257.43	347.02	526.18	703.49	1,058
1888	48.70	89.01	120.50	151.99	193.73	235.48	277.23	318.97	453.00	721.06	1,038	1,670
1890	4.92	10.07	17.63	25.18	37.91	50.64	63.38	76.11	112.92	186.55	259.87	406.49
1894	5.26	9.40	14.89	20.37	30.24	40.12	50.00	59.87	92.63	158.13	210.28	314.59
1896	4.76	7.28	12.54	17.80	22.72	27.65	32.57	37.50	58.78	101.34	133.45	197.67
1904H	11.30	20.14	28.48	36.82	47.62	58.42	69.23	80.03	117.39	192.10	304.38	528.95
1907	3.97	6.60	10.30	13.99	21.82	29.66	37.49	45.33	75.50	135.86	188.01	292.32
1909	3.97	6.27	8.17	10.07	15.25	20.43	25.60	30.78	46.13	76.84	99.48	144.77
1913	2.34	3.68	4.40	5.12	6.51	7.91	9.30	10.69	19.56	37.31	51.78	80.73
1917C	2.35	3.69	4.42	5.15	6.43	7.72	9.01	10.30	19.30	37.31	66.63	125.28
1919C	2.35	3.69	5.04	6.38	8.95	11.53	14.10	16.67	31.72	61.80	125.65	253.34
1920C	2.35	3.69	5.60	7.50	12.34	17.18	22.02	26.86	54.10	108.57	203.23	392.56
1929	2.35	3.69	4.48	5.26	6.63	8.00	9.37	10.74	19.04	35.64	56.61	98.55
1936	2.35	4.05	4.93	5.81	6.80	7.79	8.78	9.77	13.22	20.10	30.67	51.80
1938	1.47	2.68	3.27	3.86	4.27	4.67	5.08	5.48	7.55	11.69	18.19	31.18
1940	2.21	3.55	4.80	6.04	8.70	11.36	14.02	16.67	25.78	43.99	62.18	98.56
1941C	1.46	2.03	2.86	3.68	4.13	4.59	5.05	5.50	7.53	11.58	18.30	31.74
1942	1.46	2.06	2.86	3.65	4.28	4.91	5.54	6.18	9.50	16.15	25.80	45.10
1943C	1.46	2.06	3.19	4.32	5.18	6.04	6.89	7.75	9.54	13.14	18.41	28.95
1944C	3.33	5.56	12.05	18.54	25.50	32.46	39.42	46.38	68.23	111.95	180.43	317.39
1947C	3.33	5.56	8.33	11.11	13.65	16.19	18.73	21.28	29.96	47.33	67.74	108.58



## DTS AVERAGE • MARITIME COIN RETAIL PRICES

Newfoundland 5¢	VG 8	F 12	F 16	VF 20	VF 25	VF 30	VF 35	EF 40	EF 45	AU 50	AU 55	MS 60
1865	59.20	100.22	162.99	225.75	280.67	335.59	390.51	445.43	598.08	903.39	1,255	1,957
1870	137.84	275.69	388.47	501.25	591.69	682.13	772.57	863.01	1,111	1,606	2,058	2,961
1872 H	63.47	108.57	158.68	208.79	262.38	315.97	369.57	423.16	551.22	807.33	1,007	1,405
1873	292.26	450.94	726.50	1,002	1,319	1,637	1,954	2,271	3,018	4,511	5,430	7,268
1873 H	1,487	2,316	2,891	3,465	4,209	4,952	5,695	6,438	7,590	9,895	-	-
1876 H	256.10	395.29	526.13	656.96	761.36	865.76	970.15	1,075	1,218	1,506	1,840	2,509
1880	84.37	128.62	196.54	264.46	346.75	429.03	511.31	593.59	819.29	1,271	1,725	2,635
1881	75.17	116.93	190.70	264.48	350.95	437.43	523.90	610.38	828.29	1,264	1,761	2,756
1882 H	46.99	82.40	119.98	157.57	210.04	262.52	315.00	367.47	514.11	807.38	1,182	1,932
1885	278.37	437.05	590.15	743.24	944.41	1,146	1,347	1,548	1,990	2,873	3,525	4,830
1888	84.07	168.15	256.68	345.21	467.74	590.28	712.82	835.35	1,153	1,788	2,605	4,240
1890	17.72	34.28	54.77	75.25	103.22	131.19	159.15	187.12	368.79	732.13	1,182	2,082
1894	17.68	32.85	61.11	89.37	116.30	143.22	170.14	197.07	334.84	610.38	1,112	2,115
1896	10.47	20.04	28.51	36.97	59.32	81.68	104.03	126.38	238.29	462.12	898.29	1,771
1903	7.85	15.71	24.14	32.57	43.36	54.15	64.94	75.73	120.09	208.82	332.26	579.15
1904 H	4.97	9.56	19.03	28.49	37.36	46.23	55.09	63.96	83.47	122.50	162.41	242.21
1908	5.55	8.73	13.95	19.17	26.76	34.36	41.96	49.55	75.17	126.39	186.56	306.88
1912	3.17	4.73	7.90	11.08	14.71	18.35	21.98	25.62	40.32	69.73	95.67	147.55
1917 C	3.45	5.18	8.71	12.25	18.84	25.42	32.01	38.59	69.35	130.85	222.72	406.46
1919 C	7.27	10.91	20.51	30.10	56.12	82.15	108.17	134.19	267.64	534.53	848.17	1,475
1929	3.29	5.12	6.07	7.02	10.29	13.57	16.85	20.13	41.07	82.96	119.34	192.10
1938	3.76	4.51	5.35	6.18	7.62	9.06	10.50	11.94	21.06	39.31	66.56	121.08
1940 C	3.89	5.18	5.98	6.78	7.95	9.11	10.28	11.44	19.88	36.75	61.62	111.36
1941 C	3.76	4.52	4.74	4.95	5.54	6.13	6.72	7.31	8.99	12.36	16.78	25.61
1942 C	3.89	4.77	4.97	5.18	5.80	6.43	7.06	7.68	10.02	14.70	21.49	35.08
1943 C	3.76	4.43	4.72	5.01	5.65	6.29	6.93	7.57	9.06	12.03	16.93	26.72
1944 C	3.89	4.89	5.04	5.18	6.44	7.71	8.98	10.24	15.40	25.70	41.35	72.65
1945 C	3.76	4.43	4.72	5.01	5.62	6.24	6.85	7.46	9.76	14.36	19.04	28.40
1946 C	401.50	645.82	737.66	829.51	907.46	985.41	1,063	1,141	1,347	1,758	2,083	2,734
1947 C	5.27	8.90	11.13	13.36	16.60	19.85	23.09	26.34	35.00	52.34	74.24	118.04

# Classic Cash

- We BUY and SELL high end, condition rare and rare Canadian Coins and Currencies.
- We BUY complete collections or part if agreeable
- We buy Gold and Silver coins and bars
- Best prices paid upon mutual agreement of purchase
- Visit us at the Edmonton, Calgary, Saskatoon and RCNA shows
- Friendly, courteous and professional service with 21+ years experience
- Please contact us to set up an appointment today!

**Morris and Kathy Kosowan**  
**Box 8928**  
**Sylvan Lake, AB T4S 1S6**

**Telephone: 403-887-4470**  
**Cell: 403-597-5002**  
**Email: KHL1993@shaw.ca**

## DTS AVERAGE • MARITIME COIN RETAIL PRICES

New Brunswick 5¢	VG 8	F 12	F 16	VF 20	VF 25	VF 30	VF 35	EF 40	EF 45	AU 50	AU 55	MS 60
1862	114.81	180.40	264.21	348.01	453.80	559.59	665.38	771.17	1,080	1,698	2,264	3,396
1864 Small 6	109.13	183.20	268.39	353.58	448.99	544.40	639.82	735.23	1,014	1,571	2,260	3,639
1864 Large 6	175.93	272.82	400.88	528.94	700.13	871.32	1,043	1,214	1,597	2,364	3,080	4,511

New Brunswick 10¢	VG 8	F 12	F 16	VF 20	VF 25	VF 30	VF 35	EF 40	EF 45	AU 50	AU 55	MS 60
1862	113.03	189.31	274.22	359.13	464.22	569.31	674.40	779.49	1,049	1,587	1,949	2,672
1862 2 over 2	168.70	305.37	453.69	602.01	757.76	913.52	1,069	1,225	1,681	2,592	3,234	4,517
1864	115.81	186.52	270.04	353.55	446.81	540.08	633.34	726.60	1,107	1,868	2,639	4,180

Newfoundland 10¢	VG 8	F 12	F 16	VF 20	VF 25	VF 30	VF 35	EF 40	EF 45	AU 50	AU 55	MS 60
1865	52.89	91.87	132.78	173.70	229.80	285.90	341.99	398.09	538.22	818.48	1,205	1,977
1870	231.09	419.26	632.77	846.29	941.99	1,038	1,133	1,229	1,480	1,983	2,604	3,847
1872 H	41.67	72.38	107.17	141.97	183.73	225.49	267.25	309.02	432.43	679.26	954.01	1,504
1873	91.07	185.29	274.19	363.08	535.95	708.82	881.70	1,055	1,528	2,473	3,123	4,422
1876 H	99.65	192.07	292.28	392.49	491.32	590.15	688.97	787.80	1,038	1,537	1,938	2,740
1880	94.09	172.44	279.17	385.90	488.00	590.10	692.20	794.31	1,048	1,556	2,041	3,012
1882 H	70.71	115.77	208.89	302.01	427.18	552.34	677.51	802.68	1,173	1,915	2,620	4,030
1885	184.84	311.80	481.99	652.18	798.23	944.28	1,090	1,236	1,493	2,008	2,635	3,889
1888	70.87	125.42	231.97	338.53	602.39	866.26	1,130	1,394	1,990	3,181	4,363	6,726
1890	16.03	30.07	47.27	64.47	107.23	149.99	192.75	235.50	445.79	866.35	1,363	2,356
1894	16.98	26.42	45.09	63.76	97.99	132.21	166.44	200.67	351.17	652.18	1,104	2,008
1896	14.03	20.78	34.14	47.49	78.49	109.49	140.49	171.49	324.23	629.72	1,089	2,008
1903	14.36	35.08	71.23	107.38	151.84	196.31	240.77	285.24	450.44	780.84	1,357	2,509
1904 H	7.01	15.36	29.17	42.99	60.93	78.88	96.83	114.77	146.07	208.68	266.56	382.30
1912	3.97	7.18	11.16	15.15	25.28	35.41	45.55	55.68	88.16	153.12	190.24	264.48
1917 C	3.88	6.96	11.00	15.04	25.54	36.04	46.54	57.05	119.47	244.33	364.23	604.02
1919 C	5.20	10.27	19.40	28.52	43.55	58.57	73.60	88.63	117.81	176.17	218.12	302.01
1938	3.32	4.67	6.09	7.51	10.89	14.27	17.65	21.03	32.73	56.12	104.96	202.65
1940	3.89	5.30	6.57	7.84	10.14	12.44	14.73	17.03	27.65	48.88	82.92	151.01
1941 C	3.59	4.55	6.12	7.68	8.44	9.19	9.95	10.70	15.49	25.08	37.26	61.64
1942 C	4.19	5.73	7.15	8.56	10.18	11.80	13.42	15.04	19.18	27.46	44.03	77.18
1943 C	3.36	4.43	5.94	7.45	8.45	9.44	10.44	11.43	18.14	31.55	91.13	210.31
1944 C	3.42	6.24	9.52	12.81	17.54	22.27	26.99	31.72	51.91	92.28	166.29	314.30
1945 C	3.33	4.72	7.31	9.91	12.10	14.28	16.47	18.65	23.95	34.55	57.78	104.25
1946 C	6.03	9.89	13.15	16.42	21.97	27.53	33.09	38.64	47.86	66.30	90.94	140.22
1947 C	5.53	8.95	11.45	13.95	17.28	20.60	23.93	27.26	36.92	56.23	82.23	134.23

New Brunswick 20¢	VG 8	F 12	F 16	VF 20	VF 25	VF 30	VF 35	EF 40	EF 45	AU 50	AU 55	MS 60
1862	51.95	77.92	128.78	179.64	241.65	303.66	365.68	427.69	597.21	936.24	1,348	2,171
1864	51.95	77.99	130.02	182.05	247.06	312.08	377.10	442.11	656.98	1,087	1,561	2,508

Newfoundland 20¢	VG 8	F 12	F 16	VF 20	VF 25	VF 30	VF 35	EF 40	EF 45	AU 50	AU 55	MS 60
1865	25.65	51.95	88.05	124.16	186.38	248.60	310.83	373.05	521.52	818.48	1,229	2,049
1870	35.92	72.38	124.28	176.17	269.93	363.68	457.44	551.20	712.71	1,036	1,541	2,550
1872 H	20.52	36.91	59.56	82.21	141.09	199.97	258.84	317.72	455.30	730.47	1,031	1,631
1873	45.12	117.45	209.73	302.01	447.03	592.05	737.07	882.09	1,539	2,852	4,913	9,034
1876 H	41.05	77.18	122.48	167.78	251.11	334.45	417.78	501.11	703.59	1,109	1,575	2,509
1880	46.99	89.88	138.20	186.52	288.30	390.08	491.86	593.64	857.40	1,385	1,927	3,012
1881	27.07	54.19	99.24	144.29	225.84	307.38	388.93	470.47	681.73	1,104	1,552	2,447
1882 H	17.71	29.51	54.18	78.85	136.48	194.10	251.72	309.35	504.45	894.64	1,310	2,141
1885	32.01	62.36	109.13	155.91	253.83	351.76	449.69	547.61	927.57	1,687	2,547	4,266
1888	21.99	42.37	74.70	107.02	181.79	256.55	331.31	406.08	568.92	894.60	1,391	2,384
1890	17.03	32.05	58.81	85.57	157.87	230.17	302.48	374.78	601.23	1,054	1,872	3,508
1894	22.29	41.31	62.14	82.97	130.36	177.75	225.14	272.53	411.71	690.07	1,050	1,769
1896 Small 96	15.52	26.54	47.79	69.04	121.27	173.50	225.72	277.95	424.43	717.38	1,331	2,559
1896 Large 96	25.39	47.21	69.82	92.42	188.86	285.30	381.74	478.18	634.30	946.54	1,635	3,012
1899 Large 9's	11.68	20.12	34.39	48.65	95.21	141.77	188.33	234.89	404.64	744.14	1,336	2,519
1899 Hooked 9's	45.49	96.32	168.97	241.61	342.57	443.53	544.49	645.45	856.87	1,280	1,982	3,387
1900	11.56	19.45	32.93	46.40	75.08	103.75	132.43	161.10	308.74	604.02	984.99	1,747
1904 H	22.37	44.58	64.36	84.15	156.67	229.19	301.70	374.22	550.23	902.26	1,370	2,306
1912	9.02	11.86	16.32	20.78	35.60	50.42	65.23	80.05	123.04	209.04	266.52	381.48



## DTS AVERAGE • MARITIME COIN RETAIL PRICES

Newfoundland 25¢	VG 8	F 12	F 16	VF 20	VF 25	VF 30	VF 35	EF 40	EF 45	AU 50	AU 55	MS 60
1917 C	7.46	10.58	12.61	14.64	16.97	19.29	21.62	23.94	37.68	65.15	118.68	225.75
1919 C	7.79	11.86	16.79	21.71	27.19	32.67	38.15	43.63	81.98	158.69	289.76	551.88

Newfoundland 50¢	VG 8	F 12	F 16	VF 20	VF 25	VF 30	VF 35	EF 40	EF 45	AU 50	AU 55	MS 60
1870	40.90	78.30	144.74	211.18	389.46	567.74	746.02	924.30	1,273	1,972	3,381	6,199
1872 H	30.72	59.02	101.06	143.09	252.04	360.98	469.93	578.88	790.84	1,215	1,814	3,012
1873	87.81	145.24	244.02	342.80	546.09	749.37	952.66	1,156	1,801	3,090	5,866	11,419
1874	49.58	87.79	161.34	234.89	419.46	604.02	788.58	973.15	1,680	3,094	5,537	10,423
1876 H	64.94	132.55	234.06	335.57	482.06	628.55	775.04	921.53	1,180	1,696	2,428	3,893
1880	70.95	151.49	269.19	386.88	662.53	938.18	1,214	1,489	2,079	3,258	5,147	8,923
1881	47.75	80.20	165.66	251.12	403.40	555.68	707.96	860.24	1,180	1,820	2,900	5,060
1882 H	30.30	52.84	98.52	144.21	263.36	382.52	501.68	620.83	796.19	1,147	1,878	3,339
1885	51.54	89.86	186.71	283.56	445.13	606.70	768.27	929.85	1,306	2,057	3,354	5,948
1888	80.27	158.85	252.92	346.99	608.24	869.49	1,131	1,392	2,682	5,263	9,782	18,819
1894	22.04	43.48	96.15	148.83	268.64	388.44	508.25	628.06	981.98	1,690	2,869	5,226
1896	17.37	35.95	79.85	123.74	219.06	314.38	409.70	505.01	821.55	1,455	2,536	4,697
1898	17.09	27.95	58.44	88.92	144.29	199.66	255.03	310.40	615.31	1,225	2,496	5,038
1899 Narrow 9's	15.37	24.16	52.01	79.85	134.50	189.14	243.79	298.43	536.74	1,013	2,041	4,097
1899 Wide 9's	16.70	31.07	63.35	95.64	169.39	243.14	316.89	390.65	701.40	1,323	2,381	4,498
1900	14.70	23.50	45.77	68.04	112.84	157.64	202.43	247.23	470.66	918	1,764	3,458
1904 H	14.69	18.70	22.50	26.29	38.00	49.71	61.41	73.12	111.07	186.98	268.09	430.30
1907	15.03	19.03	25.46	31.88	45.30	58.72	72.14	85.55	132.72	227.05	305.24	461.61
1908	14.86	19.03	23.50	27.96	39.92	51.88	63.83	75.79	100.33	149.41	222.59	368.94
1909	14.69	20.49	25.69	30.88	43.82	56.76	69.70	82.64	107.96	158.60	239.36	400.89
1911	14.46	17.48	18.79	20.10	28.26	36.43	44.59	52.75	72.73	112.69	181.84	320.15
1917 C	14.46	17.48	18.79	20.10	26.38	32.66	38.94	45.23	58.55	85.19	123.68	200.67
1918 C	14.46	17.48	18.79	20.10	26.38	32.66	38.94	45.23	58.55	85.19	123.68	200.67
1919 C	14.52	18.04	21.54	25.05	30.95	36.86	42.76	48.66	82.61	150.50	242.31	425.93

Newfoundland \$2	VG 8	F 12	F 16	VF 20	VF 25	VF 30	VF 35	EF 40	EF 45	AU 50	AU 55	MS 60
1865	326.53	340.60	372.01	403.41	446.85	490.30	533.74	577.18	623.01	714.68	1,147	2,012
1870 3 dots	295.92	360.74	408.56	456.38	488.80	521.21	553.63	586.05	763.19	1,117	1,713	2,905
1870 2 dots	285.71	335.57	375.00	414.43	446.03	477.63	509.23	540.83	650.26	869.13	1,389	2,429
1872	346.94	441.92	498.74	555.56	605.52	655.48	705.44	755.40	910.20	1,220	2,001	3,562
1880	1,143	1,644	1,779	1,913	2,064	2,215	2,366	2,517	2,835	3,471	4,740	7,279
1881	244.90	276.85	320.47	364.09	388.90	413.70	438.51	463.31	508.70	599.48	1,267	2,601
1882 H	204.08	269.14	307.20	345.25	360.35	375.46	390.56	405.67	426.14	467.08	592.86	844.43
1885	204.08	269.14	307.20	345.25	357.28	369.31	381.33	393.36	447.36	555.37	693.55	969.92
1888	204.08	273.49	321.31	369.13	378.32	387.52	396.72	405.91	447.34	530.20	655.48	906.03



1¢ New Brunswick Variety – E: D:

(Image: Author)

# On Good Terms

by Joe Kennedy

P K E Y D A T E Z M L C H O I C E S F  
R K G P Q N P C Y B R I G H T B H C R  
O Q P E D I G R E E L U S I V E R A O  
O Z C R F D U W I R A A M I R R O R S  
F H X F W F I N E S T P Z S E L E C T  
H F D E P T H G F I T I P E C A M E O  
M U D C R O X A N X S I F E R S F W J  
D Z N T E S P E C I M E N I A E P S E  
N Q T C M F V C A R T W H E E L O R M  
J I F A I I M P O R T A N T C D P J R  
P U N S U R P A S S E D R B G O U B U  
A L Q H M S C S E V E N T Y E M L R M  
F T U W L T S U P E R B Q K M S A I L  
O R A S T S F U L L S T R I K E T L I  
H A L L T T J O M A R K F R E E I L B  
J R I I P R E S E N T A T I O N O I P  
F E T O X I O M E X C E P T I O N A L  
N C Y Q B K F U L L R E D S M U V N V  
L H I G H E S T S G M I N T S T A T E

Answer to the Puzzle Page  
from the November 2017  
issue of THE PLANCHET

ETMUVCNMAPIGGYCBAG  
QXBYTOLSLBRHPFOAMM  
CVFVQUSTOMBOXUENRX  
PAPERANTOZIPLOCKCD  
MYLARGPFSOISPLAYAG  
DTUBETNSERTJUMBLEJ  
KADVULMAUPLASTICMU  
PSZEAMCELOPHANEIM  
YJFLPLLENVELOPETJC  
QUSVDOEXRTWOBYTWOI  
FSLEFJSHSTACKPWIKK  
HIAICPLNOFILMOSNKL  
COBOARDSTOUFFCHDML  
DSINGLEBXMONKIOOZ  
VAWALLETCNCASSEDWGT  
TFOPOUCHOLDERTDUAA  
SETLELIPURGEALEDLH  
OUPVNDGSSORTERCNJT C

best (known)

blazer

bright

brilliant

cameo

cartwheel (lustre)

certified

choice

depth

dignitary

elusive

exceptional

eye appeal

finest

first strike

frost

fullred

full strike

gem

highest (graded)

important

key date

lustrous

markfree

mint state

mirror

pedigree

perfect

population

premium

presentation

pristine

proof

quality

rare

scarce

seldom seen

select

seventy

specimen

superb

ultra (cameo)

uncirculated

unsurpassed





# DIVERSE EQUITIES<sup>INC.</sup>

Stan Wright



- Bullion
- Coins
- Jewelry
- Diamonds
- Rare Coins
- Coin Sets
- Watches
- Paper Money

## Diverse Equities, Inc.

Box 61144 Kensington P.O.

Calgary, AB, Canada T2N 4S6

Phone: (403) 230-9321

Fax: (403) 274-3828

Email: [stan@diverseequities.com](mailto:stan@diverseequities.com)

Web: [diverseequities.com](http://diverseequities.com)