

# The PLANCHET

The Stuarts go to  
London (Part 2)

**PAGE 8**

Dots!

**PAGE 17**

Maritime  
Coin Prices

**PAGE 19**

Lion Tetradrachm  
of Leontini

**PAGE 23**

California  
Dreaming

**PAGE 33**



**FALL COIN SHOW**

NOVEMBER 5 & 6, 2016

Edmonton Numismatic Society

Volume 63 · Issue 6



October 2016





# The **PLANCHET**

Volume 63 · Issue 6

## Feature Articles

---

1 **Message from the President**

2 **Next Meeting**

3-4 **About Your Society**

5 **Fall 2016 Show**

7 **Coming Events**

36 **Puzzle Page**

37 **New \$2 Coin**

8 **The Stuarts go to London (Part 2)**

Family and numismatic crudity in the 17th century.

*A Penny's Worth by Marc Bink*

17 **Never Tired of Dots**

Canadian varieties – catalogued and uncatalogued.

*Errors, Varieties & Oddities by Dean Silver and Joe Kennedy*

19 **Maritime Coin Prices**

Current Retail Sales Prices of Canadian Coins.

*DTS Average by Dean Silver*

23 **An Early Lion Tetradrachm of Leontini**

Grain was its lifeblood, the lion was its badge and tyrants were its nemesis.

*Amid the Ruins by Wayne Hansen*

33 **California Dreaming**

My Adventures at the World's Fair of Money.

*Ancient / Medieval by Terence Cheesman*

---

## The Planchet Team

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

Joe Kennedy

### **Co-Editors**

Pierre Driessen

Marc Bink

Wayne Hansen

### **Content Editor**

Chris Hale

### **On-Line Distribution**

Pierre Driessen

### **Printing and Mailing**

Howard Gilbey

---

### **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**

**October 2016**

It's just about show-time as this is being written. The last minute preparations are being made, the last hurdles are being addressed, and the lists are being finalized. Your show committee has been hard at work and we are well on our way to having yet another excellent show, largely because of the work of our volunteer force, which is second to none.

As we approach the last few days, we are informed that Kids on Coins will not be joining us this show. Faced with the prospect of disappointed kids and enraged parents and after a bit of a last minute scramble, the ENS will be now taking over the Kid's Auction and all the events that were previously performed by Kids on Coins. This marks a new beginning for us and is an important kick-off to our Youth Program; Kids on Coins has gone on to pursue other opportunities, and on behalf of the ENS, I'd like to wish Ron well. Thanks to Howard, Dan, and Ray for quickly jumping to the challenge and pulling us out of a pickle.

We will as usual offer up the appraisal table, displays, and Howard has a ton of new stuff for the silent auction. The Hotel will be offering a lunch service for the dealers, and they will have snacks and goodies for sale at the bar area for the general public. The layout of tables usually appears in this issue, but we haven't finalized it because they've done some changes to the venue; it's actually going to be a little bit larger, the posts have changed things a bit, and the flooring is now in. There are a few last-minute line-up changes, but barring something unforeseen you can probably expect your favorite dealer to be at the same location he was at in the spring.

Thanks in advance to all of those who've signed up to volunteer; you guys are great and the fact that we're fully manned-up takes a huge load off of your planner's minds.

Speaking of planning, this marks the first time that the ENS will try for a Friday night dealer set up. After the volunteers have set the tables up the dealers will be permitted to come in and set up their tables. We will then lock the place down and have security in the room like we do on Saturday night. Yes, it's costing us a bit more, but we are hoping it'll streamline things and be less of a load for our volunteers on Saturday. Many of us put in

12 hour days during the show which for some can be quite taxing.

Have you noticed our strategically placed overpass banners yet? Pierre and I hung them up on what had to be the lousiest weather day we've had this year. With the wind blowing, it's actually amazing that we didn't end up having one of those 10 meter banners wrap around a truck's windshield or something. We hung up 4 overpass banners, and there's one on the hotel and another on a fence off Groat Road. The portable signs are out too; if you think of it, keep an eye out for them and let us know how they look.

If you haven't made plans to attend the show, might I humbly suggest you do so; we have the largest coin show in all of Canada, and dealers are coming from all over the country to be here. Bring yourselves, and bring your friends and family. Bring everyone! (Ok, just leave the cat at home though, they don't travel well.)

Hope to see you at the show! 

## County Coins and Collectibles

(Division of 1649592 Alberta Ltd)



### Howard Gilbey

Auctioneer



Licensed & 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

# @ 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, Nov. 9, 2016**

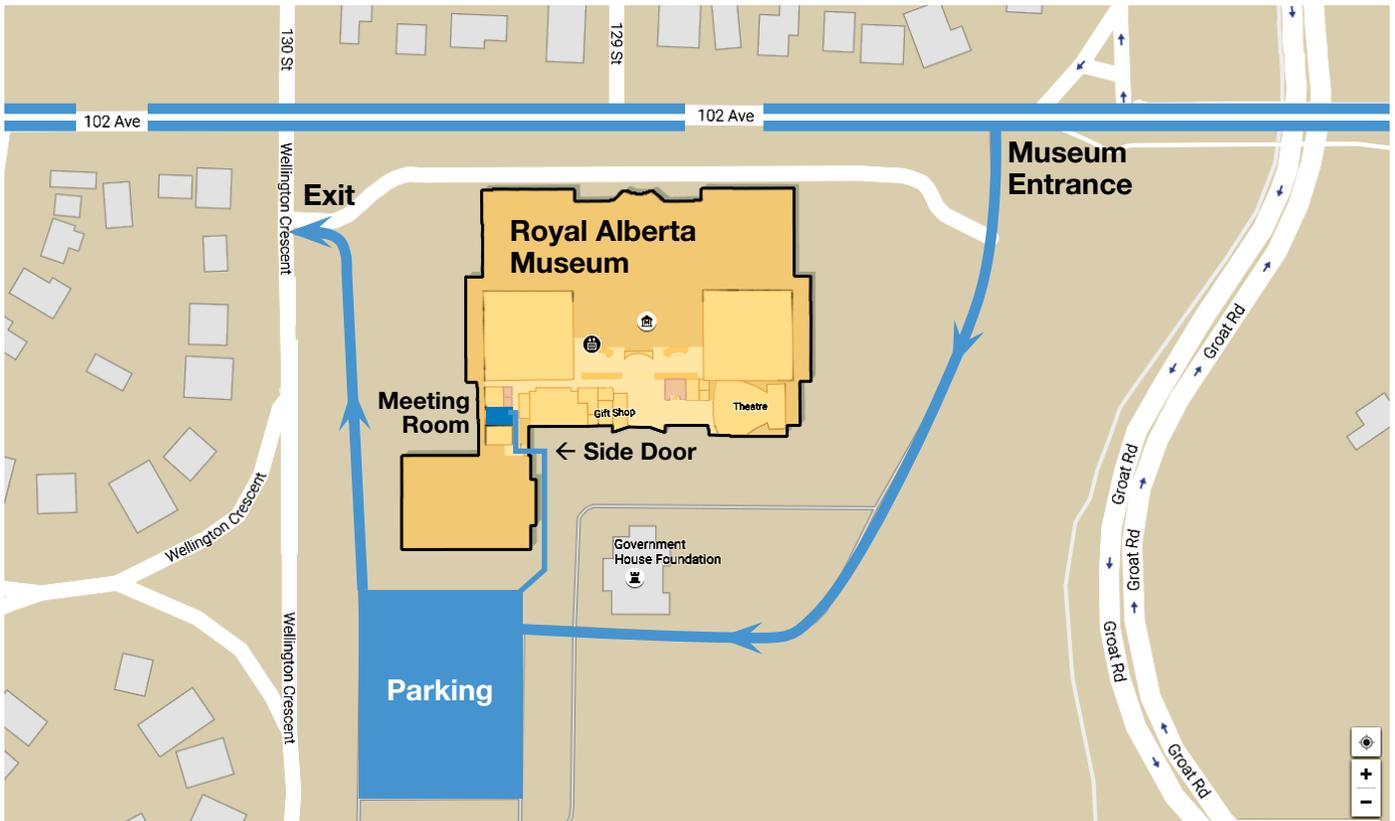
**Royal Alberta Museum**  
12845 – 102 Avenue, Edmonton

**Meeting Starts at 7:15 pm**

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

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

## September 14, 2016 ENS Meeting Minutes

Marc Bink, the ENS President, opened the meeting at 19:30 hrs and welcomed the 43 members in attendance. He hoped that everyone had a great summer and enjoyed the pizza we just ate.

Marc and some other club members visited the Calgary Coin Show this past Saturday. He stated that it was well attended with many familiar dealers who attend our own shows.

The ENS Executive met on Wednesday September 28.

Our president announced that *The Planchet* won 2 awards at the RCNA convention which are;

1. Best Local Club Newsletter
2. Best Local Club Newsletter Editor

Congratulations were given to Joe Kennedy & Paul Purdie for their outstanding work in creating *The Planchet*. The awards were picked up by Howard Gilbey, the ENS delegate to the RCNA convention.

### RCNA Convention

Howard Gilbey gave a brief talk about the convention. One of the points is that the RCNA wants to create a medal for Canada's 150th anniversary in 2017. They are looking to partner with 20 clubs who would each design their own reverse,

matched with a national obverse created by the RCNA. The clubs would be responsible for the cost of the reverse die and would be able to decide how many medals to strike and on which type of metal. A decision is required by the end of the year, and the ENS Executive will discuss this during the Sept 28, 2016 meeting.

### Club Matters

The location of the ENS monthly meetings will continue to be held here at this location of the RAM in 2017.

One of the 2017 goals is to modernize the ENS website and make *The Planchet* Google searchable.

A recurring warning about the business practices of periodically advertised, hotel conference room based buyers of coins, bullion and jewelry was issued.

### Nov 5–6 Coin Show

The volunteer list for the coin show requirements was circulated for members to sign up. We are hoping to have more people in club shirts on the bourse floor than in the past.

The Friday night set up will begin at 1730 hrs. A new feature that we are trying is that we will have security starting on Friday night, thus allowing the

dealers to install themselves in the bourse once everything is completed.

### Door Prizes

Tickets were drawn for the door prizes, while the presentation was being prepared.

### Presentation

Mirko Dumanovic gave an informative talk on Ottoman coins.

### Show & Tell

Items circulated for Show & Tell included:

- A Canadian 1913 \$10 gold coin purchased by one of our youngest members which was funded by his first ever job and first paycheck.
- From 1247 an English hammered penny issued by Henry III, along with a schilling issued between 1551–53 by Edward VI from the Southwark mint.
- Vatican coins from 1929 & 1932.
- A 50 Guilder 1982 note from the Netherlands.
- For those who like varieties, a 2016 Canadian 5 cent piece that is missing denticles on the reverse near the date.
- A medal made of gold from the 1978 Commonwealth Games in Edmonton.

### Conclusion

The silent auction lots were sold, and the meeting was adjourned at 2124 hrs.

by **Mitch Goudreau** ENS Secretary

## October 12, 2016 ENS Meeting Minutes

Marc Bink, the ENS President, opened the meeting at 19:32 hrs. The attendance for this month's assembly was 37 members.

A familiar request for more Canadian content articles for *The Planchet* was made. We are rich in contributions on ancient coins, medals and world coins from our usual writers so it's almost embarrassing that we have so little on Canadian topics, from a club whose members overwhelmingly collect that.

Membership application forms are available for our members who may be interested in joining two new specialty groups. They are the *Canadian Centennial Collector's Club* and *The Hudson's Bay Company Collector's Society*.

### ENS Executive Meeting

A review of the ENS Executive meeting held on Wednesday September 28 was conducted.

The ENS will participate in the RCNA's initiative to create a medal commemorating Canada's 150th Birthday in 2017. As mentioned last month,

the RCNA is looking to partner with 20 clubs who would each design their own reverse, matched with a national obverse created by the RCNA. The ENS will have medals struck exclusively in silver for the 2017 *Go for Gold* program, while copper ones will be created and available for purchase.

We will also have wooden nickels made to advertise our 2017 coin shows. The ENS logo will be on the obverse while the show dates will be on the reverse. The first batch should be ready to distribute at next month's coin show.

### Nov 5-6 Coin Show

The volunteer list for the coin show requirements was circulated once again for members to sign up. More volunteers than before are required for parking lot security and banner removal.

We have larger banners now to advertise our shows. Our society has received permission from the City of Edmonton to hang 4 of them on specific overpasses, which doubles what was previously allowed.

Howard Gilbey stated that the Silent Auction will have over 100 lots.

The Friday night set up will begin at 1730 hrs. It's confirmed that we will have security starting on Friday night, so we will allow the dealers to set up once everything is completed.

The idea of discontinuing discounted pre-sale tickets in 2017 was floated to the members for their views. These tickets make up 20% of our sales. No decision was made so we will continue to monitor their use.

### Videos

Short videos on the following topics were shown;

1. Coin Grading
2. Cleaning Ancient Coins
3. A Guide to Identifying Fake Coins
4. 1792 United States Half Dime
5. United States Barber Quarters

### Conclusion

Tickets were drawn for the door prizes, the silent auction lots were sold, and the meeting was adjourned at 2120 hrs.



**Andrew McKaig Numismatics**  
7620 Elbow Drive SW, Suite 572  
Calgary, Alberta T2V 1K2  
Ph: (403) 617-2646 • Fax: (403) 251-9518  
email: mckaig@shaw.ca

### Proof Positive Coins Ltd.

*A positive choice  
in Canadian numismatics*

*Specializing in  
rare & choice Canadian*



**Sandy Campbell**  
(Numismatist)  
Member  
CNA (LM-228)  
ANA (LM-3496)

Box 369, Baddeck  
Nova Scotia Canada B0E 1B0  
902-295-3007 • Fax: 902-295-3268  
Toll Free: 1-866-283-6715  
ppc\_limited@hotmail.com

# Fall 2016 Show

Canada's largest fall / winter numismatic event

**Sat. Nov. 5, 2016 10:00am - 5:00pm**

**Sun. Nov. 6, 2016 10:00am - 4:30pm**



## HOWARD JOHNSON HOTEL

**15540 Stony Plain Road, Edmonton, Alberta. T5P 3Z2**

**780-484-3333** for hotel room reservations

Hotel room bookings: use code Edmonton Coin Show (for your special show rate)

**Admission:** \$5 at door (youth under 16 years of age free)

- ATM on premises
- Parking: free
- Transportation: easy access, centrally located, bus service with Jasper Place transit hub nearby.
- Families Welcome !

### Special events:

- **Free appraisals** of your coins, medals, paper money, tokens, watches and other time pieces
- Educational coin and medal **displays**
- **Door prizes** including gold coin draw
- **Silent auction** with bidding open to everyone

### Coin Auction for Kids

Hosted by the ENS Youth Program

**Saturday 5 November 2016**

**1:00 pm to 3:00 pm (arrive by 12:45 pm)**

Howard Johnson Hotel,  
15540 Stony Plain Road, Edmonton, Alberta

- participation is free, parents are welcome - register prior to event!
- an excellent and fun introduction, in a non-pressure setting, to coin collecting and auctions
- all material for participation will be provided, including: catalogue and play money for bidding!

Sponsored by the Edmonton Numismatic Society







# Coming Events

November 5 & 6, 2016: ENS Fall Show

November 9, 2016: ENS Meeting  
at the Royal Alberta Museum; 7:15 pm start.

November 25, 2016: Deadline for edited Planchet article submissions.

December 14, 2016: ENS Meeting  
at the Royal Alberta Museum; 7:15 pm start.

December 16, 2016: December issue of THE PLANCHET

To list your coming events, send them to editor\_ens@yahoo.ca

## 2016–17 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

Ermin Chow

### Youth Directors:

Alex McPhee

Danny Kachkan

**Webmaster:** Markus Molenda

**Facebook:** Ermin Chow

**Twitter:** Roger Grove

**Librarian:** Mitch Goudreau

**Show Chair:** David Peter

**Social Activities:** Pierre Driessen

**CHANTOU INTERNATIONAL COIN & STAMP LTD.**  
OFFICIAL ROYAL CANADIAN MINT DISTRIBUTORS  
[www.chantou.com](http://www.chantou.com)

**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

### 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.

# The Stuarts go to London (Part 2)

by Marc Bink

In the last installment, the Stuarts discovered that they liked London. However, London didn't much care for them and like the proverbial "bad penny", they proved very difficult to dislodge.

Charles I at first did the right thing. He cleaned out the "buffoons and clowns" that were hanging around his father. But then he proceeded to bring in his own lot. The first of them was the Duke of Buckingham, who had this nasty problem of losing wars and getting people killed which didn't make him very popular and eventually got him assassinated. The next person Charles brought over was his new wife, Henrietta of France, who happened to be a Catholic. It was a whirlwind romance accompanied by a huge dowry. Good thing too; Charles was burning through money at an incredible clip. That, compounded with his father's unpaid debts left him without a sixpence to his name.



The whole act of choosing a wife had changed things in Charles' character. Initially, he was to be betrothed to the Infanta of Spain; but that courtship went sideways when Charles expressed his undying affection upon first laying eyes on the girl, an absolute no-no in the Spanish court. It seems he was politely tolerated after that. What he took away from the experience was that he actually appreciated strict regimen and protocols; and he was going to be a divine right monarch worthy of that kind of treatment from there on in.

Charles was if anything a very modern politician; he had little to no regard for anyone else's money and it was never his fault. So, in good Stuart tradition, Charles had to convene a Parliament once the Spanish adventures fell apart and war clouds began to gather and go there with hat in hand and beg. At first he was marginally successful. But, by 1629 Parliament had tired of the king's spendthrift ways, and were looking to reign him in. Charles of course was having none of that. He prorogued Parliament for the next ten years and came up with some interesting taxes. There was a 'ship tax,' ostensibly to raise money for the upkeep of the navy, but in actuality it went straight to Charles's cash-starved coffers. Then he sold titles and property and went after the clergy. Charles I did everything he could think of to tax, tariff or swindle money out of people. He was great at

coming up with new schemes, what he wasn't any good at was holding back and maybe saving a few "quid". He even took to selling his wife's jewels. Good thing there wasn't an eBay around in those days; otherwise he might have sold everything including the silverware or his wife's knickers.

eventually had to throw him under the 17th century equivalent of a bus and let him go to the block to save his own skin. But he should have taken that as an omen of things to come. Parliament now sensed blood; the precedent had been set and they moved in for the kill. They realized they had Charles where they wanted him; marginalized to the point of being like as "impotent as the Doge of Venice", something Charles was deathly afraid of. So now there wasn't going to be any more money and Parliament was not going to be shut down this time. They had crossed their Rubicon and were committed; it was all or nothing. For a while, they had the citizenry behind them; but then they started raising taxes of their own and started losing popular support. Pretty soon Parliament started punitively killing people and making examples of those who went against their will. Charles sensed a change in the public mood; he figured he could make a comeback. He started marshalling forces loyal to him; and Parliament in response promptly resorted to a draft. Charles fought well, but in the end he lost; his favorite, Rupert, proved

no match for Cromwell's revitalized "New Model Army". So it was that in 1642 the English Civil War, which had been brewing cold for a number of years, finally turned hot. It was to last for close to ten long and destructive years.



**Charles I (1600–1649)**

Once recalled due to an impending war, Parliament had finally had enough; they tried to reign him in. First, they marginalized his Star council and had a few of them arrested. They orchestrated the fall of his prime minister.<sup>1</sup> Even though he had personally guaranteed his minister's safety, Charles

<sup>1</sup> Thomas Wentworth, the 1st Earl of Strafford, went to the scaffold on 12 May, 1641; it was a public spectacle and results in riotous celebrations all throughout London.

Charles' coinages are fascinating. Because of inflation, most of the coins issued in his name were shillings and 6 pence pieces. This is also when the half-crown and the silver crown were introduced. There are something like 20 different classes from all sorts of city mints. Depending on the period of issue, they may have been made for Parliament or for the King. The only way to conclusively determine where it was made or who it was made for is to be able to determine the mintmark. So it's best if one buys a book if Charles I coins are the desired series. I have a few of them, some issued by the king and some issued by Parliament. The quality of the ones issued by the king fairly early on aren't bad; the ones issued by Parliament later on during the Civil War are abysmal. This makes discerning the class of them very difficult; if the coin was poorly struck with poor or prematurely worn details it is very difficult to determine which bust is on it. The class is invariably identified with the type of bust that's on it. There were subtle differences in the portraiture throughout Charles' reign. So while it is easy to identify the mint or the year, it is more difficult to put in that final piece, which class the coin belongs to. In this case, "VF" is left up to interpretation; one has to be able to discern between genuine circulation wear and premature die failure or a poor strike. The other added problem was as the country slipped further and further into civil war the strike quality went down, even though the quantity went up. It's easy to find pieces struck between 1642 and 1648 attributed to Parliament. But harder to find pieces from some of the Royalist mints of the period. Not to mention, there was a lovely milled series introduced by Briot (ex of the Paris Mint) which is highly desirable but rare.



**Charles I Shilling (1643)**



**Charles I Half Crown (1641)**

The most common pieces were struck by the Tower Mint in London. These were struck between 1625 and 1642. After 1642 control over the Tower Mint went to Parliament. So while coins were still struck with Charles I's effigy on them, they were actually issued by the Roundheads.

At first, it looked like Charles would have no problem destroying Parliament and the rising middle class. He had the nobility on his side, and all the nobles were trained in the arts of war. The Roundheads, or Parliament's side, had no experience and no real generals. They were getting slaughtered. Then Oliver Cromwell devised what would eventually become the blueprint for a modern army; he drilled and trained his soldiers and paid them reasonably well. Soon the Cavaliers were losing; and Charles and retinue were constantly on the move. Most of the nobility could see the writing on the wall and started to melt away.

Charles finally saw what was coming and had gave up in 1646, fleeing to Scotland. Being that he was still nominally king of Scotland, he had hoped the Scots would help him with his troubles. He was wrong. The Scots had cut an interesting deal with Parliament a few years earlier at Charles' expense. Charles had gone after the Scots over religious issues, and then the Scots actually moved south and were militarily taking over the countryside. This act had spurred Parliament into action and was the deciding issue that started them in power. They then cut a deal with the marauding Scots; offered up a lot of money and sent the Scots home. But the Scots couldn't forgive what their king had done to them; so when he turned up the Scots happily put him on the first horse back to London.

Charles remained in Parliament's custody from 1646 until 1649 and was not allowed out in public. During that time, Charles foolishly conspired with some

nobles who had hoped to subvert Parliament restore him to the throne. He was betrayed, and Parliament realized they now had to do something. Cromwell took this as a sign; he could see it was going to either be "us or them"; so he decided to put him on trial. They decided to convict him of treason and execute him. Of course, Charles fought valiantly and put up a spirited defense, but in the end, it didn't matter. Parliament knew if they didn't do away with this king, he would eventually do away with them all. Everyone was tired of the war and wanted it all to end. So they chopped off his head on January 30, 1649 at Whitehall in London. A huge crowd gathered



**Oliver Cromwell at the Coffin of Charles I**



**The Execution of Charles I**

to watch the event. As the executioner swung the axe, a loud groan was heard from the spectators, most having never imagined that this event would actually occur. Oliver Cromwell and his New Model Army had triumphed, and the Puritans were firmly in control.

The "Commonwealth", as it was known, was an anomaly in English history. Nobody really knew what to expect. At first there were high hopes that Parliament would roll out some form of democracy and that people would have a choice in who ran their lives. Initially,

that was sort of the intention, but very shortly after consolidating his power, Cromwell put an end to all the speculation and rumours, he was far from democratic. He dissolved the "long parliament" and in its place, created the "barebones parliament." He shut down the council of state, and basically decided it was he and he alone that would rule by fiat.<sup>2</sup> In fact, he was just about as bad as the Stuarts were, except that he thought he was on a mission from God. The worst was, he actually had more power than Charles had ever had and he started to use it.

<sup>2</sup> An interesting sidebar; during the time that Cromwell was consolidating his control, the English navy was having a problem with a bothersome Dutch admiral named van Tromp; one wonders if there's any modern relation by that name...



**BOB ERIKSSON  
COINS**

Canadian & U.S. Decimal Coins

boberikssoncoins@shaw.ca    cell 780-221-1941

DO YOU HAVE A WANT LIST

**THE PENNY MAN ++ BU, ICCS, ROLLS**

***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

He was called "Lord Protector", and it was soon seen as a hereditary position. But England wasn't quite ready to totally do away with the monarchy; in fact most people didn't know what to think and preferred to have the king back. Cromwell was offered the job of "king", and he almost took it. The fact that his army would revolt and run him through convinced him otherwise. He then realized that the public wanted the real royal family back and not his, so he declined the role. The problem of course, is the public didn't want another Stuart like the last two. They wanted a king who was fair and just, and one who wouldn't bankrupt the treasury with every whim that entered his fickle mind. With Cromwell they had stability; but Cromwell was a Puritan, so just about everything in his eyes was a sin or a crime. Swearing, drinking, watching plays, festivals, old rituals, anything was open game for the Puritans. Dyed clothing was banned, everything had to be black. Anything that looked "ostentatious", was banned. If one missed church, which too became a crime with a severe penalty. Adultery was now punishable by death; clearly nothing was permitted anymore and everything was under the watchful eye of Cromwell and the Puritans. One other thing that was interesting; Cromwell set about enriching himself starting in 1654. He managed to get his "wax-seal" (modern parlance, "rubber-stamp") parliament to vote him a huge raise, in fact, 3 times what as much as they ever gave Charles I.

The revolts against the Commonwealth continued until about 1651. Charles II (Charles' son) ended up getting soundly beaten and legend has it that he took refuge in a large Oak tree. This explains why there are a lot of "Royal Oak" pubs in England today. Charles II fled to France to begin a comfortable exile.



**Commonwealth Shilling (1649)**

But without Cromwell, the regime was nothing; he was the glue that held it all together. When he died in 1658, his son Richard became Lord Protector. But Richard soon realized that he didn't have what it took; he wasn't the same sort of person his father was. He earned the sobriquet of "Idle Dick" and the country was soon threatening to erupt in civil warfare again. Idle Dick soon decided that it was getting too hot for him, and headed for the hills. He fled so fast that he never even said goodbye to his wife; and he never saw her again.

Parliament had a problem; no one wanted the responsibility of running the country, and thanks to Cromwell, there was no one else who could. So they invited the king to return from exile. Protracted and hushed negotiations followed; Charles II agreed to most of the terms Parliament proposed. It was difficult to

see who had the better hand; Charles wanted his throne, but Parliament wanted to retain some power, and both realized they couldn't function without the other. So soon the stage was set for the triumphant return of the monarchy; a "humbled" Charles II returned to England promising to share power and not be like his father or grandfather. There was only one catch though; he was a Stuart, and as a Stuart, he was morally and spiritually flawed. He couldn't help it, it was in the genetics.

Commonwealth coinage is pretty boring, and fairly rare. The legends are in English, and the shillings are the first to bear dates on them. The 1652 is by far the most common of the lot. They were all hammered, but the Commonwealth had decided to modernize the coinage and go with Pierre Blondeau's pressing technique. These coins are very rare, possibly unique, and



**Milled Cromwell Shilling (1658)**

they are more or less attributed to Cromwell and not the Commonwealth per se.

Charles II was pretty astute if nothing else. He made the required deals to get the throne back; and then he slowly but methodically got his revenge on Parliament. First, he had Cromwell's corpse drawn and quartered and his head placed on a pike on the Traitor's Gate. It remained there for another 25 years until it was blown off in a storm and hasn't been seen since. Next, and over time, he had all of the signatories of his father's execution warrant dismissed and executed. It seems "Idle Dick" was right to take to his heels and never be heard from again, to be a Puritan parliamentarian was hazardous to one's health by the 1670s. By 1681 he was at loggerheads with them and had dismissed them. He now got his money from king Louis of France and didn't need to go hat in hand to Parliament anymore. The interesting thing about Charles is that he didn't do anything of note and took great pains so as not to offend anyone. Apparently he was a bit thick and got bored rather easily. So affairs of state didn't interest him in the least, he was purely into hedonistic pleasures. It's said that if he had come to power naturally he would have eventually been swept aside like

his father was. But, since he was riding a rebound, he managed to hold on and actually be slightly popular.<sup>3</sup> It didn't hurt that he threw lots of parties.

Charles also loved chasing skirts as well as breeches, it seems. He had numerous mistresses and is



**Charles II (1630 – 1685)**

purported to have fathered at least 15 illegitimate children. It seems he "spent" himself on that task, because he left no real legitimate heirs. It seems with his social calendar as it was, he had no time left over for his wife. Although she was devoted to him, he was repulsed by her. There was also the sad fact that

she could not physically tolerate the marital "duties" and therefore was left alone a lot. She was not all that good looking.<sup>4</sup> Charles just "moved on". Life in court was a party; Charles was known as the "Merry Monarch". He had a great sense of humor, (somewhat crude though) and even forgave the culprits of an attempted theft of the crown jewels and a usurpation attempt by one of his illegitimate sons. And, once he dispensed with Parliament, he managed to get his brother in line to be the next king. To top it all off, he even predicted that his brother James would be the architect of his own demise; almost down to the day. Charles figured James would be forced out after 3 years; he was right.

Charles II's coinage is also interesting. His first coinages are a quick recoinage and replacement of the Commonwealth issues. There was not to be one coin in use with the Commonwealth crests on them. So while Cromwell was experi-

menting with milled coinage, Charles at first allowed the hammer to come back. Charles' third issue was milled as Blondeau's presses found favour again. The comparison between Charles' hammered issues and the milled ones is like night and day. The hammered issues are crude, and the milled ones look

<sup>3</sup> His motto might well have been "Nobody moves, and nobody gets hurt". He certainly did nothing while in power except get revenge. Foreign policy-wise, he only dealt with the French king who was very motivated to keep him sidelined, at whatever the cost. So he secretly paid Charles money to keep his nose out of Europe.

<sup>4</sup> England has had a long history of doing bad deals for wives based on overly flattering renditions by some renowned painters. The most famous rejection was that of the poor Anne of Cleves by Henry VIII because he thought her physically repulsive. It would appear that with Charles II poor Catherine of Braganza suffered the same fate, upon seeing her for the first time Charles announced to his courtiers, "Gentlemen, you have brought me a bat..."

modern. Blondeau pioneered and perfected the use of security devices on the coins; he had invented an effective collar and understood about expanding the planchet through compression into the collar. The coinage presses were hand-driven screw presses, they weren't as fast as the hammer, but the coins they produced were a lot prettier. After 1663 there were no more hammered issues, England had converted to milled coinage like the rest of Europe.

James ascended the throne on Charles' death in 1685. Now that on its own would have not been a big deal except for the fact that James was an unrepentant Catholic. Sure, on his death-bed Charles converted to Catholicism; (he probably always was one) one can see why considering the ordeal his doctors put him through to try and bring him back after he suffered a small stroke. They more or less killed him. But James was always a Catholic, and he had married one as well. He saw it as his mission in life to bring England back to the "true" church. This did not go over very well at all.

One has to forgive the Stuarts; even though they were Scottish by descent, they were very much influenced by French culture. So they were all Catholics. England had dispensed with Catholicism back in the days of Henry VIII. There was a constant tug-of-war between the Anglicans and the Catholics, with neither side tolerating the other. Starting with Mary, Queen of Scots marriage to Francis of France, the Stuarts have been marrying and being baptized Catholic. Each of the Stuart kings had taken either a Spanish or French wife. Needless to say this never sat well with the English public, who regarded the French as "enemy #1" and the Spanish as the #2 enemy. So James II was at a disadvantage right from the start.



**Charles II 2d Hammered and Milled Coinage (1665 & 1673)**

Where his older brother Charles was an astute politician, James II was a narrow-minded, arrogant and vain; in other words, a typical Stuart. While he didn't produce a legitimate heir, the public and Parliament were content to grudgingly put up with him. But that all changed when his son James Edward was born; now all of a sudden Parliament could envision an endless future of Catholic kings and their associated societal problems. This wasn't going to do. So a small number of them went over to Holland to talk to James' eldest daughter, Mary, who was married to the Stadtholder of Holland, William of Orange. Negotiations proceeded slowly, with William being the only problem; he wanted to be king, and not just the consort. With James II out and about consolidating his forces, Parliament was forced to make the concession, and soon William of Orange brought over

an army and went after James II. At first it looked like James might have a chance. Then he was forced to retreat. As he retreated, his army melted away. Fearing that he too would end up on the block like his father did, James II took to his heels and fled. Disguised as a woman, he was apprehended by an astute fisherman and forced to London. Not wanting another regicide, Parliament cleared the way for his successful escape to exile in France.

James II's coinage is fairly small. There was only one issue. What is interesting about this series is that the farthing and the half penny were made from tin with a copper plug in them. They are incredibly rare and quite expensive. The rest of the small silver pieces are reasonably common and easier to find, more so holed. William III and Mary II were "joint" rulers. Mary was the



**James II Crown (1687)**

legitimate heir, the eldest daughter of James II. William, surprisingly enough, also had Stuart blood in him from his mother. She was a daughter of James I. William probably didn't really care for his new subjects much; the saying that best described William at the time was "wooden shoes, wooden head, wouldn't listen" as the headstrong and very dour William attempted to change and modernize England. He honestly meant well and tried to be a positive influence, but the English weren't having it. To them he was just another "foreigner". The new ruler's first challenge was from the Scots themselves; they never took a shine to a Dutch king and his usurper wife. They wanted to put James back on the throne. William led the troops himself, and defeated the Scots. They were then forced to swear fealty

to William and Mary. The Stuarts in exile, now called the Jacobites, were forced to regroup and try again. They would continue trying until the battle of Culloden in 1746 finally forced them to quit. William wisely introduced religious tolerance in the British Isles; he was able to placate the Irish and keep the Scots at bay. Parliament as a condition of the initial deal that put William and Mary on the throne worked its way to a constitutional monarchy by limiting the king's powers over taxation and foreign policy. Both William and Mary were happy with it, and after Mary died in 1694 William ruled alone. He did a good job, although he also couldn't produce an heir. After his beloved Mary died, he refused to remarry, and so succession passed on to another daughter of James II, Anne. Now here was a piece of work... William and Mary's coinage

is fairly straightforward and relatively easy to find. There is obviously more done in William's name than joint with Mary. There are about 2 varieties in the joint coinage, and significantly more in William's coinage. One of the things William oversaw was a total recoinage in 1696.

Very old and clipped hammered coins were still circulating alongside more modern material, and it was time to get rid of the old stuff. Most of it was worn or defaced or clipped. But, as is the case throughout English history, there was a coinage shortage. The first attempts to rectify this were only marginally successful; the Tower mint couldn't generate enough coins. So they set up branch mints to meet the demand. Eventually, all the hammered coinage was withdrawn and for the most part sent in for melt. The mintmaster at the time was Sir Isaac Newton, he oversaw the Great Recoinage and basically set the ratio for silver to gold with regard to value or worth that has persisted to this day. He took his role as mintmaster very seriously and worked hard at finding ways to prevent clipping and counterfeiting and punishing the offenders. Newton would hold the post until his death in 1727.

And so this brings us to the last of the Stuarts, Queen Anne. When she ascended to the throne in 1702 there were high hopes. But at age 37, she was almost out of the child bearing years and had as of that time produced no heir. For some inexplicable reason every child she gave birth to either was stillborn or died very young. Anne was a sad case. She did not want to be queen, in fact, she just wanted to live a quiet life with "friends". One of her BFFs was the Duchess of Marlborough, Sarah Churchill. (Yes, *that* family of Churchills!) The problem was, Anne's penchant for the same sex was



**William and Mary Shilling (1693)**



**William III Crown (1696)**



# Never Tired of Dots...

by **Dean Silver & Joe Kennedy**



**1990 5¢ "Tired Eye" Beaver**

The beaver on this 5¢ coin looks like it has tired eyes. A hard-to-find variety.



**2008 5¢ Dot on Log/Rock**

Dot on log/rock below the beaver's head, just above the surface of the water.

Photos on this page: Dean Silver

ERRORS, VARIETIES & ODDITIES



2000 25¢ Dot under first 0 of the date: "2000"



2000 25¢ Dot above leaf point + other minor dots.



2000 25¢ Dot after first 0 of the date: "20.00"



2000 25¢ Irregular Dot below D of PRIDE



2000 25¢ Dot after second 0 of the date: "200.0"

**Collector to Collector**







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

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

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

Photos on this page: Joe Kennedy

DTS AVERAGE

# Maritime Coins

## Canadian Retail Coin Prices

by Dean Silver

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	211.57	295.10	338.80	382.51	411.46	440.42	469.37	498.33	565.14	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	6.68	9.35	12.69	16.03	19.12	22.20	25.29	28.38	42.85	71.79	117.42	208.68
1864 - Short 6	7.46	10.91	14.64	18.37	23.52	28.67	33.82	38.97	57.16	93.53	144.76	247.22
1864 - Long 6	9.35	13.92	19.10	24.27	30.87	37.47	44.06	50.66	74.42	121.92	189.87	325.77

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	7.18	10.68	13.02	15.36	18.20	21.04	23.87	26.71	39.51	65.11	87.37	131.89
1864	7.18	10.68	13.02	15.36	17.78	20.20	22.62	25.04	35.61	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 - LRG RB	5.29	7.57	10.08	12.58	15.23	17.87	20.52	23.16	35.49	60.15	92.07	155.91
1861 - SML RB	8.02	12.52	17.56	22.60	27.67	32.73	37.80	42.86	64.39	107.44	148.64	231.05
1862	82.96	136.97	192.37	247.77	309.71	371.65	433.60	495.54	660.72	991.08	1,321	1,982
1864	5.62	8.13	10.63	13.14	17.09	21.05	25.00	28.95	43.43	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	4.23	5.85	9.10	12.36	15.95	19.54	23.13	26.72	37.68	59.58	82.41	128.06

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	5.90	9.02	13.95	18.88	26.41	33.94	41.47	48.99	73.31	121.94	180.59	297.90
1872H	4.95	7.35	10.97	14.59	20.27	25.95	31.63	37.31	52.34	82.40	105.62	152.05
1873	7.24	10.47	19.38	28.28	42.93	57.57	72.21	86.86	136.23	234.96	353.38	590.22
1876 H	5.90	10.69	19.43	28.17	43.26	58.35	73.44	88.53	137.90	236.63	362.84	615.26
1880 - Round 0	5.12	8.35	13.87	19.40	28.60	37.79	46.99	56.19	71.24	101.34	141.80	222.73
1880 - Oval 0	242.20	392.54	523.38	654.22	753.77	853.32	952.87	1,052	1,323	1,865	2,283	3,118
1885	46.61	82.72	103.19	123.67	156.79	189.90	223.02	256.14	346.16	526.18	703.49	1,058
1888	48.46	88.56	119.89	151.23	192.76	234.30	275.84	317.38	451.94	721.06	1,038	1,670
1890	4.90	10.02	17.54	25.06	37.72	50.39	63.06	75.73	112.67	186.55	259.87	406.49
1894	5.23	9.36	14.81	20.27	30.09	39.92	49.75	59.57	92.43	158.13	210.28	314.59
1896	4.73	7.24	12.47	17.71	22.61	27.51	32.41	37.31	58.65	101.34	133.45	197.67
1904 H	11.25	20.04	28.34	36.63	46.96	57.29	67.62	77.95	116.00	192.10	304.38	528.95
1907	3.95	6.57	10.25	13.92	21.71	29.51	37.30	45.10	75.35	135.86	188.01	292.32
1909	3.95	6.24	8.13	10.02	15.17	20.32	25.47	30.62	46.03	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
1917 C	2.34	3.68	4.40	5.12	6.40	7.68	8.96	10.24	19.26	37.31	66.63	125.28
1919 C	2.34	3.68	5.01	6.35	8.91	11.47	14.03	16.59	31.66	61.80	125.65	253.34
1920 C	2.34	3.68	5.57	7.46	12.28	17.09	21.91	26.72	54.01	108.57	203.23	392.56
1929	2.34	3.68	4.45	5.23	6.60	7.96	9.33	10.69	19.01	35.64	56.61	98.55
1936	2.34	4.02	4.89	5.77	6.75	7.73	8.72	9.70	13.17	20.10	30.67	51.80
1936 - Bar	43.62	65.43	81.79	98.15	124.46	150.78	177.09	203.40	281.37	437.31	691.54	1,200
1938	1.46	2.67	3.26	3.84	4.25	4.65	5.05	5.46	7.53	11.69	18.19	31.18
1940	2.20	3.54	4.77	6.01	8.66	11.30	13.95	16.59	25.72	43.99	62.18	98.56
1941 C	1.45	2.02	2.83	3.65	4.10	4.55	5.00	5.46	7.50	11.58	18.30	31.74
1942	1.45	2.04	2.83	3.62	4.25	4.87	5.50	6.12	9.46	16.15	25.80	45.10
1943 C	1.45	2.04	3.17	4.29	5.14	5.98	6.83	7.68	9.50	13.14	18.41	28.95
1944 C	2.34	3.90	8.91	13.92	20.18	26.45	32.71	38.98	63.30	111.95	180.43	317.39
1947 C	1.78	3.17	5.26	7.35	10.66	13.97	17.29	20.60	29.51	47.33	67.74	108.58

## DTS AVERAGE • MARITIME COIN RETAIL PRICES

New Brunswick 5c	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

Newfoundland 5c	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	5.02	8.05	10.07	12.08	15.33	18.58	21.83	25.08	34.17	52.34	74.24	118.04

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



**12516 118 Ave  
Edmonton, AB  
T5L 2K6**

**Jamie & Matthew  
780-424-8511**

[www.northedmontoncoin.com](http://www.northedmontoncoin.com)

**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](mailto:bobscollect@shaw.ca)

## DTS AVERAGE • MARITIME COIN RETAIL PRICES

<b>New Brunswick 10¢</b>	<b>VG 8</b>	<b>F 12</b>	<b>F 16</b>	<b>VF 20</b>	<b>VF 25</b>	<b>VF 30</b>	<b>VF 35</b>	<b>EF 40</b>	<b>EF 45</b>	<b>AU 50</b>	<b>AU 55</b>	<b>MS 60</b>
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

<b>Newfoundland 10¢</b>	<b>VG 8</b>	<b>F 12</b>	<b>F 16</b>	<b>VF 20</b>	<b>VF 25</b>	<b>VF 30</b>	<b>VF 35</b>	<b>EF 40</b>	<b>EF 45</b>	<b>AU 50</b>	<b>AU 55</b>	<b>MS 60</b>
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	5.55	8.43	12.23	16.03	21.45	26.88	32.30	37.72	47.25	66.30	90.94	140.22
1947 C	3.48	5.75	8.02	10.29	13.92	17.54	21.17	24.80	35.28	56.23	82.23	134.23

<b>New Brunswick 20¢</b>	<b>VG 8</b>	<b>F 12</b>	<b>F 16</b>	<b>VF 20</b>	<b>VF 25</b>	<b>VF 30</b>	<b>VF 35</b>	<b>EF 40</b>	<b>EF 45</b>	<b>AU 50</b>	<b>AU 55</b>	<b>MS 60</b>
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

<b>Newfoundland 20¢</b>	<b>VG 8</b>	<b>F 12</b>	<b>F 16</b>	<b>VF 20</b>	<b>VF 25</b>	<b>VF 30</b>	<b>VF 35</b>	<b>EF 40</b>	<b>EF 45</b>	<b>AU 50</b>	<b>AU 55</b>	<b>MS 60</b>
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	917.53	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	261.31	293.82	331.59	369.36	407.54	445.73	483.91	522.10	581.23	699.48	1,137	2,012
1870 - 3 dots	281.41	333.89	381.47	429.05	461.49	493.93	526.38	558.82	743.17	1,112	1,710	2,905
1870 - 2 dots	281.41	308.85	343.91	378.96	412.66	446.36	480.06	513.76	630.77	864.77	1,386	2,429
1872	311.56	372.29	422.37	472.45	523.37	574.29	625.20	676.12	844.18	1,180	1,974	3,562
1880	1,135	1,536	1,669	1,803	1,953	2,104	2,254	2,404	2,751	3,445	4,723	7,279
1881	241.21	250.42	287.15	323.87	350.47	377.08	403.68	430.28	481.76	584.71	1,257	2,601
1882 H	201.01	242.75	273.94	305.12	315.14	325.16	335.18	345.21	375.82	437.05	572.84	844.43
1885	201.01	242.75	273.94	305.12	317.43	329.73	342.03	354.34	403.73	502.50	658.31	969.92
1888	201.01	242.75	285.82	328.88	339.78	350.67	361.57	372.47	420.41	516.29	646.20	906.03



**The ENS is  
on the web**

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

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

**Edmonton Numismatic Society**



\$2 Newfoundland Image:  
Heritage Auctions

# An Early Lion Tetradrachm of Leontini

by **Wayne Hansen**



## Lion Head & Barley Grains

Reverse of Early Leontini Tetradrachm (struck 476-466 BC)

On a spring trip to southern Italy and Sicily about three years ago, my wife and I stayed for a few days in the pretty, hillside tourist haven of Taormina. During that time, we saw many spectacular views of the Etna volcano from the town's southern piazza and from its well-preserved ancient theater. So, when we left Taormina and headed towards Syracuse one sunny day, we decided to drive around the volcano's northern and eastern flanks to see what it looked like up close. Along a narrow two-lane road, we found interesting views of the smoking peak and a large, jagged lava flow close to an off-season ski hill. We didn't go to any of the ancient Greek sites on the other side of the volcano, such as Aitna or Adrano, since they were farther off our route, and because we heard that there was little to see. However, we still had some extra time that afternoon so we decided to divert slightly to find what remained of the ancient city of Leontini.

Greek collectors always know Leontini because of its distinctive and nicely rendered series of silver lion head coins. The city site is situated about 10-12 kilometers inland from Sicily's east coast, close to the modern town of the same name ('Lentini' to the Sicilians) – a detail which didn't help us much in actually finding the ruins. I thought it was important to go there, because current landscapes can evoke the spirit of ancient places and add to the appreciation of their ancient coinages. In this regard, there are many famous ancient sites in Sicily, including ones with significant ruins near the towns of Syracuse (known to collectors as Syracuse – ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΝ on coinage), Selinunte (Silenos – ΣΕΛΙΝΟΝΤΙΟΝ), Agrigentum (Akragas – ΑΚΡΑΓΑΝΤΟΣ), as well as more remote ones such as Morgantina (Morgantina – ΜΟΡΓΑΝΤΙΝΩΝ), which we visited later in the trip. Compared to these others, there was not a whole lot left at Leontini (Leontini – ΛΕΟΝΤΙΝΟΝ), but it was enough for us to simply be there.

## Historical Perspective

Leontini was an anomaly in that it was the only Greek city founded in the interior of Sicily. Native Siculi, Sicani and Elymi tribes were systematically bumped to the Sicilian interior when Greek colonists arrived in the 8th-6th centuries BC and the Greeks took the prime coastal locations. The local peoples were forced to establish separate towns and cities in the mountainous areas, such as the aforementioned Morgantina. It was the combination of fertile, volcanic soil and

fortifiable advantage points that attracted Chalkidian Greek settlers from Naxos to the Leontini site in the late 8th century. These settlers constructed fortifications on two adjoining hilltops within the town and soon built a stone perimeter wall. Leontini's main commercial enterprise was grain production on the adjacent flatland.

For its first century of existence, an aristocratic council governed Leontini, but in 608 BC, a tyrant named Panaitios took control – a pattern that was repeated in other Greek cities in Sicily and elsewhere (including Athens). Then in 496 BC, Hippokrates (no, not that Hippokrates), the tyrant of Gela on Sicily's south coast, seized Leontini and made it a dependency of Gela.

This arrangement lasted for 20 years, until 476 BC, when the Syracusan tyrant Hieron I grabbed the city and forced the citizens from the east coast towns of Katane and Naxos to move there. This greatly increased the population of Leontini, but after the death of Hieron in 467 BC those citizens were allowed to move back to the coast. At that point, the tyrant period in both Syracuse and Leontini had come to an end, allowing another period of oligarchic or democratic rule.

Leontini's autonomy only lasted about 50 years, until 427 BC, when it became entangled in a war with powerful Syracuse. Even with the assistance of other Chalkidian cities, like Rhegion, Kamarina and Athens,

it did not win – settling for arbitration. After further political upheavals, a lot of democratic supporters in Leontini were soon driven out, leaving the oligarchs and their followers who then decided to vacate the city and move to Syracuse. At that point, Leontini was briefly an unpopulated city with a Syracusan fortress, but in 417 BC, the democratic exiles of Leontini joined with Segesta to ask Athens to punish Syracuse. Athens responded with a massive invasion of Syracusan territory, which ended disastrously for Athens and the exiles in 413. Most of the exiles probably never returned to their city, although some of those who had moved to Syracuse might have returned when it was repopulated under the Peace of Himilco in



**Matt's**  
Coin & Bullion

**BUY, SELL, APPRAISALS**

**CANADIAN COINS**  
**WORLD COINS**  
**RCM COINS**  
**PAPER MONEY**  
**SILVER, GOLD**  
**& PLATINUM**

**MATTHEW**  
**LELACHEUR**  
780-996-1092  
mattscoin@gmail.com  
stores.ebay.ca/Mattscoin

**Flexible schedule, available by appointment, 7 days a week.**



**Canada Coin & Paper Money**

*"Everything Is Worth Something"*

**Purchase · Sell · Consign · Appraise**

**Ron Thompson**  
PO Box 425  
St. Albert, Alberta T8N 7A2  
Tel: (780) 459-6868  
Email: ronscoins@shaw.ca  
http://members.shaw.ca/ronscoins

**CPMS RCNA** 

406-405 BC. The peace treaty established Leontini as a new home for other Greeks displaced from Akragas, Kamarina and Gela, when Carthage advanced from the west into the south and central regions of the island. However, the city was attacked and captured by

tyrant Dionysios I of Syracuse in 403 BC, who again removed the inhabitants to Syracuse – leaving Leontini empty until 396, when he shifted 10,000 of his unhappy mercenaries there. This endless saga continued through the following century with the intervention

of successive and competing tyrants from Syracuse, including Dionysios II, Dion, Hiketias and the Corinthian general Timoleon. Timoleon again re-removed the inhabitants to Syracuse around 335 BC, but it was again re-repopulated a couple of decades later.

**Figure 1 – Map Showing Location of Ancient Leontini**



**Figure 1 –** Much of the land area of Sicily is surprisingly mountainous, especially in the central and northern sections, plus the high peaks of the northeast and southeast, including Mt Etna itself. Just south of Mt Etna is a circular pocket of flatland extending inland from the east coast. Leontini is located about 6–7 miles/10–12 kilometers from

the coast on the southern edge of this plain, facing Mt Etna to the north, roughly 22 miles/35 kilometers from Syracuse. Leontini used the low foothills of the adjacent mountains as a defensive feature while remaining accessible to the flatlands for agricultural production.

Figure 2 – View of Etna and Ancient Leontini Site



Figure 2 – Top Photos: Views of the smoking Mt Etna volcano and the eastern coast of Sicily from Taormina town and its ancient Greco-Roman theatre. Taormina is north of Etna, while Leontini is south of Etna but Leontini has a similar, but more distant, view of the volcano as you look north (Leontini is twice as far away from the volcano).

Bottom Photos: View of the Leontini archeological site, including the remains of a gate and walls adjacent to an agora. The second photo shows the hills and a partial view of the plain where grain was grown, along with the modern town of Lentini.

(All photos by the author.)

**PRAELECTUS COINS**  
QUALITY ANCIENT GREEK AND ROMAN COINS

VALUATIONS, APPRAISALS AND AUTHENTICATION SERVICES

WWW.PRAELECTUSCOINS.COM

**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



## Featured Tetradrachm

The early coins of Leontini take their place among the very many accomplished and distinctive classical coin states in Sicily, primarily for their classical style, but also because of the lion head and barley grain type used on their tetradrachm reverses. My featured tetradrachm, as seen in Figure 3, was struck near the beginning of Leontini's coinage sequence, circa 470 BC, during the tyrannical domination of Hieron I. Hieron initiated a Leontini coinage to replicate the successful introduction of Attic coinage to Syracuse in the late 6th century. He used the same quality flans and obverse type as Syracuse, though the Leontini version of the charioteer/quadriga/ flying Nike design was especially fine in style. The obverse figures on the featured coin are slender and artistic, giving an overall impression of delicacy. In contrast, the elements on the reverse die are a model of solidity. The lion head, grain seeds and civic legend are all deliberately and substantially carved. It is possible to find a few variations of this early reverse type in auction records, although this particular die (of which I have only seen two or three coin examples) appears to be the most deliberate. The lion portrait is a nicely accomplished portrait for the period, even if it is not exceptionally artistic. I am really impressed with the surrounding barley grains, which are bold, neatly arranged and very detailed. The civic lettering is similarly bold with the individual letters meticulously set against each grain seed at consistent angles and spacing to achieve a balanced and pleasing result. Other versions of this die are less bold or consistent. Please refer to the Figure 3 text for additional comments.

## Leontini Coinage

From the brief historical discussion above, it can be surmised that Leontini had a difficult relationship with Syracuse and its tyrants. The city was de-populated and re-populated at least three times from the 5th to 4th century. As with Syracuse itself, ongoing conflicts and the need to strike increasing numbers of coins, resulted in an inventive and evolving sequence of new issues from the time the first Syracusan tyrant took over in 476 BC, until the end of that century, when Leontini tetradrachm production stopped. Mint standards remained high throughout the 70-year period.

Leontini's 5th century coinage consisted of the usual silver denominations, including tetradrachms, didrachms, drachms and obols on the Attic standard, plus a few very tiny types in the earliest era under tyrant Hieron I (476-466 BC). A few other small litra standard coins were added mid 5th century, during autonomous rule, when the number of tetradrachm issues really burgeoned. That being said, every

one of Leontini's 5th century silver issues is considered to be very scarce, rare or very rare, with few examples coming up for sale.

The quality of the Leontini's 5th century silver coins remained high, even during the substantial upheavals that began late in the century. Even a few quality small bronzes were struck around 405 BC. However, after the city was again emptied in 403 BC, coining basically stopped, and high value silver production was never resumed. Leontini's 4th century coins tended to be low quality bronzes of dubious parentage, and issues became more eclectic through to the 2nd century. The arrival of the Corinthian-Syracusan tyrant Timoleon around 340 BC resulted in the minting of a Corinthian type stater for Leontini (on the helmeted Athena and Pegasos model), as well as a medium sized Zeus bronze. Pretty well all of these later Leontini coins are also rare. Examples of Leontini's impressive 5th century tetradrachm issues are shown in Figure 4.

**Figure 3 – Featured Leontini Tetradrachm**



**Obv: Quadriga; Horses Crowned by Nike Above.**

**Rev: Head of Lion Surrounded by Four Barley Grains; AEONTINON.**

**Issued: 476–466 BC (17.15 g, 25.4 x 22.9 mm 2 h). Mint: Leontini, Sicily.**

**Sold by: Art Ancient, London (March 2016).**

(Collection of the author and photo by the author.)

**Figure 3** – This is a scarce example of an early Leontini tetradrachm issued by tyrant Hieron I, circa 470 BC. It has a good weight, a well-formed, compact flan, smooth edges, a firm strike and nice centering. These are all good features when examining classical Greek coins. As mentioned in the accompanying text, the Syracusian-inspired obverse design of my coin is distinctly fine in style – the quadriga and Nike are slender in body and delicately carved, indicating that a very accomplished and inspired celator was responsible. The obverse seems to be more sensitively rendered than comparable tetradrachms of Syracuse at the time. The reverse design is nicely composed with a clever, early interpretation of a roaring lion (complete with a lovely rippled tongue), enclosed within concentric circles of barley seeds and the Leontini civic legend. The lion head appears to be a bit small in size simply because of the boldness of the encircling elements. Clearly, in this early period, the encircling elements are as important to the overall design as the lion. The individual barley grains and the letters of the legend are magnificent for their large size, their detail and their precise alignment to each other. The letters

neatly touch the ends and centers of the seeds, something that I have seen on only one other reverse die. On almost all other versions of this die the seeds and letters are smaller, with less attention to detail and relative position.

There is an area of obverse roughness around the Nike, caused by shallow flaking of the surface silver, but the coin's surface is otherwise smooth on both sides. You can see that both obverse and reverse display an irregular, natural patination, mixing an even mid-grey color with darker regions at the rear of the quadriga and on the upper quadrant of the lion head. Who knows where this coin resided for 2,400 years, but contact with its immediate surroundings, whether air, soil, pottery and/or other coins, played their part in crafting its current appearance. Most would consider it to be a travesty to strip the surface of this coin to make it clean and shiny – akin to giving the Colosseum a fresh coat of paint (sadly, we observed that all of the high quality Greek and Sicilian tetradrachms and decadrachms in the numismatic museums of Syracuse and Athens have been stripped bare).

Figure 4 – Other Leontini Tetradrachm Examples



Early Period (circa 476–466 BC)



Mid Period (circa 466–430 BC)



Late Period (circa 430–420 BC)

Figure 4 – The photos in the top row show other early Leontini tetradrachms, while coins in the lower two rows illustrate the variety of tetradrachm styles minted by that city in the following decades. Many variations can be found in commerce although most available examples of Leontini coins are scarce or rare. Leontini abandoned the obverse Syracusan quadriga once it was free of Syracusan tyranny in 467 BC. An extraordinarily important Demareteion coin (first coin in the second row) was carved by the Demareteion master during Leontini's transitional period at the end of the tyranny. It mirrored the contemporary and better-known Demareteion issue at the end of the same Deinomenid tyranny in Syracuse – only the legend was different. Over the following 50 years, Leontini substituted a head of the god Apollo on the obverse but retained its lion and barley seed civic emblem on the coin's reverse. The style of both the Apollo and lion

designs changed significantly over the several decades of primary production. One of the most popular Apollo/lion issues (centre coin in the second row) appeared as a flight of fancy, with a highly stylized, almost Deco Apollo head and an equally stylized and artistic lion. These dies were very decorative and rather magical, without any intent to create a type of realistic portrait. The other popular Leontini issue was the more classically depicted Apollo/lion tetradrachm (centre coin in the third row), which briefly became more available after a hoard of high-grade specimens was found 20 years ago. Later Leontini coins were generally struck in the finest Sicilian tradition, presenting great style and detail on solid flans.

(Images courtesy Gorny & Mosch, CNG, CNG; Numismatica Ars Classica, Roma, Gorny & Mosch; ACR, CNG, Goldberg, respectively.)

**Figure 5 – Comparison of Early and Late Examples**



**Figure 5** – I thought it would be useful to show a comparison of early and late Leontini tetradrachms (470 BC compared to 430 BC, approximately to scale – image of the latter courtesy Gorny and Mosch). Although they were only struck about forty years apart, there was a remarkable evolution of style and content. Obviously the obverse type had already changed from the Syracusan quadriga to the wreathed head of Apollo. This had occurred by 466 BC, after the demise of the tyrant Hieron I. The coin reverses are similar in terms of their elements, but the execution is quite different. My early tetradrachm gives fairly equal attention to the legend, the grain seeds and the lion head, which is unusual even in relation to other early dies. The legend on the late coin is almost invisible, but the lion and

grain seeds are bold and stylish. It's as if there had been a special effort to brand the earlier coin with the city's name, partly because Leontini's coinage was new at the time and because it used the Syracusan type on the obverse. With the change of obverse image, and increased awareness of the city and its coinage, the celator was free to concentrate on style in the later period. The experience in Leontini was similar to other Sicilian city-states, leading to competition among cities to produce the most beautiful coins. I should add a note of caution for those readers who may have suddenly become enamored with late issues of Leontini – the comparison coin shown above sold recently for 7,000 Euros plus fees of 20%.

## In Closing...

OK, you may be right – even with my Leontini tetradrachm, I still need \$5 to buy a cup of coffee. Still, it does stir the imagination and focus our attention on that long ago era. The Sicilian Greek city-states were powerful and often in conflict, which required the conscription of rugged fighting forces and production of high-value coinage. Leontini's coins complemented those of Syracuse in many ways, including their substantial presence and style, but the choice of the roaring lion circled by barley seeds for the series reverse was unique and inspired.

Leontini's inland location was unusual for a Greek colony. Not much is left to confirm its ancient existence except for a few written references, some rocky foundations and its rare coins, but at least the coins allow us to get a glimpse of its former grandeur. The short-lived, remarkably varied Leontini tetradrachm series is a truly impressive piece of the rich Sicilian Greek numismatic record.

## Quotes on Tyrants

(Syracuse Oppressed Leontini)

*The world is made up for the most part of morons and natural tyrants, sure of themselves, strong in their own opinions, never doubting anything.*

– Clarence Darrow

*There can be no tyrants where there are no slaves.*

– Jose Rizal

*Tyrants have always some slight shade of virtue; they support the laws before destroying them.*

– Voltaire

*In Russia all tyrants believe poets to be their worst enemies.*

– Yevgeny Yevtushenko



## Afterword

In a gratuitous gesture not seen since Col Sanders established the Society for the Protection and Appreciation of Chickens (the SPAC), I am attaching a photo of our incorrigible house cat so that its appearance can be compared to my lion coin of Leontini. Though the two felines are obviously closely related (might there be only seven degrees of separation?), there are some subtle differences – one has big ears, big teeth, a lot of fur, a fixated gaze and a menacing expression, while the other is a lion.

There is one fascinating similarity of the two cats that could be noted. Both have an identical, extra-dark splotch covering the upper part of their faces. Our cat acquired the darker fur after centuries of highly selective, aristocratic inbreeding (so rare, so refined, so sophisticated). The silvery, metallic lion, as a badge of its hard-won survival over 24 centuries underground, acquired its thin, uneven patch of darker patina through prolonged contact with surrounding soil. A mere coincidence you say – I think not. The convergence only confirms that our fur-ball has a regal lineage. I wonder if Ancestors.com has tackled many feline regal lineage cases before? 



**GEORGE MANZ**  
COINS

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

THE CANADIAN



NUMISMATIC COMPANY

If you are thinking of selling a collection, we have the expertise, resources and immediate market to buy your entire collection at the highest possible prices.

We can either buy it outright or include it in one of our upcoming auctions.

*This is*

→ **OUR BUSINESS** → **OUR PASSION** → **OUR EXPERTISE !**  
*Contact us today to discuss consignment options.*

#### 2016 AUCTION SCHEDULE

**February 26-27 Torex Auction**

Consignment Deadline: January 9

**March 18 Internet Auction**

Consignment Deadline: February 5

**April 15-16 The Spring Sale**

Consignment Deadline: March 4

**May 27 Internet Auction**

Consignment Deadline: April 8

**June 24-25 Torex Auction**

Consignment Deadline: May 6

**September 23-24 The Fall Sale**

Consignment Deadline: August 12

**October 21 Internet Auction**

Consignment Deadline: September 2

**November 18-19 Torex Auction**

Consignment Deadline: October 7

**December 29-30 The Christmas Sale**

Consignment Deadline: November 4



5220 1st Avenue, Quebec City, QC G1H 2V2

Email: [cpnum@qc.aira.com](mailto:cpnum@qc.aira.com) Web site: [www.canadiancoinsandpapermoney.com](http://www.canadiancoinsandpapermoney.com)

Toll Free # 1-877-276-8627 PH: (418) 628-9838 Fax: (418) 628-2790

# California Dreaming

## My Adventures at the World's Fair of Money

by **Terence Cheesman**

A few years ago I was diagnosed with diabetes, a disease which would make my long distance driving vacations a thing of the past, especially since those long drives, sometimes for over 12 hours, were fuelled with a combination of Werther's hard candies and Coke, both products absolutely packed with sugary goodness. So it was with some interest and a bit of trepidation that I began a trip which would see me drive from Edmonton to Vancouver, then through the states of Washington Oregon and California, eventually ending up in Anaheim. The World's Fair of Money was held at the Anaheim Convention Center which is very close to Disneyland.



The show was held in August, which means that the hotel rates are somewhat more expensive than what I have been use to, and the weather in Southern California was very hot. The instrumentation on my car told me that the weather was mostly in the mid thirty degrees centigrade, and while having a discussion with a local, I discovered I was going to leave before the "hot spell". Yikes!! Another feature of Los Angeles is the freeway system. These roads snake through the city almost everywhere and thus are impossible to avoid. They have other cute features like more than six lanes and exits on either side of the road. In another effort to trap the unwary, the freeway will sometimes split into two three or more lanes heading one way and the same number heading the other. I tried as much as

possible to avoid them, but it seems that the side roads are a continuous advertisement for the "Red Green" show. They can be a little daunting. However I digress...



### Anaheim Convention Center – Exterior

The show was being held at the Anaheim Convention Center, a very modern looking building. The convention building is very well laid out with large rooms with high ceilings. Within the show area, there were a number

of large washrooms, which, when you are my age, can be very important. There were some food stands within the show that served basic fare, a similar venue outside the room, but still within the building, and a number of food trucks outside in the courtyard. The food was okay, though one of the food trucks sold Coke in glass bottles. Yessss, civilized. Oddly, given the reputation of California as a place which is eco friendly, there was no place to recycle the bottle separate from the rest of the thrash. Unlike the European shows that I have attended in Germany, there were chairs for the customers. Who says that the Americans are not civilized?

The show was a long one, starting on Tuesday and ending on Saturday. I did not stay for

the full event as I arrived on Wednesday and had to leave Friday morning because of a family emergency. There were probably around four hundred dealers at the show. I can only approximate the numbers, as the brochure divides the dealers by category and some are named multiple times according to the number of categories the dealer specializes in. The vaaaaasst majority of the dealers specialize in U.S. coins, and I saw some very impressive ones offered for sale. There was no effort to create enclaves for specialized dealers such as the "Ancients Alley" which I saw at a Long Beach coin show many years ago. The dealers were scattered throughout the exhibit hall which meant that in order to see the ancient coins, I had to walk around the entire show, which was okay, because I could use the exercise. I saw many exceptional ancient coins for sale. One of the best things about a show like this is that you can see the coin in the flesh, as it were, and can assess the virtues and defects of it in hand, without having to resort to trying to interpret a photograph or description. Lately, I am finding that I am buying more coins at shows and much fewer on the internet. Besides ancient coins and the ubiquitous American coins, I saw a large number of Spanish colonial coins as well as a number of really impressive multiple talers from Germany.

The only down side was the strong odor of the reptiles who sell slabs. Not only were they literally surrounding the

venue peddling their services, but their handiwork was in evidence everywhere. Virtually all the modern coins, as well as about a third of the ancients, were slabbed. Ugghhh. One



**Rows of Coins in Slabs**



**Sheets of USA \$100,000 Banknotes**



**Dekadrachms from the mint of Syracuse circa 415 to 405 B.C.**

group that was conspicuously not slabbed were the massive multiple talers which are simply too big to fit, but I imagine some fiend is working on a slab that will accommodate even them. Fortunately, there were some

dealers who did not place their coins in slabs, and I bought four coins from them and one which was slabbed, which I had immediately liberated. Once I could find a flip to place the coin in, I had the vile, empty slab consigned to the garbage where it belonged. Again, there was no evidence of recycling. Despite the show being held in the greater Los Angeles area, I found attendance to be slight. It could be because the show was very long from Tuesday through Saturday, also I was there on Wednesday and

Thursday which for many would be work days. Since the number of attendees was small, I really did not have much trouble looking for coins.

One of the best features at this show was the displays. They were on the whole quite impressive. They were mostly housed in the standard metal Allstate type cases that we use as well. The U.S. mint put out a rather large group of \$100,000 notes. Thus, there was well over two million dollars in one case. The American Numismatic Association also put out some nice rarities. There was a US 1804 silver dollar and a 1913 five cent coin. Also making an appearance were two dekadrachms from the mint of Syracuse circa 415 to 405 B.C.

One was signed by Kimon, the other by Euainetos. There was also a large group of displays created by private collectors who are members of the ANA and a collection of counterfeit Japanese invasion notes. Apparently during the war, the

Americans counterfeited massive numbers of Japanese 10 Peso notes issued for circulation in the Philippines, in an effort to destabilize the economy there (as if they needed any help). Of course, there are minute differences between the now virtually worthless official notes and the counterfeits, which I imagine are equally worthless. However, it was still very interesting.

Another display featured the medals of revolutionary France (1789 to 1799). This was a very well done with what appeared to be a very extensive collection. It was arranged to highlight the various pivotal events during the revolution, such as the storming of the Bastille, the execution of King Louis XVI and the death of Robespierre. There seemed to be about a hundred medals in this display, many of them in silver. Another exhibit featured the gold coins struck at the mint of Charlotte North Carolina, and yet another featured the gods on Greek coins. What made the Greek god display interesting was that the individual placed a magnifying glass on each coin, which was an attempt to make, what are often very small images on coins, more accessible to the audience. I learned a lot from this and many of the other displays. Overall their calibre was very high.

There were quite a number of talks which were held at the Hilton Hotel, which was across the street from the convention

center. I attended two talks – one on the coinage of the Ptolemaic Kingdom given by Oliver Hoover, which mainly covered the coins minted for the Ptolemaic queens and the possible reasons behind that

I also saw a variety of people at the show. Some were my friends and fellow collectors, while others were dealers whom I had done business with for many years. Part of the show experience is the interaction with individuals who share some aspect of the hobby we all love. It was really great to see some of my old friends, and it was good to make new ones. It was also good to be able to put a face and a name to people I have otherwise interacted with. It is always enjoyable to spend time with people who can relate to some of the things I enjoy talking about.



**Genuine and Counterfeit Japanese 10 Peso Notes**



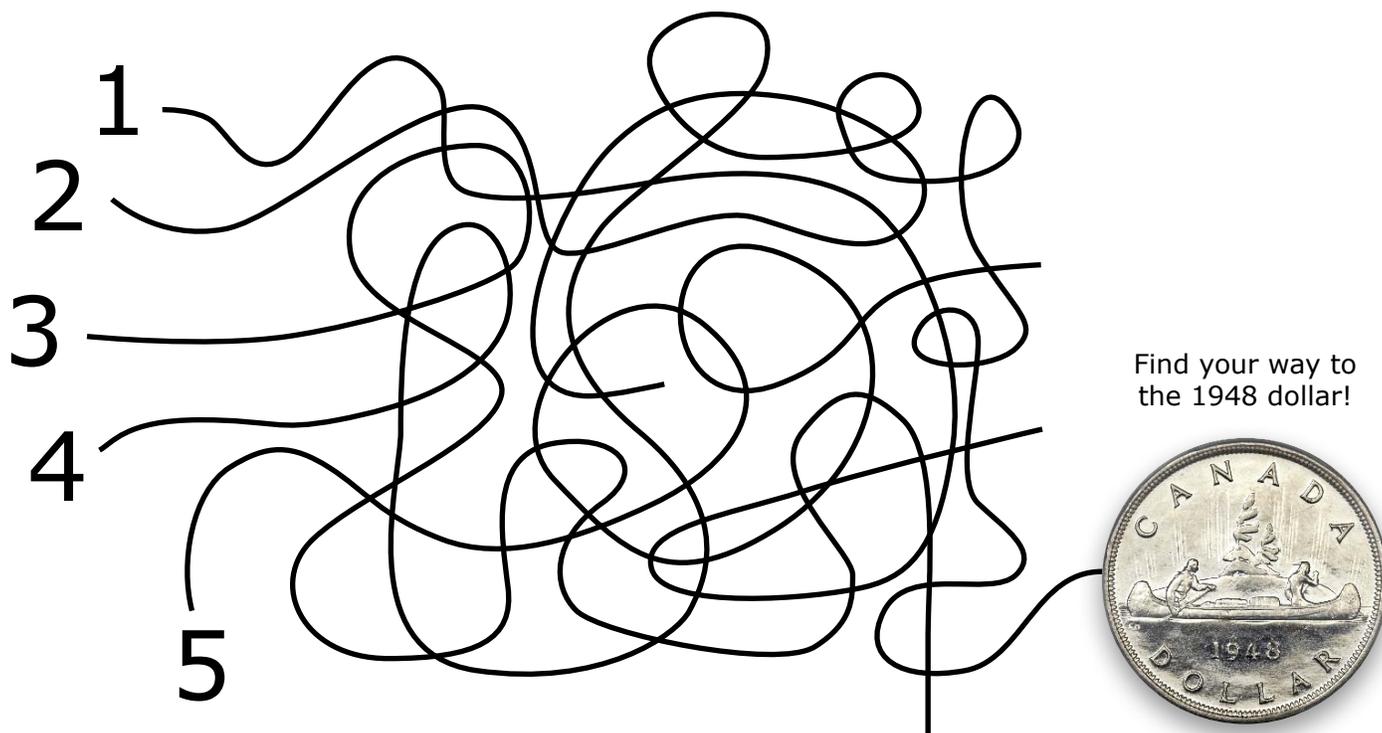
**Medals of Revolutionary France (1789 to 1799)**

phenomenon. The other talk was a coin striking demonstration given by some of the staff that work at Heritage Coins. Both were quite interesting, especially the latter. Robert Kokotailo of Calgary Coins attended the talk with me, and he offered a number of solutions to the rather vexing problem of how the ancients actually struck their coins. Both seminars were well attended.

One thing I found quite amazing is that, within the ANA-WFM brochure given out to the public, the show displays were described in detail. I found this very useful for many reasons, but as a veteran display chairman at two of our RCNA shows, I can report that it wasn't possible to get this information in time for our brochures to be published. Despite being so close to Disneyland, the ANA is not Mickey Mouse.

Would I go back to an ANA World's Fair of Money? Yes, I think the trip was well worth my time and effort. August can be a bit of a problem travelling in the US, but I think I would combine a show again with another road trip. The shows do rotate to various cities within the U.S, and perhaps in the near future, I will find another one near an area I would like to visit. ☹️

by **Mirko N. Dumanovic**



# 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](mailto:KHL1993@shaw.ca)**

# \$2 2016 Commemorative



On October 20 the Royal Canadian mint unveiled a new two-dollar coin commemorating the 75th anniversary of the Battle of the Atlantic. This circulation coin will be distributed through normal channels and can be found in change.

Canada emerged as a leader in the Battle of the Atlantic, protecting the shipping lanes essential to the Allied war effort and helping to ensure victory in the Second World War.

The reverse image of this new circulation coin features the artwork of Canadian maritime artist Yves Bérubé. It depicts the many crucial actors in Canada's victory in the Battle of the Atlantic: an anti-aircraft gunman positioned on the deck of a Corvette; an Allied aircraft hunting enemy submarines; as

well as a merchant ship whose vital cargo is protected by a nearby navy vessel on convoy duty.

Limited to a mintage of five million coins, the two-dollar circulation coin commemorating the 75th Anniversary of the Battle of the Atlantic will be available in general circulation, as well as through public coin exchanges at the Mint's Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver boutiques, or through an online coin exchange at [www.mint.ca/battleatlantic](http://www.mint.ca/battleatlantic) (limited to Canada only).

From Royal Canadian Mint News Release Oct 2016: *New Royal Canadian Mint \$2 Circulation Coin Commemorates Canada's Vital Role In The Battle Of The Atlantic*

2017

## Membership

A very affordable \$15.00 annual adult or family membership

We accept cash, cheques, and PayPal

Apply for Membership to the Edmonton Numismatic Society on our website at: [edmontoncoinclub.com/membership.htm](http://edmontoncoinclub.com/membership.htm)

**Thank-you for your support!**

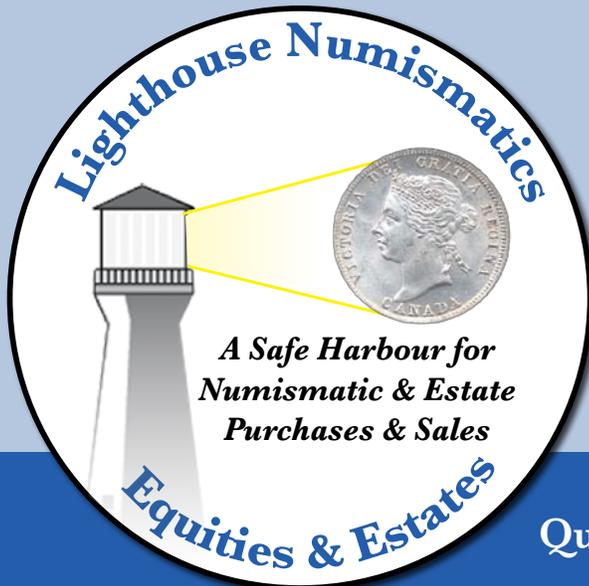
## Edmonton Numismatic Society



*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