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The Planchet



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Next Meeting:
January 13, 2010



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

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Next Club Meeting

Wednesday, January 13, 2010

Royal Alberta Museum 12845 - 102 Avenue

Doors open at 7:00 pm Meeting starts 7:30pm


Please join us this January and meet fellow collectors from the Edmonton area.

- *Election preparedness & nominations
 - *Refreshments
 - *Door prizes draw
 - *Silent Auction (members bring your items)
- "The many answers to the question:
What was the first dollar coin?"
presenter: Markus Molenda
& MORE!**

For more information regarding these events, please send an email to editor_ens@yahoo.ca

Message from the President

Another successful year has come and gone for the Edmonton Numismatic Society. It was quite an exciting year, with the first national convention since 1998. The loyal volunteers have once again ensured that we put on a first-class event, providing hospitality and a warm welcome to delegates from across North America.

I would like to thank the members of the ENS for their support. With such a dedicated group of enthusiasts, 2010 is sure to be another stellar year. See you all at the January meeting and the upcoming March show.

David Peter, Vice-President ENS



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Edmonton Numismatic Society

P.O Box 75024, Ritchie P.O.

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areas of interest / collecting: _____

heard about/referred by: _____

membership rates (annual - January to December)

select the membership type desired

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- regular / family: 15.00 _____
- junior (16 or younger): 5.00 _____
- lifetime (after 1 year regular member) 300.00 _____

US residents: US funds

- regular / family: 20.00 _____
- junior (16 or younger): 10.00 _____

Oversees residents: Canadian funds

- regular / family: 40.00 _____
- junior (16 or younger): 20.00 _____

Please accept my application for membership in the Edmonton Numismatic Society, subject to the Bylaws of the Society. I also agree to abide by the Code of Ethics adopted by the Society.

signature: _____ date: _____

HOW TO APPLY / REGISTER and PAY

- in person at any ENS meeting or show
- mail to the address above
- electronically via the ENS website at
www.edmontoncoinclub.com

cheques payable to: The Edmonton Numismatic Society

for further details see the ENS website

www.edmontoncoinclub.com

About Your Society

The December meeting started at 7:30 pm with David Peter, vice-president, providing the opening remarks and welcome to all, especially guests and new members.

The annual Christmas charity auction was held tonight and in keeping with tradition; a charity was selected by the members present to be the beneficiary. The charities nominated were: Saskatoon Club, Christmas Bureau, Kids on Coins, Regina Kids Coin Club, Edmonton Food Bank, WIN House, Holt Mission, J. Douglas Ferguson Foundation, Salvation Army and Santa's Anonymous. By majority vote, Santa's Anonymous was chosen. Ray Neiman took on the role of auctioneer. A total of \$431.00 was raised and the \$500.00 held over from last year - no charity having been selected at that time - was added to provide for a grand donation total of \$931.00.

Also in keeping with tradition, the name of one of the auction donors was randomly drawn; so that this year's donation tax receipt can be issued in his / her name. Mitch Goudreau's name was drawn. Congratulations.

Terry Cheesman took the floor to discuss another tradition that has been neglected during the last few years; one that the executive wished to resurrect – the J. Wray Elton Award. This award is presented annually for outstanding services to the ENS. To catch up with the neglected awarding, Terry presented several at once to recognize the contributions of exceptional members during this time. Two awards were presented for 2007, Pierre Driessen - for the reorganization of the ENS constitution and his involvement in the club treasury; and Marc Bink – for reorganization of the ENS constitution. The award for 2008 went to Jamie Horkulak – for his work as President and his involvement in the 2009 Edmonton RCNA. The 2009 award went to Matthew Sztym – for his work on The Planchet. Congratulations and the thanks of the ENS to all recipients.

Despite, or in-spite, of the weather, the meeting was very busy. Quite a number of new faces were there. Their numismatic interests range from world paper money to Hungarian coinage.

Members were reminded that memberships are now coming due. New memberships and renewals can be done at club meetings, mail-in or on the ENS

website using PayPal.

Two committees for the club year-end were formed – the Audit and Election Nomination Committees. Terence Cheesman and Marvin Berger will form the Audit Committee; while Marc Bink and Pierre Driessen will form the Election Nomination Committee.

Article VII, Section 4 details the Audit Committee functions:

The Audit Committee, consisting of two (2) ENS members in Good Standing, appointed by the Executive Committee shall review the books, accounts and records of the Secretary and Treasurer of the ENS at least once in each calendar year, and the Secretary and Treasurer shall present these Reports at the February Annual General Meeting. At the Annual General Meeting members shall vote upon these Reports; when adopted, the fiscal and secretarial year shall be deemed finalized and closed.

a) the books and records of the Society may be inspected by any member of the Society at the Annual General Meeting or at anytime upon giving reasonable notice and arranging a time and place satisfactory to the officer or officers having charge of same.

b) Each member of the Executive Committee shall at all times have access to such books and records.

As per Article IV, Section 2(b) of the Edmonton Numismatic Society By-Laws, the details of the Nominating Committee are as follows:

The Nominating Committee, which shall consist of any two (2) ENS members at large, shall be appointed by the President no later than the December meeting. The Nominating Committee's duties shall be:

i. to collect a list of nominees for officers and directors, this list to be submitted by the January meeting and published in the ENS newsletter

ii. to conduct the election of the officers and directors at the annual General Meeting – at the Annual General Meeting, additional nominations from the floor shall be in order.

- iii. A Nomination Committee member may run for and hold office, provided another ENS member, who is not member of the Nominating Committee, nominates him.

The executive elected position's duties were then discussed in detail:

- (a) **The President** shall have general supervision over the affairs of the ENS. His duties shall include, but not be limited to, the following:
 - a. to preside at all the General Meetings of the ENS,
 - b. to preside at all Special and Executive Committee Meetings of the ENS,
 - c. to appoint and dissolve sub-committees he may deem necessary and to be an ex-officio member of all sub-committees,
 - d. to require all officers and directors, if deemed necessary, to provide reports.
- (b) **The Vice-President:**
 - a. shall assist the President in the discharge of his duties and shall act for him in his absence or at his request,
 - b. shall succeed to the office of the President for the remainder of his term, in the event that the office of the President becomes vacant.
- (c) **The Secretary:**
 - a. shall keep a true and accurate record of all transactions of the ENS,
 - b. shall preserve all documents relating thereto that are committed to his custody,
 - c. shall act as Secretary to the Executive Committee and at all ENS Meetings to take and keep all minutes of said meetings,
 - d. shall receive all applications for membership and shall cause to be published in the newsletter of the ENS such applications, as well as names of new members, and deaths,
 - e. shall keep an up-to-date list of the members,
 - f. shall pay to the Treasurer all monies received on behalf of the ENS,
 - g. shall deal with all correspondence as directed by the President,
 - h. shall prepare and submit any information required for entry into any award or contest.

(d) **The Treasurer:**

- a. shall be entrusted with and be in charge of all the monies of the ENS, collected from any source,
- b. shall pay out such monies only on the order of the Executive Committee,
- c. monies shall be paid out by cheque only; all cheques must be signed by two (2) officers of the ENS who shall be appointed by the Executive Committee,
- d. shall invest or reinvest the funds of the ENS as per instructions from the Executive Committee,
- e. shall keep the financial records of the ENS,
- f. shall provide financial updates to the Executive Committee as directed,
- g. shall file the annual ENS return with the government as directed by the Alberta Societies Act.

- (e) **The Planchet Editor:** shall be responsible for the publication and distribution of the ENS newsletter, under the direction of the President and the Executive Committee. He shall correct and edit articles, notices, advertisements, etc. submitted to him directly or through the Secretary where applicable.

(f) **10 other Director roles are available.**

The Planchet Editor-In-Chief made a call for article submissions, quips, anecdotes, or questions which members would like answered. A drive to solicit advertizing was also presented; advertizing does not have to be numismatic related.

The scheduled talk was cancelled, the speaker being unable to attend.

Door prizes were drawn and the meeting was adjourned to the Boston Pizza on 124 Street for the usual informal get together with drink and food.



Exhibiting at the RCNA Convention

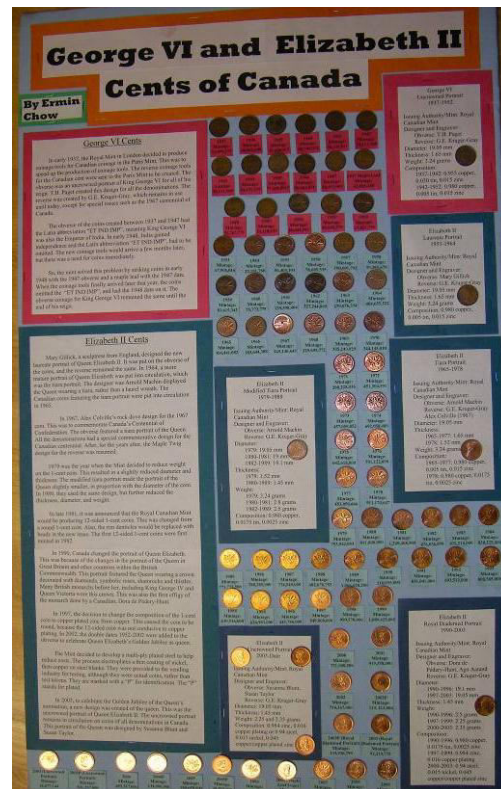
By Ermin Chow

As many of you may know, I had created my 1st exhibit ever for the RCNA convention this summer. It was an exhibit of my collection of small cents of Queen Elizabeth and King George VI. I thought it was a very neat opportunity for me, and I enjoyed it very much. I thought this was a truly amazing and unique experience for me. After exhibiting, I found that it was very rewarding and also fun at the same time. It is one of the things I believe is important for numismatists to do because you can let others, whether they are numismatists or not to appreciate the beauty of your coins.

I had spent a fair amount of time in creating my exhibit. I did some research on George VI and Elizabeth II cents through the Internet and some numismatic books. I found the information on the topic, typed it up and displayed it in my exhibit. I included the dimensions, composition, mintage, and dates in the information accompanying this exhibit. It had taken me about 10 hours worth of work to put this exhibit together. I had really enjoyed making the exhibit I could show others what coins I had. I learned a lot more about the coins that I had exhibited through the research I did. Although the coins weren't in the greatest condition, I tried to make my exhibit better with a lot of information that I had included.

I had a date set of all the Elizabeth II and George VI cents in my exhibit. It did not have anything very unique in it, nor did it have any special varieties. Most of my coins were not in very high grade either, and most of them were brown in color.

While making my exhibit, I did not know what I should include and what I shouldn't include as this was my 1st exhibit. I didn't know what people were looking for in an exhibit either, so I included as much information as possible. I put all the coins all the coins and information in and fitted all that



into 1 display case, so it looked a bit cluttered. The exhibit had a light blue background, which I thought worked out nicely. I had learned a lot about exhibiting and numismatics from creating this first exhibit.

After receiving much feedback from fellow numismatists at the convention, I learned about how I could improve my exhibiting skills. I also learned how to make an interesting exhibit to everyone, whether they are numismatists or not. Seeing some of the other exhibits from the RCNA convention also provided me with some inspiration as to what to exhibit in the future. Afterwards, I read a book on numismatic exhibiting, which also helped me learn a lot more about exhibiting numismatics. I would definitely make another exhibit with these great suggestions, so that it would interest everyone and for them to appreciate numismatics in the future. This was a great



opportunity for me to learn more about coins, for me to see what good exhibits looked like and to see what they included in them.

Even with a lot of possible improvements for my exhibit, I received 2nd place in my category, which came to me as a surprise. Though there were only 3 exhibitors in the Juvenile category, Category "H", I was truly surprised that I wasn't in last place. For my efforts, I had received a copper medal with my name on it from the RCNA as my award for my exhibit. In addition, I had received a ribbon that had my name and category on it. I have included scans of the medal that I have received with this article. In conclusion, I would like to say how much I enjoyed exhibiting my coins after this 1st experience. I would definitely create more in the near future and encourage everyone to do so.



The author with his award.

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A Penny's Worth

By Marc Bink

A Wild Time in the Harz

Last month I wrote an introduction to German Thalers, with the hopes that I would be able to generate a few articles on some of my favorite ones. This month I'll focus on one from the wilds of the Harz Mountains, in the Duchy of Braunschweig-Wolfenbüttel, in what is now Brunswick, Germany.

The modern-day "Bundesland", or State of Brunswick, is situated in the middle of Germany and has a low mountain chain on its eastern border. The history of this area is rife with folk tales and superstition, due to the fact that at one time there used to be a thick impenetrable forest in that region. Many writers have used the area as a setting for their stories, such as my ancestor Johann Wolfgang Von Goethe did with "Faust", and others, such as Grimm, Rochholz, and Ey collected and popularized the fables of the region into fairy tales. As far as English writers go, only one that I could find makes mention of any of these tales and that was Sir Walter Scott in his "Antiquary" of 1816. He recounts the tale of a charcoal burner named Martin Waldeck who supposedly ran into the namesake of our story, the so-called "titular demon" of the Harz - the Wildman.

Wild man stories abound in medieval and ancient Europe there are references to wild men in the Bible as well. The wild man is seen as the antithesis of civilization and therefore very frightening; there are numerous fables, stories and artwork surrounding the concept of the wild man. They were called "woodwose" or "woodehouse" in England; "schrat", "scrato" and "scrazo" in old German; and "fauni", "silvestres" or "pilosus" in Italian. In Tyrol, they were referred to as "Orke", "Lorke" or "Noerglein", which obviously influenced Tolkien when he dreamed up his "Lord of the Rings" series. The French term "ogre" still works for us in this day and age. So right from the beginning

of recorded history and culture, starting with the "Epic of Gilgamesh" where the first wild man was recorded, to our modern day with Sasquatch sightings by somewhat impaired hunters and half-mad trappers, we've been inundated with stories of wild men.

The Wildman of our area of interest seems to have originated somewhere near the town that bears his name - Wildermann, in the Harz Mountains.

According to lore, the Wildman is a robber and a thief who runs away to avoid getting arrested and goes to live in the mountains. He is usually depicted clad only in a wreath of oak leaves and branches around the waist and is carrying a pine tree that was torn up by the roots. Needless to say he protects his turf and scares away anyone who comes near. He's usually referred to as being very tall and muscular, and is sometimes depicted with a rainbow halo. This last point ties him in with the "Brocken-
gespenst" or "spirit of Brocken mountain", which is a peculiar atmospheric anomaly that has frightened many a climber over the years. What it appears like is a wild man, with a rainbow halo, carrying a large pine tree staff that seems to be mirroring the course of the climber. There have been more than a few deaths attributed to this weird phenomenon over the centuries. Apparently, when conditions are just right, this vision can still be seen even with the smog and heavy pollution that pervades Europe today.

There are a number of different variations to the Wild Man story. It seems that every little coal mining area within the Harz has its own spin, depending on who and how much beer they've been fed, so finding "the" definitive story has been very difficult.

The Wildman theme first appeared on coins of Braunschweig-Wolfenbüttel starting in the late 16 century. Starting with Thalers in 1600, the Wildman makes periodic and frequent appearances on just about every denomination down to the 4 Mariengroschen pieces. His likeness was very popular in the 17th and 18th centuries. Numerous mint masters have experimented with poses for the



12 Mariengroschen, Braunschweig-Wolfenbüttel, 1674. This coin shows a more "Baroque" form of the Wildman which was popular in the later part of the 17th Century.





Wildman Thaler, Braunschweig-Wolfenbuettel, 1628. Note the styling; it's very late Medieval in its execution. The Coat of Arms is very elaborate and depicts every branch of the family, and in some cases territory that this branch of the family doesn't even have a right to anymore due to inheritances and marriage.

Wildman but the most popular depiction is when he's standing in a nonchalant, uniquely European fashion, with one hand on his hip and the other holding the uprooted tree trunk.

My Thaler is one of the more common ones from the early 17th century. It is listed as KM #52.1

in Krause's Standard Catalog of World Coins, (17th Century, 3rd Edition) and as Dav. # 6303 in Davenport's Standard Price guide to World Crowns and Thalers. It was minted in either Goslar or Zellerfeld in 1628, and features Heinrich Schlueter's mintmarks of "HS" with crossed keys. The obverse inscription is "DEO PATRIAE ANNO 1628" (For God

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1898 PCGS MS65RB	\$2600.00	\$2200.00		1885 PCGS AU50	\$2800.00	\$2100.00
1900 PCGS MS65RB	\$3000.00+	\$2000.00		1887 ICCS AU50 Cl.	\$3500.00	\$2800.00
1916 ICCS MS65RD	\$650.00	\$550.00		1912 PCGS MS63	\$1750.00	\$1350.00
Five Cent				Fifty Cent		
1875H LD PCGS VF30	\$1200.00	\$1100.00		1872H PCGS MS62	\$9000.00	\$7800.00
1885 5/5 VF30	\$535.00	\$450.00		1872H A/V ICCS VF30	\$3650.00	\$3500.00
1897 N8/W8 PCGS AU55	\$550.00	\$475.00		1890H PCGS EF45	\$12600.00	\$10520.00
1899 PCGS MS64	\$1100.00	\$800.00		1914 PCGS MS63	\$15000.00	\$12000.00
1925 ICCS EF45	\$550.00	\$450.00		1947 MLCR ICCS EF40		\$5200.00
Ten Cent				One Dollar		
1872H ICCS AU50	\$1350.00	\$1050.00		1938 PCGS MS64	\$825.00	\$675.00
1875H PCGS AU53	\$5400.00	\$4000.00		1945 ICCS MS63	\$900.00	\$750.00
1884 PCGS EF45	\$3875.00	\$3000.00		1946 PCGS MS64	\$1600.00	\$1350.00
1889 PCGS VF25	\$3750.00	\$3300.00		1948 MS60	\$1900.00	\$1750.00
1893RT ICCS VF20	\$4000.00	\$3850.00		1950 PCGS MS66	\$1500.00	\$1200.00
Currency						
1870 Commercial Bank \$5.00 F&B PF	\$1900.00	\$1400.00		1912 DC-21c F	\$1200.00	\$1150.00
1870 Commercial Bank \$10.00 F&B PF	\$1900.00	\$1400.00		1935 BC-3 \$2.00 EF++	\$1250.00	\$1000.00
1872 Molsons Bank \$4.00 F&B PF	\$2500.00	\$1950.00		1935 BC-9b PCGS VF20	\$2200.00	\$1890.00
1878 DC-8e-iii-o \$1.00 F-15	\$1325.00	\$1100.00		1935 BC-11 F+	\$4800.00	\$4600.00
1887 DC-11 \$2.00 F	\$2400.00	\$1900.00		1937 BC-27b \$100 Unc. +	\$1150.00	\$975.00
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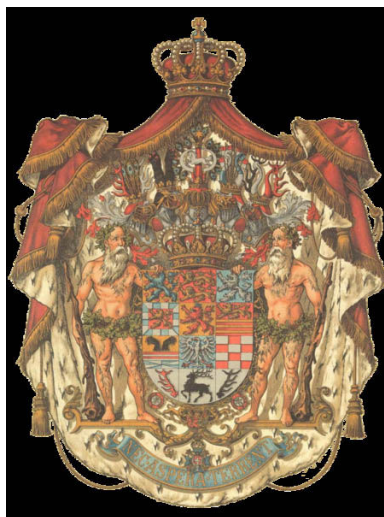
and the Fatherland). The Wildman is standing facing head on, and the "HS" and crossed keys on either side of his head. He is depicted holding his uprooted tree trunk which extends up enough to border the date from the mintmaster's initials.

The reverse side has "FREDERIC VLRIC D.G. DVX BRVNSVIC ET L", (Friederich Ulrich, by the Grace of God Duke of Brunswick and Luneburg) which surrounds the coat of arms of the Welf family. This intricate Coat of Arms has all the family crests of the ruling family, and is topped with 5 helmets and a staff with a Celle horse appears to come through the middle one. As is typical of the day, the engraving is very intricate and detailed; the master engraver certainly took pride in his work, the mintmaster however did not. The coin, while nicely centered, was double struck on the obverse, which was also typical of hammered coinage. My coin weighs 28.93 grams, which is close to what it should be; meaning when it was mounted there wasn't much taken off the coin.

It seemed to be a typical thing to do during the 18th and 19th centuries, to take an old Thaler and mount it into a necklace or some other piece of jewelry. In fact, it is fairly rare to see these coins without mount marks, and those that were lucky enough to survive the ages in a cabinet or a collection are more prized than those that weren't. So there is a very good chance that my coin has been cleaned or polished at some point, even though the patina on it is very old. There are some marks at the top of the wild man, indicating this was where there was a loop soldered on to the coin.

The wild man theme was repeated many times on the coinage of Braunschweig-Wolfenbützel throughout the 17th and 18th centuries, and was the most popular effigy until the Hanoverian horse began to replace it in the late 17th century. The Hanoverian horse and the Stud at Celle were gaining in popularity at the time, and it was fast becoming what Braunschweig-Wolfenbützel was famous for. This particular breed of horse had a better temperament than most of the other war horse breeds around, and was second only to the

Lipizzaners at the Spanish Riding School in Vienna in terms of training and selective breeding. As the horse breed became more popular, the wild man disappeared from coinage. He still has a place on the Coat of Arms of the Welf family and was on the Coat of Arms of Braunschweig-Wolfenbützel up until 1918. Once the Prussians incorporated more of the territory of Braunschweig-Wolfenbützel during the 19th century, the Wildman was added to their crest as well.



Coats of arms for Braunschweig-Wolfenbützel (top) and Prussian (bottom).



The Duchy of Braunschweig-Wolfenbützel didn't contribute much to German politics throughout the 19th century and was basically on a terminal decline. They had by this point established a quasi-parliamentary body which controlled the day-to-day issues in the Duke's name. There was a succession problem in the late 1800's, which was resolved in the Prussian's favor and not that of the other famous Royal House, the Hanoverians of England.

The Duchy had been fractured by numerous inheritances, wars, and succession battles throughout the 16th through to the 20th centuries. The House of Hanover had been one of the leading houses of the area, but had never fully controlled the entire Duchy. They had started out as the major ruling family in Hanover, a Free City of the Hanseatic League, and then they were eventually tossed out by the Hansa. The Hanoverians controlled the area around Hanover, but not necessarily in it. Two kings of England, George I and George II spent most of their time there,

fighting for more control over the entire area of what is now Brunswick. The last straw was in 1884, when the Duke of Cumberland tried to assert what was supposed to be his birthright and succeed to the Dukedom of Brunswick. The Prussians had denied his family the kingdom of Hanover in 1879, and weren't about to let a family with strong English ties take over an area that was in the middle of the new country of Germany. So they settled for someone who was acceptable to them, the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, who fled once the Germans lost the war in 1918.

These small duchies and sub-states were all unified as the State of Brunswick (Braunschweig) as their respective royal houses fled after the First World War. Since 1918, the state of Brunswick has more or less existed in its same shape and size, first as a Weimar state, then as a Nazi Gau and then finally as it is today, a fully democratic state within the German Federal Republic. Its capitol remains the city of Braunschweig, which is smaller than city of Hanover, and retains its unique status as a Free city of the Hansa within the state of Brunswick.

The amount of coins produced by all the small states and divisions in what is now the state of Brunswick is huge. There were at least 3 major houses within Brunswick that used the Wildman effigy on their coinage. Collecting the whole issue would amount to a life-long challenge. Even assembling a type set of one of those states would be daunting. For Braunschweig-Wolfenbützel Krause lists 695 different coins in the 17th century alone. There are undoubtedly more, as even I have a coin from that area that isn't listed in Krause yet. Add to that the fact that almost all of the issues of one Thaler or larger are fairly rare and very expensive. Most are beautiful coins, very elaborate and typical of the age. Mintage figures seem to be unrecorded or unknown at least for the 17th century issues.

So with all that in mind, all I wanted was to collect a nice wild man Thaler and be done with it. I'm not looking for more coinage from that area, but if a nice affordable coin crops up, all bets are off. That's how I got the two coins depicted here, they were nice, and they were affordable. I have no desire to spend the rest of my life trying to build a type-set of coins from the Brunswick region.

For the next installment of this series we'll head to one of Brunswick's neighbors, Saxony. I've written about Saxon Thalers before but I've acquired a couple more since then. Saxony was in conflict with its neighbors in Brunswick and the emerging state of Prussia for hundreds of years. After that, I'll head up to an area where I am trying to build a type-set; my home town of Luebeck, the head city and the "Queen of the Hansa", which really frosted the King of Hanover up until the very end!

Sources

Wikipedia, and parts of other online articles on Harz folklore
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Uncirculated?

By Joe Kennedy

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

abrasions	contact	handling	restored
almost	defect	impaired	rub
bagmarks	die burn	lack lustre	sealer damage
bent	dipped	lint marks	slider
blemishes	drop	marginal	tarnish
blotchy	fingerprint	mishandle	technically (mintstate)
borderline	flyspeck	mushy strike	virtually (mintstate)
busy fields	gray (brilliant)	near (mintstate)	weak strike
carbon spot	hairline	nick	wear
circulated	halo effect	overgraded	

Canada's Next Loonie?

Progressive Academy in Edmonton started its own coin club for students. The meetings normally last about 30 minutes with a strong attendance of about 10 to 12 kids, where they watch videos on coins, have a show and tell and draw for door prizes. The ages in the club range from 5 to 12 and any students are welcome. One of their recent assignments was to create a design of what they wanted to see on Canada's next coin.



Progressive Academy is an independent school for students from Junior Kindergarten to Grade 12. Their warm and friendly atmosphere and high standards encourage students to become engaged in learning and to achieve excellence. For more information visit <http://www.progressiveacademy.ca/index.php>.



Some Interesting Finds at the Appraisal Table at The Edmonton Money Show.

A relatively new addition to all Edmonton Money Shows is the appraisal table. It is run by ENS volunteers and provided as a free service to anyone who attend the shows. At each show, the appraisers never know what will come by for someone to evaluate or gain further knowledge. The November show proved no different. Two separate individuals brought the items below for inspection. First was a 1999 Canadian April Millennium quarter, struck on a Canadian dime blank. The collector discovered it in a mint roll of quarters. The second item was a 2004 Loonie struck on a different blank. It was thinner in diameter, thickness and on a nickel blank. It was found in the cash drawer of the collector's company, spent by an unknowing customer.



The dts Average

By Dean Silver

The dts Average is a statistical average of the retail price of coins listed in different publications and magazines. The split grade prices are also included in the dts average making it a handy guide when buying split-grades at a show or store. If you have any questions about the dts average, you can contact the author Dean Silver through the web site: www.thenewcoinrealm.com.

CANADA											
1 C E N T											
Victoria 1¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	F 16	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63	
1 8 5 8	56.76	101.84	148.58	170.28	191.99	242.07	292.15	392.32	676.13	2,588	
1 8 5 9	2.92	4.84	6.51	7.60	8.68	11.19	13.69	28.38	83.47	367.28	
1 8 5 9 > 9 over 8	26.71	51.75	73.46	95.99	118.53	146.91	175.29	275.46	534.22	2,671	
1 8 5 9 > 9 over 9	46.74	84.10	115.69	142.30	168.91	202.78	236.64	344.32	654.42	3,005	
1 8 7 6 H	2.67	4.67	6.68	7.68	8.68	12.02	15.36	36.73	80.13	383.97	
1 8 8 1 H	3.34	7.18	11.35	14.94	18.53	24.37	30.22	58.43	142.74	475.79	
1 8 8 2 H	2.84	5.84	7.85	9.68	11.52	16.36	21.20	38.40	79.30	400.67	
1 8 8 4	2.92	5.01	7.35	9.52	11.69	15.36	19.03	40.07	115.19	509.18	
1 8 8 6	3.92	7.85	11.69	15.53	19.37	27.21	35.06	71.79	166.94	692.82	
1 8 8 7	2.92	5.34	7.68	9.68	11.69	17.70	23.71	45.08	106.84	434.06	
1 8 8 8	2.34	4.67	7.01	7.85	8.68	11.35	14.02	26.71	66.78	267.11	
1 8 9 0 H	5.34	11.35	17.03	21.04	25.04	35.06	45.08	90.23	193.66	584.31	
1 8 9 1 > LL LD	5.34	10.68	16.03	23.54	31.05	44.74	58.43	110.18	225.38	734.56	
1 8 9 1 > SL SD	40.07	71.79	95.16	116.03	136.89	193.66	250.42	333.89	467.45	1,519	
1 8 9 1 > LL SD	56.76	100.17	143.57	167.78	191.99	254.59	317.20	592.65	1,235	5,175	
1 8 9 2	4.51	9.02	15.04	18.80	22.56	25.47	28.38	61.77	111.85	450.75	
1 8 9 3	2.50	4.67	6.51	7.60	8.68	11.85	15.03	30.05	73.46	292.15	
1 8 9 4	8.18	16.36	21.37	25.71	30.05	39.23	48.41	88.48	158.60	509.18	
1 8 9 5	4.01	8.01	13.02	16.53	20.03	25.04	30.05	61.77	106.84	417.36	
1 8 9 6	2.76	5.01	6.34	7.85	9.35	11.85	14.36	26.71	66.78	283.81	
1 8 9 7	2.76	5.01	6.68	8.51	10.35	12.69	15.03	33.39	80.13	342.24	
1 8 9 8 H	5.18	10.02	15.36	19.20	23.04	28.21	33.39	65.11	141.90	475.79	
1 8 9 9	2.67	4.67	5.68	6.84	8.01	10.85	13.69	30.05	68.45	208.68	
1 9 0 0 H	2.34	4.34	5.34	6.84	8.35	10.68	13.02	25.04	50.08	133.56	
1 9 0 0	5.84	11.69	17.36	22.04	26.71	35.06	43.41	88.48	191.99	826.38	
1 9 0 1	2.34	4.34	5.34	6.51	7.68	9.85	12.02	25.04	51.75	161.94	
Edward 1¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	F 16	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63	
1 9 0 2	1.42	2.84	3.84	4.42	5.01	7.68	10.35	14.36	33.39	95.16	
1 9 0 3	1.42	2.84	3.84	4.42	5.01	7.68	10.35	16.03	40.07	113.52	
1 9 0 4	1.84	3.51	4.67	5.84	7.01	9.52	12.02	22.37	56.76	156.93	
1 9 0 5	2.84	5.34	7.35	8.68	10.02	12.69	15.36	28.38	68.45	217.03	
1 9 0 6	1.59	3.17	4.17	4.92	5.68	7.68	9.68	22.37	51.75	258.76	
1 9 0 7	1.84	3.51	4.67	5.84	7.01	9.68	12.35	25.71	51.75	283.81	
1 9 0 7 H	7.85	15.36	24.37	32.22	40.07	51.75	63.44	115.29	247.08	784.64	
1 9 0 8	2.00	3.84	5.01	6.34	7.68	10.35	13.02	23.37	53.42	161.94	
1 9 0 9	1.30	2.42	3.59	4.13	4.67	7.51	10.35	18.36	38.40	138.56	
1 9 1 0	1.25	2.34	3.26	3.80	4.34	5.69	7.04	16.03	41.74	136.89	
George V 1¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	F 16	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63	
1 9 1 1	0.92	1.84	2.67	3.34	4.01	5.68	7.35	15.03	31.72	88.48	
1 9 1 2	0.83	1.59	2.34	3.01	3.67	5.01	6.34	15.03	33.39	101.84	
1 9 1 3	0.83	1.59	2.19	2.68	3.17	4.59	6.02	15.03	35.06	131.89	
1 9 1 4	0.95	1.84	2.67	3.34	4.01	5.51	7.01	17.70	45.08	170.28	
1 9 1 5	0.87	1.59	2.34	2.84	3.34	4.67	6.01	15.36	35.06	136.89	
1 9 1 6	0.73	1.34	1.84	2.25	2.67	3.67	4.67	10.02	25.04	95.16	
1 9 1 7	0.57	1.00	1.34	1.54	1.75	2.38	3.01	8.18	18.03	83.47	
1 9 1 8	0.57	1.00	1.34	1.54	1.75	2.38	3.01	8.18	18.03	83.47	

George V 1¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	F 16	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1918	0.57	1.00	1.34	1.54	1.75	2.38	3.01	8.18	18.03	83.47
1919	0.57	1.00	1.34	1.54	1.75	2.38	3.01	8.18	18.03	85.14
1920 > Large	0.57	1.00	1.50	1.79	2.09	2.88	3.67	11.19	26.71	146.91
1920 > Small	0.28	0.58	1.17	1.59	2.00	3.17	4.34	8.01	18.70	66.78
1921	0.42	0.83	1.50	2.09	2.67	5.09	7.51	15.03	53.42	333.89
1922	9.85	17.70	23.04	29.06	35.09	47.62	60.15	130.22	300.50	1,853
1923	18.86	35.06	41.74	46.74	51.75	65.98	80.20	183.64	409.02	3,005
1924	4.17	7.68	9.68	11.85	14.02	20.37	26.71	65.16	170.28	1,369
1925	16.36	31.05	35.73	40.40	45.08	53.42	61.77	116.86	300.50	1,836
1926	2.67	5.01	6.01	7.68	9.35	14.36	19.37	58.43	141.90	934.89
1927	0.88	1.84	2.67	3.51	4.34	7.18	10.02	25.04	65.11	333.89
1928	0.25	0.55	1.01	1.67	2.34	3.09	3.84	10.02	25.04	141.90
1929	0.25	0.55	1.01	1.67	2.34	3.09	3.84	10.02	25.04	136.89
1930	1.42	2.67	3.67	4.76	5.84	8.93	12.02	30.05	73.46	325.54
1931	0.67	1.17	1.84	2.84	3.84	5.93	8.01	25.06	65.11	283.81
1932	0.33	0.58	1.19	1.80	2.42	3.38	4.34	7.68	20.03	96.83
1933	0.33	0.58	1.22	1.82	2.42	3.38	4.34	7.68	20.03	85.14
1934	0.25	0.55	1.01	1.38	1.75	2.55	3.34	7.01	20.05	90.23
1935	0.25	0.55	1.01	1.38	1.75	2.55	3.34	7.01	20.05	75.19
1936	0.25	0.55	1.01	1.38	1.75	2.55	3.34	7.01	20.05	62.66
1936 > dot	31.33	68.92	125.63	172.46	219.30	318.33	417.36	876.46	2,506	7,832
George VI 1¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	F 16	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1937	0.25	0.48	0.78	1.19	1.59	2.04	2.50	3.92	6.02	18.59
1938	0.16	0.30	0.53	0.87	1.21	1.76	2.32	3.75	5.63	17.96
1939	0.16	0.30	0.53	0.87	1.21	1.73	2.25	3.88	5.63	12.52
1940	0.13	0.25	0.45	0.69	0.93	1.37	1.81	2.75	4.88	11.14
1941	0.16	0.30	0.57	0.81	1.05	1.70	2.35	5.01	13.36	73.46
1942	0.13	0.25	0.46	0.76	1.05	1.67	2.29	4.26	11.45	71.46
1943	0.13	0.25	0.46	0.76	1.05	1.64	2.23	3.75	8.14	43.41
1944	0.16	0.30	0.51	0.83	1.15	1.76	2.38	4.94	18.52	115.83
1945	0.14	0.26	0.46	0.71	0.95	1.60	2.25	3.57	8.32	30.05
1946	0.13	0.25	0.45	0.68	0.91	1.33	1.75	2.75	6.32	18.36
1947	0.13	0.25	0.45	0.68	0.91	1.33	1.75	2.82	5.19	12.77
1947 > ML pointed 7	0.14	0.26	0.46	0.71	0.95	1.38	1.81	3.57	6.26	28.22
1947 > ML blunt 7	0.15	0.28	0.49	0.75	1.01	1.68	2.34	4.59	8.01	45.49
1948 > A to denticle	0.15	0.28	0.51	0.76	1.00	1.50	2.00	3.50	6.88	50.00
1948 > A off denticle	0.17	0.32	0.62	0.92	1.22	1.78	2.34	4.34	8.18	80.98
1949 > A off denticle	0.13	0.25	0.46	0.70	0.94	1.41	1.88	2.82	4.76	13.20
1949 > A to denticle	4.37	8.73	16.11	20.53	24.96	34.39	43.82	62.85	104.17	351.42
1950	0.13	0.25	0.46	0.82	1.17	1.75	2.34	3.42	4.51	13.02
1951	0.13	0.25	0.46	0.82	1.17	1.75	2.34	3.42	5.13	15.27
1952	0.13	0.25	0.46	0.82	1.17	1.75	2.34	3.42	4.88	11.51
CANADA										
5 C E N T S										
Victoria 5¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	F 16	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1858 > Sml date	13.95	26.71	43.41	57.60	71.79	91.82	111.85	190.48	383.97	934.89
1858 > Lrg date	106.84	200.33	308.85	404.84	500.83	726.61	952.38	1,302	2,337	5,175
1870	12.02	25.04	41.74	55.93	70.12	91.82	113.52	200.50	392.32	1,085
1871	12.69	25.04	41.74	55.88	70.03	92.61	115.19	191.99	400.67	1,002
1872 H	9.68	20.03	31.72	41.74	51.75	77.32	102.88	233.72	550.92	1,786
1874 H > Lrg date	13.02	27.38	58.43	83.78	109.14	173.62	238.10	401.00	834.72	2,003
1874 H > Sml date	15.33	36.73	71.79	114.84	157.89	204.16	250.42	375.63	717.86	1,720
1875 H > Sml date	110.18	217.03	342.24	454.92	567.61	718.72	869.84	1,365	3,255	9,516
1875 H > Lrg date	217.03	400.67	651.09	809.68	968.28	1,361	1,753	3,172	6,015	14,060
1880 H	6.01	12.35	22.70	35.56	48.41	72.62	96.83	217.03	463.08	1,080

The dts Average

By Dean Silver

Victoria 5¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	F 16	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1 8 5 8 > Sml date	13.95	26.71	43.41	57.60	71.79	91.82	111.85	190.48	383.97	934.89
1 8 5 8 > Lrg date	106.84	200.33	308.85	404.84	500.83	726.61	952.38	1,302	2,337	5,175
1 8 7 0	12.02	25.04	41.74	55.93	70.12	91.82	113.52	200.50	392.32	1,085
1 8 7 1	12.69	25.04	41.74	55.88	70.03	92.61	115.19	191.99	400.67	1,002
1 8 7 2 H	9.68	20.03	31.72	41.74	51.75	77.32	102.88	233.72	550.92	1,786
1 8 7 4 H > Lrg date	13.02	27.38	58.43	83.78	109.14	173.62	238.10	401.00	834.72	2,003
1 8 7 4 H > Sml date	15.33	36.73	71.79	114.84	157.89	204.16	250.42	375.63	717.86	1,720
1 8 7 5 H > Sml date	110.18	217.03	342.24	454.92	567.61	718.72	869.84	1,365	3,255	9,516
1 8 7 5 H > Lrg date	217.03	400.67	651.09	809.68	968.28	1,361	1,753	3,172	6,015	14,060
1 8 8 0 H	6.01	12.35	22.70	35.56	48.41	72.62	96.83	217.03	463.08	1,085
1 8 8 1 H	6.70	13.69	28.38	40.07	51.75	79.30	106.84	233.72	534.22	1,135
1 8 8 2 H	8.35	18.21	30.72	45.41	60.10	88.48	116.86	250.42	584.31	1,185
1 8 8 3 H	16.19	35.89	66.78	104.34	141.90	225.38	308.85	651.09	1,369	4,386
1 8 8 4	100.17	180.30	292.15	413.19	534.22	826.38	1,119	2,671	5,764	15,038
1 8 8 5 > Sml 5	11.01	23.37	45.08	62.64	80.20	140.35	200.50	526.32	1,153	4,135
1 8 8 5 > Lrg 5	12.77	25.04	45.08	65.11	85.14	142.74	200.33	567.61	1,219	4,511
1 8 8 6 > Sml 6	7.68	15.69	27.71	37.23	46.74	75.13	103.51	258.76	634.39	1,836
1 8 8 6 > Lrg 6	9.35	19.37	31.72	45.93	60.15	98.52	136.89	292.15	667.78	2,003
1 8 8 7	15.58	38.61	63.44	79.30	95.16	151.92	208.68	375.63	701.17	1,703
1 8 8 8	5.51	11.14	22.03	33.29	36.73	57.21	77.69	133.56	283.81	692.82
1 8 8 9	17.83	38.40	65.11	95.99	126.88	176.08	225.28	442.40	818.03	2,254
1 8 9 0 H	6.34	12.35	25.04	35.89	46.74	72.62	98.50	175.29	358.93	734.56
1 8 9 1	5.34	10.02	16.03	22.20	28.38	42.57	56.76	108.51	267.11	734.56
1 8 9 2	6.01	12.02	20.70	32.05	43.41	68.45	93.49	191.99	509.18	1,235
1 8 9 3	5.34	10.02	14.36	21.87	29.38	42.24	55.09	118.53	300.50	734.56
1 8 9 4	14.02	28.38	53.42	74.29	95.16	143.57	191.99	333.89	684.47	1,940
1 8 9 6	5.34	9.68	15.03	21.70	28.38	43.41	58.43	116.86	317.20	667.78
1 8 9 7	5.34	10.02	15.69	22.87	30.05	48.41	66.78	126.88	308.85	684.47
1 8 9 8	10.02	20.70	31.72	50.95	70.18	110.28	150.38	288.22	576.44	1,503
1 8 9 9	4.67	8.68	13.02	18.20	23.37	35.06	46.74	95.24	208.68	517.53
1 9 0 0 > Sml date	4.67	9.02	12.02	16.86	21.70	36.73	51.75	100.25	217.03	617.70
1 9 0 0 > Lrg date	16.53	33.39	63.44	79.30	95.16	164.44	233.72	375.63	642.74	1,402
1 9 0 1	4.67	8.68	12.02	16.86	21.70	37.56	53.42	95.24	200.33	534.22
Edward 5¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	F 16	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1 9 0 2	1.75	3.25	4.82	6.51	8.20	11.01	13.83	22.29	50.08	80.13
1 9 0 2 H > Lrg H	2.00	3.50	5.13	7.07	9.01	12.95	16.90	29.22	53.38	90.15
1 9 0 2 H > Sml H	6.45	12.02	20.03	29.22	38.40	53.42	68.45	100.25	156.93	275.69
1 9 0 3	3.17	6.88	13.02	20.70	28.38	44.24	60.10	131.89	267.11	528.16
1 9 0 3 H	1.84	3.88	8.14	12.08	16.02	24.22	32.42	75.13	158.60	459.10
1 9 0 4	2.00	4.13	7.13	11.51	15.89	25.48	35.06	95.16	267.11	784.64
1 9 0 5	1.67	3.44	5.57	8.54	11.51	18.27	25.03	58.43	150.25	337.92
1 9 0 6	1.67	2.25	4.34	6.51	8.68	13.66	18.65	50.08	135.23	409.02
1 9 0 7	1.67	3.01	4.34	6.18	8.01	11.99	15.96	36.73	90.15	200.33
1 9 0 8 > Small 8	4.26	10.01	17.02	26.05	35.09	50.13	65.16	100.25	150.38	250.63
1 9 0 8 > Large 8	22.56	47.62	90.82	120.24	149.67	219.95	290.24	425.53	751.25	1,503
1 9 0 9	3.01	5.34	9.35	14.02	18.70	31.89	45.08	110.18	317.20	852.13
1 9 1 0 > Round 0	2.00	3.67	5.51	7.68	9.85	12.68	15.52	30.08	75.19	150.38
1 9 1 0 > Flat 0	3.51	6.34	9.37	12.93	16.50	21.05	25.61	48.87	120.30	236.84
George V 5¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	F 16	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1 9 1 1	1.50	3.01	6.68	8.68	10.68	15.03	19.37	45.08	101.84	166.94
1 9 1 2	2.00	4.01	6.34	8.10	9.85	12.44	15.03	35.09	83.47	250.42
1 9 1 3	1.67	3.17	4.51	5.93	7.35	9.68	12.02	20.03	40.07	98.50
1 9 1 4	1.67	3.34	4.67	6.68	8.68	11.02	13.36	35.06	80.20	242.07
1 9 1 5	8.18	17.54	26.71	34.22	41.74	60.93	80.13	200.50	400.67	852.13
1 9 1 6	2.67	5.01	9.35	12.19	15.04	23.38	31.72	77.69	150.38	350.88
1 9 1 7	1.42	2.67	4.34	5.01	5.68	8.51	11.35	26.71	51.75	125.21
1 9 1 8	1.42	2.67	4.34	5.01	5.68	8.18	10.68	21.70	46.74	108.51
1 9 1 9	1.42	2.67	4.34	5.18	6.01	8.35	10.68	21.70	45.11	100.25

George V 5¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	F 16	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1 9 2 0	1.42	2.67	4.34	5.18	6.01	7.85	9.68	20.05	40.07	85.21
1 9 2 1	3,172	5,509	6,845	7,638	8,431	9,558	10,684	14,357	18,698	30,050
1 9 2 2	0.90	1.75	3.26	4.51	5.76	9.39	13.02	32.58	70.18	150.25
1 9 2 3	0.95	1.88	3.76	5.47	7.18	14.37	21.55	62.66	162.91	463.66
1 9 2 4	0.70	1.50	3.26	4.64	6.02	11.28	16.54	43.41	125.31	363.41
1 9 2 5	45.08	97.74	120.30	144.11	167.92	259.40	350.88	802.01	2,003	6,010
1 9 2 6 > Near 6	9.65	20.93	25.76	30.86	35.96	61.84	87.72	250.42	601.50	2,087
1 9 2 6 > Far 6	91.82	173.62	250.42	325.54	400.67	588.81	776.94	1,303	2,671	7,268
1 9 2 7	0.90	1.75	3.26	4.72	6.18	11.44	16.69	40.10	95.24	225.56
1 9 2 8	0.90	1.75	3.26	5.55	7.85	13.94	20.03	40.07	85.21	150.38
1 9 2 9	0.70	1.50	2.67	3.92	5.18	10.60	16.03	40.10	100.25	250.63
1 9 3 0	0.70	1.50	2.67	4.09	5.51	12.03	18.55	55.14	140.23	350.58
1 9 3 1	0.70	1.50	2.67	4.26	5.84	15.45	25.06	85.21	225.38	802.01
1 9 3 2	0.70	1.50	2.67	4.26	5.84	13.95	22.06	67.67	191.99	634.39
1 9 3 3	1.00	2.00	3.76	5.64	7.52	18.80	30.08	105.26	358.93	1,003
1 9 3 4	0.70	1.50	3.26	4.64	6.02	14.04	22.06	70.18	191.99	667.78
1 9 3 5	0.70	1.50	3.26	4.64	6.02	13.02	20.03	62.66	155.39	450.75
1 9 3 6 > Long 9	0.70	1.50	2.67	4.22	5.76	10.40	15.04	35.06	75.19	183.64
1 9 3 6 > Short 9	15.03	32.20	57.24	90.39	123.53	222.89	322.26	751.30	1,611	3,935
George VI 5¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	F 16	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1 9 3 7	0.28	0.56	1.00	1.82	2.63	3.57	4.51	6.51	15.03	30.05
1 9 3 8	0.61	1.21	2.63	3.90	5.18	10.11	15.04	46.74	96.83	225.47
1 9 3 9	0.48	0.93	1.88	2.53	3.17	5.84	8.51	26.71	63.44	106.84
1 9 4 0	0.28	0.56	1.00	1.50	2.00	3.26	4.51	10.02	28.38	66.78
1 9 4 1	0.27	0.54	1.00	1.50	2.00	3.51	5.01	12.35	37.59	90.15
1 9 4 2 > Nickel	0.28	0.56	1.00	1.50	2.00	3.26	4.51	10.02	28.38	60.10
1 9 4 2 > Tombac	0.34	0.67	1.09	1.54	2.00	2.67	3.34	5.13	7.88	21.70
1 9 4 3	0.32	0.64	0.98	1.30	1.61	2.43	3.26	5.51	8.07	18.36
1 9 4 4	0.23	0.44	0.88	1.11	1.34	1.79	2.25	4.01	6.26	11.76
1 9 4 5	0.23	0.44	0.88	1.11	1.34	1.79	2.25	4.01	7.51	16.02
1 9 4 6	0.28	0.49	0.98	1.47	1.96	2.94	3.92	8.68	16.46	50.00
1 9 4 7	0.26	0.50	1.00	1.50	2.01	3.01	4.01	7.35	14.54	36.36
1 9 4 7 > M L	0.26	0.50	1.00	1.50	2.01	3.01	4.01	7.01	13.02	33.79
1 9 4 7 > dot	8.14	16.28	24.21	32.97	41.74	65.94	90.15	200.33	283.81	496.25
1 9 4 8	1.63	3.26	4.85	6.60	8.36	13.20	18.05	40.11	56.82	99.35
1 9 4 9	0.23	0.44	0.88	1.32	1.75	2.63	3.51	7.02	10.60	23.37
1 9 5 0	0.23	0.44	0.88	1.32	1.75	2.63	3.51	7.02	10.18	19.37
1 9 5 1 > Nickel	0.23	0.44	0.88	1.25	1.63	1.94	2.25	4.51	7.35	14.08
1 9 5 1 > Steel	0.23	0.44	0.88	1.32	1.75	2.63	3.51	6.52	9.35	14.02
1 9 5 2	0.23	0.44	0.88	1.25	1.63	2.51	3.38	6.39	8.35	13.11
CANADA	1 0 C E N T S									
Victoria 10¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	F 16	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1 8 5 8	15.89	31.72	55.09	82.68	110.28	149.12	187.97	288.22	513.78	1,235
1 8 7 0	15.39	30.54	61.08	91.97	122.87	164.02	205.18	310.35	632.04	1,738
1 8 7 1	22.37	45.08	80.20	127.75	175.29	254.59	333.89	542.57	1,002	3,339
1 8 7 1 H	25.04	50.08	88.48	125.00	161.51	239.35	317.20	550.92	1,002	3,172
1 8 7 2 H	100.17	207.01	317.20	438.23	559.27	730.38	901.50	1,486	2,771	6,010
1 8 7 4 H	13.69	24.04	40.07	63.44	86.81	136.06	185.31	300.50	550.92	1,669
1 8 7 5 H	275.46	501.25	868.11	1,160	1,452	2,167	2,882	4,762	9,524	23,810
1 8 8 0 H	15.03	30.08	53.42	76.79	100.17	154.42	208.68	342.24	626.04	1,820
1 8 8 1 H	15.69	31.72	58.43	84.31	110.18	184.47	258.76	425.71	784.64	2,005
1 8 8 2 H	15.69	31.72	53.42	80.97	108.51	166.94	225.38	375.63	801.34	2,371
1 8 8 3 H	50.08	100.17	183.64	296.33	409.02	550.92	692.82	1,102	1,920	4,341

The dts Average

By Dean Silver

CANADA

10 CENTS

Victoria 10¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	F 16	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1884	208.68	438.60	801.34	1,106	1,411	2,083	2,755	5,008	11,028	30,075
1885	54.82	108.89	219.02	314.02	409.02	621.87	834.72	1,880	3,509	10,526
1886 > Sml 6	23.37	48.41	93.49	146.91	200.33	325.73	451.13	1,003	2,130	5,263
1886 > Lrg Knb 6	33.39	66.78	121.87	183.74	245.61	381.57	517.53	1,203	2,331	6,015
1886 > Lrg Pld 6	86.98	177.72	342.93	484.36	625.78	938.93	1,252	2,003	3,923	7,769
1887	48.41	100.17	166.94	254.59	342.24	546.74	751.25	1,252	2,922	6,010
1888	12.03	23.37	45.08	66.40	87.72	139.10	190.48	308.85	617.70	1,503
1889	626.57	1,002	2,003	2,554	3,105	4,373	5,641	10,526	20,033	48,414
1890 H	18.70	36.73	66.78	101.84	136.89	214.52	292.15	450.56	834.72	1,853
1891 > 21 Lvs	18.70	35.06	71.79	111.02	150.25	229.55	308.85	484.14	851.42	2,087
1891 > 22 Lvs	18.70	35.06	68.45	105.18	141.90	217.03	292.15	434.06	784.64	2,005
1892 > Sml 9	15.03	35.06	58.43	88.11	117.79	171.59	225.38	375.63	717.86	1,920
1892 > Lrg 9	200.50	300.75	451.13	701.75	952.38	1,429	1,905	3,015	4,762	10,050
1893 > Flat top 3	33.39	66.78	118.53	174.46	230.38	340.76	451.13	776.94	1,554	3,759
1893 > Rnd top 3	676.13	1,085	2,237	3,038	3,840	5,175	6,511	11,529	18,546	46,366
1894	28.55	59.27	101.84	151.09	200.33	258.76	317.20	567.61	876.46	2,654
1896	12.69	24.04	41.74	60.10	78.46	116.03	153.59	288.22	500.83	1,278
1898	11.53	24.04	41.74	60.97	80.20	117.79	155.39	288.22	500.83	1,185
1899 > Sml 99	9.68	20.03	36.73	51.75	66.78	95.99	125.21	200.33	367.28	1,135
1899 > Lrg 99	19.03	38.40	65.11	92.65	120.20	176.96	233.72	381.73	707.13	1,629
1900	9.35	16.69	33.39	49.25	65.11	96.83	128.55	175.29	333.89	834.72
1901	9.35	15.03	30.05	42.57	55.09	83.47	111.85	166.94	333.89	1,018
Edward 10¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	F 16	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1902 H	3.84	8.01	14.27	21.65	29.04	45.85	62.66	91.82	166.94	367.28
1902	5.01	10.68	25.04	39.23	53.42	93.13	132.83	238.10	517.53	1,419
1903 H	5.01	10.02	21.70	36.73	51.75	79.30	106.84	185.46	401.00	926.16
1903	10.02	21.70	50.13	83.96	117.79	228.07	338.35	726.82	1,402	3,759
1904	7.68	15.36	32.39	51.25	70.12	112.75	155.39	263.16	463.66	1,068
1905	6.18	12.35	34.06	60.52	86.98	129.47	171.95	342.24	701.17	1,669
1906	4.57	9.18	19.37	29.72	40.07	69.28	98.50	176.96	367.28	1,153
1907	4.01	8.02	15.36	23.54	31.72	53.42	75.13	125.21	325.81	751.88
1908	8.10	16.28	33.04	54.92	76.79	114.36	151.92	205.34	342.24	717.86
1909 > Vic Lvs	5.19	10.18	28.38	45.08	61.77	101.84	141.90	258.76	601.00	1,503
1909 > Brd Lvs	7.51	15.04	35.06	55.09	75.13	122.78	170.43	388.47	868.11	1,727
1910	3.67	7.35	14.54	21.05	27.57	42.61	57.64	85.81	176.96	451.13
George V 10¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	F 16	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1911	4.01	8.01	15.36	21.87	28.38	43.41	58.43	88.48	175.29	342.24
1912	1.59	3.01	5.34	9.68	14.02	29.57	45.11	106.84	275.46	734.56
1913 > Sml Lvs	1.34	2.67	4.34	7.01	9.68	23.64	37.59	95.24	217.03	550.92
1913 > Lrg Lvs	70.95	133.56	267.11	417.36	567.61	968.28	1,369	3,422	9,349	31,720
1914	1.25	2.51	4.01	7.01	10.02	22.54	35.06	88.48	208.68	651.09
1915	4.26	9.02	20.03	32.55	45.08	97.66	150.25	283.81	525.88	1,035
1916	1.09	2.17	3.19	5.27	7.35	16.53	25.71	57.64	113.52	292.15
1917	1.09	2.19	3.06	3.95	4.84	10.77	16.69	43.41	81.80	141.90
1918	1.09	2.19	3.06	3.91	4.75	10.22	15.69	40.07	75.13	125.21
1919	1.09	2.19	3.06	3.91	4.75	10.22	15.69	40.07	75.13	125.21
1920	1.09	2.19	3.06	4.04	5.01	10.85	16.69	50.13	88.48	166.94
1921	1.17	2.25	3.34	5.34	7.35	17.03	26.71	62.66	118.53	292.15
1928	1.09	2.19	3.09	4.72	6.34	14.02	21.70	48.41	91.82	217.03
1929	1.09	2.19	3.09	4.55	6.01	13.02	20.03	45.08	85.14	166.94
1930	1.17	2.38	3.17	5.22	7.27	16.15	25.04	57.64	100.17	208.68
1931	1.09	2.19	3.09	4.72	6.34	14.02	21.70	45.08	91.82	183.64
1932	1.50	2.75	4.67	8.60	12.53	27.13	41.74	72.68	138.56	283.81
1933	1.75	3.34	6.02	11.78	17.54	38.85	60.15	110.28	233.72	484.14
1934	2.84	5.34	10.02	20.03	30.05	62.64	95.24	166.94	392.32	734.56
1935	2.84	5.51	10.76	20.41	30.05	62.64	95.24	183.64	392.32	701.17
1936	1.09	2.19	3.06	4.70	6.34	9.68	13.02	40.07	70.12	125.21

George V 10¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	F 16	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1936 > bar	23.25	46.88	65.66	100.80	135.95	207.50	279.06	858.63	1,503	2,683
1936 > dot	54.26	109.39	153.19	235.19	317.20	484.14	651.09	2,003	3,506	6,260
George VI 10¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	F 16	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1937	0.67	1.25	2.17	3.09	4.01	5.68	7.35	10.35	20.03	31.72
1938	0.75	1.42	2.50	3.59	4.67	9.02	13.36	33.39	71.79	121.87
1939	0.67	1.25	2.34	3.17	4.01	7.43	10.85	26.71	55.09	90.15
1940	0.58	1.09	1.84	2.59	3.34	5.18	7.01	11.35	26.71	46.74
1941	0.58	1.09	2.17	3.42	4.67	8.10	11.52	25.04	55.09	111.85
1942	0.50	1.00	1.67	2.17	2.67	4.92	7.18	17.36	36.73	63.44
1943	0.50	1.00	1.67	2.17	2.67	4.42	6.18	11.35	25.04	40.07
1944	0.50	1.00	1.84	2.42	3.01	5.09	7.18	15.36	31.72	53.42
1945	0.50	1.00	1.67	2.17	2.67	4.34	6.01	11.35	23.37	36.73
1946	0.83	1.59	2.34	3.01	3.67	6.01	8.35	17.36	40.07	71.79
1947	0.83	1.59	2.50	3.59	4.67	7.68	10.68	21.70	45.08	77.69
1947 > M L	0.50	1.00	1.67	2.17	2.67	3.92	5.18	8.68	18.03	27.71
1948	1.84	3.67	5.84	9.43	13.02	19.87	26.71	36.73	68.45	108.51
1949	0.58	1.17	1.84	2.25	2.67	3.67	4.67	7.01	15.04	22.06
1950	0.50	1.00	1.67	1.92	2.17	2.80	3.42	6.01	11.85	19.37
1951	0.50	1.00	1.59	1.79	2.00	2.63	3.26	5.01	9.68	15.86
1952	0.50	1.00	1.59	1.79	2.00	2.63	3.26	5.01	9.02	13.36

MARITIMES

C O P P E R

New Brunswick 1/2¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	F 16	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1 8 6 1	115.19	183.64	283.81	327.21	370.62	431.55	492.49	692.82	993.32	2,053
Nova Scotia 1/2¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	F 16	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1 8 6 1	3.84	7.18	10.68	13.02	15.36	21.04	26.71	65.11	131.89	567.61
1 8 6 4	3.84	7.18	10.68	13.02	15.36	20.20	25.04	56.76	115.19	417.36
New Brunswick 1¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	F 16	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1 8 6 1	3.01	6.68	9.35	12.69	16.03	22.20	28.38	71.79	208.68	567.61
1 8 6 4 > Short 6	3.34	6.34	9.68	12.35	15.03	23.37	31.72	80.13	250.42	767.95
1 8 6 4 > Long 6	4.01	7.01	11.69	14.69	17.70	27.21	36.73	95.16	275.69	1,103
Nova Scotia 1¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	F 16	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1 8 6 1 > LRG RB	2.67	4.84	7.18	9.43	11.69	17.03	22.37	60.15	166.94	634.39
1 8 6 1 > SML RB	2.76	5.01	7.51	10.10	12.69	20.53	28.38	71.79	191.99	751.88
1 8 6 2	45.08	78.46	130.22	186.14	242.07	363.11	484.14	968.28	1,937	5,275
1 8 6 4	2.67	4.84	7.35	9.85	12.35	19.53	26.71	66.78	200.50	834.72
P.E.I. 1¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	F 16	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1 8 7 1	2.17	3.67	5.51	8.76	12.02	18.53	25.04	58.43	128.55	283.81
Newfoundland 1¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	F 16	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1 8 6 5	2.84	5.68	9.02	13.78	18.55	32.65	46.74	120.20	317.20	1,352
1 8 7 2 H	2.75	4.84	7.01	10.85	14.69	25.71	36.73	81.80	155.39	417.36
1 8 7 3	3.34	6.68	10.35	19.03	27.71	56.43	85.14	228.71	617.70	2,538
1 8 7 6 H	3.17	5.68	11.02	19.20	27.38	58.76	90.15	233.72	617.70	2,454
1 8 8 0 > Wide O	2.84	4.84	8.01	13.36	18.70	40.40	62.10	113.52	242.07	934.89
1 8 8 0 > Narrow O	123.54	225.38	400.67	517.53	634.39	818.03	1,002	1,686	2,838	7,563
1 8 8 5	26.71	44.61	97.74	124.06	150.38	221.26	292.15	550.92	1,169	4,073
1 8 8 8	25.88	50.13	100.25	134.09	167.92	246.73	325.54	734.56	1,503	6,728
1 8 9 0	2.67	4.67	12.02	18.53	25.04	53.42	81.80	233.72	467.45	2,120
1 8 9 4	2.67	4.67	9.02	13.86	18.70	36.06	53.42	158.60	317.20	1,920
1 8 9 6	2.67	4.67	6.68	12.85	19.03	30.38	41.74	108.51	217.03	876.46
1 9 0 4 H	5.51	10.68	20.03	27.38	34.72	56.59	78.46	200.33	534.22	1,452
1 9 0 7	2.09	3.84	5.68	8.68	11.69	25.88	40.07	141.90	300.50	1,235
1 9 0 9	2.09	3.84	5.68	7.85	10.02	20.87	31.72	80.13	158.60	313.28
1 9 1 3	1.09	2.00	3.01	3.67	4.34	7.18	10.02	36.73	81.80	186.98
1 9 1 7 C	1.09	2.00	3.01	3.67	4.34	7.01	9.68	36.73	125.21	437.40
1 9 1 9 C	1.09	2.00	3.01	4.51	6.01	11.35	16.69	60.10	258.76	818.03

The dts Average

By Dean Silver

MARITIMES

C O P P E R

Newfoundland 1¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	F 16	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1920 C	1.09	2.00	3.01	5.18	7.35	16.19	25.04	100.17	425.71	2,087
1929	1.09	2.00	3.01	3.84	4.67	6.84	9.02	36.73	100.17	225.38
1936	1.00	2.01	3.01	3.76	4.51	6.93	9.35	20.10	55.14	150.38
1936 > bar	21.47	42.97	64.45	80.56	96.68	148.51	200.35	430.75	1,182	3,223
1938	0.42	0.87	2.00	2.50	3.01	3.67	4.34	10.02	28.38	88.48
1940	1.09	2.09	3.09	4.55	6.01	11.35	16.69	46.74	120.20	767.95
1941 C	0.42	0.83	1.29	1.60	1.92	2.63	3.34	9.68	35.06	283.81
1942	0.42	0.83	1.37	1.60	1.84	2.59	3.34	13.36	50.08	300.50
1943 C	0.42	0.83	1.37	1.60	1.84	3.42	5.01	9.35	21.70	133.56
1944 C	1.00	2.00	4.67	10.68	16.69	29.22	41.74	110.28	350.58	2,005
1947 C	0.67	1.34	2.50	4.76	7.01	14.36	21.70	46.74	115.19	383.97

MARITIMES

5 C E N T S

New Brunswick 5¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	F 16	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1862	51.31	98.87	185.31	276.29	367.28	575.96	784.64	1,836	3,422	6,266
1864 > Small 6	52.57	106.84	193.66	288.81	383.97	592.99	802.01	1,754	3,759	7,519
1864 > Large 6	76.79	151.92	267.11	388.15	509.18	822.20	1,135	2,381	4,511	9,023

Newfoundland 5¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	F 16	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1865	30.05	58.10	100.17	162.77	225.38	329.72	434.06	902.26	1,905	4,887
1870	55.14	100.25	200.50	300.75	401.00	617.86	834.72	1,504	2,907	5,013
1872 H	30.88	60.10	100.17	150.25	200.33	308.85	417.36	767.95	1,303	2,932
1873	100.17	200.33	350.58	525.88	701.17	1,202	1,703	3,509	7,268	17,043
1873 H	814.54	1,454	2,237	2,808	3,379	4,862	6,344	11,529	20,050	37,594
1876 H	103.51	217.03	333.89	450.75	567.61	767.95	968.28	1,504	2,506	4,336
1880	41.74	77.69	125.21	183.64	242.07	388.15	534.22	1,135	2,506	4,336
1881	38.40	75.13	125.21	196.16	267.11	442.40	617.70	1,336	2,755	4,912
1882 H	20.70	40.73	76.79	111.85	146.91	248.75	350.58	868.11	1,786	3,122
1885	133.56	233.72	383.97	492.49	601.00	968.28	1,336	2,404	4,386	7,769
1888	40.07	76.79	158.60	246.24	333.89	542.88	751.88	1,554	3,509	7,769

MARITIMES

5 C E N T S

Newfoundland 5¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	F 16	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1890	9.02	17.36	33.39	54.26	75.13	130.27	185.42	642.74	1,736	3,108
1894	7.35	14.94	28.38	48.02	67.67	116.44	165.21	617.70	1,720	4,010
1896	4.17	7.35	15.03	25.38	35.73	69.62	103.51	434.06	1,503	4,341
1903	3.75	7.51	15.04	23.79	32.54	57.17	81.80	250.42	734.56	2,204
1904 H	2.75	4.88	9.51	18.93	28.35	45.99	63.64	141.90	250.42	459.10
1908	2.50	4.63	8.14	12.77	17.40	32.91	48.41	128.55	294.12	826.03
1912	1.25	2.50	4.17	7.60	11.02	21.37	31.72	78.85	141.90	333.89
1917 C	1.17	2.34	4.51	8.10	11.69	25.04	38.40	141.90	417.36	1,202
1919 C	3.67	7.51	10.68	20.37	30.05	85.98	141.90	550.92	1,419	3,756
1929	1.17	2.34	3.84	4.92	6.01	13.02	20.03	73.46	200.33	484.14
1938	1.25	2.51	3.51	4.01	4.51	8.14	11.76	39.11	112.64	295.49
1940 C	1.25	2.76	3.51	3.91	4.32	7.29	10.26	35.06	108.51	346.68
1941 C	1.25	2.51	3.01	3.42	3.84	5.36	6.88	12.02	26.71	52.57
1942 C	1.25	2.76	3.51	4.01	4.51	5.76	7.01	14.02	35.06	60.10
1943 C	1.25	2.51	2.84	3.42	4.01	5.34	6.68	12.02	25.04	54.69
1944 C	1.25	2.76	3.76	4.14	4.51	7.60	10.68	26.28	77.60	200.25
1945 C	1.25	2.51	2.84	3.42	4.01	5.68	7.35	13.02	30.05	51.31
1946 C	225.56	401.00	534.22	584.31	634.39	776.29	918.20	1,665	2,588	3,129
1947 C	2.76	5.01	8.01	10.01	12.02	18.53	25.04	51.75	123.54	283.81

MARITIMES

10 C E N T S

New Brunswick 10¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	F 16	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1862	51.75	103.51	186.98	268.78	350.58	542.57	734.56	1,503	2,504	4,841
1862 > 2 over 2	81.80	155.26	303.84	452.42	601.00	909.85	1,219	2,671	4,511	12,531
1864	56.76	111.85	178.63	256.26	333.89	517.53	701.17	1,596	3,840	10,025

Newfoundland 10¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	F 16	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1865	30.05	48.41	85.14	115.19	145.24	256.26	367.28	801.34	1,920	3,422
1870	140.18	267.11	405.68	595.16	784.64	1,119	1,452	2,256	4,674	8,947
1872 H	15.03	29.79	61.77	88.48	115.19	207.85	300.50	634.39	1,503	2,871
1873	33.79	68.84	150.25	225.38	300.50	651.50	1,003	3,008	6,316	12,060
1876 H	38.40	78.46	150.25	225.38	300.50	492.49	684.47	1,404	2,506	4,261
1880	36.73	71.79	161.45	272.71	383.97	584.31	784.64	1,504	3,008	5,263
1882 H	30.05	61.77	115.19	207.85	300.50	550.92	801.34	1,905	4,010	9,774
1885	78.85	153.59	308.85	479.97	651.09	927.05	1,203	2,005	3,759	7,519
1888	26.28	65.11	125.21	229.55	333.89	851.42	1,369	3,008	7,018	12,060
1890	7.18	15.03	30.05	45.08	60.10	130.22	200.33	834.72	2,256	5,514
1894	7.63	16.90	26.29	44.87	63.44	131.89	200.33	651.09	2,005	5,013
1896	6.51	13.02	20.03	33.39	46.74	107.68	168.61	626.57	2,005	5,514
1903	5.32	13.02	35.06	70.95	106.84	195.33	283.81	776.94	2,005	6,015
1904 H	3.25	6.01	15.03	28.38	41.74	75.13	108.51	187.73	362.95	700.88
1912	1.63	2.88	7.51	11.43	15.36	36.06	56.76	158.60	267.11	500.63
1917 C	1.38	2.63	5.51	10.27	15.03	35.89	56.76	243.11	601	1,865
1919 C	2.00	4.76	10.02	19.20	28.38	57.60	86.81	175.29	300.50	500.13
1938	1.38	2.76	3.67	5.09	6.51	10.77	15.03	50.08	166.94	534.22
1940	1.38	2.76	3.67	5.01	6.34	10.68	15.03	48.41	150.25	509.18
1941 C	1.38	2.76	3.67	4.84	6.01	7.39	8.76	23.03	61.33	181.97
1942 C	1.38	2.76	3.67	4.65	5.63	7.83	10.03	26.71	76.79	275.34
1943 C	1.38	2.76	3.67	4.84	6.01	8.35	10.68	30.04	100.17	394.24
1944 C	1.38	2.76	4.51	7.35	10.18	20.95	31.72	91.82	375.63	1,352
1945 C	1.25	2.17	3.34	4.26	5.18	6.84	8.51	25.04	73.46	317.20
1946 C	2.09	4.17	7.68	11.35	15.03	20.37	25.71	56.88	135.17	500.63
1947 C	1.50	3.01	5.63	7.82	10.01	16.03	22.06	53.42	133.56	413.02

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The Canadiana Collection

By Roger Grove

The start of a new decade saw one of the greatest collections of Canadian coins ever established, on the auction block. Dubbed as The Canadiana Collection, example after example appeared and the display, as well as the sales, did not disappoint. The Canadiana Collection was only part of a much larger World Coin Auction, hosted by Heritage Auction Galleries (www.ha.com), which brought in a staggering \$10,784,632.05 USD including buyers premium of 15%. Copper was strong especially for those with full blazing red original surfaces, all silver coinage did very well, also did the small number of gold lots. Overall, the quality of all the pieces was so high - in most cases the highest graded by PCGS, tied for highest or only a few samples graded higher - that bidding was strong all around. Due to their extremely high quality and rarity in high grades, all Victorian coinage was aggressively bid on. In total there were 361 lots representing The Canadiana Collection, out of a total of 3044 lots.

Some coins of note and their prices realized are:

Victoria Cent 1859 Narrow 9, MS66 Red PCGS, highest graded sold for \$11,500.00. Minute doubling is evident on the 185, but the 9 is normal. The reverse has a bold die crack inside the inner beaded circle, from 12 o'clock down to 8 o'clock, through the left upright of the N in ONE, and through the E in CENT. This incredible coin has brilliant orange mint color with frosty luster.

Victoria Cent 1887, MS66 Red PCGS, highest graded with only 1.5 million pieces struck, sold for \$17,250.00.

Edward VII Cent 1903, MS65 Red PCGS, tied for highest graded, sold for \$1,552.20.

George V Cent 1924, MS65 Red PCGS, highest graded with this being just one of five full Red examples certified in all grades. Sold for \$5,175.00.

George V Cent 1936 Dot, Specimen 66 Red PCGS, Ex: Belzberg, finest known. Estimate:

\$300,000 - \$400,000. Sold for \$402,500.00.

Victoria 5 Cents 1858 Large Date over Small Date, RP-1, MS65 PCGS, highest graded, Ex: Mason Collection. Sold for \$8,050.00.

Victoria 5 Cents 1872-H, MS66 PCGS, ex: Belzberg. Sold for \$5,175.00.

Victoria 5 Cents 1884 Near 4, MS65 PCGS, finest graded. Sold for \$19,550.00.

Edward VII 5 Cents 1910 Round Leaves, MS66 PCGS, tied for highest graded. Sold for \$9,200.00.

George V 5 Cents 1915, MS67 PCGS, one of two certified as MS67. Sold for \$6,612.50.

George V 5 Cents 1921, MS67 PCGS, highest graded by PCGS. The prince of Canadian coins sold for \$115,000.00.

George V 5 Cents 1925, MS65 PCGS, tied for highest graded. Only 201,921 coins were minted, the lowest production total of the type. Sold for \$9,775.00.

George V 5 Cents 1926 Far 6, MS65 PCGS, tied for highest graded. Sold for \$18,500.00



Victoria 10 Cents 1875-H, MS64 PCGS, tied for highest graded. Sold for \$23,000.00

Victoria 10 Cents 1884, MS65 PCGS, finest known. Sold for \$34,500.00

Victoria 10 Cents 1886 Large Pointed 6 Obverse 5, MS66 PCGS, finest known. Sold for \$16,100.00.



\$120,750.00.

George V 10 Cents 1913 Broad Leaves, MS64 PCGS, tied finest with only 4 PCGS mint-state certified. Sold for \$23,000.00

George V 10 Cents 1936 Dot, Specimen 68 PCGS, Ex: Pittman, finest known. With an Estimate: \$175,000 - \$225,000, sold for \$184,000.00.

Victoria 20 Cents 1858, MS66 PCGS, tied finest known. Estimate: \$15,000 - \$20,000, Sold for \$18,400.00.

Victoria 25 Cents 1874-H, MS67 PCGS, Ex: Campbell, solo finest. Sold for \$51,750.00.

Victoria 25 Cents 1875-H, MS64 PCGS, Blunt 5 in the date, Ex: Eliasberg, tied finest. Sold for \$63,250.00.

George V 25 Cents 1936 Dot, Specimen 68 PCGS, tied for highest graded. Sold for \$80,500.00

Victoria 50 Cents 1870 No LCW, MS64 PCGS, Ex: Miller-Alston-Grossman, tied for finest. Sold for \$86,250.00.

Victoria 50 Cents 1871-H, MS67 PCGS, Ex: Brown-Grossman, highest graded. Sold for

Victoria 50 Cents 1890H, MS64 PCGS, Ex: Alston-Grossman, solo highest graded, only 2 known mint-state examples exist. Sold for \$149,500.00.



George V 50 Cents 1921, MS66 PCGS, Ex: Bass-Belzberg-Brown. Estimate: \$200,000 - \$250,000. Sold for \$218,500.00

George VI 50 Cents 1938, MS66 PCGS, Ex: Pittman. Tied for highest graded. Sold for \$10,350.00.

George VI 50 Cents 1947 Maple Leaf Curved Right 7, MS61 PCGS. Only 2 PCGS mint graded samples. Sold for \$13,800.00.

George V Dollar 1935, Specimen 68 PCGS, 3 tied at grade and 13 higher. Sold for \$29,900.00.

George V Dollar 1936, Specimen 67 PCGS, Ex: Pittman-Belzberg-Brown. Tied for highest graded. This is the Belzberg/Pittman example from the 1936 dot set. Sold for \$16,100.00.

George VI Dollar 1947 Pointed 7, Triple HP, Specimen 67 PCGS, Ex: Alston. Tied for highest graded. Sold for \$16,100.00

George VI Dollar 1948, Specimen 66 PCGS, the key to the George VI series, with business strikes produced to the extent of only 18,780 pieces. Sold for \$13,800.00

George V gold Sovereign 1916-C, MS65 PCGS, tied for highest graded. Sold for \$86,250.00.

George V gold 10 Dollars 1912, MS66 PCGS, Ex: Campbell. Finest certified of type and issue. Sold for \$16,100.00.

(Information and pictures courtesy of Heritage Auction Galleries - www.ha.com).



Member's Minute

How does a coin get a "clip" error?

Over two hundred years ago, coins were being made by hand-hammering slugs of metal. This presented a problem in that people could shave off or "clip" bits of the edge off of finished coins & resell the clipped bits of scrap metal scrap. When machine-made coins were introduced, collar dies were employed as a security feature. A collar die restrains the coin into a perfect shape – usually round – with a reeded or a lettered edge. Any tampering to the edge of a machine-made coin is immediately noticeable.

The historical use of the term "clipping" is quite different than how it is used in reference to modern coin errors. On modern coins, a genuine "clip" error occurs long before the coin is minted.

In the early stages of making a coin, long flat strips of metal are passed through a Blanking Press. The blanking press machine punches round holes out of the metal strip. The round slugs (called blanks) punched out of the strip will be further processed to become coins. What's left of the metal strip gets recycled.

Occasionally, mistakes can happen with the blanking press operation. The feeding mechanism might slip, or the operator might run the strip back & forth a bit to adjust the strip being fed into the machine. Blanks resulting from these errors can appear to have one or more crescent shaped bites (clips) out of the circular shape. If blanks are accidentally struck over the side edge of the strip, a blank with a straight clip will be made. The end of the strip is sometimes ragged and unfinished; a blank struck from the end of the strip can have a ragged-looking clip.

Defective blanks are supposed to be culled before further processing. If they are overlooked, the clipped blanks are minted into clipped coins

The Charlton Standard of Canadian Coins 64th Edition poses a question in regards to the 8,000 reported 1944 tombac 5¢ - "Were the coins struck in 1944, and did they carry the 1944 date?" Are there any readers out there that might know the answer to this?

This is a great question and we not sure of the answer. There are some collectors out there who think that they were minted in 1943 with the 1943 date, but that they also have a dot to signify they were minted in a different year. Where the dot is

placed is not known by us and we do not know if this has ever been confirmed. We would like to hear from ENS members to hear their thoughts. Maybe take a look at your '43 tombacs and see if anyone discovers "the dot".

I am having trouble in settling down to collect anything specific. When I see something that interests me I buy it – pending funds of course. Do you have any recommendations on how I should begin to specialize?

Well that is an age old question and one that really only you can answer for yourself. There are many areas you can specialize in and it all really comes down to what interests you the most. For instance, if you like Canadian decimal you could start there. Then move to collecting specific monarchs, then to denominations, then to varieties of the denomination, etc. Or a type set of all US coinage – that will keep anyone busy for a long time. Full red cents, or red-brown cents, rainbow-toned silver, counterstamped coins, gold issues ... I could go on forever. I would highly recommend that you come to the next ENS meeting and talk to other collectors. Get a feeling for what they collect and maybe it will help you to narrow things down. But from what I really hear, is that you may not be ready to "settle-down" and specialize ... yet. It sounds like you might still enjoy collecting everything that interests you. Do what feels right for you and makes you feel good about collecting. If you are meant to specialize, you will when the right coin 'strikes' you.



The deadline for submissions for the next issue of *The Planchet* is January 27, 2010. Please ensure that anything you would like to contribute is received at the editor_ens@yahoo.ca e-mail by then.

Members can send questions or comments to editor_ens@yahoo.ca. where they would like clarification or information on numismatic or ENS items. *The Planchet* will do its best to publish answers to all questions it receives. Please include scans or pictures when applicable.

BEFORE HE BECAME A MONSTER

A Denarius of Nero

Nero has been for a long time an exemplar of the cruel and corrupt Roman Emperor. This is a title which he does have a valid claim. Though it is unlikely that he set fire to the city of Rome in order to recite heroic poetry, he had certainly murdered his mother, his wife, and numerous other Roman citizens. About the only good thing that Seutonius, the Roman historian can say about him is that he ordered the first massacre of Christians.

Nero was not born to become an Emperor, though he was part of the Imperial family. His mother Agrippina the younger was the sister of Caius otherwise known as Caligula, the third Emperor of Rome. Claudius, the fourth Emperor eventually married Agrippina and adopted the young Nero as his son and thus heir presumptive. This coin a denarius minted from 50 A.D to 54 A.D. celebrates this event.

On the obverse one can see the image of the 13 year old Nero with the legend NERO CLAVD. CAES. DRVSVS GERM. PRINC. IVVENT. Nero Claudius Caesar Drusus Germanicus Principes Iuventutis. Roughly translated this means The Caesar Nero Prince of Youth. The Claudian family used the names Nero Claudius Drusus as names for their male children. Nero's grandfather also got the name Germanicus because of his success against German tribesmen along the Rhine. This name was passed down to his children hence its use by Nero. The Prince of youth was a title given to the leader of boys who took part in the Trojan games. From the reign of Augustus the title increasingly began to denote the designated successor to title of Emperor. Later this title was dropped and the name Caesar became the title denoting the successor. The reverse inscription reads SACRED COOPT IN OMH CONL IN SVpra NVM EX S.C. Sacerdos Cooptatus In Omnia Collegia Supra



Numerum. Roughly translated this reads Co-opted as a priest into all the colleges above the usual number. The reverse features the symbol of each of the four most important religious organizations of the Roman state. From the top left we see a simpulum and a lituus. From the bottom left we see a tripod and a patera. The Simpulum or ladle was the symbol of the Pontifices the chief priest of Rome. The Lituus was the symbol of the Augurs who used this staff to study cloud formations so they could foretell the future. The Tripod was the symbol of the Quindecimvirate, a

panel of fifteen who oversaw religious affairs. The Patera or sacrificial dish was the symbol of the Septimdecimvirate, a panel of seven who oversaw religious banquets. The last part of the reverse legend would read Ex Senatus Consulto. Essentially this means with the authority of the Senate of Rome. In this case the most likely meaning is that the Senate authorized the awarding of these exceptional awards to Nero.

In October 54 A.D. The Emperor Claudius was murdered by his wife Agrippina and Nero became Emperor. In 68 A.D., in order to escape a humiliating death he committed suicide.



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English and British regal base metal coinage part IV

The wheels of government truly turn at glacial speed, but on March 1, 1797 it was the Privy Council, not the Royal Mint, which decided to take action and deal with the deplorable state of Britain's copper coinage. The Privy Council's Coinage Committee, established in 1787 to investigate and make recommendations, after many false starts finally sprang into action. The reasons why the government decided to act reveal the inner workings of 18th century British politics and bring us to the stuff of numismatic legend - the story of Matthew Boulton, the Soho Mint, its famous Cartwheel coins and the steam powered coin press.

Background:

Matthew Boulton (1728 - 1809) was a man of the Industrial Revolution par excellence. He thought big, was ambitious, a risk taker, an innovator, a philanthropist and a pioneer who seized opportunity when and where he saw it. Son of a Birmingham silver-stamper, he inherited his father's business in 1759. His talent and acumen rapidly expanded the business. Between 1762 - 64 he had a new facility, the Soho Manufactory, built just outside the city.

As owner of the Soho Manufactory, he had become Birmingham's and the surrounding area's most prominent manufacturer and merchant engaged in the 'toy' trade.¹ He continued to expand the range of his manufactures and represented those of many other manufacturers.

His production was on a grand scale, highly mechanized and sold throughout Europe and beyond. He was an educated man, with both a practical and curious mind. With a life-long interest in science, he was always on the look-out for techniques, inventions and processes which offered opportunity and could enhance his business fortunes. One contemporary remarked about him:

*"It was always in Mr. B.'s [Boulton's] mind to convert such trades as were usually carried on by individuals into Great Manufactures by the help of machinery, and cheaper than those commonly sold."*²

His company manufactured for both the mass and luxury markets, the practical Boulton was however well aware what his bread and butter trade was:

"We think it of far more consequence to supply the People than the Nobility only; and though you speak contemptuously of Hawkers, Pedlars and those who supply Petty Shops, yet we must own that we think



Designs from the Boulton-Fothergill pattern book of cut-steel buckles, buttons, jewelry and sword hilts - just some of the enormous variety of wares manufactured by the Soho Manufacture during the period when Matthew Boulton and John Fothergill (1730 - 82) were partners in the Soho Manufacture from 1762 to 1782.

Fothergill's contribution to the partnership was expertise in trade. Although the partnership never made any significant profit and ended acrimoniously, the wares of the Soho Manufacture did establish Boulton's reputation and influence.

Courtesy of Birmingham City Council - The Boulton 2009 Partnership.

*they will do more towards supporting a great Manufactory, than all the Lords in the Nation ..."*³

To promote, advertise, protect and generally further his business interests he cultivated and nurtured a vast network of connections with the social and political movers and shakers of the age, both in Britain and on the European continent.

Amongst these he counted politicians, diplomats, nobility and the arbiters of fashion - designers,

architects, painters, shoe makers, dress makers, etc. - whom influenced the former and subsequently the masses. He was not shy in using these influential connections at the highest level, to achieve his ends.⁴

For his influence and contributions to Britain's Industrial Revolution as the proprietor of the Soho Manufactory alone he may be ranked amongst the giants of the age, such as the potter Josiah Wedgwood (1730-95). He is however best remembered for his partnership with James Watt (1736 - 1819).

Boulton & Watt Co. (1775 - 1895):

The pioneer and great improver of steam-powered engines, James Watt met Boulton in London in 1768, while the former was obtaining his first patent. The original patent was granted in 1769 and Boulton, seeing the great potential of Watt's work, had obtained a third interest in it by November of that year for a 1000. The meeting of the two was not an accident. Watt aware of Boulton's reputation and prominence had, for a variety of reasons, sought him out.

Watt had encountered several difficulties. First, his main backer, John Roebuck (1718 - 94), had run into financial problems. Second, obtaining skilled workers to make the components for his experimental engines was proving difficult. Boulton was in a uniquely position to help; he had the capital, credit, facilities and people with the practical and technical skills.

Boulton was familiar with steam and fire-engines seeking to harness this power. In 1766 he had been corresponding with Benjamin Franklin on the practical applications of steam power.⁵ The engines at that time had limited power and application (their only motion being up-and-down, excellent for actions such as pumping water from mines), and were expensive to purchase and run. Realizing the potential, Boulton financed Watt's experiments and subsequent patent applications.

Boulton encouraged Watt to make improvements and adaptations to his engine, making numerous suggestions himself, to expand its usefulness to many more industries. In 1774 Watt developed the rotary-motion steam engine, expanding practical use to many different types of machinery, and thus to industries such as textile weaving and cotton spinning. When in 1775 Parliament granted the unprecedented extension of Watt's original patent for an additional 25 years to 1800, obtained by Boulton's skillful lobbying and use of his extensive network of political and

social contacts, the partnership was formalized.⁶ The Boulton & Watt Co. was established.^{7, 8}

The new enterprise looked promising. Watt's steam engine, with its patented separate condenser design was more efficient, more powerful (4 times more than the Newcome steam engine) and cheaper to run. In 1781 the rotary action (sun and planet gear system) was also patented. The new company was initially housed in part of the Soho Manufacture, while component manufacturing was sub-contracted; by 1795 the Soho Foundry was established to make complete engines in-house.

What remained was the commercialization of the firm's products through the identification and development of markets, not an easy task, even for the best products and inventions. Here again, Boulton's contacts and influence proved to be invaluable. Used to mass production Boulton dreamed big:

*"It would not be worth my while to make for three counties only; but I find it well worth my while to make for all the world."*⁹

In 1778, frustrated, he questioned the wisdom of his steam engine venture:

*"If I had made my Cornish journey I could better judge how far it may be prudent in me to stick to Engines or Buttons for I can consider Buttons as a Sheet Anchor."*¹⁰

Soho Mint & British Copper Regal Coins:

Boulton's association with coins, besides jingled in his pocket, went back a long time. In 1773 he had been appointed for three years as the Birmingham agent for the receipt of worn coin by the Treasury.¹¹ He saw first hand the deplorable state of Britain's regal copper coinage. The shortage of legitimate copper available, the amount of counterfeit being passed and the problems these were causing for the flow of domestic commerce. The Boulton legend, commonly states that:

*"he embarked on a career to reform the coinage, which was to last his lifetime and which became obsessional during the 1790's. ... It became his intention to overturn Gresham's law and produce a coinage plentiful and excellent in quality which would drive the counterfeits out of circulation."*¹²

This may be true in part, but the business opportunity this presented could not have been lost on Boulton. It was another industry to which he could bring the power of his steam engines. In addition, as the majority of his Soho Manufacture business was with the masses he would also have realized that the lack of

legitimate small change was harming his business in that area; small purchases being made difficult.

He began to use his political and social connections to lobby the government for copper coinage reform, with an eye to obtain the contract



Copper medal bearing the likeness of Matthew Boulton later in life.

for this recoinage and to sell steam powered coin presses.

Just as other Birmingham manufactures, Boulton had ventured into the merchant token business. At first he did so on a contract basis. In 1786 he struck coins for the British East India Company for use at Bencoolen. These were struck, using manual screw presses, in a converted London warehouse, not at Soho. In anticipation of government action and in order to meet other token contracts, Boulton set up the Soho Mint in 1788.¹³ True to his desire to re-equip not only the Royal Mint, but all of the world's mints, he made the Soho Mint a show piece. He equipped it on a scale far beyond anything needed to meet merchant token contracts or beat the competition.¹⁴

In December 1787 Boulton made a presentation to the Privy Council's Coinage Committee. He claimed to have a working steam operated coin press capable of striking coin in restraining collars. This was a blatant lie. Many practical issues had not been solved.

Not until the summer of 1789 could the Soho Mint make the world's first steam-struck coins for Roe & Company. It was not till the autumn of 1790 that his engineers solved the restraining collar and coin ejection issues.¹⁵

Ultimately Boulton's lobbying efforts proved successful when the government was finally ready to act in 1797, the situation having grown sufficiently desperate that it could no longer be ignored or hoped that merchant tokens would solve it. Due to Boulton's connections, with the likes of Lord Liverpool (1727 - 1808) - head of the Coinage Committee - his own reputation and based upon his claims about the capabilities of his steam powered coin presses, the Soho Mint was awarded the first of several contracts for the recoinage of Britain's regal copper.

The first contract or indenture was for 1 and 2 pence coins at 16d per lb. of copper, for up to 500 tons at a purity and weight variance of 1/40 part. Although the need for half-pence and farthings was known to be greater, it was judged best to issue the 1 and 2 pence first, for fear that the smaller denominations would drive out bad old coin too quickly.¹⁶

The Cartwheel:

Struck in 1797 at Soho Mint, the coins got their name from the large raised rim in the design, resembling the rim of the wheel of a cart. The coins were based upon the concept that intrinsic value of a coin should be equal to its face value, using the *avoirdupois* (system of weight based on a pound of 16 ounces). The theory was that the copper value plus the cost of workmanship was to approximate the face value as closely as possible.¹⁷

- farthing: ¼ oz. copper, diameter 12 to the foot
- ½ pence: ½ oz. copper, diameter 10 to the foot
- 1 pence: 1 oz. copper, diameter 17 to two feet
- 2 pence: 2 oz. copper, diameter 8 to two feet

1 pence specifications:

- edge: plain
- weight: 28.35 g
- diameter: 36 mm
- mint mark: none
- composition: copper
- obverse: bust of George III
legend incuse: 'GEORGIUS III · D · G · REX.'
- reverse: Britannia seated
legend incuse: 'BRITANNIA. 1797'



Soho Mint 1 pence Cartwheel: obverse and reverse were designed by Conrad Heinrich Küchler (1740? - 1810), prolific Flemish engraver of international reputation, who moved to England in 1790 and was employed by The Soho Mint until his death.

This contract made the Soho Mint profitable for the first time since its founding. Despite Boulton's claims, steam power was not more cost effective and efficient.¹⁸ In fact of all the private mints, the Soho Mint was the only mint employing steam power to strike tokens. Why?

Boulton's Claims:

*"harnessing steam to power the coining process ... in so doing they [Matthew Boulton and James Watt] made the most important advance in the minting of coins in Britain since the introduction of the screw press more than a century earlier."*¹⁹

The above quote is typical of most treatments of Boulton, Watt and their influence on coining, but is it based in fact? Would traditional methods have worked? Was steam power really that revolutionary?


Boulton claimed that due to his steam powered presses his coins would be:

- a) perfectly uniform of diameter and weight
- b) of better quality, detail and with high relief
- c) struck up to 10 times faster than manual screw coin presses and thus more economically.^{19a}

This would also make them counterfeit proof.

When examined in detail, these claims prove troublesome.

a) It is true that freely struck blanks produce coins of varying diameter and thickness, but this problem had been solved by striking coins in collar. The Paris Mint had used this technique with manual



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presses as early as 1555.²⁰ Furthermore, diameter and weight are also effected by the uniformity of the sheet metal, the accuracy of blank cutting tools and whether the blanks have been run through milling devices.²¹

In Britain many of the private mints used restraining collars with their manual screw presses. The Parys Mine Company, between 1787 - 88, had made 12 million collar-struck pennies using five manual screw presses.²²

b) When run at speeds above that of manual presses, the power and speed of Soho Mint steam presses tended to shatter high-relief dies, even those made of the superior crucible steel. At slower speeds the striking would be incomplete. Striking twice proved to be impracticable, the steam presses not being designed for this. Furthermore, the shear size (diameter, thickness and weight) of the 2d Cartwheel caused the presses themselves to breakdown.

These issues forced Boulton and his engineers to use shallower cut dies than originally planned. This reduced the detail and eliminated the high relief.²³ This in turn gave rise to other issues. Shallow struck coins wear quickly, the solution arrived at was to surround the design with a thick raised rim. These rims proved to be problematic, breaking dies and allowing grime to build up on the coin.²⁴

c) Yes Boulton's steam powered coin presses were capable of striking coins at a more rapid rate than manual screw presses, the increased speed was not as dramatic as advertised however. Prior to 1798 they operated three times and after 1798 four times faster. This was partly due to the automation of blank feeding and finished coin ejection.^{24A}

Manual screw presses which had been modified with these same automation mechanisms, such as those designed for the Paris Mint by Jean-Pierre Droz, were capable of operating at nearly the

same rate.²⁵ Despite these facts and the short comings of steam power (kept from the knowledge of the government) the Soho Mint was awarded the contract for Britain's recoinage of its regal copper.

One important fact about the awarding of these contracts was that they did not originate with the Royal Mint, rather they came from the Treasury. Boulton's connections, lobbying and salesmanship had won the day. The Royal Mint

establishment for its part was, as we have seen in the previous articles, so focused on its immediate interests that it initially failed to fully grasp the significance of this. Boulton had shown that regal coins could be contracted to private industry and had thus upset the Mint's monopoly and traditional thinking.

As a result of the initial Soho contract, most commercial mints ceased operating between 1797 and 1800, and the production of commercial tokens stopped. Following the 1797 statute which made counterfeiting of Soho regal copper coins a felony,²⁶ placing them on par with those struck at the Royal Mint, it was anticipated that the government would suppress commercial tokens as it had done in 1672.

An issue which reared its ugly head almost immediately was counterfeiting. Ever inventive and adaptable, false moneyers were making high quality counterfeit Cartwheels as early as 1798.²⁷ The compromises Boulton had made: shallow dies, low relief and no edge markings (to save money) had made the Cartwheel relatively easy to counterfeit.²⁸ Boulton, although he knew all of the standard anti-counterfeiting measures which were generally

successfully employed by commercial token issuers, as see in the previous articles, did not follow these.

What kept the rate of counterfeiting somewhat contained was the high copper content of the coins and the rise in copper prices starting in 1798.²⁹ This made it unprofitable to



Soho 1806 penny. The diameter, weight and thickness of the coin had been greatly reduced from the 1797 issue, from 16d / lb. to 24d / lb.

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counterfeit by 1799. On the other hand it caused the Cartwheel, especially the 2 pence which was unpopular from the start due to its size and weight, to be melted down. The increases in copper prices was reflective of the general inflationary climate due to the Napoleonic Wars and in particular for copper through demand from cannon manufacture, especially for the navy.

Soho Mint was awarded subsequent orders by the Treasury:

- 1799 for ½ penny and farthing (550 tons for G.B.) (at 18d per lb. - farthings to be 1/10 of all coins struck)
- 1805 for 1d, ½d and ¼d (1220 tons) (600 tons for G.B. at 24d/lb.; 600 tons for Ireland at 26d/lb.)
- 1806 for 1d, ½d, ¼d (600 tons for G.B. at 24d/lb.)
- 1807 for 1d, ½d, ¼d (600 tons for G.B. at 24d/lb.)³⁰

Separate government orders for copper coins were struck for the Isle of Man.



1798 Soho struck ½ pence for the Isle of Man.

Copper price inflation led to a number of problems. Each subsequent order saw an increase in the number of pence per pound and thus a decrease in coin weight. Melting down became such an issue that the 1805 order was placed with the express intent, "to prevent shortages caused by the melting down of copper coin" as previous heavier issues found their way to the melting pot.³¹ Circumstances forced Boulton's original desire to create a true coinage with intrinsic metal value to give way to a fiduciary copper currency. A happy consequence of the decrease in coin diameter, weight and thickness was that higher relief and edge-marking became feasible, as can be seen from the 1806 penny show on previous page.

Overall, despite some difficulties and the unpopularity of the heavy 2 pence Cartwheel, the new copper coinage was generally well accepted, especially the issues of 1799 and onward. The new coins were a marked improvement over the chaos which had existed before.

This was not lost on the Royal Mint. When the 1806 and 1807 orders were placed by the Treasury, it was despite the objections of the Royal Mint, which had finally come to realize the threat to its position. Business, except for some mediocre gold issues, had virtually dried-up. Having lost the Bank of England contract for recoinage Spanish

silver dollars into the 5 shilling emergency issue to the Soho Mint in 1804, the Mint establishment began to worry that its monopoly of regal silver and gold coinage would also be lost to private mints. In addition, by 1807 commercial mints sprang to life, the government not having legislated the suppression of trade tokens. Unlike the 1787 - 97 period, they concentrated on silver tokens, the Soho copper issues having filled that demand.³³ For the Royal Mint the writing was clearly on the wall.

Following the 1807 striking, a total of £600,000 worth of regal copper coins had been issued.

The Soho Mint, despite Boulton's claims that steam power was more economical, actually charged the government more for striking than rival commercial mints were charging their private clients.³⁴ Why? Was this not one of his main claims and selling features? In fact, except for a major recoinage, steam coining press proved to be more expensive than the manual screw press.

The fact remains that Boulton's Soho Mint was the first in history to strike coins using a steam powered press. The reason for this however was not the new technology's superiority as has so often been espoused. Rather the Soho Mint was a show room for the sale of Boulton & Watt engines to the mints of the world. We have already seen the compromises and adjustments Boulton and his engineers had to make when striking the Cartwheel series. Further evidence to challenge the traditional view can be found in the records of those institutions which had purchased or experimented with steam power coin press technology.

In addition to lobbying the Coinage Committee for the copper coin striking contracts, Boulton also sought to re-equip the Royal Mint with his presses. Having realized that Britain's entire coinage was in a state of chaos, the government had begun

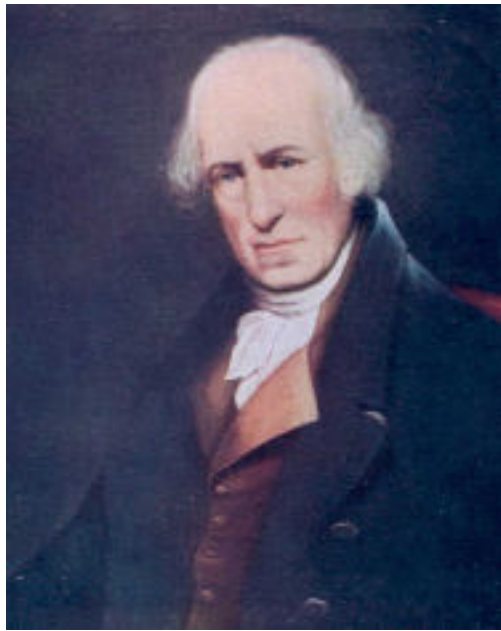


Bank of England 5 Shilling silver piece, struck directly onto Spanish silver dollars in 1804 by the Soho Mint, it was an improved continuation of the 1799 emergency issue originally done for the Bank by the Royal Mint. The Royal Mint had merely counter marked the dollars, which caused them to not be well received. A witty contemporary stated: "The Bank, to make their Spanish dollars pass, Stamped the head of a fool on the neck of an ass." ³²

a thorough investigation to determine what to do. The conclusion the Committee reached was the need for a complete overhaul of the Royal Mint. Initially it was hoped that this could be done within the confines of its traditional home - the Tower of London. This proved to be impracticable. Plans soon expanded to build a completely new facility nearby. During the consultation process, Boulton had an ace up his sleeve. The engineer, John Rennie, hired by the Coinage Commission in 1798 to suggest improvements for Royal Mint machinery was an employee of Boulton & Watt Co. He naturally suggested the installation of Boulton & Watt Co. steam engines and presses. The actual decision to act upon this recommendation was not that of Mint officials, but rather the Coin Committee's.³⁵

The new Mint, built between 1806 - 10, came complete with a rolling mill capable of handling sheet copper, something it could not do before. When christening their new facilities, the moneyers took revenge upon Boulton. In April 1810, they obtained permission to "*try the effect of the Machinery*" by coining 25 tons of copper on behalf of the East India Company for its settlement on Prince of Wales Island.³⁶ Matthew Robinson Boulton, who had succeeded his father upon the latter's death in 1809, protested. He complained to the Coinage Committee. He claimed that the steam machinery had been delivered to the Royal Mint with the understanding that it would be used in the minting of silver and gold; the striking of copper would remain with the Soho Mint.³⁷ That his protests fell on deaf ears may have to do with the fact that his father's friend and initial head of the Coinage Committee, Lord Liverpool, had died in 1808. It may also be due to the fact that the government had finally realized the importance of its control of a sound and effective coinage, be it gold, silver or copper. The Soho Mint did not receive any government minting contracts after 1807.

As the new steam machinery was put to use, its advantages and limitations became clear. The testimony of William Busson, the Royal Mint's surveyor of money presses and coins, during the 1837 enquiry into Mint operations, was revealing. Mint costs had doubled from the period 1770 - 81 to 1837.³⁸ It was also discovered that the Paris Mint, one of the foremost in the world, continued to strike all its coins with manual screw presses.



Portrait of Matthew Boulton

Having experimented with steam technology they had rejected it as too expensive and inflexible to operate for all but a major recoinage.

The Royal Mint had discovered the same. Jaspar Atkinson, senior moneyer, stated that it cost the same to run the Mint's steam engine when one coin press was operating as when all eight were in operation.³⁹ So much for economies in striking with steam power. The major impact of steam power, in coining as other industries, was not truly felt until the end of the 1830's and then mainly in applications to process semi-raw materials. For the Royal Mint this was in its rolling mill for the processing of sheet metal.⁴⁰

These were the reasons why competitors of the Soho Mint did not adopt the use of steam powered presses - the technology did not offer any advantages over properly run and equipped manual screw presses.

This does not take away from the fact that the Soho issues were immensely successful and served an important purpose. They relieved a desperate situation and allowed the government time to finally develop a proper and useful role for the Royal Mint in Britain's Industrial society. In a survey of 1857, the value of copper coin in circulation was estimated to be £800,000, of this amount more than 50% were Soho Mint issued 50 years previous. Cartwheel pennies of 1797 made up 14% of this number.⁴¹

The Soho Mint remained in business, striking medals and tradesman tokens, until 1848. Its equipment was purchased by Ralph Heaton & Sons of Birmingham. This same equipment was used in 1851 - 52 to provide penny, ½ penny and ½ farthing blanks for the recoinage of copper for Ireland. In 1853 Heaton & Sons also supplied 500 tons of copper coins for Ireland and a small quantity of copper for the Ionian Islands.⁴²

In 1809 upon the passing of Matthew Boulton, his partner and collaborator James Watt wrote:

"Had Mr. B. done nothing more in the world than what he has done in improving the coinage, his fame would have been deserved to be immortalized."

By being in many respects instrumental in setting Britain on the road to a sound and honest regal copper coinage, Matthew Boulton deserves to be honored.

Pierre Driessen

continued on next page

1965 Pennies Explained (part 2)

by Marc Bink, with Photos and research by Dean Silver

1965 was the first year for the Machin portrait and as such, difficulties were encountered in striking the coins. This resulted in new obverse dies to be created - a large bead and small bead type. The traditional method to determine the large beads vs. small beads types is to examine the "A" in "REGINA". If it points between two beads it is considered the small bead type, if it points directly to a bead then it is the large bead type.

In reality, utilizing the last "A" of Regina to determine the large beads from small beads types can be rather "tricky" at times. A much easier method is to use the first Roman numeral 1 or capital I ... in Elizabeth the 2nd [Elizabeth II].



For the small beads type, this letter is always directly on a bead ... and for the large beads, it is always noticeably well off a bead or between beads.

Both obverse varieties were coupled with both reverse varieties, resulting in 4 different combinations or varieties. Total mintage for the 1965 penny in all 4 varieties was 304,441,082. The rarest version is variety 4, "Large Beads, Pointed 5", which catalogs in at \$55.00 in MS-60 (brown)!

One more reason to start breaking open the kid's piggybanks again!



Boulton ... continued from page 27

1) In the 18th and early 19th centuries this referred to small metalware - buttons, shoe buckles, etc. - part of the fashion trade, for which Birmingham was renowned, hence the city was known as the "toyshop of Europe"; **2)** "Eighteenth-Century Commerce and Fashion: Matthew Boulton's Marketing Techniques", Robinson, E., The Economic History Review, New Series, Vol.16, No.1 (1963), p.43; **3)** Ibid, p.59; **4)** These connections reached all the way to the King and Queen of Great Britain; **5)** Benjamin Franklin had visited Soho Manufacture in 1758; **6)** "Matthew Boulton and the Art of Parliamentary Lobbying", Robinson, E., The Historical Journal, Vol.7, No.2 (1964), pp.209-229, Cambridge University Press; **7)** Boulton had obtained John Roebuck's remaining share in exchange for forgiving the later's 1200 debt. Thus Boulton was a 2/3 partner for the cost of 2200. John Fothergill, Boulton's partner in the Soho Manufacture, refused to be included in the partnership. Boulton & Watt Co. would remain in business from 1775 to 1895; **8)** In 1777 William Murdoch (1754 - 1839) joined the firm and remained with it for his lifetime, he is the originator of many inventions, including some credited to Watt, which improved steam engines; **9)** "Eighteenth-Century Commerce and Fashion: Matthew Boulton's Marketing Techniques", Robinson, E., The Economic History Review, New Series, Vol.16, No.1 (1963), p.40, footnote 1; **10)** Ibid, p.39, footnote 3; **11)** "The Birmingham Coiners, 1770 - 1816", History Today, July 1993, p.52; **12)** Ibid; **13)** "Steam, hot air, and small change: Matthew Boulton and the reform of Britain's coinage.", Selgin, G., Economic History Review, LVI, 3 (2003), p.481; **14)** Ibid, p.490; **15)** Ibid, p.482; **16)** "A New History of the Royal Mint", Challis, C.E., Cambridge University Press, 1992, p.446; **17)** Ibid, p.446; **18)** "Steam and Hot Air", p.490; **19)** "A New History of the Royal Mint", p.444; **19A)** "Steam and Hot Air", p.501; **20)** "Steam and Hot Air", p.500; **21)** Ibid, p.499; **22)** Ibid, p.505; **23)** Ibid, p.501; **24)** Ibid; **24A)** Ibid; **25)** Ibid; **26)** Ibid, p.503, footnote 96; **27)** Ibid, p.503; **29)** This can be seen in the amount Boulton charged the Treasury per minting contract for providing the copper: 1797 - £108 per ton, 1799 - £121 per ton, 1805 & 1806 - £169 per ton, 1807 the price dropped to £143 per ton, source: "A New History of the Royal Mint", p.756; **30)** Ibid, p.454; **32)** Ibid, p.453; **33)** "Steam and Hot Air", p.490, footnote 37; **34)** "Steam and Hot Air", p.491; **35)** Ibid, 503, footnote 94; **36)** "A New History of the Mint", p.459; **37)** Ibid, pp.458-9; **38)** "Steam and Hot Air", p.503; **39)** Ibid, p.502; **40)** Ibid, p.486; **41)** "A New History of the Mint", pp.508-9; **42)** Ibid, p.509.



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New Members

December 2009

New Membership Applications

No new membership applications were received in December.

The ENS would like to remind members that 2010 membership renewals are due. Payment can be made at the club meetings, postal mail or via the Internet at www.edmontoncoinclub.com.

These individuals have applied for membership into the Edmonton Numismatic Society. Pending any objections from the membership at large, these individuals will be accepted as "Members in Good Standing", effective this publishing date. Any objections to the aforementioned applications must be submitted in writing to the Secretary of the Edmonton Numismatic Society, and will be evaluated by the Executive Committee on a case-by-case basis.

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Edmonton's Money (Coin) Show

date: March 6 & 7, 2010 (Saturday and Sunday)

times: Saturday 10:00 - 17:30 hrs, Sunday 10:00 - 16:30 hrs

location: Mayfield Inn and Suites, Grande Ballroom

16615 - 109 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

parking: free

admission: \$5.00 (under 16 years of age free)

info: www.edmontoncoinclub.com or info_ens@yahoo.ca

dealers wishing to attend please call: (780) 270-6312

Fall / Winter 2010

Edmonton's Money (Coin) Show

date: November 6 & 7, 2010 (Saturday and Sunday)

times: Saturday 10:00 - 17:30 hrs, Sunday 10:00 - 16:30 hrs

location: Mayfield Inn and Suites, Grande Ballroom

16615 - 109 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

parking: free

admission: \$5.00 (under 16 years of age free)

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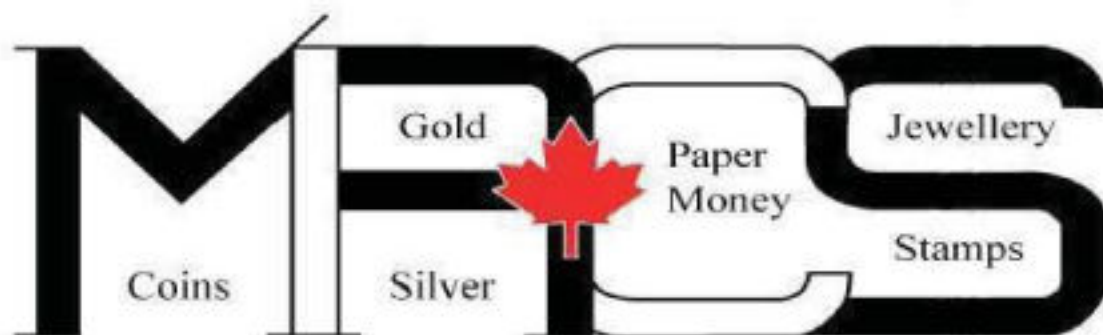
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