

Edmonton Numismatic Society

\$4.25

# The Planchet



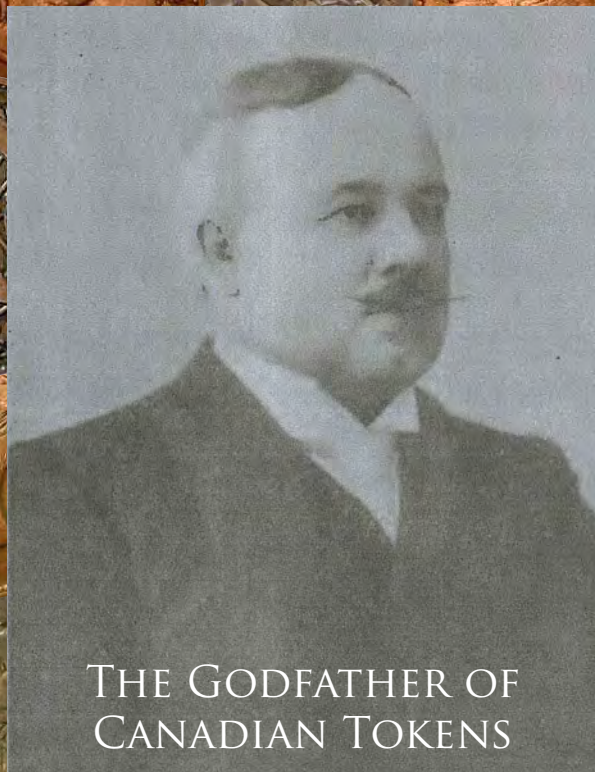
NAPOLÉON'S SON  
(PART II)

BOOK REVIEW - LE  
MONNAYAGE ET LES  
MONNAIES FAUTÉES  
1780-2009

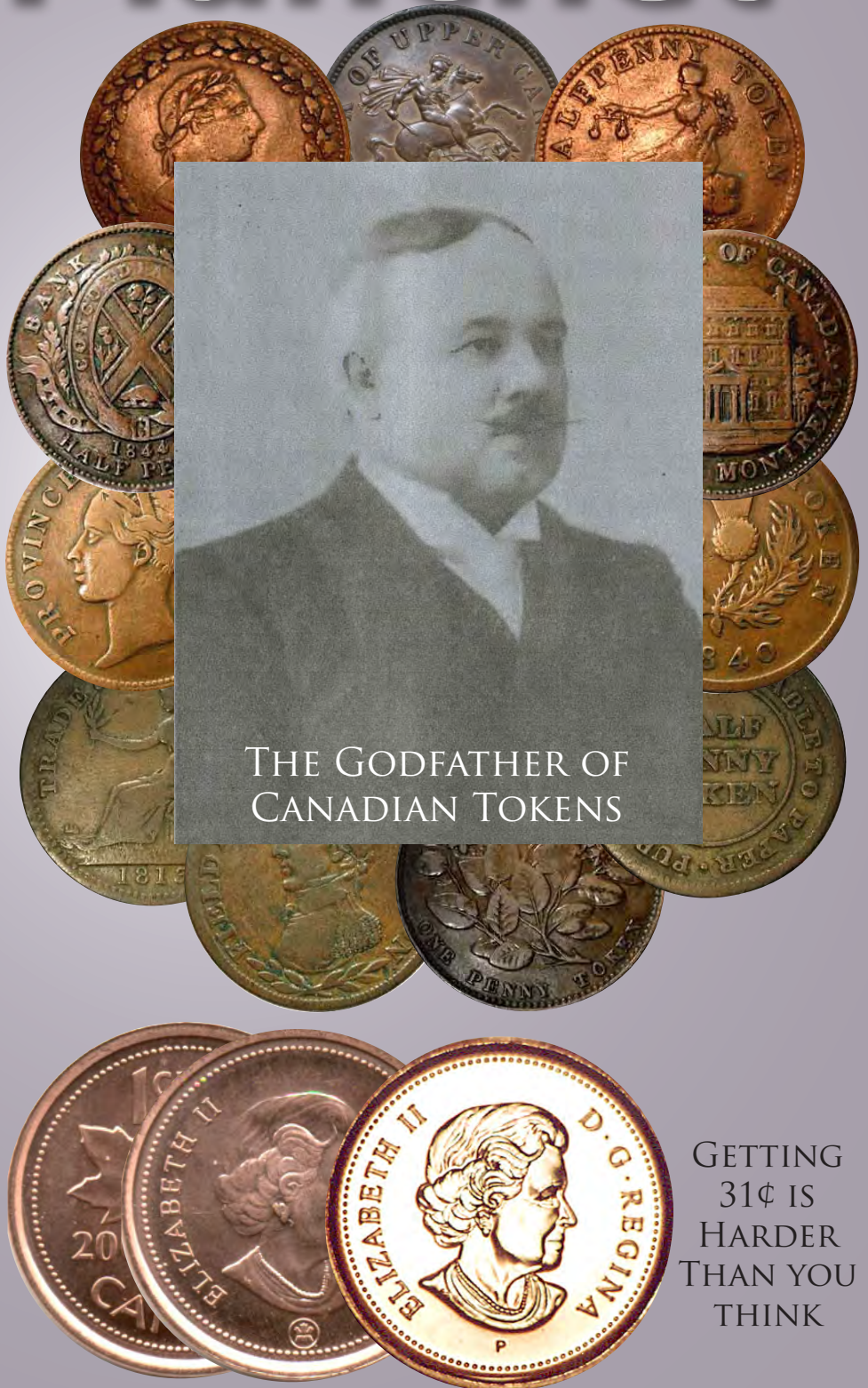


LUCIUS VERUS

Next Meeting:  
April 14, 2010



THE GODFATHER OF  
CANADIAN TOKENS



GETTING  
31¢ IS  
HARDER  
THAN YOU  
THINK

## **2010 Executive**

**President:** David Peter  
**Past President:** Jamie Horkulak  
**Vice President:** Marc Bink  
**Secretary:** Roger Grove  
**Treasurer:** Pierre Driessen

### **The Planchet**

**Editor-In-Chief:** Roger Grove  
**Co-Editors:** Marc Bink & Pierre Driessen

### **Directors**

\*Chris Hale  
\*Greg Wichman  
\*Terry Cheesman  
\*Bill Demontigny  
\*Mitch Goudreau  
\*Howard Gilbey  
\*John Callaghan  
\*Marv Berger  
\*Larry Priestnall  
\*Joe Kennedy

#### **Disclaimer:**

*The opinions herein are those of the individual authors and are not necessarily those of the Edmonton Numismatic Society. The editors, at their sole discretion, reserve the right to accept or refuse any material submitted for publication.*

## *In This Issue*

Message From The President	3
About Your Society	4
A Penny's Worth	
Fool's Gold	6
2010 Spring Edmonton's Money Show	10
The dts Average	
Copper & 5 Cents	12
10 Cents	13
25 Cents	14
50 Cents & Dollar	15
5 & 10 Dollars	16
Maritime	16
Book Review - Le monnayage et les monnaies fautes 1780-2009	18
Pierre Napoléon Breton	19
A Good Decade for Cent Varieties	22
Ancient/Medieval	
A Denarius of Lucius Verus	24
Pro dolecta exonumiae	
L'Aiglon Is Born (part II)	25
Classified	31

## *Next Club Meeting*

**Wednesday, April 14, 2010**

Royal Alberta Museum 12845 - 102 Avenue

Meeting starts 7:30pm

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

- \* **18:30 - 19:30 hrs - presenter: Marc Bink**
- **topic: grading of Canadian decimal coins - part III**
- \* 19:30 hrs - club matters -
  - executive report to members
  - members bring up any issues / questions / concerns
- \* Refreshments
- \* Door prizes draw
- \* Silent Auction
- \* **Presentation: "Some Napoleon Medals"**
- **presenter Bill Demontigny**
- \* Show and Tell - members are encouraged to bring any numismatic items to show to club members

For more information regarding these events, please send an email to [editor\\_ens@yahoo.ca](mailto:editor_ens@yahoo.ca)

## Message from the President

Despite the recession, numismatics is still a popular hobby, as proven by yet another successful show. Thank you to all of the members and all of the volunteers. We continue to be a vibrant exciting club.

I've had a chance to travel a little more this year and it continues to amaze me that Edmonton can consistently put on a show that rivals some of the largest in Canada for attendance and surpasses them all in hospitality.

I hope to see everyone out at this month's meeting. We now have a venue set for our annual club sponsored BBQ, to be held on June 19, 2010. Mark this day in your calendar. As soon as more details are available we will provide them to you. I hope to see you all there for good food and good times.

Cheers,

David Peter, President ENS



### PRIVACY POLICY

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

### THE PLANCHET COPYRIGHT NOTICE

© Copyright 2010. All information herein, the design, style and format are the property of the Edmonton Numismatic Society (ENS). All rights reserved. No part hereof may be reproduced in any form or medium, electronic or otherwise, without the express written consent of the ENS Executive Committee. Current members of the ENS are entitled to make one (1) printed copy of this issue and to store one (1) copy in electronic format as part of their membership privileges, further distribution is strictly prohibited.

## Edmonton Numismatic Society

P.O Box 75024, Ritchie P.O.

Edmonton Alberta Canada T6E 6K1

### Membership Application & Renewal Form

name: \_\_\_\_\_

address : \_\_\_\_\_

city: \_\_\_\_\_

province/state: \_\_\_\_\_

country: \_\_\_\_\_

postal/zip code: \_\_\_\_\_

tel (home): (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_

tel (work): (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_

fax: (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_

e-mail: \_\_\_\_\_

areas of interest / collecting: \_\_\_\_\_

heard about/referred by: \_\_\_\_\_

### membership rates (annual - January to December)

select the membership type desired

#### Canadian residents: Canadian funds

- 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](http://www.edmontoncoinclub.com)

cheques payable to: The Edmonton Numismatic Society

for further details see the ENS website

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



## About Your Society

Prior to the meeting, a workshop on "Basics of Canadian Coin Grading, G4 – EF40" was given by Marc Bink. This workshop was open to all members and was the second instalment on Canadian decimal grading. The workshops have been great successes and very well attended.

March 10, 2010 meeting was opened at 7:30 pm by President, David Peter. He gave a heartfelt thank you to all the volunteers who gave their time to help make the Spring Edmonton Money Show a success. He received many comments from dealers and attendees that the show was well run, and this was mainly due to the volunteers.

Marc Bink also thanked the volunteers. The set-up and tear down went very well. He thanked Jamie Horkulak for making the electrical system a few shows ago. This has greatly helped the club and volunteers to set up and provide lighting to all tables without the worry of blowing circuits.

Terry Cheesman gave a presentation on coins of Aurelianus, "On the Road to Recovery".

After the coffee break the door prizes were drawn.

A presentation was given by Markus Molenda on "The Many Answers to the Question: What was the First Dollar?"

The silent auction was concluded.

The meeting was then adjourned and members gathered at Boston Pizza on 124st. 

---

### **By All Accounts: 75 Years of Central Banking A new exhibition by the Currency Museum of the Bank of Canada**

OTTAWA— March 23, 2010, the Currency Museum of the Bank of Canada unveiled *By All Accounts: 75 Years of Central Banking*, an exhibition that looks at the Bank and its history from the perspective of outside observers—journalists, cartoonists, headline writers, economists, politicians, government-appointed commissions, and the Canadian public.

Canada's central bank opened its doors on 11 March 1935, in the midst of the Great Depression. Over the next 75 years, each of the Bank's governors was faced with challenges unique to his times, and each brought experience, expertise and personality to the difficult decisions made for the well-being of Canadians.

*By All Accounts: 75 Years of Central Banking* gives a fascinating peek into how the events of the 20th and 21st centuries have shaped the Canadian economy. Visitors will learn how the work of the Bank has in the past—and continues—to influence their daily lives.

The exhibition is on display from 11 March to 24 December 2010.

#### About the Currency Museum

Established in 1980, the Currency Museum is part of the Currency Department of the Bank of Canada. Through its stewardship of Canada's National Currency Collection, the Museum preserves Canada's numismatic heritage and engages visitors with interactive displays about money, the central bank, and the economy.

The Currency Museum is open from Tuesday to Saturday from 10:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. and Sunday from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. Admission is free.

# FEEL CONFIDENT IN YOUR DECISION TO CONSIGN

Our contracts are based on a simple sales percentage with no hidden fees or sliding scale contracts that may not be in your best interest. When you consign with The Canadian Numismatic Company you become a business partner, the better you do, the better we do. TCNC's low commission coupled with higher selling prices results in more money for you. We also offer free pick up on large collections. We will make the process simple and hassle-free for you.



## THE ABSOLUTE FINEST MARKETING IN NUMISMATIC AUCTIONING.



The Canadian Numismatic Company advertises with full page ads in the Canadian Coin News Journal, different U.S.A. publications, and two web sites. We excite the numismatic collecting market with full colourful catalogues produced. We are proud of our 5,000+ client listing who we stay in touch with via direct mail and email. We attend numismatic shows and utilize our internet site.

TCNC IS DEDICATED TO SELLING numismatics.  
TCNC sells thousands of coins, tokens and banknotes per year.

*This is our business, our passion, our expertise!*

### 2010 PUBLIC AUCTION SCHEDULE

<u>Venue</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Auction Date</u>	<u>Consignment Deadline</u>
TOREX	TORONTO, ONTARIO	FEBRUARY 26-27	December 22, 2009
TLC	HAMILTON, ONTARIO	MAY 15	MARCH 10, 2010
TOREX	TORONTO, ONTARIO	OCTOBER 22-23	AUGUST 30, 2010



## THE CANADIAN NUMISMATIC COMPANY

1300 boul. Lebourgneuf suite 130, Quebec city, Quebec G2K 2N1  
Tel : 418-628-9838 Fax : 418-628-2790 Toll free : 1-877-276-8627

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

# A Penny's Worth

by Marc Bink

## Fool's Gold

Buyer Beware...

Working the appraisal table at the past 3 Edmonton Money Shows has been for the most part a rewarding experience. I've had to learn a lot about things I don't collect. I had a quick lesson in ICCS graded MS George VI Nickels that I would have called AU. I've been forced to learn things about banknotes that I would have had no idea of beforehand. I've looked at a lot of world coins from strange countries. It's absolutely amazing what some people will bring in the hopes that their inherited prized possessions will be worth something substantial. One person was hoping he would be able to finance his retirement on a pile of common date silver dollars and halves that he brought in a huge duffle bag. Another brought in over \$20,000 in modern notes. More often than not, most will leave disappointed, finding out that they have some pretty common bullion-grade silver or some worn out old change. They are shocked to learn that in the coin world a 40-year-old coin is not considered old. They are floored when they find out what they can expect a dealer to offer them for their material. Then there are those few gems that walk in, like the one AU-55 1948 Dollar or a full set of 1935 Dominion notes that someone brought in to me to evaluate, that make it all worthwhile. The odd time, however, people come in with coins or sets proudly purchased at a premium on TV or online that are truly worthless, and in some cases bordering on outright fraud. And I have to be the one to tell them that they've been had. Not a great way to encourage a potential collector, is it?

One such coin is the "gold" Reichsmark that is currently being offered on-line through a couple

of on-line auction servers. The pitch usually begins with "HITLER'S GOLD" and offers what appears to be a golden 2 or 5 Reichsmark coin encapsulated in protective plastic. This "treasured family heirloom" is advertised as a "24 Karat Gold Plated Coin" in "top condition". It sells for anywhere from \$20 to \$40, depending on whether the prospective buyer would prefer to take his chances on an auction or "Buy it now". These coins are advertised as "rare", and made from "high grade silver". The truth of the matter is that these coins are neither rare nor made from high-grade silver. They are as common as grass and made from poor-quality silver, the content being only .625.

The reason there are so many of these 2 and 5 Reichsmark coins around is because the entire mintage was never recalled into the Reichsbank and melted down during the war. Nickel and brass coins were recalled by the government because they were considered strategic materials. However, bad silver is just that, bad silver. It wasn't worth it then to melt the lot down, and even now, with the higher silver prices, it's still not worth melting these things down. The mintage figures for these coins in their unaltered state were huge; they were replacing an earlier series of larger and better quality silver coinage from the Weimar Republic that was demonetized in 1933. Because they were silver, the general public hoarded them, but when they were demonetized in 1945 they were deemed worthless and left to the pawn and collector market. Even on the black market that was flourishing at the end of the war they had absolutely no value. When Hjalmar Schacht (ex-Nazi Finance Minister) was released from Nuremburg prison in 1948 he was asked to estimate the amount of Reichsmark



*Two Reichsmark, Km-93, Germany, 1938 D (Munich mint). This coin is supposedly plated in 24 karat gold. If it is, the plating is awfully thin, and is beginning to wear through in places. After two weeks in my pocket, this coin has not tarnished, but is beginning to show wear again. All the detail is about VF, and the plating covers most of the finer circulation scars.*



that would be in circulation. He estimated that there were approximately 70 billion Reichsmark in circulation. Currently on eBay there has to be 69 billion available, mostly in the form of 2 or 5 Reichsmark coins. What's surprising is that the West German government made no attempts to recall these coins and melt them down when they issued their first 5 DM coin in 1951. These newer coins were the same size and specifications as the older Reichsmark series. So the potential number of "survivors" is probably huge. There's also no way of knowing how many of these coins were gilded, or when they were, or who did it either.

This brings us to today, where there are probably 10,000 of these coins on eBay at any given time. All of them advertised as "rare!!" or "swastika coin", and imploring the viewer to "own a piece of the Third Reich", or "get theirs now before they're all gone!" The biggest selling feature is that swastika; it's a known fact within the collectibles business that anything with a swastika on it sells. There must be something romantic about the lure of a "forbidden" symbol of an inherently evil state that some people will shell out money for. Here's where things get dicey; the ads for these coins are not misleading. In fact, they're devoid of any real information that would lead anyone to believe that they are buying a doctored coin. There is no claim of authenticity, except for the fact that the coin has been circulated, and the claim of being actually plated in gold instead of brass is never substantiated. They are cleverly written so that the novice collector will assume he's buying a real piece of history in a highly collectible grade. Some vendors even offer a return policy if the buyer is not completely satisfied. The ads are perfectly legit and not misleading; it's up to the buyer to know if he's being sold a piece of crap and not the vendor to prove it isn't. The funny thing is that people are actually bidding on these things when they could probably obtain a nice high-grade example of the real unaltered coin for less than what they're paying for the gold fake. The coins had always piqued my curiosity but I could never get around the idea of paying real money for what is an essentially worthless coin.



So when I came across one of these gilded Reichsmark at a local antique show, I just had to buy it. It's a 1938 D (Munich mint) 2 Reichsmark coin, which is pretty common and as such, not worth much. The "gold" plating has covered most of the fine circulation scratches, but the detail on the coin would be about VF at best. I paid \$4.00 for it, which is probably about a dollar or so over melt, so I'm not out much. It's currently out of its protective plastic capsule and in my pocket, and I'm thumbing it to see if there's actually any gold on it. So far the results don't look too promising, it probably will turn out to be a cheap brass plate and turn black. Not too many people are aware that gold does not tarnish. They figure the plastic capsule is to protect it from getting banged up and not to keep it away from the open air that could turn it black. This is something those vendors on eBay who offer uncleaned gold Roman coins also capitalize on. They hope nobody will notice that they're fobbing off common brass coins as "found" gold. Gold is inert and will not react with anything. It comes out of the ground looking as good as it went in, clean and shiny. Brass however, reacts with sulphides and turns black and fills up with crud and will eventually erode away. Chances are good that any gold that was ever found at one of these dig sites was cherry-picked before the vendor got his cache of uncleaned coins, and as a result, there is next to no potential of finding a rare gold coin in amongst a pile of dirty bronzes.

Marketing is a science; people will buy just about anything if it's presented in the right light to play on an individual's ignorance and greed. These companies pay a lot of good people to make sure that their marketing campaigns are successful, as well as legal; meaning there are usually no statements of fact in them, only insinuations and unsubstantiated opinions.

Other examples of this sort of thing are plentiful. One that comes to mind was an ad that was placed in a national newspaper recently advertising "ballistic blocks" of US dollar coins. The ad extolled the reader to be one of a select few knowledgeable types who can appreciate the investment potential of buying uncirculated rolls of US dollar coins. This ad featured photographs of people lining up in front

of the Treasury building in Washington and armed security guards carefully monitoring shipments of these "rare" coins. The insinuation was that collectors "in the know" were actually fighting each other on the street for access to these things. Fact is they aren't rare at all. They're repackaged "President" series dollars that are available at face value from any bank or outlet of the US Mint. This company that placed the ad was offering them at a premium above face value, implying that demand was high and they've received a one time shipment and that they were generously opening the deal up to select readers. The ad further played on the reader's ignorance by quoting a couple of prices for rare Morgan dollars, implying that these new coins can only appreciate in value to the same extent a Carson City 1878 Morgan did. The truth is of course, these coins will be essentially worthless or will remain at face value for years to come. The packaging may actually detract from the coin's values because they were removed from their original Mint packaging and placed in different containers. This same company, which goes far enough to state on their ads that they are not affiliated with the Treasury Department or the US Mint, also offers a gold coin at a premium. The ad is written to play on a person's fears about the economy. It illustrates how the price of gold has climbed drastically in the past few years, and how it could be undervalued, but it doesn't justify the premium they charge for a small \$5.00 gold coin that could be purchased at the US Mint for bullion value. They're playing on ignorance and the concept that a little bit of knowledge is dangerous, considering that most of their buyers will have read something in the financial pages about gold, but not enough to know they're being taken in. These are the same people who offered Obama colourized quarters, (consisting of a paper sticker of Obama's effigy stuck to a Statehood quarter) and a Twin Towers bullion commemorative made supposedly from silver that survived the 9-11 attacks in some vault somewhere. Here again, the ads are perfectly legit; they imply nothing, state nothing concrete except an opinion that the world's finances are on the way to hell in a hand-basket and one had better be prepared by buying gold.

A little subtler are the products that are offered on media like the shopping channel or on eBay. These

are items such as banknote collections, nickel collections, penny and stamp collections etc. that are packaged in attractive wall plaques and are featured in "high collectible grade". These are usually offered by some "mint", which is usually a privately owned clearing house and is not affiliated with any government agency. Each comes with its own "Certificate of Authenticity" endorsed by someone who doesn't really exist, or some bogus professor from a mail order school, or the janitor who happened to be the room with a working pen. But people seem to need this sort of reassurance that the goods they laid out hard-earned money for are actually "authentic". This allows them to boast to friends and appear sophisticated in an effort to convince them that they haven't lost their minds. The problem is, anyone can write up an official looking certificate on banknote bond paper complete with seals and control stamps. It's all as worthless as the material they're flogging, but it satisfies the general public's need for expert opinion. The coins one gets are usually a set of heavily circulated stuff that has been laundered or polished to a high sheen, placed in a cheap frame, and marketed as a "treasured family heirloom". One set I saw was a set of Roman coins attractively packaged in their own 4-drawer wooden coin cabinet. The literature that came with it was pretty basic, didn't contain much more information than a school history book would but was pretty to look at. The cabinet looked impressive. It looked like it was made out of real wood. But it was actually made out of particle board with a veneer, and the coins

## ROSS CHIROPRACTIC CLINIC

Call Today To Book Your Appointment

**Massage Therapy  
Acupuncture  
Infra-Red Sauna**

**Walk - Ins Welcome**

**Gift Certificates  
Available**

**Package Deals  
& Promotions  
Available**

DR. CAROLE E. ROSS  
MAVIS RICHARDS, RMT  
LILY REN, AC., RMT



FOR MORE INFO:

10153 - 122 STREET  
EDMONTON, AB T5N 1L7  
TEL: (780) 448-5888



were common 4<sup>th</sup> Century bronzes that they're finding by the pail full in the Balkans. Apparently the whole kit and caboodle was initially priced to sell for over \$2000.00! Realistically, there was maybe \$200.00 worth of worn-out Constantines in it. In a related case, I've got a 1943 US penny that has been so polished that the zinc coating over the steel was completely removed and the coin is practically blinding to look at. It came in a set of three coins commemorating the war effort in the US during World War II, and was marketed by a certain collector's "mint" that will have to remain nameless. The coins were graded as "BU" on the plastic slab, which I guess stood for "Brutally Used" or "Butt-Ugly", instead of "Brilliantly Uncirculated". The other two coins were so worn out and highly polished I threw them into change and spent them.

There are countless more examples out there of all shapes and descriptions, but nothing is as onerous as the recent spate of counterfeits coming from China. These are usually marketed online with "copy" all over the coin's image, except when one receives them "copy" is no where to be found on the coin. These coins are very convincing fakes, and in some cases they've even been known to deceive experts at prominent auction houses. While the vendors who sell them as copies are basically doing nothing illegal, (they sell them as copies, and it's stated so in the ads) those who market them as authentic are committing a crime. Lately I've seen quite a few cheap key-date phonies on a few online servers being sold as originals. Recently one of the dealers I know brought some of these coins to a meeting knowing full well that they were counterfeits; - he wanted to see what they were like, and we were all impressed with the quality of them. It took us all a while to figure out that they were counterfeits, and we could see how easily they would deceive a novice collector. Attempts by various law enforcement agencies to shut these counterfeiters down have been hampered by Chinese law, which states that any article manufactured before the Communist Revolution of 1949 is not protected or the copyright is not acknowledged. So the flood is still continuing, and threatening to do damage to the hobby as more people are deceived.

So the bottom line here is "knowledge is power". Know what you're buying. Chances are most experienced collectors already know quite a bit about what they collect. Beginners however, don't. Most of the general public that picks up the odd mint set for their grand-children or inherits a collection from a relative don't have a clue about coins and values, and are easily taken. And yes, there are some long-term collectors out there who

still get taken in because they haven't done the research or are too trusting of dealers who may not know what they have either. I don't believe there are many dealers out there who would deliberately defraud a customer, especially a long-term one; however, they have been known to make mistakes too. They too, trust the people who sold them the material. A good case in point is a situation I'm going to have to deal with later this year. I bought a coin from a dealer at a recent show and he had it listed as a very rare coin. According to his research, and what he was told, he believed he had a 2/3 Thaler. However, he neglected to put the coin on a scale, which would have dispelled any doubts as to the denomination. He still gave me a good deal on the coin, so there is no evidence of any negligence or wrong-doing on his part. Both he and I struck a deal in good faith. Now I have to go back to him and convince him that he sold me was a Thaler, and not a 2/3 Thaler, which is what he assumed it to be. It's going to be an embarrassing situation for both of us, and wouldn't have happened if I had done some research beforehand. The law states that onus is generally on the buyer to prove that the vendor is negligent or misrepresenting an item, not the vendor. That being said though, the vendor should have an idea what he's trying to sell, and not deliberately misrepresent it. The coin business can be a minefield for the uninitiated, and it's up to us as experienced collectors to educate the beginners and the public about the traps and pitfalls of the business.



### It Happened When!

March 10, 1862: First U.S. paper money issued in \$5, \$10 and \$20 legal tender.

March 17, 1862: Inclusion of "In God We Trust", law 1955.

**Members can send questions or comments to [editor\\_ens@yahoo.ca](mailto: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.**

# 2010 Spring Edmonton's Money Show

The Spring Edmonton Money show was held at the Mayfield Inn and Suites March 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup>. A total of 31 dealers attended and filled up all 60 tables. It was great to see many of the regular dealers and to welcome back a few who have not been able to attend the last couple of shows.

World coins and ancients did quite well and ICCS certified coins were well represented. For those who crave high grade 'red' cents, this was the place to be as there was lots of high mintstate red copper to be found.

The Edmonton Numismatic Society would like to thank all the volunteers who helped with the set-up, during the show, at the registration desk, hospitality suite, free public coin evaluation table and with the tear-down. Without them a show would not be possible. The volunteers were (please accept our apologies if we forgot anyone):

Larry Priestnall, Bill Demontigny, Gillian Berger, Don Griffith, Joe Kennedy, Andy Vanderleest, Jim Vanderleest, Roger Grove, Del Keown, Martin Holzbauer, Greg Wichman, Mitch Goudreau, Zoltan Mihaly, Marv Berger, Bob Fillman, John Callaghan, Pierre Driessen, Marc Bink, Howard Gilbey, Kim Peter, Seymour Neumann, Chris Hale, Tony Peter, David Peter, Greg Wichman, Jules Rach, Jim Kindrake, Bob and Pat Eriksson, and Nick Wickenden.

A special thanks to John and Howard for their help with the storage and loading/unloading of cases.



*Ray Neiman from National Pride Coin and Stamp, Edmonton, AB.*



*A busy Saturday Bourse.*



*Greg Jones from Lighthouse Numismatics, Halifax, N.S.*



# 2010 Spring Edmonton's Money Show



*More bourse action.*



*Al Tebworth from Al Tebworth Paper, Vancouver, B.C.*



*Robert Kokotailo from Calgary Coin and Antique, Calgary, AB.*



*Collectors abound.*



*Svetolik Kovacevic from Ancient Numismatic Enterprise (ANE), Toronto, ON.*



*Howard Gilbey from Howard Gilbey Coins, Ardrossen, AB.*





*By Dean Silver*

“Enjoy the hobby for what it offers you personally.”  
If you have any questions about the dts Average, you  
can contact the author Dean Silver through e-mail:  
[dtsAverage@telus.net](mailto:dtsAverage@telus.net)

1916	0.73	1.34	1.84	2.25	2.67	3.67	4.67	10.02	25.04	95.16
1917	0.57	1.00	1.34	1.54	1.75	2.38	3.01	8.18	18.03	83.47
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	1,361
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
George V 1¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	F 16	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
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>dot	S	c	a	r	c	e	2 known			
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
1872H	9.68	20.03	31.72	41.74	51.75	77.32	102.88	233.72	550.92	1,786
1874H>Lrg date	13.02	27.38	58.43	83.78	109.14	173.62	238.10	401.00	834.72	2,003
1874H>Sml date	15.33	36.73	71.79	114.84	157.89	204.16	250.42	375.63	717.86	1,720
1875H>Sml date	110.18	217.03	342.24	454.92	567.61	718.72	869.84	1,365	3,255	9,516
1875H>Lrg date	217.03	400.67	651.09	809.68	968.28	1,361	1,753	3,172	6,015	14,060
1880H	6.01	12.35	22.70	35.56	48.41	72.62	96.83	217.03	463.08	1,081

# The dts Average

By Dean Silver

## 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
1881 H	6.70	13.69	28.38	40.07	51.75	79.30	106.84	233.72	534.22	1,135
1882 H	8.35	18.21	30.72	45.41	60.10	88.48	116.86	250.42	584.31	1,185
1883 H	16.19	35.89	66.78	104.34	141.90	225.38	308.85	651.09	1,369	4,386
1884	100.17	180.30	292.15	413.19	534.22	826.38	1,119	2,671	5,764	15,038
1885 > Sml 5	11.01	23.37	45.08	62.64	80.20	140.35	200.50	526.32	1,153	4,135
1885 > Lrg 5	12.77	25.04	45.08	65.11	85.14	142.74	200.33	567.61	1,219	4,511
1886 > Sml 6	7.68	15.69	27.71	37.23	46.74	75.13	103.51	258.76	634.39	1,836
1886 > Lrg 6	9.35	19.37	31.72	45.93	60.15	98.52	136.89	292.15	667.78	2,003
1887	15.58	38.61	63.44	79.30	95.16	151.92	208.68	375.63	701.17	1,703
1888	5.51	11.14	22.03	29.38	36.73	57.21	77.69	133.56	283.81	692.82
1889	17.83	38.40	65.11	95.99	126.88	176.08	225.28	442.40	818.03	2,254
1890 H	6.34	12.35	25.04	35.89	46.74	72.62	98.50	175.29	358.93	734.56
1891	5.34	10.02	16.03	22.20	28.38	42.57	56.76	108.51	267.11	734.56
1892	6.01	12.02	20.70	32.05	43.41	68.45	93.49	191.99	509.18	1,235
1893	5.34	10.02	14.36	21.87	29.38	42.24	55.09	118.53	300.50	734.56
1894	14.02	28.38	53.42	74.29	95.16	143.57	191.99	333.89	684.47	1,940
1896	5.34	9.68	15.03	21.70	28.38	43.41	58.43	116.86	317.20	667.78
1897	5.34	10.02	15.69	22.87	30.05	48.41	66.78	126.88	308.85	684.47
1898	10.02	20.70	31.72	50.95	70.18	110.28	150.38	288.22	576.44	1,503
1899	4.67	8.68	13.02	18.20	23.37	35.06	46.74	95.24	208.68	517.53
1900 > Sml date	4.67	9.02	12.02	16.86	21.70	36.73	51.75	100.25	217.03	617.70
1900 > Lrg date	16.53	33.39	63.44	79.30	95.16	164.44	233.72	375.63	642.74	1,402
1901	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
1902	1.75	3.25	4.82	6.51	8.20	11.01	13.83	22.29	50.08	80.13
1902 H > Lrg H	2.00	3.50	5.13	7.07	9.01	12.95	16.90	29.22	53.38	90.15
1902 H > Sml H	6.45	12.02	20.03	29.22	38.40	53.42	68.45	100.25	156.93	275.69
1903	3.17	6.88	13.02	20.70	28.38	44.24	60.10	131.89	267.11	528.16
1903 H	1.84	3.88	8.14	12.08	16.02	24.22	32.42	75.13	158.60	459.10
1904	2.00	4.13	7.13	11.51	15.89	25.48	35.06	95.16	267.11	784.64
1905	1.67	3.44	5.57	8.54	11.51	18.27	25.03	58.43	150.25	337.92
1906	1.67	2.25	4.34	6.51	8.68	13.66	18.65	50.08	135.23	409.02
1907	1.67	3.01	4.34	6.18	8.01	11.99	15.96	36.73	90.15	200.33
1908 > Small 8	4.26	10.01	17.02	26.05	35.09	50.13	65.16	100.25	150.38	250.63
1908 > Large 8	22.56	47.62	90.82	120.24	149.67	219.95	290.24	425.53	751.25	1,503
1909	3.01	5.34	9.35	14.02	18.70	31.89	45.08	110.18	317.20	852.13
1910 > Round 0	2.00	3.67	5.51	7.68	9.85	12.68	15.52	30.08	75.19	150.38
1910 > 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
1911	1.50	3.01	6.68	8.68	10.68	15.03	19.37	45.08	101.84	166.94
1912	2.00	4.01	6.34	8.10	9.85	12.44	15.03	35.09	83.47	250.42
1913	1.67	3.17	4.51	5.93	7.35	9.68	12.02	20.03	40.07	98.50
1914	1.67	3.34	4.67	6.68	8.68	11.02	13.36	35.06	80.20	242.07
1915	8.18	17.54	26.71	34.22	41.74	60.93	80.13	200.50	400.67	852.13
1916	2.67	5.01	9.35	12.19	15.04	23.38	31.72	77.69	150.38	350.88
1917	1.42	2.67	4.34	5.01	5.68	8.51	11.35	26.71	51.75	125.21
1918	1.42	2.67	4.34	5.01	5.68	8.18	10.68	21.70	46.74	108.51
1919	1.42	2.67	4.34	5.18	6.01	8.35	10.68	21.70	45.11	100.25
1920	1.42	2.67	4.34	5.18	6.01	7.85	9.68	20.05	40.07	85.21
1921	3,172	5,509	6,845	7,638	8,431	9,558	10,684	14,357	18,698	30,050
1922	0.90	1.75	3.26	4.51	5.76	9.39	13.02	32.58	70.18	150.25
1923	0.95	1.88	3.76	5.47	7.18	14.37	21.55	62.66	162.91	463.66
1924	0.70	1.50	3.26	4.64	6.02	11.28	16.54	43.41	125.31	363.41
1925	45.08	97.74	120.30	144.11	167.92	259.40	350.88	802.01	2,003	6,010
1926 > Near 6	9.65	20.93	25.76	30.86	35.96	61.84	87.72	250.42	601.50	2,087
1926 > Far 6	91.82	173.62	250.42	325.54	400.67	588.81	776.94	1,303	2,671	7,268
1927	0.90	1.75	3.26	4.72	6.18	11.44	16.69	40.10	95.24	225.56

1928	0.90	1.75	3.26	5.55	7.85	13.94	20.03	40.07	85.21	150.38
1929	0.70	1.50	2.67	3.92	5.18	10.60	16.03	40.10	100.25	250.63
1930	0.70	1.50	2.67	4.09	5.51	12.03	18.55	55.14	140.23	350.58
1931	0.70	1.50	2.67	4.26	5.84	15.45	25.06	85.21	225.38	802.01
1932	0.70	1.50	2.67	4.26	5.84	13.95	22.06	67.67	191.99	634.39
1933	1.00	2.00	3.76	5.64	7.52	18.80	30.08	105.26	358.93	1,003
1934	0.70	1.50	3.26	4.64	6.02	14.04	22.06	70.18	191.99	667.78
1935	0.70	1.50	3.26	4.64	6.02	13.02	20.03	62.66	155.39	450.75
36 > Long 9	0.70	1.50	2.67	4.22	5.76	10.40	15.04	35.06	75.19	183.64
36 > 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
1937	0.28	0.56	1.00	1.82	2.63	3.57	4.51	6.51	15.03	30.05
1938	0.61	1.21	2.63	3.90	5.18	10.11	15.04	46.74	96.83	225.47
1939	0.48	0.93	1.88	2.53	3.17	5.84	8.51	26.71	63.44	106.84
1940	0.28	0.56	1.00	1.50	2.00	3.26	4.51	10.02	28.38	66.78
1941	0.27	0.54	1.00	1.50	2.00	3.51	5.01	12.35	37.59	90.15
42 > Nickel	0.28	0.56	1.00	1.50	2.00	3.26	4.51	10.02	28.38	60.10
42 > Tombac	0.34	0.67	1.09	1.54	2.00	2.67	3.34	5.13	7.88	21.70
1943	0.32	0.64	0.98	1.30	1.61	2.43	3.26	5.51	8.07	18.36
3 > 44 issue dot	S	c	a	r	c	e			3 known	
44 > Tombac	U	n	i	q	u	e			1 known	
944 > Steel	0.23	0.44	0.88	1.11	1.34	1.79	2.25	4.01	6.26	11.76
1945	0.23	0.44	0.88	1.11	1.34	1.79	2.25	4.01	7.51	16.02
1946	0.28	0.49	0.98	1.47	1.96	2.94	3.92	8.68	16.46	50.00
1947	0.26	0.50	1.00	1.50	2.01	3.01	4.01	7.35	14.54	36.36
7 > Maple Leaf	0.26	0.50	1.00	1.50	2.01	3.01	4.01	7.01	13.02	33.79
947 > dot	8.14	16.28	24.21	32.97	41.74	65.94	90.15	200.33	283.81	496.25
1948	1.63	3.26	4.85	6.60	8.36	13.20	18.05	40.11	56.82	99.35
1949	0.23	0.44	0.88	1.32	1.75	2.63	3.51	7.02	10.60	23.37
1950	0.23	0.44	0.88	1.32	1.75	2.63	3.51	7.02	10.18	19.37
51 > Nickel	0.23	0.44	0.88	1.25	1.63	1.94	2.25	4.51	7.35	14.08
951 > Steel	0.23	0.44	0.88	1.32	1.75	2.63	3.51	6.52	9.35	14.02
1952	0.23	0.44	0.88	1.25	1.63	2.51	3.38	6.39	8.35	13.11
CANADA			10	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
1858	15.89	31.72	55.09	82.68	110.28	149.12	187.97	288.22	513.78	1,235
1870	15.39	30.54	61.08	91.97	122.87	164.02	205.18	310.35	632.04	1,738
1871	22.37	45.08	80.20	127.75	175.29	254.59	333.89	542.57	1,002	3,339
1871 H	25.04	50.08	88.48	125.00	161.51	239.35	317.20	550.92	1,002	3,172
1872 H	100.17	207.01	317.20	438.23	559.27	730.38	901.50	1,486	2,771	6,010
1874 H	13.69	24.04	40.07	63.44	86.81	136.06	185.31	300.50	550.92	1,669
1875 H	275.46	501.25	868.11	1,160	1,452	2,167	2,882	4,762	9,524	23,810
1880 H	15.03	30.08	53.42	76.79	100.17	154.42	208.68	342.24	626.04	1,820
1881 H	15.69	31.72	58.43	84.31	110.18	184.47	258.76	425.71	784.64	2,005
1882 H	15.69	31.72	53.42	80.97	108.51	166.94	225.38	375.63	801.34	2,371
1883 H	50.08	100.17	183.64	296.33	409.02	550.92	692.82	1,102	1,920	4,341
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
886 > Sml 6	23.37	48.41	93.49	146.91	200.33	325.73	451.13	1,003	2,130	5,263
886 > Lrg Knb 6	33.39	66.78	121.87	183.74	245.61	381.57	517.53	1,203	2,331	6,015
886 > 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
91 > 21 Lvs	18.70	35.06	71.79	111.02	150.25	229.55	308.85	484.14	851.42	2,087
91 > 22 Lvs	18.70	35.06	68.45	105.18	141.90	217.03	292.15	434.06	784.64	2,005
92 > Sml 9	15.03	35.06	58.43	88.11	117.79	171.59	225.38	375.63	717.86	1,920
92 > Lrg 9	200.50	300.75	451.13	701.75	952.38	1,429	1,905	3,015	4,762	10,050

# 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
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
no 1922 to 1927	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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
George V 10¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	F 16	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
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
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 > Maple Leaf	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

## CANADA

## 20 CENTS

Victoria 20¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	F 16	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1858	53.42	86.81	111.85	137.73	163.61	244.57	325.54	567.61	1,102	3,255
CANADA			25	C	E	N	T	S		
Victoria 25¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	F 16	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1870	18.70	41.74	71.79	103.51	135.23	230.38	325.54	550.92	1,102	2,905
1871	21.37	43.41	85.14	134.39	183.64	300.50	417.36	784.64	1,536	3,756
1871 H	25.71	55.09	105.18	169.45	233.72	375.63	517.53	851.42	1,536	3,105
1872 H	11.69	21.70	35.06	53.42	71.79	123.54	175.29	358.93	901.50	2,771
1874 H	11.69	21.70	36.73	55.09	73.46	128.55	183.64	350.58	684.47	2,170
1874 H > V's for A's	19.34	35.92	60.78	91.18	121.57	212.75	303.92	580.22	1,133	3,592
1875 H	300.50	584.31	1,102	1,845	2,588	3,881	5,175	9,683	20,701	42,807
1880 > Narrow 0	45.08	93.49	200.33	317.20	434.06	655.26	876.46	1,469	2,538	5,342
1880 > Wide 0	103.51	242.07	517.53	726.21	934.89	1,461	1,987	3,072	6,678	12,815

1881 H	22.20	45.08	93.49	150.25	207.01	320.53	434.06	851.42	2,003	5,008
1882 H	25.04	51.75	103.51	160.27	217.03	333.89	450.75	884.81	1,803	4,658
1883 H	16.03	32.39	66.78	101.00	135.23	213.69	292.15	509.18	1,035	2,571
1885	110.18	233.72	467.45	692.82	918.20	1,277	1,636	3,005	6,010	15,526
1886	30.23	60.35	118.81	180.60	242.39	414.18	585.98	1,170	2,421	6,010
1887	118.53	233.72	450.75	676.13	901.50	1,319	1,736	3,840	7,846	13,923
1888	19.03	36.73	73.46	116.03	158.60	246.24	333.89	617.70	1,269	2,755
1889	125.21	275.46	592.65	822.20	1,052	1,628	2,204	3,606	8,347	17,622
1890 H	25.04	51.75	103.51	164.44	225.38	346.41	467.45	851.42	1,703	3,589
1891	66.78	140.23	275.46	404.84	534.22	767.95	1,002	1,669	2,638	5,175
1892	17.70	37.40	78.46	120.20	161.94	239.57	317.20	534.22	1,085	3,005
1893	110.18	217.03	367.28	517.53	667.78	934.89	1,202	1,803	2,905	4,841
1894	23.37	50.08	108.51	162.77	217.03	313.02	409.02	651.09	1,269	2,838
1899	9.68	19.37	40.07	68.45	96.83	165.28	233.72	467.45	1,068	2,504
1900 >Narrow date	9.02	15.36	30.72	54.59	78.46	131.05	183.64	350.58	693.49	1,536
1900 >Wide date	9.02	15.36	30.72	54.59	78.46	131.05	183.64	350.58	693.49	1,536
1901	9.35	15.69	33.39	60.10	86.81	160.27	233.72	383.97	784.64	1,603
Edward 25¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	F 16	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1902 H	6.51	13.02	25.04	50.08	75.13	111.85	148.58	225.38	375.63	767.95
1902	9.02	18.70	41.74	73.46	105.18	198.66	292.15	567.61	1,135	2,755
1903	9.35	20.03	46.74	82.64	118.53	226.21	333.89	601.00	1,486	3,172
1904	16.03	34.06	93.49	171.95	250.42	417.36	584.31	1,002	2,337	6,761
1905	9.35	20.03	50.08	116.86	183.64	296.33	409.02	901.50	2,170	6,511
1906 > Lrg Crown	7.01	15.03	33.39	63.44	93.49	176.13	258.76	467.45	951.59	2,337
1906 > Sml Crown	1,770	3,673	5,509	8,097	10,684	13,689	16,694	23,372	33,389	43,406
1907	5.68	12.02	26.04	55.59	85.14	151.09	217.03	333.89	634.39	1,536
1908	11.69	25.04	60.10	96.83	133.56	212.85	292.15	467.45	634.39	1,169
1909	8.93	18.53	45.08	81.80	118.53	205.34	292.15	517.53	1,035	2,421
1910	5.84	11.69	26.71	45.08	63.44	98.50	133.56	225.38	417.36	1,002
George V 25¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	F 16	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1911	6.51	13.02	28.38	45.91	63.44	95.99	128.55	208.68	400.67	751.25
1912	4.47	8.93	14.86	23.29	31.72	60.93	90.15	217.03	567.61	1,669
1913	3.84	7.68	12.02	21.87	31.72	60.93	90.15	200.33	484.14	1,436
1914	3.67	7.35	15.03	28.38	41.74	75.96	110.18	283.81	767.95	2,170
1915	15.03	30.05	90.15	170.28	250.42	500.83	751.25	1,686	3,840	8,013
1916	3.30	6.59	10.85	21.29	31.72	48.41	65.11	141.90	325.54	1,202



# The dts Average

By Dean Silver

George V 25¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	F 16	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1917	2.34	4.67	7.51	12.10	16.69	33.39	50.08	80.13	193.66	333.89
1918	2.34	4.67	7.35	10.85	14.36	26.38	38.40	73.46	146.91	292.15
1919	2.34	4.67	7.35	10.85	14.36	26.38	38.40	65.11	138.56	292.15
1920	2.63	5.26	9.52	15.61	21.70	35.06	48.41	96.83	233.72	667.78
1921	9.60	19.20	41.74	92.65	143.57	238.73	333.89	717.86	1,586	3,673
no 1922 to 1926	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1927	20.87	41.74	75.13	125.21	175.29	271.29	367.28	659.43	1,219	2,504
1928	2.42	4.84	9.02	14.19	19.37	40.57	61.77	96.83	225.38	467.45
1929	2.42	4.84	9.02	14.19	19.37	35.56	51.75	90.15	225.38	475.79
1930	2.71	5.43	10.18	18.45	26.71	49.25	71.79	116.86	300.50	734.56
1931	3.34	6.68	13.02	25.71	38.40	63.44	88.48	140.23	342.24	784.64
1932	2.92	5.84	11.69	24.21	36.73	60.10	83.47	131.89	325.54	734.56
1933	3.51	7.01	14.36	28.88	43.41	71.79	100.17	163.61	275.46	534.22
1934	3.92	7.85	16.36	33.22	50.08	85.14	120.20	208.68	417.36	793.66
1935	3.30	6.59	13.86	25.29	36.73	61.77	86.81	150.25	267.11	484.14
1936	2.42	4.84	8.18	11.60	15.03	27.55	40.07	65.11	136.89	283.81
1936 > bar	16.69	32.39	61.77	93.82	125.88	190.78	255.68	367.54	677.46	1,338
1936 > dot	24.21	48.41	100.17	179.47	258.76	396.49	534.22	834.72	1,235	2,838
George VI 25¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	F 16	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1937	1.15	2.30	4.59	6.05	7.51	8.93	10.35	15.03	21.70	48.41
1938	1.39	2.78	5.55	8.16	10.77	15.32	19.87	38.40	86.81	166.94
1939	1.25	2.50	5.01	7.51	10.02	13.02	16.03	26.71	71.79	133.56
1940	0.63	1.25	2.50	3.59	4.67	5.93	7.18	12.02	25.04	48.41
1941	0.63	1.25	2.50	3.59	4.67	5.93	7.18	12.02	24.37	51.75
1942	0.63	1.25	2.50	3.59	4.67	5.93	7.18	12.02	23.37	51.75
1943	0.63	1.25	2.50	3.59	4.67	5.93	7.18	12.02	26.04	50.08
1944	0.63	1.25	2.50	3.59	4.67	6.09	7.51	14.02	35.06	58.43
1945	0.63	1.25	2.50	3.59	4.67	5.93	7.18	11.35	27.71	58.43
1946	1.09	2.17	4.34	6.51	8.68	12.02	15.36	33.39	66.78	120.20
1947	1.09	2.17	4.34	6.51	8.68	12.69	16.69	40.07	63.44	106.84
1947 > Maple Leaf	0.83	1.67	3.34	4.84	6.34	7.68	9.02	11.35	21.04	38.40
1947 > dot	26.71	53.42	96.83	115.19	133.56	166.94	200.33	300.50	459.10	918.20
1948	1.09	2.17	4.34	5.84	7.35	12.19	17.03	33.39	68.45	145.24
1949	0.83	1.67	3.34	3.84	4.34	4.92	5.51	7.85	14.02	33.39
1950	0.83	1.67	3.34	3.84	4.34	4.92	5.51	7.01	12.35	25.04
1951 > high relief	0.83	1.67	3.34	3.84	4.34	4.92	5.51	7.18	11.02	26.04
1951 > low relief	22.96	45.91	91.82	137.73	183.64	250.42	317.20	500.83	1,169	2,671
1952 > low relief	0.83	1.67	3.34	3.84	4.34	4.92	5.51	7.18	11.02	22.70
1952 > high relief	1.00	2.00	3.67	4.42	5.18	7.60	10.02	17.36	43.41	91.82

## CANADA

## 50 CENTS

Victoria 50¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	F 16	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1870 no Shmrk/Lcw	709.52	1,285	2,070	2,817	3,564	5,405	7,245	15,075	29,308	59,358
1870 Shmrk no Lcw	709.52	1,285	2,070	2,817	3,564	5,405	7,245	15,075	29,308	59,358
1870 Shamrock/Lcw	38.40	73.46	133.56	191.99	250.42	438.23	626.04	1,536	6,344	12,688
1871	55.09	106.84	218.70	351.42	484.14	759.60	1,035	2,771	9,182	21,369
1871 H	95.16	228.71	342.24	550.08	757.93	1,277	1,795	3,639	12,855	28,381
1872 H	41.74	83.47	163.61	244.57	325.54	488.31	651.09	1,603	5,676	13,689
1872 H > A for V	217.03	495.83	884.81	1,411	1,937	3,806	5,676	11,686	27,379	54,758
1881 H	46.74	103.51	185.31	284.64	383.97	626.04	868.11	2,170	8,607	17,696
1888	158.60	400.67	601.00	884.81	1,169	1,653	2,137	4,341	14,357	30,384
1890 H	818.03	1,536	3,072	4,057	5,042	7,062	9,082	16,027	50,083	108,514
1892	60.10	143.57	245.41	373.12	500.83	767.95	1,035	2,838	13,356	25,042
1894	258.76	584.31	1,052	1,494	1,937	2,721	3,506	7,012	17,028	36,060
1898	58.43	110.18	225.38	396.49	567.61	818.03	1,068	3,339	14,951	29,308
1899	106.84	302.17	517.53	759.60	1,002	1,753	2,504	5,602	17,622	39,325
1900	41.74	83.47	151.92	255.76	359.60	580.47	801.34	2,087	8,106	17,362
1901	48.41	115.19	212.02	325.04	438.06	695.16	952.25	2,504	9,608	19,291

Edward 50¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	F 16	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1902	11.69	28.38	56.76	128.55	200.33	287.98	375.63	767.95	1,929	5,936
1903H	20.03	40.07	81.80	153.59	225.38	409.35	593.32	884.81	2,204	7,012
1904	95.99	208.68	360.60	535.06	709.52	1,081	1,452	2,504	5,008	16,194
1905	82.64	208.68	484.14	767.95	1,052	1,486	1,920	4,174	9,349	21,128
1906	11.69	23.37	53.42	103.51	153.59	298.00	442.40	893.82	1,903	5,509
1907	11.19	22.37	55.09	95.99	136.89	268.78	400.67	793.66	2,237	6,010
1908	17.70	36.73	98.50	203.67	308.85	492.49	676.13	984.97	1,736	2,838
1909	13.69	27.71	93.49	205.34	317.20	500.83	684.47	1,419	3,756	12,688
1910>Edwardian Lvs	11.35	22.04	48.41	88.48	128.55	256.26	383.97	751.25	2,003	6,010
1910>Victorian Lvs	13.19	30.31	77.72	140.70	203.67	427.38	651.09	1,127	2,504	7,679
George V 50¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	F 16	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1911	16.69	33.39	106.84	257.93	409.02	613.52	818.03	1,235	2,304	4,441
1912	8.01	16.03	36.73	101.84	166.94	283.81	400.67	751.25	1,836	5,175
1913	8.01	16.03	41.74	112.69	183.64	296.33	409.02	834.72	2,104	8,047
1914	17.86	35.73	93.49	196.99	300.50	601.00	901.50	2,003	4,674	13,615
1916	6.09	12.19	23.21	52.84	82.47	153.92	225.38	442.40	993.99	3,005
1917	6.09	12.19	20.03	41.74	63.44	123.54	183.64	342.24	767.95	1,870
1918	6.09	12.19	20.03	31.72	43.41	101.00	158.60	358.93	717.86	1,669
1919	6.09	12.19	20.03	32.55	45.08	101.84	158.60	283.81	634.39	1,719.53
1920	6.27	12.28	21.54	39.15	56.76	141.07	225.38	434.06	851.42	2,070
1921	20,200	36,060	45,075	50,501	55,927	62,187	68,447	77,462	85,142	101,836
no 1922 to 1928	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1929	7.43	14.86	26.71	42.57	58.43	121.04	183.64	367.28	784.64	1,736
1931	14.52	28.38	50.08	93.49	136.89	285.48	434.06	826.38	1,319	2,755
1932	111.02	207.01	325.54	454.92	584.31	968.28	1,352	2,571	5,125	13,189
1934	13.86	26.38	51.75	105.18	158.60	267.11	375.63	676.13	1,102	2,087
1936	16.69	32.72	67.45	113.86	160.27	234.56	308.85	559.27	868.11	1,736
1936>b a r	S	C	A	R	C	E	2 known			
George VI 50¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	F 16	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1937	3.01	6.01	12.02	13.52	15.03	18.36	21.70	32.72	50.08	113.52
1938	3.26	6.51	13.02	19.03	25.04	37.56	50.08	85.14	166.94	500.83
1939	3.17	6.34	12.69	16.36	20.03	27.55	35.06	66.78	113.52	333.89
1940	2.40	4.14	8.27	9.27	10.27	12.32	14.36	19.37	45.08	99.42
1941	2.40	4.14	8.27	9.27	10.27	12.32	14.36	19.37	45.08	99.42
1942	2.40	4.14	8.27	9.27	10.27	12.32	14.36	19.37	45.08	99.42
1943	2.40	4.14	8.27	9.27	10.27	12.32	14.36	19.37	45.08	125.21
1944	2.40	4.14	8.27	9.27	10.27	12.32	14.36	19.37	45.08	99.42
1945	2.67	4.47	8.94	10.44	11.94	14.61	17.29	24.71	48.41	116.86
1946	2.40	4.14	8.27	9.27	10.27	12.82	15.36	31.72	88.48	208.68
1946>Hoof in 6	12.10	24.21	46.74	66.78	86.81	172.79	258.76	534.22	2,087	4,266
1947>Long 7 left	2.59	5.18	10.35	12.10	13.86	18.28	22.70	50.08	96.83	308.85
1947>Short 7 right	4.01	6.01	10.85	13.27	15.69	22.87	30.05	65.11	146.91	358.93
1947ML>Long 7 left	15.03	30.05	60.10	70.12	80.13	113.52	146.91	200.33	333.89	567.61
1947ML>Short 7 right	601.00	1,202	2,037	2,287	2,538	3,038	3,539	4,541	6,311	10,017
1948	60.10	120.20	180.30	196.99	213.69	240.40	267.11	333.89	434.06	567.61
1949	2.92	5.34	9.27	10.90	12.52	15.07	17.62	25.04	65.11	183.64
1949>Hoof over 9	6.26	12.52	25.04	37.56	50.08	75.13	100.17	233.72	617.70	1,469
1950	2.34	3.84	6.18	7.18	8.18	8.85	9.52	12.69	24.37	43.41
1951	2.17	3.67	6.01	6.68	7.35	8.01	8.68	10.68	15.03	39.32
1952	2.17	3.67	6.01	6.68	7.35	8.01	8.68	10.68	14.69	26.71
CANADA	1 D O L L A R									
George V 1 \$	G 4	VG 8	F 12	F 16	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1935	9.35	14.36	19.37	23.04	26.71	30.88	35.06	41.74	58.43	100.17
1936	9.35	14.36	19.37	23.04	26.71	30.88	35.06	41.74	60.10	135.23
George VI 1 \$	G 4	VG 8	F 12	F 16	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1937	5.78	10.79	14.36	16.86	19.37	23.37	27.38	33.39	51.75	136.89
1938	11.27	22.54	45.08	55.09	65.11	75.96	86.81	105.18	143.57	333.89
1939	5.78	7.78	10.79	12.74	14.69	15.86	17.03	18.70	25.04	43.41

# The dts Average

By Dean Silver

CANADA	1 D O L L A R									
George VI 1 \$	G 4	VG 8	F 12	F 16	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
no 1940 to 1944	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1945	57.87	97.93	135.48	172.08	208.68	237.90	267.11	328.88	427.38	926.54
1946	7.78	15.80	28.38	35.89	43.41	53.42	63.44	81.80	138.56	459.10
1947 > Blunt 7	19.02	38.03	76.05	96.46	116.86	139.40	161.94	191.99	228.71	509.18
1947 > Pointed 7	27.27	54.53	94.41	118.16	141.90	175.29	208.68	252.09	475.79	2,421
1947 > Maple Leaf	41.74	83.47	166.94	208.68	250.42	290.48	330.55	383.97	475.79	968.28
1947 > dot	27.96	55.93	111.85	147.75	183.64	233.72	283.81	475.79	834.72	3,255
1948	217.03	434.06	868.11	1,010	1,152	1,252	1,352	1,619	2,070	3,356
1949	6.11	10.85	16.28	18.66	21.04	23.37	25.71	31.72	37.73	46.74
1950	5.78	7.86	11.28	12.65	14.02	15.86	17.70	22.37	33.39	75.13
1951	5.27	7.19	10.61	12.15	13.69	15.19	16.69	18.70	25.04	50.08
1952	5.19	6.86	10.27	11.28	12.28	13.28	14.28	17.03	26.71	61.77
1952 no Water Lines	5.78	8.12	13.69	14.86	16.03	17.36	18.70	25.38	37.73	71.79

CANADA	5 D O L L A R S									
George V 5 \$	G 4	VG 8	F 12	F 16	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1912	255.51	271.77	285.16	297.00	308.85	323.04	337.23	358.93	425.71	934.89
1913	255.51	271.77	285.16	297.00	308.85	323.04	337.23	358.93	450.75	1,068
1914	285.92	355.25	425.77	467.48	509.18	542.57	575.96	726.21	1,235	3,840

CANADA	10 D O L L A R S									
George V 10 \$	G 4	VG 8	F 12	F 16	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1912	511.02	543.54	570.32	585.66	601.00	642.74	684.47	726.21	1,068	3,172
1913	511.02	543.54	570.32	585.66	601.00	642.74	684.47	734.56	1,152	4,007
1914	558.79	591.31	618.09	634.59	651.09	692.82	734.56	918.20	1,386	4,007

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
1861	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
1861	3.84	7.18	10.68	13.02	15.36	21.04	26.71	65.11	131.89	567.61
1864	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
1861	3.01	6.68	9.35	12.69	16.03	22.20	28.38	71.79	208.68	567.61
1864 > Short 6	3.34	6.34	9.68	12.35	15.03	23.37	31.72	80.13	250.42	767.95
1864 > 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
1861 > LRG RB	2.67	4.84	7.18	9.43	11.69	17.03	22.37	60.15	166.94	634.39
1861 > SML RB	2.76	5.01	7.51	10.10	12.69	20.53	28.38	71.79	191.99	751.88
1862	45.08	78.46	130.22	186.14	242.07	363.11	484.14	968.28	1,937	5,275
1864	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
1871	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
1865	2.84	5.68	9.02	13.78	18.55	32.65	46.74	120.20	317.20	1,352
1872 H	2.75	4.84	7.01	10.85	14.69	25.71	36.73	81.80	155.39	417.36
1873	3.34	6.68	10.35	19.03	27.71	56.43	85.14	228.71	617.70	2,538
1876 H	3.17	5.68	11.02	19.20	27.38	58.76	90.15	233.72	617.70	2,454
1880 > Wide O	2.84	4.84	8.01	13.36	18.70	40.40	62.10	113.52	242.07	934.89
1880 > Narrow O	123.54	225.38	400.67	517.53	634.39	818.03	1,002	1,686	2,838	7,563
1885	26.71	44.61	97.74	124.06	150.38	221.26	292.15	550.92	1,169	4,073
1888	25.88	50.13	100.25	134.09	167.92	246.73	325.54	734.56	1,503	6,728
1890	2.67	4.67	12.02	18.53	25.04	53.42	81.80	233.72	467.45	2,120
1894	2.67	4.67	9.02	13.86	18.70	36.06	53.42	158.60	317.20	1,920
1896	2.67	4.67	6.68	12.85	19.03	30.38	41.74	108.51	217.03	876.46
1904 H	5.51	10.68	20.03	27.38	34.72	56.59	78.46	200.33	534.22	1,452
1907	2.09	3.84	5.68	8.68	11.69	25.88	40.07	141.90	300.50	1,235
1909	2.09	3.84	5.68	7.85	10.02	20.87	31.72	80.13	158.60	313.28
1913	1.09	2.00	3.01	3.67	4.34	7.18	10.02	36.73	81.80	186.98

Newfoundland 1¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	F 16	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1917 C	1.09	2.00	3.01	3.67	4.34	7.01	9.68	36.73	125.21	437.40
1919 C	1.09	2.00	3.01	4.51	6.01	11.35	16.69	60.10	258.76	818.03
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
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

# The dts Average

By Dean Silver

Newfoundland 10¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	F 16	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
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	601.00	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

## MARITIMES

## 20 CENTS

New Brunswick 20¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	F 16	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1862	24.04	45.08	71.79	123.61	175.44	288.22	401.00	902.26	2,003	6,015
1864	24.04	48.41	75.13	125.28	175.44	300.75	426.07	1,068	2,504	7,519

Newfoundland 20¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	F 16	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1865	15.04	25.04	48.41	85.98	123.54	245.41	367.28	801.34	2,037	4,007
1870	15.69	35.06	71.79	123.54	175.29	338.06	500.83	1,002	2,538	4,341
1872 H	10.02	20.03	36.73	59.27	81.80	195.33	308.85	726.82	1,554	3,133
1873	20.70	41.74	116.86	208.68	300.50	580.13	859.77	2,838	9,023	15,075
1876 H	20.03	40.07	76.79	121.87	166.94	333.89	500.83	1,103	2,506	3,885
1880	21.37	45.74	89.32	136.48	183.64	383.97	584.31	1,378	3,008	5,013
1881	13.02	25.04	50.13	96.85	143.57	288.81	434.06	1,103	2,381	4,762
1882 H	9.52	15.03	28.38	53.42	78.46	185.31	292.15	884.81	2,130	5,263
1885	15.03	30.88	61.77	114.36	166.94	329.72	492.49	1,754	4,511	9,045
1888	10.02	20.87	41.90	72.70	103.51	235.39	367.28	834.72	2,356	7,018
1890	8.68	15.03	30.05	57.60	85.14	213.69	342.24	1,003	2,506	6,015
1894	8.68	15.03	30.05	51.75	73.46	163.61	253.76	676.69	1,779	4,010
1896 > Small 9 6	7.35	13.02	23.04	44.91	66.78	158.60	250.42	701.17	2,506	6,030
1896 > Large 9 6	8.68	15.03	33.39	60.10	86.81	281.30	475.79	934.89	3,008	8,040
1899 > Large 9 9	5.34	9.68	19.37	33.89	48.41	141.07	233.72	734.56	2,506	7,018
1899 > Small 9 9	20.70	41.74	93.49	166.94	240.40	424.04	607.68	1,253	3,158	7,538
1900	5.34	9.68	17.70	30.13	42.57	100.58	158.60	601.00	1,679	5,263
1904 H	13.02	22.37	53.09	81.64	110.18	292.99	475.79	1,436	4,261	10,526
1912	2.69	5.34	10.53	15.28	20.03	48.41	76.79	217.03	409.02	734.56

## MARITIMES

## 25 CENTS

Newfoundland 25¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	F 16	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1917 C	2.35	4.34	6.68	8.76	10.85	16.28	21.70	65.11	225.38	425.71
1919 C	2.70	5.34	9.52	14.77	20.03	31.72	43.41	175.29	601.00	3,172

## MARITIMES

## 50 CENTS

Newfoundland 50¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	F 16	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1870	19.37	33.39	76.79	142.74	208.68	588.48	968.28	2,105	6,266	14,035
1872 H	15.03	26.71	56.76	97.66	138.56	353.09	567.61	1,153	3,008	6,015
1873	32.55	68.45	116.86	225.38	333.89	701.17	1,068	3,255	12,281	20,050
1874	20.70	45.08	85.14	159.43	233.72	601.00	968.28	3,172	12,093	19,677
1876 H	26.71	63.44	131.89	232.89	333.89	617.70	901.50	1,729	4,261	7,908

1880	28.38	58.43	125.21	237.90	350.58	905.68	1,461	3,759	9,524	19,426
1881	19.03	35.06	68.45	167.78	267.11	559.27	851.42	1,770	5,013	12,168
1882 H	13.02	25.04	50.42	96.16	141.90	388.15	634.39	1,135	3,339	8,521
1885	25.88	50.92	85.14	183.64	282.14	608.51	934.89	2,104	6,015	12,910
1888	35.06	75.13	141.90	242.07	342.24	855.59	1,369	5,263	17,544	27,847
1894	10.02	20.03	41.74	94.32	146.91	386.48	626.04	1,861	5,426	14,091
1896	9.35	15.03	36.73	79.30	121.87	319.70	517.53	1,402	4,674	12,030
1898	9.02	13.69	25.71	57.10	88.48	198.66	308.85	1,219	5,050	11,907
1899 > Narrow 9's	8.35	14.02	22.37	56.26	90.15	186.98	283.81	1,035	4,174	9,852
1899 > Wide 9's	8.68	15.03	30.05	62.60	95.16	235.39	375.63	1,235	4,674	11,529
1900	8.35	14.02	22.37	49.58	76.79	176.13	275.46	1,068	3,957	9,815
1904 H	4.17	7.68	12.35	18.70	25.04	47.58	70.12	191.99	434.06	1,336
1907	4.17	7.68	12.35	20.87	29.38	50.58	71.79	242.07	484.14	1,469
1908	4.17	7.68	12.35	19.53	26.71	46.74	66.78	146.91	358.93	934.89
1909	4.34	9.02	19.37	24.37	29.38	52.25	75.13	158.60	400.67	1,252
1911	4.01	7.18	10.35	13.52	16.69	29.22	41.74	110.18	308.85	784.64
1917 C	4.01	7.18	10.35	13.52	16.69	28.38	40.07	85.14	200.33	609.35
1918 C	4.01	7.18	10.35	13.52	16.69	28.38	40.07	85.14	200.33	559.27
1919 C	4.17	7.18	12.02	16.03	20.03	33.39	46.74	150.25	400.67	1,503

## MARITIMES

## 2 DOLLARS

Newfoundland 2 \$	G 4	VG 8	F 12	F 16	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1865	57.18	107.68	215.36	282.97	350.58	413.19	475.79	659.43	2,037	12,521
1870	58.01	116.03	232.05	291.32	350.58	421.54	492.49	726.21	2,304	12,020
1872	75.13	150.25	300.50	371.45	442.40	546.74	651.09	1,035	3,606	15,025
1880	331.80	663.61	1,327	1,523	1,720	1,987	2,254	3,372	8,180	26,711
1881	55.93	111.85	223.71	263.77	303.84	343.91	383.97	550.92	2,588	14,357
1882 H	56.76	113.52	227.05	265.44	303.84	318.86	333.89	383.97	784.64	3,172
1885	56.76	113.52	227.05	265.44	303.84	327.21	350.58	417.36	1,035	4,508
1888	56.76	113.52	227.05	257.93	288.81	307.18	325.54	367.28	901.50	3,422

# PENNYPRESS MINT

Manufacturers of Medals & Tokens  
Since 2000  
Encasing Coins of the World  
Since 2004



P.O. Box 633

SPANISH FORK, UTAH 84660  
USA

TELEPHONE: 801-318-5768

EMAIL: [encasedcoins@yahoo.com](mailto:encasedcoins@yahoo.com)

WEBSITE: [www.pennypressmint.com](http://www.pennypressmint.com)

KELLY P. FINNEGAN, PROPRIETOR



**CHORT, Jean-Claude. *Le monnayage et les monnaies fautées 1780-2009*, 1<sup>st</sup> ed. Monaco: Éditions Victor Gadoury, 2009.**

[French language, fully illustrated in colour, 15 x 21 cm, 432 pages, hardbound (ISBN 2-906602-37-X), €39]

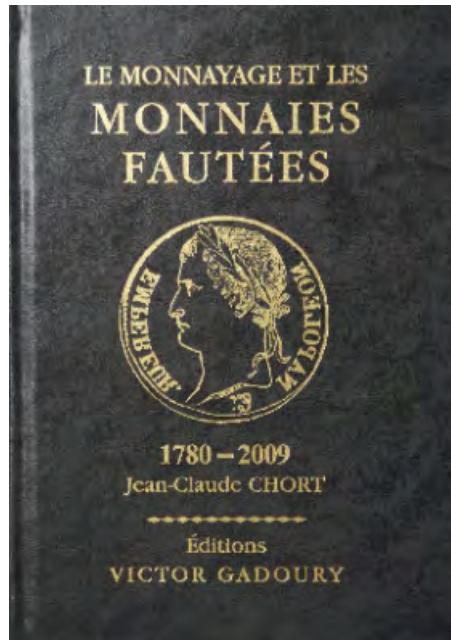
Chort's *Le monnayage et les monnaies fautées 1780-2009* (The coining process and error coins 1780-2009) is quite simply an outstanding book!

Jean-Claude Chort's 35-year passion for error coins is evident in this well-organized and well-documented book. While focusing on French coinage from 1780 to 2009, the information contained in this unique document can easily be applied to all error coins, regardless of their origin.

Chort begins by explaining the coining process from antiquity to today, since one must really understand this process to determine when and what went wrong to create the error coin. Then he proceeds—and this is really the meat, the most important part on this book—into the classification aspects. Indeed, Chort has organized the various errors into four main categories (die/collar; blank/planchet; mounting, adjustment, and feeding; and strike) that are in turn divided into subcategories and sub-subcategories. For example:

- 1 – die/collar
- 2 – blank/planchet
  - 1 – laminating error
  - 2 – blanking error
    - 1 – crescent-shaped
    - 2 – ellipsoidal
    - 3 – sheet edge
    - 4 – unpierced
  - 5 – off-centre hole
  - 6 – double hole
  - 7 – doubled-cut ring
  - 8 – off-centre ring
  - 9 – cut ring
- 3 – assembly error
- 4 – plating error

- 5 – faulty copper plating
- 6 – metal or alloy problem
- 3 – mounting, adjustment, and feeding
- 4 – strike



So, a coin described as an error code “223” is a coin struck on a blank that came from the edge of a sheet of metal. But Chort was not satisfied with just organizing the various types of error, he explains each sub subcategory using diagrams (that show, for example, how the planchet would have been positioned between the dies) and photos (with enlargements) of actual error pieces.

Following this important chapter he cautions the readers about, and helps them identify, tampered pieces (“false errors”). Finally, he lists various error French pieces and gives an approximate value for each type of error.

This book is an absolute MUST for anyone interested in error pieces or in the coining process. It is highly recommended.

For more information or to order, please visit the Éditions Victor Gadoury's website at [www.gadoury.com](http://www.gadoury.com).



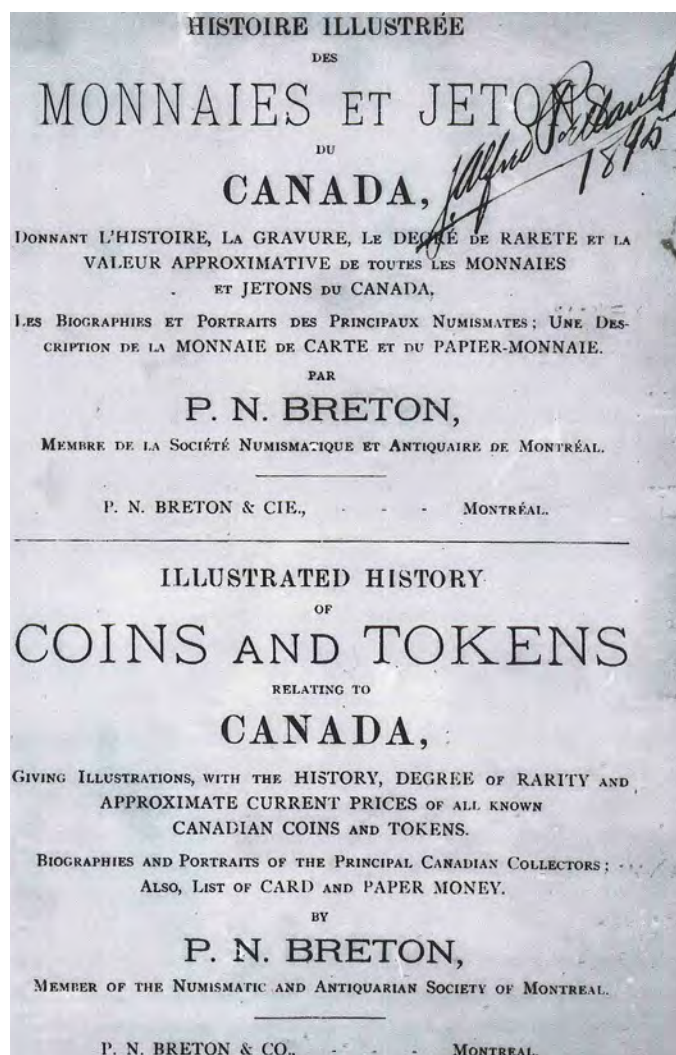
# Pierre Napoléon Breton

By Mitch Goudreau

Many of you have probably admired or shown some interest in Canadian tokens at some point or other, while perhaps not actively collecting them. This article's intent is to give you some background on Pierre Napoléon Breton, a renowned early Canadian numismatist and Montreal coin dealer, who has left us with a numbering system that is still extensively used today.

P.N. Breton was born in Montreal, Québec on June 10, 1858. At the age of 15 he was employed in a banking firm which may be where he first developed his interest in numismatics. His favourite series was that of the copper "Bouquet Sou". He later worked at a couple of bookstores beginning in 1875 before setting out on his own in 1889, opening a shop which sold books, numismatic items and knick-knacks. Pierre also managed to find the time to get married in 1879 to Marie Louise Lafricain and eventually raise a family of 15 children!

Pierre Napoléon Breton's most famous publication is the bilingual *Illustrated History of Coins and Tokens Relating to Canada*. It expanded on his *Le Collectionneur Illustré Des Monnaies Canadiennes* which was published in 1890 but with a different numbering system. This 1894 book has a brief introduction on Wampum, a type of money used by natives followed by Card Money used in New France, before progressing into the catalogue. There are 513 drawings with descriptions in total, commencing at no. 501 which is the extremely rare and famous French 1670 "GLORIAM REGNI TVI DICENT" 15 Sols silver coin. I have no explanation



P.N. Breton Numismatist Token



to offer on why the numbering system does not start at no. 1 like it did in his *Le Collectionneur Illustré Des Monnaies Canadiennes*. The "North American Token" is the last entry at no. 1013. The final part of the publication has some short biographies of well known Canadian collectors of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century such as R.W. McLachlan and Gerald E. Hart before concluding with some paper money descriptions.

Another well known Breton publication is the 1912 *Popular Illustrated Guide to Canadian Coins, Medals*. After a short preface it begins with sketches of medals, starting at no. 1 with a 1693 Louis XIV French medal that was presented to Indian Chiefs. The listings include some French and British medals better known today as "Betts medals", several military, Governor General, and university medals amongst others. This section ends with a Temperance medal at no. 207. The next part of the book retains the images and numbers of his 1894 catalogue of coins and tokens, but like the newly listed medals, they are without descriptions. This does not mean however that there are not any other changes to his earlier work, as demonstrated by the Franco-American jetons (nos. 510 – 519) which have been expanded with small letters (ie 510a, 510b) to identify the different varieties that exist. Also included throughout the book are

pictures of prominent Canadian numismatists and ends with a table showing prices paid by him for coins and medals.

Those of you who attended the RCNA Convention in Edmonton last summer may perhaps remember the excellent display by Markus Molenda of *Breton's Printing Blocks*. This featured several of the actual wooden pieces used to make the coin and token illustrations in his books. Another collectable Breton item is his own personal token. Like other prominent numismatists of the time he struck these, also known as "Numismatist's Tokens" or "Personal Cards". The example pictured is from 1891 and is listed as No. 169 in his *Popular Illustrated Guide to Canadian Coins, Medals*. The reverse depicts Montreal's Chateau de Ramezay which became the home of the "Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal" in 1895.

P.N. Breton was an outstanding member of the "Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal" as well as the ANA. He was very active in the 1909 ANA convention in Montreal. He hosted a reception at the St. Lawrence Hall Hotel and on another occasion gave a presentation on the "Bout de l'Isle" toll bridge tokens from the porch of the Hotel Bureau.





- **BUYING** •
- **BUYING** •
- Stop by to see what we have!
- Full line of new Mint product!
- Major inventory of Tokens!
- Paper Money
- Canadian Decimal
- Supplies • Books
- **BUYING** •
- **BUYING** •

## www.bwcoin.com



**Willard Burton**  
416-254-6569

345 Queen St. W. Unit #9,  
Brampton, ON L6Y 3A9  
Store Phone: (905) 450-2870  
• Fax: (905) 450-3170  
E-mail: [b\\_and\\_w@sympatico.ca](mailto:b_and_w@sympatico.ca)  
• [willardb@bwcoin.com](mailto:willardb@bwcoin.com)


CNA LM 350    ONA    CPMA



**Robert Beaton**  
519-939-8577



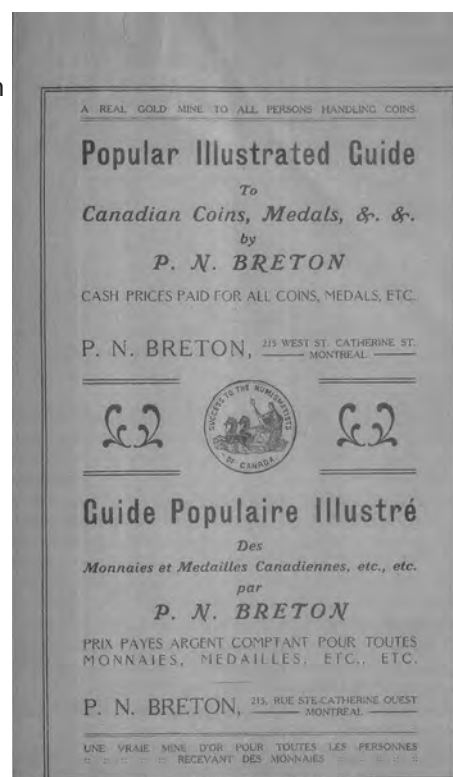


Although Pierre Napoléon Breton died over 90 years ago on Nov 10, 1917, he leaves a lasting legacy in Canadian numismatics. The reality that most auction houses even now use Breton numbers instead of the modern Charlton numbering system in their listings, is a testament that P.N. Breton's work is still the benchmark in regards to pre-Confederation Canadian tokens. I would encourage you all to read his publications as they are still available in various reprint editions.

#### References

Le Collectionneur Illustré Des Monnaies Canadiennes by P.N. Breton 1890

Illustrated History of Coins and Tokens Relating to Canada by P.N. Breton 1894



Popular Illustrated Guide to Canadian Coins, Medals by P.N. Breton 1912

Pierre Napoléon Breton (1858 – 1917) by Dominic Labbé

Canadian Numismatic Bibliography Volume 1 Pg 56, edited by Darryl A. Atchison

100<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the ANA Convention in Montreal Part II by Henry Nienhuis CNJ Vol 54 No. 7

Did you Know.....? By Scott E. Douglas <http://www.w3design.com/swcs/files/DidYouKnow/DID%20YOU%20KNOW%20%2315.pdf>

<http://www.rcna.ca/2009awards.php>

Bank of Canada Review Winter 1996-97 [http://www1.bank-banque-canada.ca/en/review/rev\\_winter1996-1997.html?style1=print](http://www1.bank-banque-canada.ca/en/review/rev_winter1996-1997.html?style1=print)

The Official Blackbook Priceguide to World Coins by Tom Hudgeons Sr. [http://books.google.ca/books?id=2QFdhma9l8oC&pg=PA281&lpg=PA281&dq=The+Official+Blackbook+Priceguide+to+World+Coins+by+Tom+Hudgeons+Sr.+P.n.+Breton&source=bl&ots=BMfapum6p&sig=gpuYiGEzDkNVk7V2qyDkMWLTkqc&hl=en&e\\_i=-L2KS7s1iPozysbhpgE&sa=X&oi=book\\_result&ct=result&resnum=1&ved=0CAgQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=&f=false](http://books.google.ca/books?id=2QFdhma9l8oC&pg=PA281&lpg=PA281&dq=The+Official+Blackbook+Priceguide+to+World+Coins+by+Tom+Hudgeons+Sr.+P.n.+Breton&source=bl&ots=BMfapum6p&sig=gpuYiGEzDkNVk7V2qyDkMWLTkqc&hl=en&e_i=-L2KS7s1iPozysbhpgE&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1&ved=0CAgQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=&f=false)



**WEST EDMONTON COIN & STAMP**

**Jack Jensen**  
OFFICIAL DISTRIBUTOR

tel: (780) 444-1156  
(780) 444-1175  
fax: (780) 486-5243

#2720, 8882 - 170 Street West Edmonton Mall Edmonton, Alberta T5T 4J2

**WE BUY & SELL, MAIL ORDER**

GOLD	ESTATE JEWELLERY
SILVER	POCKET WATCHES
COIN & STAMP SUPPLIES	
PLATINUM	PAPER MONEY
COINS	MILITARIA
COLLECTOR CARDS	STAMPS
BULLION	INVESTMENT COUNSELLING

**WE DO ESTATE APPRAISALS**

# A Good Decade for Cent Varieties

By Joe Kennedy

The first decade of the 21st Century has been very eventful for collecting Canadian cent varieties. Just by searching through pocket change, we can find about two dozen different major design varieties!

It all starts with the issue of Test Token sets in 1999. In this year the Winnipeg Mint completed a new facility for plating coins. The plating plant is set up to plate coin denominations from 1¢ to \$1. Special processes are used for plating copper, nickel, or brass onto steel blanks. The mint had already been using copper-plated zinc blanks for cents from 1997 to 1999. With the new plating plant, it is now possible for the mint to manufacture their own blanks completely in-house. Copper-plated zinc blanks are obtained from an external supplier.

The Test Token set issued in 1999 included a 1¢ cent with a "P" mintmark under the portrait of Queen Elizabeth. There was some discussion (confusion?) about this in the coin collecting community, as worldwide mints usually use mintmarks to indicate where a coin was manufactured. For example, in 1998 a "W" mintmark was added to the obverse of coins in some sets to indicate they came from the Winnipeg mint. Instead, this new "P" mark indicates the composition of the coin. Perhaps the "P" represented a kind of advertising for the mint to help market it's minting capability worldwide.

The year 2000 saw the return of the "W" mintmark to coins in "Uncirculated" coin sets. This coin is minted on a copper-plated zinc blank. All circulation cents in the year 2000 are made of copper-plated zinc.

In 2001, most of the cents are made of copper-plated zinc. Coins with a "P" composition mark are found in sets.

The year 2002 was the Golden Jubilee of Queen Elizabeth's ascension to the throne. The Royal Canadian Mint (RCM) celebrated this event by adding a dual date (1952–2002) to the obverse for this year. Some members of the public were thrilled to find what they thought must be rare and valuable "dateless" cents when they saw the reverse design without a date.

There are two varieties found for the year 2002 – one with a "P" composition mark (a



"P" mark under Queen's Portrait

magnetic coin) and one without a "P" composition mark (a non-magnetic coin).

The year 2003 has four different varieties in circulation. In this year, the queen's portrait is changed mid-year from the crowned portrait of the queen (designed by Dora de Pédery Hunt) to an uncrowned portrait (designed by Susanna Blunt). Both portrait styles are minted on either steel or zinc core blanks. Another variety can be found in "Uncirculated" sets from the mint. Cents in the sets have "WP" as a mintmark – oddly combining the mint's location and the coin's composition as one mark. The RCM Annual report for 2003 contains a cent with gold plated leaves. This is a nice looking cent!



RCM Logo under Queen's Portrait

## 1¢ Major Variety Checklist (bolded items are uncommon)

<input type="checkbox"/>	1999	No "P"	
<input type="checkbox"/>	1999	"P"	Issued in test token sets only
<input type="checkbox"/>	2000	No "P"	
<input type="checkbox"/>	2000	"W"	Issued in sets only
<input type="checkbox"/>	2001	No "P"	
<input type="checkbox"/>	2001	"P"	Issued in sets only
<input type="checkbox"/>	2002	"P"	Date on obverse under Queen
<input type="checkbox"/>	2002	No "P"	Date on obverse under Queen
<input type="checkbox"/>	2003	"P"	Crowned Queen's Portrait
<input type="checkbox"/>	2003	No "P"	Crowned Queen's Portrait
<input type="checkbox"/>	2003	"P"	Uncrowned Queen's Portrait
<input type="checkbox"/>	2003	No "P"	Uncrowned Queen's Portrait
<input type="checkbox"/>	2003	"WP"	Issued in sets only
<input type="checkbox"/>	2003	Gold plating	Issued in annual report only
<input type="checkbox"/>	2004	"P"	
<input type="checkbox"/>	2004	No "P"	
<input type="checkbox"/>	2005	"P"	
<input type="checkbox"/>	2005	No "P"	
<input type="checkbox"/>	2006	"P"	Magnetic (steel core)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>2006</b>	<b>"P"</b>	<b>Non-magnetic (zinc core)</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	2006	No "P"	Non-magnetic (zinc core)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>2006</b>	<b>No "P"</b>	<b>Magnetic (steel core)</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	2006	RCM Logo	Non-magnetic (zinc core)
<input type="checkbox"/>	2006	RCM Logo	Magnetic (steel core)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>2007</b>	<b>RCM Logo</b>	<b>Non-magnetic (zinc core)</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	2007	RCM Logo	Magnetic (steel core)
<input type="checkbox"/>	2008	RCM Logo	Magnetic (steel core)
<input type="checkbox"/>	2009	RCM Logo	Non-magnetic (zinc core)
<input type="checkbox"/>	2009	RCM Logo	Magnetic (steel core)
<input type="checkbox"/>	2010	RCM Logo	Non-magnetic (zinc core)
<input type="checkbox"/>	2010	RCM Logo	Magnetic (steel core)

The years 2004 and 2005 have cents found with "P" and "No-P" composition mark varieties.

Most 2006 cents are found without a mintmark. A small production of "P" composition marked cents was released. These are harder to find, but not rare. In mid-2006 there was another major change to the design of Canadian coins. The mint replaced the "P" composition mark with a small RCM logo inside a circle. In the past, the RCM stylized-leaf logo had been used on foreign coins made by the RCM, such as for Peso, 100 Peso and 500 Peso coins for the Dominican Republic in the late 1980s. Canadian cents from 2006 onward have the logo on the obverse design. This new design element is the same on both steel and zinc core blanks, so the differentiating between the two is more difficult than when the "P" mark was in use.

Cent coins made with a steel core are attracted to a magnet, whereas cents made with a zinc core are not attracted to a magnet. Having a magnet is now a requirement for cent collectors needing to determine varieties. Some collectors find that the zinc cents have a different luster and lighter color than steel cents. This may be helpful for quick sorting, but a magnet is a better diagnostic tool.

One oddball variety is the 2006 "No-P" cent that is magnetic. It's hard to find & commands a heavy premium to buy it. Another rare variety is a 2006 cent that has a "P" composition mark but the coin is non-magnetic.

In 2007 most of the cents issued are made of copper-plated steel. Very few copper-plated zinc coins can be found. Both types have the RCM logo on them and are differentiated by being magnetic or non-magnetic.

Cents issued in 2008 are all copper-plated steel coins.

Recently, non-magnetic 2009 cents are showing up in circulation. It appears the RCM minted copper-plated zinc cents late in 2009.

Here we are in a new decade. So far, 2010 cents are being issued in the non-magnetic variety. Judging from past years, there's a good chance we will also see the magnetic variety too. The magnetic variety can already be found in RCM sets. Check your change!

## References

*Canadian Coins 63rd Edition*, 2009 Charlton Press

<http://www.coinscan.com/for/foreign.html>

*2010 Standard Catalog of World Coins*, Krause

Publications



2009 Copper-plated Steel Cent  
(Magnetic)



2009 Copper-plated Zinc Cent  
(Non-magnetic)

**Canada Coin & Paper Money**  
"Everything Is Worth Something"

**Purchase  
Sell  
Consign  
Appraise**

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

**CPMS CNA**

## Bank of Canada to Issue New Bank Notes

As announced in the federal budget, in 2011 the Bank of Canada will begin to issue a new series of bank notes printed on a polymer material. The new notes will incorporate innovative security features to significantly increase their protection against counterfeiting.

The polymer material will last longer than the cotton paper currently in use, resulting in lower overall production costs and reduced environmental impact.

Stay tuned to the next issue of *The Planchet* for more information on polymer bank notes.



## A Denarius of Lucius Verus

One of the enjoyable things about going to a local coin show is being able to examine the coins you want to buy in the flesh as it were. Even though close to forty years has made me a good interpreter of photos and more recently computer scans of coins nothing beats being able to look at a coin with the good old eyeball Mk I. This is particularly true when you want to upgrade your coin with one of the same type that is better. You get to compare both coins side by side and can far more easily make the decision that the upgrade is worth the effort or that the coin you own can still hold its own and deserves to stay in the collection.

One coin that I did upgrade is this one. The coin is a denarius of Lucius Verus minted circa 163 A.D. On the obverse is the portrait of Verus bareheaded facing right. The legend reads IMP. L. VERVS AVG. Thus it would read Emperor Lucius Verus Augustus. Roughly translated the obverse reads Supreme army commander Lucius Verus Emperor. The reverse reads PROV. DEOR. TR.P. III COS.II Providentia Deorum Tribunate Potestas III Consul II. Roughly translated the reverse reads , Lucius Verus through the foresight and wisdom of the gods has ruled for three years protecting the common man, and has been the supreme

magistrate twice. On the reverse is the depiction of the goddess Providentia standing left. She is holding a globe and a cornucopia. These represent the rule of the world (the globe) and the wealth and prosperity that that brings, both being due to the wisdom of the gods.

Despite the claims of the coinage Lucius Verus was not one of the better emperors. That title belongs more correctly to his co emperor Marcus Aurelius who became Emperor at the same time he did. Emperors often found governing the Empire too much for a single individual and occasionally tried a system with two equal co Emperors. In this case the experiment failed.



**GEORGE MANZ**  
COINS

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

## LIGHTHOUSE NUMISMATICS



Tel: 902-452-8131 or 444-RARE

Fax: 902-431-7577

E-mail: the1936dot@hotmail.com

Ebay Store: Lighthouse-Numismatics

If you're thinking of selling your coins,  
we want you to maximize your return.

We have options. Please inquire.

**Our Specialty: Quality Decimal Coinage**

**Our Pledge: Honest, Fair and Explained Service**



Greg Jones, Owner

Member: CAND, RCNA, APNA, ANA



Members can send questions or comments to [editor\\_ens@yahoo.ca](mailto: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.

# *Pro dolecta exonumiae*

*(For the Love of Exonumia)*

## **L'AIGLON IS BORN** *part II*

Despite his best efforts, Napoléon I's domestic bliss was short lived. Events, especially outside France's borders, began to demand more and more of his attention and ultimately tore his new family and empire apart.

Even before *'l'Aiglon's'* birth, all was not well. Resistance to French hegemony was growing throughout Europe. The annexation of territory, creation of new principalities for Napoléon's family and officials, the deposing of ruling dynasties, the exacting of tribute and forced loans, the billeting of French troops in and the forced service of troops from client states, caused increasing resentment.

The situation in the Iberian peninsula became increasingly desperate. What had seemed an easy annexation of the kingdoms of Portugal and Spain had developed into a savage guerrilla war, swallowing ever larger numbers of French troops.

On the economic front, the Continental System - an attempt at a Europe wide commercial blockade of Britain - was very unpopular, ruinousness and virtually impossible to enforce. Its results were falling tax revenues, inflation, widespread smuggling, unemployment, devastation of numerous industries, corruption and the alienation of allied states. To crush resistance, Napoléon adopted increasingly harsh methods; expanding direct French rule and even deposing his brother Louis Napoléon as King of Holland in 1810.

What kept matters under control were the Grande Armée and Napoléon's reputation on the battlefield. Then came the disastrous 1812 Russian campaign.

Napoléon began the campaign with a massive multinational army of over 600,000 men in June 1812. Combat, exhaustion, hunger, disease, desertion, drowning, suicide and ambushes by Cossacks saw to it that by December 1812 fewer than 100,000 survived. Most of these were lesser quality garrison and supply depot troops. The feared Imperial Guard had been reduced to fewer than 1000 men.<sup>1</sup> The vast majority of battle hardened veterans, especially the NOC's and experienced officer corps, were dead. The Grande Armée's and Napoléon's reputation of invincibility on the battlefield had been permanently shattered. The consequences were immediate, allied and client states defected and took up arms against the French.

Although Napoléon appreciated the scale, he saw it as a setback and began immediate plans to repair the damage by calling up new recruits. He was however much more troubled by General Claude-

François Malet failed coup d'etat of late October.

It was not the first conspiracy or attempt on his regime or life, but the nature of this particular one was worrisome. Using a fake report of Napoléon's death by a cannon ball in front of Moscow and a forged decree calling for a new government - bearing the signatures of many senators, General Augereau and past minister Carnot - the conspirators almost managed to gain control of the Paris garrison. Although control was quickly re-established, no one had bothered to remember the King of Rome, l'Aiglon, Napoléon's son and heir.

After 1812, France was on the defensive, its armies in retreat on all fronts before the combined forces of Russia, Prussia, Britain and their allies. With each setback, more allied and client states defected; even Austria, ruled by Napoléon's father-in-law, declared war on France on 12 August 1813.

Between 16 - 19 October 1813, the Battle of the Nations (Battle of Leipzig) caused the collapse of French rule east of the Rhine. November 15, 1813 the Dutch revolted and expelled French officials. Between 21 - 25 December 1813, 200,000 allied troops crossed France's Rhine frontier. Wellington had invaded the south in November from Spain.



**above:** contemporary print of the King of Rome in his crib with all the trappings and symbols of imperial power. Behind him can be seen the crown, to the left is the eagle, in his hand he holds the chain of office with the Legion d'honneur and the Kingdom of Italy's order of the Iron Crown attached. He rests on the mantle of state, emblazoned with the imperial bees. In the background, through the curtains, you can see the city of Rome.

- 1812 by J.L. Benoist after the portrait by J. Goubaud.

During the 1814 campaign, Napoléon displayed the strategic and tactical brilliance with which had won him an empire. Personally, between February and April 1814, he fought nine battles.

*continued on next page*



It was all to no avail, he was outnumbered. The allies methodically advanced on Paris. The hearts of many of his marshals were no longer in the fight. They had been broken by the fighting in Spain and Russia. They had grown weary of the never ending fighting and wanted to enjoy the wealth and estates they had accumulated. They had also come to the realization that the ancient dynasties of Europe would never rest as long as Napoleon was a threat. Even certain of Napoléon's family members, such as Murat and Caroline, began to make overtures to the allies, looking for an exit which would safeguard their positions and wealth. Not all shared this belief and some continued to serve loyally.

The French people were exhausted from more than 20 years of almost continuous warfare. They had sacrificed much, including large numbers of their sons. What kept them loyal and continue the struggle was the fear of reprisals from the allies, particularly the Prussians. Allied atrocities and the specter of the return of the Bourbons to the throne also helped to stiffen their resolve. All they had fought for was on the verge of being lost. To them, Napoléon was the better of two evils.

There was a disconnect between many of the Empire's elite, who hoped to come to an accommodation with the allies and which ever regime they installed, and the common people.

The majority of Napoléon's troops, although brave, were little more than raw recruits. He had almost no cavalry, the war horses, lost in Russia, could not be replaced. This prevented him, even when he defeated the allies in battle, from pressing any victory. Supplies and munitions were also scarce. Despite this, Napoléon remained a formidable opponent and inflicted many defeats on the allies.

Although the allies on two separate occasions offered peace, Napoléon did not accept. He could not. He knew that his power and the survival of his dynasty were based upon the force of his person, military reputation and success on the battlefield. The Malet affair of 1812 had demonstrated how precarious his dynasty's position was. He had to continue the fight. His dynasty was very young and did not have the benefits and aura of the long hallowed history and traditions claimed by the Bourbons. Furthermore, the established ruling houses of Europe looked upon him and his family with disdain, even though he had married into their midst. He knew that his position, domestically and internationally, depended upon being victorious.

He did attempt everything possible to keep his wife and son in the minds of the people; to link Marie-Louise and L'Aiglon with the succession. The propaganda purpose of the medal (*figure 1*) featured on the right is clearly an attempt at this. It links Napoléon and his family with classical antiquity and one of its most powerful legends, the Iliad and the

- figure 1 **Departure of the Emperor / Hero**  
*medal below was struck to commemorate and advertise the departure of Napoléon, from his country estate of St. Cloud, in January 1814 to join his troops to defend France from the allied forces which had crossed the eastern frontier.*

*The propaganda purpose of the medal is to more closely link France and the French people with his dynasty.*



**above:** obverse - Napoléon, facing right, dressed in the uniform of the *chasseurs à cheval* of the Imperial Guard, the uniform he normally wore daily. Above his head floats a laurel wreath, reminding the people that he has the blessing of heaven and portending the victories to come. Around the edge are found his titles: EMP. ET ROI. (emperor and king).

**below:** reverse - Napoléon - dressed in Greek warrior costume signifying the Trojan hero Hector - says goodbye to and places his son into the care of two female figures. The female figure to the left, wearing a crown with a ship (the heraldic arms of the city) represents the city of Paris, while the female figure in the middle, upon whose shoulder the warrior rests his hand, represents Empress Marie-Louise.



41 mm, bronzed copper. References: d'Essling 1434; Bramsen 1333.

*continued on next page*



epic struggle between the Trojans and the Myceneans. Depicted is Hector, hero and defender of Troy, saying goodbye to his wife Andromache and their son Scamandrius - nicknamed Astyanax, lord of the city, for he was his father's heir apparent. Here Napoléon assumes the mantle of the tragic hero who is the last hope and defense of his nation against the invader and aggressor.

He also gives his son into the keeping of the citizens of Paris and through extension, for Paris is France, the nation and people of France. Napoleon is willing to sacrifice his life, as Hector did, for the welfare and honor of his people. He thus tried to link the fate of France with his own.

As 1814 progressed, despite winning battles, Napoléon's cause grew more and more desperate. Finally faced with the inevitable and the unwillingness of his senior officers to continue the fight, Napoléon abdicated on 11 April 1814 in the Treaty of Fontainebleau. Napoléon hoped that he did so in favor of his son and heir.

This possibility was thwarted by the dealings of his former foreign minister Talleyrand - whom Napoléon had affectionately referred to as: "shit in silk stockings". This master politician tricked Marshal Marmont, who controlled 12,000 French troops around Paris (the largest number in the area), into believing that withdrawing these would allow the French Senate to proclaim Napoléon's son as Emperor Napoléon II. Instead the absence of troops allowed Talleyrand to persuade the Senate to vote in favor of the Bourbon king Louis XVIII.

Upon hearing of this treachery, Marmot said to Marshal Ney: "I would give my right arm to undo what has happened". To which Ney retorted: "Why not your head? It wouldn't be too much".<sup>2</sup> Napoléon had lost and was exiled to Elba. He would never see his son and wife again.

He repeatedly tried during his exile on Elba to have his wife and son come and live with him, to no avail. Soon after her husband's abdication, Marie-Louise had placed her and her son's life under the protection of her father, the emperor of Austria. To gain her compliance, her father and his chief minister Metternich played a double game. They led her to believe that she would eventually be allowed to join her husband on his tiny Mediterranean island kingdom of Elba. Once under their control, both were spirited away to Schönbrunn palace in Vienna.

After this, mother and child were quickly separated. Marie-Louise was made duchess of Parma, Piacenza and Guastalla in Italy, while her son was kept in the gilded prison of Schönbrunn. He lost the names Napoléon and Bonaparte. He was to be known as Francis-Charles, Franz for short. He was to be taught to think of himself as a Hapsburg, not a French prince. Information about and from his father was kept from him. No contact with any Bonapartes.

Following his escape from Elba, landing in the south of France and regaining of power, which began what is known as The Hundred Days (March - June 1815), Napoléon requested his wife and son be reunited with him. This was flatly refused. The allies mobilized and finally defeated him on 18 June 1815 at the Battle of Waterloo.

During his brief regaining of power, Napoléon and his propagandists tried to influence French and perhaps other European public opinion regarding his son. He had several medals issued to this effect.



- figure 2, **above**:

obverse, left - triple conjoined portrait from left to right of Napoléon, Marie-Louise and their son.  
reverse, right - the French imperial eagle with a star above its head - alluding to the rising of France. Around the edge *Mars 1815* - the month of Napoléon's landing in the south of France, following his escape from Elba. 15mm, bronzed copper.



- figure 3, **above**:

obverse, same as that of figure 1 on previous page.  
reverse - Napoléon, dressed in the imperial robes of state, presents his son, also dressed in robes of state, to a classically dressed female figure representing the French nation. The exergue reads: "NAPOLÉON DONNE SON FILS A LA FRANCE JUIN MDCCCXV" - 'Napoleon gives his son to France June 1815'  
- gilt copper, 41mm - References: d'Essling 1621; Bramsen 1665 variant.

The medal depicted in figure 3, was struck either just before or immediately following Napoléon's second and final abdication of 22 June 1815. It is a further propaganda

*continued on next page*

attempt to win over public opinion in favour of the succession of his son. Significantly, Marie-Louise is not present on this medal. The nature of Marie-Louise's relationship with Napoléon and their son is a matter of heated debate amongst both scholarly and amateur historians. Particularly her actions during the 1814-15 period are controversial. One sees her either as a unfortunate pawn of grand power politics or as someone who cared only about herself. Superficially it seems she abandoned her husband and son. Did she have any choices? The decisions she made, were they forced by circumstances? Did she make the best of a bad situation or choose the easy route?

Figure 4 on the right shows a medal dated 20 June 1815, two days before Napoléon's second abdication. It displays on the obverse the left facing portrait of l'Aiglon, but now he is styled "NAPOLEON II EMP. DES FRANÇAIS" (Napoléon II Emperor of the French), below the truncation is the date XX JUIN MDCCCXV (20 June 1815). This appears to have been an attempt by Napoléon's supporters to make the son co-emperor and thus present the world with a *fait accompli*, to forestall the second reinstatement of the Bourbons.

What is significant is the fact that Napoléon II, does not have the title ROI (king - of Italy). Furthermore, the laurel wreath of a victorious general has been replaced with a simple band tied at the back. This may have been done to convey the message that Bonaparte dynastic claims would be limited to France and the regime would be a peaceful. Foregoing the militarism of the past.

Following Napoléon's exile to the middle of nowhere on the island of St. Helena, the allied decision about who should rule France was not straight forward. The Bourbon restoration of 1814 had proven highly unpopular with the French. The incompetence and corruption of the government of Louis XVIII had been largely responsible for the ease with which Napoléon was able to reclaim power. Napoléon's cause had many supporters, who continued their campaign for his dynasty. The 5 centimes *essai* of Napoléon II shown in figure 5 served this purpose.

- figure 4 **Declaration of Napoléon II**



**above:** obverse - bust of Napoléon II with a band, tied at the back, encircling his head, facing left. Around the edge is his title: NAPOLEON II EMP. DES FRANÇAIS (emperor of the French). The title of ROI (king) has been dropped, the Kingdom of Italy having been lost.

**below:** reverse - laurated bust of Napoléon as Augustus, facing right. Around the edge are found his titles: NAPOLEON EMP. ET ROI. (emperor and king).



41 mm, lead.  
References: d'Essling  
1619; Bramsen 1662  
variant.



figure 5 **left** - *essai* of 5 centimes coin of Napoléon II, dated 1816.

continued on next page



After Napoléon's exile to St. Helena and especially following his death on 5 May 1821, his son became the rallying point for resistance to and many conspiracies against the hated French Bourbon monarchy. He became intimately linked with the Napoleonic legend, which became ever more embellished and romanticized with time. Bonapartists looked to him for the realization of their dream - the restoration of the Empire.

This is the reason why Napoléon II was held a virtual prisoner at his grandfather's palace in Vienna. To further complicate matters, there were the issues: what to do with the heir of a deposed, but legitimate monarch and grandson of a current ruling monarch? What position was he to hold? What role, if any was he to play? What to call him? What would happen when he reached the age of majority? Would he become a pretender to the French monarchy? Would he try to regain his father's throne? Killing him was out of the question.

As time passed, more and more measures were taken to ensure that his persona would not pose a threat to the European order the allies had created after their removal of Napoléon.

Until 1818 he was the Prince of Parma, heir presumptive to his mother's estates in Italy. To deny him and his potential supporters having a power base, at the insistence of Metternich (Austria's prime minister), he was disinherited from his mother's duchy of Parma. Instead he was created Duke of Reichstädt, an out of the way, unknown and unimportant Hapsburg estate. To this his Bonaparte grandmother, Mme. Mère, remarked: "Where and what is Reichstädt?"<sup>3</sup>

He also lost the title of Imperial Highness and was instead styled Serene Highness, second in rank to the Imperial Archdukes and Archduchesses of Austria. In titles and estates it was made certain that he did not have any real power.

He developed the typical blond Habsburg features, with a long face. He had a quick mind. Frederick Gentz, chief factotum of Metternich and member of the Austrian cabinet, said that of him:

"If he were given a first-class education, he might well become a man of remarkable distinction, but he is doomed to languish in mediocrity."<sup>4</sup>

His health was fragile, the result of tuberculosis contracted while still a boy. He was eventually given a commission in the Austrian army, but never allowed to perform any actual duties; nor was he allowed to visit his mother in Italy. Despite all these measures he remained a threat, especially to the French Bourbons. It has been speculated that several plots had been entertained to assassinate him. If any were ever acted upon is unknown. Bonapartists never gave up hope and agitating, for them Napoléon-Charles-François-Joseph was the

## National Pride ~Coins & Stamps~

### WE BUY~SELL~APPRAISE

- GOLD & SILVER BULLION
- MILITARIA & MEDALS
- COLLECTABLE WATCHES
- WORLD COINS & PAPER MONEY

8005 - 104 Street  
Edmonton, AB  
T6E 4E3

**RAY NEIMAN**

Ph: (780) 433-7288

Fax: (780) 434-9466

**AGENT FOR THE ROYAL CANADIAN MINT**

legitimate heir, their emperor and ruler of France. He became a martyr to their cause. Suffering at the hands of their oppressors. His death on 22 July



*above:* portrait of the Austrian Imperial family. From left to right: Karoline Auguste von Bayern (Empress of Austria), Franz I (Emperor of Austria), **Napoléon Franz Bonaparte (Duke of Reichstädt)**, Sophie Friederike von Bayern (Archduchess of Austria), **Marie-Louise von Österreich (Duchess of Parma, Piacenza and Guastalla)**, Ferdinand I von Österreich) and Archduke Franz Karl von Österreich) - by Leopold Fertbauer, 1826.

- this gives a family snapshot and Napoleon II as a true acknowledged member of the Austrian Imperial family.

*continued on next page*



1832, created a ground swell of popular sympathy. It also led to a Bonapartist crisis (see figure 7), until a clear successor to head the cause emerged in Charles-Louis Napoléon Bonaparte, son of Louis Napoléon and Hortense, the future Napoléon III. Numerous commemorative private medals, commemorating his life and death, were struck.

figure 7



**above:** obverse - bust of Napoléon I, his eyes closed. Legend below: "V MAI MDCCCXXI" - the date of his death.

**below:** reverse - Napoléon I, in uniform with campaign mantle on shoulder and crowned with laurel wreath, seated on clouds, welcomes his son, dressed in Austrian military uniform, to heaven. At Napoléon's feet are: the imperial French eagle, on its back - dead; a falling crown and a broken sword. Legend below: XXII JUILLET MDCCCXXXII - the date of Napoléon II's death.



50 mm, bronzed copper. References: Bramsen 1896.

1) "Napoleon Bonaparte", Alan Schom, 1997, p.644; 2) "The Bonapartes", David Stacton, 1966, p. 76; 3) Ibid; 4) Ibid, p.226. Sources:

- Bramsen, L; "Médaillier Napoléon le Grand ou Description des médailles, clichés, repoussés et médailles - décorations relatives aux affaires de la France pendant le consulat et l'empire.", 1907.
- Dallas, Gregor; "The Final Act - The Roads to Waterloo.", 1996.
- Herald, J. Christopher; "The Age of Napoleon.", 1963.
- King, David; "Vienna 1814 - How the Conquerors of Napoleon Made Love, War, and Peace at the Congress of Vienna.", 2008
- Lefebvre, Georges; "Napoleon - Tilsit to Waterloo - 1807 to 1815.", 1969 edition.
- Seward, Desmond; "Napoleon's Family - The Notorious Bonapartes and Their Ascent to the Thrones of Europe.", 1986.
- Schom, Alan; "Napoleon Bonaparte.", 1997.
- Stacton, David; "The Bonapartes.", 1966.
- Zeits, Joachim; Zeits, Lisa; "Napoleons Medaillen - die einzigen zeugnisse des ruhms, die alle jahrhunderte überdauern.", 2003.



figure 6

**above:** obverse - bust of Napoléon II dressed in the imperial robes of state. Around the edge can be seen the legend: "NAPOLEON II EMPEREUR DES FRANÇAIS."

**below:** reverse - nine line legend telling of the life of Napoléon II. "NÉ À PARIS / LE 20 MAI 1811 / PARTI POUR VIENNE / AVRIL 1814 / PROCLAMÉ PAR LES CHAMBRES / LE 23 JUNI 1815 / MORT À VIENNE / LE 22 JUILLET / 1832" (born in Paris 20 May 1811, left for Vienna April 1814, proclaimed by the chamber of chambers 23 June 1815, died in Vienna 22 July 1832)



Originally buried in the Imperial family crypt in Vienna, Napoléon II's remains were brought to France on 15 December 1940, a gift from Hitler to the French people. He now rests near his father in Les Invalides in Paris. Napoléon II's heart and intestines remain in Vienna however.

Pierre Driessen



## New Members

March 2010

### New Membership Applications

No new member applications this month.

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](http://www.edmontoncoinclub.com).

This is the last month any unpaid members will receive The Planchet. Any unpaid members will be removed from the ENS databases on April 1, 2010.

## CLASSIFIEDS

PLACE YOUR AD HERE  
FREE FOR ENS MEMBERS  
email ads to [editor\\_ens@yahoo.ca](mailto:editor_ens@yahoo.ca)

## 2010 Advertising Rates

(Prices listed per-issue, 10 issues a year)

Insert 2-(3.25x4.5") \$30.00

Full Page (6.5x9") \$30.00

Half Page (6.5x4.5") \$20.00

Quarter page (3.25x4.5") \$15.00

Business Card (2x3.5") \$10.00

## Coming Events

### Summer 2010

Edmonton Numismatic Society's Annual BBQ

date: Saturday, June 19, 2010

details: TBA

cost: free for all ENS members

### Fall 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: TBD

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

info: [www.edmontoncoinclub.com](http://www.edmontoncoinclub.com) or

[info\\_ens@yahoo.ca](mailto:info_ens@yahoo.ca)

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

Email your events to [editor\\_ens@yahoo.ca](mailto:editor_ens@yahoo.ca)

### BUYING/WANTED

**WANTED** Recylable used plastic coin flips. Any Qty. Bring to next club meeting, See Howard.  
[taneri9@netscape.ca](mailto:taneri9@netscape.ca)

**Buying** all period Napoleonic memorabilia & Militaria. Contact Bill  
[wjdy2k@hotmail.com](mailto:wjdy2k@hotmail.com)

Looking to buy early English or German hammered coins. Contact Marc  
[mbink@shaw.ca](mailto:mbink@shaw.ca)

**Wanted** BU Original Rolls of Canadian Cents from 1950 & 1952  
Bob 780-980-1324

**Wanted** early French medals dating from 1642-1821. Contact Pierre  
[pierre@nancykbrown.com](mailto:pierre@nancykbrown.com)

### SELLING

Complete Date, Canadian Decimal coin sets.Great for gifts. Low prices.  
Contact Ray, 780-433-7288

**Selling**, 1806 1/2 cent, 1864 IHC, Lincolns, FEC's, canadian LRG cents.call (780)933-5159

**Large** collection of certified & raw coins & banknotes, some up to 50% off cat. Inc. Errors. Call John 780-455-8375

5¢ 1954 Lustrous obverse. ICCS MS-64 ~ \$28 ~ [josephkennedy@shaw.ca](mailto:josephkennedy@shaw.ca)

### SELLING

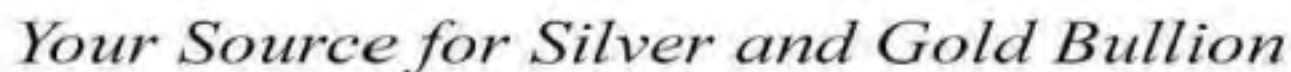
5¢ 1954 Missing Chrome. Nickel-colored and missing the final chrome plating. CCCS VF-20. ~ \$40  
[josephkennedy@shaw.ca](mailto:josephkennedy@shaw.ca)

5¢ 1952 ICCS MS-64 ~ \$28  
[josephkennedy@shaw.ca](mailto:josephkennedy@shaw.ca)

5¢ 1953 Shoulder Fold (Near Leaf). ICCS MS-63 ~ \$22 ~ [josephkennedy@shaw.ca](mailto:josephkennedy@shaw.ca)

**FREE** Classified ads for ENS club members. To include an ad, please email it to [editor\\_ens@yahoo.ca](mailto:editor_ens@yahoo.ca)





**FULL SELECTION OF COIN AND STAMP SUPPLIES IN STOCK**

website: [mrcscanada.com](http://mrcscanada.com) // email: [mrcscanada@shaw.ca](mailto:mrcscanada@shaw.ca)

**12303-118 AVE. EDMONTON 780-482-3373**