

The Planchet

\$4.25

1900 Lrg date	16.53	33.39	63.44	95.16
1901	4.67	8.68	12.02	21.70
Edward 5¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	VF 20
1902	1.75	3.25	4.82	8.20
1902H Lrg H	2.00	3.50	5.13	9.01
1902H Sml H	6.45	12.02	20.03	38.40
1903	3.17	6.88	13.02	28.38

DTS AVERAGE



NAPOLEAN MEDAL COLLECTING



A MODERN METAL IN ANCIENT TIMES

GO 3305492



East German Currency



BA 972784

ALEXANDER V. HUMBOLDT

The Planchet



Other Stuff

- 3 Message From The President
- 3 Next Meeting
- 5 About Your Society
- 18 Dealer Listing and Bourse Map
- 20 Coin Collecting in Elementary School
- 34 My Finds
- 35 Coming Events /Classified / New Members

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ON THE COVER:

East German Marks from the late 1940s to 1979. Photos courtesy of Wikipedia.

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Feature Articles

6 **A Penny's Worth** **It was the Pig's Fault**

A brief, but detailed, history of German Democratic Republic currency from Soviet occupation to the falling of the Wall.

by Marc Bink

16 **Ancient/Medieval** **The First Nickel**

A story of the first nickel coins minted nearly 2,000 years before modern nickel coinage.

by Terence Cheesman

22 **The dts Average**

1 Cent	22
5 Cents	22
10 Cents	23
20 & 25 Cents	24
50 Cents	25
1, 5 & 10 Dollars	25
Maritimes - Bronze	25
Maritimes - Silver	26
Maritimes - Gold	27

28 **Pro Dolecta Exonumiae** **Collecting Napoléon !**

The basics of collecting and researching Napoléon medals.

by Pierre Driessen



Message from the President

David Peter



Another election has come and passed, and it's great to see some new faces on the executive. The board always encourages the creative ideas and input that all members bring forward. It looks like it will be another exciting year.

I am looking forward to another sold out show. I have been in contact with dealers from across North America, and they are anxious to get to Edmonton for what is expected to be one of the numismatic highlights of the year. There will be a few new dealers at the show and a few that had been absent, so there should be something for everyone. We now have over 30 dealers with just over 50 tables expected.

Volunteers for the show have been steadily committing their time. We still have a few spots to fill, including removing banners from around Edmonton. This is especially important as the city has very strict rules in place regarding the banners, and they must come down on Saturday night. Please contact Marc Bink if you can volunteer for this or any other duty, as he is finishing the rosters shortly.

For those coming from out of town, there may be rooms still available at the Century Casino. Please speak with Tara at the casino as she has arranged the Edmonton Numismatic Society's block of rooms. Do so promptly, though, as the rooms are quickly filling up. Her number is 780-643-4000.

I would like to end this month's message with a special thank you to Marc Bink who wrote last month's message. I would also like to thank everyone who passed along their condolences at the loss of my mother last month.

David

@The Next Meeting

Wednesday, March 9, 2011



Royal Alberta Museum, 12845 - 102 Avenue
Meeting Start Time 7:15pm

- March 2011 Edmonton Coin Show and Sale update and preparation finalization
- Silent auction
- Show and tell
- **Presentation: "The Ascent of Money - part 2"**

For more information regarding these events, or to add an item to the agenda please send an email to editor_ens@yahoo.ca

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APRIL 2011 SPRING SALE - QUEBEC CITY

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OFFICIAL AUCTIONEER JULY 2011 RCNA - WINDSOR



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About Your Society

February 9, 2011 Annual General Meeting – ENS
With 39 members attending, David Peter opened the meeting at 7:30 pm.

Pierre Driessen gave a presentation on the club finances for the 2010 calendar year. The financial reports were reviewed by Marv Berger and Terry Cheesman. A vote was initiated to submit these reports into record – Marc Bink accepted and Jules Rach seconded. Motion was unanimously accepted.

Marc Bink presented the membership report for 2010. Marc has adopted a newer and more efficient method to ensure everyone who pays will be accounted for. Membership cards will be sent out in March. Dues are to be paid in full by February 28, or memberships will be considered cancelled due to non-payment. Unpaid members will not receive any future *The Planchet* issues until their dues are current. An e-mail reminder will be coming soon to remind anyone who has not paid for 2011. Marc is looking for ideas for membership drives. Please contact him if you have any ideas.

David Peter took a moment to present a few silver maple leaves to volunteering individuals who were not present at the December meeting to receive them.

The outgoing executive was thanked for its work over the past year, and members were presented with their silver Maple Leafs - Terry Cheesman, Marv Berger, Marc Bink, Bill Demontigny, Pierre Driessen, David Peter, John Callaghan, Chris Hale, Jamie Horkulak, Mitch Goudreau, Joe Kennedy, Roger Grove, Larry Priestnall, Greg Wichman, Howard Gilbey.

Marc Bink made a last call for nominations. None were submitted. All the following were proclaimed elected after Joe Kennedy stepped down from the Director's nominations:
President – David Peter
Vice-President – Marc Bink
Secretary – Roger Grove
Treasurer – Pierre Driessen
Directors:
- Bob Eriksson
- Terry Cheesman
- Mitch Goudreau
- Greg Wichman
- Larry Priestnall
- Howard Gilbey
- Marv Berger
- John Callaghan
- Jeremy Martin
- Chris Hale
- Ermin Chow – Junior Director
Elections were closed.

A presentation was given by Markus Molenda on "An early French-Canadian machinist, Medalist & Silversmith".

Break

Pierre Driessen informed the membership that there are posters available for members to publicize the upcoming show. Marc Bink indicated we are still in need of volunteers for set-up, tear-down and during the show. Set-up will be on Friday, March 11, beginning around 5 or 6 pm. Marc will also be doing a grading seminar for anyone interested in sitting at the appraisal table. Talk to Marc if you are interested.

Pierre told members that in the recent *The Planchet* e-mail notification he received 3 that bounced back. If you change your e-mail address, please let him know so that you can continue to receive this excellent publication.

ENS Board

2011 Executive

David Peter - President

Jamie Horkulak - Past President

Marc Bink - Vice President

Pierre Driessen - Treasurer

Roger Grove - Secretary

Directors

Chris Hale

Greg Wichman

Jeremy Martin

Mitch Goudreau

Howard Gilbey

John Callaghan

Marv Berger

Larry Priestnall

Bob Eriksson

Terry Cheesman

Ermin Chow (Junior Director)

Webmaster: Markus Molenda

Librarian: Mitch Goudreau

Show Chair: David Peter

Social Activities: Pierre Driessen

Facebook: Ermin Chow

Twitter: Roger Grove

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It was the Pig's Fault

By Marc Bink



I've always been fascinated by totalitarian states and how power and control are exercised over a supposedly well educated populace. The German Democratic Republic was a classic case of how a small group of misguided but idealistic old men used whatever means were necessary to control a large, recalcitrant population. And in this case, how this same group of people supported ideology over reason and totally misunderstood basic economics, which allowed their attempt at a "Socialist Paradise" literally to crumble to the ground.

The German Democratic Republic (GDR) was founded in 1949 more or less at the point of a gun. It was the central zone of Germany before the war. The eastern portion wound up as part of Poland, and the central portion was controlled by the Russians as per the Yalta Agreement of 1943. The Yalta Conference and the subsequent Potsdam Agreement decreed that Germany would be run as a single economic unit while being split into 4 Allied managed zones. It was a nice idea, but it soon became unworkable as the Allies began to squabble among themselves. The end result was that the western half of the country became a free, democratic "pro-western" style state, and the eastern half became a "Progressive Socialist" style state in the Soviet orbit. In the beginning neither state was given much of a chance to survive, either by their respective populations or the Allies. So the supervising powers started to boost their respective puppet governments up in an attempt to give them some type of legitimacy. The Cold War was on, and Berlin and the GDR were "Ground Zero".

At first the German money supply was to be left alone. There was a circulating unit of currency, the Reichsmark, and it supposedly had some assets behind it. As it turned out the previous Nazi government bankrupted the state and stole from other occupied states during the war to try to pay their bills. So there was a large mess to sort out. There were contracts that needed to be paid and resources to be bought. All of this was more or less impossible with a unit of currency that was more or less worthless by the War's end. The Western Allies realized in order for their Germans to become reasonably self sufficient and not a draw on their own economies that they would have to have a currency reform and get their zones working again. The Western Allies made the first move. They replaced the Reichsmark with the "Deutsche Mark" and caught the Russians unaware. It didn't take

long for the Eastern Zone to become a dumping ground for old Reichsmark, rendering them even more worthless than before. In the West, people were only allowed to convert RM 20 at par, and the rest of their Reichsmarks could be converted at a ratio of about 1,000 to one DM. Since there were literally tons of old Reichsmarks still floating around, people dumped them where they could still be used, destabilizing any attempts made by the Russian authorities to control the economy in their zone. Where the Russians themselves had been involved in dumping the convertible Allied issue Marks in the West for US dollars, Westerners were now doing the same to them with Reichsmarks. Needless to say this had to be stopped and quickly. The Russian administration immediately refused to recognize the new DM in their zone and issued a replacement Mark. These were essentially war-time Reichsmarks with stickers glued to them. The stickers were like postage stamps. All they contained was the denomination and the year of issue, 1948. They were glued over old, used notes. The problem with these things was that the glue that was used was good socialist glue. It didn't stick. These notes were referred to by the local population as "Klebemarks" (glue marks) and didn't go over very well. These were introduced at the height of the Berlin Blockade, ostensibly to protect Eastern assets from being plundered by desperate Westerners, but in reality it was a cynical way to control people who were coming over from the West and applying for ration cards. Once the blockade was lifted, Western shops began to fill with goods not seen in the country in years, and the East began to fall behind. The black market started a trade in the new western DM, and the Soviets soon found that no one would accept the "Klebemarks" anymore. So they issued a new currency, also initially called a Deutsche Mark, in their zone. These new notes finally did away with the swastikas but were fairly plain. They

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Walter Ulbricht, circa 1960

contained no portraits or anything and just looked like military scrip. They were loosely patterned off of Weimar notes, utilizing the same basic design philosophies regarding anti-counterfeiting devices and imagery. Most of these notes had a brown background with either green or red highlights. Where the portrait would normally be there was just the denomination, and on the reverse was just a sequence of anti-counterfeiting devices, no allegorical representations or buildings, nothing. Pretty boring to look at, and written on them was just a reference to the issuer, the Deutsche Notenbank, and no signatures. Good Socialist money with no reference to the GDR because technically, the Russians weren't sure if the state was supposed to exist at all, and they still believed that someday all German zones would be treated as a whole economic unit.

The East German government hated money. The ruling party, the SED¹, was comprised mainly of Communists and Socialists, neither of whom really liked each other, but they were forced together in a shotgun marriage in 1946 by the de facto head of state, Walter Ulbricht². Ulbricht himself was an

1 SED "Sozialistische Einheitspartei Deutschland" was an amalgamation of the Social Democrats and the Communists. Driven together by the Communists, this new party never had any legitimacy in the West, and for a time it wasn't even supported by the Soviet Military Administration, who deemed it "unconstructive" because it accelerated the division between the Zones. The SED was the ruling party in the GDR until 1989 when it renamed itself the PdS and has since tried to reconstitute itself on more "democratic" grounds.

2 Walter Ulbricht, 1893- 1973, was the General Secretary in the SED from its inception until he was

"old Communist" apparatchik who had spent the war in the Soviet Union learning how to run a government based on a Stalinist model. He had learned well. Upon returning to Germany in 1945 he promptly got the State working again. For a short period between 1945 and 1948, it honestly appeared that the Soviet Zone had things together, and that they were far more progressive than their Western Allies. The Soviets realized quite early on that in order to keep the population in check they would have to feed them and put them to work. The Western Allies had no such scruples nor the money. The French and the British were broke, and the Americans had JCS 1067³ to worry about. They weren't about to put anyone back to work or feed them until they were all properly de-Nazified. The Soviets, having had plenty of experience with running large prison camps, promptly fed their people just enough and got the money system running again. They paid out pensions, disabilities and started paying people to go back to work.

The civilian population, on the other hand, had lots of money; too much in fact. Since most of the banks were either in ruins or had their assets seized, they were flush with cash, having withdrawn it all a couple of years before when the bombing started. The Nazis only compounded the problems by printing mountains of cash when things started to go wrong for them. But there was nothing to buy, there were no imports coming in, and any production the German economy

deposed in 1971. Prior to the Nazi take-over he was actually elected to the Reichstag. He was the de-facto ruler of the Communist Party in exile from Ernst Thaelmann's arrest until the end of the war, serving his time with the Soviets when he obtained Soviet citizenship. He served under Stalin who recognized him as a kindred soul, even though he was a German. This relationship with Stalin held him in good stead, and he avoided being liquidated in the various purges and show trials that decimated the KPD in Russia during the War. His own compatriots saw him as a self-serving rat. He was not well liked by anyone. Lavrenti Beria of the KGB considered him "The biggest idiot I've ever seen", and his own people in the GDR referred to him as "Pointy Beard", or "Old Goat". Even Stalin barely tolerated him, and it's because of Ulbricht's single handed determination that the situation in Germany between 1946-48 was so misunderstood and misinterpreted by everyone. Even the Russians were left guessing, but luckily Ulbricht accomplished by hook and by crook what Stalin had in the back of his mind.

3 See *The Planchet* article, Nov. 2010

was capable of wasn't being exported. So the Allies in their respective zones put people to work dismantling factories. When the Russians handed over control of their zone to the SED in 1948, they had taught their students well. Not only had they set up a very effective police state, they had also imbued the Germans with a Marxist hatred of all things money.

Marxism basically teaches us that money and the pursuit of it is essentially evil. In the perfect Communist society labourers should be compensated according to their work, and since there would be no private property, no one should want or need for anything. A person would be able to have his needs met by just asking for a chit and then going and drawing whatever article he wanted from the government store. There would be no private property, no need to hoard money, nothing. People, regardless of their station in life, would be insulated from the fluctuations caused by supply and demand. Needs were to be met by the State, and just what was deemed a "need" was to be determined by the working people. The economy was to be planned in totality; there would be no market forces driving who made what and how much. It would all be controlled by the State. As such, since there was generally only one product offered of any type, there would be no need for competition between various types of goods; they would all be of the same calibre, and no one could use money or wealth to "get something better" than anyone else. Shoes were shoes, all of the same model and style, and eventually, all of the same lousy build quality. However, while this sort of ideology appeals to those whose wants are basic needs, it has no appeal to those who have progressed beyond where they don't really need what they

want. Communist governments in Eastern Europe after the war never really understood that. As the West rebuilt and prospered after the war, the eastern "Socialist" economies languished and took forever to recover to their pre-war status. Human nature dictates that once competition and the drive to improve are removed, then stagnation and apathy tend to take over. "You pretend to pay us money, and we pretend to work" then becomes the overriding philosophy.

In Socialist states, since the



East German Marks, 1975 issue

economy is planned, the costs for resources and any maintenance or improvement are borne by the central government. Each factory or enterprise is given a quota to attain. Managers are required to submit reports detailing how these were managed and also to account for any costs incurred for maintenance, rework, etc. In actuality though, factories reported meeting the quotas and over-reported maintenance and other expenditures in an attempt to keep whatever funding there was rolling in. Added to this "fudging" were the ever present Soviets, who dismantled an enterprise as fast as it was rebuilt and shipped it off to the Soviet Union as "reparations".

Once the basic infrastructure was rebuilt, or at least built to the point of being functional, the East German government set about controlling the money supply. They were too late to seize the assets of the Reichsbank; the Allies had beaten them to it. So they started with nothing except whatever the economy was supposedly worth in pre-war terms. They first seized all assets held in trust or in banks; corporate or individual. They then paid out allowances in their new Marks to those who had any seized or nationalized assets. Large farms were appropriated and nationalized, as were any factories still in private hands. A lot of the wealthier people and former aristocracy read the writing on the wall and fled to the West. Many arrived in the western zones penniless and destitute. Now there was even less money to go around, and a "brain drain" was starting. So then the Easterners started revving up the printing presses and cranking out cash to meet demand.

One peculiar aspect of the East German currency was the fact that it was never rigidly controlled. The government

philosophy on money meant that there should be plenty of it to go around. No one should ever be denied services or products for lack of it. The East Germans paid their workers exorbitant salaries but kept prices in check. Soon people had lots of money, but there was still nothing on store shelves to buy. East Germany was also geographically challenged. It had the farming section of the country, while the West got the industrial sector. So a lot of manufactured goods that traditionally came from the western zones no longer could be sold in the eastern half, partially because of the different currencies, but primarily because of the political issues between the two states. The country also had a much larger and thornier problem. Because of the fact that the Allies essentially agreed that Germany was to be treated as an economic whole, interzonal trade deals had to be worked out. There were some interesting interzonal credit schemes⁴ worked out that survived the formation of the two German states up until reunification. For years this was the largest source of income of "hard" currency for the GDR. Some manufacturing concerns in the West used resources from the East and vice versa. As a result, Berlin became a huge money trading/laundering centre. Businesses and black marketers maintained huge accounts of either currency. There were people who lived in the eastern half of Berlin who worked in the western side, and vice versa that did commerce on either side of the border. These people needed to be able to exchange their cash, so on either side of the border money changers sprang up to facilitate the need. The Western DM was always more strictly controlled. There weren't that many of them out in circulation, and they could be freely exchanged with "hard" western currencies. The Eastern Mark was only good in the Eastern zone and could not be converted to anything except the DM; and that only in Berlin. There was no need for Eastern Marks in the rest of the Federal Republic (FRG), so any refugees from the GDR usually dumped their Marks in the street or with a black marketer. This cash was then funneled back to Berlin, where the cycle would begin again.

It finally got to the point where the SED realized that there was an awful lot of money that was

4 These arrangements were basically an accounting system employed by both sides whereby goods and services were tracked from one side to the other. The accounts were generally managed and paid by the West in DM as "lump sums" or "Pauschale", and the GDR used a unit of account called the "Valutamark" which was pegged at 1:1 with the Ost mark and the DM, thereby justifying its claim that the currencies were in effect equal.

beyond its control. So in 1955 it was decided to have a snap-currency recall and exchange. The old 1948 issued notes were recalled and deemed worthless, and new notes were issued. The catch was there was only a one week window in which to cash in the old notes. As with anything in that state, it was all about government control. The government would put people in a position to explain where they got all this money from. The first group of people affected by this sudden currency change was the Westerners who held large reserves of Eastern currency. In order to exchange the currency, one needed a bank account. Most Westerners by default could not obtain a bank account in East Germany. So a large reserve of cash was rendered useless almost instantly. The next group affected was the hoarders. Germans by nature do not trust banks, and a lot of people took pains to keep their holdings away from prying government eyes for various reasons. The next group that was seriously affected was the black marketers. They could not change their holdings, as many of them were working "real" jobs, and the government knew exactly what they made. Their holdings and their buying power evaporated overnight, and many of them were shut down as a result. The currency change-over also caught the Communist Party apparatus unaware too. A great many of the local bosses, who were also involved in various forms of graft, went instantly broke as well, and in many cases, there weren't enough notes to go around to pay out salaries and pensions.

These notes were very similar to the old series; only the dates and some of the colours had been changed. So some people were able to play on rural ignorance and pass off old notes, stiffing whoever was stupid enough to take them. The coinage itself didn't change. The coins issued by the East German state were all made from aluminum, and were derisively referred to as "Alu-chips" by the population which hated them and had no respect for them. The first issue of coins in 1948-9 was actually a combination of new and old dies. The new part was the obverse, which just had the denomination on it and the word "Deutschland" (Germany), implying a German-wide acceptance of the things. The reverse was interesting. It initially was a pattern for coins made by the Reichsbank during the war for the Ukraine but was never issued. It featured a wheat stalk in front of a spoked gear. This same gear symbol was used by the Nazi party for the "Organization Tod", a forced labour group that operated in the Generalgouvernement area of Poland and the Ukraine during the war. It's interesting that this same reverse gained Socialist approval! By 1950 the reverse changed to the hammer and compass



Guenter Mittag, circa 1981

surrounded by wheat heads. The rarest issue is the 50 pfennig piece in brass. There were a lot of them made, but they were recalled in the late '50s and presumably all melted down. It's incredibly rare to find one of these coins in MS condition. Most were heavily circulated as it was the largest coinage denomination until the 1 "Deutsche" Mark piece of 1956 appeared. This 50 pfennig piece was actually a nice looking coin. The obverse was quite plain, showing just the denomination and the word "Deutschland", but the reverse actually featured an industrial scene with a plow in the foreground. This issue is almost exclusively dated 1950. Apparently some pieces were struck with a 1949 date, but the actual mintage is unknown, and these coins are extremely rare and very expensive. The other problem with aluminum coins is that they look old very quickly. These coins lost any luster they may have had very early on and were circulated to blanks before being replaced. The East German government started a coinage modernization program in 1956 when they issued a new 1 and 2 Mark coin. These coins look very similar to what was being offered in the West at the time. The obverse features the denomination surrounded by oak leaves, and the reverse a newly reworked state symbol, the hammer and compass surrounded by wheat stalks. This same symbol came to represent the East German state until the end in 1989. A new 50 pf. coin was issued starting in 1958, and a new 1 and 10 pf. started in 1960. All small change was made at the Berlin Mint, (mintmark "A"), since the "E" mint (Muldenhuetten) was closed in 1953. Commemorative coins started being issued in 1966. These were primarily released to the West for coin collectors (and hard currency) and were generally not available to the public in the East. They were offered only as prizes to the citizens in the East. Commemoratives were made in a variety of metals, silver, nickel, cupro-nickel, and eventually "German silver", which is a nickel zinc and tin alloy. They were also struck in a number of denominations, 5, 10 and 20 Marks. These coins

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KELLY P. FINNEGAN, PROPRIETOR

were generally well made, and all have fairly low mintages. Their subject matter generally follows important Socialist figures or historical Germans who weren't too offensive to the SED. Collecting these coins remains a challenge today, as a lot of them were melted down or destroyed in 2002 with the rest of the East German currency supply.

Throughout the Ulbricht years the Eastern state played catch-up to their Western cousins. As long as there was a "camaraderie of deprivation" that bonded the population together, they remained generally quiet. Most voted with their feet and "fled the Republic"⁵ until the Wall was erected in Berlin in 1961. After the Wall went up, Ulbricht was then confident enough that he had secured his miserable population enough to try a few things economically. One person whom he brought on the

5 "Fleeing the Republic" was considered a major crime subject to 10 years imprisonment if a person were caught. The GDR constitution gave citizens the right to travel, but citizens had to apply and justify their reasons for traveling. The premise for this was that Western travel meant that the State would have to subsidize costs by using foreign currency reserves, so most applicants were automatically denied.

scene was a man by the name of Gunter Mittag⁶. This man would be responsible for the actual running of the economy right to the bitter end and was primarily responsible for its demise. Mittag was the ultimate “yes-man” and knew exactly how to play the game. His coworkers described him as a mean-spirited vindictive little man who had no compunction about humiliating and destroying anyone whom he perceived was in his way. He was a full convert to Ulbricht’s ideas on the economy. This meant cracking open the door to the West and allowing some free-enterprise in the East, but only for export, not for internal consumption. The population was supposed to make do with less and produce more. The Politburo had learned nothing from the events of 1953, when the regime came within a few hours of being toppled by angry mobs as a result of increased production quotas, and was only saved by Russian tanks. But Ulbricht was finally beginning to realize that some competition and some incentives were needed from within in order to get the production numbers up. His fellow Politburo members decided that he was going too far and reined him in, eventually deposing him in 1971. And surprisingly enough, Gunter Mittag sided with the “crown prince” and denounced Ulbricht as a “dangerous spendthrift who was driving the state into the clutches of the West.”

Ulbricht’s successor, Erich Honecker⁷, had different

6 Guenter Mittag, 1926-94, served with the Wehrmacht as a flak-gunner during World War II and joined the SED in 1946. He received his doctorate in 1958 and joined the Economics Ministry in 1962. He was then moved up to a position on the Central Committee in 1969 and, except for a period from 1973-76, basically ran the East German economy. Arrested after the Wall came down for suspected graft, he was released due to complications from diabetes (he had lost his legs in 1983) which would claim his life in 1994.

7 Erich Honecker, 1912-94. Honecker was a petty Communist party rabble-rouser who spent most of the Second World War as a “guest” of the Gestapo. As a result of his sufferings his political charisma was unassailable, even though personally he had absolutely none. Elevated to Minister of Youth after 1949, he eventually became Ulbricht’s heir-apparent in 1959. Honecker was charged with erecting the Berlin Wall in 1961 and wrote the book on Wall security. As a result of this he was indicted by a West German court in 1990, seeking asylum in Chile after a brief stint in exile in Moscow. Extradited to Germany in 1993, he died of cancer during his trial and never wound up in

ideas. He felt that he should open up the East German economy to consumer goods and make his people happier, thereby driving up productivity. What he never understood was that when a drowning man is offered a hand, he’ll take an arm, and the East German populace, bombarded by images of the affluent West, was starving for consumer goods. So beginning in 1971, Mittag starting borrowing from the West and figuring out ways to make more “hard” currency, because the East Mark was not convertible anywhere, and US Dollars and D-Marks were needed to buy what could not be produced locally. By 1973 this borrowing and the eventual trade deficits had started the East German economy on a dangerous course, and Mittag duly reported it forward. Honecker refused to believe it, took it as an attack on his character and “fired” Mittag. The period when Mittag was in limbo and not in control of the economy is known as the “mittagspause” (lunch-break) - a play on Mittag’s name which in German means “noon” or “lunch”. Mittag soon had himself rehabilitated and by 1975 was back in control again, looking for ways to hide the ever increasing deficits.

The first crisis happened in 1983. The SED blamed it on the pigs, who refused to be good socialists, and although the Politburo couldn’t understand why, were not able to make do with nothing. The meat industry in the GDR was in a crisis because feed stocks were failing. Pigs were starving, and soon there was no meat to be had locally. Every bit was being exported to the West for D-Marks. Even this wasn’t enough, and soon what had happened to the pigs was now also happening to the cows and the chickens. The animal husbandry industry in the East was a shambles, with old broken down and unsanitary facilities and poor management. If the animals weren’t starving they were dying from disease. The population soon discovered things were amiss and began hoarding. Butter was being thinned with water and sold as “improved”. The population wasn’t buying any of it. Mittag “robbed Peter to pay Paul”, and pretty soon more and more of the scarce commodities were heading westward to pay the bills. Then he realized that there was no way the GDR would be able to pay the interest on some of its short term and punitive loans that were coming due. So Mittag went to Honecker and told him that they were in deep trouble. Honecker then contacted the West German government, which did help out with a huge loan brokered by the most rabidly anti-communist minister in the government, Franz-Josef Strauss⁸.

prison like he so richly deserved.

8 Franz-Josef Strauss, West German politician, (CSU) 1915-88. Strauss was a conservative, and while he did

Strauss understood if the “enemy” couldn’t be beaten ideologically or militarily, then it could be bought, and a long-term strategy of erosion could be worked out. It also didn’t hurt that some of his conservative buddies were in the meat-packing business and relied on East German meat. So he went to Leipzig and Berlin and brokered a deal where the inter-zonal credits would be increased, and he negotiated a flat 1 billion DM loan with 950 million more to follow. The GDR could then make good on the interest payments of their 25 billion DM debts. The only concessions made by the East Germans were to loosen up the border a bit, allowing more westerners in, and increasing the amount of East German political prisoners the West could buy. At the time, most pundits in the West thought that the FRG had lost its mind. Here it was essentially recognizing and propping up a hostile state. The Soviets were worried about the increasing dependency of the GDR on the FRG, and the Americans were worried that the FRG was going soft. The FRG knew full well that eventually the goal of re-unification would happen, but it would then be on their terms with a bankrupt partner. All it would take would be some more time.

The next crisis occurred in 1987. Here again, it was blamed on the pigs. This time they were excellent socialists, too good in fact, and they got too fat from doing nothing. This time there was too much fat on the meat, and people refused to buy it. By now, the animal husbandry industry had got it together and was churning out fat pigs by the truckload. The problem now was there were no trucks. The abattoirs were in terrible shape. The railroad didn’t have enough refrigerated cars that still worked. Mittag’s austerity programs had worked, to a degree; everything was sent for export, and the infrastructure had suffered greatly. Most East German industry dated back before the Second World War and was inefficient by the standards of the day. In the 50’s a drive was on to convert most of the power-plants and heavy industry to oil from coal, and by the 80’s this cycle had to be reversed due to the high cost

hold some cabinet posts during the early 60s, he was more remembered for being the Minister-President of Bavaria. In 1982 his party, the CSU, formed a coalition with Kohl’s CDU party, and together these rivals formed the West German government until Strauss’ death in 1988. Strauss is remembered for his hatred of Communism, so it was a great surprise when he actually was the lynch-pin in the deal between the GDR and the FRG in 1983. He was roundly condemned for this move, and it was only after re-unification that he was “exonerated”.

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of oil. The Soviets, who supplied most of the oil for the Socialist world, wanted world prices in hard currency for their oil. The East Germans couldn’t pay for it without ruining their hard currency base, so everything was converted back to dirty coal again. Trucks and locomotives were allowed to rot, and the trackage in the East was in such bad shape the Reichsbahn had to place speed limits on mainline routes and abandon some spur lines. Added to the calamity was the fact that there was no one to cut up the meat. Most of this meat rotted where it sat and was not available for export. Here again Honecker and Mittag were faced with a default situation, and so they went hat-in-hand to the West again. And the Western Chancellor, Helmut Kohl⁹, obliged them with even more money for a few more travel concessions and a few more political prisoners. Ostensibly the money was doled out to upgrade the transit highways to Berlin. This was one phase, but the money was hidden in other things as well. An added bonus for the East was

9 Helmut Kohl, (1930-) German Chancellor, 1982-98. Kohl was the primary architect of German re-unification. Kohl’s CDU party successfully steered Germany through re-unification and into the Euro Zone, but Kohl himself couldn’t keep ahead of the scandals. Once considered an “elder statesman”, he now sits in shame at home.

formal recognition of their state by the West. Now they finally had the recognition that they so craved since the end of the war, but they were essentially in Bonn's pocket economically. And it was going to get worse.

By the time the Wall came down in 1989, the East Germans had bled their economy white, ruined their overburdened infrastructure and were doing everything possible to earn a D-Mark. For the average East German consumer there were a lot of changes too. The local "Ostmark" was essentially useless as a form of payment. There were two distinct currencies in use in the East, the regular "Ostmark" and the "Westmark", or DM. Citizens could hold DM in cash since 1974. How they got it was irrelevant to the state. Its only concern was how to liberate it from the population and into state coffers. So it opened up its previously westerner only "Intershops" to the public who had DM. There were a number of different shops that were only accessible to those with western currencies, and these shops would not accept the local currency or any Socialist currency. The Ostmark was only used for paycheques, and if one bought commodities at the local shops. If one wanted a car, one could pay in Ostmarks, apply for it, and if that individual were lucky he'd see it in 15 years or so. And if he were still alive to take delivery, chances are the damn thing wouldn't run anyway, and he would still have to wait years for spare parts to fix his brand new car. Quality control in the GDR automotive industry was scandalous at best. If that same individual had a relative in the West, he could impose on that person to buy him a Volkswagen through one of the Genex shops, and then the East German would get a car in a couple of weeks. The Eastern economy was cash-only as well. The only real loan a person could get was a mortgage, and even then, those were few and far between, as the state technically owned everything. However, if this Easterner had access to D-Marks, a new world opened up. He could get the jeans, the coffee, or the appliances and electronics he craved. However, there was a caveat to owning West Marks legally. The East German was required to cash in the cash to the government, and in return he would receive a "Forum Cheque", payable in DM but only good at the "Intershops". By allowing this sort of thing to happen, the SED created the very thing it swore was the root of all capitalist evil; they created two distinct classes, the haves and the have-nots. For Westerners travel to the GDR could get expensive too. Each foreigner was required to change DM 25.00 to Ostmark each day they were in the GDR. This East German cash was to be left behind and could not leave the country with the tourist. Then there were the punitive traffic fines. The

Volkspolizei would set up speed traps and charge outrageous amounts payable in "hard" cash on the spot for the most minor of traffic infractions. The population had lots of Ostmarks, but there was nothing to buy with them. Shop windows may have appeared full because they were legally bound to, but there was usually nothing in the shop. Restaurants were only permitted to run "specials" which usually consisted of pea soup because there was nothing else. Westerners couldn't go into any of the local restaurants, and they couldn't take their Eastern hosts into a "Western-only" hotel or restaurant. In these places the menus were full, and things like the light switches and the plumbing worked, unlike in the rest of East Germany where everything was crumbling. In the Western-only hotels one could get a working phone line, something it took the average Easterner 5 years to get, if at all. And if the tourist thought he could just bluff it and get his East German friend or relative in, there was always the Stasi, looking over everyone's shoulders and making sure nothing untoward happened. There were propaganda posters and megaphones extolling the virtues of Socialism everywhere, and every infraction of the law for East Germans seemed to mean a minimum of 10 years in prison. The Socialist ideal of the "planned economy" had for all intents and purposes imploded, and its faults were finally laid bare for all to see. The public knew that if something like shoes appeared in the local government store, they should go out and buy up every pair they could, because it might be five years or more before they would be offered again. And so it went on, until the wall was opened up, and the East German state finally admitted that it was completely bankrupt. Once the SED had been ousted from power, the successor government realized that unification was the only way to go and then invited the West in. There really was no other choice. Honecker and Mittag had completely bankrupted the country.

So what spurred the re-unification? It was purely money. The SED lost whatever little ground it had when it refused to offer subsidies for travel to the West in 1989. The "alu-chip" was now in free-fall in terms of buying power, both on the local stage and on the black market. The population had finally had enough of the shortages and the lousy lifestyle and was voting with their feet again. Other eastern European states were opening up to the West, and East Germans were fleeing by the thousands again. Those that remained took to the streets demanding change. Honecker first wanted to use the army to quell the rioting, but unlike in 1953 the army said "no", and the Soviets weren't about to interfere. He was forced to resign, and he fled abroad. His successor lasted only a couple of weeks before he

too was forced out. The public had had enough. They wanted the Westmark, and they wanted to travel. They incorrectly assumed that with Western Marks they would all be rich, not realizing that this conversion made every industry in Eastern Germany too expensive to run, rendering them all unemployable. The Western government realized fairly early on in the process that they had to stop the exodus from the East, and the only way to do that would be to prop up the Eastern government and push for a currency union. This they did, and a few months later the East German government that was elected by popular vote to dissolve the state voted itself out of existence and became part of the Federal Republic.

Because of a shortage of small change, the "alu-chips" were allowed to circulate a little longer. The banknotes were immediately withdrawn and locked away in a cave. The cave was broken into, and the successor to the East German Staatsbank decided it would be better to destroy all the East German currency it had. This was accomplished by 2002. The funny thing is I just read about a German police raid on a suspected drug dealer the other day and instead of drugs 100,000 East Marks in banknotes were found, stolen from the original hoard and all apparently bound for the collector's market. That article didn't say what became of the notes, but it would probably be safe to assume they were destroyed. So how much is still left for collectors? Probably around 200 million. This is the amount in Ostmark that is assumed to have been taken out of the country over the years before unification. So that means whatever East German coinage and notes are available here in North America constitute the lion's share of what's out there, considering most European sourced Ostmark

would probably have found their way to the Bundesbank before the Euro conversion. Apparently, the Ostmark still has a value in DM, and as such, in Euros. However, these would only be redeemable at the Bundesbank and not through any regular banks anymore.

So what became of the East German government? Erich Honecker was extradited from Chile back to Germany to stand trial for the infamous "Shoot to kill" order to border guards at the wall. He was sentenced to prison and died of cancer a short while later. A few of the Politburo members did time for some crime or another, but Mittag got away with it. He, like many other East German functionaries, was allowed to retire on a pension paid in D-Marks. Some others tried to re-enter politics, but most were and still are ignored. The SED renamed itself, has tried to regain power, and has been moderately successful in some eastern jurisdictions. The eastern portion of the country has suffered with its legacy ever since. A lot of industry was closed down for good because there was just no way to efficiently run it. A lot of people remained unemployed and eventually moved to the western parts of the country to seek work. Those that were lucky enough to have a job, and who stayed, are doing reasonably well now. The infrastructure has been rebuilt, and the whole area looks a lot different than it did. It's been long enough that a whole new generation has grown up not knowing anything about the GDR or the SED. One can imagine they just sit and listen to their parents wax nostalgically about the old days with shortages, poor working conditions, and money that was completely useless. But nobody starved!" And they probably haven't got a clue what they're talking about or why.

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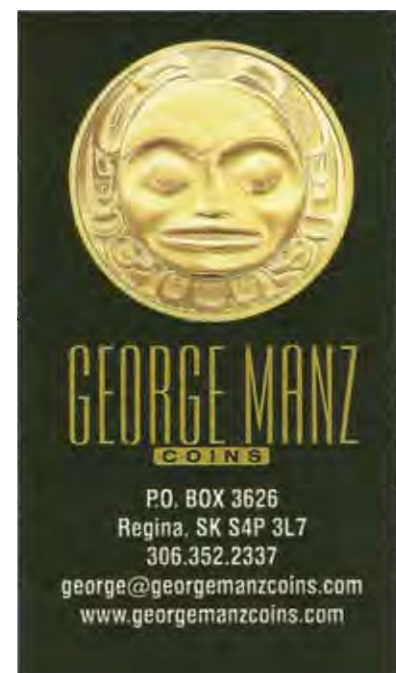
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The FIRST NICKEL

By Terence Cheesman

Both cupronickel and nickel coinages have been generally assumed to be the product of the modern industrial age with cupronickel coins appearing in the mid nineteenth century and nickel coins appearing in the last quarter century of that century. The reasons are simple. Nickel is a very hard metal and even with modern production technology hard to strike. However some years ago I managed to acquire an example of a cupronickel coin minted over 2000 years before the first modern coin was struck.

The coin was minted in Bactria which is now known as Afghanistan. Alexander the Great had conquered the region before he invaded India, and after his death the region fell into the hands of one of his generals, Seleukos. In 256 B.C., after a successful revolt from the Seleucid Kingdom, Diodotos I founded the Bactrian Kingdom. We know very little about this kingdom, however while this state existed, it produced a magnificent coinage with a great deal of innovation. Some of the most beautiful and the most unusual coins came from this kingdom.

Among the latter is the subject of this column. Starting as early as 185 B.C. cupronickel coins were minted by Bactrian kings for about 5 years. The coins were minted during the dynasty founded by Enthymemes I (230 to 200 B.C.) During this period, the Bactrian Kingdom expanded into northern India, notably the Punjab. Three sub kings, Euthydemus II, Agathokles and Pantaleon, are associated with these coins. Again our understanding of this period is murky. It would seem that these men ruled the new areas conquered by their brother Demetrios (205 to 180 B.C.) This coin was in fact minted

by Agathokles, thought to be a brother of Demetrios, who is otherwise unknown despite his extensive coinage.



On the obverse is the bust of the god Dionysus whose head is wreathed in ivy and tied with a band. Dionysus is usually described as the god of wine, but he is far more than that. He is the god of liberation, whose followers, freed by wine, music and ecstatic dance, become free from the toils and worry of their everyday lives. His origins are unknown. He may have been originally worshipped far to the east. It is generally thought that he is a very early inclusion into the Greek pantheon. Behind his head is a thyrsos. This is a staff made from a giant fennel, a tall flowering plant. These

plants were used for many purposes including being made into walking sticks. The faces, emblem of power for both Rome, Mussolini's Italy, and found on the reverse of the U.S. "Mercury" dime, are partly made up of bundles of these plants. They could be used to inflict corporal punishment on those who had disobeyed the law. Usually this staff was wrapped in ivy and tipped with a pine cone.

The reverse features a panther standing right, his left paw raised touching a vine which stands before him. Around his neck is a bell. The panther in this case is the product of myth. It is a large cat with a multi-coloured hide. Its breath was so pleasant that it drew any creature toward it making it easy prey. Dionysus is often depicted on the back of this cat. The vine is associated with wine, again a direct reference to Dionysus. The legend reads ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ or "coin of King Agathokles". Below is a monogram made up of the letters P and K, though in this case the K is clear with the P simply represented as a small loop on the vertical stroke in the letter K.

These coins are often found with surface problems, and this coin is no different. Nickel is a difficult

metal to work with, and it is unlikely that the copper mix was uniform throughout the coin. The coin is covered with a thick brown patina, and there are some problem areas, especially on the reverse. However the high point on the reverse the body of the panther is clear of this patina, and it allows one to see what this coin would have looked like in antiquity. Looking at this coin and viewing others through photographs, it is clear that the nickel content is quite high. What was it worth? That too is a problem. The Chinese seemed to be aware of this composition, referring to it as white copper. This would imply that the coin was considered to be a base metal token coin. But the Bactrian Greeks seem to have placed a different value upon the

metal. This coin is the weight of a contemporary silver drachm, and there is a double weight coin of the same types which would weigh the same as a silver didrachm. Base metal coins usually had different images, partly to distinguish their values. Silver coins did not. The types found on the tetradrachm are usually found on the drachm. However this coin does not have a royal portrait. Royal portraits are rarely found on base metal coins from this era, and their absence on silver coins is unusual.

Weighing in all factors, I have to conclude that this coin is a part of the precious metal coinage. It may have been considered to have been some form of hard silver, though the presence of copper would have diminished the value somewhat. The region that these coins circulated in eastern Afghanistan with the capital Kabul and the region around Kandahar, northern Pakistan and northern India with the Punjab. Probably the source of the metal lay in this region. It is likely that problems with production, shortage of supply or even lack of acceptance by the public led to the end of this coinage. Thus an interesting experiment in came to an end.



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| 1 - Canada Coin | 26 - Certified Coins of Canada |
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| 3 - Arif Sheena Paper Money | Tokens |
| 4 - Windward Collectibles | 29, 30, 31 - Hub City |
| 5 - Grandad's Vintage | Collectables |
| Collectables | 32, 33 - TCNC |
| 6, 7, 8 - Calgary Coin and | 34 - David Peter Coins |
| Antiques | 35 - KAmerican Coins |
| 9 - Ancient Numismatic | 36, 37 - MRCS |
| Enterprise (ANE) | 38 - Canadian Coin and Paper |
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| 11 - Northgate Stamp & Coin | 39 - Chantou International |
| 12 - Al Tebworth Paper | 40 - J & J Coins |
| Money | 41 - West Edmonton Coin and |
| 13 - Lighthouse Numismatics | Stamp |
| 14, 15, 16 - Newcan Coins and | 42 - Bluenose |
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| 17, 18 - Classic Cash | 44 - Bob Eriksson Coins |
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| 21 - Moore Numismatics | 49 - Edmonton Watch Club |
| 22 - Balmoral Coins | 50 - JAG Coins |
| 23 - Bob's Collectibles | 51 - Walter Coins |
| 24, 25 - Clyde Vincette | |

*This listing is accurate at date of publication and may be subject to change.

Bourse Floor Table Plan

The floor plan is a circular arrangement of 51 tables, numbered 1 through 51. The tables are organized into several groups, with labels indicating their function or location. Key areas include:

- Entrance:** Located at the bottom center, marked with a large 'ENTRANCE' label and an arrow pointing towards the center.
- Admission Table:** Located in the lobby alcove by the entrance, labeled 'admission table in lobby alcove by entrance'.
- Back Tables:** Numerous tables are labeled 'back table' or 'back tables', indicating they are likely for vendors or exhibitors.
- Appraisal Table:** A specific table labeled 'Appraisal Table' is located near the top right.
- ENS Club Table:** A table labeled 'ENS Club Table' is located near the top right.
- ENS Member Displays:** Several curved areas are labeled 'ENS Member Displays', indicating designated spaces for members.
- Bathrooms and Exits:** Icons for Men's Bath, Women's Bath, and Emergency Exits are located around the perimeter of the floor.
- Steps:** Icons for steps are located at various points around the floor, indicating areas where the floor level changes.

The plan also includes a logo for the 'EMERGENCY SOCIETY' in the bottom left corner, which is a circular emblem with a cross and the text 'EMERGENCY SOCIETY' and 'UNITED KINGDOM'.





Coin Collecting in Elementary School

By Cassidy

The Planchet will be featuring a series of reports by children in grade 2 - 6 enrolled at The Progressive Academy in Edmonton, who share their views on coin collecting and on their school coin club.

Last year I became interested in coin collecting. John and Melissa started a club where you could bring in coins and share them with other people in the club. John would also bring in movies on coins and fun activities. I enjoyed this and came back again this year.

Collecting coins is a good hobby. I like the feeling of satisfaction when you find a new coin you have never seen before and research it. It's a good way to relax and relieve stress. Coin collecting isn't just a hobby for me; it is another side of me.

There are and were so many coins. It's easy to start collecting them. I started by looking through my change. Also someone might bring back coins from a foreign country. Either way you have started a collection of coins. The local coin show at the Century Casino & Hotel is a good place to look for coins. If you want to go another step further, you could join the Edmonton Numismatic Society for free at the Royal Alberta Museum. There are many places to purchase coins but the three most popular are, Kensington Stamps & Coins, Northgate Stamp & Coin or West Edmonton Coin & Stamp Corporation. If you want to read more on coins, the Canadian Coin News is a good newspaper to look in. It's full of information on coins. The easiest way to find out about coins is to talk to John or Melissa or join the school's coin club.

If elementary children don't try collecting coins, they will never know if they like the hobby. If children don't become interested in coins, the hobby won't get passed down. Try collecting coins and you might like it.

Collecting coins is really fun. Next time you don't know what to do at recess, join coin club. Who knows, you just might like the hobby and maybe, someday, you will become a famous coin collector!



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Continued from page 3 - President

Show and Tell

- Bob Eriksson told the members that he has finally finished a BU collection of Jefferson Nickels. He passed around a beautiful collection of 1942 – 1945 BU silver nickels.
- Pierre Driessen passed around two of the medals from his article in the latest *The Planchet*.
- Marc Bink passed around an ancient Roman Claudius As from 42 AD and a BU aluminum 1943 50 Pfennig from Germany.
- Marv Berger passed around a uniface bronze medal from the State Bank of Morocco. He wanted to know if any members had any information on this piece.
- Roger Grove passed around 4 samples of Mercury dimes in various conditions to coincide with his article in *The Planchet*. Some were 'blast white', some had toning and some had 'full split bands'. He also passed around an average circulated 1921 P Mercury dime for members to get an idea of how well circulated these coins can be. Also he passed around a brothel token from the `1960's.

Tickets for door prizes were drawn, and the meeting was adjourned.



The dts Average

By Dean Silver

The dts Average is a retail reference guide, designed to assist the collector in determining a value on any given coin that is listed.

When buying or selling a coin, the prices realized or paid out, can easily be lower or higher than the values shown.

New to this issue: I have added the 1943 5¢ step and flat rim awareness (see "My Finds" in the next issue of *The Planchet* for detailed pictures) and a

1936/37 Mint Report note on dot coins.

Watch for future dts Averages where I will include 1953 to 1964 pricing.

"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: dean.silver.7@gmail.com

CANADA	1	C	E	N	T				
Victoria 1¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1858	56.76	101.84	148.58	191.99	242.07	292.15	392.32	676.13	2,588
1859	2.92	4.84	6.51	8.68	11.19	13.69	28.38	83.47	367.28
1859 9 over 8	26.71	51.75	73.46	118.53	146.91	175.29	275.46	534.22	2,671
1859 9 over 9	46.74	84.10	115.69	168.91	202.78	236.64	344.32	654.42	3,005
1876H	2.67	4.67	6.68	8.68	12.02	15.36	36.73	80.13	383.97
1881H	3.34	7.18	11.35	18.53	24.37	30.22	58.43	142.74	475.79
1882H	2.84	5.84	7.85	11.52	16.36	21.20	38.40	79.30	400.67
1884	2.92	5.01	7.35	11.69	15.36	19.03	40.07	115.19	509.18
1886	3.92	7.85	11.69	19.37	27.21	35.06	71.79	166.94	692.82
1887	2.92	5.34	7.68	11.69	17.70	23.71	45.08	106.84	434.06
1888	2.34	4.67	7.01	8.68	11.35	14.02	26.71	66.78	267.11
1890H	5.34	11.35	17.03	25.04	35.06	45.08	90.23	193.66	584.31
1891 LLD	5.34	10.68	16.03	31.05	44.74	58.43	110.18	225.38	734.56
1891 SLSD	40.07	71.79	95.16	136.89	193.66	250.42	333.89	467.45	1,519
1891 LLS	56.76	100.17	143.57	191.99	254.59	317.20	592.65	1,235	5,175
1892	4.51	9.02	15.04	22.56	25.47	28.38	61.77	111.85	450.75
1893	2.50	4.67	6.51	8.68	11.85	15.03	30.05	73.46	292.15
1894	8.18	16.36	21.37	30.05	39.23	48.41	88.48	158.60	509.18
1895	4.01	8.01	13.02	20.03	25.04	30.05	61.77	106.84	417.36
1896	2.76	5.01	6.34	9.35	11.85	14.36	26.71	66.78	283.81
1897	2.76	5.01	6.68	10.35	12.69	15.03	33.39	80.13	342.24
1898H	5.18	10.02	15.36	23.04	28.21	33.39	65.11	141.90	475.79
1899	2.67	4.67	5.68	8.01	10.85	13.69	30.05	68.45	208.68
1900H	2.34	4.34	5.34	8.35	10.68	13.02	25.04	50.08	133.56
1900	5.84	11.69	17.36	26.71	35.06	43.41	88.48	191.99	826.38
1901	2.34	4.34	5.34	7.68	9.85	12.02	25.04	51.75	161.94
Edward 1¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1902	1.42	2.84	3.84	5.01	7.68	10.35	14.36	33.39	95.16
1903	1.42	2.84	3.84	5.01	7.68	10.35	16.03	40.07	113.52
1904	1.84	3.51	4.67	7.01	9.52	12.02	22.37	56.76	156.93
1905	2.84	5.34	7.35	10.02	12.69	15.36	28.38	68.45	217.03
1906	1.59	3.17	4.17	5.68	7.68	9.68	22.37	51.75	258.76
1907	1.84	3.51	4.67	7.01	9.68	12.35	25.71	51.75	283.81
1907H	7.85	15.36	24.37	40.07	51.75	63.44	115.29	247.08	784.64
1908	2.00	3.84	5.01	7.68	10.35	13.02	23.37	53.42	161.94
1909	1.30	2.42	3.59	4.67	7.51	10.35	18.36	38.40	138.56
1910	1.25	2.34	3.26	4.34	5.69	7.04	16.03	41.74	136.89
George V 1¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1911	0.92	1.84	2.67	4.01	5.68	7.35	15.03	31.72	88.48
1912	0.83	1.59	2.34	3.67	5.01	6.34	15.03	33.39	101.84
1913	0.83	1.59	2.19	3.17	4.59	6.02	15.03	35.06	131.89
1914	0.95	1.84	2.67	4.01	5.51	7.01	17.70	45.08	170.28
1915	0.87	1.59	2.34	3.34	4.67	6.01	15.36	35.06	136.89
1916	0.73	1.34	1.84	2.67	3.67	4.67	10.02	25.04	95.16
1917	0.57	1.00	1.34	1.75	2.38	3.01	8.18	18.03	83.47
1918	0.57	1.00	1.34	1.75	2.38	3.01	8.18	18.03	83.47
1919	0.57	1.00	1.34	1.75	2.38	3.01	8.18	18.03	85.14
1920 Large	0.57	1.00	1.50	2.09	2.88	3.67	11.19	26.71	146.91

CANADA	1	C	E	N	T				
Victoria 1¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1920 Small	0.28	0.58	1.17	2.00	3.17	4.34	8.01	18.70	66.78
1921	0.42	0.83	1.50	2.67	5.09	7.51	15.03	53.42	333.89
1922	9.85	17.70	23.04	35.09	47.62	60.15	130.22	300.50	1,853
1923	18.86	35.06	41.74	51.75	65.98	80.20	183.64	409.02	3,005
1924	4.17	7.68	9.68	14.02	20.37	26.71	65.16	170.28	1,369
1925	16.36	31.05	35.73	45.08	53.42	61.77	116.86	300.50	1,836
1926	2.67	5.01	6.01	9.35	14.36	19.37	58.43	141.90	934.89
1927	0.88	1.84	2.67	4.34	7.18	10.02	25.04	65.11	333.89
1928	0.25	0.55	1.01	2.34	3.09	3.84	10.02	25.04	141.90
1929	0.25	0.55	1.01	2.34	3.09	3.84	10.02	25.04	136.89
1930	1.42	2.67	3.67	5.84	8.93	12.02	30.05	73.46	325.54
1931	0.67	1.17	1.84	3.84	5.93	8.01	25.06	65.11	283.81
1932	0.33	0.58	1.19	2.42	3.38	4.34	7.68	20.03	96.83
George V 1¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1933	0.33	0.58	1.22	2.42	3.38	4.34	7.68	20.03	85.14
1934	0.25	0.55	1.01	1.75	2.55	3.34	7.01	20.05	90.23
1935	0.25	0.55	1.01	1.75	2.55	3.34	7.01	20.05	75.19
1936	0.25	0.55	1.01	1.75	2.55	3.34	7.01	20.05	62.66
1936 dot	Circulated & MS examples known								
MINT REPORTS * 1936 & 1937 Reports, do not have any entries for dot coins									
George VI 1¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1937	0.25	0.48	0.78	1.59	2.04	2.50	3.92	6.02	18.59
1938	0.16	0.30	0.53	1.21	1.76	2.32	3.75	5.63	17.96
1939	0.16	0.30	0.53	1.21	1.73	2.25	3.88	5.63	12.52
1940	0.13	0.25	0.45	0.93	1.37	1.81	2.75	4.88	11.14
1941	0.16	0.30	0.57	1.05	1.70	2.35	5.01	13.36	73.46
1942	0.13	0.25	0.46	1.05	1.67	2.29	4.26	11.45	71.46
1943	0.13	0.25	0.46	1.05	1.64	2.23	3.75	8.14	43.41
1944	0.16	0.30	0.51	1.15	1.76	2.38	4.94	18.52	115.83
1945	0.14	0.26	0.46	0.95	1.60	2.25	3.57	8.32	30.05
1946	0.13	0.25	0.45	0.91	1.33	1.75	2.75	6.32	18.36
1947	0.13	0.25	0.45	0.91	1.33	1.75	2.82	5.19	12.77
1947 dot	Circulated examples known								
1947 ML pt 7	0.14	0.26	0.46	0.95	1.38	1.81	3.57	6.26	28.22
1947 ML blnt 7	0.15	0.28	0.49	1.01	1.68	2.34	4.59	8.01	45.49
1948 A to	0.15	0.28	0.51	1.00	1.50	2.00	3.50	6.88	50.00
1948 A off	0.17	0.32	0.62	1.22	1.78	2.34	4.34	8.18	80.98
1949 A off	0.13	0.25	0.46	0.94	1.41	1.88	2.82	4.76	13.20
1949 A to	4.37	8.73	16.11	24.96	34.39	43.82	62.85	104.17	351.42
1950	0.13	0.25	0.46	1.17	1.75	2.34	3.42	4.51	13.02
1951	0.13	0.25	0.46	1.17	1.75	2.34	3.42	5.13	15.27
1952	0.13	0.25	0.46	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	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1858 Sml date	13.95	26.71	43.41	71.79	91.82	111.85	190.48	383.97	934.89
1858 Lrg date	106.84	200.33	308.85	500.83	726.61	952.38	1,302	2,337	5,175
1870	12.02	25.04	41.74	70.12	91.82	113.52	200.50	392.32	1,085
1871	12.69	25.04	41.74	70.03	92.61	115.19	191.99	400.67	1,002

Edward 10¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1903	10.02	21.70	50.13	117.79	228.07	338.35	726.82	1,402	3,759
1904	7.68	15.36	32.39	70.12	112.75	155.39	263.16	463.66	1,068
1905	6.18	12.35	34.06	86.98	129.47	171.95	342.24	701.17	1,669
1906	4.57	9.18	19.37	40.07	69.28	98.50	176.96	367.28	1,153
1907	4.01	8.02	15.36	31.72	53.42	75.13	125.21	325.81	751.88
1908	8.10	16.28	33.04	76.79	114.36	151.92	205.34	342.24	717.86
1909 Vic Lvs	5.19	10.18	28.38	61.77	101.84	141.90	258.76	601.00	1,503
1909 Brd Lvs	7.51	15.04	35.06	75.13	122.78	170.43	388.47	868.11	1,727
1910	3.67	7.35	14.54	27.57	42.61	57.64	85.81	176.96	451.13

George V 10¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1911	4.01	8.01	15.36	28.38	43.41	58.43	88.48	175.29	342.24
1912	1.59	3.01	5.34	14.02	29.57	45.11	106.84	275.46	734.56
1913 Sml Lvs	1.34	2.67	4.34	9.68	23.64	37.59	95.24	217.03	550.92
1913 Lrg Lvs	70.95	133.56	267.11	567.61	968.28	1,369	3,422	9,349	31,720

1914	1.25	2.51	4.01	10.02	22.54	35.06	88.48	208.68	651.09
1915	4.26	9.02	20.03	45.08	97.66	150.25	283.81	525.88	1,035
1916	1.09	2.17	3.19	7.35	16.53	25.71	57.64	113.52	292.15
1917	1.09	2.19	3.06	4.84	10.77	16.69	43.41	81.80	141.90
1918	1.09	2.19	3.06	4.75	10.22	15.69	40.07	75.13	125.21
1919	1.09	2.19	3.06	4.75	10.22	15.69	40.07	75.13	125.21
1920	1.09	2.19	3.06	5.01	10.85	16.69	50.13	88.48	166.94
1921	1.17	2.25	3.34	7.35	17.03	26.71	62.66	118.53	292.15

no 1922 to 1927 - - - - -

1928	1.09	2.19	3.09	6.34	14.02	21.70	48.41	91.82	217.03
1929	1.09	2.19	3.09	6.01	13.02	20.03	45.08	85.14	166.94
1930	1.17	2.38	3.17	7.27	16.15	25.04	57.64	100.17	208.68
1931	1.09	2.19	3.09	6.34	14.02	21.70	45.08	91.82	183.64
1932	1.50	2.75	4.67	12.53	27.13	41.74	72.68	138.56	283.81
1933	1.75	3.34	6.02	17.54	38.85	60.15	110.28	233.72	484.14
1934	2.84	5.34	10.02	30.05	62.64	95.24	166.94	392.32	734.56
1935	2.84	5.51	10.76	30.05	62.64	95.24	183.64	392.32	701.17
1936	1.09	2.19	3.06	6.34	9.68	13.02	40.07	70.12	125.21

1936 bar Circulated & MS examples known
1936 dot Circulated & MS examples known

MINT REPORTS * * 1936 & 1937 Reports, do not have any entries for dot coins

George VI 10¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1937	0.67	1.25	2.17	4.01	5.68	7.35	10.35	20.03	31.72
1938	0.75	1.42	2.50	4.67	9.02	13.36	33.39	71.79	121.87
1939	0.67	1.25	2.34	4.01	7.43	10.85	26.71	55.09	90.15
1940	0.58	1.09	1.84	3.34	5.18	7.01	11.35	26.71	46.74
1941	0.58	1.09	2.17	4.67	8.10	11.52	25.04	55.09	111.85
1942	0.50	1.00	1.67	2.67	4.92	7.18	17.36	36.73	63.44
1943	0.50	1.00	1.67	2.67	4.42	6.18	11.35	25.04	40.07
1944	0.50	1.00	1.84	3.01	5.09	7.18	15.36	31.72	53.42
1945	0.50	1.00	1.67	2.67	4.34	6.01	11.35	23.37	36.73
1946	0.83	1.59	2.34	3.67	6.01	8.35	17.36	40.07	71.79
1947	0.83	1.59	2.50	4.67	7.68	10.68	21.70	45.08	77.69
1947 ML	0.50	1.00	1.67	2.67	3.92	5.18	8.68	18.03	27.71
1948	1.84	3.67	5.84	13.02	19.87	26.71	36.73	68.45	108.51
1949	0.58	1.17	1.84	2.67	3.67	4.67	7.01	15.04	22.06
1950	0.50	1.00	1.67	2.17	2.80	3.42	6.01	11.85	19.37
1951	0.50	1.00	1.59	2.00	2.63	3.26	5.01	9.68	15.86
1952	0.50	1.00	1.59	2.00	2.63	3.26	5.01	9.02	13.36

CANADA			20	C	E	N	T	S	
Victoria 20¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1858	53.42	86.81	111.85	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	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63					
1870	18.70	41.74	71.79	135.23	230.38	325.54	550.92	1,102	2,905					
1871	21.37	43.41	85.14	183.64	300.50	417.36	784.64	1,536	3,756					
1871H	25.71	55.09	105.18	233.72	375.63	517.53	851.42	1,536	3,105					
1872H	11.69	21.70	35.06	71.79	123.54	175.29	358.93	901.50	2,771					
1872H A/V	Circulated examples known													
1874H	11.69	21.70	36.73	73.46	128.55	183.64	350.58	684.47	2,170					
1874H V's Can	Circulated examples known													
1875H	300.50	584.31	1,102	2,588	3,881	5,175	9,683	20,701	42,607					
1880 Narrow 0	45.08	93.49	200.33	434.06	655.26	876.46	1,469	2,538	5,342					
1880 Wide O	103.51	242.07	517.53	934.89	1,461	1,987	3,072	6,678	12,815					
1881H	22.20	45.08	93.49	207.01	320.53	434.06	851.42	2,003	5,008					
1882H	25.04	51.75	103.51	217.03	333.89	450.75	884.81	1,803	4,658					

CANADA									
Victoria 25¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1883H	16.03	32.39	66.78	135.23	213.69	292.15	509.18	1,035	2,571
1885	110.18	233.72	467.45	918.20	1,277	1,636	3,005	6,010	15,526
1886	30.23	60.35	118.81	242.39	414.18	585.98	1,170	2,421	6,010
1887	118.53	233.72	450.75	901.50	1,319	1,736	3,840	7,846	13,923
1888	19.03	36.73	73.46	158.60	246.24	333.89	617.70	1,269	2,755
1889	125.21	275.46	592.65	1,052	1,628	2,204	3,606	8,347	17,622
1890H	25.04	51.75	103.51	225.38	346.41	467.45	851.42	1,703	3,589
1891	66.78	140.23	275.46	534.22	767.95	1,002	1,669	2,638	5,175
1892	17.70	37.40	78.46	161.94	239.57	317.20	534.22	1,085	3,005
1893	110.18	217.03	367.28	667.78	934.89	1,202	1,803	2,905	4,841
1894	23.37	50.08	108.51	217.03	313.02	409.02	651.09	1,269	2,838
1899	9.68	19.37	40.07	96.83	165.28	233.72	467.45	1,068	2,504
1900	9.02	15.36	30.72	78.46	131.05	183.64	350.58	693.49	1,536
1901	9.35	15.69	33.39	86.81	160.27	233.72	383.97	784.64	1,603

Edward 25¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1902H	6.51	13.02	25.04	75.13	111.85	148.58	225.38	375.63	767.95
1902	9.02	18.70	41.74	105.18	198.66	292.15	567.61	1,135	2,755
1903	9.35	20.03	46.74	118.53	226.21	333.89	601.00	1,486	3,172
1904	16.03	34.06	93.49	250.42	417.36	584.31	1,002	2,337	6,761
1905	9.35	20.03	50.08	183.64	296.33	409.02	901.50	2,170	6,511
1906 Lrg Crown	7.01	15.03	33.39	93.49	176.13	258.76	467.45	951.59	2,337
1906 Sml Crown	1,770	3,673	5,509	10,684	13,689	16,694	23,372	33,389	43,406
1907	5.68	12.02	26.04	85.14	151.09	217.03	333.89	634.39	1,536
1908	11.69	25.04	60.10	133.56	212.85	292.15	467.45	634.39	1,169
1909	8.93	18.53	45.08	118.53	205.34	292.15	517.53	1,035	2,421
1910	5.84	11.69	26.71	63.44	98.30	133.56	225.38	417.36	1,002

George V 25¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1911	6.51	13.02	28.38	63.44	95.99	128.55	208.68	400.67	751.25
1912	4.47	8.93	14.86	31.72	60.93	90.15	217.03	567.61	1,669
1913	3.84	7.68	12.02	31.72	60.93	90.15	200.33	484.14	1,436
1914	3.67	7.35	15.03	41.74	75.96	110.18	283.81	767.95	2,170
1915	15.03	30.05	90.15	250.42	500.83	751.25	1,686	3,840	8,013
1916	3.30	6.59	10.85	31.72	48.41	65.11	141.90	325.54	1,202
1917	2.34	4.67	7.51	16.69	33.39	50.08	80.13	193.66	333.89
1918	2.34	4.67	7.35	14.36	26.38	38.40	73.46	146.91	292.15
1919	2.34	4.67	7.35	14.36	26.38	38.40	65.11	138.56	292.15
1920	2.63	5.26	9.52	21.70	35.06	48.41	96.83	233.72	667.78
1921	9.60	19.20	41.74	143.57	238.73	333.89	717.86	1,586	3,673

no 1922 to 1926	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1927	20.87	41.74	75.13	175.29	271.29	367.28	659.43	1,219	2,504
1928	2.42	4.84	9.02	19.37	40.57	61.77	96.83	225.38	467.45
1929	2.42	4.84	9.02	19.37	35.56	51.75	90.15	225.38	475.79
1930	2.71	5.43	10.18	26.71	49.25	71.79	116.86	300.50	734.56
1931	3.34	6.68	13.02	38.40	63.44	88.48	140.23	342.24	784.64
1932	2.92	5.84	11.69	36.73	60.10	83.47	131.89	325.54	734.56
1933	3.51	7.01	14.36	43.41	71.79	100.17	163.61	275.46	534.22
1934	3.92	7.85	16.36	50.08	85.14	120.20	208.68	417.36	793.66
1935	3.30	6.59	13.86	36.73	61.77	86.81	150.25	267.11	484.14
1936	2.42	4.84	8.18	15.03	27.55	40.07	65.11	136.89	283.81

George VI 25¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1951 low relief	22.96	45.91	91.82	183.64	250.42	317.20	500.83	1,169	2,671
1952 low relief	0.83	1.67	3.34	4.34	4.92	5.51	7.18	11.02	22.70
1952 high relief	1.00	2.00	3.67	5.18	7.60	10.02	17.36	43.41	91.82
CANADA	50 C E N T S								
Victoria 50¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1870 no Shmrk/ Lcw	709.52	1,285	2,070	3,564	5,405	7,245	15,075	29,308	59,358
1870 Shmrk no Lcw	709.52	1,285	2,070	3,564	5,405	7,245	15,075	29,308	59,358
1870 Shmrk & Lcw	38.40	73.46	133.56	250.42	438.23	626.04	1,536	6,344	12,688
1871	55.09	106.84	218.70	484.14	759.60	1,035	2,771	9,182	21,369
1871H	95.16	228.71	342.24	757.93	1,277	1,795	3,639	12,855	28,381
1872H	41.74	83.47	163.61	325.54	488.31	651.09	1,603	5,676	13,689
1872H A/V	217.03	495.83	884.81	1,937	3,806	5,676	11,686	27,379	54,758
1881H	46.74	103.51	185.31	383.97	626.04	868.11	2,170	8,607	17,696
1888	158.60	400.67	601.00	1,169	1,653	2,137	4,341	14,357	30,384
1890H	818.03	1,536	3,072	5,042	7,062	9,082	16,027	50,083	#####
1892	60.10	143.57	245.41	500.83	767.95	1,035	2,838	13,356	25,042
1894	258.76	584.31	1,052	1,937	2,721	3,506	7,012	17,028	36,060
1898	58.43	110.18	225.38	567.61	818.03	1,068	3,339	14,951	29,308
1899	106.84	302.17	517.53	1,002	1,753	2,504	5,602	17,622	39,325
1900	41.74	83.47	151.92	359.60	580.47	801.34	2,087	8,106	17,362
1901	48.41	115.19	212.02	438.06	695.16	952.25	2,504	9,608	19,291
Edward 50¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1902	11.69	28.38	56.76	200.33	287.98	375.63	767.95	1,929	5,936
1903H	20.03	40.07	81.80	225.38	409.35	593.32	884.81	2,204	7,012
1904	95.99	208.68	360.60	709.52	1,081	1,452	2,504	5,008	16,194
1905	82.64	208.68	484.14	1,052	1,486	1,920	4,174	9,349	21,128
1906	11.69	23.37	53.42	153.59	298.00	442.40	893.82	1,903	5,509
1907	11.19	22.37	55.09	136.89	268.78	400.67	793.66	2,237	6,010
1908	17.70	36.73	98.50	308.85	492.49	676.13	984.97	1,736	2,838
1909	13.69	27.71	93.49	317.20	500.83	684.47	1,419	3,756	12,688
1910 Edw Lvs	11.35	22.04	48.41	128.55	256.26	383.97	751.25	2,003	6,010
1910 Vic Lvs	13.19	30.31	77.72	203.67	427.38	651.09	1,127	2,504	7,679
George V 50¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1911	16.69	33.39	106.84	409.02	613.52	818.03	1,235	2,304	4,441
1912	8.01	16.03	36.73	166.94	283.81	400.67	751.25	1,836	5,175
1913	8.01	16.03	41.74	183.64	296.33	409.02	834.72	2,104	8,047
1914	17.86	35.73	93.49	300.50	601.00	901.50	2,003	4,674	13,615
1916	6.09	12.19	23.21	82.47	153.92	225.38	442.40	993.99	3,005
1917	6.09	12.19	20.03	63.44	123.54	183.64	342.24	767.95	1,870
1918	6.09	12.19	20.03	43.41	101.00	158.60	358.93	717.86	1,669
1919	6.09	12.19	20.03	45.08	101.84	158.60	283.81	634.39	1,720
1920	6.27	12.28	21.54	56.76	141.07	225.38	434.06	851.42	2,070
1921	20,200	36,060	45,075	55,927	62,187	68,447	77,462	85,142	-
no 1922 to 1928	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1929	7.43	14.86	26.71	58.43	121.04	183.64	367.28	784.64	1,736
1931	14.52	28.38	50.08	136.89	285.48	434.06	826.38	1,319	2,755
1932	111.02	207.01	325.54	584.31	968.28	1,352	2,571	5,125	13,189
1934	13.86	26.38	51.75	158.60	267.11	375.63	676.13	1,102	2,087
1936	16.69	32.72	67.45	160.27	234.56	308.85	559.27	868.11	1,736
1936 b a r	Circulated examples known								
George VI 50¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1937	3.01	6.01	12.02	15.03	18.36	21.70	32.72	50.08	113.52
1938	3.26	6.51	13.02	25.04	37.56	50.08	85.14	166.94	500.83
1939	3.17	6.34	12.69	20.03	27.55	35.06	66.78	113.52	333.89
1940	2.40	4.14	8.27	10.27	12.32	14.36	19.37	45.08	99.42
1941	2.40	4.14	8.27	10.27	12.32	14.36	19.37	45.08	99.42
1942	2.40	4.14	8.27	10.27	12.32	14.36	19.37	45.08	99.42
1943	2.40	4.14	8.27	10.27	12.32	14.36	19.37	45.08	125.21
1944	2.40	4.14	8.27	10.27	12.32	14.36	19.37	45.08	99.42
1945	2.67	4.47	8.94	11.94	14.61	17.29	24.71	48.41	116.86
1946	2.40	4.14	8.27	10.27	12.82	15.36	31.72	88.48	208.68
1946 Hoof 6	12.10	24.21	46.74	86.81	172.79	258.76	534.22	2,087	4,266
1947 L7 left	2.59	5.18	10.35	13.86	18.28	22.70	50.08	96.83	308.85
1947 S7 right	4.01	6.01	10.85	15.69	22.87	30.05	65.11	146.91	358.93
1947 ML L7 left	15.03	30.05	60.10	80.13	113.52	146.91	200.33	333.89	567.61
1947 ML S7 right	601.00	1,202	2,037	2,538	3,038	3,539	4,541	6,311	10,017
1948	60.10	120.20	180.30	213.69	240.40	267.11	333.89	434.06	567.61
1949	2.92	5.34	9.27	12.52	15.07	17.62	25.04	65.11	183.64
1949 Hoof 9	6.26	12.52	25.04	50.08	75.13	100.17	233.72	617.70	1,469
1950	2.34	3.84	6.18	8.18	8.85	9.52	12.69	24.37	43.41

George VI 50¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1951	2.17	3.67	6.01	7.35	8.01	8.68	10.68	15.03	39.32
1952	2.17	3.67	6.01	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	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1935	9.35	14.36	19.37	26.71	30.88	35.06	41.74	58.43	100.17
1936 (*)	9.35	14.36	19.37	26.71	30.88	35.06	41.74	60.10	135.23
* Original master die supplied by the Royal Mint in 1911 used for the first time									
* 1936 Mint Report has an entry to support the above									
George VI 1 \$	G 4	VG 8	F 12	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1937	5.78	10.79	14.36	19.37	23.37	27.38	33.39	51.75	136.89
1938	11.27	22.54	45.08	65.11	75.96	86.81	105.18	143.57	333.89
1939	5.78	7.78	10.79	14.69	15.86	17.03	18.70	25.04	43.41
no 1940 to 1944	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1945	57.87	97.93	135.48	208.68	237.90	267.11	328.88	427.38	926.54
1946	7.78	15.80	28.38	43.41	53.42	63.44	81.80	138.56	459.10
1947 Blunt 7	19.02	38.03	76.05	116.86	139.40	161.94	191.99	228.71	509.18
1947 Pointed 7	27.27	54.53	94.41	141.90	175.29	208.68	252.09	475.79	2,421
1947 ML	41.74	83.47	166.94	250.42	290.48	330.55	383.97	475.79	968.28
1947 dot	27.96	55.93	111.85	183.64	233.72	283.81	475.79	834.72	3,255
1948	217.03	434.06	868.11	1,152	1,252	1,352	1,619	2,070	3,356
1949	6.11	10.85	16.28	21.04	23.37	25.71	31.72	37.73	46.74
1950	5.78	7.86	11.28	14.02	15.86	17.70	22.37	33.39	75.13
1951	5.27	7.19	10.61	13.69	15.19	16.69	18.70	25.04	50.08
1952	5.19	6.86	10.27	12.28	13.28	14.28	17.03	26.71	61.77
1952 no water lines	5.78	8.12	13.69	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	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1912	255.51	271.77	285.16	308.85	323.04	337.23	358.93	425.71	934.89
1913	255.51	271.77	285.16	308.85	323.04	337.23	358.93	450.75	1,068
1914	285.92	355.25	425.77	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	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1912	511.02	543.54	570.32	601.00	642.74	684.47	726.21	1,068	3,172
1913	511.02	543.54	570.32	601.00	642.74	684.47	734.56	1,152	4,007
1914	558.79	591.31	618.09	651.09	692.82	734.56	918.20	1,386	4,007
MARITIMES	B R O N Z E								
New Brunswick 1/2¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1861	115.19	183.64	283.81	370.62	431.55	492.49	692.82	993.32	2,053
Nova Scotia 1/2¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1861	3.84	7.18	10.68	15.36	21.04	26.71	65.11	131.89	567.61
1864	3.84	7.18	10.68	15.36	20.20	25.04	56.76	115.19	417.

MARITIMES		B R O N Z E							
Newfoundland 1¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1919C	1.09	2.00	3.01	6.01	11.35	16.69	60.10	258.76	818.03
1920C	1.09	2.00	3.01	7.35	16.19	25.04	100.17	425.71	2,087
1929	1.09	2.00	3.01	4.67	6.84	9.02	36.73	100.17	225.38
1936	1.00	2.01	3.01	4.51	6.93	9.35	20.10	55.14	150.38
1936 bar	Circulated & MS examples known								
1938	0.42	0.87	2.00	3.01	3.67	4.34	10.02	28.38	88.48
1940	1.09	2.09	3.09	6.01	11.35	16.69	46.74	120.20	767.95
1941C	0.42	0.83	1.29	1.92	2.63	3.34	9.68	35.06	283.81
1942	0.42	0.83	1.37	1.84	2.59	3.34	13.36	50.08	300.50
1943C	0.42	0.83	1.37	1.84	3.42	5.01	9.35	21.70	133.56
1944C	1.00	2.00	4.67	16.69	29.22	41.74	110.28	350.58	2,005
1947C	0.67	1.34	2.50	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	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1862	51.31	98.87	185.31	367.28	575.96	784.64	1,836	3,422	6,266
1864 Small 6	52.57	106.84	193.66	383.97	592.99	802.01	1,754	3,759	7,519
1864 Large 6	76.79	151.92	267.11	509.18	822.20	1,135	2,381	4,511	9,023
Newfoundland 5¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1865	30.05	58.10	100.17	225.38	329.72	434.06	902.26	1,905	4,887
1870	55.14	100.25	200.50	401.00	617.86	834.72	1,504	2,907	5,013
1872H	30.88	60.10	100.17	200.33	308.85	417.36	767.95	1,303	2,932
1873	100.17	200.33	350.58	701.17	1,202	1,703	3,509	7,268	17,043
1873H	814.54	1,454	2,237	3,379	4,862	6,344	11,529	20,050	37,594
1876H	103.51	217.03	333.89	567.61	767.95	968.28	1,504	2,506	4,336
1880	41.74	77.69	125.21	242.07	388.15	534.22	1,135	2,506	4,336
1881	38.40	75.13	125.21	267.11	442.40	617.70	1,336	2,755	4,912
1882H	20.70	40.73	76.79	146.91	248.75	350.58	868.11	1,786	3,122
1885	133.56	233.72	383.97	601.00	968.28	1,336	2,404	4,386	7,769
1888	40.07	76.79	158.60	333.89	542.88	751.88	1,554	3,509	7,769
1890	9.02	17.36	33.39	75.13	130.27	185.42	642.74	1,736	3,108
1894	7.35	14.94	28.38	67.67	116.44	165.21	617.70	1,720	4,010
1896	4.17	7.35	15.03	35.73	69.62	103.51	434.06	1,503	4,341
1903	3.75	7.51	15.04	32.54	57.17	81.80	250.42	734.56	2,204
1904H	2.75	4.88	9.51	28.35	45.99	63.64	141.90	250.42	459.10
1908	2.50	4.63	8.14	17.40	32.91	48.41	128.55	294.12	826.03
1912	1.25	2.50	4.17	11.02	21.37	31.72	78.85	141.90	333.89
1917C	1.17	2.34	4.51	11.69	25.04	38.40	141.90	417.36	1,202
1919C	3.67	7.51	10.68	30.05	85.98	141.90	550.92	1,419	3,756
1929	1.17	2.34	3.84	6.01	13.02	20.03	73.46	200.33	484.14
1938	1.25	2.51	3.51	4.51	8.14	11.76	39.11	112.64	295.49
1940C	1.25	2.76	3.51	4.32	7.29	10.26	35.06	108.51	346.68
1941C	1.25	2.51	3.01	3.84	5.36	6.88	12.02	26.71	52.57
1942C	1.25	2.76	3.51	4.51	5.76	7.01	14.02	35.06	60.10
1943C	1.25	2.51	2.84	4.01	5.34	6.68	12.02	25.04	54.69
1944C	1.25	2.76	3.76	4.51	7.60	10.68	26.28	77.60	200.25
1946C	1.25	2.51	2.84	4.01	5.68	7.35	13.02	30.05	51.31
1946C	225.56	401.00	534.22	634.39	776.29	918.20	1,665	2,588	3,129
1947C	2.76	5.01	8.01	12.02	18.53	25.04	51.75	123.54	283.81

MARITIMES		10 C E N T S							
New Brunswick 10¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1862	51.75	103.51	186.98	350.58	542.57	734.56	1,503	2,504	4,841
1862 2 over 2	81.80	155.26	303.84	601.00	909.85	1,219	2,671	4,511	12,531
1864	56.76	111.85	178.63	333.89	517.53	701.17	1,596	3,840	10,025
Newfoundland 10¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1865	30.05	48.41	85.14	145.24	256.26	367.28	801.34	1,920	3,422
1870	140.18	267.11	405.68	784.64	1,119	1,452	2,256	4,674	8,947
1872H	15.03	29.79	61.77	115.19	207.85	300.50	634.39	1,503	2,871
1873	33.79	68.84	150.25	300.50	651.50	1,003	3,008	6,316	12,060
1876H	38.40	78.46	150.25	300.50	492.49	684.47	1,404	2,506	4,261
1880	36.73	71.79	161.45	383.97	584.31	784.64	1,504	3,008	5,263
1882H	30.05	61.77	115.19	300.50	550.92	801.34	1,905	4,010	9,774
1885	78.85	153.59	308.85	651.09	927.05	1,203	2,005	3,759	7,519
1888	26.28	65.11	125.21	333.89	851.42	1,369	3,008	7,018	12,060
1890	7.18	15.03	30.05	60.10	130.22	200.33	834.72	2,256	5,514
1894	7.63	16.90	26.29	63.44	131.89	200.33	651.09	2,005	5,013
1896	6.51	13.02	20.03	46.74	107.68	168.61	626.57	2,005	5,514
1903	5.32	13.02	35.06	106.84	195.33	283.81	776.94	2,005	6,015
1904H	3.25	6.01	15.03	41.74	75.13	108.51	187.73	362.95	700.88
1912	1.63	2.88	7.51	15.36	36.06	56.76	158.60	267.11	500.63

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MARITIMES		10 C E N T S							
Newfoundland 10¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1917C	1.38	2.63	5.51	15.03	35.89	56.76	243.11	601.00	1,865
1919C	2.00	4.76	10.02	28.38	57.60	86.81	175.29	300.50	500.13
1938	1.38	2.76	3.67	6.51	10.77	15.03	50.08	166.94	534.22
1940	1.38	2.76	3.67	6.34	10.68	15.03	48.41	150.25	509.18
1941C	1.38	2.76	3.67	6.01	7.39	8.76	23.03	61.33	181.97
1942C	1.38	2.76	3.67	5.63	7.83	10.03	26.71	76.79	275.34
1943C	1.38	2.76	3.67	6.01	8.35	10.68	30.04	100.17	394.24
1944C	1.38	2.76	4.51	10.18	20.95	31.72	91.82	375.63	1,352
1945C	1.25	2.17	3.34	5.18	6.84	8.51	25.04	73.46	317.20
1946C	2.09	4.17	7.68	15.03	20.37	25.71	56.88	135.17	500.63
1947C	1.50	3.01	5.63	10.01	16.03	22.06	53.42	133.56	413.02

MARITIMES		20 C E N T S							
New Brunswick 20¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1862	24.04	45.08	71.79	175.44	288.22	401.00	902.26	2,003	6,015
1864	24.04	48.41	75.13	175.44	300.75	426.07	1,068	2,504	7,519
Newfoundland 20¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1865	15.04	25.04	48.41	123.54	245.41	367.28	801.34	2,037	4,007
1870	15.69	35.06	71.79	175.29	338.06	500.83	1,002	2,538	4,341
1872H	10.02	20.03	36.73	81.80	195.33	308.85	726.82	1,554	3,133
1873	20.70	41.74	116.86	300.50	580.13	859.77	2,838	9,023	15,075
1876H	20.03	40.07	76.79	166.94	333.89	500.83	1,103	2,506	3,885
1880	21.37	45.74	89.32	183.64	383.97	584.31	1,378	3,008	5,013
1881	13.02	25.04	50.13	143.57	288.81	434.06	1,103	2,381	4,762
1882H	9.52	15.03	28.38	78.46	185.31	292.15	884.81	2,130	5,263
1885	15.03	30.88	61.77	166.94	329.72	492.49	1,754	4,511	9,045
1888	10.02	20.87	41.90	103.51	235.39	367.28	834.72	2,356	7,018
1890	8.68	15.03	30.05	85.14	213.69	342.24	1,003	2,506	6,015
1894	8.68	15.03	30.05	73.46	163.61	253.76	676.69	1,779	4,010
1896 Small 9 6	7.35	13.02	23.04	66.78	158.60	250.42	701.17	2,506	6,030
1896 Large 9 6	8.68	15.03	33.39	86.81	281.30	475.79	934.89	3,008	8,040
1899 Large 9 9	5.34	9.68	19.37	48.41	141.07	233.72	734.56	2,506	7,018
1899 Small 9 9	20.70	41.74	93.49	240.40	424.04	607.68	1,253	3,158	7,538
1900	5.34	9.68	17.70	42.57	100.58	158.60	601.00	1,679	5,263
1904H	13.02	22.37	53.09	110.18	292.99	475.79	1,436	4,261	10,526
1912	2.69	5.34	10.53	20.03	48.41	76.79	217.03	409.02	734.56

MARITIMES			2	5	C	E	N	T	S
Newfoundland 25¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1917C	2.35	4.34	6.68	10.85	16.28	21.70	65.11	225.38	425.71
1919C	2.70	5.34	9.52	20.03	31.72	43.41	175.29	601.00	3,172
MARITIMES			5	0	C	E	N	T	S
Newfoundland 50¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1870	19.37	33.39	76.79	208.68	588.48	968.28	2,105	6,266	14,035
1872H	15.03	26.71	56.76	138.56	353.09	567.61	1,153	3,008	6,015
1873	32.55	68.45	116.86	333.89	701.17	1,068	3,255	12,281	20,050
1874	20.70	45.08	85.14	233.72	601.00	968.28	3,172	12,093	19,677
1876H	26.71	63.44	131.89	333.89	617.70	901.50	1,729	4,261	7,908
1880	28.38	58.43	125.21	350.58	905.68	1,461	3,759	9,524	19,426
1881	19.03	35.06	68.45	267.11	559.27	851.42	1,770	5,013	12,168
1882H	13.02	25.04	50.42	141.90	388.15	634.39	1,135	3,339	8,521
1885	25.88	50.92	85.14	282.14	608.51	934.89	2,104	6,015	12,910
1888	35.06	75.13	141.90	342.24	855.59	1,369	5,263	17,544	27,847

MARITIMES		50 C E N T S								
Newfoundland 50¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63	
1894	10.02	20.03	41.74	146.91	386.48	626.04	1,861	5,426	14,091	
1896	9.35	15.03	36.73	121.87	319.70	517.53	1,402	4,674	12,030	
1898	9.02	13.69	25.71	88.48	198.66	308.85	1,219	5,050	11,907	
1899 Narrow 9's	8.35	14.02	22.37	90.15	186.98	283.81	1,035	4,174	9,852	
1899 Wide 9's	8.68	15.03	30.05	95.16	235.39	375.63	1,235	4,674	11,529	
1900	8.35	14.02	22.37	76.79	176.13	275.46	1,068	3,957	9,815	
1904H	4.17	7.68	12.35	25.04	47.58	70.12	191.99	434.06	1,336	
1907	4.17	7.68	12.35	29.38	50.58	71.79	242.07	484.14	1,469	
1908	4.17	7.68	12.35	26.71	46.74	66.78	146.91	358.93	934.89	
1909	4.34	9.02	19.37	29.38	52.25	75.13	158.60	400.67	1,252	
1911	4.01	7.18	10.35	16.69	29.22	41.74	110.18	308.85	784.64	
1917C	4.01	7.18	10.35	16.69	28.38	40.07	85.14	200.33	609.35	
1918C	4.01	7.18	10.35	16.69	28.38	40.07	85.14	200.33	559.27	
1919C	4.17	7.18	12.02	20.03	33.39	46.74	150.25	400.67	1,503	
MARITIMES		2 D O L L A R S								
Newfoundland 2\$	G 4	VG 8	F 12	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63	
1865	57.18	107.68	215.36	350.58	413.19	475.79	659.43	2,037	12,521	
1870	58.01	116.03	232.05	350.58	421.54	492.49	726.21	2,304	12,020	
1872	75.13	150.25	300.50	442.40	546.74	651.09	1,035	3,606	15,025	
1880	331.80	663.61	1,327	1,720	1,987	2,254	3,372	8,180	26,711	
1881	55.93	111.85	223.71	303.84	343.91	383.97	550.92	2,588	14,357	
1882H	56.76	113.52	227.05	303.84	318.86	333.89	383.97	784.64	3,172	
1885	56.76	113.52	227.05	303.84	327.21	350.58	417.36	1,035	4,508	
1888	56.76	113.52	227.05	288.81	307.18	325.54	367.28	901.50	3,422	

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Collecting Napoléon !

By Pierre Driessen



The subject matter which encompasses the vast area of the medals, clichés and material related to the French Emperor Napoléon Bonaparte offers special challenges to its students and collectors. This era and genre of numismatics, unlike most others, is unique in this regard.

This is a cautionary tale for those embarking on their collecting journey or in this case odyssey. Before you entertain the thought of starting to collect Napoléonic medals and related material, as a potential collector you should ask why collect and then more specifically why collect Napoléon. If it is just for something to collect or do - run, there are easier and less frustrating ways to pass your spare time. If on the other hand you are fascinated with history, enjoy research, relish a continual challenge, love mythology, art and beauty, read on.

So what makes this area of numismatics so challenging and rewarding?

The first thing you, as a beginning collector of Napoléonic numismatic material, will quickly discover is that research savvy and persistence are prerequisites.

The second thing which will hit you is the sheer vastness, almost overwhelming amount of material there is to research and collect. At times you will question what you have gotten yourself into. You may in fact come to envy the collector of 20th century world coins - all that person has to really worry about are numbers. Most else has been done for him.

So what exactly will you need to give yourself a fighting chance to build a decent Napoléonic collection, and to properly attribute and appreciate what you are collecting.

The Basics

For translation: the legends and inscriptions on Napoléonic medals are generally in either French

or Latin, although a few are in Greek. Thus a set of good dictionaries will come in handy.

For French the "Collins Robert" is wonderful. Its weight alone recommends it. You can also use the free translation services which are offered on the internet, such as <http://www.freetranslation.com/> or http://www.google.ca/language_tools?hl=en. These offer decent basic translations but often miss the subtleties of the language, so you may have to 'massage' their translations until they make sense within the context of the medal being researched.

Latin is another matter. Here you may need a variety of translation tools. A standard Classical Latin college dictionary is of course a must. Latin however is famous for its use of abbreviations and mottoes, thus those little, often overlooked, gems which tell you about these will be invaluable. Another

will be a source which provides the names of places and peoples used by the Romans.

Websites which offer Latin translation are few and far between and leave a lot to be desired. One which is half decent is http://www.worldlingo.com/en/resources/latin_dictionaries.html. Again, as with the French, don't take as gospel the first reply you get. You will have to 'massage' here too. One trick which I have found very useful is to take the translation offered and have the web site reverse translate it.

For historical context:

It goes without saying that you should read as much and varied material as possible about the



The "Order of the Iron Crown" 1805, octagon, silver, 36mm, Br. 423.



The "Battle of Lützen" 1813, copper, 41mm, Br. 1229.

era you are collecting. Gaining a general knowledge of its social, economic, political, literary, cultural and military history will be invaluable to you. Luckily there is more published on Napoléon Bonaparte and his era than on any other person and period in human history. This holds true for both popular and scholarly works.

Here the internet will be a great source, especially "Google Scholar" found at <http://scholar.google.ca/>. Going to your local university library and asking for a temporary id will provide you access not only to its holdings, but also to the databases and journals of scholarly research the institution subscribes to, literally placing the world at your fingertips.

You will also need a good and detailed encyclopedia of world history. Preferably you should get one which goes beyond merely listing dates and names and provides you with the context for important events. "Wikipedia" can be a great aid, but like everything else, double check the information you find there.

Another handy reference, *Who Was Who in the Napoleonic Wars*¹ provides excellent brief biographical sketches of many of the personalities you will

encounter either directly on the medals or associated with the events and actions depicted on them.

A historical atlas will also come in handy. A great electronic source with highly accurate and detailed maps can be found at <http://www.euratlas.com/index.html>. This site offers free membership and allows you to download maps.

For mythological and allegorical interpretation:

Many Napoleonic medals sport scenes from Greek or Roman mythology or use allegorical representations to encapsulate complex meanings and messages. This is where a comprehensive dictionary of Classical mythology and allegory will be a good friend.

The above reference materials will prove invaluable in giving you the information to start deciphering the subject matter on the medal and its context. Why was it struck, what was its intent, what event or action does it refer to? Who was its intended audience? What do the mythological characters or allegorical representations mean?

Other Tools:

The other tools you should

acquire are those which should be in the arsenal of any numismatist: a good digital scale to weigh your medals, a caliper to measure diameter and thickness. The scale sheet available from "Leuchtturm" for stamps is also handy for this.

As medals, unlike coins, are best appreciated when viewed as a whole, a large field magnifying

glass is a must. If possible get one with allows for increased magnification. For even better appreciation of the overall theme of a medal, while also seeing fine detail, a large diameter diopter, preferably with a circular light, is recommended.

Last but not least is a pair of conservator gloves. These will save you from making the error of placing finger prints on your beautiful medals. This is the easy part. Now that you have gathered the basics, let's take a look at the specialized materials you will need. These will prove more difficult to assemble and when available should be pounced upon, as they may not be offered again for a long-time, and you will kick yourself for having let the opportunity slip.

Napoleonic Numismatic Literature and References

Descriptive Works:

This is where the historiography of Napoléon and his era becomes very interesting. As mentioned before, the man and his time are the most written about and debated in all of human history. Every aspect has been dissected, interpreted and reinterpreted, yet the most lasting and tangible of artifacts from the era, the medals, have curiously been largely neglected.

No major interpretive or comprehensive cataloging work exists. What does exist is fragmentary. The reasons for this are a function of the volatile and ever changing political and social climate in France immediately following Napoléon's fall from power and the policies of the reinstated Bourbon dynasty.

Following Napoléon's first exile on Elba, the "Hundred Days" of his return and subsequent permanent exile to St. Helena, the Bourbon regime tried to erase all memory of the French Revolution, Consulate and Empire. As medals were the most tangible reminders, they were especially vulnerable.

The government of Louis XVIII (1814 - 1815, 1815 - 1824) naturally stopped all funding for their creation and production at the government controlled Paris Medal Mint. In fact between 1814 and 1815, during the confusion resulting from the changing of regimes, many of the dies were either sold or simply disappeared. Those which remained at the Paris Mint were neglected, and eventually many were discarded as they became damaged by corrosion or were simply recycled for their metal.

To further complicate matters for researchers, production records detailing the number of different medals produced and the number of each struck are not known to have survived, except in a very fragmentary manner.

Private production of anything Napoléon related was, to put it mildly, actively discouraged by the government and its agents.

When it became politically expedient during the reign of Louis Philippe I (1830 - 48) to associate the regime with the glory of the persona of Napoléon, his Empire and times,

much of the material associated with the original medal series supervised by Napoléon's Medal Mint Director Vivant Denon had been lost. Most of the artists, engravers and Medal Mint officials had either retired or died.

The scarcity of reference sources will present you with your first hurdle. This applies to their nature, number and availability. Forget about convenient price catalogues, such as those which are regularly published for coins of almost every description, era and region of the world, they simply do not exist for Napoléonic material. Anything resembling "Charlton", "Spink" or "Krause" is the stuff of dreams.

To further complicate matters there are no definitive guides which provide details for each medal - the weight, diameter, thickness, composition and subject matter. Nor is there anything available such as the reference works which exist for the medallic works of late 19th and 20th century medalists and

engravers. What is available has to be cobbled together from a variety of places and sources. This is where your detective and research abilities will come in handy, and the stamina of your persistence will be tested.

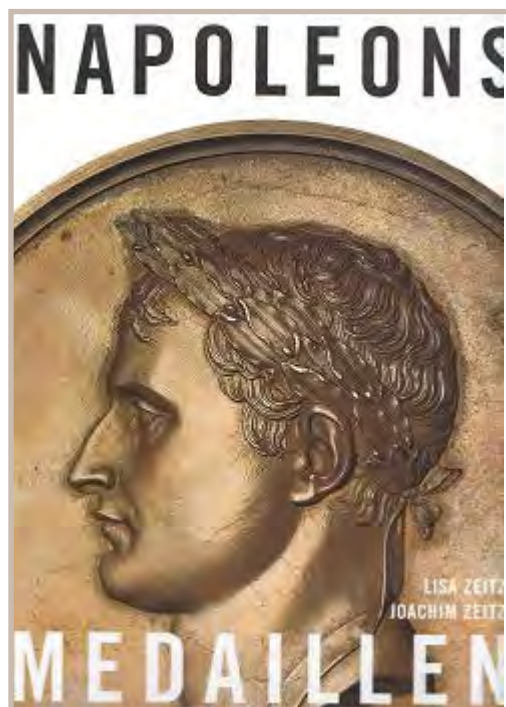
To find early sources about Napoléonic numismatic material you have to turn to Napoléon's arch enemy, the British. Despite having fought him for more than 20 years, at great cost in treasure and men, the British were fascinated with the Little Corsican. The four main sources which most clearly describe a large number of his medals were published in English in London between 1818 and 1837.

These are:

- Laskey ²
- Mudie Scargill ³
- Millin ^{4, 5}
- Edward Edwards ⁶

"The Laskey" is a descriptive work written by a British army captain of the same name, giving information about 141 medals which had been purchased from the Paris Medal Mint. It provides details of each medal's obverse and reverse. In addition it offers contextual information and an explanation of the scenes found on each medal. Sadly the original edition does not have illustrations.

"The Mudie Scargill" is also a non-illustrated descriptive work which provides information on 137 medals. The author of this work was the niece of James Mudie, the creative force behind the "Mudie Medallic Series" which chronicles the British efforts against Napoléon. She is reputed to have been governess to the children of Vivant Denon, Director of the Paris Medal Mint, and served as go between for her uncle and Denon. This relationship presumably would have given her more accurate information about the medals.



**Cover of the Zeitz
"Napoleons Medaillen"**

The lack of picture plates in the above two works has been remedied by this author's creation of color plates of all medals featured in both.⁷

The author of the third work, "The Millin", the Chevalier Millin (1759 - 1818) was Keeper of the Collection of Medals and Antiquities in the Imperial Library in Paris. He was a prolific author, cataloguer and researcher. Due to the changing political climate in France, his work on Napoléonic medals was not published during his lifetime. Rather it was published in Britain by the editor he sold it to in 1818.

The work is in two parts. Part one, published in London in 1818, covers the period 1796 to 1815. The second supplementary part was published in 1821. This work not only provides descriptions, but also has plates with wonderfully detailed line drawings.

"The Edwards" is along the lines of the above works. It however goes further and also deals with medals struck outside France, which the other works do not. In addition it has 40 plates of line drawings.

Publication of more recent illustrative and descriptive works has been virtually non-existent. One work which stand-out is the 2003 work by the father-daughter team of Zeitz and Zeitz. Titled *Napoleons Medaillen*, it is similar to "The Laskey" but goes much, much further.⁸ It describes the contents of a case containing a collection of medals sold at the Paris Medal Mint in 1815.

The book is a treasure trove of research into all aspects of the medallic history of the Napoléonic era. It provides a brief history, compact biographies of the engravers, artists and officials involved and beautiful color

photos of the medals. In addition it has analytical descriptions of each medal's obverse and reverse. It is in German, and to date no English translation has appeared.

The above five books should be used together to gain a better understanding. Each fills in the gaps the others leave behind. They will begin to give you an insight into the nature and complexity of the medal series, upon which you can build a more complete understanding of what you are collecting.

The other recent book, published in 2009, falls into a very different category. Its title *Napoleon's Medals - Victory to the Arts*⁹ is very ambitious. You can understand my excitement when I first heard of its publication. I promptly ordered it and eagerly awaited its arrival. Well - what can or should I say about it? The fact that I have not been able to get more than a quarter of the way through and have been procrastinating doing a review of it ever since speaks volumes.

The work fails in every respect!

It provides precious little insight into any aspect of Napoléon's medallic series and contributes nothing to scholarship. The only small mercy is that its limited run of 1000 copies will not see any more trees wasted. Save your money!

Catalogues:

As stated earlier comprehensive works such as "Krause" do not exist. Your best sources are auction catalogues. The most useful of these are:

- Bramsen¹⁰
- d'Essling¹¹
- Sammlung Julius¹²
- Sammlung Dieter Schwing¹³

"The Bramsen" is considered the bible for collectors. It strictly speaking is not an auction catalogue but rather a list of 2330 Napoléon related numismatic items, with brief identification descriptors of each listed item. When you see the abbreviation Br. followed by a number, it refers to the medal's location within "The Bramsen". The catalogue, published between 1904 and 1913, comes in three parts covering medals struck during or relating to the

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- <http://www.historicalartmedals.com/default.htm>,
- <http://fortiter.napoleonicmedals.org/>,
- <http://blackwatch.napoleonicmedals.org/>,
- <http://www.napoleonicmedals.org/>

Organizations dedicated to the study and memory of Napoléon, such as the Napoleonic Historical Society, the International Napoleonic Society and Napoleon.org, are for the most part strangely silent about the Emperor's medals.

After reading about the challenges you may face when collecting and researching Napoleon's medals, why collect them all you ask? The answer is simple - the rewards are many and far outweigh the frustration.

The medals themselves, especially the official issues, are works of art. They were created during what may be considered the height of the medallic arts in modern times. The clarity and quality of their design, the detail and execution did not have their equal before nor since. The Napoléonic Medal Series represents a unique episode in numismatic history. It is marked by the fortuitous confluence of circumstances where the artistic, esthetic and organizational abilities of a cultured and talented director, Vivant Denon, coincided with the ambitions and political needs of a ruler. This happy circumstance allowed the full artistic and financial resources of a powerful state such as France and her empire to be utilized.

This brought together and fostered the foremost talents in medallic design, engraving and striking of the era. The foundations for this had been laid during the reigns of the Bourbon kings, especially Louis XIV and XV, but reached their zenith during the reign of Napoléon Bonaparte.

The very essence of the imagery, mythology and esthetic of the Napoléonic Empire, known as the Empire Style, can be seen in the medals. It is a mingling of ancient Egyptian, classical Greek and Roman motifs and symbolism to project and propagandize the power and persona of the French ruler.

The influence and prestige of the Paris Medal Mint can be seen in the effect it had on the creation of medals throughout Europe during this period. It raised the standards, and many French artists, designers and engravers, were commissioned by the mints of other European states.

Holding a piece of history, especially one which is so beautiful, is a thrill. The researching of these medals brings you into contact with many

periods 1799 to 1809, 1810 to 1815 and 1816 to 1869. Its drawbacks are that it does not have picture or line drawing plates and has a very limited and confusing index. The Bramsen collection when sold in its entirety became part of the Sammlung Julius, which in turn was sold at auction in 1959.

"The d'Essling" is the 1927 catalogue of the largest auction of Napoléon related material to date. Listing 3057 lots, its even shorter descriptive information is the reason it is secondary to "The Bramsen" in usefulness. It does have 68 picture plates, but again its index leaves much to be desired.

The third major catalogue is that of the Dieter Schwering collection auctioned in 2007. It lists 2040 lots, and unlike the above catalogues, these are unfortunately not in chronological order. It does have beautiful black and white photos of many medals interspersed throughout.

Other useful catalogue sources can be found on the internet from auction houses.

Internet Reference Sources:

The wonders of the internet have placed many tools at the disposal of the collector. There are several excellent websites built by dedicated collectors which provide a wealth of information. With note these are:

other areas of study - political, economic, military, diplomatic and social in addition to numismatic. It will expand your intellectual horizons in directions you never imagined. So if you like research and a challenge, this article has given you some of the tools to get a good start. The rest is up to you. Enjoy and happy hunting.

End Notes:

1 - Haythornthwaite, Philip J. *Who Was Who in the Napoleonic Wars*. London: Arms & Armour, 1998.
2 - Laskey, J.C. *A Description of the Series of Medals Struck at the National Medal Mint by Order of Napoleon Bonaparte, commemorating the most remarkable battles and events during his dynasty*. London, 1818.
3 - Scargill Mudie, Ann. *Medallic History of Napoleon Bonaparte*. London, 1820. **4** - Chevalier Millin. *Medallic History of Napoleon. Being a collection of all the medals, coins, and jettons, relative to his actions and reign*. London, 1818.
5 - Chevalier Millin. *Medallic History of Napoleon. Being a collection of all the medals, coins, and jettons, relative to his actions and reign. SUPPLEMENT*. London, 1818.

6 - Edwards, Edward. *The Napoleon Medals - A Complete Series of the Medals struck in France, Italy, Great Britain, and Germany from the Commencement of the Eموite in 1804 to the Restoration in 1815*. London, 1837.

7 - The author has several of these works, with color plates available. If you are interested feel free to contact the author.

8 - Zeits, Joachim and Zeits, Lisa. *Napoleons Medaillen - Die Einzigsten Zeugnisse des Ruhms, die Alle Jahrhunderte Überdauern*. Petersberg, Germany: Michael Imhof Verlag, 2003.

9 - Todd, Richard A. *Napoleon's Medals - Victory to the Arts*. Stroud, UK: The History Press, 2009.

10 - Bramsen, L. *Médaillier Napoléon le Grand ou Description des Medailles, Clichés, Repoussés et Médailles-décorations Relatives aux Affaires de la France pendant le Consulat et l'Empire*. Copenhagen, 1904-13.

11 - d'Essling. *Importante Collections de Monnaies et Médailles - Consulat et Empire - Napoléon Ier et sa famille Napoléon III - Médailles Historiques et de Personnages Jetons et Décorations Français et Étrange Appartenant au Prince d'Essling*. Paris, 1927.

12 - Julius. Auction ab Montag, den 11. Januar 1932 Otto Helbig Nachf., München Barerstraße 20 Sammlung Dr. P. Julius Heidelberg Französische Revolution Napoleon I. und seine Zeit Medaillen, Orden und Ehrenzeichen Münzen Die Auction erfolgt im Auftrage der Erben zu Gunsten der Wohlfahrtseinrichtung der I.G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft mit 58 Lichtdrucktafeln Der besuch der Auktion ist nur Inhabern des Katalogs gestattet Otto Helbig Nachf., München, 1932, Auctionskatalog 66. Large octavo, t.p.+intro+vi+264 pp.+58 photolithographic plates. Note: This sale did not take place; this Julius collection was not sold until 1959.

1959. Sammlung Julius. *Französische Revolution, Napoleon I. und seine Zeit. I. Teil 1789-1808. (II. Teil 1809-1815)* Auction 66, 21.--23. April 1959 (14.--16. September 1959). Richard Gaettens jun., Heidelberg. Folio, iv+VI+70 pp.+30 halftone plates (IV+66 pp.+29 halftone plates).


13 - Sammlung Dieter Schwering - Napoleon I. und seine Zeit. Münzen & Medaillen GmbH. Auktion 24. Stuttgart, 2007.



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Edmonton Numismatic Society
 P.O. Box 78057
 R.P.O. Callingwood
 Edmonton Alberta Canada T5T 6A1



My Finds

By the ENS Membership

Starting this month *The Planchet* will be featuring a new column called "My Finds". It is exactly what the title suggests: new or exciting finds that Edmonton Numismatic Society members have either come across or discovered.

Who says you have to spend a lot of money to build your collection - John Callaghan has been adding to his collection with his finds from change received at Tim Hortons. The pictures speak for themselves.





Classified & Coming Events

PLACE YOUR AD HERE FREE FOR ENS MEMBERS

No limit of ads and no limit of words. Ads must be numismatically related and can include books, coins, paper, supplies, buying, wanted, selling, tokens, bullion, medals, Canadian, world, websites, shows, etc.

The ENS reserves the right to refuse to print any classified ad in whole or in part. Ads posted for one year will be removed unless the member can confirm ad is to continue. All advertisers must be ENS members.

All ads to be submitted to editor_ens@yahoo.ca e-mail or given to the Editing Team at monthly meetings.

WANTED

Recyclable used plastic coin flips. Any Qty. Bring to next club meeting, See Howard. taneri9@netscape.ca

BU Original Rolls of Canadian Cents from 1950 & 1952 Bob780-980-1324

Classified ads for ENS club members. To include an ad, please email it to editor_ens@yahoo.ca

All period Napoleonic memorabilia & Militaria. Contact Bill wjdy2k@hotmail.com

Early English or German hammered coins. Contact Marc. mbink@shaw.ca

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

FOR SALE

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

Early French medals or English/British Coins dating from 1642-1821. Contact Pierre. pierre@nancykbrown.com

NEW MEMBERSHIP APPLICATIONS

Dean Silver - Lifetime

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

Coming Events

March 9, 2011 - ENS March Meeting - Royal Alberta Museum, 7:15 pm start. Snacks provided.

March 12 & 13, 2011 - Edmonton's Coin Show and Sale, Saturday 10:00 - 17:30 hrs, Sunday 10:00 - 16:30 hrs, Century Casino and Hotel, 13103 Fort Road, Edmonton, Alberta, T5A 1C3, (780) 643-4000, Admission: \$5.00 (under 16 years of age free), info: www.edmontoncoinclub.com or info_ens@yahoo.ca Dealers wishing to attend please call: (780) 270-6312.

April 13, 2011 - ENS April Meeting - Royal Alberta Museum, 7:15 pm start. Snacks provided.

May 11, 2011 - ENS May Meeting - Royal Alberta Museum, 7:15 pm start. Snacks provided.

June 8, 2011 - ENS June Meeting - Royal Alberta Museum, 7:15 pm start. Snacks provided.

Summer 2011 - ENS Members Only - BBQ - Details to be announced.

September 10, 2011 - ENS September Meeting - Pizza Night - Royal Alberta Museum, 7:15 pm start. Snacks provided.

To list your coming events - send them to editor_ens@yahoo.com.



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