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The Planchet



AND RETURN HE DID



DIFFERENT NOTES



A DECADE OF DIMES



VETRANIO

Next Meeting:
June 9, 2010



*unification of the
Netherlands*



*The Famous Silver
Maple Leaf*

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In This Issue

Message From The President	4
About Your Society	5
A Penny's Worth	
Many Happy Returns	6
Decade of 10 Cent Varieties	12
The Canadian Silver Maple Leaf	14
Bank Notes: Regular, Replacements, Inserts, Check Notes, Errors, Experimental and Test Notes	18
Numismatic Puzzle	20
New Show Venue	21
Sultans of Science	22
Ancient/Medieval	
Caretaker In Chief - A Centenionalis of Vetranio	23
Pro dolecta exonumiae	
The United Kingdom of the Netherlands (1813 - 1840)	24

Next Club Meeting

Wednesday, June 9, 2010

Royal Alberta Museum 12845 - 102 Avenue
Meeting starts 7:30pm

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

- * club matters:
 - Telus World of Science ENS coin display report
 - publicity for the November show
 - ENS Annual Barbeque information
 - call for presenters for the fall season
 - call for social activity ideas for the fall season
 - call for articles and other material for the Planchet for the fall season
- * Show and Tell - members are encouraged to bring any numismatic items to show to club members
- * silent auction
- * door prize draw
- * presentation: Movie: "The Ascent of Money"

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

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TLC	HAMILTON, ONTARIO	MAY 15	MARCH 10, 2010
TOREX	TORONTO, ONTARIO	OCTOBER 22-23	AUGUST 30, 2010



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Message from the President

The official opening of the Telus World of Science's "Sultans of Science" exhibit opened this month which features a variety of coins on loan from club members. I encourage all of our members to both volunteer and visit the exhibit which runs until September 6th. We are currently looking for volunteers during the weekend throughout the summer. This exhibit is key to our club's exposure within the community, both educating the general public about our club and gaining a larger, more dynamic group of numismatists.

The exhibit is the cumulation of hard work of some of our dedicated volunteers. I hesitate to name names as there were so many involved, and I do not want to leave anyone out. But I thank all who have contributed with their hours or numismatic items for this exhibit. I hope that we will continue with this community spirit on future projects throughout the city.

For those interested in volunteering, please contact Marc Bink.

As the numismatic culture changes, the executive and the volunteers are working at adapting to the new challenges that this change brings. As always, we encourage our membership to bring forward new ideas. Feel free to email anyone on the executive and we can discuss it at our next meeting.

David Peter, President ENS



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HOW TO APPLY / REGISTER and PAY

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

cheques payable to: The Edmonton Numismatic Society

for further details see the ENS website

www.edmontoncoinclub.com

About Your Society

May 12, 2010 ENS meeting.

David Peter, President, opened the meeting at 7:30.

ENS display at the *Sultans of Science* at the TELUS World of Science. The ENS is looking for volunteers. The plan is to have a volunteer, or two, be present during the weekends, beginning June 5 and ending in August. There will be two shifts a day: 10 am-1 pm and 1 pm-4 pm. One person per shift is required but two during a shift will work well. Volunteers will act as interpreters on the coins on display and advertise the club. Volunteers will be provided information so they can tell about the coins. We would appreciate any members who would be willing to volunteer their time – please provide your name and phone number to Marc Bink. There may be school field trips during the week, and if any volunteers can be available for these groups the ENS will appreciate it. A volunteer sign-up sheet was passed around. There is a wide range of coins on display – Byzantine, Arabic, Khanate, etc., and they are in several different materials – gold, silver, copper, etc. There will be about four to six cases on display. All numismatic material is being lent by ENS members. There is 24 hour security at the TELUS World of Science and a secure room for storage, so any loaned items will be secured.

David Peter discussed the upcoming fall show at the Century Casino. There will be a hospitality suite for dealers and for volunteers. We are still in the planning stage and figuring out all the details. Anyone wanting to book a room can call Tara at the hotel and mention the ENS Coin Show and Sale. The ENS has reserved a block of 20 rooms out of a total of 24 in the facility. Call early to ensure you can book. Show dates are November 6 and 7. Any members who want to have a table can do so. Contact David if you would like to rent one.

Howard Gilbey talked about an exciting new event which will take place at the fall show. He will be the auctioneer for a silent auction. Only club members can consign items, and they will be limited to a maximum of five lots per consignor. He will take a maximum of 100 lots. Anyone attending the Show will be able to bid on any of the lots. A portion of the proceeds will go to the club. Howard has developed a consignment sheet and passed around several copies for attending members. He is reserving 10 lots for kids only and would

appreciate any items to be donated for the kids' auction. All money realised from the kids auction will go toward the ENS kids' coin program. Howard will perform draws to close off the auction lots. The auction will run from the opening on Saturday, November 6 to 1:00 pm Sunday, November 7. All lots will be 'no reserve' and will start at 60% of the estimated value. Bullion will begin at bullion plus 10%. Bidding increments will depend on the starting price. Members will receive payout for their sold lots at the next club meeting, and they will also be able to pick up any unsold lots as well. Once Howard receives 100 lots he will cut off the acceptance of any further ones. Bring him your items at the time of consignment. He will print a catalogue of all lots available and will plan to have it ready for the October meeting. A bidder registration form will be available and bidders will receive a bidder number. Howard is trying to keep the auction as simple as possible. Howard will be at the Ross Creek Market on RR192 all summer long, if anyone wants to drop off items for consignment.

Roger Grove provided an update on the ENS and Ottawa Coin Club (OCC) coalition. The ENS website is still under development, but if members would like to sign up for the OCC, they can do so by paying at club meetings or via PayPal to enspayments@yahoo.ca. The price for ENS members to join the OCC is \$7.00 for a calendar year. So far about 10 members have expressed interest or have paid to sign up with the OCC.

A reminder was given about the annual ENS club BBQ. The date was confirmed as Sunday, June 13. John Callaghan graciously volunteered his residence for the location of this year's BBQ. See *The Planchet* for more details.

Afterwards there was a show and tell followed by a show and tell.

Pierre Driessen gave a presentation on "History of the Low Countries 100 BC – 1830 AD".

Door prizes were drawn, and the Silent Auction was completed.

Special mention and thank you was given to Ray Neiman from National Pride Coins and Stamp for his generous donation of books, auction catalogues and other numismatic periodicals to the club library.



Many Happy Returns

Every once in a while I go through my foreign collections and look at some of the interesting pieces that I've picked up over the years. One of these is in my Filipino collection. It's a 50 Centavo piece dated 1947, with Douglas MacArthur on it that I picked up a few years ago, and I can't for the life of me figure out what was going through my head when I bought it.

Modern Filipino coins aren't all that interesting. They generally follow a set pattern of an allegorical figure either seated or standing in front of a smoking Mount Mayon, and the reverse side usually has the US or Commonwealth coat of arms accompanied by an eagle. Later Republic versions used the Republic's coat of arms surrounded by the titles of the Central Bank. Generally this formula was followed from 1903 until about 1960, and after 1961 things got more interesting when the allegorical figures were replaced with national heroes and the titles were translated into Tagalog. One early stand-out from this formula was the MacArthur 50 Centavo and Peso issues of 1947.

One thing about the Americans, they certainly had some colourful individuals in their army over the years, and Douglas MacArthur was right up there on the eccentric scale. General Douglas MacArthur (1880-1964) and the Philippines have a long history together. The good general could never really get away from there; as he kept on wanting to return for some reason. He was born in Little Rock, Arkansas in 1880, son of General Arthur MacArthur Jr. The elder MacArthur wound up doing a stint in Asia shortly after the end of the Spanish-American War of 1898 - his job was to finish up the Filipino-American War and oversee the transition of the Philippines from a rebellious group of factions and dismantle any remaining opposition to American rule. The Filipinos themselves had proclaimed a republic in 1896 and fought against

Spanish rule. Once the Spaniards left, they fought against American rule. This government was never recognized as most imperialist nations of the day took the standard line and thought the Filipinos to be a bunch of uncultured savages who were incapable of self-government. The Americans received the Philippines as war-spoils, and then President McKinley agonized over what to do with these islands, deciding that returning them to Spain or bequeathing them to another Imperialist power was out of the question. Given the fact that he considered them unfit for self-government, he decided to make them a US Trust Territory. Here's where the MacArthurs come in - they were both sent to the Pacific, one as a leading General, the other as a freshly minted officer direct from West Point as an aide.



Douglas MacArthur was considered a shining light. Graduating at the top of his class at West Point, he went directly into a staff position with an engineering battalion. He served as his father's Aide-de-camp from 1903 until about 1910. Later he served in Mexico in 1914 and was recommended for, but did not receive, the Medal of Honor for valour because he shot up some Mexicans while he was trying to flee an area on a railroad handcart during a reconnaissance mission near Veracruz. His personal courage was never in question. Unlike most staff officers, he actually went out into the battlefield and was under fire quite often.

During World War I he distinguished himself in combat a number of times and received a number of Silver Stars, Distinguished Service Crosses, and a Legion d'Honneur from the French. He went on to become one of the most decorated American soldiers in World War I. He was also promoted to Brigadier General, one of the youngest generals on US record.

He was a flawed hero though, because he was known by his fellow officers as being a bit of a flake. He was nowhere nearly as bad as his contemporary Georgie Patton, but he was quite a dandy all the same. He was just about as pompous as Patton, and he also had an overblown impression of his own self-worth. He referred to himself in the

third person, and while in Japan tended to wander around in silk kimonos. He tolerated mediocrity and was loyal to his officers no matter how bad they were. There was one important difference between Patton and MacArthur though - where MacArthur wasn't as efficient, he usually knew when to keep his mouth shut.

After the war, MacArthur wound up doing a few things. He was Superintendent of West Point, he served on the court martial which convicted Billy Mitchell and eventually he wound up in the Philippines again. Here he made some pretty influential friends in high places, tried to improve the Filipino Militia's lot and reduce the size of the American garrison in the Philippines. Back in the States in 1928, he was selected to prepare the US Olympic Team for Amsterdam, and in 1930, he headed back to the Philippines. His tour there was brief. He received a promotion to the Chiefs of Staff and helped to quell a riot of down-and-out veterans called the "Bonus Army" in 1932. MacArthur served out his term as Chief of Staff, and in 1935 left for the Philippines again. He then became Manuel Quezon's military advisor to the Commonwealth of the Philippines and was responsible for creating the Philippine Army.

The Philippines by 1935 had negotiated a deal where in 10 years they would achieve full independence from the United States. The interim government, known as the Commonwealth of the Philippines, was headed by a popularly elected President but was overseen by US governmental authorities. The goal was to achieve full independence by July 4, 1946. In order to achieve that and protect its sovereignty, the Philippines needed a standing army. The US government graciously sent over Doug MacArthur, who by now was looking to end out a distinguished military career in a quiet colonial backwater somewhere. There's still speculation that this was sort of an exile to get him out of the way, because he and Roosevelt didn't quite see eye-to-eye, but there's no real proof to that story. One of his aide-de-camps was a major named Dwight David Eisenhower who, it seems, harboured a bit of a grudge against his boss. It could have been sour grapes, but Eisenhower was perceived at that



MacArthur in Manila, ca. 1945.

time to have been a "has-been" who was going no-where. By 1937, MacArthur had resigned his US commission and was a Philippine Field Marshal. MacArthur campaigned hard for supplies from the US for his fledgling army, and by the time the war with the Japanese started in 1941, he had actually built a credible fighting force using cast offs and old junk from the American army. He finally got enough carbines to arm his little force in November of 1941, when the Americans finally realized that war with Japan was inevitable. MacArthur is still revered in the Philippines as the father of the modern Filipino army. He patterned it and its structure after the American army and in many ways improved on the American model.

This army was no match for the Japanese though. It took a month before the Japanese were at the gates of Manila, and the Americans and Filipinos

were cowering on Corregidor Island in Manila Bay. MacArthur has been criticized for getting caught with his pants down regarding the bombing of Clark Airbase on December 8, 1941 which resulted in a total loss of any American air power over the Philippines, among other things. By this time Roosevelt had recalled MacArthur to active status and made him responsible for US defenses in the Philippines. What a lot of historians seem to forget is that Clark Airbase had a few large but obsolete bombers with lousy fighter capability. The fighter aircraft assigned to Clark were a mixture of Brewster Buffaloes and Seversky P-35 fighters - no match for the modern Japanese Zero in any way shape or form. MacArthur and the Philippine government hid out on Corregidor in February of 1942 after which they left for Australia. The good General and a few others on his staff, plus the cabinet of the Commonwealth government, were successfully evacuated, but most of his soldiers and the Filipino army were not. They were subjected to a 150 km death march and then 4 years of captivity and brutal Japanese hospitality. Very few of these men survived the war, and those that did were scarred for life. Before leaving, the entire currency reserve of the Commonwealth of the Philippines was dumped into the bay or shredded, and MacArthur picked up a payment of US \$500,000 for services

rendered to the Philippine government. The entire gold bullion reserve of the Commonwealth was secreted out to the US. The stuff that got dumped into the bay included most of the mintage of 1 Peso coins dated 1936 (KM #177 & 178). These were coins with the bust of Quezon and either Roosevelt or Governor Murphy on them. They were unpopular with the locals as a result. Occasionally they turn up for sale nowadays as "sea salvage". They were dredged up by the Japanese first in 1942

and later by the returning Filipino government after the war. Most have varying degrees of damage as a result of exposure to salt water.

MacArthur waged a successful but rather lack-lustre war for a few years, advancing steadily back towards the Philippines, to whom he had made big promises to liberate. By 1944 he was ready to make his grand entrance, so on October 20, 1944 he waded on to the beach in Leyte after his landing craft broke down amidst popping flash-bulbs and the odd mortar shell. Initial estimates of Japanese strength were grossly underestimated, and as a result the campaign to liberate the final 12 provinces dragged on until the final surrender of the Japanese in August of 1945. What most MacArthur biographers don't acknowledge is the fact that Filipino guerrillas had liberated all but 12 of the 49 provinces by the time MacArthur returned. This is a testament to how well MacArthur trained his men, Filipino guerrillas were notoriously vicious and effective, and the Japanese knew never to leave the cities unless accompanied by an army. But, as usually happens in war histories, the general gets the glory, and those behind the scenes get nothing. MacArthur now was a national hero in the Philippines and could do no wrong. The reinstated Commonwealth government showered him with accolades, and soon every school child in the country was required to learn about the heroic exploits of the Great



Defender and Liberator of the Philippines. That's essentially how I found out about him when I was in grade 5 in Baguio City, in an American school.

His further exploits fall outside the scope of this story, but in a nutshell, he went on to become the Military Governor of Japan. He and his staff did a lot to modernize and democratize Japanese society. He then went on to Korea where his waffling cost the Americans an army and almost a war, and then he got himself fired for not keeping his mouth shut and remaining apolitical.

After an unsuccessful attempt to enter politics, he retired and died in 1964 as an American hero. In the 46 years since his death, the legend of Douglas MacArthur still hasn't faded away, even though he assumed it would.

In 1946 the Republic of the Philippines was founded, exactly on time as promised by the American government. The new government used the same currency as the previous administration did. Coins for the Philippines generally came from either the US mint at San Francisco or the Manila mint. Coins from San Francisco bore the

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Photos courtesy of <http://www.philippinecoins.com>

"S" mintmark, while those from Manila had none. Coins were minted in the US during the war in 1944 and 1945, and none were minted in 1946. In 1947 the new republic's first issue featuring none other than MacArthur was released. A 50 Centavo coin (KM #184) and a 1 Peso (KM #185) were released. Both were made in San Francisco only as the Manila mint wasn't operating then. (It was probably destroyed in the last battle for Manila, which was particularly brutal). Both coins were made from silver - the 50 Centavo is 0.75, and the Peso coin is 0.9 silver. The 50 Centavo piece weighed 10 grams, and is .2411 of an ounce, and the Peso is 20 grams and .5787 of an ounce. These compositions were carried over from the old Commonwealth specifications to insure public acceptance. These new coins were all issued as business strikes and probably circulated alongside the older coins and newer-issue Peso notes. By the time I lived in the country they were all out of circulation and replaced by nickel coins. Looking at the coins I can see why; they are an incredibly soft strike. Compared to the pre-war issues, these coins look positively crude. Pre-war coins were well designed and they tended to wear well over time. I have never seen a worn one of the MacArthur series, so I don't think they were extensively circulated. My coin is in MS, but it could easily pass as VF. Krause does list prices for lower grades, indicating that the coins did see circulation. There is next to no detail on MacArthur's bust, and the reverse side appears pretty cheap too. The whole coin looks like an amateur put it together, and as a result looks counterfeit. I haven't been able to find out if the design was "home-made", meaning designed in the Philippines, or if it originated at a US mint like the older issues did. The obverse side has a bust of MacArthur wearing his trade-mark hat and is accompanied with his name split up on either side of his bust, surrounded by "DEFENDER AND LIBERATOR OF THE PHILIPPINES". The reverse just has "PHILIPPINES", "FIFTY CENTAVOS" and the year and mintmark, 1947 S, which surrounds the new Great Seal of

the Philippines. At the 3 and 9 o'clock positions there is a flower which remains unidentified. The font on these coins might be described as "crude" with no serifs or any kind of definition. When I first saw one of these things in the Philippines in a flea-market coin stand, I thought it was play-money for kids, but I was very quickly assured that it was real and that the locals thought they were valuable. Mintage figures for these coins are fairly low, only 200,000 pieces were struck for the 50 Centavo and half that number for the Peso. So chances are these coins didn't see too much circulation and were probably released as commemoratives. For example, the last Commonwealth issue of 50 Centavos had a mintage of over 18 million, and the subsequent Republic nickel issue of 1958 numbered 5 million pieces. Prices for the MacArthur series range from bullion value in lower grades to about \$25.00 in MS, according to the 2005 Krause World Coin Catalog.



MacArthur was commemorated again on Filipino coinage in 1980, the 100th anniversary of his birth. He appears on the 25 Piso silver coin and the 2500 Piso gold coin. Both of these coins are probably non-circulating commemoratives and were made by the Franklin Mint as proofs. As far as I know, MacArthur has not appeared on any coin in the country of his birth, nor has he received any official accolades besides the medals he earned in the US during his career. But he is fondly remembered in a poor third world country as one guy who kept his promises and returned to help its people out in their hour of need.

Sources:

Wikipedia, various articles on Philippine history and MacArthur
Various World War II books in my private library for background into the various campaigns.
Krause-Mishler, 2005 Standard Catalog of World Coins, Krause Publications, 2004



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ENS Annual BBQ

Free for members in good standing.

Your host for this year's event is John Callaghan.

Event details are as follows:

Date: Sunday - June 13, 2010

Arrival time: 4:30 pm

Address: 12211 - 156 Avenue, Edmonton

Telephone: (780) 456-1586

Food, cutlery, plates and glasses will be provided by the ENS. We ask that you please bring the beverage(s) of your choice and a lawn chair to sit in. If you wish to bring a desert and/or salad to share with fellow members please do so.

Please RSVP to npierre@telusplanet.net by Wednesday 9 June 2010 to confirm you are coming. This will allow John to plan for the appropriate number of attendees.

Please indicate if you are coming solo, bringing your spouse or a guest.

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Decade of 10 Cent Varieties

By Joe Kennedy

A close look at the 10¢ coins issued in the last 10 years reveals some subtle changes and some major varieties.

In 1999 we were introduced to a new mintmark which would be used on our coinage. The Test Token set issued by the Royal Canadian Mint (RCM) in 1999 included a 10¢ coin with a "P" on the obverse under the portrait of Queen Elizabeth. The newly introduced "P" can be considered a composition mark. What changed in the composition of 10¢ coins?

The Winnipeg Mint finished building a new facility for plating coins in 1999. Plated steel coins are less expensive to manufacture than solid nickel coinage. The plating plant is set up to plate coin denominations from 1¢ to \$1. The 10¢ coin begins with a steel blank which is first plated with a layer of nickel, then with an intermediate layer of copper, and finally with another layer of nickel. The blank is then ready for minting.

In the year 2000, 10¢ coins for general circulation continued to be minted on blanks made of pure nickel (a mintage of over 160 million).

There were also 10¢ coins made in the year 2000 with a "W" mintmark, but they were only issued in "Uncirculated" pliofilm sets. "W" mintmarked coins indicate they were minted at the Winnipeg facility. Canadian "W" mintmarked coins were previously issued in 1998 pliofilm sets. Similar to the 1998 issue, the "W" mintmarked coins of 2000 were minted on nickel planchets.

10¢ coins were issued to vending machine companies for testing in the year 2000. These coins carried a date of 2000 and had a P composition mark. Coins issued for testing are supposed to be returned by vending companies back to the Mint once testing is completed. However, about 250 – 300 coins have been found by collectors, making it a valuable variety (\$750 to \$2500 depending on the condition). Some of these have been found in circulation. It's not known if the RCM actually released some of these 2000P coins into circulation or if the entire extant mintage came from other sources.

The first circulation Canadian 10¢ coin made from nickel plated steel is dated 2001. 46 million of these coins were minted.

The Mint's coin program in 2001 included a 10¢ coin commemorating the United Nations International year of Volunteers. The commemorative coin has a reverse design with an abstract sun, a ribbon with "Year of Volunteers" written in English and French, and a side

view portrait of "Marching Mothers". The Marching Mothers® were Canadian March of Dimes® volunteers who raised millions of dollars for polio research and rehabilitation. Since the Volunteer design takes up the entire reverse side of the coin, the denomination and date have been moved to the obverse. D G REGINA is omitted from the usual obverse legend due to space constraints. 224 million coins with the Volunteer design were minted, so they can still be found sometimes in pocket change.

10¢ coins made from plated steel have similar electromagnetic properties to the older pure nickel coins. In 2001 people did occasionally have problems with the new plated steel variety 10¢ coin being rejected when used in some vending machines.

On March 15, 2002 the RCM officially recognized the ship depicted on the Canadian 10¢ coin as the "Bluenose". The reverse design was first introduced in 1937. Did Emanuel Hahn, the designer of the 10¢ reverse, intend the ship to be a picture of the "Bluenose" or just a generic fishing schooner? For 65 years most people assumed it was the "Bluenose", though some claimed there were minor differences in



the design. Research conducted by the Mint and the Bluenose II Preservation Trust confirmed the original coin design to be the "Bluenose". The "Bluenose" was a famous Nova Scotia racing schooner and also a great fishing vessel.

There was a slight design change in 2002 to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the coronation of Queen Elizabeth; the date was removed from the reverse side, and dual dates 1952 and 2002 were added to the obverse below the queen's portrait. All of the 10¢ circulation coins made in 2002 also have a "P" composition mark.

The year 2003 has two different varieties in circulation. In 2003, the queen's portrait was changed in mid-year from the crowned portrait (designed by Dora de Pédery Hunt) to an uncrowned portrait (designed by Susanna Blunt). A third variety can be found in "Uncirculated" sets from the mint. 10¢ coins in the sets have "WP" as a mintmark – combining the mint's location (Winnipeg mintmark) and the coin's composition ("P" composition) as one mark. The "WP" mark is used in conjunction with the uncrowned portrait obverse design.

The success of nickel plated steel coinage was evident by the year 2003. Increasing base metal costs for nickel and copper led the Mint to introduce an Alloy Recovery Program. Solid nickel coins such as the 5¢, 10¢ and 25¢ denominations minted prior to 2001 are actively removed from circulation and melted. Revenue from the program reached \$8 million in 2004.

There is just one variety of circulation 10¢ made in each of the years 2004 and 2005. These coins have the "Bluenose" on the reverse and the uncrowned portrait of the queen on the obverse side.

In the second half of 2006 there was another major change to the design of Canadian coins. The mint replaced the "P" mark with a small RCM logo inside a circle. In the past, the stylized-leaf logo had been used on foreign coins made by the RCM, such as for Peso, 100 Peso and 500 Peso coins for the Dominican Republic in the late 1980s. Of the 312 million 10¢ coins minted in 2006 it is not known how many of each of the two coins were minted. Both varieties appear to be common.

One variety worth mentioning can be found on 2007 10¢ coins from "Uncirculated" sets. Coins from these sets have a curved "7" in the date as compared to the date seen on circulating

10¢ coins.

From 2006 to 2010 the RCM logo was used as a design element found below the portrait of Queen Elizabeth II. The iconic "Bluenose" schooner continues to grace the reverse.

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10¢ Major Varieties

Year	Mintmark	Description
2000	No "P"	(Solid nickel composition)
2000	"W"	Issued in sets only. (Solid nickel composition)
2000	"P"	Rare. Issued for testing. (Nickel-plated steel)
2001	"P"	"Bluenose" (Nickel-plated steel)
2001	"P"	Volunteer (Nickel-plated steel)
2002	"P"	Date on obverse under Queen
2003	"P"	Crowned Queen's Portrait
2003	"P"	Uncrowned Queen's Portrait
2003	"WP"	Issued in sets only.
2004	"P"	
2005	"P"	
2006	"P"	
2006	RCM Logo	
2007	RCM Logo	Straight "7" in date
2007	RCM Logo	Curved "7" in date. Issued in sets only.
2008	RCM Logo	
2009	RCM Logo	



The Canadian Silver Maple Leaf

By Ermin Chow

Silver Maple Leaf coins have been a Canadian symbol for over 20 years now, since their introduction in 1988. Along with the Gold Maple Leaf introduced in 1979, the Platinum Maple Leaf in 1988, and the Palladium Maple Leaf in 2005, the Silver Maple Leaf is one of the pure bullion products produced by the Royal Canadian Mint. The Silver Maple Leaf has been struck in 1/20 oz (\$1), 1/10 oz (\$2), 1/4 oz (\$3), 1/2 oz (\$4) and 1 oz (\$5) denominations. The normal issues are struck in 1-oz (\$5) denominations. The weight of bullion is measured in Troy ounces, which is about 1.097 ounces avoirdupois or about 31.103 grams. All Silver Maple Leaf coins are struck with a purity of .9999 silver, which is one of the highest standards of purity compared to the other bullion issues with a purity standard of .999, such as the American Silver Eagle.

The 1-ounce Silver Maple Leaf is composed of exactly one ounce of pure silver. Its diameter is 38 mm, and the thickness of the coin is 3.15 mm. The edges of all the Silver Maple Leaf coins are reeded and are struck with a medal die axis. The regular issues of these coins have a design very similar to that used on the regular issues of Gold, Platinum and Palladium Maple Leaf coins. These coins were sold sealed in Mylar pouches the packaging was changed to tubes in 2005. The old Mylar packaging had been in use from the introduction of the Silver Maple Leaf in 1988, until its discontinuation in 2009.

There have been 3 portraits of Queen Elizabeth II used for the obverses of the Silver Maple Leaf coins. The first portrait was used from 1988 to 1989 and was referred to as a Tiara Portrait. This image of the Queen depicted her when she was 39 years old and was designed by Arnold Machin and engraved by Walter Ott. The next portrait was called the Royal Diadem Portrait, and was used from 1990 to 2003. This portrait was done when the Queen was 64 years old and was designed and engraved by Dora de Pedery Hunt. The current portrait is referred to as the Uncrowned Portrait, and was done when the Queen was 79 years old. It was designed by Susanna Blunt and engraved by Susan Taylor. The regular reverse with the maple leaf design was designed by Walter Ott and engraved

by Royal Canadian Mint staff. The reverse design is a single maple leaf, hence the name Silver Maple Leaf.

Privy Marks



Privy marks are small marks or small differentiations in design used on coins to indicate the mint where it was produced. Nowadays, they are not used as mintmarks, but rather as design features, or sometimes even marketing features. They have been often placed on coins to commemorate special events, such as the new millennium. Some Silver Maple Leaf coins' privy marks are sought after by numismatists coins with them and can be worth a significant premium over regular issue coins.

The privy marks on silver Maple Leaf coins have a wide variety of designs, although they are extremely small in size relative to the coin. Collecting different privy marks is an interesting way to form a Silver Maple Leaf collection.

Silver Maple Leaf privy mark sets include the zodiac privy mark set and the Royal Canadian Mint privy mark set, both minted in 2004. The mintage for these coins is about 14000 for the Mint privy mark set and 5000 for the zodiac set. Individually issued Silver Maple Leaf coins include ones with the privy marks for the Titanic, RCMP, various Chinese zodiac animals, Royal Canadian Mint 90th Anniversary, 2000 Expo, D-Day, Alphonse Desjardins, Liberation of the Netherlands, VE Day, and Victory in Japan. The mintage figures for these coins range from 3500 to 26000 and most of them have a mintage figure of 15000 to 25000. The majority are struck in high quality specimen finish, with the remainder being struck in bullion finish like the regular issues. Many of the coins struck are considered to have a grade of MS-66 on the Sheldon scale. These Silver Maple Leafs with privy marks typically are worth a greater premium over the spot price of silver than are the regular issues.

Special Issues

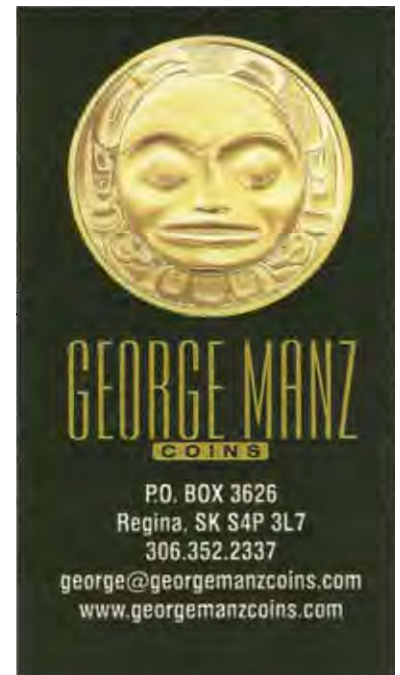
Special issues of the Silver Maple Leaf include the Half Ounce Silver Wolf, the 10th Anniversary of the Silver Maple Leaf 10 ounce coin, the 10th



Anniversary of Maple Leaf bullion coins, the 20th Anniversary of the Silver Maple Leaf gold plated coin, the 15th Anniversary of the Loon dollar, Sambro Island Lighthouse, and the Toronto Island Lighthouse. There were special issue sets minted, including the 15th Anniversary set, the Arctic Fox and the Lynx sets. There was also an Arctic Fox Fine Silver coin set issued in 2004. The obverse was the same one used on regular issues, and Claude D'Angelo designed the reverse. The set consisted of 4 coins, a 1-oz coin, a 1/2-oz coin, a 1/4-oz coin, and a 1/10-oz coin. There was also the Canada Lynx Fine Silver coin set issued in 2005. This set had the same denominations as the Arctic Fox set, and was designed by Michael Dumas.

The Half Ounce Silver Wolf features a silver wolf on its reverse. It has a face value of \$1 and was minted in 2005 and 2006. The 10th Anniversary of the Silver Maple Leaf coin was struck in 1998. This was one of the few issues which contained 10 ounces of silver. It was the largest legal tender coin in Canadian history because of its 65-mm diameter and 11 mm thickness. The 10th Anniversary of Maple Leaf bullion coins from 1989 was minted in proof finish. The Sambro Island Lighthouse coin was issued to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the oldest working lighthouse in North America. The Toronto Island Lighthouse coin, struck in 2005, was issued to commemorate the oldest lighthouse on the Great Lakes which was built in 1809. Both these coins were minted in proof finish. There was

a 15th Anniversary of the Silver Maple Leaf set issued in 2003 consisting of the 5 denominations of the Silver Maple Leaf. On its 20th Anniversary in 2008, a gold plated Silver Maple Leaf was issued. The 15th Anniversary of the Loon dollar has been commemorated with a one ounce Silver Maple Leaf. Although there are many silver commemorative coins, many are not Maple Leaf coins and their compositions are not pure silver.



Coloured and Holographic Silver Maple Leafs

Some of the Silver Maple Leaf coins have been minted with colour or with a hologram. Some were coloured and struck with designs for each of the 4 seasons featuring different maple leaves. As well, after these 4 coins were issued, more coloured coins were issued with various other maple leaves. In 2001, the Autumn coin appeared with autumn red leaves on the reverse and was designed by Debbie Adams. In 2002, the Spring coin was issued with summer green leaves on the reverse. A Summer coin featuring sugar maple leaves was minted in 2003. In 2004, the final coin of the series, the Winter coin, was issued, featuring red maple leaves on its reverse. After that, in 2005, 2006 and 2007, there have been colourized coins featuring big leaf maple leaves, silver maple leaves, and another featuring sugar maple leaves respectively. The latest 5 coins issued have been designed and engraved by Stan Witten. All of these coins bear the image of Queen Elizabeth II on their obverses.

Holograms have also been featured on Silver Maple Leafs several times. In 2001 and 2003, there were 2 different holographic Silver Maple Leafs issued featuring the theme of Good Fortune. In 2005, another has been issued with the theme of Hope was minted. All 3 of these coins have privy marks with Chinese characters on their reverses. In 2002, a holographic Silver Maple Leaf featuring a loon on its reverse was also issued for the 15th anniversary of the loon dollar. Another set of holographic



Silver Maple Leaf coins were minted in 2003 to commemorate the 15th anniversary of the Silver Maple Leaf. All three varieties of Silver Maple Leafs (colorized, hologram, and regular) came out as part of a set with proof coins in 2001. These sets include the 2001 proof set with the hologram coin, the 2001 specimen set with the colorized coin, and the 2001 brilliant uncirculated set with the regular coin. Hologram coins typically cost more than regular issue Silver Maple Leaf coins.

Mintage Figures & Pricing

Looking at the regularly issued Silver Maple Leaf coins, there has been a wide range of mintage figures, resulting in some rarer dates and higher pricing. The mintage is based on the demand of the coin in each year. Mintages can range from just over 100,000 in 1997 to over 3.5 million in 2007. In years such as 1997, due to the lower mintage, prices can be twice those of coins bearing the 2007 date in MS-65. Some are worth even more, such as the 1996 Silver Maple Leaf, worth three times as much as a 2007 Silver Maple Leaf in MS-65. Silver Maple Leaf pricing depends on the date of the coin and collector demand. The mintage and pattern of the coin influence the price, unlike the Gold and Platinum Maple Leaf coins, which are linked solely to their bullion value. The prices of common date Silver Maple Leaf coins are directly linked to the price of silver.

The Silver Maple Leaf is an excellent type of coin to collect for those who are interested in collecting silver. They are affordable, and they have a high eye appeal. Compared to silver coins of other countries, they have a slightly higher silver content. They are very interesting to collect due to the privy

marks and special issues. Collecting a date set is relatively easy due to the limited number of dates issued. Since they are not made for circulation, they are easier than circulation coins to acquire in high grades. The Silver Maple Leaf is not only fun and affordable to collect, but they are also an extremely popular investment product. Silver Maple Leafs are one of the best and most successful products produced by the Royal Canadian Mint for both collection and investment purposes.

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Maple Leaf
with Privy Mark



1998 RCMP Privy Mark



1998 Titanic Privy Mark



1998 Tiger Privy Mark



1999 Rabbit Privy Mark



2000 Dragon Privy Mark



2001 Snake Privy Mark



2002 Horse Privy Mark



2003 Sheep Privy Mark



2004 Monkey Privy Mark



2004 Desjardins



2004 D-Day Privy Mark



2004 Aries Privy



2004 Cancer Privy



2004 Leo Privy



2004 Taurus Privy



2004 Virgo Privy



2005 Rooster Privy Mark



2005 Dutch Mint Tulip



2005 VE-Day Privy



2005 VJ-Day Privy



2006 Dog Privy Mark



2007 Pig Privy Mark



2008 Rat Privy Mark



2009 Ox Privy Mark



2009 Brandenburg Gate



2009 Tower Bridge



Bank Notes: Regular, Replacements, Inserts, Check Notes, Errors, Experimental and Test Notes

By Martin Holzbauer

Regular bank notes are the notes we see and use every day. On the current series, the Journey notes, we have the various different signatures and printing dates.

In the past identifiable replacement notes were used to replace notes that did not meet Bank of Canada standards, first identified by the asterisk in front of the serial number and later by the third letter X in the prefix. To the best of my knowledge, too many people bought large quantities of notes from the banks, removed the X notes and returned the others back to the banks. The banks found that a nuisance, and the Bank of Canada decided to make replacements less obvious. Now so called "inserts" are set aside at the printers' to replace spoiled notes. They may be identified in a new brick because their serial number is out of sequence, and they may even have a different prefix.

Check notes are created by the Bank of Canada. When the notes are checked by Bank of Canada staff, they take out some notes to verify quality and then replace them with others. For example, an AOB 5.1 million note was found in with HNG notes. This must have been done at the Bank of Canada because each printing firm only has access to its own product.

Error notes are interesting for collectors because they are rare and unusual. They can be created by

human error or by machine malfunction. But the errors that make it into circulation are very few, considering that in a given year there are hundreds of millions of notes printed. Each series prefix represents up to 10,000,000 notes (minus the 0 and the 10,000,000 note, so the actual number is 9,999,999.) I do not know of any job or business that has a 100% success rate, but our printers come really close.

Experimental notes are created for internal use by the Bank of Canada or perhaps selected testing agencies. Experimental

notes are not supposed to be released into circulation or for the collector market, but rare exceptions occur, such as

the Journey \$5 JHS 2912607 (in private hands). Interestingly, when you look at the serial numbers in the Bank of Canada's *"The Art and Design of Canadian Bank Notes"*, you will find on page 100 the same serial number on the \$ 5, 10, 20, again on page 104 on \$20s, and on page 105 on \$10s (three designs for the \$20, four for the \$10.)

Test notes, those released for circulation trials, are the most secret or unknown notes. The last confirmed test notes are the \$1 AXA and EXA, \$2 RS and \$5 RS. Later test notes might exist, but there is no information as of this date. Tests generally are useless, in any study scientific or otherwise, if you do not keep meticulous records of what you did and the results obtained. It can be assumed, therefore, that such records exist within the Bank of Canada. I do not understand why in



A sample of the many varieties of errors notes available to be collected. All carry a premium.

most cases, if you do ask the Bank of Canada to confirm or deny something, it can take weeks to get a reply, even with email. But should you point out something that they really do not want people to know at that date, the reply can come quite quickly.

Given the fact that notes are in the public domain and some people are just plain curious, I do not understand some of the secrecy from the Bank of Canada, especially with previous issues. A collector/researcher told me once that a Canadian citizen would have an extremely hard time getting to visit one of our note printing facilities and that it would be much easier to visit such a plant in a different country. Having watched a science program on how US notes are designed and printed, I could make educated guesses about our own, and I have seen clips on news programs and science programs about Canadian printing processes.

The Canadian Mint, in Winnipeg, has a program for visitors where they get to watch part of the process of minting coins, but a different tour showing the whole process is available for coin dealers etc. I found it rather amusing when Rick Mercer had the same tour and pretended to steal some gold, because I knew how much security they have there. The news that the RCMP were investigating a potential theft at the mint, only to conclude that

it was simply an accounting error, did not surprise me either, again because of the security.


Should a collector/researcher ever get the chance to visit one of the printers and wish to write about it, the Bank of Canada could simply request that any such publication first be approved by the Bank, and I am sure that any changes for security reasons would be followed.

I do not advocate that the Bank of Canada tell us all that they did in the past or are planning for the future, but sometimes input from outside the box might solve the odd problem.


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Record Price Realized

1909 VDB Proof Lincon Cent recently sold for over \$200,000. This coin is graded by PCGS as Proof-67+ RB Matte Proof. Original mintage is estimated to be only a paultry 1,194 and it is believed that less than 150 survive in any condition.



http://www.pcg.com/articles/article_view.html?artid=6229&universeid=313&type=1&utm_source=ezone&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=ezone05252010

Record Price Realized

1794 Flowing Hair US silver dollar recently sold in a private sale for \$7,850,000. This coin officially now takes the highest sold price of any coin. The original mintage was 1,758 and there are estimated to be 140 surviving samples. This one was graded Specimen-66 from PCGS.



<http://www.silvercoinstoday.com/worlds-most-valuable-coin-1794-flowing-hair-silver-dollar/102384/>

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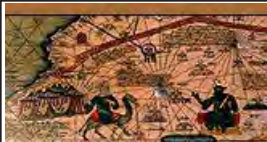
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Sultans of Science

ENS mounts exhibit of Muslim Coins at the Telus World of Science in Edmonton

As a complement to the **Sultans of Science** event, which runs until 6 September 2010 at the Telus World of Science in Edmonton, the ENS has mounted a comprehensive exhibit of Muslim coins. The **Sultans of Science** event, which has travelled the world and makes only two stops in Canada - Toronto and now Edmonton - seeks to introduce people to the scientific, technological, scholarly and mechanical contributions of Muslim civilization to the world.

The ENS exhibit titled "**Coins of the Islamic World**", has been researched and built by club members Terence Cheesman, Chris Hale, Marc Bink and Pierre Driessen.

The coins featured are contemporaneous with the time frame covered by the **Sultans of Science** and trace the development of Islamic coinage.

The unveiling of the ENS exhibit took place at the special VIP reception hosted by the Telus World of Science on the evening of Wednesday 19 May 2010. At the invitation only, "Friends of the TWOS Morning" event, held on Saturday 22 May 2010, the ENS was

also invited to display. Additional public viewings have been held on Saturdays and during special event days or occasions, such as school trips.

The exhibit has been very well received by visitors to the TWOS, many of whom expressed amazement at the variety and age of the coins on display.

Future public viewing of the **Coins of the Islamic World** exhibit at the TWOS will be staged as volunteer time permits. If you wish to volunteer your time, please contact Marc Bink at mbink@shaw.ca or sign-up at the regular club meeting.

The ENS executive wishes to thank all those volunteers who have contributed their time, labour, skills, coins and knowledge to make this project a reality, in record time. It has allowed the ENS to shine. A special thanks goes out to John Callaghan for all his great effort and hard work.

This exhibit has allowed the ENS to fulfill part of its mission to educate the community and introduce people to the fascinating world of numismatics.

Kindest Regards,
Pierre Driessen
Co-Editor *The Planchet*

moneta
The official publication of the Ottawa Coin Club
Volume 1, Number 6 June 2010

Le huard | The loon

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Until the ENS website is ready for members to take advantage of this great opportunity, members can sign up for *moneta* using PayPal by sending \$7.00 to enspayments@yahoo.ca, pay at club meetings or mail in payments. Make sure you include a comment indicating this is for a membership in the OCC. <http://www.edmontoncoinclub.com/membership.htm>

CARETAKER IN CHIEF A Centenionalis of Vetranio

The government of the Roman Empire has been described as an absolute monarchy with the constitutional right to revolt. The history of the Roman state is rich in revolt as successful generals, and even those not so successful, threw down the gauntlet and tried to seize the government by armed force. For us this means that there are a massive number of coins of these men showing their image and trying to describe in brief their claim to absolute power.

In 350 A.D. the general Flavius Magnus Magnentius revolted in Gaul. At this time the Empire was under the control of two brothers, Constans who controlled the west and Constantius II who controlled the eastern half of the Empire. Constans made the fatal error of being away from the army and thus could not put up much resistance to Magnentius. He was killed as he fled towards Spain. This left Magnentius in effective control of the western half of the Roman Empire as Constantius was occupied in Syria. Magnentius then began his invasion of Italy to gather troops and supplies for his eventual confrontation with Constantius.

To the surprise of both would be Emperors, the army of Illyria decided to elect their commander Vetranio Emperor. Vetranio immediately expressed his loyalty to Constantius and prevented any expansion by Magnentius into the Balkans. Towards the end of the year Constantius arrived in the region, and Vetranio abdicated to spend the rest of his life in peaceful retirement. Magnentius was not so lucky. He suffered the fate of all who fail at this game. He was executed when his army deserted him.

The coin presented is a centenionalis of Vetranio minted at Siscia which is in modern day Serbia. The legend reads D.N. VETRANIO P.F. AVG. Thus

it would read Dominus Noster Vetranio Pius Felix Augustus. Roughly translated this would mean, "our lord and master Vetranio the pious and lucky Emperor". The A and star behind and in front of the portrait denote the denomination of the coin which we call a centenionalis. The reverse features the Emperor being crowned by Victory. In his right hand the Emperor holds a standard marked with a Chi-Ro which in Greek letters looks like an X and P. These form the first two letters in the word Christ. In his left hand he holds a sceptre. The legend reads

HOC SIGNO
VICTOR
ERIS.

Roughly translated this means, In this sign you will conquer.

"Constantine, the father of Constantius, had a vision when he was crossing the Alps to fight

against Maxentius. In this vision Constantine saw a Chi-Ro and the words stating that if he placed this Christian symbol on his banners he would win. He did so and won, this leading to his conversion to Christianity and the eventual triumph of Christianity over the Pagan religions of Rome. The A to the left of the Emperor again denotes the denomination. The mint mark in the exergue reads . Γ SIS . This translates to "the third workshop of the mint of Siscia".



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(For the Love of Exonumia)

The United Kingdom of the Netherlands (1813 - 1840)

After King Louis Napoleon fled the country, unable to withstand his brother's bullying and demands, the situation changed dramatically. Holland lost its independence. What Dutch politicians and bureaucrats had worked so hard to avoid, during the revolutionary, consular and early imperial periods, became reality; the country was annexed with the Rambouillet Decree of 9 July 1810. Direct French rule was little more than military occupation. Everything became subservient to Emperor Napoleon's grand design. The changes imposed were wide ranging and traumatic.

King Louis Napoleon's rule, although short, was quickly seen as benign by the Dutch. Soon he was remembered as "Good King Louis". His attempts to act as a buffer between his people and the emperor, although ultimately unsuccessful, gained appreciation. His legislative, economic and social reforms to modernize the governance of the country, sensitive to Dutch needs and character, were swept away. From now on Paris called the shots, and Amsterdam had no choice but to obey.

The country was reorganized along French lines, into departments and arrondissements. A registry of all citizens was introduced, forcing everyone to choose a permanent last name. Thought temporary, many people did not take this measure seriously, resulting in some very interesting surname choices, with unfortunate consequences for later generations.

The traditional legal system was replaced with the *Codé Napoléon*. This upset and eliminated many of the privileges and rights of the provinces, towns, cities and various political and social classes and institutions.

On the military front, conscription, which the former king had abolished, was reintroduced and strictly applied. Many Dutchmen would see service and die in such distant theatres as Spain and Russia. The quartering and provisioning of French troops continued on a rotating basis, severely straining the country's finances and resources.

Now that Napoleon exercised direct control, he set about enforcing strict adherence to the Continental System. His attempt at starving England into submission and trying to strangle English trade with Europe hit Holland especially hard. A trading nation, it depended upon commerce, its colonies and merchant fleet. All Dutch ports were closed to English trade. Customs inspections were stepped up. The coast and ports were patrolled. The French

administration even went so far as to place soldiers on board fishing boats to prevent smuggling. The English retaliated by confiscating Dutch merchant and fishing vessels and seizing their colonies.

The economy was devastated and unemployment skyrocketed. In the once prosperous southern city of Ghent two-thirds of the population was unemployed by 1811. Wages fell, prices rose and poverty became endemic. To add to the hardship, the British government stopped paying interest to Dutch bondholders.

As French power began to wane after the disastrous campaign against Russia in 1812 and Napoleon's fighting retreat throughout 1813 back to France's frontiers, the Dutch seized their chance. The revolt began 15 November 1813 and quickly spread. General Lebrun evacuated Amsterdam 16 November and on 17 November The Hague, the governmental seat, joined in. Things moved quickly as French power collapsed.

A Dutch provisional government was established. Wanting to control their own destiny, the Dutch recalled the Prince of Orange from exile in England. Prince William VI was the son of William V, the late last nominal head or Stadtholder of the Republic of the United Provinces, who had fled from the French in 1795. As such, William VI was seen as the logical choice as head of state. The prince landed at Scheveningen on 30 November 1813, only metres from where his father had left for England 18 years earlier. He was welcomed by the people and offered the title of king. He refused this and instead proclaimed himself 'prince sovereign' on 6 December 1813. This choice of title was not an accident. It settled the centuries old struggle over who was sovereign in the Netherlands. During the period of the United Provinces this had been the States-General, not the Prince of Orange. William I made a clear statement about the nature of his new order.



medal commemorating the installation of William VI Prince of Orange as William I Sovereign Prince of the United Netherlands 1814 in Amsterdam. The obverse on the right lists in the legend his titles.

engraver: unknown
diameter: 22 mm, thickness: 2 mm
weight: 6.0 gr., composition: silver

continued on next page

Medal celebrating the unification of the Northern and Southern Netherlands as the United Kingdom of the Netherlands



obverse left: left facing bust of Willem I, first king of the United Netherlands.

legend: proclaims the ruler's titles and claims to authority -

WILH: NASS: BELG: REX. LUXEMB: M: DUX:
"WILHelm NASSau BELGicarum REX LUXEMBOURG Magnus DUX (ducis)"

translation: 'William of Nassau, King of the Belgians, Grand duke of Luxembourg'

The German spelling of the sovereign's first name is used: Wilhelm standing for Willem (Dutch) or William (English), signaling the fact that the Dutch ruling house was originally from the ancient German duchy of Nassau. The family was officially known as the House of Oranje-Nassau, being also princes of the House of Orange, a small principality in the south of France, dating from the time of Charlemagne.

reverse right: Belgium and Holland shake hands, signifying unification

legend: proclaims the unity of the Northern and Southern Netherlands

**PARIBUS SE LEGIBUS AMBAE INVICTAE GENTES
 AETERNA IN FOEDERA MITTUNT**

translation: 'Both peoples, invincible, have joined in an eternal union under common laws.'

based on the famous passage from the Roman poet Virgil

Two classically dressed female figures representing Belgium (balancing a cornucopia in her arm) and Holland (holding a ship's rudder in her left hand) shake hands above the two shields bearing the coats of arms of Burgundy, representing the Southern Netherlands (on the left) and the Northern Netherlands (on the right). The shields are surmounted by a crown from which two ribbons emerge to encircle the shields. The ribbons are tied at the foot of the shields. This symbolizes the union of the two regions into the United Kingdom of the Netherlands.



Exergue: POSTRID. ID. MART. CICIOCCCXV
POSTRIDie IDibus MARTiis

translation: 'After the Ides of March 1815'

medal by: Michaut

diameter: 73 mm, thickness: 6.5 mm

weight: 197 gr., composition: bronzed copper

The title '**King of the Belgians**' to modern readers may seem strange, but the title was used in its ancient context. The word Belgicarum (genitive plural of Belgica) is most accurately translated as "of the Belgae tribes." Gallia Belgica is the classical Latin place name for the northern portion of Gaul which included the area above the Seine River up to the North Sea, more or less the area now called the Low Countries. Belgae refers to the various Germanic tribes that inhabited the region. The homeland of the Belgae is also called Belgium in Latin (nominative - Belgium and genitive - Belgii). When the Dutch translate Belgica or Belgium in reference to inhabitants of the Low Countries, they use the word Netherlands. The Latin forms of Belgica and Belgium should thus be translated as The Netherlands.

continued on next page

As the situation in Holland was more or less settled, it left the allies with the problem: what to do with the Southern or Austrian Netherlands - present day Belgium - which had been annexed to France since 1794. It became a matter of great power politics. Strategic considerations to contain France along its northern frontier and especially Britain's desire to have a stable and friendly state facing its eastern coast dominated discussions.

The Allies tried several solutions to the Belgian problem. In early 1814, following the French withdrawal, they revived the old Governorate-General of the Austrian Netherlands. The Austrians, preoccupied with regaining control of their Italian and Balkan possessions, expressed little interest in governing Belgium. Subsequently, in the secret clauses of the Treaty of Chaumont 19 March 1814, Belgium was apportioned to the Kingdom of The Netherlands. In the Treaty of Paris of 30 May 1814, Belgian territory on the left bank of the River Meuse was formally granted to The Netherlands. In an attempt to somehow 'honor' the expectations and allay the concerns of the representatives of the Belgian people present at Chaumont, who had hoped to determine their own future, the Allies drafted the Protocol of the Eight Articles. Also known as the London Protocol of 21 June 1814, it was a secret convention among the Great Powers - Britain, Austria, Russia and Prussia - for the union of the territories of The Netherlands and Belgium under William I, Prince Sovereign of the United Netherlands, with some conditions attached. The allies based their decision to dispose of Belgium, in this arbitrary manner, on the 'right of conquest'. William I accepted the Protocols on 21 June 1814.

The Protocols read:

Article 1: The union shall be intimate and complete, so that the two countries shall form only a single state to be governed by the Fundamental Law already established in Holland, which by mutual consent shall be modified according to the circumstances.

Article 2: There shall be no change in those articles of the Fundamental Law, which assure to all religious cults equal protection and privileges, and guarantee the admissibility of all citizens, whatever be their religious creed, to public offices and dignities.

Article 3: The Belgian provinces shall be in a fitting manner represented in the States General, whose sittings, in time of peace, shall be held by turns in a Dutch and a Belgian town.

Article 4: All the inhabitants of the Netherlands thus having equal constitutional rights, they shall have equal claim to all commercial and other rights of which their circumstances allow, without any hindrance or obstruction being imposed on any to the profit of others.

Article 5: Immediately after the union the provinces and towns of Belgium shall be admitted to the commerce and navigation of the Colonies of Holland upon the same footing as the Dutch provinces and towns.

Article 6: The debts contracted on the one side by the Dutch, and on the other side by the Belgian provinces shall be charged to the public chest of the Netherlands.

Article 7: The expenses requisite for the building and maintenance of the frontier fortresses of the new State shall be borne by the public chest as concerning the security and independence of all the provinces of the whole nation.

Article 8: The cost of the making and upkeep of the dykes shall be at the charges of the districts more directly interested, except in the case of an extraordinary disaster.

William moved quickly to try and create a unified state. He appointed a lieutenant-governor-general of the Belgian provinces on 1 August 1814. Following this, he tried to gain the assent of the representatives of the Belgian people to the union through their acceptance of the Dutch constitution. This met with resistance, and negotiations became protracted. Dutch officials tried to manage the negotiations by carefully picking the Belgian representatives. The Belgians were suspicious and felt betrayed. They had not been consulted; their national aspirations and desire for self-determination had been ignored.

Napoleon's escape from Elba and landing in southern France on 1 March 1815, beginning the period known as the Hundred Days, created fear and chaos throughout Europe. During the turmoil, urged on by the Great Powers, on 16 March 1815 William I declared himself King of the United Kingdom of the Netherlands.



PATR. SAL. REG. ET ORD. SOLEN. SACRAM. ASSERTA
medal commemorating William I's 1815 assumption of the title of king and his assertion of his sole right to this title. From its poor quality it can be assumed it was struck in haste, considering all the events taking place.

engraver: F. van der Goor

diameter: 22 mm, thickness: 2 mm

weight: 5.6 gr., composition: copper

continued on next page

On 9 June 1815, just days before the Battle of Waterloo, the Great Powers gathered at the Congress of Vienna and hurriedly certified the new state into existence. Once again the Belgians had been ignored. Napoleon's final defeat near the Belgian town of Waterloo on 18 June 1815. It appeared to have finally settled matters.



medal commemorating the service of the Dutch crown prince, William I's son and the future King William II, with the Anglo-Dutch forces under the supreme command of the Duke of Wellington at the Battle of Waterloo, 18 June 1815.

The obverse on the left reads: "CROWN PRINCE OF ORANGE HOLLANDS GLORY"

The reverse on the right reads: "WATERLOO JUNE 18 1815"

engraver: unknown

diameter: 23 mm, thickness: 1 mm

weight: 4.1 gr., composition: copper

King William I got on with the business of governing. He granted a moderately liberal constitution on 24 August 1815, it was accepted in the north but not in the south. The turnout for the referendum was low in the south. All abstentions however were counted as yes votes, and the constitution was declared accepted. From the start the union was problematic. The two peoples were very different in character, religion, traditions, customs and language. The natures of their economies were also different. Although the Protocol had called for an equal union, the Belgians felt treated as inferior by and to the Dutch. Their grievances were many.

The ruler was Dutch and a Calvinist; the majority of Belgians were Catholic. While there was official separation of church and state, William openly supported the Protestant Reformed Church. Catholics feared discrimination and the erosion of their religious freedoms. The experience of the assaults against their religion and the Catholic Church during the French occupation was still raw. These fears were re-enforced by the official education policy which required schools to offer instruction in the Reformed faith.

Public institutions were largely Dutch. The official language was Dutch, while the southern part of Belgium spoke French. The south feared an official

policy aimed at systematically exterminating the Catholic faith and French language in the kingdom. This was further aggravated by the fact that schools were required to offer instruction in Dutch. The seat of government, The Hague, and the capital city, Amsterdam, were in Holland. The majority of the bureaucracy and officer corps were Dutch. The public debt was divided equally, while that of Holland had been much larger before the union.

Politically matters were also viewed as discriminatory against Belgian rights. The two regions were represented equally in the States-General or parliament. The upper house or *Eerste Kamer* (First Chamber) was appointed by the king. The 110 seat lower house or *Tweede Kamer* (Second Chamber) was equally divided, despite the fact that the south had 3.5 million inhabitants, while the north had only 2 million. Added to this was the fact that the constitution gave the king almost absolute powers, and the main function of the States-General was to approve royal laws and decrees.

The structures, natures and foundations of the economies of the two regions were also vastly different. The Dutch were a trading nation, with a large fishing and merchant fleet and a sizable colonial empire. Despite having lost Ceylon and the Cape Colony to Britain, they retained valuable territories overseas. When the French occupation came to an end, this commerce and the associated spin-off industries began to recover. Agriculture and manufacturing rounded-out the economic base.

It is ironic that despite the devastation Napoleon's policies wrought, many of the French reforms ultimately aided economic recovery of the north. The establishment of a strong central government led to a change in focus, from local and regional to national. The elimination of local autonomy allowed for the creation of national institutions and policies. A central economic policy in turn allowed for the removal of internal customs barriers. The abolition of special privileges and interest groups, such as guilds, meant freedom of enterprise, profession and occupation, which in turn meant labour mobility. The establishment of the national citizens registry united the citizenry and helped shape a national identity.

The Belgian experience had been very different during the French period, as she had been annexed since 1794 to and governed as part of France. Prior to that, she had been governed as a part of the Austrian domains. Belgium did not have a colonial empire, rather its economy was based on manufacturing and agriculture. Cloth - wool and linen - manufacture dominated industry and employment in the urban centres. This manufacture was carried on by numerous small companies; it did not recover quickly. Rather cloth manufacturing suffered from the rapid industrialization of Britain, and changing tastes in fashion

continued on next page

which favored cotton over wool cloth. Belgian manufacturers looked to the government for protectionist trade policies which would shield their industries from foreign competition. This was at odds with traditional Dutch trade policy which favored open trade and a liberal tariff system. Belgians felt abandoned as the economy in the north recovered, while the south's did not and unemployment remained high there.



medal of the Chamber of Commerce of the Belgian city of Antwerp, dated 1815.

The obverse shows the bust of King William I, and declares "GUILLAUME I. ROI DES PAYS-BAS"

- translation: William I King of the Low Countries
The reverse shows the reclining figure of the classical god Poseidon or Neptune, resting on a dolphin, cradling a cornucopia in his right arm, while holding a ship's rudder in his left.

engraver: J.P. Droz (medalist to Napoleon I)

diameter: 32 mm, thickness: 2 mm

weight: 14.1 gr., composition: silver

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Resentment flared into rebellion in August 1830 in Brussels. It was stimulated by the July Revolution of 1830 in Paris, unrest amongst the lower classes and nationalist sentiment. Belgian moderates wanted an autonomous administration and were willing to accept the king's son as viceroy. This would emulate the state of affairs under the Austrian administration before the French Revolution. King William responded by sending troops. The revolt spread throughout the southern cities. Government troops were forced to evacuate Brussels during violent clashes with workers. A provisional government was established in Belgium, and on 4 October 1830 independence from Dutch rule was proclaimed. A Belgian national congress was called and a constitution drafted. All hope of reconciliation was obliterated with the bombardment of the Belgian city of Antwerp by Dutch troops.

The British, always sensitive to the political situation across the Channel and the balance of power on the European continent, called a conference of the Great Powers in London. An armistice was ordered.

This time the Belgians were determined that their right to self-determination not be denied or ignored. On 10 November 1830, the national congress of the Belgians declared the House of Orange deposed and voted for

continued on next page

the creation of their own constitutional hereditary monarchy.

For the British, the overriding concerns were to prevent war and check the spread of French influence. Fortunately for the British, domestic unrest prevented the French from exploiting the situation and escalation of the crisis was thus avoided. The conference declared the Kingdom of the United Netherlands dissolved on 20 December 1830.

The Great Power conference in London continued by drafting two protocols in an attempt to formalize the terms of separation - the Dutch accepted, the Belgians rejected them as unfavorable.

The Belgian national congress, continuing its march to independence, elected the Duc de Nemours, the second son of King Louis Philippe of France, as king. The British were horrified. Their worst nightmare was about to come true. Without a shot fired, Belgium would come under French domination. Dire warnings and threats by the English government induced the French king to reject the honor. The Belgians went shopping and finally settled upon Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg as king. This choice was agreeable to the British, for he was the widower of Princess Charlotte of England and the uncle of the future Queen Victoria.

On 26 June 1831, the conference in London ratified this choice and drew-up the Eighteen Articles which set-out the terms of separation between Belgium and Holland. This time the Belgians accepted and the Dutch rejected them. On 2 August 1831 King William I called-off the armistice and send a large army into Belgium. The Dutch quickly defeated the improvised Belgian army. In response, the French invaded Belgium and forced the Dutch to retreat. To finally get an agreement, the Great Powers in London drafted, on 14 October 1831, the Twenty-Four Articles, which were more favorable to Holland. King William I refused to accept and continued the military campaign. Dutch troops remained in Antwerp. It took a French army and a Franco-British fleet to finally dislodge the Dutch from Belgium. On 21 May 1833 the Dutch were forced by the British and French to agree to an indefinite armistice.

Finally on 19 April 1839 King William I reluctantly accepted a modified settlement, much like that of The Twenty-Four Articles. The stalemate and domestic public dissatisfaction with his management of the war and the economic strain it placed on the country forced his hand. The main areas of disagreement had been territory, commerce and the division of the national debt.

Territorially, the Belgians had claimed all of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and the province of Limburg. The ultimate settlement reached saw Belgium receive the western part of Luxembourg,

while the rest, its capital and the title of grand duke remained with King William I. The province of Limburg was divided in half.

Commercially the vital Scheldt waterway, which passes through Dutch territory, was declared open to commerce from both countries. The national debt was divided equally. An independent Belgium was formally recognized and collectively guaranteed by the Great Powers.

The loss of so much territory, the questioning of his actions during the crisis, popular discontent and dissatisfaction with his performance, and his unwillingness to deal with the constitutional changes the crisis precipitated, resulted in King William I's voluntary abdication in favor of his son, King William II, on 7 October 1840. William I died in 1843 at Berlin, aged 71.

Pierre Driessen



The helmeted personal coat of arms of William I, King of the Netherlands, Prince of Orange-Nassau and Grand Duke of Luxembourg. The House of Orange motto *JE MAINTIENDRAI* - 'I shall maintain' - is emblazoned on the ribbon below.

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

EDMONTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

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Saturday and Sunday, November 6 & 7, 2010

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- * The Silent Auction will take place in the Bourse room.
- * The maximum number of lots will be 100 lots, PLUS a 10 lot **KID'S ONLY** Silent Auction.
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- * Lots will NOT have any Reserves, however, ALL lots will have a starting bid of 60% of the Trends or Estimate.
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- * Bidding will be by scheduled increments based on the estimate and starting bid of the item.
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Numismatic Trivia Answers:

1) they were soo large and heavy, they were very difficult to transport; 2) one pound; 3) "handful"; 4) Canada's 1 million dollar gold coin measuring 19.6 inches in diameter and 1.1 inch thick, made of 99.999 percent gold and weighs 220 pounds (100 kilograms); 5) the 1740 Nepalese silver quarter-dam (1/14,000 of an ounce); 6) the 1917 Rumanian ten-bani note (1 1/2 square inches); 7) 14th century Chinese one-kwan note (9 x 13 inches); 8) three (obverse, reverse and the side or edge); 9) 75%; 10) bi-metallism; 11) 2 January 1908; 12) Governor General Earl Grey; 13) Moneta, Roman Godess of coinage; 14) silver; 15) 1864 2 cent; 16) The Austrian "Europe Taler 2008", weighs 44.2 pounds with a circumference of 44.6 inches; 17) the 1644 Swedish ten-daler 'coin' (43.4 pounds); 18) the Greek and Athenian silver 1/8 Obols; 19) 1815

Richer Puzzle Answers

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

New Members

April 2010

New Membership Applications

No new applicants this month.

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

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Coming Events

Edmonton Numismatic Society's Annual BBQ

Date: Saturday, June 13, 2010

Details: 12211 - 156 Ave, Edmonton

Cost: free for all ENS members

Edmonton's Coin Show and Sale (previously known as Edmonton's Money Show)

Fall Show: November 6 & 7, 2010

Spring Show: March 12 & 13, 2011

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

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