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Edmonton Numismatic Society

The Planchet

\$4.25

CANADA	1				0
Victoria 1¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	VF	
1858	56.76	101.84	148.58	191	
1859	2.92	4.84	6.51	8.	
1859 9 over 8	26.71	51.75	73.46	118	
1859 9 over 9	46.74	84.10	115.69	168	
1876H	2.67	4.67	6.68	8.	
1881H	3.34	7.18	11.35	18	
1882H	2.84	5.84	7.85	11	

DTS AVERAGE
FULL LISTING



A TOONIE
TIME



DO YOU KNOW
WHO SHE
IS?



The Waterloo Medal

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The Planchet



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ON THE COVER: Enlarged details of the obverse of the intricately designed Waterloo Medal.

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

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Message from the President

David Peter 2010



At October's meeting, I called upon our trusted membership for volunteers for the upcoming show. As usual, we had a great response. All those who would still like to volunteer, please contact Marc Bink. There are a few positions still left to fill.

This year, we have increased the show's visibility around town with banners: you can see them on overpasses across the city. Thanks to the show committee for their involvement in both the printing and distribution of these banners: they are definitely being noticed. I have had comments from the public and questions about our upcoming show.

The casino hotel has limited capacity and there are only a few rooms left, so out-of-town guests, please be sure to make your reservations as soon as possible. The contact person at the hotel is Tara, and mention that you are there for the coin show.

Also, there is underground parking at the casino. I have been told that the second floor of the parkade is often quiet so there should be no shortage of warm parking.

As always, I encourage everyone to bring their friends and family out. And if you find something new and interesting at this coin show, bring it to the next month's meeting. Purchases from the coin show are always excellent topics at the show-and-tell.

Thanks!

David
President ENS

@The Next Meeting

Wednesday, November 10, 2010



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

- silent auction
- show and tell
- determination of this year's charity auction good cause for next month's silent auction
- nominations for directors and executive members for upcoming year
- presentation: *The Waterloo Medal* by Pierre Driessen

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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About Your Society

13 October 2010

Minutes from October ENS
General Meeting

David Peter, president of the ENS, opened the meeting at 19:30 by welcoming all members. The first order of business was the update for the November 6 & 7 Edmonton's Coin Show and Sale. David reported that everything was proceeding ahead of schedule:

- 1) all dealer tables for the show were sold, with dealers coming from across Canada, members and attendees can look forward to several new dealers attending the show,
- 2) advance ticket sales at dealers are brisk,
- 3) advertising for the show has been extensive and is in place.

David asked Marc Bink and Pierre Driessen to provide details about the ENS advertising efforts for the November show. The report was as follows:

- 4 over-pass banners (20 feet x 2.5 feet), on Whitemud & 53 Ave, Whitemud & 122/119 Street, Groat Rd & Emily Murphy Park and Sherwood Park Freeway & 50 Street
- 1 banner (20 feet x 2.5 feet) on fence at John Callaghan's school on Groat Road
- ad on Sherwood Park Chamber of Commerce electronic sign on Wye Road
- ad on Leduc Chamber of Commerce electronic sign
- ad on Century Casino & Hotel electronic sign
- 2 portable road signs will be in place by October 25 on:
 - Gateway Boulevard Northbound & 48th Street (across from the Sawmill Restaurant) and on 178 Street - 100 Ave
 - notices for the show have also been placed in or on the following:

- ANA Numismatist
- CN Journal
- Canadian Coin News
- on Kijiji classified website
- on CTV / CFRN website
- on City of Edmonton events website
- Edmonton Examiner website
- Calgary Coin Club newsletter
- Regina Coin Club newsletter
- various local publications in the Greater Edmonton region and beyond

Marc Bink and Greg Wichman called for show volunteers to fill in the few slots remaining unfilled. This was accomplished in short order.

The movie scheduled for the evening could not be shown, as the DVD player could not be located. This allowed more time for the presentation of the numerous treasures and curiosities brought by members for the evening's Show-and-Tell segment.

After the break, Marc Bink and Pierre Driessen presented to the members information about the attempts by various governments, especially Greece, Italy and Cyprus, to lobby the U.S.A government to restrict the movement and sale of coins dated before 1860. Members were informed of the implications this could have for numismatics in Canada and urged to be vigilant and contact the RCNA to encourage them to become active on this important issue.

Andy Vanderleest informed the membership that Jim Vanderleest's wife Janet was very ill and fighting for her life. The onset of the illness was very sudden and unexpected. David expressed, on behalf of the ENS, best wishes and our prayers, for Janet, Jim and the Vanderleest

ENS Board

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David Peter - President

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Marc Bink - Vice President

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Differing Standards

By Marc Bink



Last month my erstwhile compatriot Pierre Driessen wrote an article about gold which got me thinking. There is some talk in the media recently bemoaning the fact that the world has been off the gold standard for decades now, and that things were so much better then. Gold! The mere mention of it gets most people's attention. It's valuable, pretty and rare. What a great thing to base our dollar on. There are those that would prefer us to return to the old gold standard of the 19th century, an era when prices and income remained constant, and any wealth one had was redeemable in cold, hard gold.

Conspiracy theorists claim that JFK was shot because he wanted to go back to the gold standard, and this funny one-world organization wouldn't have any of it, because it would take control away from "them"... Many others feel that the crash of '08 wouldn't have happened if we were still on the gold standard, and people were more honest then. However, it wasn't as rosy as they would have us believe; returning to a gold standard would probably ruin our economy and our standard of living. So how did this standard come into being, how did it work, and why was it allowed to die?

I'll try to explain this as simply as possible. It's a fairly complex issue, so hopefully I won't bore my dear readers to death with a long-winded financial treatise that essentially explains nothing

but somehow could cost money. I'll be nice and throw in a couple of pretty gold-coin pictures, considering this is a coin magazine and not the Financial Post.

Gold standards have been used throughout recorded history. Each time they fell apart it was because of greed or bad accounting practices. The modern standards all basically started with Sir Isaac Newton - no, the apple that fell on him didn't knock all the sense out of him causing him to fixate on and pursue shiny objects. During his tenure as Mint Master at the Royal Mint he decided to establish a new mint ratio of gold to silver which had the immediate effect of driving silver out of circulation and placing Britain on a gold standard. Previously, most western countries were tied to silver, and in 1717 he removed



1817 George III Sovereign

Britain from this standard that was based loosely on the European Thaler standards of the mid-sixteenth century. State sanctioned production of coinage decreased throughout the 18th century. By the 1790s, silver coinage all but disappeared from circulation in Britain which culminated with the "Restriction Period" from between 1793-1823. During the "Restriction Period", almost no coins were made by the Tower Mint for circulation, and a great deal of private tokens and paper money circulated, all of which would be redeemable in gold once Britain was able to refinance itself after the Napoleonic Wars. The 1819 "Act of Resumption of Cash Payments" set 1823 as a date for resumed convertibility to gold. The "Restriction Period" was brought to an early end in 1821, and production of coinage resumed. With it a new gold coin was introduced, the Sovereign, which replaced the Guinea of old.¹ A Sovereign coin was valued at one Pound Sterling, or 20 Shillings in silver. During the recoinage period of 1816 to 1820, a huge amount of gold coins and silver was struck. Private banks which had previously been permitted to issue banknotes payable in gold were progressively more and more restricted, and by 1833 the Bank of England was deemed to be the only bank permitted to issue banknotes payable in gold. After 1844 the Bank Charter Act finally codified this into law, rendering the Bank of England the sole issuer through the Exchequer of Notes redeemable in gold. The United Kingdom was finally fully in control of its money supply and on a gold standard. For the remainder of the 19th century, Britain was the world's banker - if any state needed money or wanted to peg its currency to the gold standard, it went to London. It's kind of hard to believe that some of the first loans to the German government for building the war ships that started the pre-world war arms race actually originated in London; if they had only known...

The US used a bi-metallic standard. The dollar was based on the Spanish Milled dollar of 1785, and any gold minted was for values higher than a dollar but based on silver value. The Federal government backed the dollar with silver reserves. The debt left by the Revolutionary War

1) A Guinea was a gold coin valued at 21 shillings, or L 1/1s. It was called a Guinea because the gold for the initial run was actually mined in Guyana, which was called Guinea back then.



**1897 Russian
15 Ruble**



created a huge demand for silver, and since it was scarce, the value of silver in relation to gold was exaggerated in favor of silver, which meant that gold left the country in exchange for silver. Trade with Europeans meant that a certain amount of gold had to be kept on hand to pay them, but the Europeans could pay Americans with silver. The situation was so bad that by 1853 the US government reduced the silver content in the coinage and banned any other currencies from freely circulating. This reduction in weight put an end to overvalued silver and undervalued gold. However, by 1857 American banks suspended honouring payments in silver, which created an international banking crisis. This was one of the causes of the American Civil War, and in 1861 things got so bad that the US treasury started issuing promissory banknotes, redeemable in specie after the war. These notes were unpopular, and were devalued throughout the war. But by then, the US government was effectively broke and was in need of silver and gold. Throughout the 1860s and 1870s attempts were made to restore the bi-metallic standard, and it wasn't until new silver mines were opened up that the shortage of physical silver was addressed. Now you know why American coins of the mid to late 19th century are fairly rare and worn almost flat from overuse. They were heavily circulated and always in demand.

In order for the gold standard to work, the state had to have a monopoly on the issuance of notes and a central bank that controlled the money supply. Governments had to pay attention to their bottom line, and not the welfare of their citizenry. It was Darwinism at its best, and it suited the age. In a lot of countries this took quite a while to establish, resulting in periodic banking crises and money supply issues as various banks issued notes and either devalued them or failed because of bad credit. Credit was also difficult to get, because in order to loan out money banks had to tie up a certain amount of capital in specie. During the 19th century, bank runs were fairly common, (in many cases all it took was a rumour) and a lot of people were consigned to misery, holding worthless notes or stocks when the bank failed. There was no such thing as deposit insurance back then. The only nice thing about some of these notes and stock



1889 Victoria Jubilee Head Sovereign, London Mint

certificates was the fact that they were elaborate works of art; and it's all the more surprising that people actually saved them, because they did burn well, and in some cases that may have been all that was left for some people to do with them. We collectors have benefitted from some poor wretch's misfortune - and the fact that he probably couldn't afford matches anymore.

Toward the end of the 19th century most western states were finally getting it all together. An early convert to the gold standard was Canada in 1853. The Canadians based their currency on par with the US dollar upon its introduction in 1858. This meant that the Canadian dollar was based on the American Eagle gold standard of 10 dollars, or one Pound Sterling was equal to \$4.86 and 2/3 cents. Newfoundland, a separate colony apart from Canada, issued its own gold coin in 1865. It was equal to the Spanish dollar unit. The Coinage Act of 1873 put the US on a "de facto" gold standard of \$20.67 to one Troy ounce (31.1 g). In 1873 the German Reich joined, setting its standard to 2790 Marks to 1 kg of gold. The Latin Money Union of 1873 set the French, Belgians, Swiss, and Italians on course. The Scandinavian Money union of 1875 put Denmark, Norway and Sweden on the standard. And this was all followed later by the Austrians, Spanish, Russians, and Japanese, to name a few, by 1898.

From 1900, when the US finally passed the Gold Standard Act and did away with any pretenses, up until the fall of 1914, when the world fell apart, life was good. There was economic growth and wealth unheard of even a generation before. Life finally seemed to be stable; prices were constant and relatively uniform across the world, and it seemed that the promise of more prosperity to come in the 20th century

would be fulfilled. Then it all fell apart with a single gunshot in Sarajevo in June of 1914. By August all the alliances and pacts had tripped, and the world found itself at war. The gold standard was suspended for the duration of the war, as most nations struggled to finance ever increasing expenses brought on by a war which essentially was a stalemate. The idea was that most governments would essentially "rack up a bill" and then pay it off once finances returned to "normal" after the war. Initially it was thought that winning a short sharp war would be good for the economy. That little piece of fiction was soon displaced by the reality; the fact that no one had any idea of what it would cost to field huge armies in the field for 3 or 4 solid years. This war bankrupted most of its participants. France was seeking huge reparations from the Germans, Britain had been bled white and had used a huge amount of her reserves, Russia was a Communist state after a bloody revolution, and Germany was defeated and bankrupt. The Germans were the first to completely abandon the gold standard, and with it their ability to pay



1915 US \$10 Eagle

reparations. The French and the Belgians shouldn't have reverted back to gold, but they both did, even though their countries and economies were in a mess. They were hoping to extract the required amount of reparations from the Germans to refinance. The Russians had no interest in going back to the gold standard because it violated their idea of what money was good for. The Americans were really the only ones who cleaned up; at least American businesses did. The American government was also in arrears and was looking for a way to finance the war. Income taxes had started becoming a reality for most people, as governments tried to stave off bankruptcy caused by a hugely expensive war and the losers' inability to pay what the victors demanded.²

Britain tried to reestablish a gold standard in 1925. It was different from the previous gold standard in that countries could hold gold or dollars or pounds as a reserve, with the exception of the US or Britain which could only hold gold in reserves. There would be no specie issued, and the participating countries could use coinage that had no intrinsic value. This had the unwanted effect of limiting capital in both the British and American economies. The participating countries, which held reserves in either of the media provided, tended to hoard them and cash them in for bullion. This depleted the reserves held by Britain and the US so much that Britain had to abandon the standard by 1931. The US government continued

on for a while longer, and in doing so possibly prolonging the Depression. In the early 30s the US government tried to defend the fixed price of dollars with respect to gold by raising interest rates, and therefore increased demand for dollars. This had a couple of immediate negative effects - investment was reduced in US banks, and everyone tried to convert their dollars to gold fearing a devaluation of the US dollar. All of a sudden there weren't a lot of dollars floating around anymore, and money became very tight. Deflation was a real danger. Clearly something had to be done. Unemployment was rising and people were starving because no one could get investment capital. So in 1933 President Roosevelt nationalized gold owned by private citizens and abrogated contracts in which payment was specified in gold.³ A private citizen could own gold jewelry and could obtain a special permit to collect gold coins. However, the rest of the population was told to turn in their gold to the government for cash. But judging by the



amount of US gold coins that were circulating during the 1980s and 1990s, it can be assumed that few actually did (much to the chagrin of the Wall Street speculators who assumed most gold coins were turned in and that they were now actually rare).

There was one last shot at establishing a gold standard after World War II. The Bretton



1913 Canada Gold \$10

2) Most income taxes on private individuals date back to World War I. Prior to this Canada and the US taxed business income, but not individual income. These new income taxes were all introduced as "short term measures" to pay for the war, and were to be discontinued once the war was over. We're still waiting...

3) Not entirely true. The US may not have paid out any gold after 1933, but it certainly collected it from other countries. During the Second World War most of the Nazi gold reserves found their way to Fort Knox via Sweden and Switzerland for payment for Allied made-goods that the Germans needed for their war effort but couldn't get on their own. Even though the Russian Communist government wasn't fully recognized by the US until the Second World War, most of the Russian Czar's gold hoard mysteriously wound up at Ft. Knox as well; presumably payments for materiel that the Bolsheviks couldn't make locally either.

Woods⁴ agreements allowed countries to peg their currencies to the US dollar, which in turn would guarantee a gold price of \$35.00 an ounce. As such, all of these "member" currencies by association would have a fixed value in terms of gold. And then came De Gaulle and the French, who just had to be different and promptly decided to convert most of their dollars to gold and reduce American economic influences abroad. The Vietnam War wasn't helping US prospects out either. So in 1971 President Nixon took the US off the gold standard and ended free convertibility to gold. He allowed the dollar to "float", just as other "fiat" currencies were doing.

That brings us to today, where the gold price per ounce is about \$1300.00, and the dollar is essentially worthless. If one compares what a dollar buys today with what one bought in 1971, one will see that the current dollar is worth about 10% of what it was. However, if one were to actually look at what a fixed sum of gold would buy, one would find that the same amount of gold buys pretty much what it always did. Our currency has become more and more worthless against it. Gold is considered a wealth-preservation tool and not a speculative tool. This alone confirms what John Maynard Keynes warned against back in the 1920s; "By a continuous process of inflation, governments can confiscate, secretly and unobserved, an



**German States - Prussia.
10 Marks, 1873-A. Fr-3819;
KM-502; J-242A. Wilhelm I.
NGC graded MS-67**



important part of wealth of their citizens. By this method, they not only confiscate, but they confiscate arbitrarily; and while this process impoverishes many, it actually enriches some."

Sound familiar? Pretty scary stuff...

So why don't we return to a gold standard? The truth is that just about every country

on earth has overextended itself to the point of not being able to pay off its deficits. The only way some can pay down their debt is by a policy of sustained inflation. Canada paid down its deficit in the 90s that way. It's an old trick; devalue the money quietly, let inflation run its course, and pretty soon the primary number itself becomes irrelevant. The Germans pioneered this with limited success after the First World War, and it eventually ran away from them in 1922-3.⁵ It all then becomes numbers on a balance sheet, and so what if it takes \$1000 to buy what \$10 once did, the main thing is that the debt is paid. Any homeowner who was fortunate enough to buy in the 1990s when things were pretty stagnant has seen the value of his house triple in the past few years. But he forgets that some other things have also tripled, while his salary may have only doubled.

By similar thinking, the gold standard limits availability of credit and money as a whole. Modern economies are funded on credit, and their value is measured by the total value of the product of what its citizenry can generate. Therefore, credit would be very difficult and subject to a whole different set of rules than is currently being followed. Gold standards benefit the saver or the lender and penalize the debtor. Unemployment would be a larger problem, as most companies would have to

4) The Bretton Woods Agreements of 1946 also established the IMF and set out the rules whereby countries can lend or borrow money. They established a world-wide system of credit rating and criteria for any member countries to follow.

5) The German government tried to weasel its way out of paying its war debts by blaming the French for occupying the Ruhr in response to a French non-payment claim. The Germans claimed that because they were denied tax revenue from the Ruhr they could no longer pay their bills, and they revved up the printing presses. This resulted in the currency, the Goldmark, totally collapsing, and being replaced first by the Rentenmark, and then the Reichsmark. The goal was a more favourable renegotiation of Germany's war debts as established by the Treaty of Versailles in 1919. Both of these later currencies were based on German economic potential, rather than actual assets and were not freely convertible to any of the "hard" currencies like the Pound or the Dollar. As a result, the Germans actually had to have both a gold reserve and a dollar reserve, just to pay foreign contracts. The failure to maintain the balance between cash outflow and earnings was one of the contributing factors to the Second World War.

use more resources on hand to expand, rather than credit, rather than credit, to expand. Government would be forced to shrink, as it would no longer be a viable risk to lend to. This last great Recession of 2008 sort of proved that governments can take the bite out of a Depression by spending their way out of it, but no one has given any thought to what will happen in the long run when these same governments are forced to pay things back. Inflation, anyone?

Another argument is that there isn't enough gold mined to back the current balance of US dollars in circulation worldwide. The US dollar has remained the standard by which others are judged, and as such there are approximately \$8.3 trillion circulating or on deposit. The total amount of gold ever mined throughout history amounts to \$4.5 trillion. That would mean the price of gold would have to double or more, rendering it unworkable as a medium of trade.

There are other theories that are far more difficult to explain as to why a gold standard will not be in our future. I won't bore the reader with more of these. A lot of economists have written papers for and against returning to the gold standard. The biggest thing is that the same conditions that made the gold standard so successful prior to World War I don't exist anymore. Modern governments are committed to trying to achieve full employment and care about the welfare of their citizenry, and so the idea of stable pricing with tough credit and a very finite money supply would prevent that from ever happening.

The other concern is that with a finite money supply, as would exist under a gold standard, the economy would not be able to grow as fast as necessary, and technological advances would be slowed down. If a company can't get money to expand, it's just going to carry on doing what it did, and it won't innovate. The old gold standard was good for large industrial based businesses where any financial risk was low. Modern business is more technologically and theoretically driven, and the risks are much higher. The old industrial economies of Britain and the US benefitted from the gold standard, because the corporations were financed differently, and they had access to more internal reserves. A few "Robber Barons" managed to exploit the system and got very rich, but the majority of the public were getting paid exactly

what their grandfathers were being paid in the early 1820s.⁶ As a technological based society we would have never come as far as we have under the old gold standard. Apple and Microsoft wouldn't have existed because there wouldn't have been a banker in his right mind who would have lent a scruffy college drop-out any money to build a machine that essentially counts ones and zeros. Think about it; GM didn't get out of the red until 1936, and Douglas would never have received any cash under the old system to build his DC-3. If you really want to push this "what if" thinking into left field, I once read a paper that said that if the western democracies had not abandoned the gold standard when they did, they would have lost the war to Hitler. Was the author drunk? Yeah, I tended to think so at the time, (he was a fellow student in the same history class I took) and while the story may be complete bunk, it does make it clear that our current economic system, for all of its faults, is a lot more flexible and adaptable to change and recessions than the old gold standard ever was. However, that's not to say gold isn't a good buy right now...



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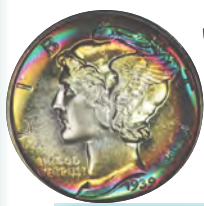
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KELLY P. FINNEGAN, PROPRIETOR

6) However even the "Robber Barons" realized that the system has limits, and they laid the groundwork for the current banking policies and set the ratios of reserves to loans back in 1911 with the approval of the Treasury. They realized that gold reserves were very finite, and that would eventually stifle economic growth, whereas a floating fiat currency based on economic potential could increase the money supply - in essence creating money from nothing.



Sometimes the Tales are Better than the Heads & Tails

By Roger Grove



Have you ever wondered where a coin came from, who handled it or what it may have bought? Every now and then I receive a paper bill with a stamp advising the owner to go to a website¹ where they can enter the bill's serial number. The site will then take the owner to a detailed list of where that exact bill has been, and how it was received, and possibly even what it bought. (This of course will be only as accurate as those who enter the information.) The owner can in turn enter details of where he currently is and how he received the bill.

It is a fun thing to do and very interesting to see how far your money will travel. For the coin enthusiast, there is no such tracking mechanism; at least, I have never seen a coin countermarked with "followmycoin.com". So this leaves any history of the coin up to the owner to discover. In almost all cases there is no identifiable way to do any research or find any history of who may have previously owned the coin or where it may have been.

Occasionally there may be identifying marks on a coin that the owner can use to help find the coin's previous owner(s) or history. One example that recently came up was a great find by Chris Boyer. He purchased a J.O.P silver dollar and was treasuring it solely for its being a remarkable piece of Canadian numismatic history. Upon further examination, he discovered a series of letters and numbers scratched by hand into the reverse of the coin. At first glance it appeared that these numbers were nothing more than graffiti and instantly detracting from the collectability of this rare coin.

But there was something about the number and letter combination that struck Chris. He had a background in military collectables and recalled seeing similar sequences of old military numbers, so began his search in this direction. After some preliminary research he eventually contacted the Canadian military. Little did he know that his hunches would be correct and he was about to determine exactly who this number and coin belonged to. As a result, he was able to build a large piece of history surrounding this already historic coin, including who owned it, what the numbers scratched on it meant, and the life

history of the previous owner. He was not able to determine all facets of the coin's history, such as how the old owner had acquired it, but compared to normal coins collected, he was able to bring back to life the history of this coin and unveil a marvellous history of a Canadian WWII war Veteran.

Sometimes there are coins that come with a great pedigree and have a well known history of who used to own them, for how long and sometimes even how much they paid. In many cases the well known pedigrees are highly sought after and regardless of what coin they are associated with,



1) One such site is trackmybill.com. This one appears to be directed to US tracking but there are Canadian sites as well. At the time of writing I was unable to locate the Canadian sites.



George III (1760-1820), Halfpenny, 1770 (Peck 893; S.3774)

they will command a premium. Some examples of pedigreed coins are ones from famous numismatic collections such as William Cuttler Atwater, John Jay Pittman, Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr., Sid and Alicia Belzberg, and King Farouk of Egypt, to name only a few. Just the mention of these names is usually enough to get collectors to turn their heads and take notice. The thought of owning a piece of numismatic history that was once in one of these collections is exciting to any collector and would truly be a cherished item.

One great Canadian example of a pedigreed coin would be the 1936 dot cent that recently went up for auction by Heritage Auctions in early January 2010. This specific coin's history can be traced prior to 1954 when T. Roberts' widow (he was an employee of the Royal Canadian Mint) sold it to John Jay Pittman in 1954 as a part of the complete 1936 dot specimen set. This coin then ended up in the collection of Sid and Alicia Belzberg in 2003. When it sold in January this year it was pedigreed as ex-Belzberg. It will still always also be known as an ex-Pittman and could have been marketed

as ex-Belzberg/Pittman. What is also special to know about this sample is it was from the specimen set. Generally coins that have pedigrees like this one are usually out of the reach of the average collector, and we can only dream to own such a great piece of numismatic history.²

"Recently I came across one coin that made me think differently..."

These coins are much more the exception than the rule. So what do we do with all the other coins in our collection that have no pedigree or history? Generally we should do nothing more than

appreciate them for what they are. We most likely will never even give their prior history a thought, regardless of what it is. A George III half-penny from 1772 could have been handled by King George himself or by other famous people of the era such as Mozart. Or was that silver denarius you hold actually once in the hands of Gaius Julius Caesar at one time, or in his to-be murderers' hands? But what about more local coins, like a common 1876H Canadian large cent? The possibilities are endless who could have handled it – Sir John A. MacDonald, Sir Wilfred Laurier, Louis Riel, your great-great-grandfather, etc. But we don't generally look at our coins that way – at least I don't. Recently I came across one coin that made me think differently, and I started to ponder the history of it.

While on a family outing in Drumheller, I was walking through the hills with my family, when my 5-year old son said, "I found a coin!" At first thought I assumed it would be a modern penny, as any coin find for a 5-year old is exhilarating, but he handed me something very different. As soon as I looked at it, I knew he had found something special, because it was most definitely not a modern

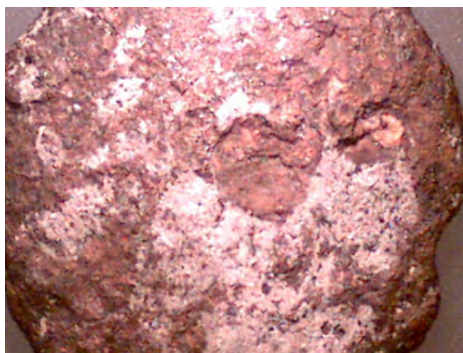


Julius Caesar denarius. January to February 44 BC, CAESAR IMP M Laureate head right, crescent moon behind L AEMILIVS BVCA, Venus standing left.

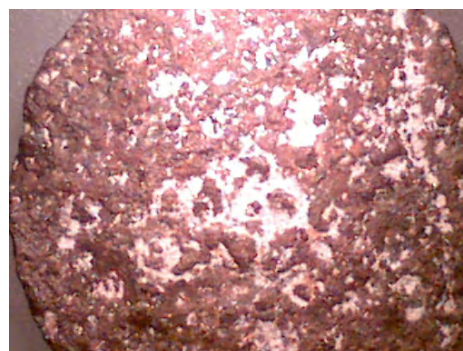
2) The selling price for the entire specimen set in 1954 was \$250.00. Pittman actually owned all three known 1936 dot cents at the same time

penny. It was not modern at all. This was one coin that I wish I had a history on, but like most, there was none easy to identify. So my brain started to wander and attempted to figure out where it could have come from and why it was in the middle of the Drumheller Valley, nowhere near modern habitation?

The Drumheller area, where the coin was found, has been inhabited for the last 130 years (by Europeans), so this left much up to my imagination. Drumheller sits atop massive coal deposits, and because of this it was established very early on as a mining town, so I first thought the coin had probably belonged to a miner. Maybe someone who was toiling in the dark, hot and dirty mines lost it one day while working or leaving his shift. Maybe he was the unfortunate victim of a mining accident, and there the coin lay to rest until my son resuscitated it. Was it his full day's wage or was he going to town to get something nice for his family?



Obv and Rev - you decide which is which. 3.6 grams, approx. 24mm diameter; copper or bronze composition



There was unfortunately nothing on the coin to validate any of this.

The Drumheller Valley (The Badlands) is also known mostly for the spectacular dinosaur fossils that are unearthed there, but it is also known for the tall tales about cowboys, ranches and horse thieves. Stories of horse thievery are rampant from here, and there is even an area named "Horse Thief Canyon" after those who used to hide in the seemingly endless caverns and hills. Could this coin have once belonged to a horse thief? Or some other scoundrel? Perhaps the holder was running from the law in a dramatic wild-wild west gun fight, and it fell out of his satchel during the big chase? Was it used for gambling in the days before casinos or intended to be spent at the next watering hole?

My son's coin unfortunately does not have any marks to help identify it or to help bring its history back to life. In fact, the coin is so corroded and in such poor condition, I may never be able to determine what it was, let alone any history of it. I actually don't think I ever want to figure it out either, because this doesn't stop us from enjoying it. Now we have a special bond of the speculation of where it came from and who once owned it. We make up stories and envision everything from it once belonging to a dinosaur who was buying a teddy bear, to it being an old cowboy coin. I experienced the joy in my son's face with his finding it, and the memories we have make the story around the coin better than the coin itself. In this case, there really are no heads or tails to be found, but the tales my son and I can make up and dream of what could have been, makes this coin special. Because of this, it will always remain in our collection as one of our fondest pieces.

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2011 Coin of the Year Nominees

The January World's fair of Money in Berlin is the home of the Coin of The Year event each January. Sponsored by Krause Publications, this event has released its Top 10 coins in each of the 10 classes of coins. Canada is represented with 6 nominations in the following classes:



Best Gold Coin

Royal Canadian Mint – 2,500 Dollars, Modern Canada, KM# 902.



Best Silver Coin

Royal Canadian Mint – 20 Dollars, Crystal Snowflake, KM # 944



Most Artistic Coin

Royal Canadian Mint – 300 Dollar, Gold, Summer Moon Mask, KM # 877



Best Crown Coin

Royal Canadian Mint – 15 Dollars, Silver, George VI, KM # 922



Most Popular Coin

Royal Canadian Mint – 50 Cents, Silver, Lenticular, Montreal Canadiens Hockey, KM # 847



Most Inspirational Coin

Royal Canadian Mint – 50 Cents, Copper-Nickel, Six-String Nation Guitar, KM#887

Who is Feronia?

By Terence Cheesman



During the September long weekend I acquired a new coin. It was one that I had wanted for a long time because of its historical importance, and this one was in very nice shape. Naturally I wanted to show it to a number of people and did so. Unfortunately one of my friends asked "Who is Feronia", the deity on the obverse of this coin, and I was stumped. I bought the coin for the reverse and paid little attention to the obverse. As Feronia also stumped the professors of the Classics department, I realized that she was an obscure deity worth researching.



Unlike what I normally do, this time I will start by describing the reverse. It was the principle reason why I bought the coin. The reverse features the legend CAESAR AVGVSTVS SIGNIS RECEPTIS. In full it would read CAESAR AVGVSTVS SIGNIS RECEPTIS. Roughly translated the legend would read; "The Venerable Caesar gains the return of the lost military standards." Normally when I refer to words "Caesar" and "Augustus", I am referring to titles adopted by the successors of this man. Octavian was adopted by Julius Caesar shortly before his death in 44 B.C. Thus he adopted the name of his adopted father Caesar, usually styling himself CAESAR DIVI FILIUS or the son of the divine Caesar. The Senate gave him the title of "Augustus" in 27 B.C., and he used it on his coins, dropping the Divi Filius in most cases. The reverse features a Parthian kneeling offering a Roman standard. The standard consists of a long staff with two discs and a crescent as well as a vexillum, a small banner about half way down. Normally on these coins it would be marked with an X, however on my coin the banner has four dots arranged thus :: .

The last century before Christ saw a rapid expansion of Roman power in the eastern half of the Mediterranean basin. However as they moved further east the Romans began to make contact with another great state, that of



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the Parthian Kingdom which was based in what is today modern Iraq and Iran. In 53 B.C. the Roman general P. Licinius Crassus, who once boasted that you could not get anywhere in Roman politics unless you could buy an army, lost his army and his life to the far more mobile force of Parthian cavalry. After that it was a matter of honour for the Romans to avenge that defeat. Julius Caesar was assassinated while he was raising an army to avenge the defeat. The next Roman general to try was Marc Antony. In 37 B.C. he invaded the Parthian Kingdom at the head of a massive army. Unfortunately as a result of treachery he lost part of his army and all his siege equipment. He was forced to retreat, and some of his standards were added to the growing Parthian tally. When Augustus became master of the Roman Empire after defeating Antony he inherited this problem.

Augustus was not interested in a military campaign. He was not a great military commander; he was blessed with very capable and loyal subordinates. Thus a war with Parthia had no attraction to him, as a defeat would undermine his position, and a victory by a successful subordinate would undermine his prestige. Thus he chose diplomacy. The Parthian King was receptive. He had problems of his own, and the thought of a Roman army invading his territory was one more complication that he did not need. Thus by 18 B.C. the standards

were returned to the Romans. This was marked by a great mass of coinage celebrating the event. Augustus portrayed the return of the standards as an act of submission by Parthia to the power of Rome.

The obverse reads TVRPILIANVS III VIR FERON. In full this would PUBLIVS PETRONIVS TVRPILIANVS TRI VIRI AERE ARGENTO AURIFLAVDO FERIUNDO FERONIA. Roughly translated, "Petronius Turpilianus, one of three magistrates in charge of striking base metal, silver, and gold coins". The office of mint master was the lowest office that a Roman citizen could strive for when embarking on a political career. There were usually three men in charge of the mint for the year, though not all of them would mint coins. During the period of the Roman Republic they were allowed to place their names as well as their own designs on the coinage. This was allowed to continue at the mint of Rome during the reign of Augustus. Turpilianus was a descendant of an ancient family with Sabine roots. The Sabines were enemies of Rome but were later absorbed by the expanding Roman state. Feronia was a Sabine goddess associated with agricultural plenty. However like so many deities her role was modified over the centuries. She began to be associated with liberty especially to slaves who were granted their freedom. Often the act of freeing a slave, which included the placing of the cap of liberty on his or her head, occurred at her shrine.

Roman coins often were used for propaganda purposes, and this one is no exception. There is the advertisement of the Sabine origins of P. Turpilianus. However the most important message is basically that the return of the lost standards and the removal of the threat of war means prosperity and liberty for the citizens of Rome. This was of course all due to the policies of Augustus.



About Your Society

Continued from page 5

family.

A "Get Well Soon" card was passed around for members to sign to wish Chris Hale a speedy and complete recovery from his recent accident.

The silent auction having concluded and no further business or issues being presented for discussion, David Peter adjourned the meeting at 21:20.



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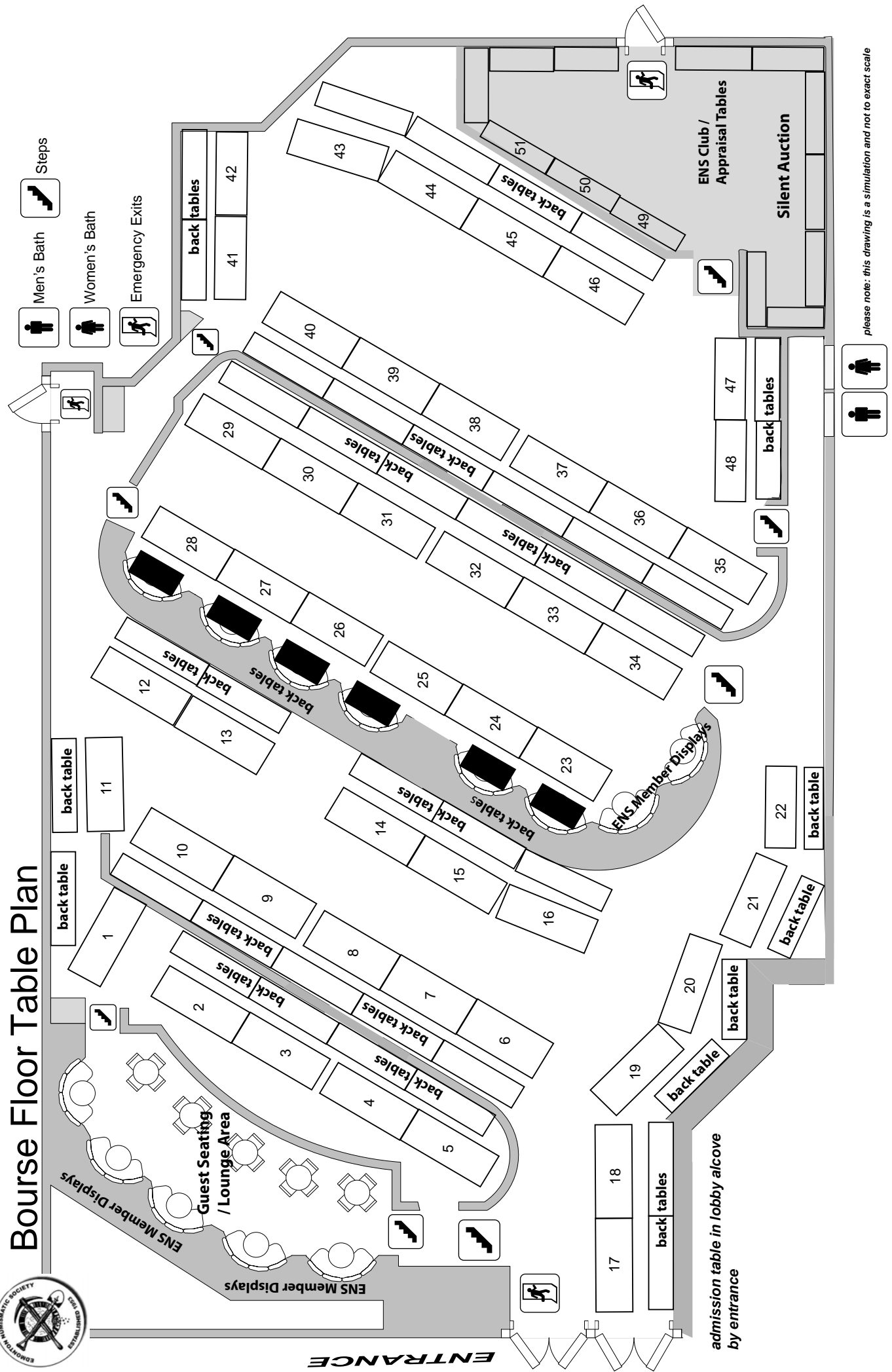
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Men's Bath

Women's Bath

Emergency Exits

Steps





Ten Years of Toonie Varieties

By Joe Kennedy



Canada's newest denomination – the \$2 coin – was introduced in 1996. In the past 10 years several varieties of this coin have been issued. Some of these varieties are obvious, while other varieties represent subtle design changes. Most of the \$2 coin varieties are still fairly easy to find in pocket change, except for some that were issued only in sets.

In the year 2000, the reverse design for the circulating \$2 coin was changed from a single bear to an image of a family of polar bears. This "Path of Knowledge" coin commemorates the year of the new millennium. The single-bear design can only be found in Royal Canadian Mint (RCM) pliofilm-wrapped "Uncirculated" collector sets. A third variety has a "W" mintmark, indicating it was made at the Winnipeg facility. It too is found only in pliofilm sets.

Two-dollar coins with a 2001 date have the usual single bear reverse design and crowned portrait obverse.

As with all the other coin denominations minted in 2002, the \$2 coin has a dual date on the obverse. The dates "1952 – 2002" were added to commemorate the golden jubilee of Queen Elizabeth II.

Two different obverse varieties of 2003-dated \$2 coins can be found in circulation. In 2003, the Queen's portrait changed mid-year from the crowned portrait (designed

by Dora de Pédery Hunt) to an uncrowned portrait (designed by Susanna Blunt). The third variety of 2003-dated coin has a "W" mintmark and is found in some "Uncirculated" RCM sets.

For 2004 and 2005 there is only one variety of \$2 coin for each year. The coins have the single bear reverse design and the uncrowned portrait of Queen Elizabeth II on the obverse.

In Canadian speech, a \$2 coin is colloquially called a "toonie". The Royal Canadian Mint was granted trademark for the word "toonie" in August of 2005.

Four varieties of toonies were made for circulation in the year 2006. As in many previous years, one variety has a reverse design with a single polar bear matched with an obverse design that has the date at the bottom of the legends and a maple leaf at the top. A second variety has the same single bear reverse design matched with a dual dated "1996 – 2006" obverse. This second variety commemorates the 10th anniversary of the \$2 coin.

The third toonie variety of 2006 has a single bear reverse design matched with an obverse design that has the 2006 date at the top of the legend and the RCM logo at the bottom. Finally, a fourth variety has an obverse with dual dates at the top of the legend and the RCM logo at the bottom. It is matched with a reverse design of a polar bear looking upwards. The RCM conducted a poll to name the bear on the coin. The final name chosen was "Churchill".

There is only one variety of toonie for 2007. It has the 2007 date at the top of the obverse legend and the RCM logo at the bottom. It has the single bear design on the reverse side.

The 2008 toonie has the same design configuration as toonies made in 2007. A second 2008 dated toonie was unveiled by the Mint on May 7, 2008. This toonie commemorates the 400th anniversary of the city of Québec. It has a stylized fleur-de-lis and sailing ship as the reverse design. Dual dates 1608 and 2008 bracket the devices on the left-and right-hand sides. The obverse legend is simplified to "CANADA Elizabeth II". Distribution of the coin was only through Desjardins bank branches.

Toonies from 2009 and 2010 have the classic single bear design reverse and have the RCM logo on the obverse.



A major change for toonies is coming next year. They might look the same as usual, but they will no longer be made with a pure nickel ring. On March 4, 2010 Finance Minister Jim Flaherty announced that in 2011 the primary composition of \$2 coins will be multiply plated steel.

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Royal Canadian Mint website, www.mint.ca

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"Quebec's Birthday Honoured on a Toonie", Canadian Coin News, Vol. 46 #4, June 10, 2008

"New composition for coins in 2011", Canadian Coin News, April 13, 2010



\$2 Major Varieties

Date	Mintmark	Description
2000		Family of Bears
2000		Bear (issued in sets only)
2000	"W"	Bear (issued in sets only)
2001		Bear
2002		Bear
2003		Crowned Queen's Portrait
2003		Uncrowned Queen's Portrait
2003	"W"	Uncrowned Queen's Portrait (issued in sets only)
2004		Bear
2005		Bear
2006		Bear
2006		Bear. Dual dates
2006	RCM Logo	Bear
2006	RCM Logo	Churchill Bear. Dual dates
2007	RCM Logo	Bear
2008	RCM Logo	Bear
2008	RCM Logo	Quebec Fleur de Lis
2009	RCM Logo	Bear
2010	RCM Logo	Bear



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The dts Average

By Dean Silver

A lifetime of observations on the many facets of numismatics - collecting, buying and selling.

Coins are and have been produced by Governments over the years, for the purpose of trade in any given economy, the production of coinage which is governed by acts of law, is strictly accounted for and this accounting is reported by way of Government financial reports, as well as Mint reports.

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Suggested retail values for any manufactured product is generally over inflated and done so to

Continued page 27

CANADA																			
Victoria 1¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63	George V 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	1917	0.57	1.00	1.34	1.75	2.38	3.01	8.18	18.03	83.47
1859	2.92	4.84	6.51	8.68	11.19	13.69	28.38	83.47	367.28	1918	0.57	1.00	1.34	1.75	2.38	3.01	8.18	18.03	83.47
1859 9 over 8	26.71	51.75	73.46	118.53	146.91	175.29	275.46	534.22	2,671	1919	0.57	1.00	1.34	1.75	2.38	3.01	8.18	18.03	85.14
1859 9 over 9	46.74	84.10	115.69	168.91	202.78	236.64	344.32	654.42	3,005	1920 Large	0.57	1.00	1.50	2.09	2.88	3.67	11.19	26.71	146.91
1876H	2.67	4.67	6.68	8.68	12.02	15.36	36.73	80.13	383.97	1920 Small	0.28	0.58	1.17	2.00	3.17	4.34	8.01	18.70	66.78
1881H	3.34	7.18	11.35	18.53	24.37	30.22	58.43	142.74	475.79	1921	0.42	0.83	1.50	2.67	5.09	7.51	15.03	53.42	333.89
1882H	2.84	5.84	7.85	11.52	16.36	21.20	38.40	79.30	400.67	1922	9.85	17.70	23.04	35.09	47.62	60.15	130.22	300.50	1,853
1884	2.92	5.01	7.35	11.69	15.36	19.03	40.07	115.19	509.18	1923	18.86	35.06	41.74	51.75	65.98	80.20	183.64	409.02	3,005
1886	3.92	7.85	11.69	19.37	27.21	35.06	71.79	166.94	692.82	1924	4.17	7.68	9.68	14.02	20.37	26.71	65.16	170.28	1,369
1887	2.92	5.34	7.68	11.69	17.70	23.71	45.08	106.84	434.06	1925	16.36	31.05	35.73	45.08	53.42	61.77	116.86	300.50	1,836
1888	2.34	4.67	7.01	8.68	11.35	14.02	26.71	66.78	267.11	1926	2.67	5.01	6.01	9.35	14.36	19.37	58.43	141.90	934.89
1890H	5.34	11.35	17.03	25.04	35.06	45.08	90.23	193.66	584.31	1927	0.88	1.84	2.67	4.34	7.18	10.02	25.04	65.11	333.89
1891 LLLD	5.34	10.68	16.03	31.05	44.74	58.43	110.18	225.38	734.56	1928	0.25	0.55	1.01	2.34	3.09	3.84	10.02	25.04	141.90
1891 SLSD	40.07	71.79	95.16	136.89	193.66	250.42	333.89	467.45	1,519	1929	0.25	0.55	1.01	2.34	3.09	3.84	10.02	25.04	136.89
1891 LLSD	56.76	100.17	143.57	191.99	254.59	317.20	592.65	1,235	5,175	1930	1.42	2.67	3.67	5.84	8.93	12.02	30.05	73.46	325.54
1892	4.51	9.02	15.04	22.56	25.47	28.38	61.77	111.85	450.75	1931	0.67	1.17	1.84	3.84	5.93	8.01	25.06	65.11	283.81
1893	2.50	4.67	6.51	8.68	11.85	15.03	30.05	73.46	292.15	1932	0.33	0.58	1.19	2.42	3.38	4.34	7.68	20.03	96.83
1894	8.18	16.36	21.37	30.05	39.23	48.41	88.48	158.60	509.18	1933	0.33	0.58	1.22	2.42	3.38	4.34	7.68	20.03	85.14
1895	4.01	8.01	13.02	20.03	25.04	30.05	61.77	106.84	417.36	1934	0.25	0.55	1.01	1.75	2.55	3.34	7.01	20.05	90.23
1896	2.76	5.01	6.34	9.35	11.85	14.36	26.71	66.78	283.81	1935	0.25	0.55	1.01	1.75	2.55	3.34	7.01	20.05	75.19
1897	2.76	5.01	6.68	10.35	12.69	15.03	33.39	80.13	342.24	1936	0.25	0.55	1.01	1.75	2.55	3.34	7.01	20.05	62.66
1898H	5.18	10.02	15.36	23.04	28.21	33.39	65.11	141.90	475.79	1936 dot Circulated & MS examples known									
1899	2.67	4.67	5.68	8.01	10.85	13.69	30.05	68.45	208.68	George VI 1¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1900H	2.34	4.34	5.34	8.35	10.68	13.02	25.04	50.08	133.56	1937	0.25	0.48	0.78	1.59	2.04	2.50	3.92	6.02	18.59
1900	5.84	11.69	17.36	26.71	35.06	43.41	88.48	191.99	826.38	1938	0.16	0.30	0.53	1.21	1.76	2.32	3.75	5.63	17.96
1901	2.34	4.34	5.34	7.68	9.85	12.02	25.04	51.75	161.94	1939	0.16	0.30	0.53	1.21	1.73	2.25	3.88	5.63	12.52
Edward 1¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63	1940	0.13	0.25	0.45	0.93	1.37	1.81	2.75	4.88	11.14
1902	1.42	2.84	3.84	5.01	7.68	10.35	14.36	33.39	95.16	1941	0.16	0.30	0.57	1.05	1.70	2.35	5.01	13.36	73.46
1903	1.42	2.84	3.84	5.01	7.68	10.35	16.03	40.07	113.52	1942	0.13	0.25	0.46	1.05	1.67	2.29	4.26	11.45	71.46
1904	1.84	3.51	4.67	7.01	9.52	12.02	22.37	56.76	156.93	1943	0.13	0.25	0.46	1.05	1.64	2.23	3.75	8.14	43.41
1905	2.84	5.34	7.35	10.02	12.69	15.36	28.38	68.45	217.03	1944	0.16	0.30	0.51	1.15	1.76	2.38	4.94	18.52	115.83
1906	1.59	3.17	4.17	5.68	7.68	9.68	22.37	51.75	258.76	1945	0.14	0.26	0.46	0.95	1.60	2.25	3.57	8.32	30.05
1907	1.84	3.51	4.67	7.01	9.68	12.35	25.71	51.75	283.81	1946	0.13	0.25	0.45	0.91	1.33	1.75	2.75	6.32	18.36
1907H	7.85	15.36	24.37	40.07	51.75	63.44	115.29	247.08	784.64	1947	0.13	0.25	0.45	0.91	1.33	1.75	2.82	5.19	12.77
1908	2.00	3.84	5.01	7.68	10.35	13.02	23.37	53.42	161.94	1947 dot Circulated examples known									
1909	1.30	2.42	3.59	4.67	7.51	10.35	18.36	38.40	138.56	1947 ML pt 7	0.14	0.26	0.46	0.95	1.38	1.81	3.57	6.26	28.22
1910	1.25	2.34	3.26	4.34	5.69	7.04	16.03	41.74	136.89	1947 ML blnt 7	0.15	0.28	0.49	1.01	1.68	2.34	4.59	8.01	45.49
George V 1¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63	1948 A to	0.15	0.28	0.51	1.00	1.50	2.00	3.50	6.88	50.00
1911	0.92	1.84	2.67	4.01	5.68	7.35	15.03	31.72	88.48	1948 A off	0.17	0.32	0.62	1.22	1.78	2.34	4.34	8.18	80.98
1912	0.83	1.59	2.34	3.67	5.01	6.34	15.03	33.39	101.84	1949 A off	0.13	0.25	0.46	0.94	1.41	1.88	2.82	4.76	13.20
1913	0.83	1.59	2.19	3.17	4.59	6.02	15.03	35.06	131.89	1949 A to	4.37	8.73	16.11	24.96	34.39	43.82	62.85	104.17	351.42
1914	0.95	1.84	2.67	4.01	5.51	7.01	17.70	45.08	170.28	1950	0.13	0.25	0.46	1.17	1.75	2.34	3.42	4.51	13.02
1915	0.87	1.59	2.34	3.34	4.67	6.01	15.36	35.06	136.89	1951	0.13	0.25	0.46	1.17	1.75	2.34	3.42	5.13	15.27
1916	0.73	1.34	1.84	2.67	3.67	4.67	10.02	25.04	95.16	1952	0.13	0.25	0.46	1.17	1.75	2.34	3.42	4.88	11.51

CANADA										George V 5¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63						
Victoria 5¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63	1926 Far 6	91.82	173.62	250.42	400.67	588.81	776.94	1,303	2,671	7,268						
1858 Sml date	13.95	26.71	43.41	71.79	91.82	111.85	190.48	383.97	934.89	1927	0.90	1.75	3.26	6.18	11.44	16.69	40.10	95.24	225.56						
1858 Lrg date	106.84	200.33	308.85	500.83	726.61	952.38	1,302	2,337	5,175	1928	0.90	1.75	3.26	7.85	13.94	20.03	40.07	85.21	150.38						
1870	12.02	25.04	41.74	70.12	91.82	113.52	200.50	392.32	1,085	1929	0.70	1.50	2.67	5.18	10.60	16.03	40.10	100.25	250.63						
1871	12.69	25.04	41.74	70.03	92.61	115.19	191.99	400.67	1,002	1930	0.70	1.50	2.67	5.51	12.03	18.55	55.14	140.23	350.58						
1872H	9.68	20.03	31.72	51.75	77.32	102.88	233.72	550.92	1,786	1931	0.70	1.50	2.67	5.84	15.45	25.06	85.21	225.38	802.01						
1874H Lrg date	13.02	27.38	58.43	109.14	173.62	238.10	401.00	834.72	2,003	1932	0.70	1.50	2.67	5.84	13.95	22.06	67.67	191.99	634.39						
1874H Sml date	15.33	36.73	71.79	157.89	204.16	250.42	375.63	717.86	1,720	1933	1.00	2.00	3.76	7.52	18.80	30.08	105.26	358.93	1,003						
1875H Sml date	110.18	217.03	342.24	567.61	718.72	869.84	1,365	3,255	9,516	1934	0.70	1.50	3.26	6.02	14.04	22.06	70.18	191.99	667.78						
1875H Lrg date	217.03	400.67	651.09	968.28	1,361	1,753	3,172	6,015	14,060	1935	0.70	1.50	3.26	6.02	13.02	20.03	62.66	155.39	450.75						
1880H	6.01	12.35	22.70	48.41	72.62	96.83	217.03	463.08	1,085	1936 Long 9	0.70	1.50	2.67	5.76	10.40	15.04	35.06	75.19	183.64						
1881H	6.70	13.69	28.38	51.75	79.30	106.84	233.72	534.22	1,135	1936 Short 9	Circulated examples known														
1882H	8.35	18.21	30.72	60.10	88.48	116.86	250.42	584.31	1,185	* 1922 to 1936	S in CENTS near to rim and far from rim variances known														
1883H	16.19	35.89	66.78	141.90	225.38	308.85	651.09	1,369	4,386	George VI 5¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63						
1884	100.17	180.30	292.15	534.22	826.38	1,119	2,671	5,764	15,038	1937	0.28	0.56	1.00	2.63	3.57	4.51	6.51	15.03	30.05						
1885 Sml 5	11.01	23.37	45.08	80.20	140.35	200.50	526.32	1,153	4,135	1938	0.61	1.21	2.63	5.18	10.11	15.04	46.74	96.83	225.47						
1885 Lrg 5	12.77	25.04	45.08	85.14	142.74	200.33	567.61	1,219	4,511	1939	0.48	0.93	1.88	3.17	5.84	8.51	26.71	63.44	106.84						
1886 Sml 6	7.68	15.69	27.71	46.74	75.13	103.51	258.76	634.39	1,836	1940	0.28	0.56	1.00	2.00	3.26	4.51	10.02	28.38	66.78						
1886 Lrg 6	9.35	19.37	31.72	60.15	98.52	136.89	292.15	667.78	2,003	1941	0.27	0.54	1.00	2.00	3.51	5.01	12.35	37.59	90.15						
1887	15.58	38.61	63.44	95.16	151.92	208.68	375.63	701.17	1,703	1942 Nickel	0.28	0.56	1.00	2.00	3.26	4.51	10.02	28.38	60.10						
1888	5.51	11.14	22.03	36.73	57.21	77.69	133.56	283.81	692.82	1942 Tombac	0.34	0.67	1.09	2.00	2.67	3.34	5.13	7.88	21.70						
1889	17.83	38.40	65.11	126.88	176.08	225.28	442.40	818.03	2,254	1943	0.32	0.64	0.98	1.61	2.43	3.26	5.51	8.07	18.36						
1890H	6.34	12.35	25.04	46.74	72.62	98.50	175.29	358.93	734.56	1943 dot on 4	Circulated & MS examples known														
1891	5.34	10.02	16.03	28.38	42.57	56.76	108.51	267.11	734.56	1943 dot	Circulated examples known														
1892	6.01	12.02	20.70	43.41	68.45	93.49	191.99	509.18	1,235	1944 Tombac	Wrong planchet error, only 1 known														
1893	5.34	10.02	14.36	29.38	42.24	55.09	118.53	300.50	734.56	1944 Steel	0.23	0.44	0.88	1.34	1.79	2.25	4.01	6.26	11.76						
1894	14.02	28.38	53.42	95.16	143.57	191.99	333.89	684.47	1,940	1945	0.23	0.44	0.88	1.34	1.79	2.25	4.01	7.51	16.02						
1896	5.34	9.68	15.03	28.38	43.41	58.43	116.86	317.20	667.78	1946	0.28	0.49	0.98	1.96	2.94	3.92	8.68	16.46	50.00						
1897	5.34	10.02	15.69	30.05	48.41	66.78	126.88	308.85	684.47	1947	0.26	0.50	1.00	2.01	3.01	4.01	7.35	14.54	36.36						
1898	10.02	20.70	31.72	70.18	110.28	150.38	288.22	576.44	1,503	1947 ML	0.26	0.50	1.00	2.01	3.01	4.01	7.01	13.02	33.79						
1899	4.67	8.68	13.02	23.37	35.06	46.74	95.24	208.68	517.53	1947 dot	8.14	16.28	24.21	41.74	65.94	90.15	200.33	283.81	496.25						
1900 Sml date	4.67	9.02	12.02	21.70	36.73	51.75	100.25	217.03	617.70	1948	1.63	3.26	4.85	8.36	13.20	18.05	40.11	56.82	99.35						
1900 Lrg date	16.53	33.39	63.44	95.16	164.44	233.72	375.63	642.74	1,402	1949	0.23	0.44	0.88	1.75	2.63	3.51	7.02	10.60	23.37						
1901	4.67	8.68	12.02	21.70	37.56	53.42	95.24	200.33	534.22	1950	0.23	0.44	0.88	1.75	2.63	3.51	7.02	10.18	19.37						
Edward 5¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63	1951 Nickel	0.23	0.44	0.88	1.63	1.94	2.25	4.51	7.35	14.08						
1902	1.75	3.25	4.82	8.20	11.01	13.83	22.29	50.08	80.13	1951 Steel	0.23	0.44	0.88	1.75	2.63	3.51	6.52	9.35	14.02						
1902H Lrg H	2.00	3.50	5.13	9.01	12.95	16.90	29.22	53.38	90.15	1952	0.23	0.44	0.88	1.63	2.51	3.38	6.39	8.35	13.11						
1902H Sml H	6.45	12.02	20.03	38.40	53.42	68.45	100.25	156.93	275.69	CANADA										10	C	E	N	T	S
1903	3.17	6.88	13.02	28.38	44.24	60.10	131.89	267.11	528.16	Victoria 10¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63						
1903H	1.84	3.88	8.14	16.02	24.22	32.42	75.13	158.60	459.10	1858	15.89	31.72	55.09	110.28	149.12	187.97	288.22	513.78	1,235						
1904	2.00	4.13	7.13	15.89	25.48	35.06	95.16	267.11	784.64	1870	15.39	30.54	61.08	122.87	164.02	205.18	310.35	632.04	1,738						
1905	1.67	3.44	5.57	11.51	18.27	25.03	58.43	150.25	337.92	1871	22.37	45.08	80.20	175.29	254.59	333.89	542.57	1,002	3,339						
1906	1.67	2.25	4.34	8.68	13.66	18.65	50.08	135.23	409.02	1871H	25.04	50.08	88.48	161.51	239.35	317.20	550.92	1,002	3,172						
1907	1.67	3.01	4.34	8.01	11.99	15.96	36.73	90.15	200.33	1872H	100.17	207.01	317.20	559.27	730.38	901.50	1,486	2,771	6,010						
1908 Small 8	4.26	10.01	17.02	35.09	50.13	65.16	100.25	150.38	250.63	1874H	13.69	24.04	40.07	86.81	136.06	185.31	300.50	550.92	1,669						
1908 Large 8	22.56	47.62	90.82	149.67	219.95	290.24	425.53	751.25	1,503	1875H	275.46	501.25	868.11	1,452	2,167	2,882	4,762	9,524	23,810						
1909	3.01	5.34	9.35	18.70	31.89	45.08	110.18	317.20	852.13	1880H	15.03	30.08	53.42	100.17	154.42	208.68	342.24	626.04	1,820						
1910 Round 0	2.00	3.67	5.51	9.85	12.68	15.52	30.08	75.19	150.38	1881H	15.69	31.72	58.43	110.18	184.47	258.76	425.71	784.64	2,005						
1910 Flat 0	3.51	6.34	9.37	16.50	21.05	25.61	48.87	120.30	236.84	1882H	15.69	31.72	53.42	108.51	166.94	225.38	375.63	801.34	2,371						
George V 5¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63	1883H	50.08	100.17	183.64	409.02	550.92	692.82	1,102	1,920	4,341						
1911	1.50	3.01	6.68	10.68	15.03	19.37	45.08	101.84	1																

Victoria 10¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1898	11.53	24.04	41.74	80.20	117.79	155.39	288.22	500.83	1,185
1899 Sml 99	9.68	20.03	36.73	66.78	95.99	125.21	200.33	367.28	1,135
1899 Lrg 99	19.03	38.40	65.11	120.20	176.96	233.72	381.73	707.13	1,629
1900	9.35	16.69	33.39	65.11	96.83	128.55	175.29	333.89	834.72
1901	9.35	15.03	30.05	55.09	83.47	111.85	166.94	333.89	1,018
Edward 10¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1902H	3.84	8.01	14.27	29.04	45.85	62.66	91.82	166.94	367.28
1902	5.01	10.68	25.04	53.42	93.13	132.83	238.10	517.53	1,419
1903H	5.01	10.02	21.70	51.75	79.30	106.84	185.46	401.00	926.16
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								
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 O	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
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	98.50	133.56	225.38	417.36	1,002
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
1936 bar	Circulated & MS examples known								
1936 dot	24.21	48.41	100.17	258.76	396.49	534.22	834.72	1,235	2,838
George VI 25¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1937	1.15	2.30	4.59	7.51	8.93	10.35	15.03	21.70	48.41
1938	1.39	2.78	5.55	10.77	15.32	19.87	38.40	86.81	166.94
1939	1.25	2.50	5.01	10.02	13.02	16.03	26.71	71.79	133.56
1940	0.63	1.25	2.50	4.67	5.93	7.18	12.02	25.04	48.41
1941	0.63	1.25	2.50	4.67	5.93	7.18	12.02	24.37	51.75

George VI 25¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1942	0.63	1.25	2.50	4.67	5.93	7.18	12.02	23.37	51.75
1943	0.63	1.25	2.50	4.67	5.93	7.18	12.02	26.04	50.08
1944	0.63	1.25	2.50	4.67	6.09	7.51	14.02	35.06	58.43
1945	0.63	1.25	2.50	4.67	5.93	7.18	11.35	27.71	58.43
1946	1.09	2.17	4.34	8.68	12.02	15.36	33.39	66.78	120.20
1947	1.09	2.17	4.34	8.68	12.69	16.69	40.07	63.44	106.84
1947 ML	0.83	1.67	3.34	6.34	7.68	9.02	11.35	21.04	38.40
1947 dot	26.71	53.42	96.83	133.56	166.94	200.33	300.50	459.10	918.20
1948	1.09	2.17	4.34	7.35	12.19	17.03	33.39	68.45	145.24
1949	0.83	1.67	3.34	4.34	4.92	5.51	7.85	14.02	33.39
1950	0.83	1.67	3.34	4.34	4.92	5.51	7.01	12.35	25.04
1951 high relief	0.83	1.67	3.34	4.34	4.92	5.51	7.18	11.02	26.04
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

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

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

George VI 50¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
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
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 1st 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	417.36
New Brunswick 1¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1861	3.01	6.68	9.35	16.03	22.20	28.38	71.79	208.68	567.61
1864 Short 6	3.34	6.34	9.68	15.03	23.37	31.72	80.13	250.42	767.95
1864 Long 6	4.01	7.01	11.69	17.70	27.21	36.73	95.16	275.69	1,103
Nova Scotia 1¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1861 Lrg RB	2.67	4.84	7.18	11.69	17.03	22.37	60.15	166.94	634.39
1861 Sml RB	2.76	5.01	7.51	12.69	20.53	28.38	71.79	191.99	751.88
1862	45.08	78.46	130.22	242.07	363.11	484.14	968.28	1,937	5,275
1864	2.67	4.84	7.35	12.35	19.53	26.71	66.78	200.50	834.72
P.E.I. 1¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1871	2.17	3.67	5.51	12.02	18.53	25.04	58.43	128.55	283.81
Newfoundland 1¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1865	2.84	5.68	9.02	18.55	32.65	46.74	120.20	317.20	1,352
1872H	2.75	4.84	7.01	14.69	25.71	36.73	81.80	155.39	417.36
1873	3.34	6.68	10.35	27.71	56.43	85.14	228.71	617.70	2,538
1876H	3.17	5.68	11.02	27.38	58.76	90.15	233.72	617.70	2,454
1880 Wide O	2.84	4.84	8.01	18.70	40.40	62.10	113.52	242.07	934.89
1880 Narrow O	123.54	225.38	400.67	634.39	818.03	1,002	1,686	2,838	7,563
1885	26.71	44.61	97.74	150.38	221.26	292.15	550.92	1,169	4,073
1888	25.88	50.13	100.25	167.92	246.73	325.54	734.56	1,503	6,728
1890	2.67	4.67	12.02	25.04	53.42	81.80	233.72	467.45	2,120
1894	2.67	4.67	9.02	18.70	36.06	53.42	158.60	317.20	1,920
1896	2.67	4.67	6.68	19.03	30.38	41.74	108.51	217.03	876.46
1904H	5.51	10.68	20.03	34.72	56.59	78.46	200.33	534.22	1,452
1907	2.09	3.84	5.68	11.69	25.88	40.07	141.90	300.50	1,235
1909	2.09	3.84	5.68	10.02	20.87	31.72	80.13	158.60	313.28
1913	1.09	2.00	3.01	4.34	7.18	10.02	36.73	81.80	186.98
1917C	1.09	2.00	3.01	4.34	7.01	9.68	36.73	125.21	437.40
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

Newfoundland 5¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
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
1945C	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
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

Newfoundland 20¢	G 4	VG 8	F 12	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 63
1899 Small 99	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 25 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 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
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
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

Continued from page 22

allow the end seller, margins to work with.

Actual costs of landed goods has always been a deciding factor for the end seller and as a rule-of-thumb, the end seller only takes a pre-determined percentage into consideration for their own profit margin, when pricing the goods for sale to the general public.

World economics, economics of a Country, Regional economics and of course Personal economics, all play an important role in our buying and selling decisions.

Individual citizens the world over, have made a fun hobby out of collecting coins that Governments have produced over the years, some in these numbers have chosen a more serious path and collect for the investment or the right to claim having the best of the best, while there are still others who have decided upon a supportive, research role or business role to the hobby and in reality, the avenues of interest in the hobby are endless, as are the combinations of same.

A duly elected governing body of private citizens, who are charged with the responsibility to decide the values of coins that hobbyists collect, does not exist.

It is individuals within the hobby who choose to toil at the task of putting suggested retail value guides together, for the coins that the hobbyist enjoys collecting. These price-guides are as unique as the individual who puts them to paper and therefore are subject to their viewpoints, opinions and

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

observations.

All past and present Mint reports; suggested retail value guides; privately published coin catalogues; articles written on coins and conversations held with fellow hobbyists; is important knowledge that has been shared.

Education begins when one actively seeks all knowledge shared on a given subject.

To instantly ignore or readily dismiss any knowledge shared on a given subject is to deprive ones self of awareness, to unconditionally or blindly accept without question all knowledge shared on a given subject is to deprive ones self of understanding, failure to embrace the important steps of awareness and understanding; is to consciously deprive ones self from obtaining the wisdom to make an informed decision.

There are no correct formulas for coin values and there are no incorrect formulas for coin values; I have paid more than the listed worth for a coin and I have paid less than the listed worth for a coin, I have sold coins for more than their listed worth and I have sold coins for less than their listed worth; ultimately it is the value that you place upon a coin that counts and suggested retail guides are simply a starting point for your reference, to be used like you would any other tool.

Enjoy the hobby, for what it offers you personally!

Dean Silver





The WATERLOO MEDAL

by Pistrucci

By Pierre Driessen



The design and execution of the official British medal to commemorate the decisive battle to conclude the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic wars, is one of the most interesting stories in British numismatics.

The idea for what is arguably the greatest medal in British history, certainly one with the most colorful story, originated with George Augustus Frederick (1762 - 1830), the Prince Regent of Great Britain, Ireland and Hanover (1811 - 30), the future George IV (1820 - 30). As Britain's de facto head of state when the tide began to turn and the ultimate victory against Napoleon Bonaparte was achieved, he wished to commemorate the titanic struggle in a befitting manner. At the time the final battle at Waterloo was widely held as one of the most important in human history.

The Royal Mint was charged with the task to produce such a monumental medal. Britain's most talented artists were drafted into service. In 1816, the Master of the Royal Mint, Wellesley-Pole, later Lord Maryborough, wrote in a letter to Benjamin West (1738 - 1820), president of the Royal Academy:

"I have been commanded to strike two Medals at the Royal Mint in commemoration of the battles at Les Quarte Bras and Waterloo; One, in gold, of the largest size, to embrace the exploits of the allied armies under the Duke of Wellington, the Prince of Orange and the Duke of Brunswick, and of the Prussian Army under Field Marshall Blucher. This Medal will probably be given to each of the sovereigns in alliance with the Prince Regent, to their ministers and generals."

Submissions for designs were invited. The records diverge about the number of designs submitted. Some sources state that there were multiple submissions by members of the Royal Academy. Drawings by Benjamin West (1738 - 1820) - president of the Royal Academy and painter of historical subjects - and John Flaxman (1755 - 1826), Britain's foremost sculptor, are known to exist. Other sources indicate that Flaxman's designs were selected by the Academy as its sole submission.

Another set of designs was submitted by Benedetto Pistrucci (1783- 1855), "principal" engraver of the Royal Mint. Here the story takes interesting twist.

One set of sources states that no suitable design had been received from members of the Royal Academy and thus Pistrucci's design was accepted. Others suggest that the request for submissions from Royal Academy members was done merely for good form. Other sources state that Pistrucci, refused to engrave the design of another. Whichever the true story is, Pistrucci's design received immediate royal approval. Now all that remained was to make the design a reality.

THE DESIGNER and ENGRAVER

Benedetto Pistrucci was born in Rome, Italy on 29 May 1783. He was a very talented engraver of gemstones, cameos, coins and medals. He had commissions

for cameos from such dignitaries as Princess Pauline Borghese and Caroline Murat, Queen of Naples - sisters of Napoléon Bonaparte.

In 1814 he departed for London, making a brief stop in Paris, where his talent preceded him and he was besieged by connoisseurs of cameos. Finally in 1815 he arrived in London. Here Pistrucci's fame spread as he continued to carve cameos. Shortly after his arrival he was introduced by Joseph Banks (1743 - 1820), British naturalist, to William Wellesley-Pole (1763 - 1845), Master of the Mint (1814 - 23) and elder brother of the Duke of Wellington. Pistrucci proposed, what will forever be known as one of the most beautiful designs for the reverse of any British coin, St. George and the Dragon. The design was used on the crown, five and two pound coins of George III, and continues to



Benedetto Pistrucci in 1853



Silver crown, 1819, of George III, with the obverse design of St. George and the Dragon

be used on British coinage to this day.

Pole hired Pistucci as Engraver of Coins, it is said with a future promise of the position of Principal Engraver, then held by Thomas Wyon Junior (1792 - 1817). The second engraver's position was held by William Wyon (1795 - 1851), Thomas' cousin. Although both Wyon's were very talented, it made Pole uneasy to have members of the same family holding the most senior positions in a Mint department, especially one as vital as engraving. It ran counter to his attempts at modernization and to move the institution out of its medieval management system.

Pistucci became an unfortunate pawn in the power struggle for bureaucratic control of the Mint. As a result, upon the death of Thomas Wyon, Pole was unable to make good on his promise to Pistucci. The closed monopolistic society of the Mint, especially the moneyers, protested. They appealed on the grounds that foreigners could not hold a senior position in the Mint, they won.

The real reason for the Mint establishment's opposition was Pole's reform program which sought to modernize the Mint's operations and break the nepotism which governed the appointment process. This was their way to block Pole and have revenge. They threw their

support behind William Wyon, who was appointed Principal Engraver.

Pistucci was understandably upset by this turn of events. With the help and permission of the Treasury, Pole was able to retain him in the office of Chief

Medallist to the King. In this capacity he not only created and engraved numerous medals, but also worked on many of the coins of the era we so admire today.

He would retain the position until his death on 15 September 1855.

THE MEDAL

THE DIES:

The medal is truly gigantic. It measures 5 5/8" in diameter. One of the main problems the Mint faced was finding steel of a sufficient quality. The dies were massive, each matrix weighs twenty pounds. This necessitated the development of new techniques. Nothing on this scale for the striking of medals had ever been attempted. In Paris, Denon - the Director of the Medal Mint, had attempted something similar, but only for uniface strikings in soft metal.

Ultimately each matrix was made in two parts. An inner circle and an outer ring. Each was to be hardened separately and assembled during striking.

THE DESIGN:

Pistucci submitted a very ambitious design, which answered the Prince Regent's intent. The medal shows the medallic arts at their height. The size, intricacy, detail and number of figures were unprecedented and are breath taking.

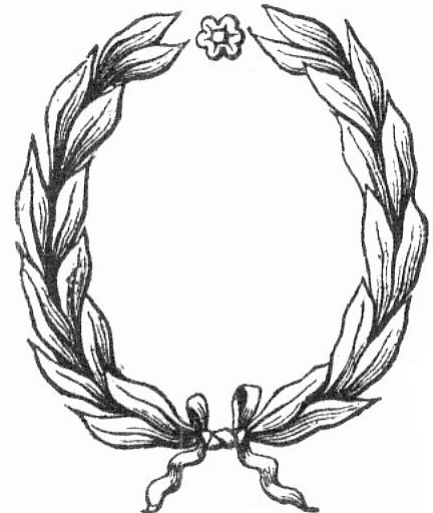
As a medium of propaganda and communication, the use of allegory and mythology are employed to their maximum. They tell a story and convey a political and social message.

The scenes depicted are all from Greek and Roman mythology, with the exception of the centre of the obverse. The medal must be viewed in its entirety to appreciate what the scenes are meant to convey. Each scene builds on the other and literally comes full circle.

THE OBVERSE - CENTRE:

Here we see the busts of the four sovereigns of the principal powers in the final alliance against Napoléon Bonaparte. From left to right are the Prince Regent, future George IV King of Great Britain; Francis I, Emperor of Austria; Alexander I, Tsar of All the Russias; and Friederich Wilhelm III, King of Prussia.

They are shown in profile, crowned or laurated with the *corona triumphalis* made of bay leaves - the highest decoration which could be bestowed on a



A corona triumphalis

OBVERSE
centre



Francis I, Emperor
of Austria

Alexander I,
Tsar of All the
Russias

Prince Regent,
future George IV
of Great Britain

Friederich
Wilhelm III
of Prussia

victorious Roman general.

Around their shoulders can be seen traditional Roman senatorial dress, fastened with a pin or fibula.

THE OBVERSE - OUTER EDGE:

The medal should be read beginning at the top and moving counterclockwise. It tells the allegorical story of the Treaty of Peace following the Battle of Waterloo.

The main action takes place between the two charioteer scenes. At the top Helios (Heliuss), the Greek sun god, can be seen in his sun chariot. He is chasing Nyx (Nox), the Greek goddess of the night, who can be seen fleeing on the bottom.

The circular form of the medal lend itself perfectly to the celestial scene played-out here. In the morning Helios, the sun, arose from Oceanus on his quadriga, travelled east and went back into Oceanus in the west, all the while driving away Nyx, the Night.

He is depicted holding in his left hand the torch of Day, a flowing cloak around his shoulders and on his head the *corona radiata* or radiant crown. The figures on the front of his chariot in basso relievo represent the Hours of the day,

while his four horses represent the four cardinal points of the compass.

Helios was deemed to be all-seeing, all-knowing, the bringer of light and the vanquisher of darkness. To the Romans he was Sol Invictus, the unconquerable or invincible sun.

Nyx, or Night, rides in a chariot pulled by two horses. In her left hand she holds the reins, while in her right is a whip. Unlike Helios, Nyx needs a whip to motivate

her horses.

The allusion here is to the dawning of a new day, a new era, the lifting of the darkness which had enveloped Europe and the world for 19 years. The defeat of the tyranny of the French Revolution and in particular French hegemony and attempts at world domination under Napoléon Bonaparte.

It is the bringing of the light by the four enlightened and benevolent sovereigns in the centre who had resisted the onslaught of darkness - the French under the Emperor.

Nyx, the Night, makes a hasty retreat, a further allusion to the retreat of the French army after its defeat at Waterloo. The whip symbolizes the coercive methods used by Napoléon to enslave the nations of Europe.

It is interesting to note that all the sources describing the medal identify Phoebus Apollo as interchangeable with Helios, I disagree with this and firmly believe that this is not the case. If you examine the literature and references on classical Greek and



Helios

Iris

Zephuros

Herakles

Erinyen

OBVERSE
OUTER RING

Nyx

Castor
&
Pollux

Themis

Klotho

Lachesis

Moirae

Atropos

Roman mythology and compare them with what is depicted here, you can clearly see that the attributes are those of Helios, not Apollo. Beside the attributes show, the action of chasing Nyx away confirms this. Helios and Apollo or Phoebus Apollo were never merged as gods or concepts during the classical Greek and Roman periods. It is true that Apollo was at times associated with light and the sun, this was however in the context of learning and wisdom. Apollo was never associated with the sun to the extent that Helios, as god of the sun, was.

To the left of Helios are the twin brothers Castor and Polydeuces (Pollux), the sons of Zeus and Leda. They were inseparable in all things, even death. These figures do double duty. They represent the constellation Gemini for the month of June during which the Battle of Waterloo was fought. Above each head can be seen a star. It should also be noted that they are holding on to each other and each has a spear in his hand. In this regard they represent Wellington and Blücher, supreme commanders of the allied armies. Brothers in arms, joined for

eternity through the deeds they have performed.

To the right of Helios are found Iris and Zephuros. Iris, the rainbow, is the messenger of the gods, a link between heaven and earth. She is the restorer of peace in nature. Her husband Zephuros, the personification of the West Wind, announces the Spring. He looks down to the earth and scatters garlands of flowers, emblems of peace, harmony, tranquility, goodwill and fertility.

These two figures represent the new spring or peace in the relations between nations following the darkness of the preceding 19 years.

To the left, below Castor and Pollux, seated on a rock is Themis, goddess of heavenly justice and order. She has come to earth, just as in the Golden Age when the gods dwelled among the mortals. She sits in front of the busts of the four sovereigns, signifying that justice offers greater security to governments than power. Eluding to the fact that Napoléon, despite all his power, had fallen because he was not just. To her right stands a date palm bearing fruit - the fruits of peace and justice. In

her right hand she holds a sword. She rewards virtue, while being at the ready to punish evil and injustice.

Across from Themis is Herakles. Depicted as a vigorous, muscular bearded man he is seated under an oak tree on the hide of the Nemean lion, the killing of which was the first of his twelve labors.

The Nemean lion was an enormous and extremely vicious wild beast, which terrorized the city of Nemea in the Peloponnesus, kidnapping young maidens and devouring the young men sent to rescue them.

In his right hand Herakles holds his club, with which he stunned the lion. The lion's golden hide made it impervious to any man-made weapon, thus it required all of Herakles' superhuman strength to strangling the lion with his bare hands.

The depiction of this myth alludes to the superhuman, Herculean, effort required of the allied powers to defeat the seemingly invincible French emperor and his Grande Armée. The oak tree is a reference to the British navy, the 'wall of wood', which had restrained French expansion and frustrated French ambitions. This 'wall of wood' had allowed the concentration of men and material by the allies to finally kill the enormous and vicious monster which was the French military machine.

Below Themis are the Moirae or Fates. As the daughters of Nyx, the Night, and Erebus, they are the goddesses of death. As daughters of Zeus and Themis they are the goddesses of fate. It is this role they fulfill here. The three sisters represent the three stages of life. Klotho, the youngest, represents birth. She holds a distaff and is spinning the thread of life. Her older sister Lachesis, representing life, is unreeling the thread of life spun by her younger sister from a reel she holds in her left hand. Atropos, the eldest, representing

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death, is seen severing the thread of life with a pair of shears she holds in her right hand.

These goddesses ruled the past, present and future of all living things. As they worked they sang the fate of mortals. Their position below their mother Themis signifies that henceforth heavenly justice and divine right will govern mankind, not war or force.

Below Herakles are the Erinyen or Furies, who represent the uncontrolled passions and emotions unleashed. There they allude to the consequences when war and force are not controlled. The three sisters, Alecto, Tisiphone and Megaera would pursue those who violated the right of asylum, the sanctity of hospitality, committed murder or bore false witness. They would do so without mercy, giving the offender no respite, driving him insane. They would pursue him even into death, unless he had cleansed himself of his sins.

If the offender had cleansed himself, the Erinyen would become Eumeniden - the kindly inclined - and abandon their pursuit. Here the sisters are restrained and safely locked in the Cimmerian cave, their way of escape or being unleashed on mankind is barred by Herakles. This refers to the Second Treaty of Paris concluded on 20 November 1815 and the establishment of the Quintuple Alliance between Great Britain, Russia, Austria, Prussia and France. These formally ended hostilities and set out the terms of peace and cooperation between the allies and their former enemy France.

The enemy France, cleansed of the sins and transgressions of Napoléon, was accepted back into the family of civilized nations.

THE REVERSE - CENTRE:

There are three figures in the centre of the reverse. In the middle of the group is Nike, goddess of victory, flanked by two riders dressed as classical

warriors. The figure toward the right is Gebhard Lebrecht von Blücher, Fürst von Wahlstatt (1742 - 1819), field marshal and commander of the Prussian army at Waterloo.

The rider on the left is Arthur Wellesley, 1st Duke of Wellington, field marshal in command of the Anglo-Dutch forces at the battle of Waterloo.

Both riders hold a sword in their left hand and the field marshal's baton in their right. The action shows Wellington, the hero of Waterloo, galloping in advance, while Blücher comes to his aid, to complete the destruction of the enemy. Winged Nike holds the reins of their horses, guiding the riders to victory.

There is a subtle difference in the helmets worn by the riders. That of the figure representing Wellington has taller plumage and a horse hair tail. This is a statement that the British were the senior partner in the alliance.

The helmet also has a striking resemblance to that worn by St. George as seen on the crown pictured earlier. Although no sources have speculated on this,

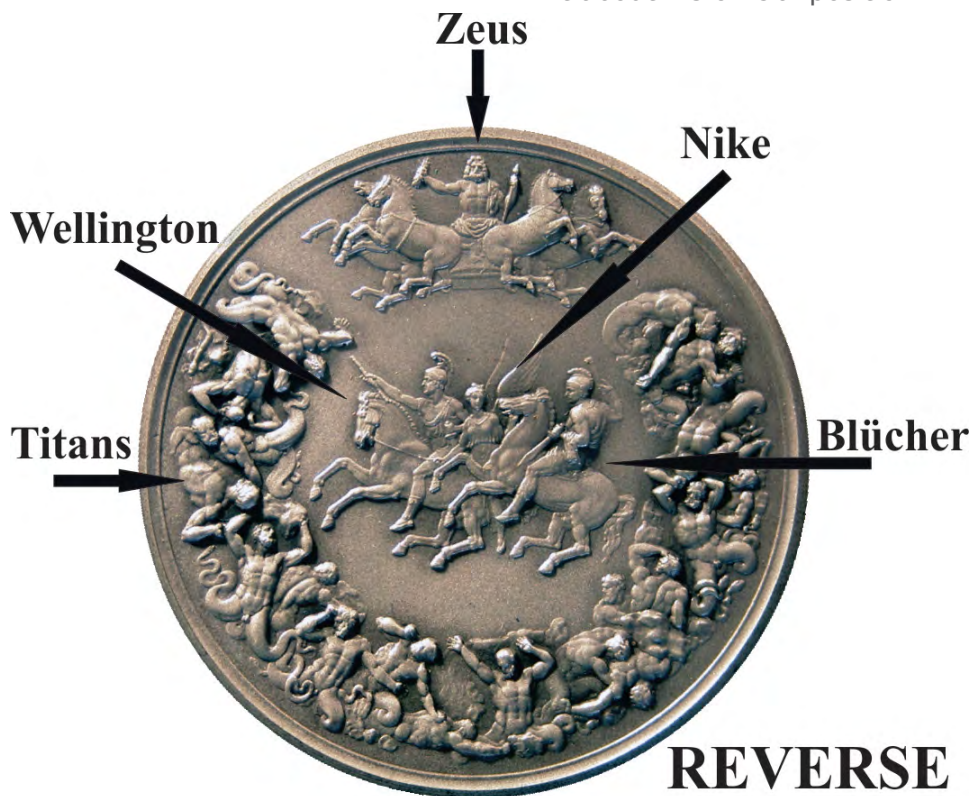
I believe this to be an honor done to Wellington by Pistucci, likening him to St. George, England's patron saint, slaying the dragon - Napoléon's ambitions.

REVERSE - OUTER EDGE:

At the top of the medal is Zeus, supreme deity and ruler of the heavens, in his quadriga. He hurls thunderbolts at the figures with reptilian legs below. This refers to the myth where Zeus defeated and banished from heaven the ancient gods, the Titans. There are 19 Titan figures, one for each year that Britain had actively participated in the struggle against Revolutionary, Consular and Imperial France. The Titans tumble over each other, symbolizing the confusion of an army retreating in panic, as happened to the French army at Waterloo.

CONCLUSION:

It took Pistucci 33 years to complete his masterpiece. This was the result of the demands on his time to design and engrave coins and medals, and his ongoing dispute with the Royal Mint about his official position



and pay. The finished dies were finally presented to the Treasury in 1849. By this time all the major participants in the events depicted were dead, save Wellington. The dies were never hardened to allow for the striking of actual medals. Due to the difficulties associated with the hardening of dies of this unprecedented size, no one dared attempt it for fear of destroying the masterpiece. Only gutta-percha - natural rubber - impressions and electrotypes were made. Today, the dies are housed in the Royal Mint Museum in London.

The medal depicted in this article is a striking done in 1972 by John Pinches (Medallists) Ltd. It was struck from a reduced copy of the original dies. The medal in this striking measures 2.5" (64mm) and weighs 124.2 grams. Unlike the original, it is inscribed "WATERLOO JUNE 18 1815". This inscription planned for the original, was to be the only one on the entire medal.

The 1972 issue was done in 22k gold, platinum and sterling silver. The sterling silver example, show in this article, was a limited edition of 5000 specimens. They are numbered and hallmarked.

Without a doubt, Pistucci's Waterloo medal is a masterpiece crafted by a truly gifted artist and

master of his craft. It draws the viewer in and challenges him to read and interpret the story presented.

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Continued on page 34

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Enlarged obverse and reverse of the Waterloo Medal to show details.





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NEW MEMBERSHIP APPLICATIONS

Morris Taylor
Wayne Hansen

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

November 6 & 7, 2010 - Edmonton's Coin Show and Sale (previously known as Edmonton's Money Show), 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.

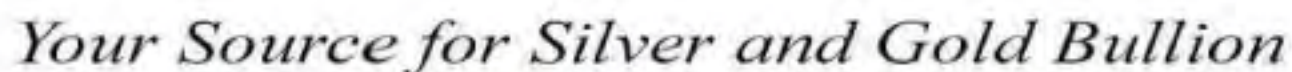
November 10, 2010 - ENS November Meeting - Royal Alberta Museum, 7:15 pm start. Snacks provided. Meeting call for executive nominations.

December 8, 2010 - ENS December Meeting - Royal Alberta Museum, 7:15 pm start. Snacks provided.

January 12, 2010 - ENS October 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.

Mar. 25 - 27, 2011 - Spring National Stamp Show (with competitive exhibits). Sponsored by the Edmonton Stamp Club, at Fantasyland Hotel Conference Centre, West Edmonton Mall. Info from www.edmontonstampclub.com.



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