



EDMONTON COIN CLUB

"Your Numismatic Connection in Edmonton"



OCTOBER 1995

Volume 41 Issue 8

1995 EXECUTIVE

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The ECC is a member of:
Canadian Numismatic Assoc.

Canadian Association of
Token Collectors

Canadian Association of
Wooden Money Collectors

Canadian Paper Money Society

Classical & Medieval
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MEETING NOTICE

DATE : WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1995

TIME : 7:00 P.M., Meeting starts at 7:30

PLACE: PROVINCIAL MUSEUM OF ALBERTA, 12845 - 102 AVE.

(Main floor Lecture Room P138)

**PROGRAM : MEMBER TALK & DISPLAY ON CANADIAN
GOLD COINS AND WORLD SOVEREIGNS, AUCTION**

OCTOBER MEETING AGENDA

October's meeting will have club member Hans Buchmeuller provide a talk and display on Canadian Gold coins, Maple Leafs etc., as well as Great Britain and Australian Sovereigns. Hans has been collecting coins and stamps for many years and this is his first talk to the Club. Following Hans' talk, we will have a 34 lot auction. This month's auction list has something for everyone, and has a good selection of Foreign material as well as some nice foreign notes. See you at the meeting!

**FOR THIS MONTH'S
AUCTION LIST, SEE
THE LAST PAGE OF
THE NEWSLETTER.**

**Transit Dollar
introduced.**

SEPTEMBER MEETING MINUTES

September's meeting saw 22 members and guests in attendance. Joe welcomed everyone back from the summer holidays. Joe read the article in the Canadian Coin News about the Club's award, the Louise Graham Memorial Club of the Year Award for 1994. (the CNA Journal erroneously says for 1995) Joe thanked Mike Schneider for being instrumental in the Club receiving the award. Thanks were given to John Callaghan for bringing the donuts and the cake for the members to enjoy. The meeting was then turned over to Mike & Dan who gave a summary of the report presented in the September newsletter. It was agreed by Mike and Dan that the Calgary show was one of the best we attended. It was also noted that there were a significant number of Edmontonians and Club members at the Calgary show, which shows there is a definite interest in Edmonton for a national Convention. Mike then gave a short description on the CNA's Numismatic Correspondence Course that was launched at the Calgary convention. Mike passed along his copy of the course for the members to view. Application forms to obtain a copy were provided in September's newsletter. After a short break, our guest speaker, Lub Wojtiw was introduced. Lub presented an interesting and informative overhead projector presentation of Russian Coinage by Ruler or Czar. Lub covered the period from 1700 to 1917. He explained the various ways one could collect Russian coinage; by type set, Denomination, Czar or by Alphabetical examples, Mints and Mint marks. Lub provided examples of each Dynasty, with coinage starting in 1725 up to the early 1900's. This was a very educational talk and the examples of coinage presented are extremely hard to come by in good condition. Thanks was extended to Lub for once again starting our Fall program off with an excellent talk. Members were reminded of the coin show on the upcoming weekend. The attendance door prize draw of a 1991 mint set was won by a guest, Grant Churchill.

EDMONTON
200 YEARS of
BUILDING TOGETHER

CLUB WOODS SOLD

After all the publicity in last month's newsletter about our 1994 counterstamped wood selling for \$16 at the CAWMC auction, the interest in the few woods remaining was high at September's meeting. It was decided that club members would get first crack at obtaining the remaining woods, and they all sold at a set price, with the exception of number 1 of 1, which the Club will keep for our Archives. In addition, 2 sets of 1984 woods were also sold. The money raised will go a long way toward paying for the woods in the first place. Thanks to those who purchased the limited edition woods.

EDMONTON TRANSIT TOKEN ISSUED

The Edmonton Downtown Business Association has issued an undated Transit token that can be used in local parking meters, parking lots and parkades, and is also worth \$1.00 for Transit use. The token can be obtained from almost 200 local distributors, including downtown merchants and service firms. A minimum purchase or business transaction is required to obtain the tokens. This token replaces a courtesy parking coupon that was previously used. The Obverse side of the coin shows a stylized skyline of downtown Edmonton and the words "DOWNTOWN / DOLLAR" in the center and around the outer part "DOWNTOWN BUSINESS ASSOCIATION OF EDMONTON / NO CASH VALUE". The Reverse side in the Centre reads: "P / DOWNTOWN EDMONTON / Edmonton Transits Logo." Around the outer part of the token reads "PARKING / TRANSIT". Approximately 100,000 coins will be in circulation at any given time, and cost \$15,000 to produce. They were made in Trois Rivieres, Quebec but locally designed.

NUMISMATIC CORRESPONDENCE

The Club received a letter from Le Club De Numismates Du Bas St-Laurent last month. (They were a co-winner of the best Club Newsletter for 1994) The letter was prompted by new CNA President Yvon Marquis, at a discussion at the CNA in Calgary this summer. Yvon suggested we correspond with a Club from Quebec who could be our 'Sister Club' in Quebec. We could ask them to promote the CNA in 1998, should we put it on, and just exchange newsletters and articles. The letter, written by President Jean-Pierre Desjardins, suggests we do exchange newsletters and share ideas about promotional and educational programs. We will forward a favorable reply to the Club in due course.

NEW ECC NAME TAGS RECEIVED

Special thanks is extended to member Bernie Theriault, who was able to make the Club new name tags for all current members, at no cost to the Club. Now when members attend a meeting, a name tag will be waiting for them with their name on it. We are hoping this will be helpful to new members and guests when they attend as well as a reminder to others when non-frequent members attend. The name tags will remain with the Club and be brought each meeting, so they don't get lost or forgotten. They match the old blue name tags with white lettering. Thanks again Bernie, and have a great retirement. We hope to see you out to a few meetings as well.

NEWSLETTER NEWS

The following newsletters were received as correspondence, with highlights summarized here:

Calgary Numismatic Society - September's program had a video of "Canada from Every Quarter" shown. October's meeting will be CNA night, where they will proclaim October 22 - 28, Coin Week Canada. A summary of the CNA Convention and Awards presented was given, as well as the Royal Canadian Mint Award, which Calgary won, along with 3 other Clubs and individuals. The CNA Exhibit awards were also listed. The door prizes at the convention were also listed, with all but the first prize, won by Calgarians.

Ingersoll Coin Club - September's program saw an interesting Editorial by President Thomas Masters. Tom reviewed a variety of Club proceedings, (he attended 8 different club meetings last month) Clubs with just an auction were doing poorly, a serious meeting saw no novice members attend, another club with a series of speakers at each meeting, (not all topics numismatic related) was doing well in attendance and membership. Many clubs are resorting to bi-monthly meetings or no newsletter. These are failing badly. An article on British hammered coinage rounded off the newsletter. (Reprinted in our newsletter) Also a 31 lot auction list was presented. A copy of the Numismatic Correspondence course was also reprinted as information.

Regina Coin Club - September's meeting saw John and Mary Johnson give a presentation on displaying coins. October will see the Club host their Fall Coin Show at the Seven Oaks Motel. The Club is advertising for a Secretary as Mary Johnson will be retiring after many years in the position. A form to order 1996 Mint rolls was included. A copy of the Clubs Bylaws were also included. (A Quiz from the May newsletter is enclosed)

Scarborough Coin Club - Paul Johnson gave the Club more information on the Numismatic Correspondence course. John Regitko has been appointed the ONA Club Services Chairman. The new \$2.00 Coin was unveiled at the Toronto Metro Zoo on Sept. 21. An interesting article from the 1961 CNA Journal was reprinted called "Some Reflections upon Being Fifty Years a Coin Collector" by R.W. McLachlan, Sept. 1911. I hope to reprint it in an upcoming newsletter.

COMING EVENTS

OCT. 11	ECC MEETING - PROVINCIAL MUSEUM
OCT. 14 & 15	REGINA COIN CLUB FALL SHOW- BEST WESTERN SEVEN OAKS INN, REGINA
OCT. 28 & 29	TOREX SHOW, TORONTO
NOV. 3 - 5	CALGARY INTERNATIONAL COIN & STAMP SHOW, WESTWARD INN, CAL.
NOV. 11	ECC MEETING AT THE WESTWOOD INN, SAT., 9:00 A.M., GUEST SPEAKER
NOV. 10 - 12	WESTEX COIN & STAMP SHOW, WESTWOOD INN, EDMONTON
DEC. 13	ECC MEETING - PROVINCIAL MUSEUM ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

WHAT DO YOU KNOW?

- 1) Which two letters of the alphabet, the initials of a private company, appear on a package in the canoe on the Voyageur dollars of 1935 to 1987?
- 2) What symbol appears on the reverse of the 1987 \$100 gold coin, and what future event did it advertize?
- 3) What design appeared on the reverse of the 1982 silver dollar and what event did it commemorate?
- 4) Which is the most valuable Canadian circulating coin?
- 5) When was the last small silver 5 cent piece struck?
- 6) For how many years did Canada issue 20 cent pieces?

(Answers at the end of this newsletter, page 9)



THE NORTH AMERICA 20 CENTS



Thomas Masters

Eleven years before Confederation in 1858, The Province of Canada struck a series of coins consisting of large cent, 5 cent silver (nick-named fish scale), 10 cent, and finally the 20 cent piece.

All three of the silver coins had a common design, the portrait of Queen Victoria facing left with her title as VICTORIA DEI GRATIA REGINA around the portrait, and Canada at the base. The reverse was a standard one of the value - 20 cents within a wreath of maple leaves, the Queen's crown above the value, and the date below the value. Both the obverse and reverse of this coin were designed by L. C. Wyon.

It isn't clear why the British government for North America settled on a 20 cent piece, except that it was a truly decimal coin while the 25 cent value is not. It is notable that when the Canadian coinage was resumed in 1870 (after a 12 year lapse) the 25 cent piece replaced the "twenty".

I also should point out that the 20 cent value was not equivalent to the British shilling of the period. The shilling was worth about 24 cents, and the 25 cent coin fit better into the Imperial system. In fact, British shillings circulated freely in Halifax and Quebec City where the British troops were garrisoned.

Mintage for the 1858 20 cent issue was three quarters of a million, and at the time these pieces were issued they were put to use and seldom saved. This accounts for the scarcity of these coins in

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THE NORTH AMERICA 20 CENTS (CONT'D)

the better condition. Also, after the 25 cent piece was issued, there was some confusion when people passed off the 20 cent piece for the quarter. The difference in the diameter was only slight - with the 20 cent being 23.27mm and the 25 cent 23.62mm. It is not known how many were recalled and melted, also contributing to the scarcity.



While the 20 cent coin was abandoned in Canada, in Newfoundland the 20 cent coin remained a standard from 1865 when it was introduced. The Newfoundland had 17 different date issues which covered three monarchs Queen Victoria, King Edward VII, and King George V. It's true that all but 2 issues were during Queen Victoria's reign, while 1904 and 1912 saw



an issue for Kings Edward and George. In 1917 Newfoundland introduced the 25 cent piece and re-introduced it again for the last time



in 1919.

L. C. Wyon designed the Victoria series while G. W. DeSaulles designed the obverse of the Edward VII coin of 1904. His initials DES can be found below the bust. The reverse of this coin was designed by W. H. J. Blakemore. Another interesting fact is - the 1904 is the only Newfoundland 20 cent coin struck with the H mintmark for the mint Heaton's & Sons, Birmingham Ltd.

The 1912 20 cent coin with George V's portrait on the obverse was designed by Sir E. B. MacKennal and his initials B.M. are located on the truncation of the bust. The Blakemore reverse design was continued for this series. One other interesting fact is that Queen Victoria didn't have her title Empress of India, while both Kings Edward and George had Emperor of India on theirs. 20 cent coins of North America were not only in Canada. Our U.S. neighbors to the south minted this coin from 1875 to 1878 - a total of 4 issues were minted at the Philadelphia, Carson City and San Francisco Mints. They were designed by William Barber weighting 5 grams and .900 fine silver. They portrayed a seated Liberty surrounded by 13 stars and the date at the base. The reverse showed the familiar eagle with olive branches in one claw, and arrows in the other, the wording United States of America and the value Twenty Cents at the base. Mint mark, when present (Philadelphia used no mint marks), is on the reverse below the eagle. The edge of these coins were plain and not reeded like the quarter dollar.

Soon after these coins were released people began to complain about the similarity in design and size to the quarter dollar. In the case of the U.S. 20 cent piece the size difference between it and the 25 cent is greater than those of Canada. The U.S. 20 cent coin was 22mm and 5 grams while the 25 cent was 24.3mm - 6.25 grams.

Most of the 1876 CC coins were melted at the mint and never officially released. Those that found their way into the hands of collectors command a very high price today. The coins of 1877 & 1878 were just minted in Proof condition - no coins were issued for general circulation. Because of the public total opposition to these coins, this short-lived series became history in 1878, and it's another fascinating numismatic history to tell.

Today many of our citizens have never seen any one of these coins. Some don't even know they ever existed even though it was common to receive a Newfoundland one during the 30's and early 40's.

Type sets for the Province of Canada 20 cent coins can vary, but a nice coin can be purchased for less than \$20.00. A type set of New-

THE NORTH AMERICA 20 CENTS (CONT'D)

foundland can also vary, and if you are able to select your type coin from the more common date, your money can buy you a better grade. The 1912 coin commands the least money with an E.F. ranging from 45 to 55 dollars.

None of the U.S. 20 cent pieces are inexpensive, with the poorest grades of G commanding prices from \$35.00 to \$75.00 depending on date and mint mark.

Although these series were short, they left a great impression on our numismatic history, and those who collect these series find a great deal of enjoyment from the rich numismatic heritage.

Whatever you collect you should learn as much as possible from your coins. Total enjoyment is not only having the coin but knowing the history it represents.



"The love of liberty brought us here."

This is the national motto found on the reverse of two of the Liberian coins--along with a portrayal of the sailing vessel bringing the first colonists to this land.

Liberia, established as a nation in 1822, is the second oldest independent nation of Africa and the oldest African democracy.

Since the original inhabitants of Liberia were from the United States, it is not surprising that the cultures of these two countries should overlap to a certain degree. At least one area where likenesses can be seen between the two nations is in the coinage.

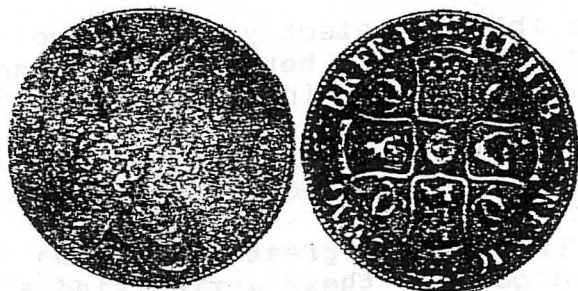
There are noticeable similarities between the Liberia coin and the Kennedy Half Dollar of the United States--in both design and lettering. In addition, the young Liberian girl depicted is strongly reminiscent of the Liberty Head of early U. S. coinage.

Although Liberia's coinage is like that of the United States in denomination, composition and exchange rate, it is this strong proud image of the "Goddess of Liberty" that is perhaps the most significant of all similarities.



WHEN BRITAIN PUT THE HAMMER DOWN

by William Rodger



A milled 1666 Charles II half-crown shows an elephant over mint mark below the bust.

What is the most important date in the history of coinage? For many, the automatic answer would be 1776. But, important as that year was, its effect was not as far-reaching as that of 1662. In that year England broke with a thousand-year tradition and began to mill its coins instead of hammering them. Many other nations soon followed suit.

Events leading up to the great switch-have become numismatic legend.

The European Middle Ages were not so dark as some believe. There were advances

in the arts and, to some degree, in science.

Among the revolutionary inventions of the period was the printing press. But medieval society was not able to make any major advances in the old, crude coin-striking methods handed down by the Greeks and Romans. Just like the Parthians and Medes of nearly two thousand years earlier, nations--both the backward and the enlightened--made their coins by the hammering method. The Italian states, the Holy Roman Empire--even France at the time of Francis I--used hammered coins.



The above Scottish half-merk was milled under Charles II.

There were differences in design and quality, of course. The wealthier states paid more attention, generally, to the artistic appearance of their coins. Hammering did not prevent the creation of high-grade dies, but it did present a number of technical problems which dogged coin makers and the governments that circulated their coins. Because production methods hadn't changed, the same difficulties faced by Vespasian and Diocletian confronted such latter-day leaders as Henry VIII and Charles V.



"Clippers" cashed in on hammered coins by shaving off a thin portion of the valuable metal on the rim. Milled coinage ended this practice. It introduced grained edges, the absence of which could be easily detected. The irregularity of the hammered coins was replaced by the standard size, shape and weight of the milled pieces.

One of the problems--and without doubt the most serious--was clipping. An ugly coin may have lacked aesthetic appeal, but a clipped coin did not come up to its face value, and that was no laughing matter. Clipping was widespread on hammered coins because the shapes and edged were always irregular. Depending on how hot the coin had been heated and the number of hammer blows it received, it could end up small and squat or thin and broad. In addition, half of the coin could be a good deal thicker than the other. This was all very normal, so no one batted an eye or raised any suspicions when they received coins of peculiar appearance.

The clipper took advantage of this by shaving off just a thin portion of metal at the outer edge of a coin, so tiny that the coin still would have the same "feel". Though he obtained only an insignificant amount of metal from each coin, it added up fast, as a clipper might handle several hundred coins daily. Before long he had illegally amassed several ounces or pounds of silver, which could be fused together in a kiln and sold for scrap to the silversmiths. Despite passage of many laws im-

WHEN BRITAIN PUT THE HAMMER DOWN (Cont'd)

posing severe penalties for clipping, many persons made a lucrative business of the practice. Naturally, it was hard to prove a charge of clipping, unless the individual was found in possession of the shavings. If he was merely caught passing underweight money, he could plead ignorance. So many clipped coins were in circulation that everyone, at one time or another, unknowingly passed them.

Another drawback of the hammering process was the expense and labor involved. Just like a fine silver candlestick or a piece of table service, every coin--even if its face value was next to nothing--was a piece of individually handwrought art. Today, of course, such a thing as hammering would be out of the question, as the time required to hammer a penny would be worth far more than the coin's value.

While early England may not have had minimum wage laws, the government was not using slaves to strike its coins, as had both Greece and Rome. England's workers were hired employees who had to be paid a living wage. When the demand for coins became greater and greater, as it did during Henry VIII's economic boom, the mints were faced with the need to put on more and more laborers. After a time, they simply could not meet their budgets. So it is not surprising that England, in the 16th century, tried to come up with something better.

Power--a prime requisite for the mechanical striking of coins--posed the greatest challenge. The steam engine still was 200 years in the future, and electric motors did not come along until the second half of the 19th century. Only four forms of power were available to factory operators at the time of Henry VIII: human, animal, wind and water. Treadmills turned by horses, donkeys or dogs were common in grain mills; watermills were used in paper making and other industries. It is believed that a watermill furnished power for the first milled coins. The term "milled" refers, naturally, to the use of a mill.

Operator of the mill was a Frenchman named Eloye Mestrelle, whose coins, produced from the same kind of dies used in hammering, appeared during the reign of Elizabeth I. It was a noble venture. With all sorts of odds against him, Mestrelle delivered very creditable specimens, a vast improvement over the hammered coins then in circulation. Sizes and shapes were uniform, as the blanks were all made from rolled metal. As a further guarantee against clipping, Mestrelle provided grained edges, the absence of which could easily be recognized.

By all logic, Mestrelle's coinage should have been accepted by the crown and brought him fame and fortune. Instead, in 1578, Mestrelle was arrested on a forgery charge and eventually hung. Facts about the case are obscure, but many observers and scholars believe Mestrelle's enemies conspired against him because they wanted him out of the way at all costs. Who were those enemies? Workers at the English mints, who saw the very real danger of losing their jobs if his invention caught hold.

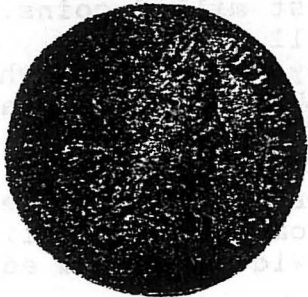
Apparently, they not only silenced Mestrelle but did a convincing job of persuading the queen (or her advisors) that milling was not the answer to the country's coinage woes. Mestrelle's equipment was dismantled and no further effort was made to mill English coins for nearly a hundred years after his death. If it happened today, there would be talk of "strong unions" and politics and political lobbies. Politics may have played a part, but a bigger factor in keeping England from adopting milling during all those years was its occupation with other matters. The later 1500's and early 1600's brought on crisis after crisis: the Spanish Armada, the Civil War, the beheading of Charles I. Then, too, there were periods of economic recession and coinage debasement which prompted officials to lay aside all thoughts of milling. Yet, they must have known that the time would come when hammering had to be abandoned.

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WHEN BRITAIN PUT THE HAMMER DOWN (Cont'd)

The climate for this change was right during England's Restoration: the end of Cromwell's protectorate and the restoration to power of the Stuart line. This took place in 1660 which the crowning of Charles II, son of the ill-fated Charles I, who was returned from many years of exile in France. It was an age of celebrating, or merry-making and of spending money. Though he may have had shortcomings, Charles II was a forward-looking king. He wanted the best for people, and he wanted England, once and for all, to come out of the Gothic era in which it was living and into which Cromwell and his Puritan followers had further mired it.

Charles cared very much about England's coinage, a concern some say was prompted by vanity, that he wanted to make certain his portrait looked as well on his coins as did the portraits of Louis XIV on France's. But there is no doubting that he saw the economic peril sure to follow if some improvements were not made at the mint, as clipping had become a more serious problem than ever. English coins were not readily accepted in many countries, and as England was vying with Holland for European trade supremacy, this was clearly not a welcome state of affairs.



The 1663 Charles II milled half-crown features the regnal date of "XV".

No sooner had Charles reached the throne than he began to put into motion plans to modernize (or Frenchify) English coins. After living so long in France, he had become accustomed to milled coins, which were standard there, as in Italy. We can only imagine how England's hammered coins must have repulsed him. By 1662, the first milling machines were in operation, using either horse or waterpower. They worked in this fashion:

The metal was cast into plates and pulled through the rolling presses, which were great wheels of stone weighing many tons. They rotated on stone or wood platforms, and anything passing through them came out flat as if a steamroller had gone over it. In this way, the metal was flattened to the actual thickness of the finished coin. The plates were then fed into a machine which cut blanks from them by means of stamping with a razor-sharp circular tool, also driven by a heavy weight. As this tended to warp the blanks (they belled up into the cutting tool upon force of impact), it was necessary to place them in yet another machine. This, called the hammer, was nothing more than a large smooth stone which dropped upon them. Because they were rather thin, great weight was not required to shape them. The "leavings"--the sheet metal left over after the blanks were cut--was collected and melted to make more sheets, and this was repeated again and again.

The next step was the weighing of blanks, which had to be done individually on a balance scale. Blanks which were short were tossed back with



The 1660-62 one shilling, expressed by the "XII" or 12-pence, is part of the third hammered issue.



A part of the third hammered issue, this 1660-62 2-pence has a noticeable irregular shape.



A youthful Charles II is depicted on this 1673 milled shilling.

WHEN BRITAIN PUT THE HAMMER DOWN (Cont'd)

the leavings and to be remelted for another try. Overweight blanks were manually filed until the proper weight was achieved. Often the file marks can be seen, as no effective measures were taken to remove them. All that remained was to stamp on the designs.

A blank was fitted into a screw-press--the same sort as used in printing--between dies representing the obverse and reverse designs. A worker then pulled the press lever, which brought the dies together and put an impression on the coin. So long as the blanks were properly centered and the worker used the same amount of pressure on the lever, the coin would strike alike every time. That was the whole key. Deep strikes on early milled coins were the work of burly minters who gave the lever a particularly vigorous tug. But there was no longer any chance of an uneven strike, unless a really bizarre accident took place.



Charles II is portrayed on a 1677 one-quarter milled in Scotland.

(REPRINTED FROM THE INGERSOLL COIN CLUB NEWSLETTER)

ANSWERS TO "WHAT DO YOU KNOW" QUIZ

- 1) The initials 'HB' represent the Hudson's Bay Company, and commemorate the important role played by the fur trade, and the Hudson's Bay Company in exploring and opening up Canada.
- 2) The design is a hand holding a flaming torch and was to advertize the Calgary Winter Olympics that were to be held the following year. The flame is shaped like a profile of the Rocky Mountains.
- 3) The design shows a bison skull holding between its horns the Saskatchewan legislature, and commemorates the 100th Anniversary of the founding of Regina. When the settlement of Pile o'Bones was re-christened 'Regina' by Princess Louise on August 23rd, 1882, neither the Province of Saskatchewan nor the legislature existed, Regina was not even a city, and would not be declared the territorial capital until March 27th the following year. The bison skull aptly refers to the origin of the name 'Pile o'Bones', from the monumental piles of buffalo bones placed by the Plains Cree on the banks of the Wascana (Cree - *Oscana* - 'bones') creek in the belief that the buffalo would always frequent the areas where the bones of their ancestors lay.
- 4) The 1921 fifty cent piece. Originally 206,398 (according to Charlton) or 206,328 (according to Haxby & Willey) were struck, but only about 100 (mostly business strikes - Haxby) or 75 (from specimen sets or strikes made for visitors - Charlton) survived. The coin is listed at \$7,500 in G-4 condition and \$65,000 in MS-63 in the 1992 edition of Haxby & Willey.
- 5) The last silver 5 cent piece was struck in 1921. Like the 50 cent piece, most of the 2,582,495 were melted down in preparation for the introduction of the American style nickel. Only about 400 survived.
- 6) The 20 cent piece was issued in only one year - 1858 - by the Province of Canada. It never proved popular, and was withdrawn by the Dominion Government after confederation. Only 730,392 were minted; no-one knows how many were melted down.

(REPRINTED FROM THE REGINA COIN CLUB MAY 1995 NEWSLETTER)

EDMONTON COIN CLUB**OCTOBER 1995 AUCTION LIST**

NO.	DESCRIPTION	GRADE	TREND	RESERVE	SOLD
1.	Switzerland, 3pcs, '45 1F, '62 1/2F, '65 2F Silver pcs	VF-EF	\$8.30	-	_____
2.	1950 Can. 50 Cents (Design)	AU	\$10	\$5	_____
3.	1943 1 cent & 1941 10 cents Newfoundland	F & VF	\$7	-	_____
4.	1835 East India Company 1/4 Anna	VG	\$4	-	_____
5.	1992 Belarus note, 100 Rubles	UNC	\$7	-	_____
6.	Russia 1, 2 & 5 Kopecks; 1903 VF, 1912 AU, 1905 EF Silver	see Des.	\$12	-	_____
7.	1937 Can. 1 cent	BU	\$4	-	_____
8.	1806 Gr. Britain Farthing	VG	\$3	-	_____
9.	1958 Dot Can. 50 Cents	VF	\$10	\$5	_____
10.	1917 Can. Year Set, 1Cent, 5 C, 10C, 25C, 50 Cent	VG-VF	\$10	-	_____
11.	Banff Trade Dollars, '75, '76 & '77	UNC	\$12	-	_____
12.	1845 East India Company, Malaysia, 1/2 Cent	VG/F	\$10	\$3	_____
13.	Gr. Britain 6 pcs, 3 pence Silver, 1909, '17, '18, '34, '37 & '38	VG-F	\$7.50	-	_____
14.	1939 Can. Sil. Dollar Commemorative	AU	\$20	\$14	_____
15.	Russia, 10K, 15K, 20K - 1915, '06, '32 - AU55, EF, F15	see Des.	\$7	-	_____
16.	East India Company, 1/2 Anna	F	\$5	-	_____
17.	1859 N9, Can. Large cent - VF30; 1882 Can. lge Cent - VF20	see Des.	\$16pr	-	_____
18.	Mexico 5 pesos note, 1915 Red		\$8	-	_____
19.	Gr. Britain Misc.-2-3P brass, 1942, '45; 1977 Cased Crown - CU	UNC	\$4	-	_____
20.	1939 Can. Silver Dollar Comm.	VF30	\$15	-	_____
21.	1976 US Boxed Proof set, Dollar, 50Cents, 25 Cents	Proof	\$18.50	-	_____
22.	1952 Can. Silver Dollar, NWL	EF	\$15	\$9	_____
23.	Mexico 10 Pesos Note, 1915 - Yellow/Green		\$8	-	_____
24.	1964D USA Kennedy Half, Silver		\$4	-	_____
25.	1947 Russia Note, 25 Rubles Blue / Green	UNC	\$16	\$5	_____
26.	1962 Prooflike Can. Silver Dollar	Proof	\$15	\$8	_____
27.	1974 New Zealand Crown, CU; 1966 Jamaica Crown, CU-Cased	UNC	\$7	-	_____
28.	7 Can. Large Cents, 1882H, 1884, 1906, '16, '17, '18, '19	F - VF	\$16	\$10	_____
29.	1835 East India Company, India - 1/4 Anna	F/VF	\$6	-	_____
30.	1976 USA First Day Cover & Gold Plated Medallion, Bi-Centennial	UNC	\$15	-	_____
31.	1991 Gr. Britain Boxed Mint Set	BU	\$14	-	_____
32.	1941 Croatia Note, 1000 KUNA	F/VF	\$5	-	_____
33.	1985 New Zealand 1 Dollar Cased	UNC	\$3.50	-	_____
34.	1984 Can. Cartier Cased Dollar (Green Case)	Proof	\$18	-	_____
35.					_____