



# EDMONTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY



OCTOBER 1996

JOIN THE "TRAIL OF '98" IN EDMONTON AT THE 1998 CNA

Volume 42 Issue 8

## 1996 EXECUTIVE

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### The ENS is a member of:

Canadian Numismatic Association

American Numismatic Association

Canadian Association of  
Token Collectors

Canadian Association of  
Wooden Money Collectors

Canadian Paper Money Society

Classical & Medieval  
Numismatic Society

## MEETING NOTICE

**DATE : OCTOBER 9, 1996**

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

**PLACE: PROVINCIAL MUSEUM OF ALBERTA, 12845 - 102 AVE.  
(Main floor Lecture Room P138)**

**PROGRAM : TALK BY RAY NEIMAN ON MEDALIC  
COLLECTABLES, AUCTION AND ANA VIDEO ON "BANK NOTE  
CURIOSITIES"**

## OCTOBER AGENDA

October's meeting will provide a variety of topics for the members interest. Ray Neiman will provide a Show-and -Tell on a variety of collectable medallions. Some topics will include the RCMP issues, RCAF issues and the medallic history of Canada. In addition, Ray will once again conduct a 30 lot auction of items which are included in this newsletter. As one of only 2 or 3 auctions a year, join in the bidding and get a deal on the lot of your choice! In addition, we will once again have a Video from the ANA collection. This 15 minute presentation is entitled 'Bank Note Curiosities'. See you at the meeting!

***Did you find an  
interesting item  
during your summer  
collecting! Bring it to  
the meeting and  
share your story.***

## SEPTEMBER MEETING MINUTES

Seventeen members and guests were in attendance at the September meeting. Joe welcomed the members back from their summer vacations. He announced that the club had been officially awarded the 1998 CNA convention. It was announced that two past members, Peter Walusko and Arthur Cload had passed away recently. Condolences were passed on to their families. Several members were traveling this summer, including Joe who visited coin shops in Vancouver and Victoria. Dan was of course in Montreal and Mike attended the S. W. Ontario Coin & Stamp show in Paris. (No not France) Dan brought a couple of boxes of give-a-ways, books, numismatica and a story to go with each, to the meeting. The items were circulated around the centre tables which made it a very informal and fun evening for the members. There was so much information to view that the evening went by too quickly. In addition to the items on display, Dan gave a recap of the Montreal and Denver conventions, with particular attention to items of interest that we should incorporate into our show, and others to avoid. Dan was thanked for providing each member with an intangelo note in the September newsletter. The video on the Christie's ABN Co. Auction of Specimen notes was viewed by the members with interest, and Dan was also thanked for obtaining this video for this meeting. Some highlights of the CNA are as follows: The Louise Graham memorial Club of the Year Award was presented to the Taylor Evans Coin Society of Guelph. Best Club newsletter was presented to the Societe Numismatique Quebec - SNQ. The J.Douglas Ferguson award was given to Ted Leitch of London. The Royal Canadian Mint Numismatic Youth Awards were presented to the Calgary Numismatic Society, the Taylor Evans Coin Society, Waterloo Coin Society, Melanie Villeneuve of the Jeunes Mordus de la Monnaie, and Bona Arseneault from the Club Numismatic du Bas St. Laurent. A complete summary of the awards and events at the convention can be found in Canadian Coin News, Sept. 10 edition and the September edition of the CNA Journal. The September attendance draw of a Silver Bahamas \$2.00 cased coin was won by Jim Chorney.

## NUMISMATIC NOTES

Numismatic Network Canada is now up and running on the World Wide Web. The site is owned and controlled by the following Canadian Numismatic organizations: Canadian Numismatic Association, Can. Paper Money Society, Classical & Medieval Numismatic Society, Can. Assoc. of Wooden Money Collectors, Can. Tire Coupon Collectors Club, Ontario Numismatic Association, and the Atlantic Provinces Numismatic Association. Each organization has a description of their activities as well as articles on their topic of interest. Discussion groups and forums will be scheduled as well as calendars of events on numismatic shows. The address for NNC is : <http://home.ican.net/~NuNetCan> . E-mail messages to the administrator can be sent to [NuNetCan@ican.net](mailto:NuNetCan@ican.net) .

Best wishes are sent to Ernie Egedahal who is once again battling with an illness and the medical system in Alberta. We wish him all the best in his recuperation. Even so, Ernie managed to once again stamp the envelopes this month and is asking if he can do more! Thanks Ernie and get well soon.

The Royal Canadian Mint has been awarded the contract to mint the 1st new coins for Hong Kong under Chinese rule. The gold coins will have a face value of \$1000 Hong Kong dollars (about \$150 Canadian) and will sell for about \$600 Canadian in collector sets.

A few collectors have told me recently they are occasionally finding the 1992 25 cent pieces in change. It seems not all of them were stashed away by collectors.

One of the members told an interesting story of trying to pay a waitress with 50 cent pieces. She said she didn't think she could take them as payment, so he used paper to cover the bill and gave her a tip with the 50 cent pieces!

## COMING EVENTS

- |              |   |
|--------------|---|
| Oct. 5 & 6   | Regina Coin Club Show, Seven Oaks/Best Western, Regina, Saskatchewan  |
| Oct. 9       | ENS Regular meeting at Provincial Museum Coin Week Canada, Auction, Video   |
| Oct. 18-20   | Calgary Numismatic Society Coin Show at the Port-O-Call Inn, Calgary, \$2.00 admission.   |
| Oct. 26 & 27 | 35th Saskatoon Coin & Stamp Club Show, Travelodge Hotel, \$2.00 admission   |
| Sat. Nov. 9  | ENS Breakfast Meeting in conjunction with WESTEX Coin & Stamp Show, Westwood Inn - Best Western. Guest speaker Garth Wright, Calgary. Door Prize. |
| Dec. 11      | Annual General meeting & Election. Member will talk and display English Shillings. Christmass party to follow.                                    |

## MINUTES OF EXECUTIVE MEETING - SEPT. 18/96 - RE: CNA CONVENTION '98

1. Mike and Elden to set up meeting with Heather at the Convention Inn to finalize details and costs for the Convention. (Meeting scheduled for Oct. 3)
2. Based on the review of costs from past conventions, and the increasing economic growth in Edmonton projected over the next few years, it is recommended that the cost for the bourse tables be slightly higher than Calgary's, (\$350) and be set at \$375. The costs for 2 tables is recommended to be \$650, for a slight saving. Due to the reduced room rates we have negotiated, (Estimated to be \$75 - \$80 in 1998) we feel this slight increase should be acceptable.
3. A competition for the Medal design is to be announced this November to ENS members. A circular drawing with basic requirements will be issued with the newsletter. A prize for the winning design is to be determined. It was noted that the CNA requires competition to close July 1 next year. This should give us plenty of time to receive several proposals.
4. Discussion ensued regarding some form of advertising to be available at the 1997 convention, i.e. issue a wood. This is to be discussed further.
5. Finance committee is to be set up to oversee the costs. Recommendation is to have Albert Meyer, James Kindrake, and Jim Chorney form the committee. Any one (1) would be able to sign the cheques along with one of the convention executive. This will allow control of finances. A separate bank account will be set up for the Convention. 20% of future ENS income is to be deposited into this account. Also, \$250 from L. G. Memorial Club of the Year Award is to be used to start account.
6. John Callaghan was asked to get a committee together to start looking into security for the show. Bud Collins name was brought up to possibly help.
7. The Provincial Museum is to be contacted to possibly put on a display of some of their collection. A letter of introduction is to be sent to set up a meeting to discuss this in person with the museum curator.
8. Dan has a possible suggestion for the Banquet speaker, and will advise us if the person would be available. The topic will be the Klondike which should fit in nicely with the theme of the convention.



We are pleased to publish a paper given by a TCC member at the Educational Forum of the Ontario Numismatic Association's 1976 Convention recently held in Toronto.

(REPRINTED FROM THE TORONTO COIN CLUB NEWSLETTER 1977)

In 1669, the year before the famous GLORIAM REGNI coinage (illustrated below) was sent to the French Colonies, an Ordinance was passed to permit the use of wheat in payments.



The famous coureurs du bois adopted the beaver pelt as the standard of value in the fur trade. The Hudson's Bay Company and the Northwest Company of later times continued the use of the beaver pelt, which was called a made beaver when dried and cured. The brass tokens of the Hudson's Bay Company (illustrated below) were supposed to be denominated in made beaver. In error they were denominated in new beaver, the fresh beaver pelt. These tokens were to be used in making change, but they were not popular.



To return to the subject of New France, in 1741 wildcat skins, dubbed cats in the accounts, were the commonest fur at Fort Niagara and at Fort Frontenac, and were as a result a local standard of value. A blanket was worth eight cats, and a pound of beaver two, the cat being established at 25 sols.

While Canada was a French colony, the English and Dutch colonies of the Atlantic seaboard were experiencing their own difficulties with the want of coin. At first they made use of the wampum of the Indians, a shell bead currency in use among the Atlantic tribes. This consisted of beads made from the shells of the common or hard-shell clam, the whelk, the periwinkle, and fresh-water mussels. White shells were commoner, blue or purplish black shells being worth much more. In 1640 the government of Massachusetts rated white wampum at four to a penny and blue at a halfpenny apiece. Its value was eventually destroyed, as far as use by Europeans was concerned, by cheap imitations brought in from Europe, but Indian tribes used wampum till after 1800. It served also as a repository of wealth among the Algonquin tribes and among the Iroquois. By these tribes it was woven into ornamental belts and sashes which were worth much more than the shells of which they were made.

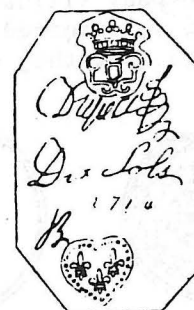
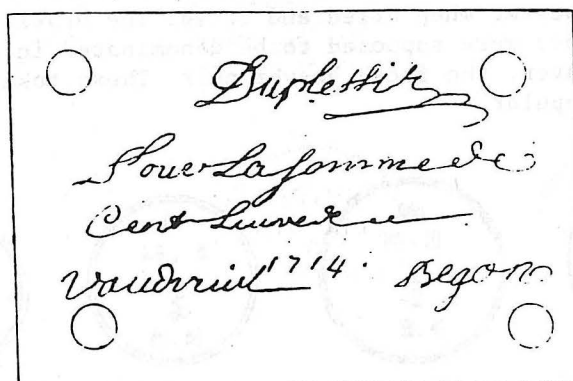
In the third quarter of the seventeenth century, Spanish silver began to enter New France in consequence of trade with the English, who obtained it through trade with the West Indies. The French authorities at first were very much against the use of any except French coin but, as shipments of French coin became less frequent after 1670, they were forced to come to terms with the situation. In 1681 the Superior Council of Quebec permitted Spanish dollars to pass for three livres nineteen sols and one denier. In 1683, lightweight Spanish coin becoming a problem, the Council ordered that all Spanish coin of silver be called in to be countermarked with a fleur de lys to pass at four livres for the dollar, the subdivisions in proportion. Lightweight coins were to be stamped with an additional Roman numeral I, II, III or IIII, according as the coins might respectively be deficient in weight by  $6\frac{1}{2}\%$ ,  $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ ,  $18\frac{1}{2}\%$  or 25% and pass at these reductions in value, i.e., to pass, in the case of a dollar, for  $3\frac{3}{4}$ ,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  or 3 livres. Thus the circulation of Spanish coin was made legal in New France, for a while. Afterwards we hear no more mention of these countermarked coins and no specimens exist today.

The French authorities resorted to another expedient which was singularly unsuccessful, but it was 45 years before they realized that it was a vain effort:



In 1672, in an effort to keep whatever coins were available in local circulation, the Council of State ordered the increase of the value of all coins by one-third. This rating, known as "money of the country", prevailed until 1717, when it was abolished by Declaration of the King.

The most famous makeshift of the French regime was the card money. It began as a temporary measure in 1685 to avert mutiny of the garrison at Quebec. The Intendant had exhausted the treasury and his own personal funds to keep the troops paid, and had borrowed from others, and at last could get no more money. In his extremity he requisitioned all packs of playing cards and wrote notes on their backs in the denominations needed to make up the payroll and put them into circulation, promising their full redemption and forbidding anyone to refuse them in payment. It was a breach of the Royal Prerogative, not lightly viewed by Louis XIV, but the circumstances were extraordinary. Recognizing this, the King excused the Intendant's action and sent out more than enough money to redeem the cards, and ordered that the expedient never be repeated. Accordingly the issue of 1685 was totally redeemed and destroyed.



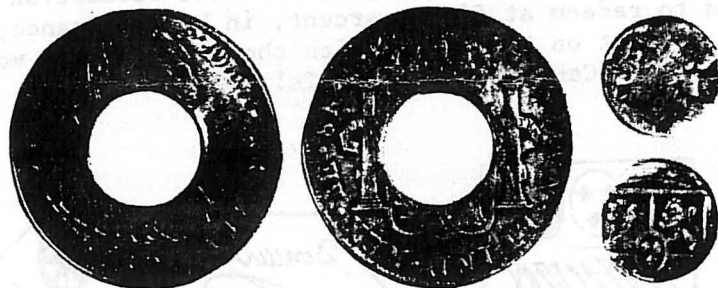
As the nineteenth century progressed, a scarcity of small change developed and this was supplied with miscellaneous foreign copper and Prince Edward Island tokens.

Private scrip appeared in St. John's in 1815. Colonial Treasury Notes appeared in 1834. The first local halfpenny tokens appeared about 1840, when the undated "Rutherford rams" were issued. A further issue came out in 1841, and another in 1846:



In Prince Edward Island the local merchants exploited for their own gain the want of coin. They never gave change in coin, instead paying in goods at an arbitrary value of their own choosing,

but always demanded that they be paid in coin. This was brought to a speedy end by Sir Charles Douglas Smith in 1813 by the issue of the famous holey dollars. To provide a local supply of silver, he ordered that a thousand Spanish dollars be perforated in the centre, the rings and plugs to be counter-marked with the Treasury mark to pass for 5/- for the ring and 1/- for the plug (illustrated at left).



These pieces were in circulation for a year, when they were withdrawn because of the appearance of forgeries. The merchants, grown accustomed to a supply of silver coin, agreed to accept the forgeries in trade, thus raising them to the status of tokens. As such, the forgeries remained in use another ten years.

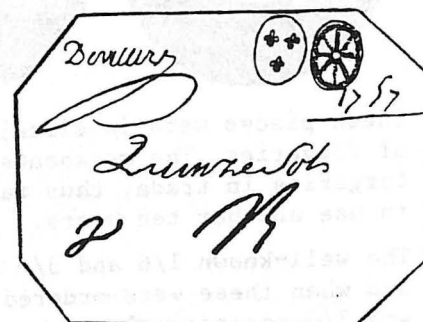
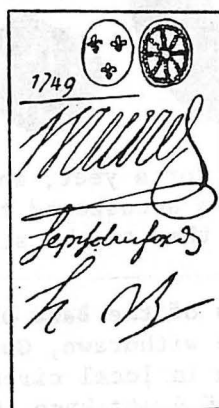
The well-known 1/6 and 3/- tokens of the Bank of England were also in circulation on the island, and when these were ordered to be withdrawn, Governor Smith raised their value instead to 1/8 and 3/4 respectively to keep them in local circulation. In later years certain coins were countermarked with the letters P.E.I. to keep them circulating locally. This, incidentally, has caused the production of fakes and concoctions to deceive collectors. To supply copper, large numbers of halfpenny tokens were issued by local merchants from 1840 to 1858 (these continued in circulation on the island until 1870):





In the course of time further issues of card money were made, and the earliest issues fully redeemed as coin became available. Then the Sun King realized that if he allowed card money to circulate at Quebec, he would not have to send out as much coin, which he needed to finance his military adventures in Europe. More would thus be available for this worthy end, and less therefore would be lost at sea either to Davy Jones or to the British Navy. Consequently, the issues of card money increased, being managed by the local authorities much like a modern currency. Old and worn cards were replaced by new ones, but in time they succumbed to the temptation to create wealth by printing paper, with the inevitable result. By 1717 it was realized that more cards were circulating than the colony had resources to redeem, and the same year it was withdrawn and redeemed for half its face value. No more was issued until 1729.

The second card money era was the ruination of New France. Almost as soon as its re-issue was authorized by the King, enormous quantities were printed. In 1748 the notorious Francois Bigot became Intendant of New France, and soon it was shown how a managed currency could really be managed. By the time the Treaty of Paris was signed, the colony was almost submerged in an ocean of worthless paper. It was bought by traders and speculators from the English colonies and England at fifteen percent of its face value, these people hoping for full redemption by the French government. In 1766 France agreed to redeem at fifty percent, in bonds. France, however, could not meet the second interest payment on the bonds which therefore became valueless. France was bankrupt. The experience rendered Canadians distrustful of paper for the next fifty years.



We have seen how the attempts by the local authorities of the French regime to provide a substitute for ready money resulted in financial ruin. Louis XIV must have suspected that this might be the result, for he most obstinately refused to allow the issue of card money in neighbouring Acadia. It is time now to explore what expedients the British Colonies resorted to in their attempts to supply their colonists with money. The best known expedient is the halfpenny token issued for change.

Newfoundland subsisted on barter for three hundred years or more. The island was very sparsely settled, and many people never saw a dollar in their lifetimes. The fishermen were allowed to acquire goods for their wants to an amount equal to the value placed upon their catch. This system was in use until fairly recent times. In the course of time codfish became a local medium of exchange, all goods being valued in terms of codfish. Very little coined money was in use, even in St. John's, until the end of the eighteenth century. In 1798 the incoming Governor brought 6,000 Pounds in coin to the colony, including 1,000 Pounds in British pennies and twopences of 1797:



(TO BE CONTINUED  
IN NOVEMBER'S  
NEWSLETTER)

## THE ELUSIVE AIW \$20 NOTE

by Lub Wojtiw

The current Bank of Canada notes are printed with a three letter prefix combination in front of a seven digit number, and a two signature combination of the Bank of Canada officials (Senior Deputy Governor on the left, and Governor on the right). Ten million notes are usually printed for each prefix letter combination. In most cases obtaining this specific combination is an easy task. The officials of the Bank of Canada serve a seven year term. With any change in officials or positions, a change of signatures on the notes occurs. Sometimes it takes several months or years before the change in signatures is implemented on the notes, as can be seen by comparing the dates of the terms of office for the officials shown next:

<i>Senior Deputy Governor</i>	<i>Term of Office</i>
Gordon G. Thiessen	27 Oct. 1987 to 31 Jan. 1994
Bernard Bonin	13 May 1994 to date

<i>Governor</i>	<i>Term of Office</i>
John W. Crow	1 Feb. 1987 to 31 Jan. 1994
Gordon G. Thiessen	1 Feb. 1994 to date

Thus some prefix combinations have been printed with two different signature combinations, creating a further challenge to the collector. Although the Thiessen-Crow period ended on 31 January 1994, notes with their signatures continued to be issued well after this date. At present only notes up to and including the \$50 denomination have appeared with the new signature combination of Bonin-Thiessen. The change in signature usually occurs in a specific prefix, as illustrated by some of the examples below:

<i>Note</i>	<i>Changeover Prefix</i>	<i>Printer</i>
\$2 1986	EGR	(CBN)
	CBH	(BABN)
\$5 1986	GNV	(CBN)
\$10 1989	BDH	(BABN)
\$20 1991	AIW	(BABN)

Signature changeover notes are provided by the printing companies to the Bank of Canada for the National Currency Collection in Ottawa.

To complicate the picture further, the printing companies (BABN and CBN) sometimes introduce what we collectors identify as significant changes to the design or prefix combination. For example, just to name a few, the change in the hair design of the Queen's portrait in the 1954 issue, leading to Devil's Face and Modified varieties, or the change from a yellow to blue colour for the back plate number on the 1986 \$5 notes (at EOH prefix). These are not considered to be major changes by the printing companies and thus the notes containing the changeover are frequently released into circulation instead of being retained for the National Currency Collection. These changes are usually not noticed for months or years after their release, and hence the exact changeover needs to be deduced by recording the lowest and the highest serial numbers seen. These changes usually occur in prefix combinations, independent of the combinations used in signature combinations.

In the 1991 \$20 AIW prefix, changes in design and changes in signatures were introduced within the same prefix, resulting in three varieties. First, a change from a plain "I" to a serif "I" was introduced and it is believed by the author this may have occurred around the 4000000 mark. Next a change of signature was made from Thiessen-Crow to Bonin-Thiessen and this occurred at number 7600000.

The following table summarizes our knowledge and beliefs concerning the varieties of the AIW prefix:

<i>Type</i>	<i>Serial Numbers</i>	<i>Variety</i>	<i>Signature Combination</i>
1	0000001 - 3999999	Plain I	Thiessen-Crow
2	4000000 - 7599999	Serif I	Thiessen-Crow
3	7600000 - 9999999	Serif I	Bonin-Thiessen

The change from the plain I to the serif I is believed to have been introduced because automatic machines were having difficulty distinguishing the I from a 1 (one).

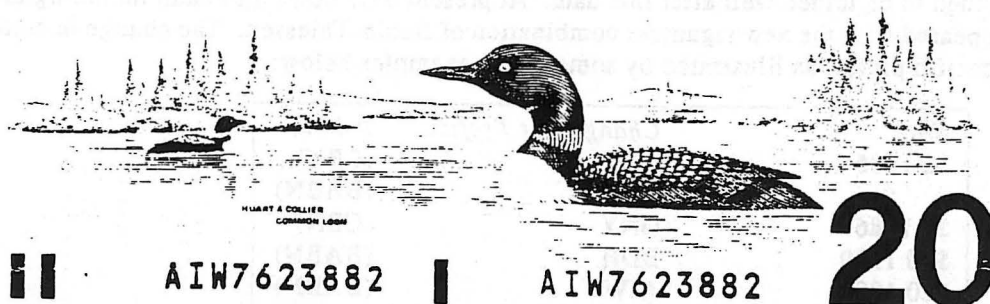
To date the following low-high numbers have been observed and reported:

Type	Number Range	Variety	Signature Combination
1	up to AIW 3764427	Plain I	Thiessen-Crow
2	AIW 4042436 to 6819775	Serif I	Thiessen-Crow
3	AIW 7609240 to end of series	Serif I	Bonin-Thiessen

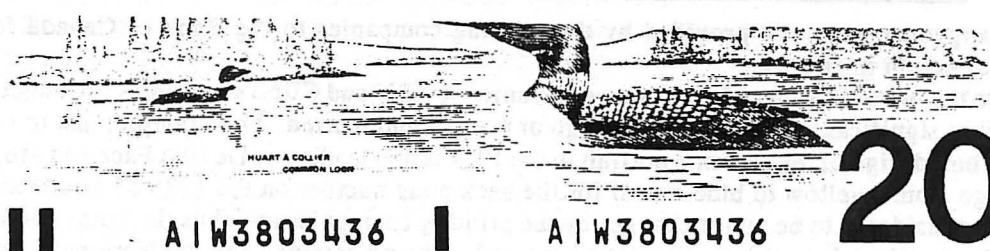
The signature changeover notes AIW 7599999 (Serif I, Thiessen-Crow) and AIW 7600000 (Serif I, Bonin-Thiessen) are housed in the National Currency Collection.

This AIW prefix seems to have been released *sporadically* in various parts of Canada, with a few examples showing up as early as November 1995. Examples have appeared in Edmonton since early January 1996, mostly of the Type 1 variety. More recently, in early August, some examples of Type 3 have shown up in Automatic Teller Machines, but again only in small quantities, lasting a day or two. So where are all these ten million notes circulating? If you can help shed light on this topic, please feel free to write to the author, or to the editor.

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The upper note is Type 3 (Bonin-Thiessen, Serif I) and the lower one is Type 1 (Thiessen-Crow, Plain I).  
From the author's collection.

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In Celebration Of  
Coe Week Calgary

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MASTER OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN MINT  
DANIELLE WETHERUP  
AWARDS BANQUET GUEST SPEAKER



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SUNDAY: 10:00 A.M. - 6:00 P.M.

CALGARY NUMISMATIC SOCIETY  
P.O. Box 611, Calgary T2P 2J3



# Pistrucci's Design Survived His Critics



Those responsible for the designs of a country's coins can be eternally certain of two things: First, that the present design will be displeasing to a large segment of the public; second, that any attempt to change the design will result in a flurry of horrified outcries against this tampering.

In turn, this brief excitement will die down to (at worst) mild dislike or (at best) neutrality. Invariably the introduction of a design change brings with it a shout of debased artistry. This has quite possibly been going on since the days of the ancient Greeks.

One of the longer lived designs in the English coinage has been the St. George and the Dragon design by Benedetto Pistrucci, which first appeared on the reverse of the crowns in 1818. It last appeared on a crown of England in 1951, and remains today as the reverse type on gold sovereigns.

This design has remained only because it is yet counted as being one of the better coinage designs. Indeed, it is the only design of Pistrucci's that has remained; the rest were modified or discarded.

At the introduction, reaction to the coin was mixed. The Pistrucci head of George III on the 1818 crown was hardly flattering and drew the most adverse comment. The public generally liked the St. George and the Dragon design, although no less than John Ruskin, the artist, was moved to write:

"The horse looks abstractly into the air - St. George has nothing on but a helmet - the very last piece of armour he is likely to want - he puts his naked foot well forward for the dragon to bite, and is about to deliver a mortal blow with a sword which cannot reach him by a couple of yards."

Believe it or not, the most fuss was raised over the prominence of Pistrucci's name under the head of the King.

You can't please everybody!

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## COIN HUMOR.....

Inflation aside, a penny for people's thoughts is still overpriced. Robbers may demand your money or your life, but a spouse demands both. Money can't buy everything, but poverty buys even less. It's easy to love money, but hard to develop a lasting relationship. Remember when anyone who left a dollar tip had to be on an expense account.

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# EDMONTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

## OCTOBER 1996 AUCTION LIST

NO.	DESCRIPTION	GRADE	TREND	RESERVE	SOLD
1.	1994 & 1995 Can. 50 cents	UNC	\$7.00	-	_____
2.	1979 Klondike Trade Dollar cased set (4pcs) with Poster	UNC	\$15.00	-	_____
3.	1992 Prooflike mint set	PL	\$20.00	\$15.00	_____
4.	Wall hanger of British Coins with 3 coins included	-	\$20.00	-	_____
5.	1935 New Zealand Florin	VF	\$18.00	-	_____
6.	1909 Can Sil. 50 cents	G	\$11.00	\$8.00	_____
7.	Misc. lot (12 pcs) of Can. 1 cent & 5 cents from 1930's, 40's & 50's	Vg/Un	\$10.00	-	_____
8.	1977 United Nations Silver Medallion set - 5 pcs	Proof	\$75.00	-	_____
9.	1993 Can. Silver dollar	UNC	\$19.00	-	_____
10.	1984 & 1986 Can. 50 cents	Proof	\$14.00	-	_____
11.	1931 Can 1 cent	EF	\$6.00	\$4.00	_____
12.	3- Can. Large cents, 1917, 1918 & 1919	VF+	\$6.00+	-	_____
13.	1982 Can. Silver dollar	UNC	\$24.00	-	_____
14.	1990 US Proof set, cased	Proof	\$23.00	-	_____
15.	1952 South Africa silver 5 shillings	AU	\$10.00	-	_____
16.	1919 Can. 50 cents Sil.	F+	\$15.00	\$10.00	_____
17.	Montreal Champlain Bridge Token	-	\$5.00		_____
18.	1990 Isle of Man 1pound coin	Proof	\$10.50	-	_____
19.	1992 Marshall Islands \$5.00 coin	UNC	\$12.00	-	_____
20.	1924 Can. 1 cent	VF+	\$15.00	\$9.00	_____
21.	1961 & 1962 Can. 25 cents; 1963 Can. 50 cents	BU	\$9.50	-	_____
22.	1917 Can. 5 cents sil.	EF	\$8.00	-	_____
23.	1951 Canadian 'Big Nickel' Medallion (Sudbury), in nickel	-	\$15.00	-	_____
24.	1919 Can. 25 cents silver	VF	\$15.00	-	_____
25.	1952 South Africa 5 shilling note	UNC	\$10.50	-	_____
26.	1974 Bahamas \$3 note, Pick no. 44	AU	\$5.50	-	_____
27.	1958 Dot Can. 50 cents Silver	Au/Un	\$20.00	\$12.00	_____
28.	1967 Austrian 20 shilling note	VF	\$2.50	-	_____
29.	1942 Algeria 5 Franks note	VF	\$2.25	-	_____
30.	1975 Jamaica mint set in nickel	UNC	\$20.00	-	_____
31.	1975 Apollo - Soyuz Commem. Silver Medallion & stamps(2)	UNC	\$25.00	-	_____
32.	1976 Bank of Jamaica Collectors note set (4 pcs)	UNC	\$36.00	-	_____
33.	1967 Bronze & silver Victoria & Elizabeth Medallions (2 pcs)	-	\$10.00	-	_____
34.					_____
35.					_____