

Edmonton Numismatic Society

April 2002

Volume 49 Issue 4



DATE: Wed. April 10, 2002 **TIME:** 7:00 p.m. door opens, Meeting at 7:30

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

(Use Archives entrance to Main Floor Lecture Rm. P138)

PROGRAM: Talk by Terrance Cheesman on Ancient Coinage, Show & Tell, Coin & Paper Money Auction

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PROGRAM / LIBRARY

ARCHIVES

Dan Gosling

NEWSLETTER

Michael Schneider

ANNUAL DUES

Family \$12, Reg. \$10
Junior \$3 (16 & under)

ENS is a member of:

Canadian Numismatic Assoc.
American Numismatic Assoc.

Canadian Association of
Token Collectors

Canadian Association of
Wooden Money Collectors

Canadian Paper Money Society

Classical & Medieval
Numismatic Society

APRIL MEETING AGENDA

April will see us back to our regular schedule, after our successful March show. Members are encouraged to bring in items for Show & Tell. Our main speaker will be Terrance Cheesman, who will be talking about Ancient coinage. Terry always has great items to show and has the knowledge to tell the story behind the coin. In addition, we will be having another Auction of items for sale. The list of items is included in this newsletter. See you at the meeting!

MARCH 17 MEETING MINUTES

Thirty-Eight (38) members and guests attended our March breakfast meeting at the Coast Terrace Inn. It was a packed house as our regular room was used this year and we had a few more come to the meeting than expected. After breakfast, Michael took over the meeting in place of Dan, who was at home recuperating from his surgery. Michael welcomed everyone to this St. Patrick Day meeting, and gave a brief overview of Dan's condition and extended his regrets on behalf of Dan. Everyone gave their best wishes to Dan on a speedy recovery. Some special guests were welcomed to the meeting. Bret Evans of Canadian Coin News was in attendance as well as new member Joe Thygesen. Our special guest speaker was

Geraldine Chimirri-Russell. Geraldine is the Curator of Numismatics at the University of Calgary. Her talk for the meeting was on Ancient Egyptian coinage with the main theme of "How Egyptian was Ancient Egyptian Coinage." The 3 main areas of discussion were centered on Government, Religion and Landmarks. She presented a series of slides of coins with related sculptures or photos relating to the coins. She described the relationships and history of the coinage for the 3 areas of discussion. The topic was very well received and she was thanked for her presentation. Members were thanked for attending and proceeded to the

Bourse which was to open at 10:00 a.m.

ENS President Dan Gosling recovering at home

Another Successful ENS Show

Next Show Nov. 8 & 9, 2002

DAN RECOUPERATING AT HOME

Dan extends his thanks to the members and friends who visited him in the hospital before and after his surgery. He is resting at home and although he wished to attend the show, his better half suggested he better stay home. He is feeling much better and sounds like his old self. The surgery was a success and what is needed is time to heal. We all wish him the best and hope to see him in the near future at a meeting.

GET WELL SOON DAN!

P.O. Box 75024 Ritchie P.O., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, T6E 6K1, 780-496-6602

WEB PAGE: <http://www.edmontoncoinclub.com> Recently Changed to a Domain Name!

CNA/NESA SEMINAR CANCELLED

If you have purchased a ticket for the CNA / NESA Educational Seminar which was scheduled for March 24th, please contact a member of the executive to receive your refund. Due to the surgery of the coordinator and speaker, the session was cancelled until further notice. It is anticipated the course will not be held until 2003, for the Clubs 50th anniversary.

MARCH 16 & 17 "MONEY SHOW" REPORT

Another show has come and gone, with another successful result. The show had 27 official dealers, with several dealers who could not get a table, doubling up with other dealers. We had hoped Charles Moore would attend, but due to a larger than expected purchase in central Alberta, he was unable to attend. Those who were there, were generally pleased with the sales and attendance. Canadian Coin News was provided a table at the show, for the first time since the CNA Convention in '98. Bret Evans and Linda Robinson manned the table and signed up new subscriptions, renewed existing ones, and sold some advertizing. We hope their stay was worthwhile, and we hope they are able to attend next year for our 50th anniversary.

Saturday started off with a large number of people waiting at the door to get in. Attendance was constant throughout the day, with a total of just over 400 at the show Saturday, including dealers. Members and dealers met following the show at a hospitality suite on the 2nd floor, where socializing, story telling and lies were swapped throughout the evening. Thanks to the dealers who were able to attend. Saturday night we had professional security with guard dogs and handlers, as well as hotel security, protecting the inventory.

Sunday started off with our Breakfast meeting, where 38 members and guests attended. After the breakfast and some announcements, our guest speaker made her presentation on Ancient Coinage. (see page 1 for minutes of the meeting) Again, a smaller group were waiting to enter the bourse to get at the early deals. Sunday saw a total of 273 in attendance, including dealers. Overall the attendance was down over the last 2 shows, although advertizing and promotion was up. Several new members signed up to join the club and renewals

were paid as well.

MARCH DOOR PRIZE DRAW WINNERS

The following door prizes were drawn Sunday afternoon at 3:30 p.m. Thanks to John Ward and CISN Country radio station for providing additional prizes to the Clubs list. The following were drawn by attendees at the show:

1st - \$100 2002 Leduc Gold Coin - Terry Schamehorn, Notikewin, Alta.

2nd - 1983 D.D. Set - Bob Eriksson, Edmonton

3rd - 1979 D.D. Set - Lorraine Jorgensen, Edm.

4th - 2001 Colour 25 Cents - Cecille Opp, Calgary

5th - 2000 5 Cent Sil.- Allen Dumas, Dixonville, Ab

6th - 1977 Stamp Set - Jules Rach, Edmonton

7th - Stamp Album Holder - Don Carlson, Vermilion, Ab.,

8th - \$25 Gift Certificate - Carl Liske, Barrhead, Ab.

9th - \$25 Gift Certificate - Ed Brosseau, Edmonton

In addition to the above prizes, 3 junior prizes were presented throughout the weekend, consisting of world coins, paper money and Canadian Tombac / Victory nickel set, which were donated by John Ward of Lucky Dollar Coins.

THANKS TO VOLUNTEERS

On behalf of the Club, we would like to acknowledge the hard work and dedication of many members of the club who helped put on the show. Thanks are extended to John Callaghan, James Williston & Michael for set-up and tear-down; Maning the registration table- James Williston, Jules Rach, Joe Grace, Celina Comeau, David Lambert, Elden Kuss and Michael. Displays- James Williston and Terry Cheesman. Advertizing- John Callaghan, David Peter & Michael. Dealers- Michael. Door Prizes- Ray Neiman. Phone Committee - Terry Cheesman. Thanks to all for your help in putting on a successful Show. Some Show statistics:

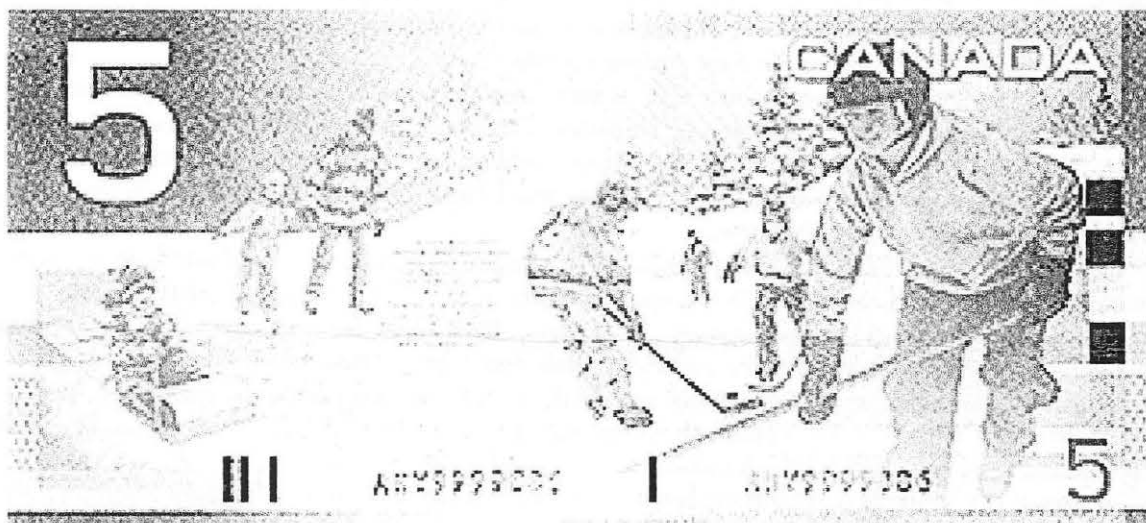
- No. of Dealers - 27 (Incl. CCN)
- Saturday total attendance - 406 (Incl. Dealers)
- Sunday total attendance - 273 (Incl. Dealers)
- Total Attendance - 679 over 2 days

COMING EVENTS

April 13 - 14	ONA Annual Convention, London, Ont., Hosted by Ingersoll Coin Club
April 20 & 21	Regina Coin & Stamp Show, Best Western 7 Oaks, 777 Albert Street, Regina
April 20 & 21	Vancouver Numismatic Society Coin & Currency Show, Oakridge Shopping Ctr.
July 12 - 14	CNA Vancouver, B.C., Renaissance Vancouver Hotel, Harbourside
Nov. 8 & 9	ENS Fall Money Show, Coast Terrace Inn, Edmonton

NEW \$5 BANK NOTE

On March 27, 2002, Bank of Canada officially launched Canada's new \$5 bank note into circulation. The \$5 bill is the latest addition to the new *Canadian Journey* series introduced in January 2001 with the launch of the \$10 note. The redesigned \$5 note includes sophisticated security features that further enhance the security of Canada's currency. Entitled *Children at Play*, the new note features images of children tobogganing, learning to skate, and playing hockey.



Date on bank note: 2002 Signatures: Left - M.D. Knight; Right - D.A. Dodge Portrait: Sir Wilfrid Laurier (Sir Wilfrid Laurier was the first French Canadian prime minister and held office from 1896 to 1911. He was born in St. Lin, Quebec on 20 November 1841 and died on 17 February 1919.)

GET WELL SOON

Long time member John Fy, has been ill for some time now, but is thankfully under the mend. We hoped to see him at the show but he was unable to attend. Hope to see you soon John. Executive member Ron Darbyshire is also undergoing testing and we hope all goes well. Ron has been very active lately promoting numismatics for kids at National Pride Coin & Stamp. (see story below). We wish him all the best. Coin Dealer Morris Gunderson, who has attended our shows for many years, became ill at our March show. He was taken to hospital for observation and was released. All the best Morris.

KIDS ON COINS

A new program will be launched soon, by club member Ron Darbyshire. Ron has completed a survey of Edmonton families with children, and has embarked on a plan to promote Numismatics to children in schools. He has been working with the Royal Canadian Mint and local dealer Ray Neiman to get young people interested in collecting coins. Coin Shops will be asked to donate coins applicable to the topic to be discussed. Look for more info on this program in coming newsletters. Great work Ron.

NEW MEMBERS

On behalf of the executive of the ENS, we would like to extend our welcome to the following new members. If there are no objections, they will become members in good standing.

Ronald Whitney #465 Sherwood Park
Seymour Neumann #467 Edmonton
John McElroy #469 Spruce Grove

Joe & Steven Thygesen, #466 Edmonton
Michael Riedel #468 Edmonton

Congratulations and welcome to the Edmonton Numismatic Society. A membership card will be forwarded in due course, with an upcoming newsletter.

Maundy Money:

By Geraldine Chimirri-Russell

Each year in Britain sets of four small silver coins, with the denominations of one, two, three and four pence, are minted in very limited numbers for a specific religious ceremony, the Maundy ceremony. The coins are legal tender but are not now used as circulating currency. The reigning monarch gives these silver coins, known as Maundy money, to a number of selected poor people. The ceremony and the coins have a long and interesting history.

The day before Good Friday, according to the Christian calendar, is referred to by numerous names including Holy Thursday and Maundy Thursday. Christians remember this day as the one when Christ washed his disciples' feet before the Last Supper, and also at the end meal gave them a new commandment, to love one another (John 13. 34). The word *Maundy* is likely derived from the Latin word *mandatum*, meaning commandment.

Early in British history there are records of the monarch giving money and goods to the poor and needy on this day, and also of washing their feet in imitation of Christ's actions. The humble action of washing the feet of the poor occurred less frequently with outbreaks of the plague in the mid-seventeenth century. The monarchs even had individuals deputize for them when there was a perceived health hazard. James II was the last recorded monarch to incorporate the washing of feet as part of the Maundy Thursday celebration. However, the monarch's personal donation of money to the poor continued to be of significance on this day.

Edward II was the first British monarch on record as a participant in a Maundy ceremony. The first recorded instance of the monarch giving money was when King John, in 1213, gave thirteen pence to each of thirteen poor men, probably in commemoration of the number of people at the Last Supper. When Edward III was fifty years old he provided food and clothing for fifty poor men. Most monarchs have made charitable donations to as many poor individuals as their age as part of the ceremony on Maundy Thursday. The monarchs also give the selected poor the equivalent number of pennies as their age; this is the Maundy money donation. Thus in 1900 Queen Victoria, aged 80, gave 81 pence to 81 men and 81 women. The extra penny represented the fact that she was in her 81st year. Now each set of Maundy money represents ten years of the monarch's age, the extra years being made up by individual pennies.

There are no records before the reign of George I to indicate that the donation of money took the form of sets of one, two, three and four penny silver coins. These coins were issued for general circulation and found only incidental use, often limited to the silver penny, as Maundy money. The earliest contemporary report referring to the use of the 1 penny to 4 penny sequence as Maundy money concerns the 1731 ceremony in the reign of George II, for which year all four denominations were issued. In this report it is stated that the Maundy gifts included "leathern bags with one penny, two penny, three penny and four penny pieces of silver". This does not necessarily imply that similar complete denominational sequences were used in all subsequent Maundy ceremonies. After 1731 complete denominational sequences were only issued in 16 of the years before 1799. The dates of the different denominations could have been mixed as part of the donations to the poor, but since the penny was issued more frequently than the other three denominations it is probable that the penny was the preferred denomination in the early Maundy ceremonies.

All four small silver coins with uniform dates have been used annually in the Maundy ceremony since 1784. At least as early as 1752 the one penny to four penny series were minted solely for Maundy use, and thus can be termed Maundy money. Coins of these denominations issued prior to this date can only loosely be termed Maundy money as they were part of the circulating currency. Maundy coins are often found in a worn condition which seems to indicate that they were in circulation for a period of time.

Maundy sets issued in excess of the needs of the Maundy ceremony were probably used for other royal charities, often collectively called Maundy. The sets could also have been used as gifts, as recorded in the reign of Queen Victoria. For a period of time sets of Maundy coins could be purchased by the general public at banks. However, after 1909 the sets have only been given to those selected as

needy recipients in the Maundy ceremonies, as fees to officials in the ceremony plus those who assist in its preparation.

The characteristics of the Maundy coins have remained remarkably similar over the centuries. The early English pennies maintained a similar size, weight and general design for about 700 years. The innovation of minting technologies, specifically the introduction of the mill and screw presses, produced a more uniform and sophisticated product than the old hammered coinage. This change in minting occurred in the reign of Charles II and it is in this reign that the four denominations that are represented in Maundy sets were introduced. In the reign of George I copper pennies were substituted for silver pennies. It is very likely that all silver pennies from this date were used exclusively as Maundy money.

The reverse design of Maundy coins has experienced few changes over the years. Charles II used the initial letter of his name on the reverse of the coin to indicate its value; four interlocking C's for a four penny coin, three C's for a three penny coin etc.. James II continued this basic design but used the Latin initial of his name, "I" for *Iacobus*, to indicate the value. These initials were also interpreted as Roman numerals.



Charles II three penny coin, 1679
(not to scale)



James II, four penny coin, 1686
(not to scale)

It would have been cumbersome and confusing for William and Mary, as joint rulers, to use their initial letters on the coins. As an alternative, a crowned number on the reverse was designed to indicate the coins' value. The design of the reverse continued to be used until the reign of George III. In the reign of George IV the reverse design was slightly altered to include the date and an oak wreath. This design has remained virtually unchanged to the present day.



Two penny coin, William and Mary
1689. (not to scale)

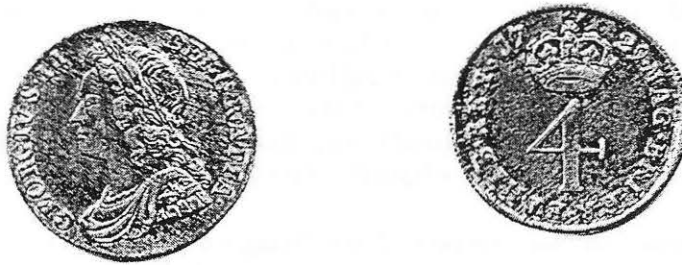


One penny coin, George III
1800 (not to scale)

Four penny coin George IV
1829 (not to scale)

The image of the monarch on the obverse of the coin tends to be adapted over a long reign. This is seen on the coins of Queen Victoria, where three different images of the queen reflect her increasing age. An exception to this can be seen on the Maundy coins of George II. Maundy coins minted throughout his reign depicted the king with a youthful head, despite the fact that he reigned over 30

years and despite the fact that by 1743 the obverse image on all other coins was adapted to reflect his age.



George II, obverse and reverse four penny coin, 1729. (not to scale)



George II, obverse and reverse three penny coin, 1760. (not to scale)



Queen Victoria, four pence, 1886



Queen Victoria, three pence, 1890



Queen Victoria, three pence, 1901

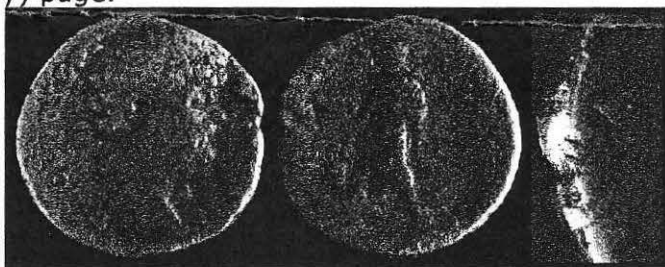
The silver Maundy penny maintains a link to the first British silver pennies minted by Offa almost 1250 years ago. The conservative nature of the coins reflects the equally conservative ceremony; one of the many royal traditions that contribute to the pageantry and sense of history of the British monarchy.



Learn About The Wonderful Hobby Of Collecting Ancient Coins!

FAKES

READ THIS WELL!: Coins shown on this page are modern fakes made to fool collectors or tourists. They should not be confused with ancient imitations, barbaric copies or other forms of collectable items. The contents of this page will do almost nothing to protect you from fake coins. The **ONLY** safe way to avoid fakes is to buy from a trustworthy dealer who guarantees his coins **FOR LIFE**. Fake ancient coins are not really a serious problem and not nearly as prevalent as fakes of modern coins. Do not be afraid to collect coins; collect coins wisely. A few of the major types of obvious fakes are represented on this page. None of these are dangerous IF you arm yourself with a little knowledge and a healthy realization that there are many types, many much more deceptive, not covered on this (or any) page.



We will begin with a fake I find to be particularly painful. I bought it from a respected dealer who should have known better. I was a beginner searching for junk coins in a bargain box at a show. When I handled this coin, the dealer said that it was a rare item. I said "Clodius Albinus". He complimented me and lowered the price to \$8 as a reward. When I got home and looked at the coin more carefully I discovered that it was lead painted with copper paint. The next time I saw that dealer at a show, I told him about the coin to hear him reply, "It was still worth what you paid for it." I believe that the dealer did not know he was selling me a bad coin and thought he was being funny with his smart comeback. I did not press him to accept the return but now, years down the road, I buy from him only when I really want the coin and am convinced that it is good. Notes requesting the name of that dealer will be ignored. Don't waste your time asking. What is the moral of this story? **Buy coins from dealers you trust.**



L to R (top) Augustus, Augustus, Caligula, Nero Claudius Drusus (middle) Pertinax, Pescennius Niger, Septimius Severus (bottom) Gordian I, Gordian II, Trajan Decius, Herennia Etruscilla

Our next group of fakes are what are called 'Slaveis' after the man who openly produces them. I have heard that he claims to make replicas for use in jewelry rather than to deceive. Since they are NOT marked as copies and do not have a obverse reverse orientation that would allow both sides to be 'up' when mounted, I am not sure I believe this claim. Some of his coins are better than others, I have heard that his Greek and late Roman are even better but I do not have experience with them (I hope). All of the above are struck on flans thinner than appropriate. All are struck with great force giving sharp detail but none really have proper fine detail in the hair. Most copy rather rare coins. The common Emperors are represented by rare varieties. The Septimius Severus is ordinary except for the bust wearing an aegis; the Trajan Decius is very rare as a denarius. Portraits are all quite recognizable as their subjects but the styles are still just a bit off. I see more of a problem with the coins of the Emperors I know best than with the others so I suspect all are similarly off base to someone who really knows the subject. Reverse figures tend to be proportioned realistically even when the real coins would not have been (especially the Pescennius Niger). All are struck on flans of similar fabric in the same metal. This is rumored to be from melting down old European base silver coins. The first century copies are too base while the Pescennius Niger is much too fine. It is interesting that an attempt was made to duplicate the diameters of the coins with the Augustus being much wider than the later coins. These samples are starting to tone. A little larceny and dirt could make them look much 'better'. The complaint of poor hair detail will be masked if the copies are subjected to natural wear. I strongly suspect that there are people out there with a pocketful of these planning to sell them to you in a few years. *Caveat Emptor*.

I suspect the Widow's mite was produced for a purpose similar to the Gela above. It is clearly marked 'copy' and looks nothing like the average miserable little lepton. In fact it is so good that, if genuine, it would be worth big money. It is too round and too well struck showing too much detail. This copy made no attempt to deceive. It looks like what the original designer had in mind but was not able to realize given the production techniques available to him. These are seen with the 'copy' scraped away and dirtied up a bit but still are too round and bold to be really deceptive.



Even worse is this tourist grade fake of a denarius of Septimius Severus. Why would anyone go to the trouble of faking a common denarius? This level of fake is sold to tourists by merchants and children in the Mediterranean. The surfaces are badly impaired with casting bubbles and there is an overall fuzziness to the details. The edges bear a weak seam where the two halves of the mold were joined. No effort was made to remove the seam. The metal is not silver but may have either silver or nickel content to give a gray color. A

Only slightly more deceptive is this unmarked cast fake of a denarius of Nero. The 'pot' metal is silvery but not silver. Fuzzy detail and surface pock marks betray the item as a cast. Interestingly, this coin weighs 3.14 g which is the average for real coins of this type. Persons who rely on scales alone to spot fakes will not always be safe. The edge of this coin shows no sign of a casting seam or file marks to remove them. Once upon a time this coin would have fooled me as good. After handling a few thousand denarii, I consider this one obvious. Experience is a great teacher. I do not know the origin of this fake.



dark patina was applied chemically and the reverse shows a layer of dirt that is missing from the obverse. The fakers put some effort into this coin but poor detail and the seam give it away. It should fool no collector.



Our last fake is actually a fake of a fake. During the Renaissance, ancient coins were quite popular. Fine artists including (but not limited to) Giovanni Cavino (1500-1570) in Padua, Italy, produced medallions copying or inspired by rare ancient originals. As a class these replicas are termed 'Paduans'. Original Cavinos are worth good money as art in their own right. This is a cast replica of a Paduan original. Like other casts the detail is fuzzy with some bubbles seen on the surface. This coin has been tooled lightly to smooth the fields but the lack of crisp detail is obvious in the letters. The edge seam was removed and replaced with a fine stipple which looks better than the usual coarse file marks but still is not really deceptive. At 34mm, this copy is smaller than a genuine medallion of this period (usually about 40mm). Still it is an attractive item and frequently sold to the unsuspecting. A genuine medallion in this condition would be worth thousands of dollars. Collectors need to be wary of bargain medallions with poor detail and 'funny' edges.

Our little survey of a few fakes was intended to be entertaining. After reading it, anyone who feels protected from buying fakes is simply a fool. Over 99% of ancient coins offered on the market are actually ancient. Some are ancient fakes, another subject altogether. I have posted pages on this site discussing some of them and consider them very collectable. Considering the 1% that are not ancient: Experience gained by handling thousands of coins will protect you from 99% of coin fakes. That 1% of the 1% will still fool many of us much of the time. Handling many coins will help the beginner learn the characteristics to expected or avoided. Attending shows where ancient coins are sold is a good opportunity to see and handle coins. Joining an ancient coin club and taking every opportunity to talk to other collectors are both good ideas. Comparing notes about dealers at a club can be very worthwhile. May I repeat: **The best protection from fake coins is to buy only from a trusted dealer who offers a lifetime guarantee for refund if a coin is discovered to be fake.** Unfortunately there are a few dealers who try to make their product look better by casting doubts on coins purchased from other sources. Time spent talking to dealers will teach you as much about that dealer as about the coins they sell. On the other hand, 99% of ancient coins offered to tourists by rustic locals in the Mediterranean are fakes. In some countries it is illegal to sell a genuine ancient coin but fooling a tourist is almost a national sport. Who said: "A fool and his money are soon parted"?

(Reprinted from Doug Smith's "Coin View" Internet Site. For more information and to see a great site, go to: www.ancientcoinmarket.com)

ENS APRIL 2002 AUCTION LIST

<u>NO.</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>GRADE</u>	<u>TREND</u>	<u>RES</u>	<u>SOLD</u>
1.	6 USA Indianhead Cents 1885, 1900 -02,04,07,08	G to F	22.00		_____
2.	USA 1926S Peace Silver Dollar	F	15.00		_____
3.	2 CAN Commemorative. Silver Dollars 1938 -58	EF-AU	20.00		_____
4.	4 CAN LG Cents 1911-13-18-20	EF to EF+	24.00		_____
5.	3 CAN LG Cents 1904-06-09	EF	25.00		_____
6.	2 USA 50 Cent Silver 1936D- 1945	VF—EF	15.00		_____
7.	3 CAN 50 Cent Silver 1907 - 10 - 17	G - VG	22.00		_____
8.	2 CAN 25 Cent Silver 1870 - 1872H	G	24.00		_____
9.	4 CAN 5 Cent Silver 1902 -03H -05 -07	F+	20.00		_____
10.	1945 Newfoundland 5 Cent Silver	AU	12.00		_____
11.	1977 CAN Silver Governors General Medal	AU	20.00		_____
12.	2001 Loonie Necklace w/chain (Proceeds to Club c/o West Edm. Coin & Stamp)	AU			_____
13.	2001 50 Cent Necklace w/chain (Proceeds to Club c/o West Edm. Coin & Stamp)	AU			_____
14.	2 Rolls of UNC 1964 5 Cent pieces	UNC			_____
15.	2 Rolls of UNC Original CIBC 1964 1 Cent pieces	UNC			_____
16.	Pre 1918 German - Kaiser Pin				_____
17.	UK Lloyd's of London Medal				_____
18.	1914 - 1918 Medal ✓				_____
19.	1 Roll of never opened 1967 UNC 5 cent pieces				_____
20.	UK Napoleon III Medallion				_____
21.	German- Wolfburg WW II sticker				_____
22.	Germany various 1920's Coins				_____
23.	CAN 1996 \$2.00 Dollar UNC Coin				_____
24.	UK Medallion				_____
25-27	USA 1 Cent - Struck off Ctr, US1 Cent - Struck off Ctr. ,US 5 Cent - Struck off center				_____
28.	1934 \$5 Note (Damaged) #22-02	VG	\$22.00	-	_____
29.	1964 Israel Proof Like Mint Set (6 pcs)	Proof Like		\$2.00	_____
30.	1977 Can. Sil. Dollar Hockey Gift Set w/ wood stand	UNC	\$29.95	-	_____
31.	1973 US Smithsonian "First Medals" Set—11 medals	Mint Issue	\$275US	\$70.00	_____
32.	World Coins, various countries, various years		\$12.00		_____
33.	World Coins, Gr. Br., Germany, various years, grades, companies		\$15.00		_____
34.	World Coins, Morocco—Yugoslavia, various dates & years		\$29.00		_____
35.	World Coins, Gr. Br.—Netherlands, various dates & years		\$27.00		_____
36.	1937-Present- Mint & used 1 cent rolls - Approx. Face Value \$45.00-Shoebox full			\$45.00	_____