ENS & OCC Coalition

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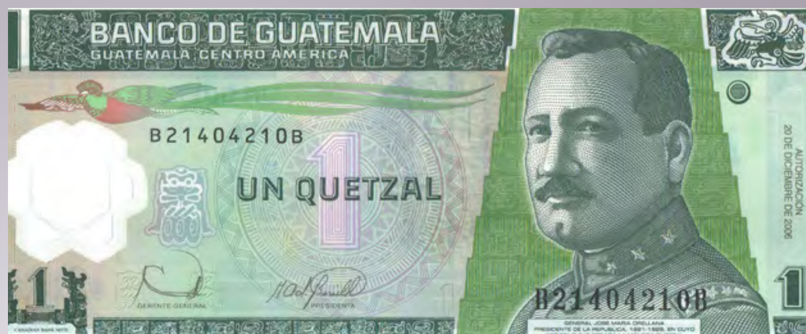
VOL 57. ISSUE 4 April 2010

Edmonton Numismatic Society

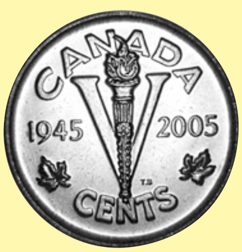
The Planchet

$4.25

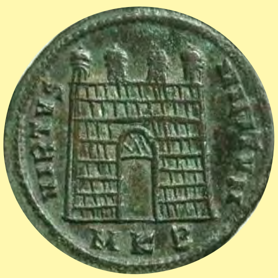
What else can UV see that you can't



The Polymer Connection

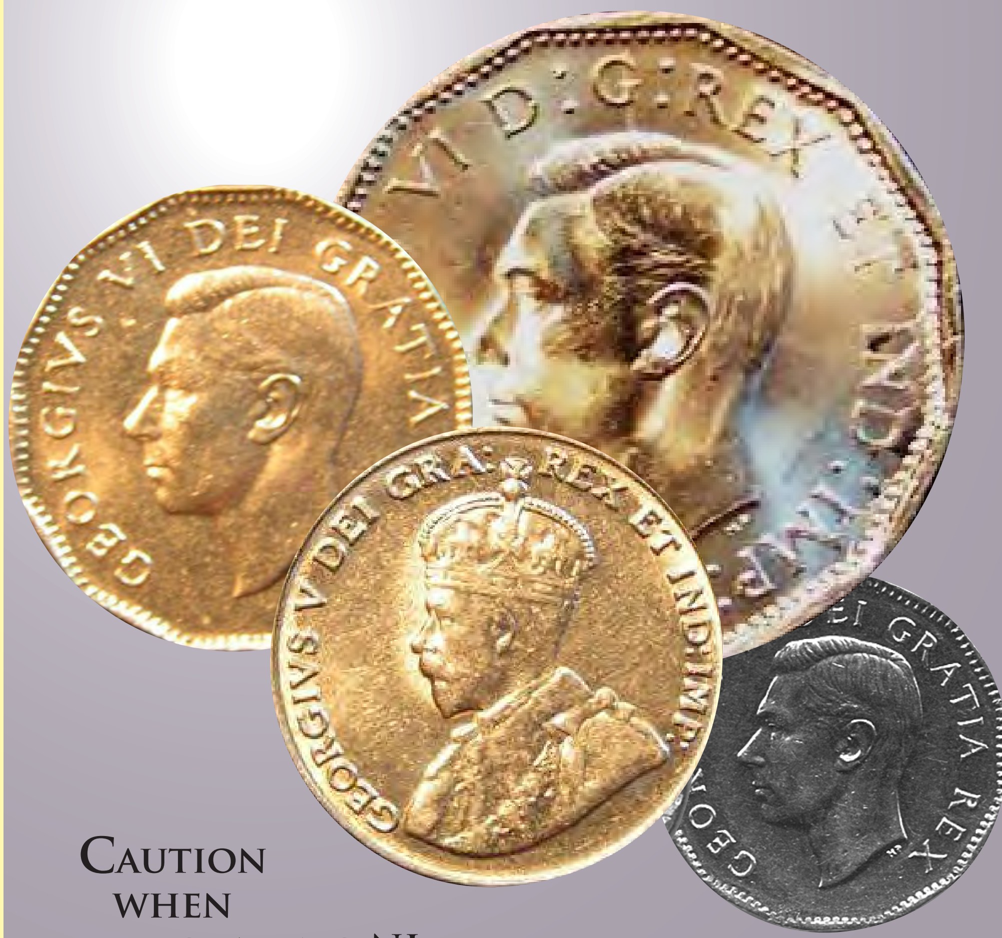


10 years breeds 19 nickel varieties



The Famous Camp Gate

Next Meeting:
May 12, 2010



Caution when grading NI

In This Issue

Next Club Meeting

Wednesday, May 12, 2010

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

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

* Club matters -
  - Telus World of Science update
  - Show venue update
  - publicity for the November show
* Refreshments
* Door prizes draw
* Silent Auction
* **Presentation: The Low Countries - a brief history of my fatherland in coins and medals by Pierre Driessen**
* Show and Tell - members are encouraged to bring any numismatic items to show to club members

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

On the cover: photos courtey of authors. Bank note UV security image courtesy of Bank of Canada - http://www.bankofcanada.ca/en/banknotes/

Message from the President

It's been an exciting couple of months at the ENS. The dedicated volunteers on the executive are striving to improve the community aspect of the club. As discussed at the last meeting, we are contributing to the Telus World of Science to expand their Sultans of Science exhibit to include numismatics in the Muslim world. Also, we have created a partnership with the Ottawa Coin Club to have joint memberships. These types of programs will only strengthen our club and enrich our members with more diverse numismatic articles.

David Peter, President ENS

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Edmonton Numismatic Society
P.O Box 75024, Ritchie P.O.
Edmonton Alberta Canada T6E 6K1

Membership Application & Renewal Form

name: ________________________________
address : ______________________________
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city: __________________________________
province/state: __________________________
country: _______________________________
postal/zip code: _________________________
tel (home): (____) ___________________
tel (work): (____) ___________________
fax: (____) __________________________
e-mail:
areas of interest / collecting: ______________
____
heared about/referred by: _______________

membership rates (annual - January to December)
select the membership type desired

Canadian residents: Canadian funds
- regular / family: 15.00 ___
- junior (16 or younger): 5.00 ___
- lifetime (after 1 year regular member) 300.00 ___

US residents: US funds
- regular / family: 20.00 ___
- junior (16 or younger): 10.00 ___

Oversees residents: Canadian funds
- regular / family: 40.00 ___
- junior (16 or younger): 20.00 ___

Please accept my application for membership in the Edmonton Numismatic Society, subject to the Bylaws of the Society. I also agree to abide by the Code of Ethics adopted by the Society.

signature: date:

HOW TO APPLY / REGISTER and PAY
- in person at any ENS meeting or show
- mail to the address above
- **electronically via the ENS website at**
www.edmontoncoinclub.com

cheques payable to: The Edmonton Numismatic Society

for further details see the ENS website
www.edmontoncoinclub.com

April 14, 2010 Meeting

Prior to the meeting, Marc Bink held his third and final instalment of his Canadian coin grading workshops. He finished off by discussing About Uncirculated to a review of the Mint State grades. There was another strong attendance for the workshop with 35 members attending.

David Peter, President, officially called the meeting to order at 7:30 .

The first item discussed was the ENS Fall show. The dates have been set for November 6 & 7, 2010. A new venue has also been obtained, the Century Casino Showroom, located at 13103 Fort Road, Edmonton. The Century Casino will be a great new venue for the show. There is plenty of free parking with 300 underground stalls and another 500 surface stalls. It is a big new facility with a 24 room hotel attached, as well as a casino. We have made arrangements for a Friday night set-up so we don't have to do the early Saturday morning rush. The spring show has also been secured at this same location and we will keep members notified of the Fall 2011 dates. A new name for the shows was also announced – *Edmonton's Coin Show and Sale*.

A get well card was passed around for Hugh Powell.

Pierre Driessen discussed a new opportunity for the club, to give something back to the community as well as bring the club into the public eye. The TELUS World of Science will be putting on an exhibition called "Sultans of Science", which runs from mid-May to early September. The ENS is making arrangements to have a coin display, exhibiting Islamic coins and other currency that circulated during the same timeframe. The membership was polled to see if the club had sufficient interest - an open floor discussion was conducted. It was mentioned that volunteers to help work the displays would be required and that you don't need to know anything about Islamic coins to help out. Volunteers will be provided scripts and details so if they are asked questions they will be able to appropriately respond. In essence you will be just talking about numismatics in general. Please let Marc Bink know if you are interested in volunteering some time to man the exhibits, assist with research or if you have any potential coins you would like to add to the displays (note: security is provided).

Roger Grove announced another great new initiative the ENS is undertaking with the Ottawa Coin Club (OCC). The ENS was approached by the OCC as both clubs have a similar vision in their club publications. They both offer more than just a club newsletter, their visions are to enhance the numismatic knowledge of members. Roger announced there will be a new offering for ENS and OCC members where they can each join the other's club at a reduced rate of $7.00 for an annual membership. This will give members access to the full colour on-line version of each other's club publications (ENS – *The Planchet*, OCC – *Moneta*). The two publications greatly complement each other, with inciteful and well researched original numismatic articles. Both The ENS and the OCC are very excited about this new opportunity for the clubs. We are working on having the ENS website ready by the next meeting for members to sign up for the OCC. Printed copies of *Moneta* were passed around for members to see 1st hand. Both publications will only be available on-line to members of the other club.

David Peter took the floor and said one thing the executive wanted to revive was a Show and Tell at club meetings. Members were reminded to bring items they cherish, have a story to tell or just want to share with others and pass them around for everyone to see. With this, a few members stood up and passed around their coins.

David Peter announced that ENS Director, Mitch Goudreau has taken on the role of Club Librarian. Mitch is in the process of cataloguing all the club publications and will make the list available on the club website so all members can take advantage of this benefit.

The summer BBQ was announced. It will be held at John Callahan's house. Details will be coming soon as to the date and location. Keep watching *The Planchet*.

An announcement was made that any unpaid members for 2010 will not be receiving their access to *The Planchet*.

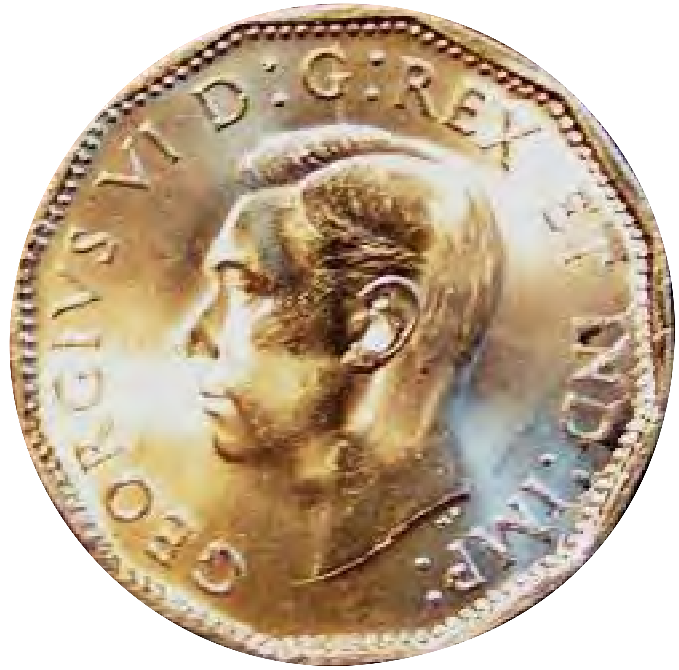
Door prizes drawn and the silent auction were completed.
The meeting was then adjourned and members gathered at Boston Pizza on 124st.

A Penny's Worth
By Marc Bink

Striking Impressions

At the last "Money Show" I manned the Appraisals Table, and I got a chance to see a lot of junk and on the odd occasion, some very nice coins. It also caused me some stress, because it was more than once when an item came in that cast into an area that I have little or no expertise in. One such item that was brought to me to evaluate was a set of Canadian Nickels from the early 1940s. The owner wanted them evaluated and priced and also wanted to know if a couple of them warranted higher grades than were written on the flips. I told them he'd come to the right place. I took a quick look at the coins and hoped that the owner wouldn't notice the perspiration that was now beginning to bead on my forehead as I realized that all of those nickels were in varying grades of MS. I started wondering what I had gotten myself into. I don't know how to tell an MS-60 from an MS-62! Give me an EF or a VF, and I'll do fine, but an MS? I hadn't seen enough of them, and in fact I don't even think I own an MS graded nickel from the 1940s! Being primarily a German coin collector, MS is just MS, none of this "to what degree stuff"! Well, God hates a coward, so I might as well dive in with both feet, so I picked up a ten-power loupe and started looking very hard at these coins searching for something that would allow me to look like I knew what I was talking about.

One of the things that struck me almost instantly was the quality of the strike. Each of these coins had what I would consider a "fatal flaw". Straight eye-appeal told me that these coins were only about AU, and what I would consider MS. One coin I looked at that was evaluated by ICCS as MS-64 had a serious flaw at the eyebrow of King George VI. It looked like the eyebrow was worn off, a sure sign of a circulated coin. The rest of the detail was there, and on closer inspection, it looked like the flan was a bit porous. There was some burnishing damage in the fields, but otherwise the coin was perfect. On the obverse side, the whiskers of the beaver were faint, but for the most part, complete. So I looked a few more of these nickels that this gentleman had brought me, and I found similar flaws. I would have graded these coins at AU at best, but some were certified as MS-62 or 63, and some others that looked just as good were raw. So what was happening here?



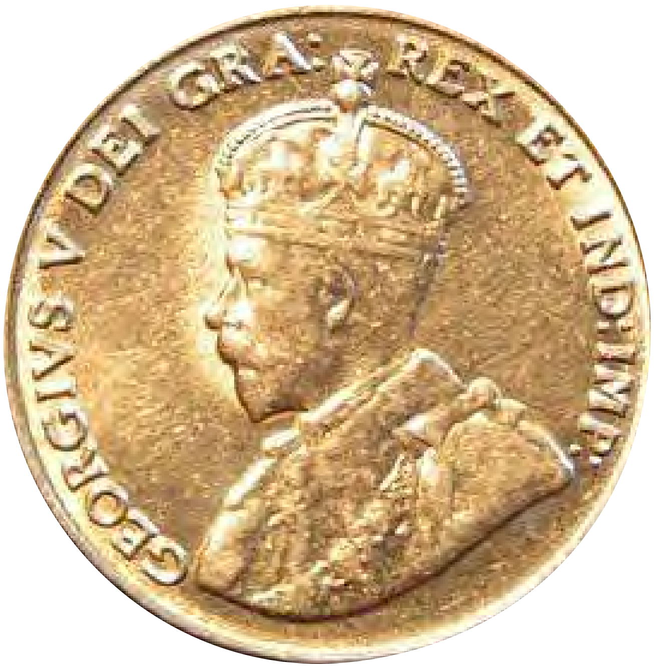
Canadian Nickel, 1944, no chrome variety, MS-64. This coin's detail is almost flawless, with a full eyebrow and hairlines. This is what George should look like. The photo shows the only flaws in the coin at around the 3 o'clock position; there are die cracks along the rim that captured the light in the photo and made it appear dark.

I had found in an earlier research project that it has something to do with the quality of the nickel used. Nickel is a tough metal to strike, it tends to wear dies out faster than silver or bronze does. If the nickel planchets or strip have any chemical impurities in it, it's even harder to strike properly. Most mints got around the problem by alloying nickel with copper, making cupronickel, which is softer, and therefore, easier to strike and doesn't wear out dies as fast. With cupronickel, any impurities in the nickel are then successfully negated. The Royal Canadian Mint (RCM) switched in 1921 to using pure nickel for their new series of 5-cent pieces primarily because pure nickel doesn't wear out as fast or tarnish like cupronickel does, but they soon found that there were problems in production. The first series of nickels featuring George V had a number of flaws, the band of the crown was never sharp, the 6 beads in the band would not strike up clearly if at all, and the relief looked "soft", and not as sharp as their silver coins did. On the obverse side, the leaves would be soft on the high points as the nickel wouldn't flow into the die, or the die would be prematurely worn to the point where the strike wasn't as sharp as it should be. However, these coins will still receive a high grade on the basis of lack of scratches and

Canadian Nickel, 1948, ICCS Graded MS-63. The eyebrow isn't even there! There's a crater where the eyebrow should be! Otherwise, the coin is close to flawless, with the rest of the details showing.

lustre. Mint state would be determined primarily by the absence of any wear marks on any of the high points, regardless of whether the high points looked worn. At this point, subsequent degrees of MS grading would be judged primarily on how many "bag marks" and rim nicks the coin would have, and no longer on the sharpness of the strike. Some varieties were created in those first coin runs when the dies had to be re-cut to accommodate issues with the relief and the finer details like the numbers of the date. The new series of nickels released in 1937 had problems of their own, primarily with the beaver's whiskers and the hairlines on the beaver's haunch. On the obverse side, George's eyebrow was usually incomplete or indistinct because this fine part of the engraving was the highest point of the relief.

Nickel is a tough metal to isolate. It was first successfully isolated by Baron Axel Frederik Cronsted in Sweden in 1751. The most common way of refining nickel up until the later part of the 20th century was to smelt it from ore. The biggest problem with smelting (besides massive amounts of air pollution) is that certain impurities don't get cracked out of the final product; things like sulphur, antimony, iron, zinc, cobalt, and copper which are usually present in minute amounts. For most applications this isn't a problem; most processes and stainless steel refineries are not affected by trace amounts of impurities. However, when refining nickel strip for coinage, the goal is to make a consistent product which when rolled is uniform and pure, otherwise the annealing process can suffer, and the resulting blank will take on some undesirable properties and characteristics. This became evident once the RCM started striking nickels. Some loads of strip would exhaust dies a lot quicker than others, and strike quality changed pretty much from roll to roll. Some nickels would be lustrous, others dull, some appearing porous, and others fine. The nickel for the RCM came from Inco in Sudbury until the early 1960s. This nickel was then sent to England to be refined and rolled



Canadian Nickel, 1929, ICCS Graded MS-60. Note the band of the crown is indistinct and the beading inside the band doesn't even show. Normally these are signs of a heavily circulated coin, this one is in fact certified MS-60.

into strip. These large rolls of strip were then sent to the RCM in Ottawa to be hammered into blanks and then minted. By the late 1950s a series of strikes by dockworkers and in the refining plants in England contributed to a shortage of nickel strip. The RCM looked around for another refining source, and found it here in Alberta, at Fort Saskatchewan with Sherritt Gordon Mines.

Sherritt's process was different from Inco's in that it was a hydrometallurgical process as opposed to a smelter. Hydrometallurgy involves chemical extractions, whereas a smelter is a heat-reduction process. The biggest advantage that Sherritt's process has over a smelter is that it produces 99.9 % pure nickel; a smelter can only generate about 95 % at best. Sherritt still makes nickel this way today, and it's still some of the highest grade nickel in the world. Pure Sherritt nickel and some pretty interesting alloys of it are in just about every jet engine in the free world. When it came to coinage, pure nickel without all the impurities allowed the annealing process to be better controlled resulting in a more malleable product. In the RCM's case, it meant less die wear and a better strike. The RCM was very impressed with Sherritt's nickel, and promptly ordered tons more. Sherritt managed to hastily convert a vacuum tube rolling mill into a coinage plant in record time, and starting in 1962 became the main supplier of nickel to the RCM. One side benefit was that the beaver on the nickel got its whiskers back. The quality of the strike was greatly improved because the basic planchet had been improved.

Starting with the 1962 run, the quality of Canadian nickel coinage improved drastically. All of the previous problems with nickel and die wear had been taken care of. Details became finer, and there were fewer problems with bloom or burnishing. The coins were more lustrous than the older issues. By the time that all the remaining coinage was switched to nickel in 1968 the RCM had plenty of experience minting quality nickel coins with Sherritt nickel. Sherritt supplied the majority of nickel blanks or strip for Canadian coinage from 1962 up until the Rolling Mill closed in 2000.

So; back to those nickels from the 40's that I was looking at; how can it be that a coin which has so many flaws on it receives an MS grade? The grading standards vary from date to date, with some dates being known as weak strikes, and others having better strikes. From what I've heard, the third-party grading services like ICCS tend to know which dates were better than others. Coins are compared against others from the same date, and then a database is built up. The amount of information that is necessary to determine to which degree of MS a coin is graded to is immense, and quite frankly, I haven't seen enough of them to even consider myself as a rank amateur. Other factors obviously contribute to the degree of grade, such as bag marks, because it only stands to reason that the first coins that fall off the punch press into an empty tote-pan will get more banged up than the last ones. Die life is also a factor, the first 100 or so coins off of a fresh die will obviously look better than those made towards the end of its life. And I had discovered that the quality of the strip also plays a crucial role in determining how a coin will strike up. So what was I to use as criteria?

So I had a bit of a dilemma, how was I going to grade these coins, without the benefit of having seen a few thousand of them? What I wound up doing with the batch that was brought to me was comparing them to the certified MS-64 one the owner brought me. I spent a lot of time memorizing all the detail that I could on this coin. He had a couple of raw nickels in MS-62 that he wanted to know whether they could be "pushed" up a grade or not. When compared against the MS-64 coin, these coins were not as pretty. The fields were busier, there was a lot of what looked like porosity, and there were more bag marks. As with the certified coin, the King's eyebrow had problems. On most it appeared to be prematurely worn, (it never struck up) and on one it was more or less gone. Lustre was also a factor; because the fields were busier, the coins had a more dull grey appearance to them. At that time the RCM sandblasted dies, and as the die eroded, the fields would strike up dull. The RCM started using chromium dies after the war, and as a result these coins will generally be shinier than the pre-war issues. So taking all of these factors into consideration, I was able to tell him one of his coins would possibly grade higher than stated, but the other one wouldn't. He left my table a happy man and left me sweating wondering if I had made a really bad mistake.

As it turned out, I wasn't too far off on my assessment of his coins. I ran into this gentleman later and asked how he had made out with his nickels. He told me that he had brought them to one of the dealers with the hope to sell them, and asked the dealer to evaluate them. The dealer concurred with the grades I had given them. Where I thought I was taking a chance at even looking at them as anything higher than MS-60, by going out on a limb and evaluating them a grade or two higher I lucked out and hit the nail on the head. It just goes to show that first impressions, no matter how striking they are, aren't always correct!

Sources:

M. Bink, Symposium Presentation, 2009 RCNA Convention, " The Sherritt Mint; The Little Mint that Could", which was based on sources provided by Dan Gosling, RCNA Librarian, for a large package of Sherritt Mint material from the RCNA Archives that included articles by Rex Pierce, Jerry Remick, John Regitko, Norman Brownlee, Glenn Trenchard, and Charlie Oreskovich for either the CCN, World Coin News, the Edmonton Journal, and of course, the CN Journal.

Sherritt Mint Reports, 1961-85

Guatemalian Polymer

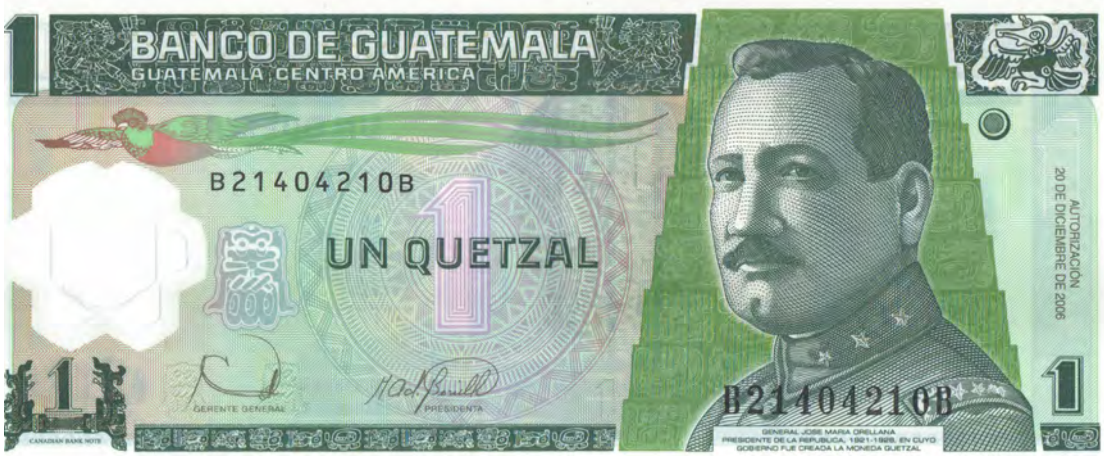
By Don Griffith

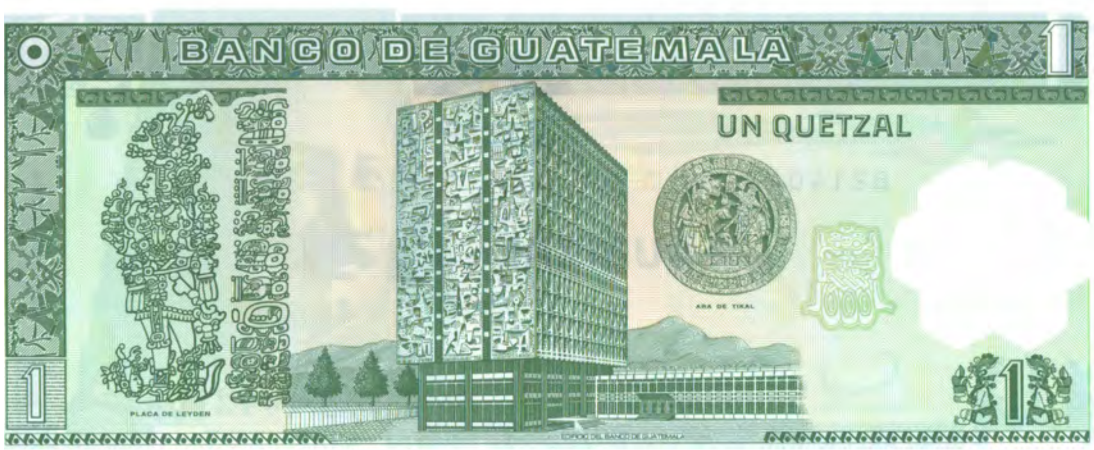
With the impending arrival of Canadian polymer banknotes in 2011, the expressions 'paper or plastic', and 'pay with plastic' will take on new meaning. Canada seems to be one of the latecomers in the polymer conversion, while many countries have already had polymers for quite a few years.

Browsing through a tub of world banknotes at the March Money Show, I found a recent issue Guatemalan One Quetzal polymer with a surprising Canadian connection that I will reveal later.

A brief history of Guatemala is needed to appreciate the images on the banknote. Guatemala's history is colorful but typically that of a banana republic. The Mayan people of Guatemala were conquered by the Spanish conquistador Pedro de Alvarado in 1524, its territory originally included the southern part of Mexico to Costa Rica. In 1823 it became part of the United Provinces of Central America, which included El Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica and Nicaragua, until this union dissolved in 1840 and Guatemala became an independent republic. Its leadership moved between corrupt dictators (supported by major American fruit companies, the United States and the CIA) and generals staging coups, finally coming to a finale at the end of a civil war that lasted from 1960 to 1996. During this war many of its people, suspected of being or helping the left wing guerillas, were murdered or 'disappeared', to an estimated number of up to 200,000. In the past few years the political turmoil has quieted with and end to the bloodshed and a peace accord signing with the guerrilla supported left.

The banknotes are slightly narrower and longer in size than Canadian notes with raised print and images in mainly shades of green. Both sides of the note are heavily decorated with Mayan art. The face of the banknote has portrait of General Jose Maria Orellana, born in 1872, who was the president from 1921 until he died of natural causes (unlike





many others who held this position) while in office in 1926. He came to power after a coup d'etat over President Carlos Herrera. Orellana's claim to fame was to form the Central Bank of Guatemala and stabilize the currency. While in power he allowed more political and press freedom, and the economy flourished. He also changed the monetary unit from the Peso to the Quetzal, which is named after the national bird whose long tail feathers were used by the natives as a form of currency. There is a clear security window in the left side of the face of the bill with the imprint of a Quetzal atop a Mayan pyramid. The back of the note has a picture of the national bank building, Mayan art and a stone carving. When first introduced in 1921 the quetzal was at par with the U.S. dollar but has a present value of about 12 cents Canadian.

I was able to find two different issues, December 20, 2006 and March 12, 2008, and each was printed by different printers. The printer's name is in small type in the lower left corner of the face of the note. The 2008 note was printed by Oberthur Technologies, a French company with global divisions. But the surprise came examining the 2006 note; it was printed by the Canadian Bank Note company.

I assume Canadian Bank Note and British American Bank Note will each be printing denominations of our 2011 polymer notes. I have not heard of examples of the BABN polymer notes but I would expect they have this technology as well, and I look forward to seeing our own polymer banknotes next year.

References

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http://www.iexplore.com/dmap/Guatemala/History

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

Decade of 5 Cent Varieties

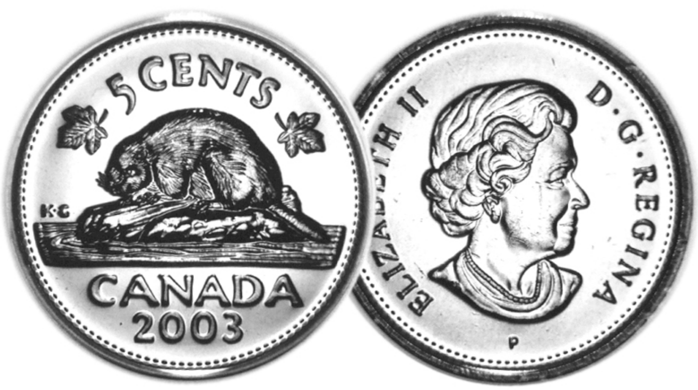
By Joe Kennedy

In the last 10 years, we have seen some changes to our Canadian 5 cent coins. A date set can be spiced up with some major varieties if you look for them.

In 1999 we were introduced to a new mintmark which would be used on our coinage. The Test Token set issued by the Royal Canadian Mint (RCM) in 1999 included a 5¢ coin with a “P” on the obverse under the portrait of Queen Elizabeth. The newly introduced “P” can be considered a composition mark. So what changed in the composition of 5¢ coins?

The Winnipeg Mint finished building a new facility for plating coins in 1999. Plated steel coins are less expensive to manufacture than cupro-nickel coinage. The plating plant is set up to plate coin denominations from 1¢ to $1. The 5¢ coin begins with a steel blank which is first plated with a layer of nickel, then an intermediate layer of copper, and finally plated with another layer of nickel. These different plating layers affect the final electromagnetic properties of the coin. All Canadian coins with a “P” composition mark are magnetic. So the new plated steel 5¢ coins are magnetic just as the pure nickel 5¢ coins were from 1922 to 1981 before the mint changed the composition to cupro-nickel.

Coins in the year 2000 continued to be minted on cupro-nickel planchets (a mintage over 105 million)

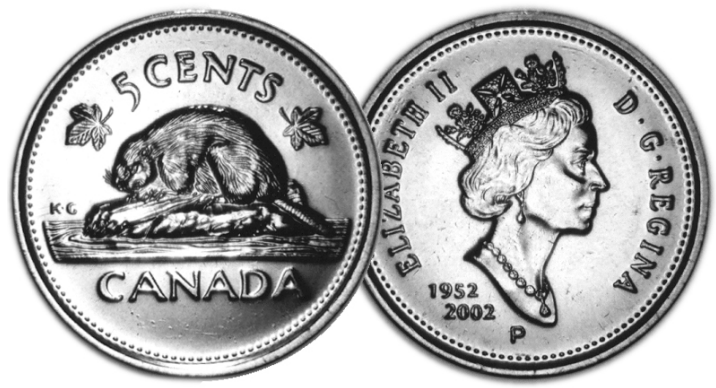


Later that year a smaller mintage of 5¢ coins were made using plated-steel planchets (a mintage of 4.8 million). These coins were the first Canadian 5¢ issued for circulation having the “P” composition mark. Also in the year 2000 there were 5¢ coins with a “W” mintmark, but they were only issued in “Uncirculated” pliofilm sets. “W” mintmarked coins indicate they were minted at the Winnipeg facility. Canadian “W” mintmarked coins were previously issued in 1998 pliofilm sets. Like the 1998 issue, the 2000 issued coins are minted on cupro-nickel planchets.

In 2001, both the “P” composition mark and “No P” varieties can be found. A smaller number of 5¢ coins were minted on cupro-nickel (30 million) as compared to plated steel (136.6 million).

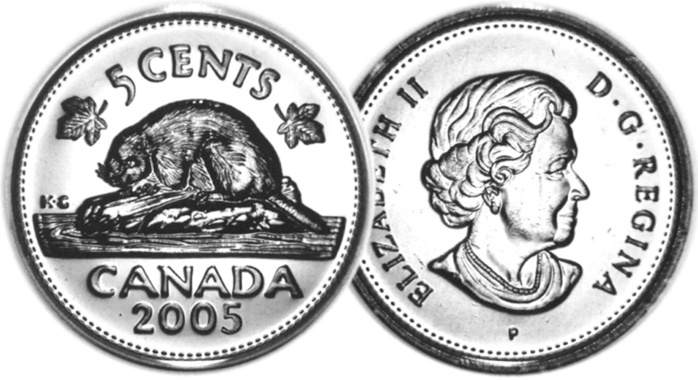
All of the 5¢ circulation coins made in 2002 have a “P” composition mark. However, there was a design change that year celebrating the 50th anniversary of the coronation of Queen Elizabeth; the dual dates 1952 and 2002 were added to the obverse below the queen’s portrait. Some members of the public were confused by the missing date on the reverse side and thought they had an error coin. The beaver reverse design had never been issued before with the date on the obverse.

The year 2003 has two different varieties in



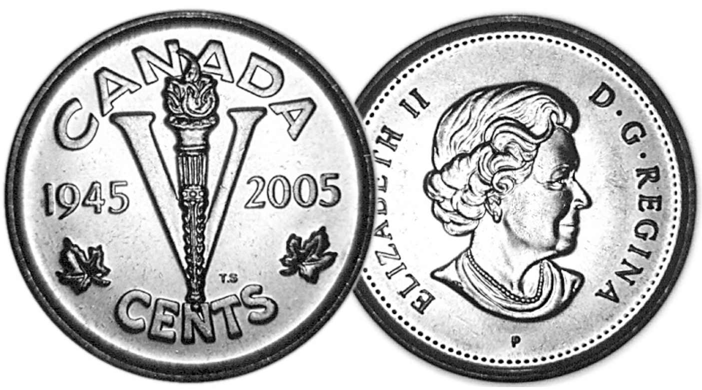
5¢ Major Varieties

2000	No “P”	Non-magnetic (Copper-Nickel)
2000	“W”	In sets only (Copper-Nickel)
2000	“P”	Magnetic (Nickel Plated Steel)
2001	No “P”	Non-magnetic (Copper-Nickel)
2001	“P”	Magnetic (Nickel Plated Steel)
2002	“P”	Date on obverse under Queen
2003	“P”	Crowned Queen’s Portrait
2003	“P”	Uncrowned Queen’s Portrait
2003	“WP”	In sets only (Nickel Plated Steel)
2004	“P”	
2005	“P”	
2005	“P”	Victory Design
2006	“P”	Magnetic (Nickel Plated Steel)
2006	No “P”	Non-magnetic (Copper-Nickel)
2006	RCM Logo	Magnetic (Nickel Plated Steel)
2007	RCM Logo	
2008	RCM Logo	
2009	RCM Logo	
2010	RCM Logo	



circulation. In this year, the queen's portrait is changed mid-year from the crowned portrait (designed by Dora de Pédery Hunt) to an uncrowned portrait (designed by Susanna Blunt). A third variety can be found in "Uncirculated" sets from the mint. 5¢ coins in the sets have "WP" as a mintmark – oddly combining the mint's location (Winnipeg mintmark) and the coin's composition ("P" composition) as one mark. The "WP" mark is used in conjunction with the uncrowned portrait obverse design.

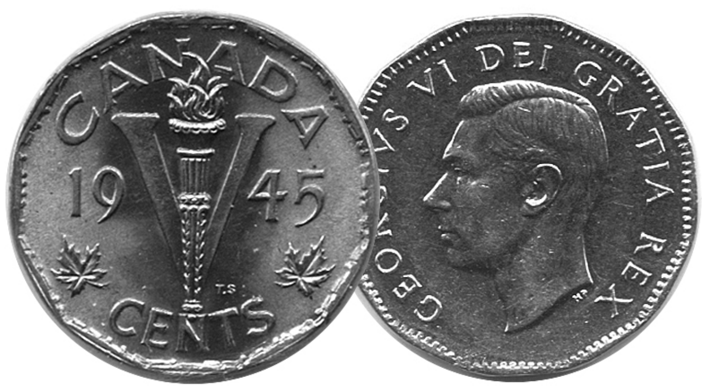
There is only one variety of 5¢ coin for



circulation in 2004. It has the uncrowned portrait of the queen and is minted on a plated steel blank.

In 2005 two major reverse types were made. The standard issue beaver reverse was complemented by a second reverse type. The second type for the year commemorates the 60th anniversary of the victory in Europe. This is the first major design change on the 5¢ series since the 1967 centennial 5¢ with the hare reverse. The commemorative 2005 coin has a design almost identical to 5¢ coins issued in 1943 to 1945. It was designed by Thomas Shingles as a patriotic symbol to support the war effort in World War II. The main design shows a torch superimposed over a large V. The V is a symbol for victory, demonstrating the hopes for victory in the war. The V also serves as the denomination for the coin, as it represents the number 5 in Roman numerals. The 2005 version of the design omits the Morse code seen around the border of the design on the 1940s issues. The Morse code spelled out "We win when we work willingly". The 2005 victory commemorative coin is also similar to the 1944 and 1945 issues in that they are all made from steel. In 2005 though, the entire coin is plated rather than just the obverse and reverse sides. In the 40s & 50s metal strip was plated with a layer of nickel and a layer of chromium before being sent through the blanking press. This process left the blanks with bare steel edges. The resulting coins were susceptible to rusting on the edges while in circulation. 21st century plated steel coins are plated after being blanked. The resulting coins have the steel core completely protected from rusting.

Three obverse varieties of 5¢ coins were made in 2006. The year started off with the production of the "P" composition mark coin design. Mid-year, a small quantity (43 million) of cupro-nickel coins were released. This compares to a total of 139 million plated steel coins made that year. In the second half of 2006 there was another major change to the design of Canadian coins. The mint replaced the "P" mark



with a small RCM logo inside a circle. In the past, the stylized-leaf logo had been used on foreign coins made by the RCM, such as for Peso, 100 Peso and 500 Peso coins for the Dominican Republic in the late 1980s.

From 2007 to present, each year has one major variety. The mint continues to use plated steel blanks. The beaver design is on the reverse and the uncrowned portrait of Queen Elizabeth is on the obverse with the RCM logo underneath.

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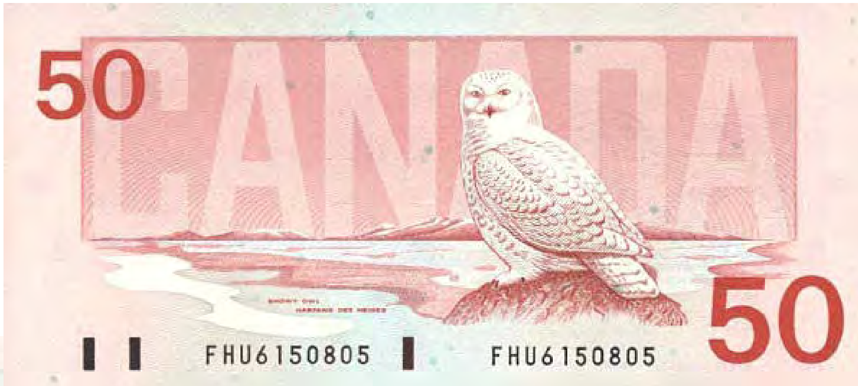
The Security Square on Modern Bank of Canada Notes

By Martin Holzbauer

Some time ago another collector/researcher found what appeared to be a new security feature on the bird notes and shared that information with colleagues including myself. Some of the others had a harder time finding that feature, because it is visible only with a UV (black) light. I will be referring to the feature as the "square" because of its shape. It is also believed that this could be an internal security feature used by the Bank of Canada for finding counterfeit notes.



The location of the square is on the back of the note, and it measures about 18 x 18 mm, on the right of the note when you look at the back. If you fold the note in half, both vertically and horizontally, with the right upper quadrant showing, the square would be close to the horizontal fold and one square distance from the upper right corner.

The points at which the feature was introduced are reasonably well known. On the $50 it started in series FHM, with the signature changeover from Thiessen/Crow to Bonin/Thiessen. On the $ 20 it started with the prefix AVG (Bonin/Thiessen), and on the $100 with the prefix BJH, but at the beginning at the prefix *before* the signature changeover at 1,180,000.

I would like to ask collectors to examine any **EST $20s** with a UV light and see if they do have the square ...

The $20s with the prefix EST are to me an interesting puzzle, mainly because the higher numbered notes have the square but not the lower numbered ones. I would like to ask collectors to examine any EST $20s with a UV light and see if they do have the square, and pass on that information, with the serial number. It is easiest to find while in a darkened room.

I looked at the Birds $5 and the $10 notes to see if any of them have the square (and the point at which it started), but so far I have not seen any. One of the reasons for the square being only on the denominations of $20, $50 and $100 but not the $5 and $10 could be the cost factor. The feature is found on the Journey $10s.

Although I mentioned that it is only visible under UV lighting, I have found that the square can be seen in ordinary light on some very well circulated $100 notes. This may possibly be the result of long exposure to light or a slow reaction involving the inks.

Photos courtesy of Banknote$ of the Modern World - http://www.bank-note.org/index.html

Edmonton and Ottawa join in a "coalition of like-minded clubs"

Ottawa, April 30 2010 – The Ottawa Coin Club (OCC) and the Edmonton Numismatic Society (ENS) have signed a memorandum of understanding that allows members of one club to join the other at a discounted rate.

"The whole idea came when I saw, for the first time, a copy of *The Planchet*, the journal of the ENS," explains Serge Pelletier, editor of *moneta*, the journal of the OCC. "I was quite surprised to see how close our editorial approaches were."

Roger Grove, editor of *The Planchet*, concurs "I was equally astonished when I saw *moneta* for the first time! "Here we are, two guys putting together local numismatic journals at opposite ends of the country, with the same approach to layout and editorial content. And we did not even know one another!"

But the similarities do not stop there. "Like us, the ENS hosted a very successful RCNA convention" continues François Rufiange, president of the OCC.

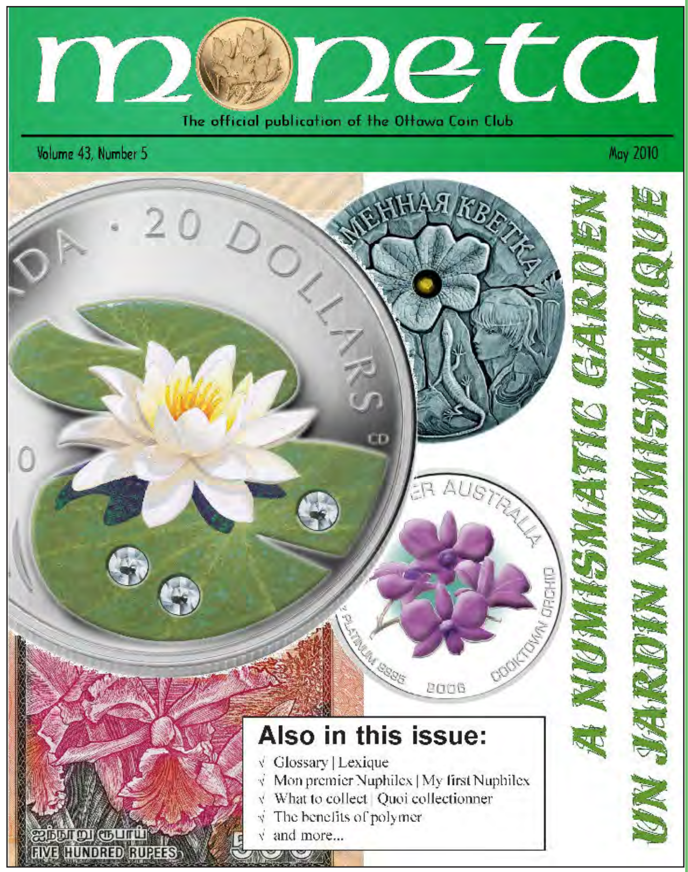
"It was also clear that both clubs are very invested in the promotion of both numismatics and money collecting," says David Peter, president of the ENS, "so when the OCC proposed the idea, we jumped on it!"

The way it works is really quite simple. Folks join one of the clubs, which becomes their 'home club', and then they can join the other club at the discounted rate of only $7.00 for a calendar year. What's in it for the collector? Two excellent numismatic publications. Both editors have agreed to coordinate their publications. This means you will not see the same article published in both journals (except possibly for book reviews). So a collector may have as much as 40 to 60 (letter size) pages illustrated with full colour photographs in full colour for their reading pleasure!

For more information on the Ottawa Coin Club visit their website www.ottawacoinclub.com. A sample version of *moneta* can been seen at http://www.ottawacoinclub.com/uploads/Moneta_Sample.pdf.

In this Issue of *moneta*

- My first Nuphilex | Mon premier Nuphilex
- What to collect | Quoi collectionner
- A numismatic garden | Un jardin numismatique
- The benefits of polymer
  - Australia celebrates centennial of silver coinage
  - Monnaie de Paris marks Mother Teresa centennial
  - Ottawa Coin Club members named "Fellow of the Ontario Numismatic Association"
  - *In Memoriam:* Edwin (Ed) Burt 1918-2010



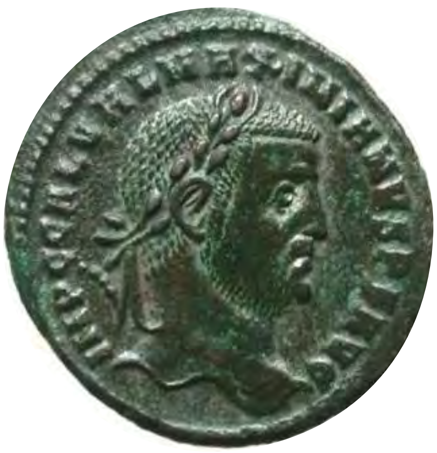
Until the ENS website is ready for members to take advantage of this great opportunity, members can sign up for *moneta* using PayPal by sending $7.00 to enspayments@yahoo.ca, pay at club meetings or mail in payments. Make sure you include a comment indicating this is for a membership in the OCC. http://www.edmontoncoinclub.com/membership.htm

By Terry Cheesman

WATCH ON THE RHINE

The Camp Gate on a Follis of Galerius

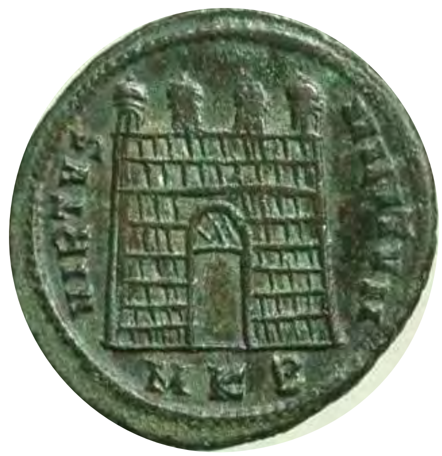
In 308 A.D. the Caesar Maximinus Diai began to mint a follis with a new reverse. Though seen on silver coins from circa 305 A.D. the camp gate reverse would be seen many times thereafter on Roman coins principally during the reign of Constantine I, when this type minted between 326 and 328 was very common. In the reigns of Valentinian I - 364 to 375 A.D., Valentinian II - 375 to 392 A.D., Magnus Maximus - 383 to 388 A.D. and Valentinian III - 425 to 455 A.D., this type is more uncommon.



On the obverse we see the image of Galerius wearing a wreath of laurel leaves. The legend reads IMP.C. GAL.Val. MAXIMIANVS P.F.AVG. Roughly translated this reads IMPERATOR CAESAR GALERIUS VALERIUS MAXIMINIANUS PIUS FELIX AUGUSTUS - Commander of the Army and heir to the Caesars Galerius Valerius Maximinianus the pious and lucky emperor. As there is another Emperor also named Maximiananus, historians and numismatists have always referred to this individual as Galerius.

On the reverse the legend reads VIRTVS MILITVM. Military virtue was one of the two classic means of winning prestige in the Roman state, the other was Civic honour. While political honour was reserved for the wealthy, you needed money to be in Roman politics. Military courage was open to all. This coin suggests that Galerius has this quality. He shows this quality by seeing to the defence of the Empire as symbolized by this tower.

These towers have been the subject of some discussion over the years and the general consensus is that they are the gateway to a military encampment. The temporary earthen encampments of the Roman army built during the Republic and early Empire had been replaced by permanent stone structures. Much of the debate has cantered on the turret like structures on the roof. They may, in-fact, represent turrets but there has been some speculation that they represent the apparatus for setting signal fires. On this coin the doorway has no doors but it does have a portcullis, which can be seen in the raised position just below the arch of the doorway. A portcullis was a device which could be dropped in place to bar entry into the tower. It usually was an iron claded grate.



In the exergue are the letters MKB. MK refers to the mint of Cyzicus which is on the Sea of Marmora just to the south and west of Istanbul. The B stands for the second officina or mint shop.

Pro dolecta exonumiae

(For the Love of Exonumia)

The Kingdom of Holland

The area of Europe known as the Low Countries has a long and rich history. Located on what is essentially a massive delta where the Rhine and Maas Rivers meet the North Sea, it was not a natural place for people to settle.

The Roman historian Tacitus described the region as:

> "an uninhabited district on the extremity of the coast of Gaul, and also of a neighboring island, surrounded by the ocean in front, and the river Rhine in the rear and on either side".[1]

Inhospitable, prone to tidal and river flooding, for a long time it was considered to be on the edge of "civilized" Europe. Away from the centres of power, it was allowed to develop more or less on its own. This independence became manifest in the character of its people, the nature of its institutions and politics.

The very nature of the land and its relationship with water shaped its development. As boat and ship building techniques evolved, the focus of its people became the sea. Fishing, later bulk maritime transport and after that maritime commerce became the main sources of its wealth.

With the rounding of Africa and the discovery of the Americas, the European balance of power, political and economic, began to shift from the Mediterranean basin to the Atlantic and eventually to Northern Europe. This shift set in motion a series of events which saw the Low Countries gain in importance and wealth. This in turn brought unwelcome attention from its overlord, the Holy Roman Emperor, who began to exert more direct authority and exact more taxes. It also drew the region into the vortex of European dynastic and later national power politics. The Low Countries became pawns and at times beneficiaries of the herculean struggles between Spain, France and Britain for European and later world dominance.

In 1548, Charles I, king of Spain, who was also the Holy Roman Emperor Charles V, annexed the provinces comprising the Low Countries[2] to his Burgundian domains. Charles V had become the ultimate beneficiary of a long chain of dynastic marriages which had seen the "accumulation" of these provinces. His predecessors had permitted each province to retain its ancient privileges and thus independence. Charles V, and his son and heir Philip II, departed from this formula. This attempt at centralization created fear and resentment; combined with increased taxation, the Protestant Reformation, the fear of the imposition of the Spanish Inquisition, penal edicts against heretics and Spanish garrisons, it brought resistance from the local Dutch population and much of the local notables. This was further complicated by the Spanish struggle with England, which ran contrary to the regions trading and commercial interests. Increasingly repressive Spanish measures sparked open revolt, which developed into what is known as the Eighty Years War, in 1568.

The Spanish attempted to ruthlessly crush the revolt and ultimately succeeded in pacifying the southern provinces; the seven northern provinces continued the struggle. In 1581, Friesland, Gelderland, Groningen, Holland, Overijssel, Zeeland and Utrecht declared their independence; formalizing their continued struggle in the Union of Utrecht. They were led by the stadthouders, keepers of the cities, of the princely House of Orange[3] as military commanders. With English financial and military support, which provoked the Great Armada of 1588, the northern provinces, despite setbacks, kept their independence. With the 1648 Treaty of Westphalia, Spain formally recognized the independence of the seven provinces, which had become collectively know as the Republic of the United Provinces.

Despite and because of the war with Spain[4], the Dutch had grown rich. Trade, industry, fishing and commerce flourished. Innovations such as the joined stock company and the stock exchange, together with advances in ship building techniques and technology, together with liberal government and religious tolerance led to an explosion of activity and wealth. Despite having a population of fewer than 2 million, the Dutch Republic became the centre of world commerce and finance. A worldwide trading empire had been established, with commercial colonies in North and South America, the Caribbean, Africa, the Indian subcontinent, Ceylon, China, Japan and the Asian island archipelagos. Dutch ships and traders could be seen in every port in the known world. They dominated the trade in Baltic grain, timber, the Atlantic fisheries, and most importantly the luxury spice trade in pepper, cloves, mace, nutmeg and cinnamon.

This great expansion was made possible by the ineptitude of the Portuguese, the stifling bureaucratic nature of Spain and the internal divisions of France and England. During the 17th and early 18th centuries, the Dutch were able to out compete and out trade everyone else. The Dutch commercial and military fleets were dominant on the seas. By the mid-18th century this had changed. Serious competition, in the form of unified governments and commercial policies in both England and France, and

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Dutch complacency and internal strains had begun to undermine Dutch prestige and greatness. The slow decline of the republic had begun. At sea the Dutch became embroiled in a commercial struggle for trade and colonies with England, while on the European continent it fought a series of wars with the French to counter Louis XIV's expansionist policies.

This was further complicated by the superpower struggle during the 18th and 19th centuries between England and France for world dominance, in which the Dutch Republic became collateral damage. All these proved very costly, financially and for trade.

The internal struggles and divisions of the Dutch state did not help matters. Technically a republic, in practice interests were divided principally between the commercial oligarchs and the supporters of the stadthouder. The stadthouder, a hereditary office vested in the princes of Orange, was theoretically responsible for national defense and foreign policy.

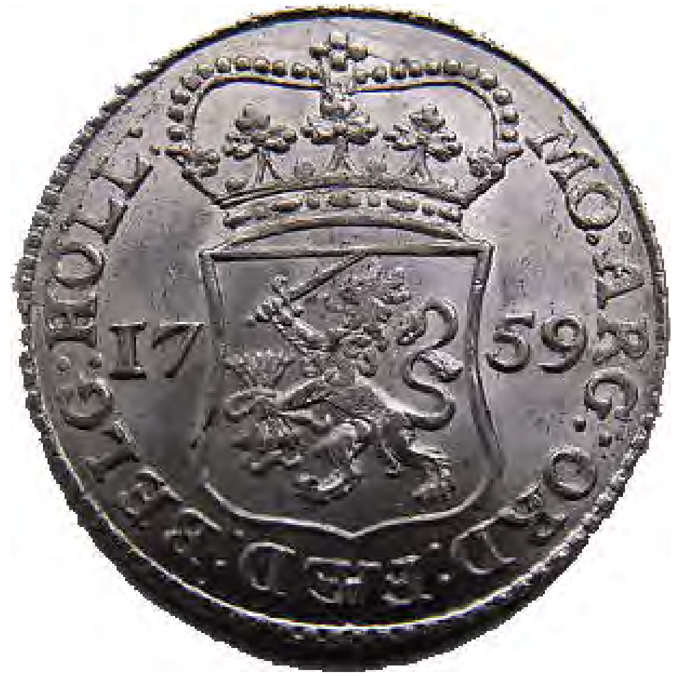
The commercial oligarchs wanted to maintain a loose federation where individual provincial rights and trade interests were preeminent. The stadthouder's party, wanted a more centralized state, with individual provincial rights subordinate to the national interests. The commercial oligarchs feared that this would embroil the republic in foreign struggles, which would interfere with commerce and profit. The balance of power ebbed and flowed between the two sides, with the princely party generally having the upper hand when external crises threatened.

During the 17th and early 18th centuries, commercial interests generally dominated politics and the oligarchs did everything to maximize profit, even at the expense of long-term security. They grew fat and complacent, neglecting to maintain the navy, deeming warships an unnecessary expense. Dutch society was also being perverted by the vast accumulation of wealth. The profits of the commercial empire became more and more concentrated in the hands of a few. The commercial oligarchs began to dominate politics and government at all levels, reserving offices for themselves and their families. Nepotism became common practice, replacing merit and skill, which undermined the once vibrant republic and its commercial and political pillars. The golf between the classes widened and the majority of the Dutch populace became impoverished. Ironically, both Dutch complacency and capital made it possible for its greatest rival Britain to eclipse her.

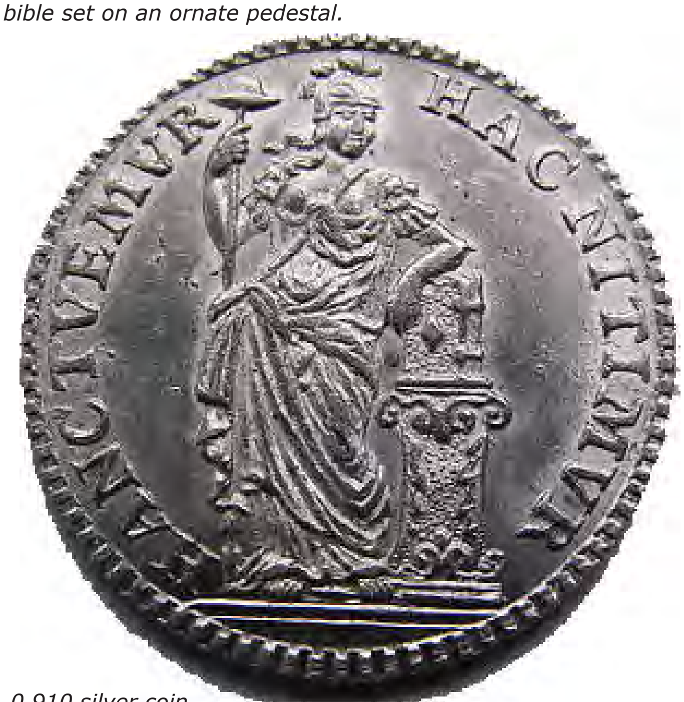
By the time of the French Revolution, the Dutch Republic, although still wealthy and a force in the world, was a pale shadow of its former glory. Her decline and the radical transformation of her social and commercial nature was hastened by the events which followed. French Revolutionary armies first invaded the Austrian Netherlands, present day

1/4 GUILDER 1759 HOLLAND

the coinage of the Republic of the United Provinces clearly shows the nature of the political structure. It was a confederation of states or provinces, which acted in concert in foreign affairs, with each province contributing financially according to the size of its economy. Domestically each remained independent and responsible for its finances.



obverse above: *Coat of arms of the United Provinces. A lion, derived from the coat of arms of the counts of Holland, wielding a sword in its dexter paw and a bundle of seven arrows in its sinister paw. The seven arrows represent the seven provinces. The legend clearly identifies the issuing province: MOneta ARGentum ORDinum FÆDeratorum BELGicarum HOLLand "Silver money of the government of the Belgian federation - Holland"*
reverse below: *Pallas Athena, holding a spear topped with the freedom cap in right hand, resting left forearm on the bible set on an ornate pedestal.*



0.910 silver coin

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Belgium, in October 1792. Then in February 1793 France declared war on Holland. Invasion quickly followed. General Dumouriez's small French force of 15,000 men and 40 cannon was welcomed by a large segment of the population, which looked on the French as liberators who would bring the ideals of liberty, fraternity and equality. The people had become disillusioned with the stadthouder in their struggle against the corruption and ineptitude of the commercial oligarchs. The French were defeated at Neerwinden by a Austrian and Prussian force.

A second invasion led by General Pichegru proved more successful. It overran the country and captured the Dutch war fleet, which was frozen in the ice, at its base in Texel. Stadthouder William V fled to England mid-January 1795. This time the French were not welcomed as liberators by the majority of the populace. The Terror and the Robespierre government treatment of the Austrian Netherlands as a conquered territory, to be plundered, had seen to that.

The Dutch were divided about what to do: fight or make peace. They knew the first was futile, so the leadership decided to try and cooperate with the French and welcome them as friends. The hope was that this would allow Holland to retain its independence and escape the plundering experienced in the south.

The Convention, which took control of France after Robespierre's execution in June 1794, on its face appeared more moderate in its demands. In 1795 with the establishment of the Batavian Republic, a truly independent United Provinces came to an end. Ostensibly run by French-minded Dutch patriots, it was modeled on France and actually run from Paris. The Convention was motivated by its desperate need for money, desire to control the Dutch fleet and prevent further invasions of France by royalist forces.

The immediate results for the Dutch were the seizure of her colonies and shipping by Britain. Some of these, with the exception of Ceylon and Cape Colony, were returned in 1802 via the Treaty of Amiens; only to be lost again when hostilities were renewed. Things went from bad to worse.

The French noose kept tightening. Under duress the Dutch government on 25 June 1803 signed the Franco-Batavian Convention. The terms had been dictated by First Consul Bonaparte himself. The Dutch were "forced to cut their own throats".[5] The terms called for the Dutch to support a full-time military partnership; close all her ports and trade to Britain; hand over her entire navy and naval officer corps; provide the bulk of the fleet for the planned invasion of Britain and equip, rig and man it; provide vast numbers of cannon; quarter, cloth, equip and feed 35,000 French garrison troops; provide and support via conscription troops for the French armies serving abroad. All these were in addition to the 'loans' to be advanced to France. The results were immediate and devastating. Dutch naval and coastal defenses were stripped, leaving her defenseless. Dutch trade, commerce, fisheries and industries were destroyed. The population became impoverished and the national debt spiralled to astronomical levels.

Ever the Dutch government tried to placate the French and prevent outright annexation. This proved increasingly difficult, as Napoléon's demands kept increasing. After the 1805 naval disaster at Trafalgar, French plans for the invasion of Britain were effectively abandoned. Napoléon's tactics changed and Britain was to be starved, economically, into submission through the Continental System. As a result, Dutch naval assets became less important. The need for more firm control of the country itself became important in order to enforce the blockade.

To this end, things finally came to a head in 1806, following Napoleon's elevation to Emperor of the French. Napoléon began to intimate his desire for the creation of a hereditary monarchical system of government in Holland. The centralized state would be easier to manipulate. The Dutch government tried to dissuade the emperor by explaining the natural aversion of the Dutch to this form of government. Not even the hereditary stadthouder princes of Orange had attempted this. Napoléon threatened to replace civilian government with military rule, if there was any resistance to his plans.

Accepting the inevitable, the Dutch government attempted to some what control and direct the choice of ruler and thus soften the blow. They approached Louis Napoléon.

Kingdom of Holland - Gold Ducat - trade coinage
obverse: *portrait of King Louis Napoleon facing left*
legend: LODEWijk NAPoleon KONing VAN HOLLand
reverse: *arms of the Kingdom of Holland, shield quartered with the traditional lion of Holland and the French imperial eagle.*
legend: KONINGRIJK HOLLAND "Kingdom Holland" 1810.

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The choice of Napoléon's younger brother would prove to be an inspired choice, under the circumstances. At first Louis was reluctant to accept, citing his health and uncertainty that he could fulfill the role of king properly. After their meeting with the Dutch delegation, Louis' wife Hortense, the emperor's step-daughter, exclaimed:

> *"I hope that you will not accept".*[6]

Louis Napoléon (b 1778 - d 1846, king 1806 - 10) was the third youngest and closest of Napoléon's brothers. He, more than any other of his siblings, experienced directly the domineering nature of the emperor, who had filled both the role of brother and father, during his youth. A nervous man, with a physical handicap, a stutter, mentally unstable, prone to acute jealousy, emotion and sensitive, he was essentially well-meaning. His dynastic marriage to Hortense de Beauharnais was a disaster.

The reasons for Louis acceptance of the Dutch kingship are complex. He sought a purpose and role for himself; he wanted independence from his famous brother; he may have wanted to spite his wife and he was flattered to have been chosen by the Dutch. What ever the reasons and despite his many short comings, he would prove to be sensitive to the needs of his subjects and quickly endeared himself in their eyes and gained their affection. This despite the fact that he was a foreigner who had been imposed upon them.

The Treaty of 1806 set out the conditions and guarantees concerning the nature of Louis kingship:

- Holland was to remain independent
- the crowns of France and Holland could not be united
- the civil list was set at 1.5 million florins
- the queen was to be regent during the king's absence when the crown prince was a minor
- the Dutch economy and colonies were to be controlled by the Dutch

In theory, Louis was to be sovereign and autonomous, master in his own house and to be allowed to govern in the interest of his subjects. Based upon these conditions, the Dutch leadership acquiesced to Napoléon's wishes and Louis accepted, much to the chagrin of his wife. Napoléon officially proclaimed Louis on Sunday 5 June 1806 in the Tuileries Palace; the Kingdom of Holland came into existence.

Napoléon's proclamation speech held portent of things to come however, and revealed how the emperor really regarded the status of Holland and Louis role:

> *"Every time I had to intervene in your domestic affairs, I was struck by the inherent instability your uncertain form of government. Instability which can only be solved through a hereditary form of government. The offering of the crown to Prince Louis is in agreement with the interests of your country and mine, and good for the creation of general peace in Europe. France has been so generous to forgo all rights the war has placed upon you. I can not however, place the protection of my northern borders in uncertain hands. My Lords, representatives of the Batavian people, I concur with the wishes of your leaders: I proclaim as King of Holland the Prince Louis."* [7]

To Louis he stated:

> *"You Prince, reign over these peoples. Their forefathers obtained their independence with the aid of France. Since then Holland has been allied with England and was defeated. Still, it owes its existence to France. Let it also thank France for its kings, who protect its freedom, laws and religion. Prince, never cease being a Frenchman. The title of Connétable of the empire shall be yours and your descendants; it shall remind you of the obligations you owe me."* [8]

Louis responded to his brother, the emperor:

> *"I shall go and reign in Holland, because these peoples wish it and Your Majesty commands it. Sire, when Your Majesty left France to conquer Europe, which had united against You, You entrusted me to protect Holland from invasion which threatened her. Under those circumstances I came to appreciate the character of these peoples. Yes Sire, I will be proud to reign over them."* [9]

The above quotations demonstrate that, from the start, Napoléon and Louis had very different conceptions of the nature of the kingship of Holland. Napoléon regarded Louis as a vassal, to do his bidding and subordinate the interests of the Dutch people to the needs of the French empire.

King Louis saw himself as a sovereign ruler, who was to govern for and in the interests of his subjects. This placed him in an impossible situation from the start. He was caught between the interests of his subjects and the ever increasing and ruinous demands of Napoléon.

When Louis entered Holland, he quickly surmised that the vast majority of the Dutch populace distrusted him and regarded him merely as the shadow of Napoléon. He took his role as king very seriously, and set about winning and earning their trust. He played down his 'Frenchness' and learned the Dutch language - not an easy tongue to master. He appointed native Dutch advisors, ministers and officials, retaining many who had competently served in and for previous governments. He tried to include people from the many different political factions.

He set about reforming and codifying the kingdom's legal infrastructure - civil, criminal and commercial. He tried to give these a Dutch flavor.

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Napoléon wanted him to introduce the Code Civil (Code Napoléon), Louis refused. Although borrowing from it, he tried to create law which met the distinct needs of his subjects. Sadly events overtook the project and they were never enacted.

On the economic front, Louis took immediate action. He found his new kingdom impoverished. Napoléon's Continental System, meant to starve Britain into submission, had devastated Dutch trade, commerce, industry and the fisheries. Unemployment was very high. These and Napoléon's demands had caused the official Dutch debt to balloon. By 1809, while Holland's budget was 70 million florins, the debt sat at 1,475,807,742 florins and continued to increase. He tried to reduced state expenditures, by reducing the naval and frontier defense budgets, but to no avail.

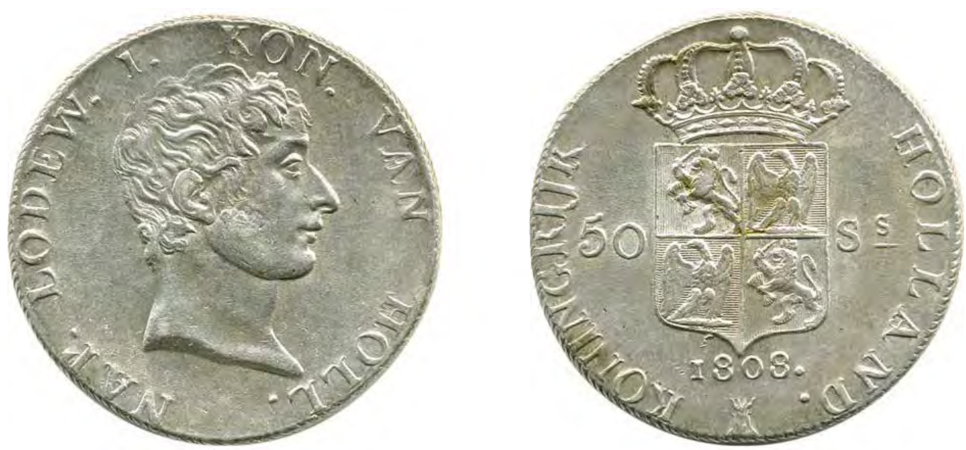
He tried to lessen the impact of the Continental System, openly helping those who defied it by smuggled goods to and from Britain. He was lenient in his treatment of anti-French partisans and ended conscription of Dutch citizens for the French armies.

Louis' actions during two disasters earned him the undying affection of the Dutch people. He quickly and efficiently organized relief, in person, following the explosion of a munitions ship in the port of Leiden in January 1807, which levelled the centre of the city. He established a relief fund, personally contributing 30,000 guilders and exempted the city from taxation for ten years. He also took measures to prevent future occurrences, by forbidding the transport of munitions through heavily populated areas. Following this, the people called him affectionately: *"Lodewijk de Goede, de Vader der Ongelukkige"* (Louis the Good, Father of the Unfortunate). The widespread flooding of 1809 cemented his reputation for good; helping with sandbagging and organized relief.

He further defied Napoléon by refusing to reduce the interest paid on state obligations. He knew it would increase the economic hardship of those citizens whose sole income was this interest.

From the start, Napoléon viewed Louis as "difficult, independent and contrary" [10], something he also accused his other brothers, King Jérôme of Westphalia and King Joseph of Naples and later Spain, of. They in turn regarded Napoléon as "avaricious, arrogant, thieving, outrageous and meddlesome, with no interest whatsoever in the welfare of the people he had chosen to govern." [11] Napoléon obstructed Louis at every turn. Refusing to conclude trade agreements with Holland, which would have lessened economic hardship, by opening French markets to Dutch goods. Postponing Louis' coronation and not permitting the instituting of the *Order van de Unie* (the 'Order of Unity'), the first knighthood in Holland, through which Louis tried to bind the Dutch aristocracy to him.

The emperor referred to Louis as "a Dutchman, a dealer in cheese." [12] His attitude toward the Dutch is made clear when he lectures



Kingdom of Holland - - 50 Stuivers silver coin
obverse: *portrait of King Louis Napoléon facing right*
legend: NAPoleon LODEWijk I KONing VAN HOLLand
reverse: *arms of the Kingdom of Holland, shield quartered with the traditional lion of Holland and the French imperial eagle.*
legend: KONINGRIJK HOLLAND "Kingdom Holland" 1808.

continued on next page

Louis on how to govern and fulfill his quota for the 30,000 troops demanded:

> *"Increase taxes, you can not save Holland, this the Hollanders must do themselves."* [13]

The situation become untenable for Louis. Following the unsuccessful British invasion of the Dutch province of Zeeland in 1809, Napoléon lost patience. He blamed Louis' refusal to reinstate conscription for the invasion. In reality, Dutch coastal defenses had been stripped of cannon to meet Napoléon's demands for ordinance and could not be properly maintained due to the deplorable state of government finances.

Napoléon issued an ultimatum: close all Dutch ports to British goods or Holland will be annexed to the empire. In late December 1809, French troops occupied the Zeeland island of Walcheren and two Dutch fortress towns. Louis relented. Then in May 1810, Napoléon increased the pressure, more demands. Louis had enough. What could he do?

His advisors pointed out the futility of armed resistance. Left without any alternative, Louis abdicated in favor of his son and on the night of 1 July 1810 slipped out of his palace and fled to Teplitz in Bohemia.[14] On 9 July 1810, Holland was annexed to the French Empire, to be administered by a military commander. The Kingdom of Holland had ceased to exist. It would remain under direct French rule until 15 November 1813, when the Dutch revolted against their French occupiers.

Following Napoléon's defeat and first abdication in 1814, the allied Congress of Vienna as part of the peace settlement, division of spoils and general redrawing of the map of Europe, reconstituted the Kingdom of Holland as the Kingdom of the Netherlands. This new state was comprised of the seven provinces of the Republic of the United Provinces and the Austrian Netherlands, under the former hereditary stadthouder of the House of Orange, now elevated to the dignity of King Willem I.

The former king of Holland died in 1846 in Florence, Italy at the age of 67. His son would become Napoléon III, Emperor of France.

Pierre Driessen

1) Tacitus, Historiae iv; 2) the seventeen provinces composing the Low Countries were Brabant, Limburg, Luxemburg, Gelderland, Flanders, Artois, Hainault, Holland, Zeeland, Namur, Zutphen, East Friesland, West Friesland, Mechlin, Utrecht, Overijssel and Groningen; 3) The Huise of Oranje; 4) Dutch traders supplied the Spanish with all they needed to wage war - cannon, gun powder, ships masts and rigging, and above all financing; 5) "Napoleon Bonaparte", Alan Schom, p.319; 6) Lodewijk Napoleon, 1778 - 1846", T. Spaans-van der Bijl, p.128; **7) Ibid, p.130-131; 8) Ibid, p.131; 9) Ibid; 10) "Napoleo Bonaparte", p.571; 11) Ibid; 12) "The War of Wars", p.427; 13) "Lodewijk Napoleon", p.139; 14) "The Age of Napoleon", 244.**

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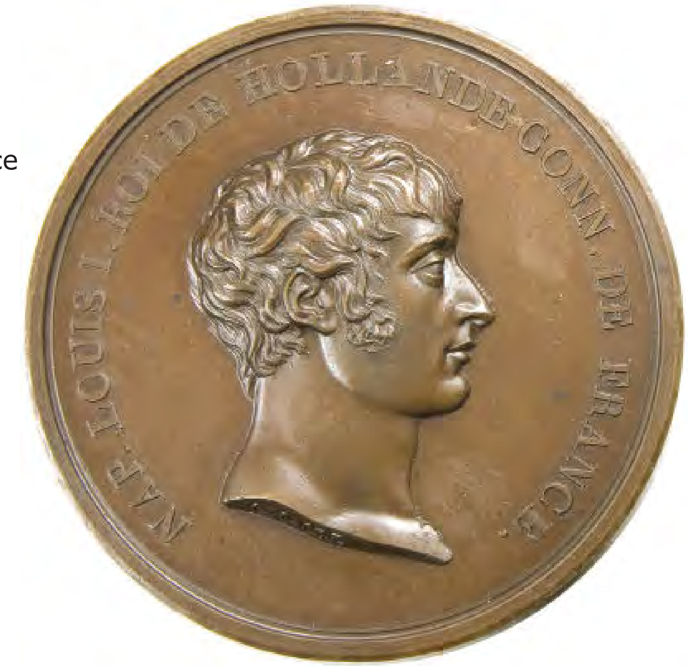
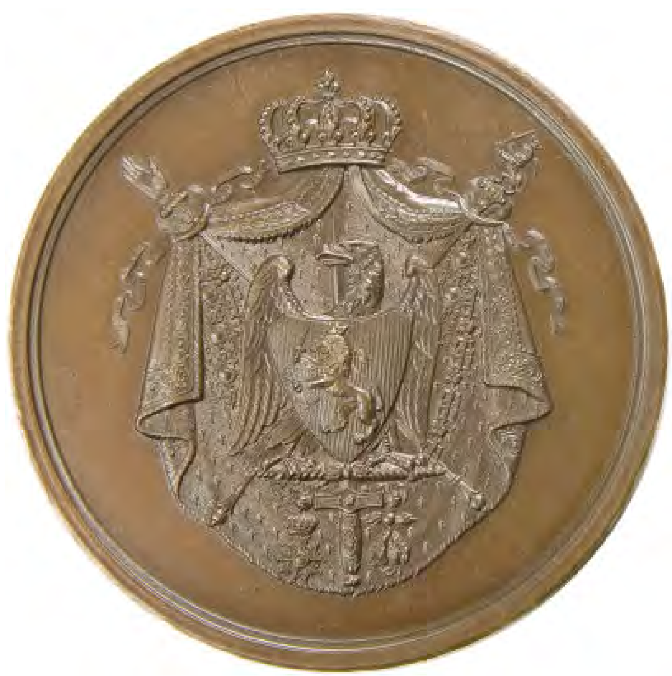
- "Geschiedenis van de Lage Landen", Jaap Ter Haar.
- "Lodewijk Napoleon 1778 - 1846", T. Spaans-van der Bijl.
- "Napoleon Bonaparte", Alan Schom
- "The Age of Napoleon", J. Christopher Herold.
- "The War of Wars - The Great European Conflict 1793 - 1815.", Robert Harvey.



above obverse: medal showing the right facing bust of Louis Napoléon, King of Holland. His ties to the French Empire are reinforced by the inclusion of the title CONNétable DE FRANCE.

below reverse: the personal device of Louis Napoléon as King of Holland. A French imperial eagle supports a shield bearing the crowned lion of Holland holding a sword in its dexter paw and the bundle of arrows, signifying the seven provinces, in its sinister paw. Surrounding the shield is the chain of the Order of the Legion d'Honneur.



New Members

April 2010

New Membership Applications

Judy Blackman, #650

Patrick Sullivan, #651

Dianne Szlabey, #652

Bob Haney, # 653

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.

2010 Advertising Rates

(Prices listed per-issue, 10 issues a year)

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Quarter page (3.25x4.5") $15.00
Business Card (2x3.5") $10.00

Coming Events

Edmonton Numismatic Society's Annual BBQ

Date: Saturday, June 19, 2010
Details: TBA
Cost: free for all ENS members

Edmonton's Coin Show and Sale

(previously known as Edmonton's Money Show)

Spring Show: November 6 & 7, 2010
Fall Show: March 12 & 13, 2011
Times: Saturday 10:00 - 17:30 hrs, Sunday 10:00 - 16:30 hrs
Location: Century Casino and Hotel
13103 Fort Road, Edmonton, Alberta, T5A 1C3
Tel: (780) 643-4000
admission: $5.00 (under 16 years of age free)
info: www.edmontoncoinclub.com or info_ens@yahoo.ca
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Bob 780-980-1324

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