

\$4.25

The Planchet



MAUNDY
MONEY



INTERPRETING
ARMS



A GREEK
LEADER



The Planchet



Other Stuff

- 3 Message From The President
- 3 Next Meeting
- 5 About Your Society
- 18 Coin Collecting in Elementary School
- 20 My Finds
- 30 Nickle Numismatic Lecture
- 31 Coming Events /Classified / New Members

The Planchet Team:

Editor-In-Chief: Roger Grove

Content Editor: Chris Hale

Co-Editors: Pierre Driessen & Marc Bink

On-Line Distribution: Pierre Driessen

Printing and Mailing: Howard Gilbey

ON THE COVER:

Groschen 1684, Brandenburg-Prussia, KM-429, featuring Friedrich Wilhelm 1 of Prussia, as Duke; Coronation Thaler, Prussia, 1861; Groschen, 1539, Albert of Prussia.

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

Feature Articles

- 6 **A Penny's Worth**
Not Something that was Expected
A find at the Spring Show and Sale sparks an article on a the issuance of 1800's Prussia coinage.
by Marc Bink
- 14 **Ancient/Medieval**
Souvenir of New York
A Greek tetradrachm of Alexander III King of Macedon provides an insight into one of the greatest conquerors in history.
by Terence Cheesman
- 19 **Maundy Money**
Highly collectable `money' issued by the British Monarchy - steeped in tradition.
by Bud Collins & Roger Grove
- 22 **Pro Dolecta Exonumiae**
Heraldic Devices on British Coins
An often overlooked symbol appearing on coinage for centuries provides a wealth of information into the political and dynastic landscape.
by Pierre Driessen



Message from the President

David Peter



Well, spring is upon us. I hope that everyone is enjoying the weather that has been long awaited. Our March show was another success. I would like to thank all the volunteers and everyone who brought people out to the show. Thank you for your support.

I know that I mention it after each show, but I want all of the volunteers to understand the appreciation I and the other bourse chairmen have for the men and women behind the scenes. Without you our successful shows would not be possible at all.

Once again, we had high attendances by both visitors and dealers. I hope everyone had a chance to add something new to their collections at the show. If not, they had an opportunity to see some nice displays and coins that they might not have a chance to normally see. I hope to see some of the new acquisitions at the upcoming meeting for show and tell. And there is always the silent auction for those looking to sell some of their seconds.

David

@The Next Meeting

Wednesday, April 13, 2011



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

- March 2011 Edmonton Coin Show and Sale recap
- Club matters
- Silent auction
- Show and tell of new finds from the show and sale
- **Presentation: Coinage of Hannibal's War (the Second Punic) - 218 - 201 B.C.**
by: Terry Cheesman

For more information regarding these events, or to add an item to the agenda please send an email to editor_ens@yahoo.ca

FEEL CONFIDENT IN YOUR DECISION TO CONSIGN

Our contracts are based on a simple sales percentage with no hidden fees or sliding scale contracts that may not be in your best interest. When you consign with The Canadian Numismatic Company you become a business partner, the better you do, the better we do. TCNC's low commission coupled with higher selling prices results in more money for you. We also offer free pick up on large collections. We will make the process simple and hassle-free for you.



THE ABSOLUTE FINEST MARKETING IN NUMISMATIC AUCTIONING.



The Canadian Numismatic Company advertises with full page ads in the Canadian Coin News Journal, different U.S.A. publications, and two web sites. We excite the numismatic collecting market with full colourful catalogues produced. We are proud of our 5,000+ client listing who we stay in touch with via direct mail and email. We attend numismatic shows and utilize our internet site.

TCNC IS DEDICATED TO SELLING numismatics.
TCNC sells thousands of coins, tokens and banknotes per year.

This is our business, our passion, our expertise!

2010-2011 AUCTION SCHEDULE

DECEMBER 2010 SANTA SALE - QUEBEC CITY

FEBRUARY 2011 WINTER SALE - QUEBEC CITY

APRIL 2011 SPRING SALE - QUEBEC CITY

OFFICIAL AUCTIONEER JUNE 2011 TOREX - TORONTO

OFFICIAL AUCTIONEER JULY 2011 RCNA - WINDSOR



THE CANADIAN NUMISMATIC COMPANY

5220 1st avenue, Quebec city, QC G1H 2V2

Tel : 418-628-9838 Fax : 418-628-2790 Toll free : 1-877-276-8627

Email: cpnum@qc.aira.com Web: www.tcnccoins.com

About Your Society

March 9, 2011 ENS Club Meeting

The meeting was opened at 7:26PM by Marc Bink, Vice-President. David Peter, President, was unable to attend the meeting.

A recap of the Calgary show from the previous weekend was provided. There was lots of Canadian coinage at the show. The bourse was relatively active with approximately 500 people attending the show.

The special show edition of *The Planchet* was released later than normal, but it was still sent prior to the meeting. Members who receive it by e-mail would have received it the day of the meeting, while those who still receive it by postal mail will receive it in the coming days.

A discussion about the upcoming show occurred. Marc thanked all the volunteers who signed up for the show; all slots were filled. The appraisal table could use of a couple more volunteers to assist at it. Talk to Marc and he will take your information and let you know when you will be needed. Marc has books that he can bring as reference materials. Those who volunteer will get to see a little bit of everything, from hammered European coins, to Canadian, to paper money to anything you can imagine. Set-up for the show will begin at about 5:00 PM, and if the last show is any indicator of this one, set-up should be done around 9:00PM. The last show went very smoothly. The ENS will have a club table, and if anyone wants to volunteer for that, please see Marc. With a minimum of three hours volunteering, volunteers will get entered into the "Go for the Gold" volunteer recognition program. They will also have access to the hospitality suite and receive a

club shirt. The show is full with all tables being sold. We now have a waiting list for the next show in the fall. There are still a few advance tickets remaining for sale. We have placed a lot of show signs throughout the city and surrounding areas.

Memberships are now past due. Unpaid memberships will no longer receive *The Planchet* or any other benefit of being an ENS member.

Marc provided an update on the Sherritt materials. The list the volunteers provided to Sherritt management is in the final stages of approval. Marc hopes to hear in a month or so. There is little documentation to be found so far, but Marc is hopeful that some will turn up for research purposes.

Coffee Break

Movie – "Ascent of Money – Part II"

Break

Show and Tell:

- March Bink shared samples of mintstate 1945 S and "micro" S Mercury dimes, as read about in last month's issue of *The Planchet*. He also passed around a medallion from the 1939 Winter Games in Germany.
- Ermin Chow showed his new \$20 face-value silver coin from the RCM.
- Marv Berger showed an 1863 bronze Montana medal.
- Jamie Horkulak passed around "the nicest business strike" MS66 1946 Canadian 25-cents. ICCS population reports list this as 1.

The meeting adjourned, and members gathered to further discuss numismatics at the 124 St. Boston Pizza.



ENS Board

2011 Executive

David Peter - President

Jamie Horkulak - Past President

Marc Bink - Vice President

Pierre Driessen - Treasurer

Roger Grove - Secretary

Directors

Chris Hale

Greg Wichman

Jeremy Martin

Mitch Goudreau

Howard Gilbey

John Callaghan

Marv Berger

Larry Priestnall

Bob Eriksson

Terry Cheesman

Ermin Chow (Junior Director)

Webmaster: Markus Molenda

Librarian: Mitch Goudreau

Show Chair: David Peter

Social Activities: Pierre Driessen

Facebook: Ermin Chow

Twitter: Roger Grove

PRIVACY POLICY

The Edmonton Numismatic Society (ENS) does not engage in the sale nor distribution of personal information to third parties for commercial purposes. All information collected is strictly for ENS internal use and purposes, to permit the ENS Executive and its agents to communicate with you about ENS related matters and to provide you with the full benefits of ENS membership.

THE PLANCHET COPYRIGHT NOTICE

© Copyright 2011. All information herein, the design, style and format are the property of the Edmonton Numismatic Society (ENS). All rights reserved. No part hereof may be reproduced in any form or medium, electronic or otherwise, without the express written consent of the ENS Executive Committee. Current members of the ENS are entitled to make one (1) printed copy of this issue and to store one (1) copy in electronic format as part of their membership privileges, further distribution is strictly prohibited.



Not Something that was Expected

By Marc Bink



I really didn't think I was going to be able to get away. The appraisal table at our Spring show was busy again. The line-ups started first thing on Saturday morning and only periodically let up enough for me to get a quick look on the floor. I was actually getting tired of looking at coins. So with a jaded outlook and a few minutes to spare I did a bit of hunting and came up with a totally unexpected find that I figured would warrant an article.

The coin I found is a Coronation Thaler from Prussia dated 1861. It commemorates the coronation of Wilhelm I of Prussia as "King of Prussia" following the death of his brother Friedrich Wilhelm IV. I

would consider my coin to be nice EF, with some original luster and acceptable toning on it. Normally I wouldn't buy something this "new", preferring instead a nice medieval Thaler as opposed to something from the 19th century. But his coin had something that attracted me to it. Maybe it was the design; I'm not sure. But here it is, and here's the story behind it.

Without going into too much detail, Prussia's recent history has been one filled with conflict and expansion. It has also been plagued by mediocre rulers served by brilliant administrators. For every "good" ruler it had, there were usually a series of 2 or 3 "bad" ones. Most of the territorial gains that the Prussians made could be attributed to any one of the brilliant administrators who worked in the name of their king. But Prussia never came by any of these successes naturally or by heredity. It was all due to a lot of hard work murdering and killing others, usually Poles.

For a number of centuries Prussia was just a backwater state with a mostly agrarian economy that was largely ignored by the larger powers. By the early 16th century Berlin was becoming the

capital of the combined territories of Brandenburg-Prussia. Berlin at that point in time was a mosquito-blown swamp that really didn't have anything to recommend itself except for a couple

of bridges across the Spree River. It had no architectural monuments to speak of, and most buildings were built primarily with wood and very temporary. It could have been compared to just about any garrison town in any Imperial hinterland and wasn't a nice place to be sent to. Foreign diplomats considered it a form of exile and sought ways to return to favour with their own monarchs while stationed there. The ruler of the Mark of Brandenburg was just a simple Elector, a station of nobility with no real power except over his own domains. He was considered an underling among the Princes and the Dukes of other states. All the Elector of Brandenburg was expected to do was vote for new Holy Roman Emperors when necessary and then go home and count sheep, if he didn't sink into the morass around where the palace was located. And then there were the "pure" Prussians themselves. These people lived further up north in a

place called Königsberg and were the remnants of the old Teutonic Order. In fact, it was the last Master of the Order who started a process which would eventually unify Germany in 1871. Albert of Hohenzollern got tired of being the source of ridicule for all the other Electors, Dukes, Margraves, Princes, Kings and whatever other type



1861 Coronation of Wilhelm IV

NORTHGATE STAMP & COIN

12516 118 AVENUE

EDMONTON, ALBERTA. T5L2K6 WWW.NORTHGATESTAMPANDCOIN.COM

Edmonton's Fastest Growing Coin Shop

- Gold
- Silver
- USA Coins
- World Coins
- Canadian Coins
- Colonial Tokens
- Provincial Coins
- World Paper Money
- Canadian Paper Money
- Trade Dollars/Medallions
- Royal Canadian Mint Coins
- Collector Supplies
- Wholesale/Retail
- & MORE!



Hours of Operation

Monday.....	10:00 - 6:00
Tuesday.....	10:00 - 6:00
Wednesday.....	10:00 - 6:00
Thursday.....	10:00 - 6:00
Friday.....	10:00 - 6:00
Saturday.....	10:00 - 5:00
Sunday.....	CLOSED
Holidays.....	CLOSED

SPECIAL OFFER TO ENS MEMBERS

10 % OFF

2010/2011 Royal Canadian Mint Coins*



Valid ENS membership card required



ROYAL CANADIAN MINT
MONNAIE ROYALE CANADIENNE
OFFICIAL DISTRIBUTOR

Contact:
Matthew Sztym
Lawayne Musslewhite

780-424-8511

* Some conditions apply. Offer does not include select special issue products, bullion, or face value coins. Offer only valid with presentation of a valid ENS membership card. We withhold the right to revoke the offer at any time.



These are all from Prussian silver groschens, features Fred-Will 3, 4 and Will 1

of autocratic leader they had in the German States at the time. He started a process that would result in Prussia being obliterated in 1947 after a brief stint at the top of European and world politics.

Albert of Prussia¹ is considered to be the “father” of modern Prussia. He was elected as the “Grand Master” of the Teutonic Knights in 1511. It was hoped that he would be able to stop the decline in the fortunes of the Order that had been evident since 1410. Usually when one hears about the Teutonic Knights, one gets the mental image of a bunch of drunken cutthroats holed up in a castle drinking and carousing, murdering and wenching, but the Teutonic Knights were slightly different. They were cutthroats and probably drunk most of the time, that much is probably true. Their attempts to spread Germanic culture had resulted in the eradication of any Slavic group in what is now Prussia, but they were subordinate to the Pope and were a celibate order. Albert started a war with the Poles and was in the process of losing it when he decided to change a few things. Since Prussia proper was outside of the Holy Roman Empire, he needed the support of the Holy Roman Emperor. On the way to see the Emperor, he decided to see what this Martin Luther² character was all about, since he was holed up in one of his German dominions. He saw Luther and was persuaded by him to renounce the Order, embrace evangelicalism, give up celibacy, and make his lands a Duchy. This he promptly did. He managed to come to an agreement with the emperor as well. Then he was able to eventually win his battle

¹ Albert III of Prussia, 1490-1568. He was the last Grand Master of the Teutonic Knights and the first Duke of Prussia-Brandenburg upon inheriting property from his brothers. He removed Prussia from Polish suzerainty and allied it more with the Germanic Holy Roman Empire.

² Martin Luther, 1483-1546, German reformer and founder of Lutheranism. He started the German Reformation in 1517 when he nailed 95 theses to the door of the Wittenberg Church. Unifying and codifying the German language with his writings, he was very influential and was supported by more than a few German Princes.

with the Poles and the Lithuanians and cement the far eastern frontier of German culture. After his brothers died he was able to take over their possessions in Germany and set up his Duchy as Brandenburg-Prussia. Besides innumerable conflicts with the Poles afterward, Prussian history then started to recede into the background again until Friedrich I decided to get himself crowned as a “King in Prussia”.

Friedrich I³ was just a Duke and a Margrave when he finally persuaded Leopold I, the Holy Roman Emperor, to grant him the title of “King in Prussia”. This title only allowed him to be a “King” in Prussia proper, which was still considered outside of the Empire. He did this by allying himself and providing troops to the Emperor during the War of the Spanish Succession. He crowned himself King in 1701. It wasn’t until his grandson Friedrich II (also known as Frederick the Great) ascended the throne that their tiles were changed to “King of Prussia”. Frederick the Great didn’t have a very good go of it in the beginning. His father was a tyrant in good German tradition and hated his son for wanting to be different. He insisted that Frederick become a good soldier and geared his early education and experience toward that goal. Frederick, on the other hand, had other ideas. He was very well tuned toward music and the arts and didn’t really give a fig about soldiering. However, it is rumoured that he did like the soldiers.

Frederick the Great⁴ eventually got around to playing soldier and turned out to be a rather

³ Friedrich I, King in Prussia, 1657-1713, received permission to use this title as a result of an alliance with the Holy Roman Emperor against Louis XIV of France during the War of the Spanish Succession (1701-14). The Rule was that there could be no other Kingdom inside the Holy Roman Empire except the Bohemian, and since Prussia was outside of the Empire proper, Friedrich could only be a king inside of Prussia and nowhere else.

⁴ Frederick the Great, 1712-1786, crowned in 1740, decided that the Emperor was too weak to enforce the old rules and thereafter called himself “King of Prussia”. Who was going to stop him?

good one. He is referred to as the “Soldier King” in German history.

He is largely responsible for creating the Prussian army and the legends associated with it. His reign was marked by numerous successful battles with the Holy Roman Empire and others to consolidate all of his diverse lands. He made numerous alliances and fought against huge coalitions in order to realize his goals. After 1772 he called himself the “King of Prussia” because he now retained all of the property associated with it. The only time he just about lost it all was in 1762, but then Catherine the Great of Russia managed to expire, and with her demise the Russians were knocked out of the war. This allowed Frederick some breathing room, and eventually he acquired sizable tracts of property in Germany proper, as well as in Silesia. Prussia was now a contender in Europe and could affect the balance of power in central Europe, effectively displacing the Saxons and the Austrians. But the big thing that Frederick the Great did was to modernize Prussia and secure both land and natural resources on which the Prussian state prospered. And yes, he was largely responsible for creating a very powerful army and codifying what would become the “Prussian Way” of doing things. Later, Napoleon visited his grave and remarked, “Gentlemen, if this man were still alive I would not be standing here today”. Such was the reputation and respect that Frederick had earned.

Friedrich Wilhelm II⁵ was primarily concerned with his own personal well being. While storm clouds were gathering in Europe, he took mistresses and basically had a good time. It all caught up with him in 1797 when he finally died. At last “Der Dicke Luederjahn” (“fat bastard”) was gone. By now Prussia was getting enmeshed in the revolution that

⁵ Friedrich Wilhelm II, 1744-1797. He was the son of Frederick the Great’s brother and inherited the throne because Frederick had no issue. Initially he was very intelligent and handsome, but he soon degenerated into a corpulent narcissist. His reign was plagued with scandals, from his many wives or mistresses to his involvement with the Freemasons.



**Coronation Thaler,
Prussia, 1861, KM 488**



was sweeping across Europe in the form of Napoleon Bonaparte⁶.

Prussia did manage to come out of the Napoleonic Wars rather well but not for lack of blundering.

Friedrich Wilhelm III⁷ managed to get clobbered by Napoleon at Jena and fled to Memel. He wasn’t considered to be too bright or all that motivated.

Though a good soldier he didn’t have his predecessor’s brains. His queen, Louise, is thought to have had more influence on policy than he did. He more or less resigned himself to the losses, but the queen, who was also rumoured to be in love with the Russian Czar, persuaded many in Prussia to restart the army. The Russians, along with the Prussians, united with the British to send the little Corsican back to where he came from. Once Napoleon was subdued, Friedrich Wilhelm then took his revenge on the Saxons (who stuck with Napoleon) off whom he stripped some more property. He actually wanted the Saxon king thrown in chains but was talked out of it. In the process, Prussia received more lands in Germany proper as the Napoleonic states were dissolved.

Friedrich Wilhelm IV⁸ wasn’t much better. He started out on the right foot as he had some pretty liberal ideas and was actually offered the lead role in Germany during the revolution

of 1848. There had been a large vacuum created within German politics with the dissolution of the Holy Roman Empire. Prior to the Napoleonic Wars Germany was a loose federation of independent states marginally represented by an elected Holy Roman Emperor. After 1806, this Empire was dissolved, and these states regained their independence. But they could not come to

⁶ Napoleon Bonaparte, 1769-1821, French 1st Consul and eventually Emperor of France. He did too much to be explained in this short space. For more information see any one of Pierre’s splendid articles.

⁷ Friedrich Wilhelm III, 1770-1840. He was crowned in 1797 and very quickly distanced himself from his father’s excesses. Not all that bright but fairly moral in character, he initially pursued a neutral policy with respect to the Napoleonic league but was soon dragged into a shooting war by his wife. She was the prime mover of the family, and she influenced and rallied Prussia as an ally of Russia to go on to defeat Napoleon.

⁸ Friedrich Wilhelm IV, 1795-1861. He also had no issue, so the throne went to his brother Wilhelm who was acting as Prince Regent after Friedrich’s mental collapse.

terms on any sort of unification, short of a currency and trade agreement. Friedrich Wilhelm IV actually campaigned for German unity and a liberal constitution for a while, and he was offered the position of Kaiser by the Congress of Frankfurt in 1848. He soon changed his mind once he saw that the rebellion would founder, claimed that he did not want "a crown from the gutter" and then suppressed all elements of it in Prussia. He had his brother Wilhelm do most of the dirty work for him. His reign went by largely unnoticed, except for a few huge building projects in Berlin. He did manage to allow the Prussian state to liberalize to a certain extent. The Prussian bureaucracy was also allowed to cement itself into every aspect of life as well. But diplomatically Prussia was sliding into obscurity again, even though economically it was just beginning to start industrializing. This would change with the next King, Wilhelm I, and his very effective Minister-President, Otto von Bismarck.

Wilhelm I was born in Berlin on March 22, 1797. He was the second son of Friedrich Wilhelm III and as such was not expected to take the throne. He was given very little education but was a brave soldier. He served under Blucher during the Napoleonic Wars and also quelled riots with grapeshot (which he never lived down)⁹ for his brother during the 1848 revolution. He was also a skilled diplomat, but he preferred the army life to anything else. He was made a Field Marshal in 1854 and then wound up as Prince Regent once his brother Friedrich Wilhelm IV became incapacitated by a stroke. And so it was that once his brother died on January 2 1861, Wilhelm was elevated to King of Prussia, a job he never really wanted nor was trained to do. He was crowned in Konigsberg,

⁹ He was known throughout his reign as the "Kartaetschenprinz", a cynical reference to his preference to quell things with grapeshot.



**Groschen, 1539, Albert of Prussia,
Krause catalog no. MB #3 .
Konigsberg mint**



the traditional "seat" of the Prussian kings. The first thing he did was clean house and sack a few incompetents while trying to increase the term of conscription in the Prussian Army. He then brought up Otto Von Bismarck¹⁰ to be his Minister-President or Prime Minister. According to Prussian law, the Prime Minister serves the King, and not parliament. So Bismarck effectively ruled the country in the King's name, which suited Wilhelm fine. They were both operating from the same page, but what Wilhelm didn't realize was that Bismarck was a lot smarter than he thought.

Bismarck had been basically wasting away in Paris as a diplomat. He learned a lot about statecraft and how things actually work during this time. He was worried that he had been sent to a back-water and was "out-of-the-loop" as to what was going on at home. He had an impoverished farm back in Prussia, and he was constantly worried that he would be left broke or destitute if he didn't hang around to effectively run it. Wilhelm had run across Bismarck numerous times before in his capacity as a diplomat years before. The two men had clashed repeatedly, but Bismarck knew his place.

So when the recall came, Bismarck seized the opportunity and galvanized the entire Prussian state. He first reorganized the bureaucracy and set out some (for the time) far-reaching social programs designed to keep the population quiet. He also realized that Prussia was beginning to industrialize, and he encouraged it by instituting disability pensions and old age security. He then embarked on a series of quick wars and alliances, all with the goal of a unified German

¹⁰ Otto Von Bismarck, 1815-98, Prussian statesman and German Chancellor. His accomplishments are too numerous to list here. Bismarck was initially distrusted by both Wilhelm and the Crown Prince and absolutely loathed by Augusta when he arrived in 1862. He earned their trust by proving to them what he was all along; a devout monarchist and a loyal Prussian. Trained initially as a lawyer, he gravitated to politics fairly early on, even serving to try and stage a counter-rebellion for the King in the 1848 revolution. At the time he proposed putting Wilhelm's son Friedrich on a unified German throne and earned the hatred of Friedrich's mother Augusta.



2 ½ Prussian Silber Groschen from 1843

state in mind and his King in control of it. It would seem that Wilhelm didn't really mind, because he allowed Bismarck to continue on, even though he could have personally put a stop to it all. He and Bismarck did quarrel sometimes, but all Bismarck had to do to get his way was threaten to resign, and the "Old Man" would cave in and "see reason". And yes, Bismarck got his farm in order and never had to worry about where the next pfennig was going to come from again.

By character Wilhelm I was a bit of a peasant. He was cheap, going so far as to draw lines on alcohol bottles for fear of theft and over consumption. Even though he loved going to the theatre, he would change his pants after dinner "because dinner pants were too good to wear to the theatre". He was pleasant and polite enough, although he was no great intellect. First and foremost a soldier, he preferred a soldier's lifestyle to that of a king. He did listen to his handlers and ministers but generally deferred them to Bismarck. Retaining enough power to stay reasonably informed, in actuality his mind was beginning to slip. By the time Wilhelm died in 1888 he was pretty senile and not very effective at even managing his own bodily functions anymore. He was after all 90 years old.

King Wilhelm of Prussia became Kaiser Wilhelm I, Emperor of the Germans, after the last of Bismarck's quick wars was successfully concluded against the French in 1871. He was crowned Kaiser in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles, which must have surely rankled the French and contributed to the hostile feelings harbored by the French in World War I. Originally, the new Kaiser chafed at his new role. He wanted to be the Kaiser of Germany and not the German Kaiser. A subliminal

PENNYPRESS MINT

**Manufacturers of Medals & Tokens
Since 2000**

**Encasing Coins of the World
Since 2004**



P.O. BOX 633

SPANISH FORK, UTAH 84660
USA

TELEPHONE: **801-318-5768**

EMAIL: **encasedcoins@yahoo.com**

WEBSITE: **www.pennypressmint.com**

KELLY P. FINNEGAN, PROPRIETOR

switch of words, yes, but in reality it meant a great deal. One of the deals that Bismarck brokered with all of the other German states was that the new Kaiser would be "the first among equals" and sort of a "president" figurehead of the new Reich. Wilhelm, justly so, wanted more. He wanted to be the supreme German ruler because he thought himself ordained by God to be one, and his troops had earned it. Bismarck toned him down and gave him a nice new shiny helmet at Versailles. His grandson, Wilhelm II, would take this "divine right" concept and this love for fancy uniforms to new heights in the new century. More about that later..

To commemorate the coronation in 1861 the Prussian state issued a special 1 Thaler ("Kroenungsthaler") coin, featuring the crowned heads of both Wilhelm and Augusta on the obverse and the Prussian Eagle surrounded by regal monograms on the reverse. On the reverse side, there are the legends "SUUM CUIQUE" (Latin for "To each his own", the Prussian state motto) and "KROENUNGSTHALER 1861". The obverse legends read "WILHELM KOENIG AUGUSTINA KOENIGIN V. PREUSSEN", meaning "William King and Augusta Queen of Prussia". The edge has the inscription "GOTT MIT UNS", meaning "God is on our side", which was the standard on most of the larger Prussian coins at the time. The *Standard Catalogue*

of *German Coins* (Krause, 3rd Edition, 2011) lists this coin as KM #488 in the Prussian section. The coin is made from good silver, .900 purity. It is 18.52 grams and contains .5359 of an ounce of silver. It was issued in conjunction with the regular circulating issue and was struck at the Berlin mint. Mintage is only 1,000,000 pieces, which makes it uncommon but not overly rare. Most examples were probably retained and collected and not spent. In terms of size and weight, it conforms to the North German confederation standard of a "Vereinsthaler", which later became the 3 Mark issue under the Empire. My coin is in "good EF" and has probably been cleaned at some point, as indicated by the toning. From what I can see in the Krause catalogue, this appears to be one of the only coronation Thalers ever issued by the Prussian State, as most other kings went by unnoticed. Most other German states made a big deal about deaths and coronations. It may well be that the Prussians weren't too enamored by the whole thing because of their past mediocre rulers.

There were no coronation coins issued for any of the subsequent Kaisers either. Wilhelm's son, Friedrich III, only ruled for 9 months before succumbing to throat cancer. Wilhelm II was never honored with a Coronation coin either, although there were some other commemoratives issued with his portrait on them.

This gets us back to our story about mediocre and unexpected happenings. Kaiser Friedrich III¹¹ would have been a very good emperor, had he not had terminal throat cancer when he ascended to the throne in 1888. He was married to Queen Victoria of England's daughter (also named Victoria) and was considered a modern liberal. He was heavily influenced by the goings on in Britain and wanted to turn Prussia into more of a constitutional monarchy like Britain. He unfortunately never got a chance. There is a lot of speculation as to what might have happened if Friedrich had ruled longer, the biggest point being that World War I might not have occurred.

Friedrich's son, Wilhelm, ascended the throne after the death of his father in 1888. The first thing he did was to fire Bismarck. He then proceeded to alienate all of his former allies and undo the careful network of alliances Bismarck had forged for Germany's protection. Wilhelm II¹², although

¹¹ Friedrich III, 1831-88, Emperor of the Germans. It is still a subject of controversy that had he lived long enough to see his liberal policies through, Germany would have evolved much differently. He was heavily influenced by the Prince Consort Albert of Great Britain and British society as a whole. His wife Victoria tried to steer her son Wilhelm in the same direction, but failed.

¹² Wilhelm II, 1859-1941, German Emperor, and at least according to him, "the Greatest Field commander that ever lived". Vain, shallow and conceited but fairly quick, Wilhelm could alternate between gentle father figure and tyrant within the same five minutes. He admired Britain and her naval power and



Kaiser Wilhelm I

considered by many as "gifted", was one of those people who never really outgrew his love for playing with toy boats in the bath, except that now the tub was much larger and the stakes much higher. He managed to scare the British into an alliance with its old arch-enemy France and sowed the seeds for the First World War. Wilhelm II was vain, fickle, and easily influenced by the last person he talked to. His English relatives found him a "nuisance", and even his own mother claimed he was "tedious". "Little Willy", as he was called by his grandmother, Queen Victoria, was the apple of her eye and could do no wrong. In the last years of his life, Wilhelm I was little Willy's largest influence, having managed to alienate both Willy's parents and Bismarck from him. The younger Wilhelm learned all about the "divine right" and Prussian superiority from the older man, who it was rumoured at the time, was slipping drastically. All of this eventually led to a disastrous foreign policy

wanted a navy just like Britain had. He felt that the Germans deserved "their place in the sun" too and went about making it happen. Although he tried hard to please his English cousins, he could never understand why they didn't like him. He abdicated in 1918 as a condition of the armistice and fled to Holland where he remained in exile until his death in 1941. He and his son the Crown Prince had secretly hoped that Hitler would invite them back after he seized power in 1933 and were a bit dismayed when this never came to pass.

which culminated in Germany's defeat during the First World War. Prussia and the Prussian military prior to the First World War was at its zenith. It would be all downhill from there.

In 1919 Prussia was reconstituted as a democratic state within the German confederation (The Weimar Republic). The government was given more powers, and the vote was opened up to universal suffrage. By 1932 the Prussian state government had passed some pretty far reaching bills on the powers of government that would eventually wind up being repeated in the West German Basic Law of 1949. In 1935 the state governments ("Laender") were marginalized and the true power in each state became the Nazi Party Gauleiter. The last Minister-President of Prussia was Hermann Goering¹³, who allowed the Nazis to finish off the Prussian state in 1934. Of course, the Second World War was not kind to the Germans, and with this new defeat came other challenges, plus a reorganization of borders. Prussia had for all intents and purposes ceased to exist in 1945. The "original" Prussia, eastern Prussia, was incorporated into both Poland and the USSR. Königsberg became and still is Kaliningrad. All ethnic Germans were forcibly expelled, many with absolutely nothing but the shirts on their backs. The eastern portion of Pomerania and Silesia now became Poland. All ethnic Germans in these areas were either eradicated or expelled. Only Brandenburg remained, and in 1947 the Soviet authorities and their East German puppets dissolved what was left of Prussia and reorganized the states. Part of the aims of the Second World War on the Allied side was to make sure that Prussia would never again be allowed to become a threat to world peace, so it was to be eradicated.

In 1991 upon reunification of Germany another unexpected thing occurred. There was a movement formed to reconstitute Prussia from the new Brandenburg province. This was actually carried to a popular vote, with the lion's share of the "for" side coming from West Germany. Luckily, cooler heads prevailed, and the motion was quickly and irrevocably voted down. The Prussian Eagle would not be rising out of the ashes like some Phoenix any time soon and will remain consigned to history.

Bibliography:

Web-based sources:

¹³ Hermann Goering, 1893-1946, last Minister-President of Prussia, with about 100 other titles in Nazi Germany. He was Hitler's right-hand man, the No. 2 in Germany. Smart but utterly ruthless, Goering made his mark on European history by playing a leading role in eradicating Jews, founding the Gestapo, building the German Luftwaffe, and robbing conquered territories and art galleries blind. Sentenced to death after the war by the Allied Military Tribunal in Nuremberg, Goering committed suicide shortly before he was to be hanged.

WEST EDMONTON COIN & STAMP



Jack Jensen

OFFICIAL
DISTRIBUTOR

#2720, 8882 - 170 Street West Edmonton Mall Edmonton, Alberta T5T 4J2

tel: (780) 444-1156
(780) 444-1175
fax: (780) 486-5243

WE BUY & SELL, MAIL ORDER

GOLD	ESTATE JEWELLERY
SILVER	POCKET WATCHES
COIN & STAMP SUPPLIES	
PLATINUM	PAPER MONEY
COINS	MILITARIA
COLLECTOR CARDS	STAMPS
BULLION	INVESTMENT COUNSELLING

WE DO ESTATE APPRAISALS

Wikipedia articles on all the kings and persons mentioned above. Easily obtainable by searching by name.

Books

Harmsworth Encyclopaedia, Contemporary article on Prussia, London, 1908
 Heer, **The Holy Roman Empire**, Phoenix Giant Paperback edition, 1995.
 King, **Vienna, 1814**, Harmony Books, 2008
 Lorant, **Sieg Heil**, WW Norton and Co in New York, 1974
 Massie, **Dreadnought**, Ballantine Books, 1991
 Palmer, **The Kaiser, Warlord of the Second Reich**, Phoenix Giant Paperback edition, 1997
 Prince von Bulow, **Imperial Germany**, English translation, London, Cassel and Co, 1914



Subscribe to The Planchet - 10 issues a year for only \$15. Plus this gets you a one-year membership in the Edmonton Numismatic Society.



Souvenir of New York

By Terence Cheesman

Ancient/Medieval

I did not buy much in New York City. I bought a few books and near the end of the trip I noticed that I had a reasonable sized reserve of cash that was just itching to be spent on a new coin. So on my last day in the city besides hitting two museums and the Empire State building, I made time to go to the Manhattan Antiques Centre and look for a coin to buy. The building was filled with about 40 dealers who specialized in really nice antique furniture, clock, art, and of course coins. The dealer in ancient coins uses the name Palmyra Heritage, and deals not only in ancient coins but also artefacts including one of the largest clay pots that I had ever seen. I spent a couple of hours with him and bought one coin.



The coin is a tetradrachm of Alexander III king of Macedon who ruled from 336 to 323 B.C. Alexander was one of the greatest conquerors in history. His campaigns are still studied in military colleges as his battles are considered to be masterpieces of military tactics. His conquests included Egypt, Turkey, Syria, Israel, Iraq and Iran. He successfully invaded Afghanistan Pakistan and India. All of this was accomplished in less than thirteen years. His coinage is extremely common. He minted standardized types in vast numbers from many mints. These coins were used to pay for his military expenses and to reward his army. This meant that his expenses were massive.



The obverse features the head of the young Herakles whose head is covered with the scalp of the Nemean lion. The lion's hide was impervious to arrows and Herakles used it as armour for the rest of his life. On this coin the depiction of the hide is unusual in that the artist tried to depict the fur on the face of the lion which would have been extremely time consuming. This treatment coupled with the treatment of the hair on both the lion and the head of Herakles contrasts with the smooth plane of the face makes the image very attractive. The reverse features the image of Zeus seated left upon a throne. In his right hand he holds an eagle, which faces him, and his left, an ornamented

sceptre. The coinage types were specifically chosen to champion Alexander's claim to be the leader of the Greeks. Zeus is the chief god of the Greek world. Many of the actions of Herakles were about making the world safe for civilized men by destroying savage beasts. Thus the imagery would be interpreted as Alexander leading a crusade against uncivilized barbarians. As usual there is some debate as to when this coinage started. Some scholars led by the late Martin Price suggest that Alexander adopted this coinage soon after his accession in 336 B.C. but others including Hyla Troxell suggest a later date starting in 334 B.C. when Alexander captured the city of Tarsos located in southern Asia Minor. They point to the similarity of the image of Zeus to that of Baal the chief god of Tarsus.

The legend on the coin reads ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΤ for Alexander Basileos or King. Alexander did not place this title on his coins until 328 B.C. when he adopted the Persian title of King of Kings. Not all mints chose to adopt this title nor is there any consistency as to when the title was adopted by the mints that chose to do so. The debate over when the coinage started also complicates the issue as well. This coin was minted at the mint of Arados a city located in what is today northern Lebanon. The mint is indicated by the monogram made of the letters AP, which would spell out the first two letters of ARados. A caduceus is placed in the left field. The caduceus is the serpent staff symbol of Asklepios the Greek god of medicine. Beyond this the symbolism of this staff is unknown. Usually these symbols are placed on the coins to identify the magistrate in charge of the mint. As we do not know his name we cannot determine the meaning if any of this symbol.

Price believed that this coinage continued till 320 B.C. three years after the death of Alexander. This is not unusual. As mentioned Alexander minted vast numbers of coins and these coins were readily accepted. They were so successful that well into the first century B.C. tetradrachms of Alexander were still being minted more than two hundred and fifty years after his death.



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.

Edmonton Numismatic Society

P.O. Box 78057

R.P.O. Callingwood

Edmonton Alberta Canada T5T 6A1

name: _____

address : _____

city: _____

province/state: _____

country: _____

postal/zip code: _____

tel (home): (____) _____

tel (work): (____) _____

fax: (____) _____

e-mail: _____

areas of interest / collecting: _____

heard 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

Edmonton Coin Show and Sale - Spring 2011

By Roger Grove



The Spring Edmonton's Coin Show and Sale proved to be another huge success. With 987 visitors, attendance was just shy of the Fall 2010 Show and Sale. The Edmonton Numismatic Society sponsored appraisal table was even busier than the last show. At all times two members manned the table to try and keep up with the demand. "It would be so busy at times that there would be 10 people or more waiting for their items to be appraised", said ENS Vice-President Marc Bink.

The ENS President and Show Chairman, David Peter, was asked what the general feeling from dealers regarding this first show of the year was. "Overall they were pleased. Sales were brisk and quite a number of large ticket items moved. Anyone who had bullion fared quite well. Bullion seems to be the hot thing these days with the still unstable economy and dollar. It was actually hard to see any issues with the economy this weekend as there were a lot of people here, and they were buying. We are very lucky here [in Edmonton and area] because collectors here collect everything, not just Canadian decimal. They have very different interests and that helps to bring in dealers from different places and new material."

Peter said, "Our shows and sales keep getting better with greater numbers coming through the doors. Our success is a true testament to all the volunteers who help to make these possible."



Warren Seida of Canada Coin



View of the lower level of the bourse floor



Al Tebworth of Tebworth Paper



Howard Gilbey of Grandad's Vintage Collectables



Willard Burton of B & W Coins and Tokens



Chantou International



Michael Riddel of MRCS



Kamerican Coins and Currency



Robert of Calgary Coin & Antiques



Newcan Coins & Currency

To see more show pictures, visit us on Facebook.
<http://www.facebook.com/pages/Edmonton-Numismatic-Society>





Coin Collecting in Elementary School

By Christian

The Planchet will be featuring a series of reports by children in grade 2 - 6 enrolled at The Progressive Academy in Edmonton, who share their views on coin collecting and on their school coin club.

I collect coins because I kept finding special coins in my mom and dad's change. Coin collecting is a good hobby because you get to learn history. You can get coins from the post office. You can get coins from Kensington Coin and Stamp and West Edmonton Coin and Stamp Corporation in West Edmonton Mall.

If you are just starting to collect coins, you might start by asking your friends and relatives to save their Olympic coins. Maybe your school has a coin club. Always check your change for the special coins that you may like. There are two coins shows a year put on by the Edmonton Numismatic Society, one in the spring and one in the fall. They also hold a coin club meeting once a month. There is a coin newspaper called the Canadian Coin News. In the coin newspaper, it shows if there are any new coins coming out.

You should start collecting coins because it is fun and interesting. You never know what you might find.

Maundy Money

By Bud Collins and Roger Grove



The origins of this rare 'money' can be dated back to an ancient tradition from biblical times.

What started as a ceremony in which Christ washed the feet of his disciples on the day before Good Friday, has morphed into a tradition now known as Royal Maundy. In the 4th century, Christian churches took up the ceremony of washing the feet of the poor while also providing food and clothing. Somewhere around the 13th century the tradition

commerce money was used.

Today, the Royal Maundy has changed again, and the recipients (their number equalling the monarch's age) are chosen based on their service to the church. The monarch presents each recipient with a red bag, which contains regular coinage, and a white bag which contains silver Maundy Money. The amount of the silver coins is equal to the monarch's age in pence.



William and Mary 1689

For further information visit

www.maundymoney.info,

www.maundymoney.com, or

www.royalmint.com.



Charles II - 1660 - 1662



began to change, and members of the royal family would now take part in the Maundy, washing the feet of the poor. During the time of Henry IV the ceremony became known as the Royal Maundy, and the King took it one step farther, providing gifts to those who he washed the feet of.

The act of washing the feet of the poor ceased around the 18th century under Charles II, and the monarchy substituted the act of washing with the act of providing money allowances. In 1662 special issue Maundy Money was minted specifically for the ceremony. Prior to this regular

Maundy Money is highly collectable and considered rare. Over the centuries, some coins have seen circulation, even though they were never intended for circulation. As such, Maundy Money can be found in various conditions. Mintages range from a low of 964 in 1964 to a high of 8676 during the late 1890's and early 1900's. This does not include proof issues which had mintages as high as 20,900 in 1937. For one wishing to collect Maundy Money, expect competitive bidding at auction and prices ranging from £125.00 to £26,000 depending on the year and composition.



**George III - 1795 2 Pence.
Only 11 - 20 are believed to exist.**





My Finds

By the ENS Membership

This month's Finds are provided by ENS member Dean Silver, who also manages The New Coin Realm (TNCR) website - www.tncr.ca watch for his new website coming soon. All photos provided courtesy of Dean Silver.

1943 5¢ Tombac ... Reverse Rim Varieties ... Step-Rim and Flat-Rim...

Virtually, every 1943 5¢ Tombac has a Rim-Variety (reverse and obverse) ... but for now, we'll focus on the Reverse side of the coin.

The neat thing is that the coin has twelve-sides and the reverse side Step-Rim or Flat-Rim can be any combination of sides involved; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 or 12 of the sides.

*** I will be adding the 12 for 12 (12/12) reverse Step-Rim and Flat-Rim into the dts Average. I believe these will become an inexpensive and fun-variety for families/collectors to look for.

"The real voyage of discovery consists not in seeking new landscapes, but in having new eyes" ... Proust

Step-Rim



Flat-Rim



Step-Rim



Flat-Rim



My Finds





Heraldic Devices on British Coins

By Pierre Driessen



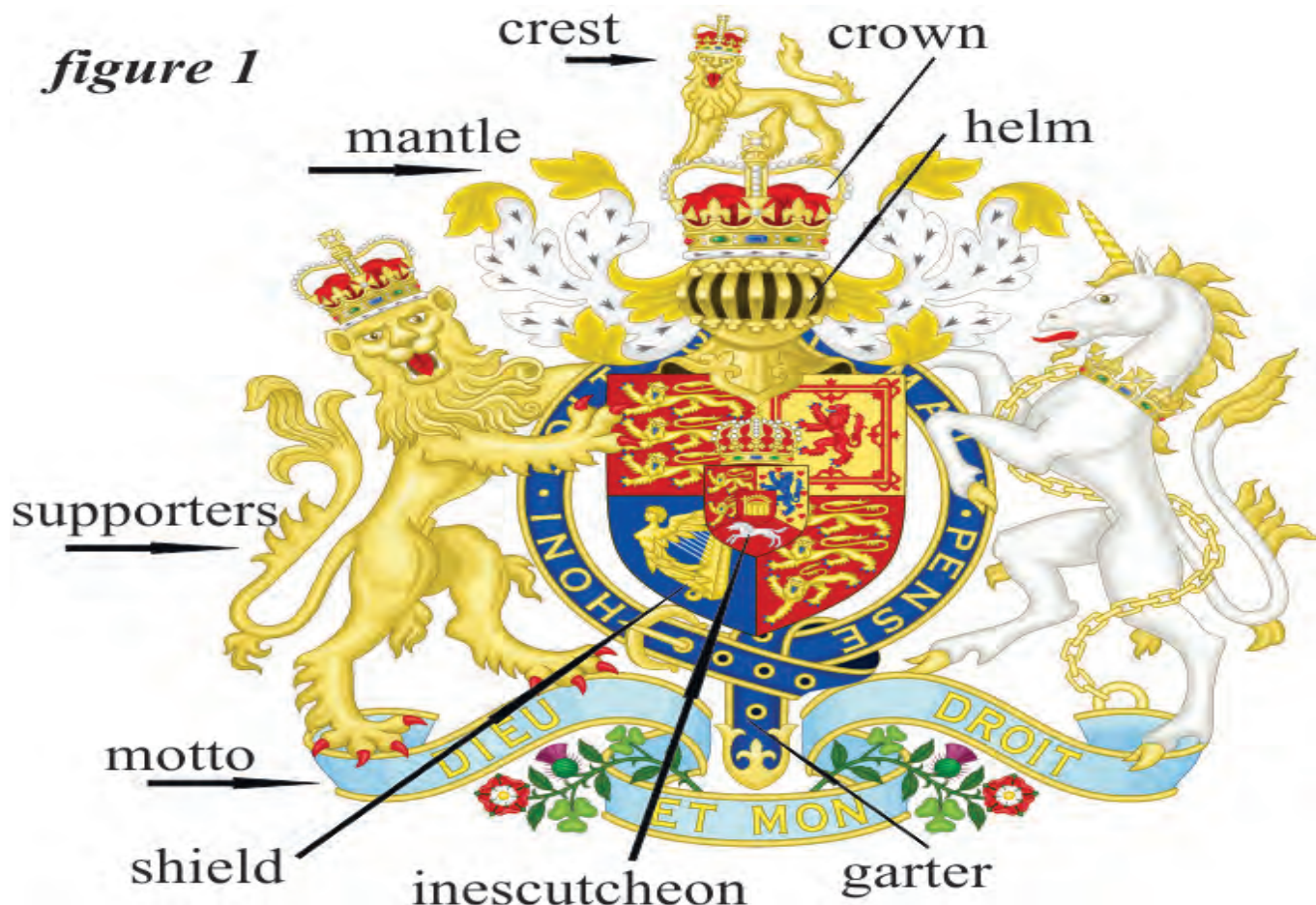
Designs found on coins offer the collector and historian a valuable window into the history of the societies for which they were struck. Heraldic devices are one such category of design, which provide a wealth of information in a compact and highly symbolic form.

On the coinage of England and Great Britain heraldic devices have featured prominently. These highly stylized symbols tell the tale of the ever-changing complexities of the political and dynastic landscape of the English and British monarchies. They reflect the sovereign's standing nationally and internationally, especially amongst his peers on the European continent.

This was never more so than during the times of the early Hanoverians - George I (r.1714 - 27), his son George II (r.1727 - 60) and great-grandson George III (r.1760 - 1820). The reigns of these

monarchs occurred during the tumultuous 18th and early 19th centuries, a time that witnessed some of the most profound political, economic, social and military upheavals of modern history. The changes to the coinage issued and in particular the armorial bearings found on their reverses bear witness to and provide a pictorial history of these dynastic and political events.

From a numismatic perspective, the use of heraldic devices reached its height during this period in British coinage, with regard to elegance and complexity of design and execution.



The achievement ^{IV} of the Royal Arms of George III

Technical background

The history of heraldic devices, often erroneously called coats of arms¹ or crests², has its origins in the mists of time. They began as clan totems, gradually evolving into the symbols of peoples, nations, kingdoms and empires. For example, the Macedonians had the radiant sun, while the Romans had the eagle as their 'national' symbols. True armorial bearings, however, began in the early Middle Ages. At first they were simple, unregulated designs painted on the shields of knights to help identify them in battle. As their importance grew and they became associated with position, inheritance and authority, a complicated system evolved to codify their design and govern their use.

Modern armorial bearings are made up of several components, namely the escutcheon or shield, the helm or helmet, the crest, the motto, the mantle, the supporters, the torse or wreath and certain optional additions such as decorations and insignia. The primary component remains the shield as it carries the essence of the arms. The charges - figures on the shield - are assigned places of prominence and are read from the perspective of the wearer as if he were standing behind the shield. The upper right hand quadrant (for onlookers the top left) is the position of prominence.

From simple beginnings, over time arms became more elaborate and complicated. Within the British context, the culmination of this process of development of the royal arms over many centuries can be seen in the Achievement, or full rendering, of the arms of George III, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and King of Hanover as they were in 1816 (figure 1). In subsequent

years the only major change made to these Royal arms would occur upon the accession of Queen Victoria in 1837.

Historical Background in England and Britain

The royal arms of England and later Great Britain evolved over time, each monarch added his or her personal stamp. The elements with which we are familiar today began with Richard I (r.1189 - 99), Cœur de Lion. It is believed that he introduced the three golden lions or leopards on a gules (red) field.³ These are thought to be a modification of the armorial bearing of the Duchy of Normandy, brought to England by William I (b.1027 - d.87), duke of Normandy (r.1035 - 87), later William I the Conqueror, King of England (r.1066-87) after the closely fought Battle of Hastings in 1066. They consisted of two golden lions or leopards on a red field (figure 2).



figure 2 - the arms of the Duchy of Normandy

Richard I's device was used from 1198 to 1340 as England's royal arms (figure 3).



figure 3 - the Royal arms of Richard I the Lionheart, used from 1198 to 1340.

The next major change happened when Edward III (r.1327 - 77) pressed his claim, through his mother Isabella (b.1289 - d.1358), daughter of King Philip IV (b.1268 - d.1314), to the French throne. In 1340 he altered the design by marshalling - combining more than one arms on a shield - and quartering those of England and France (figure 4).



figure 4 - the Royal arms of Edward III, used from 1340 to 1406.

It is interesting to note that the arms of France were placed in the first quadrant - the place of prominence, a sign how important he considered the claim to his and England's prestige. The design was modified by Henry IV (r.1399 - 1413), who reduced the number of fleur-de-lis to three, following the example of Charles VI, King of France (figure 5).

Upon the death of Elizabeth I,



figure 5 - the Royal arms of Henry IV, used from 1406 to 1603.

last of the Tudor dynasty, in 1603, the English crown passed through the Union of the Crowns to James VI Stuart, King of Scotland. He became James I in England. It was the realization of the centuries old English dream

in reverse. This major dynastic and political change can be seen clearly in the royal arms of James I (figure 6). They are the result of the marshalling and quartering of the royal arms of England, Scotland and Ireland.



figure 6 - the Royal arms of James I, used from 1603 to 1649 and after the Interregnum again from 1660 to 1707 with minor variations.

The 1st & 4th quadrants have the arms of England, while the 2nd quadrant has those of Scotland and the 3rd those of Ireland.

The Arms of the Kingdom of Scotland

These appear to have originated with William I (r.1165 - 1214), the Lion of Justice. It is the red lion of the King of the Scots as rampant - rearing up with one paw on the ground; armed and langued - with claws and colored tongue; on a yellow field surrounded by a red double royal tressure flory counter-flory device. These are ancient arms, which have changed little since their inception, except for minor variations and details (figure 7).



figure 7 - the shield of the Royal arms of Scotland.

The Arms of the Kingdom of Ireland

Heraldry as we understand it was not known in Ireland prior to the Norman invasion of 1169. In early 1171 Henry II (r.1154 - 89), with papal blessing, fearing that the successes of Norman knights in Ireland would lead to the creation of a rival Norman kingdom, invaded to establish his authority. The conquest of the island was rapid, and by November 1171 the Irish lords performed homage of fealty to Henry II as their overlord. In 1185 Henry II, in an attempt to heal a family rift, created the Lordship of Ireland for John Lackland, his youngest son, with the intent of having him crowned King of Ireland. This never happened, and the lordship remained and became part of the possessions of the English crown when John became King of England in 1199.



figure 8 - arms of the Lordship of Ireland, used from 1177 to 1541.

In 1541 Henry VIII had Ireland created into a kingdom via the Crown of Ireland Act. He was afraid that because of his break with the Catholic Church, the papacy, which had originally granted Ireland to the English crown, would revoke its grant. It was not until the Papal bull of 1555 that the new situation was accepted by the Holy See, which recognized the Catholic Mary I (r.1553 - 58) as Queen of Ireland. This allowed the personal union with the monarch, begun with John I, to last until 1801; where the reigning English monarch also reigned as King of Ireland.

The elevation in status of the island and the political and dynastic tensions at the time necessitated a change in arms. The arms with three crowns were unsuitable, as they alluded

to the Papal Tiara. Instead the Cláirseach or Gaelic harp, long associated with the Irish as an emblem, was chosen (figure 9). It remains in use today, in altered forms, as the Royal arms for Northern Ireland and the national arms of the Republic of Ireland. Even though created in 1541, they were not used in the Royal arms of the English monarchs until James I's reign (figure 6).



figure 9 - the shield of the Royal arms of the Kingdom of Ireland.

The Act of Union of 1707, which created the Kingdom of Great Britain through the unification of the Kingdoms of England and Scotland in preparation for the realization of the Act of Settlement 1701, created the next major change. The royal arms of England and Scotland were impaled - set side by side - and moved to the 1st and 4th quadrants, while those of Ireland remained in the 3rd, and France's were placed in the 2nd quadrants (figure 10).



figure 10 - the Royal Arms of the Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland 1707 - 10.

These remained the royal arms of the Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland until the death of Queen Anne (r.1702 - 14), when

the crowns passed to the German House of Brunswick-Lüneburg, known in English history as The Hanoverians, after their capital at Hanover.

The Hanoverians

The succession of this German dynasty was pure luck. It was the culmination of the political, religious and dynastic effects of the English Reformation, the English Civil War and its resultant interregnum (1642 - 1660), the Glorious Revolution of 1688 and family tragedy, which resulted in the Act of Settlement 1701. This act sought to allow for a smooth succession. It prevented the return of the deposed James II (r.1685 - 88) and the succession of a Catholic to the throne. The fundamental underlying reasons were however dynastic. The husband and wife team of William III (r.1688 - 1702) and Mary II (r. 1688 - 94) had died without a direct heir. This settled the crown on Anne, Mary's sister and younger daughter of James II, who succeeded as Anne I (r.1702 - 14). The familial affairs of this queen were truly tragic; she also died without a direct heir, but not for lack of trying. She had 18 pregnancies, 13 of which ended in a miscarriage or stillbirth, 4 died before the age of 2, and her last surviving child William, Duke of Gloucester, died at the age of 11 in 1700.

This created a crisis, as Queen Anne's age and physical health after so many pregnancies precluded any future children. To guarantee the succession in the Protestant line, a solution was devised in the form of the Act of Settlement 1701 which barred any Catholic or anyone who married a Catholic from ascending the throne "forever". The Act received royal ascent in England in 1701. As the union of the crowns of England and Scotland was still a union in the person of the monarch, the Scottish Parliament tried to

develop an independent policy regarding the succession. This caused alarm in England for the security of its northern border. As a result the English Parliament began a concerted effort through restrictive economic policies, bribery and threats to affect a permanent union between the two crowns. After a great deal of horse trading the result was the Act of Union 1707, which also defined the succession, as originally laid out in the Act of Settlement of 1701.

The nearest person with a claim to the throne of England and later Great Britain who fulfilled the criteria for succession as defined in the Acts of Settlement and Union was Sophia of the Palatinate (b.1630 - d.1714). She was the daughter of Frederick V, Elector Palatinate and Elizabeth Stuart of Scotland, Queen of Bohemia and eldest daughter of James VI & I of Scotland and England. Thus as granddaughter of James I, Sophia was declared heiress presumptive, and the succession was settled on her and her Protestant heirs.

Sophia had married Ernestus

ROSS CHIROPRACTIC CLINIC

Call Today To Book Your Appointment

**Massage Therapy
Acupuncture
Infra-Red Sauna**

Walk - Ins Welcome

**Gift Certificates
Available**

**Package Deals
& Promotions
Available**

DR. CAROLE E. ROSS
MAVIS RICHARDS, RMT
LILY REN, AC., RMT



FOR MORE INFO:

10153 - 122 STREET
EDMONTON, AB T5N 1L7
TEL: (780) 448-5888

Augustus (b.1629 - d.98), Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg in 1658. He was the ruler of an important and up and coming state in the Holy Roman Empire. Their eldest son Georg I Ludwig became George I King of Great Britain and Ireland in 1714 upon the death of Queen Anne.

The Arms of Brunswick-Lüneburg

The arms of this state (figure 11) demonstrate wonderfully how complicated devices can become by the accumulation of territories and honors through dynastic alliances. In the German context, these can become so complicated that they give you a headache trying to keep things straight.



figure 11 - the arms of the Duchy of Brunswick-Lüneburg until 1692.

National Pride

~Coins & Stamps~

WE BUY~SELL~APPRAISE

- GOLD & SILVER BULLION
- MILITARIA & MEDALS
- COLLECTABLE WATCHES
- WORLD COINS & PAPER MONEY

8005 - 104 Street
Edmonton, AB
T6E 4E3

RAY NEIMAN

Ph: (780) 433-7288

Fax: (780) 434-9466

AGENT FOR THE ROYAL CANADIAN MINT

centre of arms). Georg I Ludwig altered the arms when the honors were finally ratified in 1708, 10 years after Ernstus Augustus' death (figure 13).

figure 13 - the arms of the Electorate of Brunswick-Lüneburg from 1708 to 1714
- note the Crown of Charlemagne
- signifying the hereditary office of Imperial Treasurer, is now placed on the field of gules (red) which had previously been vacant.



Then in 1714 Georg I Ludwig, Elector of Brunswick-Lüneburg became George I, King of Great Britain and Ireland, the greatest advance in the fortunes of the House of Hanover.

The union between the Kingdoms of Great Britain and the Duchy of Brunswick-Lüneburg was personal, and the change in the arms reflects this.



figure 14 - the Royal arms of George I, George II and George III, Kings of Great Britain and Ireland and Electors of Hanover, as used from 1714 - 1801.

In the 1st quadrant are the arms of the Kingdom of Great Britain (the impaled arms of England and Scotland), in the 2nd are the arms of France, in the 3rd the arms of Ireland and in the 4th those of the Electorate of Hanover. The latter have been reduced to show only the most important holdings of the Electorate. In the top left corner are those of the Duchy of Brunswick (Braunschweig), to the right those of the Duchy of Lüneburg, below are those of the Duchy of Westphalia



figure 15 - Inescutcheon of the arms on figure 14

Georg I Ludwig's father had expanded the duchy and reached the pinnacle of imperial status when granted the dignity of Elector of the Holy Roman Empire and the hereditary office of *Erzschatzmeister* (Arch or Imperial treasurer) in 1692 for his service during the Great Turkish War (1667 - 83) by Emperor Leopold I (b.1640 - d.1705). In anticipation of the ratification of this grant in the Imperial Diet by the other Electors, he altered the arms of his duchy by putting an Electoral bonnet on top the shield and placing an inescutcheon (shield on top of a shield) on the arms to reserve a place for the Crown of Charlemagne to designate his hereditary imperial office (see empty red shield in

figure 12 - the arms of the Elector-designate of Brunswick-Lüneburg from 1692 to 1707
- note that the inescutcheon of a gules (red) shield is left vacant, denoting the fact that the Imperial honors have not been ratified by the Imperial Diet.



(Westfalen) and in the centre is the inescutcheon with the Crown of Charlemagne signifying the Imperial dignities.

The royal arms depicted in figure 14 remained unchanged for the next 87 years. On the coinage liberties were taken with design, to take into account the limitations of space, esthetic balance, and the metal being struck. The harder the metal, the better it would accept an intricate design. A great deal also depended upon advances in the technology used to strike and the competence of the engravers and moneyers.

George I followed very much the pattern of design as had appeared on the coinage of Queen Anne, ostensibly to provide the appearance of continuity and permanence. The locations of the shields and crowns are very similar as is the placement of the Star of the Order of the Garter with the Cross of St. George in the centre.

George II changed the look of the shield on his gold coinage; it followed more closely the design of a true escutcheon. His silver coinage however continued the same pattern of design as that of his father George I. Here again

the shields. The governments of both of these monarchs did not spend a great deal of time on the design of the copper coinage, which was crudely executed. In Great Britain and Ireland the designs were very similar, featuring a female personification of the kingdom. In Great Britain she had a shield on which is depicted the Flag of Great Britain. In Ireland her left arm rested on the heraldic harp (*figure 18*).



figure 18 - 1760 - 1 farthing of George II, showing the harp of Ireland.



figure 16 - 1723 - 1 Shilling of George I showing clockwise from 12 o'clock the arms of Great Britain, France, Ireland and Hanover. Similar design and placement of arms are found on the 5, 2, 1, ½ and ¼ Guineas; the 1 and ½ Crowns and 6 Pence. coins. The variations are found in the elements placed in the angles between the shields on the reverse.

Under George III coinage designs remained much the same until 1787 when a major program of redesign was begun. This coincided with the government's response to the general shortage of all types and denominations of coin. From a heraldic point of view, nothing really changed until 1801. In this year the Act of Union created the United Kingdom through the union of the Kingdom of Great Britain and the Kingdom of Ireland.

Canada Coin & Paper Money

Everything is Worth Something

**Purchase
Sell
Consign
Appraise**

Ron Thompson
 PO Box 125
 St. Albert, Alberta T8N 7A2
 Tel: (780) 574-6868
 Email: ron@roncoincanada.com
 http://www.romcoincanada.com

CPM5 CNA



figure 17 - 1748 - 5 Guinea of George II the Royal Arms surmounted by the imperial crown.

the differences on the reverses are the elements, or lack thereof, found in the angles between

This caused a major reworking of the armorial bearings of George III and subsequently a



figure 19 - The Royal arms of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Electorate of Hanover used from 1801 to 16.

redesign of his gold and silver coinage. The opportunity was also taken to remove some anachronisms.

Gone are the arms of France. This was an acknowledgement of the fact that any claim to the French crown was a hopeless throwback to mediaeval times. The abandoning of the title of King of France by the King of Great Britain had also been one of the conditions for peace of the French Republic's envoys during the Conference of Lille in 1797. It was thus recognition of the new political realities and made the recognition of the French Republic in 1802 easier.

These claims also seemed rather odd in light of British policies toward Revolutionary, Consular and later Napoleonic Imperial France, especially since later one of the cornerstones of this policy was ultimately to have the Bourbon dynasty restored to the French throne. In addition the claimant to the French throne, the self styled Louis XVIII, was living in asylum in England.

In its place the 2nd quadrant was now occupied by the arms of Scotland, which had previously been impaled with those of England. The Irish arms remained in the 3rd quadrant, while England's were now in the 1st and 4th. The arms of the Electorate of Hanover now appeared with the Electoral bonnet inescutcheon. The reason for this was to show King



figure 20 - 1803 - ½ Guinea George III showing the redesigned shield of the royal arms encircled by the garter of the Order of the Garter with its Old French motto: "HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE" ("evil to him who evil thinks").

George's continued support for the Holy Roman Empire, despite France's and Prussia's attempts to undermine it. It also served to advertise his continued claim to his German territories, especially important considering the political upheaval and constant redrawing of the map during the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic eras.

The garter of the Order of the Garter encircling the shield was added. Founded in 1348 by Edward III, this is England's oldest and most exclusive chivalric order. The garter had been used since 1348 in the full achievement of the Royal arms, but not on the coinage until George III's introduction of it.

The last major change to the Royal arms during the reign of George III occurred in 1816. This was the culmination of the reshuffling and consolidation of states during and immediately following the Napoleonic era. The areas of Europe most effected were the German territories. The Holy Empire had been dissolved, small states had been amalgamated and the larger had been elevated in status. Not wanting to be left behind, George III served notice at the Congress of Vienna (1814 - 15) that he was elevating himself and his duchy

to the status of kingdom. The former Duchy of Brunswick-Lüneburg became the Kingdom of Hanover. Thus it joined the ranks of the recently created Kingdoms of Bavaria and Saxony.

As a result the Electoral bonnet on the arms was replaced with a royal crown (figure 21).



figure 21 - The Royal arms of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Kingdom of Hanover used from 1816 to 37.

The reign of George III witnessed the largest number of redesigns of the royal arms of any English or British monarch. His coinage is a graphic depiction of the political changes and tumultuous events, which occurred during his long sixty years on the throne. Numismatists and historians are fortunate that the later half of his reign coincided with a renewed interest, although at times reluctant, by the government



figure 23 - 1817 ½ Sovereign George III showing the redesigned shield of the royal arms with the inescutcheon of the Kingdom of Hanover with the royal crown.

in the integrity and quality of the coinage, especially gold and silver.

Advances in technology, skill and knowledge; new techniques and the availability of talented engravers and eventually the professionalizing of the minting process at the Royal Mint, have permitted the production of beautiful examples of the art of coinage. These examples join the world of heraldry and numismatics to offer a tangible window into the history of an era.



figure 22 - 1817 - ½ Crown George III showing in addition to the garter also the chain of the Order of the Garter.

Notes:

I - the term Coat of Arms derives from the practice of embroidering armorial bearings on to the surcoat worn overtop of the coat of chain mail. This practice began in the 12th century.

II - crest, used erroneously in the English language, is really only a part of an armorial bearing found on top of the helm or helmet.

III - officially described as three lions

d'or passant guardant armed and langued on field of red (meaning three golden lions walking past, one paw raised with claws and colored tongues).

IV - achievement of arms is the heraldic term for the complete rendering of all elements of a particular armorial bearing.

Bibliography:

- Cannon, John and Hargreaves, Ann. Dictionary of Kings & Queens of Britain. London: Constable & Robinson, 2005.
- Wagnalls New Encyclopedia, volume 12. New York: Funk & Wagnalls, 1979
- Coins of England & The United Kingdom, 44th edition Standard Catalogue of British Coins. London: Spink & Sons Ltd., 2008.
- Langer, William L. An Encyclopedia of World History. Cambridge, Massachusetts: The Riverside Press, 1956.
- the heraldic images herein are modified from originals published by Sodacan on Wikipedia, used under the GNU Free Documentation License.




GEORGE MANZ
COINS

P.O. BOX 3626
Regina, SK S4P 3L7
306.352.2337
george@georgemanzcoins.com
www.georgemanzcoins.com

LIGHTHOUSE NUMISMATICS

Tel: 902-452-8131 or 444-RARE
Fax: 902-431-7577
E-mail: the1936dot@hotmail.com
Ebay Store: Lighthouse-Numismatics

If you're thinking of selling your coins, we want you to maximize your return. We have options. Please inquire.

Our Specialty: Quality Decimal Coinage
Our Pledge: Honest, Fair and Explained Service

Greg Jones, Owner
Member: CAND, RCNA, APNA, ANA





The Nickle Numismatic Lecture

The Nickle Arts Museum brings to Calgary visiting speakers who give presentations on a variety of numismatic topics. This year we are very privileged to have Dr Andrew Meadows, Deputy Director of the American Numismatic Society as the Nickle lecturer.

The title of his presentation: **'Between Greece and Rome. Coinage in the Imperium of Mark Antony'**. The lecture will be held on 15 April 2011 at 7.30 p.m. at The Nickle Arts Museum. Refreshments will be provided. The following is a biography of Andy Meadows:

Andrew Meadows is a specialist in the history, numismatics and epigraphy of the Hellenistic Greek world. From 1995-2007 he was Curator of Greek Coins at the British Museum, in 2007 he was a member of the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, and in the same year he became Margaret Thompson Curator of Greek Coins at the ANS. In 2008 he was appointed Deputy Director of the Society. From 1998-2006 he was Secretary of the British Academy's Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum Committee, and from 2002-2005 he served as Honorary Secretary of the Royal Numismatic Society.

Dr Meadows has curated and contributed to a number of exhibitions, including *Earlier Monetary Unions, From Alexander to Mark Antony: Images of Power on Ancient Coins and Brief Lives. The Changing Currencies of Western Europe (at the British Museum), History Re-stored: Ancient Greek Coins from the Zhuyuetang Collection (at the Hong Kong Museum of History)*, and the traveling exhibitions *Cleopatra of Egypt: From History to Myth and Forgotten Empire: the World of Ancient Persia*.

Dr Meadows has written and edited more than 70 books and articles, including three volumes in the Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum series and *Coin Hoards IX and X*, and is Series Editor of the joint ANS-Cambridge University Press *Guides to the Coinage of the Ancient World*. He is currently working on a collaborative project to digitise the Inventory of Greek Coin Hoards and is writing a book-length study of the development of civic coinage in Hellenistic Asia Minor. He also teaches for Columbia University in New York, and is working with the Institut Européen d'Archéologie Sous-Marine and the Oxford Centre for Maritime Archaeology on the publication of material from the excavations at Herakleion, East Canopus and Alexandria in Egypt.





- **BUYING** •
- **BUYING** •
- Stop by to see what we have!
- Full line of new Mint product!
- Major inventory of Tokens!
- Paper Money
- Canadian Decimal
- Supplies • Books
- **BUYING** •
- **BUYING** •

www.bwcoin.com



Willard Burton
416-254-6569

345 Queen St. W. Unit #9,
Brampton, ON L6Y 3A9
Store Phone: (905) 450-2870
• Fax: (905) 450-3170
E-mail: b_and_w@sympatico.ca
• willardb@bwcoin.com



CNA LM 350 ONA CPMA



Robert Beaton
519-939-8577



Classified & Coming Events

PLACE YOUR AD HERE FREE FOR ENS MEMBERS

No limit of ads and no limit of words. Ads must be numismatically related and can include books, coins, paper, supplies, buying, wanted, selling, tokens, bullion, medals, Canadian, world, websites, shows, etc.

The ENS reserves the right to refuse to print any classified ad in whole or in part. Ads posted for one year will be removed unless the member can confirm ad is to continue. All advertisers must be ENS members.

All ads to be submitted to editor_ens@yahoo.ca e-mail or given to the Editing Team at monthly meetings.

WANTED

Recyclable used plastic coin flips. Any Qty. Bring to next club meeting, See Howard. taneri9@netscape.ca

BU Original Rolls of Canadian Cents from 1950 & 1952 Bob780-980-1324

Classified ads for ENS club members. To include an ad, please email it to editor_ens@yahoo.ca

All period Napoleonic memorabilia & Militaria. Contact Bill wjdy2k@hotmail.com

Early English or German hammered coins. Contact Marc. mbink@shaw.ca

Complete Date, Canadian Decimal coin sets. Great for gifts. Low prices. Contact Ray, 780-433-7288

FOR SALE

1806 1/2 cent, 1864 IHC, Lincolns, FEC's, Canadian LRG cents. call (780)933-5159

Large collection of certified & raw coins & banknotes, some up to 50% off cat. Inc. Errors. Call John 780-455-8375

Early French medals or English/British Coins dating from 1642-1821. Contact Pierre. pierre@nancykbrown.com

NEW MEMBERSHIP APPLICATIONS

Lorne Barnes

These individuals have applied for membership into the Edmonton Numismatic Society. Pending any objections from the membership at large, these individuals will be accepted as "Members in Good Standing", effective this publishing date. Any objections to the aforementioned applications must be submitted in writing to the Secretary of the Edmonton Numismatic Society, and will be evaluated by the Executive Committee on a case-by-case basis.

Coming Events

April 13, 2011 - ENS April Meeting - Royal Alberta Museum, 7:15 pm start. Snacks provided.

May 11, 2011 - ENS May Meeting - Royal Alberta Museum, 7:15 pm start. Snacks provided.

June 8, 2011 - ENS June Meeting - Royal Alberta Museum, 7:15 pm start. Snacks provided.

Summer 2011 - *ENS Members Only - BBQ - Details to to be announced.*

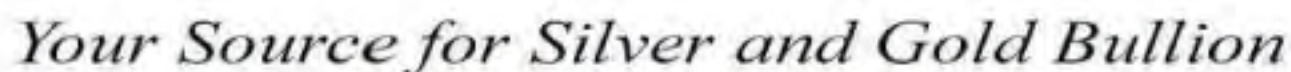
September 10, 2011 - ENS September Meeting - Pizza Night - Royal Alberta Museum, 7:15 pm start. Snacks provided. Free pizza for all ENS members attending.

October 12, 2011 - ENS October Meeting - Royal Alberta Museum, 7:15 pm start. Snacks provided

November 9, 2011 - ENS November Meeting - Royal Alberta Museum, 7:15 pm start. Snacks provided

December 14, 2011 - ENS December Meeting - Royal Alberta Museum, 7:15 pm start. Snacks provided

To list your coming events - send them to editor_ens@yahoo.com.



FULL SELECTION OF COIN AND STAMP SUPPLIES IN STOCK

website: mrcscanada.com // email: mrcscanada@shaw.ca

12303-118 AVE. EDMONTON 780-482-3373