



EDMONTON COIN CLUB

P.O. BOX 4111
EDMONTON, ALBERTA
T6E 4S8



1990 EXECUTIVE

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Wray Eltom

VICE-PRESIDENT

Ray Neiman

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John Callaghan

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ANNUAL DUES

Family \$12.00

Senior \$10.00

Junior \$ 3.00

The ECC is a
Member of:

Canadian Numismatic
Association

Canadian Paper
Money Society

Canadian Association
of Token Collectors

Canadian Association
of Wooden Money
Collectors

Alberta Historical
Resources Foundation

DATE : JANUARY 8, 1991

TIME : 7:00p.m., Meeting starts at 7:30.

PLACE: McNally Composite High School, 8440 - 105 Ave.,
Second Floor Room #210

PROGRAM : CNA SLIDES - "COINS WITH SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE"

EDITORS NOTE

Best wishes are extended to the members on behalf of myself and the Executive for the New Year. It's been a busy year for the Editor as I've embarked on a new business venture as well as maintaining my current full time job. The newsletter is now being produced on the computer although there are no bells and whistles with this program. Possibly the new year will see a Desktop publishing program installed. Original and new articles are still in short supply and I'm having to rely on other Club articles or what I run across in my day to day activities to fill the newsletter.

The membership list is now computerized and being printed on adhesive labels. If only the envelopes were self stamped with discounted stamps we'd be all set. One of the Executive suggested a "Stamping Bee" at our next meeting to do the envelopes. We'll see if anything comes of this. In any event, we're looking forward to an exciting and interesting time and all we need is the membership to come out to the meetings and provide some input and guidance for the Executive to follow. Many clubs are experiencing a marked decline in membership, especially Juniors. Although our attendance is steady, we seem to lose as many older members as new ones join! Junior members are another area where we are lacking, and I'd like to encourage all members to start bringing their sons or daughters, nephews or nieces, friends or relatives to the meetings. If you feel the program is too long or not interesting please let us know. If you have a suggestion for a meeting or want to volunteer for a topic of interest to you, please do so.

Once again, we hope that all members will enjoy a happy and prosperous New Year and we hope to see you out at the meetings.

1991 MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL NOTICE

MEMBERS ARE REMINDED THAT RENEWALS ARE DUE JANUARY 1, 1991. MEMBERSHIPS CAN BE RENEWED AT THE JANUARY MEETING OR BY MAIL TO THE CLUB. A RENEWAL NOTICE WAS INCLUDED IN THE DECEMBER NEWSLETTER.

DECEMBER MEETING MINUTES - ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Twenty-six members were in attendance at our Annual General Meeting. All members and guests were welcomed by the President, Joe Bardy. The meeting agenda consisted of Nominations from the floor, Election, Auction, Door prize draws, Honorarium presentations and Christmas party.

Wray Eltom, Past-President conducted the nominations and election. Results of the election are presented further on in the newsletter. Further nominations were requested from the floor for all positions. Once again all positions were filled by either acclamation or Election.

Thanks were extended to Wray for again conducting a successful election. A motion was passed and seconded to destroy the Ballots for the election. Motion carried. Joe then thanked all those who voted and were elected.

Ray Neiman then conducted the 33 lot auction, with David Peter being the runner. Members enjoyed many bake goods brought in to be shared with other members and thanks was extended to all.

Wray then presented the President, Secretary and Treasurer with 1990 Silver Proof dollars, as honorariums for the past years work on the executive. A motion to include the Auctioneer on this list was proposed by the Past-President. The motion was moved, seconded and carried and will be implemented next year.

The final event of the evening was the Attendance Door Prize draws. Three prizes were donated to the Club as follows:

1. \$25.00 Gift Certificate for a Turkey - West Edmonton Coin & Stamp
2. Bottle of French wine - Westmount Collectibles
3. Rare 1964 Beatles Token - National Pride Coins and Stamps

Winners of the above prizes were as follows:

1. John Callaghan
2. Jack Jensen
3. Bob Shokal

Thanks were extended to all the donators and the winners.

The meeting concluded after members enjoyed the bake goods and drinks and were all wished a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.

DECEMBER ELECTION RESULTS

The following members were elected or accepted positions by acclamation as follows: (elected positions are shown in Bold type and underlined.)

PRESIDENT - Joe Bardy VICE-PRESIDENT - Ray Neiman (Howard declined)
SECRETARY - Mike Schneider TREASURER - John Callaghan
DIRECTORS - Bud Collins, Ed Dreger, Howard Gilbey, Dan Gosling, Jack Jensen,
 (Nominated - Terry Cheesman, David Peter, Drew Thompson, John Fy)

Congratulations to all those nominated and elected and thanks are also extended to all who volunteered to run for the positions. Many Clubs throughout the country are having a hard time filling positions, and although we only have 2 newcomers, it's nice to see an active executive. We welcome John Callaghan back as the Treasurer after a year off, and also Ed Dreger as a new Director. New blood means fresh input and ideas and we hope to get that early in the new year. The executive will be discussing adding a Junior Director to the executive and will inform the members of the decision.

PRICES REALIZED - DECEMBER AUCTION

LOT	SOLD	LOT	SOLD	LOT	SOLD
1.	\$1.25	2.	\$16.00	3.	\$2.00
4.	\$7.50	5.	\$6.00	6.	\$1.00
7.	\$3.50	8.	\$3.00	9.	\$3.50
10.	\$0.50	11.	\$4.00	12.	N/B
13.	\$7.00	14.	\$8.00	15.	\$2.50
16.	\$1.00	17.	\$1.00	18.	N/B
19.	\$3.50	20.	\$3.50	21.	\$2.00
22.	\$12.00	23.	N/B	24.	\$8.00
25.	\$4.00	26.	N/B	27.	\$8.00
28.	\$10.00	29.	\$2.50	30.	\$5.50
31.	\$16.00	32.	\$8.50	33.	N/B
34.	N/B				

As the above auction results indicate, many good buys are being made by members at our auctions. Most lots go for 50% or less of Trends. Few are bought back unless the bids are extremely low. With few reserved bids, members supplying lots are lucky to meet cost and in many cases I know they are losing money. If this continues we will see more lots with reserves and more N/B items. If members want fewer auctions please let the Executive know or if you prefer different material please advise.

COMPUTER INVENTORY PROGRAM UPDATE

As promised in the November 1990 newsletter, I've received some feedback from 2 of the 3 companies I wrote for information. I Received information from Compu-Quote and Trove Software. Compu-Quote provides computerized programs called COINS/PLUS for the following collection types:

- US COINS, US COMMEMORATIVES, complete with annual price updates;\$95.00
- COMICKEEPER, for comic collectors; \$95.00 US
- US STAMPS, (also Canada, Germany,Great Britain, Israel) \$95.00/\$45.00
- CARD/FAX, for sports card collectors.(Available for several types of card suppliers. ie.-Topps-\$95.00, Fleer, Score, Bowman, Goudey, Donruss-\$25.00 to \$45.00 each.)

The above programs are available in all formats, IBM, IBM Clones, Apple, Macintosh. Unfortunately no indication was given for Canadian or Foreign collections of numismatic items.

Trove Software provided a demonstration disk and information booklet. Trove provides computerized programs called COIN ELITE with 4 data bases as follows:

- US REGULAR ISSUES, 1793 to date
- US COMMEMORATIVES -
- CANADIAN COINS
- MEXICAN COINS

Costs are \$79.00(US) for the program and one data base. This includes automatic pricing. Updates are \$20.00 /year for twice a year updates. Without the pricing the cost is \$59.00 (US) . Each additional data base costs \$30.00 with pricing or \$20.00 without.

The Canadian data base includes all Decimal coins, including the Provinces, Olympic sets, Bullion, World Coins, Medallions and Tokens. The program is available in IBM and IBM Clone. It will be available in a Macintosh version in March 1991.

COMPUTER INVENTORY CON'D

The Editor has received the Coin Elite program as a Christmas present and would be glad to answer any questions on its operation once I get into it more closely. The information for the above programs can be obtained through the club or by writing the following companies:

COMPU-QUOTE
6914 Berquist Ave.,
Canoga Park, CA 91307
USA

(US only, see pg 3)

TROVE SOFTWARE
P.O. Box 218,
Olathe, KS 66061
USA

(PHONE - Rick Smith, 1-913-829-6626 for 1 week delivery)

MEETING ATTENDANCE

As a matter of interest, I went back into the past records of meeting newsletters to see the average attendance of the Club. The following is a summary of Average attendance for the past 5 years:

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>AVERAGE ATTENDANCE/MEETING</u>
1990	24.8
1989	24.3
1988	28
1987	29.8
1986	28.7

As you can see we have had a slight decline in attendance over the past 2 years, although the attendance seems steady at around 25 per meeting for the past 2 years. The most we've had to a meeting was 45 members and guests, with the least at 18. The most members came to a special meeting at the Museum in March of 1988 and again in December of 1987. January and February meetings seem to have the least attendance. (weather is probably a factor) Hope you find this information as interesting as I did and lets try to up our average and beat our high attendance.

COMING EVENTS

JANUARY 8, 1991	- Regular meeting, Slide presentation on "COINS WITH SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE", NO AUCTION.
JANUARY , 1991	- ECC EXECUTIVE MEETING TO BE ANNOUNCED
FEBRUARY 12, 1991	- Auction, Program to be announced.
MARCH 12, 1991	- Auction, CNA slide presentation, COIN QUIZ
APRIL 9, 1991	- SPECIAL MUSEUM MEETING, "Numismatics of the Provincial Museum"
MAY 14, 1991	- Auction, Program to be announced.
JUNE 11, 1991	- ANNUAL WHITE ELEPHANT AUCTION

FENSKE AUCTIONS

12235 - WILLIAM SHORT ROAD
(122 AVE. & 75 ST.)
COIN AUCTION MOST WEDNESDAY
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CANADA'S NICKEL 5 CENT - 1922--1990

by Ralph Yates



Canada adopted the nickel five-cent piece nearly 60 years after the U.S. did. Yet in the 60 years from 1922 to 1981, the Canadian nickel series has come to embrace five different reverse designs; 15 major types and four minor varieties. There were two years in which two different major types were coined. The price range goes from relatively inexpensive to a few big-ticket items that have come into prominence since the 1960s.

Until 1922, the Canadian financial scheme included a small silver five-cent piece like the old U.S. half dime. This fit into the British Empire's overall coinage pattern, where the outlying dominions that did not use a silver threepence struck their nearest equivalent to it in silver. Two years after the Ottawa Mint began coining the small cent in 1920, Canada produced another innovation that was comparable to the U.S. nickel.

Although similar in size to its U.S. counterpart, the Canadian nickel differed in composition, being pure nickel as opposed to the 25 percent nickel-75 percent copper alloy used in the States. This produced a remarkably durable coin that lasts well in the hard world

CANADA'S NICKEL 5 CENT - 1922-1990 (Cont'd)

Late in 1942, the Ottawa Mint changed the composition of the nickel from its original metal, to brass. The new alloy, 88 percent copper, and 12 percent zinc, was called "tombac" after "tombaga", a word for cheap brass jewelry widely used in the East Indies. To help distinguish the coin from the cent, it was made 12-sided. That change spelled the end of the Canadian round nickel for nearly 20 years. Henceforth, all George VI's five-cent pieces would be 12-sided.

A brand-new tombac Beaver had a beautiful golden color and absolutely no wear. Such a specimen today may well be a bargain at the current price level.

It should be noted that the 1942 tombac coin was a one-year-only issue, so the supply of pieces for type collectors is limited to the number struck in that single year, just under 3,400,000 pieces.

In 1943, the design changed to Thomas Shingles' propaganda artwork, the Victory type. This had the numeral of value as "V", in Roman form, with a torch down the center of that letter/number. The "V" fit in with the then-widely known Victory theme. In Europe, underground fighters resisting Nazi occupiers of their countries chalked or painted big "V's" on walls, pavements and so on. The British Broadcasting System, in its programs for Occupied Europe, used the DIT-DIT-DIT-DAH of the opening bar of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony to start its shows; that was the Morse code for "V". All over Canada and the States Victory figured in many names (theatres, bars, Victory gardens for home food production and a term to dignify cheap substitutes for no-longer-available items). The theme of the coin was the national goal of victory over the Axis powers.



Far Six and Near Six varieties were struck in 1926. The distance of the "6" from the right maple leaf determines which. A Far Six is shown.

This design was the first to be created totally within the Ottawa Mint. Before that, Canada had relied heavily on the Royal Mint in London for its dies. This is another single-year issue, with nearly 25 million struck.

This coin used to crop up in circulation in Canada fairly frequently to the early 1950s but then it vanished from use. The Royal Canadian Mint made some effort to withdraw the tombacs, but of course did not get them all.

In 1944, the metal for the Victory nickel shifted to chrome-plated steel. This is another issue which may be underpriced in the top grade. The edge of the 1944 and 1945 steel Victories

tended to rust. The chrome plating on the surface was thin, and while it was fairly hard, it also tended to pit. An uncirculated piece should not only have a shiny surface, but it should be free of any pitting. In other words, the surface tended to pick up minor imperfections. Careful scrutiny of available BU 1944 and 1945 Victories may show that perfect specimens are not easy to obtain.

In 1946 and 1947, another type for George VI appeared, in the form of the 12-sided nickel Beaver. The Mint decided to retain the polygonal shape because it helped to distinguish between the nickel and the quarter. There are two minor die varieties for 1947. One, the more expensive, has a small dot at the right-hand base of the "7". That was caused by a pit in the die. Because Canadian numismatics for



most of the mintage of the silver version of 1921, was melted, creating a rarity.

CANADA'S NICKEL 5 CENT - 1922-1990 (Cont'd)

many years had little significant change in artwork over long periods and only one issue a year (unlike the multi-mint issues of the States), there has been considerable attention to very minor varieties.

This should not be confused with the 1947 Maple Leaf. In 1948, King George dropped his former title of "Emperor of India". That meant that the Canadian coins would now read GEORGIUS VI DEI GRATIA REX (George Sixth, King by the Grace of God) instead of GEORGIUS VI D.G. REX ET IND IMP. New dies for the 1948 issue were not ready in that year, so old 1947 dies were used to coin part of the 1948 issue. To distinguish the coins from the true 1947 strikings, a small maple leaf was added to the coin, just AFTER the "7".

In 1951, George VI got still another pair of types. That year was the bicentennial of the isolation of nickel as a metal, so Canada, one of the world's largest producers of nickel, used that to produce a commemorative five-cent piece.

This design featured a stylized nickel refinery with the explanatory legend "Nickel 1751-1951", above three maple leaves. Ironically, the same year this coin appeared, a threatened shortage--and high price--of nickel, caused by the Korean War and post-World War II recovery, forced the Ottawa Mint to abandon nickel for the regular Beaver five-cent piece.

In 1951 and 1952 steel Beavers were not hoarded as the wartime special issues were. As with the wartime steel coins, the surface was easily damaged as far as numismatic interest was concerned, so a collector should make sure his BU piece is truly BU: Flawless.



Another new design was placed on the reverse of the Canadian nickel in 1943. The "Victory" theme was used through 1945.



The reverse of the Canadian five-cent piece was given a beaver design in 1937, left. The obverse of the coin bore a portrait of King George VI, center. A 12-sided version made of a tombac alloy was introduced in 1942 because of World War II metal shortages.

The issues of Queen Elizabeth II, who succeeded George VI on his death, commenced with a two-year issue of steel Beavers. A minor variety occurred in the design of the Queen's gown on the coin, in the form of the "strapless" variety.

In 1955, nickel was resumed for coinage. In 1963, the coin was made round once more. In 1965, the Queen's portrait changed to the

CANADA'S NICKEL 5 CENT 1922-1990 (Cont'd)

current "Mature Head", replacing the weak and insipid portrait used earlier. A final change occurred in 1967, when the Mint issued its Confederation Centennial series. That group of coins, for regular circulation instead of the standard designs, featured various Canadian wildlife. It attracted some criticism, as for the Canada Goose that spends only half the year in Canada. The nickel adopted a running rabbit, to go with the "Canada 1867-1967" date legend.

This is one Canadian design that does not appear much in the northern U.S. nowadays, rather curious in view of the large number struck and the recent time of issue. Apparently many people think it's rare or scarce. It isn't. Nearly 37 million were struck, a fairly large number for any coinage.



All 1937 five-cent pieces have a dot after the last digit in the date. Because George VI lost his status as emperor of India, dies for the 1948 output were delayed. As a result, a maple leaf was put after the date on old 1947 dies and they were used until the new dies were ready.

Generally speaking, from 1949 onward the price of BU Canadian nickels tends to decline, to the point where the nickels of the 1970s and thereafter are sold for a mere 10 cents or so in BU. The 1948 is a notably scarce date, since only 1,810,789 pieces were struck. Some hoarding occurred with this issue.

The 1951, 1952, 1953, and 1954 steel Beavers did not attract the attention that the 1948 did. Here, we seem to have another case of a small coinage (the 1948) attracting people to hoard all the specimens they found, after the Canadian coin boom started in the early 60s. The steel Beavers were "common" pieces, the 1952 having a coinage of just under 11 million.

As a matter of fact, really choice 1951, 1952, 1953 and 1954 nickels may be harder to find than 1948 specimens in the top grade. The steel coins tended to deteriorate quickly in use.

The Canadian nickel series has a lot to commend it to collectors and that in turn may well increase demand and, hence, price. Most of the dates are easily obtainable in better condition, after the George V Issues. Compared to the U.S. nickel series, the Canadian coins are far more readily available. From the 1942 tombac issue onward, prices are actually low and it is not hard to get the complete set from 1937 forward. The George V coins, of course, are another story, considering their age and the low number of top-grade coins available.

This is a series that should be collected in uncirculated, from 1937 onward, and from 1922 onward if anyone can afford it. Coinage from World War II to the present has tended to be high in relation to Canada's population, so an issue of around seven million

CANADA'S NICKEL 5 CENT 1922-1990 (Cont'd)

pieces is not as small as a comparable-sized U.S. coinage would be.



A commemorative five-cent piece was issued in 1951 to mark the 200th Anniversary of the isolation of nickel as an element.

struck in only one of a couple of dates--should rise in price, because the pool of coins available for type collecting is limited to one, two, or a few dates.

One reason for the Canadian nickel series' popularity is the wide range of historical interest inherent in it. The World War II issues--four dates--actually form a small set unto themselves. They show first, the switch to a substitute metal, then a topical design reflecting the war effort, and finally a change to an even less critical coinage material.



Also struck in 1951 was a regular-design issue in chromium-plated steel. Steel again replaced nickel because of Korean War shortages until 1955.

on the 1937 Beaver design. That is missing on later dates and so many people think it's a sign of rarity. Actually, it was an intended part of the design. All the 1937 coins have it. The dot was removed in 1938, because it wasn't necessary. So if you see the 1937 listed as

Back in the early 1960s, considerable speculative activity developed in Canadian coins, and boom went to bust in 1965-66. Since then, the market has tended to stabilize. There is considerable junk reposing in hoards and in view of the relatively low prices for top-grade coins, the collector is better advised to "buy the best".

One interesting feature of the Canadian nickel set is the number of type issues that extended for a short period of time. For example, while there is but one type for George V, there are eight for George VI. Those of the latter king included single-year tombac Beaver and tombac Victory issues and the 1951 nickel commemorative; two years of 12-sided nickel coins having George VI as "King and Emperor" in Latin and two years of Beaver design in steel.

As Canadian collecting grows in popularity, such limited issues--that is, coins

When the 1943 Victory design appeared it carried an innovation in the form of a Morse Code (dot-dash) message around the rim. Translated, that reads, "We win when we work willingly". There has been some confusion about the Victory series. The alloy was switched to plated steel in 1944 because that was easier to obtain than copper. By the mid-1960s, there were some persons in the States who would look askance at the occasional Victory nickel that turned up. One reason was that only a relatively small number of persons now knows Roman numerals. This writer has seen cases where kids working in stores in the northern U.S. will accept a regular Canadian nickel with a "5" on it, but they can't figure what the "V" is all about. (Especially when the old U.S. Liberty Head nickel with its big "V" has been extinct for many years).

Another confusing element in Canadian nickels is the presence of a dot after the "7"

CANADA'S NICKEL 5 CENT 1922-1990 (Cont'd)

"1937 Dot", it's no big deal.

Interestingly, also, the 12-sided Canadian nickels do not seem to cross the border as they once did. One reason may be that it has been nearly 20 years since that shape was abandoned and many people think they are scarce. Another is that they now stand out more than they did, since the vast majority of Canadian five-cent coins are round. A third reason is that the 12-sided shape draws attention to itself, at a time when many people in the States dislike Canadian coin because it will not work in vending machines. The round Canadian nickel, however, slips through just as do the dime and quarter and circulates quite freely despite the low exchange rate. (The Maine Turnpike booths had signs to the effect that they discounted Canadian bills by 20 percent. That was when the Canadian dollar was worth 15 percent less than the U.S. dollar).

Some earlier Canadian nickels that do not circulate much are still remarkably plentiful in dealer supplies. Older, worn specimens going back to 1922 and the 1944-45 steel Victories occur often in dealer junk boxes.

You don't need a fortune to collect the Canadian nickel series. Some rather scarce keys are still fairly inexpensive. Considering the wide range of designs and types and the inflation in some other popular series, that set is worth investigating, both from the standpoint of pure numismatics and the possibility of an increase in value later on.



The nickel of Queen Elizabeth began with the Young Head design left, in 1953, was struck in chromium-plated steel and had 12 sides. The round form returned in 1963 and Arnold Machin's mature portrait, appeared in 1965.

For the 1967 Confederation Centennial a rabbit replaced the familiar beaver.

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HAPPY NEW YEAR! SEE YOU ALL AT THE NEXT MEETING!



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DATE: FEBRUARY 12, 1991

TIME: 7:00 p.m., Meeting starts at 7:30.

PLACE: McNally Composite High School, 8440 - 105 Ave.
Second Floor, Room #210

PROGRAM: AUCTION, BOURSE,

1991 MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL NOTICE

MEMBERS ARE REMINDED THAT MEMBERSHIP RENEWALS ARE DUE JANUARY 1, AND ARE NOW OVERDUE. MEMBERSHIPS CAN BE RENEWED AT THE FEBRUARY MEETING OR BY MAIL TO THE CLUB ADDRESS ABOVE. RENEWALS NOT RECEIVED BY THE MARCH MEETING WILL CAUSE THE CLUB TO SUSPEND MAILING OF THE NEWSLETTER UNTIL PAYMENT IS MADE.

JANUARY MEETING MINUTES

Fifteen brave members fought off the minus 30 degree weather to meet at the Club. Unfortunately this poor turnout is not a great start to the year, but the members turned it into an opportunity for a more informal meeting with the President asking members what they wanted in the way of a Club, and what they expected. Several suggestions were made to improve the meetings and the image of the Club and Numismatics in general. More promotion was mentioned as well as getting junior members interested enough to join. The suggestions were well received and were to be discussed at the Executive meeting.

Joe announced to the members that we've reserved MAY 4th, 1991, as our next MINI-COIN SHOW date. The location will again be at Meadowlark Mall. Details are included later on in the newsletter. Members were thanked for their input into the meeting and we proceeded to have our slide presentation on "Coins of Special Significance". The 43 slides, produced by the ANA, were very informative and spanned the entire history of coinage. The slides were accompanied by a taped commentary by Norm Williams of Vancouver.

Thanks to the members who again brought in the bake goods. Ray Neiman also brought in some interesting Numismatic material for the members to see which consisted of a complete Gold and Silver set of "Year of the Child" medallions as well as a rare set of 1976 Gold, Silver and Bronze medals from the Olympics.

Our Attendance Door Prize Draw of a 1990 Mint set was won by Elden Kuss.

****REMEMBER, SUPPORT YOUR CLUB AND PAY YOUR DUES TODAY!****

EXECUTIVE MEETING MINUTES

On January 5th, the executive met for the first meeting of the year. Joe announced that Wray had again secured a date of May 4th, 1991 for our next Mini-Coin show, at Meadowlark Mall. Discussion ensued as how to get more interest in general in Numismatics especially the Junior member and the following was decided upon:

- the Theme for the show will be "Numismatics for Kids"
- the Club will hand out free sample bags of Coins to all kids who come to the show. (16 and under, while supplies last)
- free appraisals/identification and ADVICE on coins
- free coin club medallions/woods will be given out
- the club will provide members to man the Club tables to give information to the kids

The Club will provide more extensive advertising in the local newspapers and radio as well as contacting the Junior High Schools with a poster to advertise this event.

The Club will, over the next few months, solicit the members for donations of Foreign/Canadian coins which will be handed out to kids at the show. The executive with members help, will then bag the coins for the show. With all this additional promotion, the Bourse fee will be increased to \$12.00. Members will be asked to man the Club tables and provide displays in addition to the Club displays.

The executive again discussed re-introducing a Trade Buck with a special theme. Ray Neiman will present proposals at the next meeting.

Discussions took place on how to make the meetings more interesting and some changes will be implemented. The programs for the year were discussed and ideas for guest speakers and special events were decided upon.

A motion was made to have a Junior member on the Executive and this will be brought to the February meeting.

MEMBER DONATIONS REQUESTED

As indicated in the above minutes, the Club is asking for donations of any COINS that the members wish to donate for our May Mini-Coin Show. The coins will be bagged and given to all kids who come to the show. The purpose of this show is to expose kids to coin collecting and promote numismatics for Juniors. In this way we hope to attract more junior members or at the very least, maintain an interest in collecting. Coins can be dropped off at the meeting where Joe will be in charge of collecting the coins prior to bagging. All members are asked to dig into their closets and get out that loose foreign/common coinage and donate it to a good cause. The Club will purchase additional coinage as required to complement member donations. Were planning a larger than normal advertising campaign, and hope members will come out and bring their own kids and help us promote our favourite hobby. If any member has any other suggestions, please contact any member of the Executive.

EDITORS NOTE

Every year at this time, an organization takes a look at the past year to see where mistakes have been made, and to find new ideas to improve the coming year. Our Club is no exception and I find myself asking who should make these suggestions and improvements. The Executive are the logical choice as they are the ones who have been elected (or are the only ones willing to take on some responsibility), but having been on this executive for many years, I feel the members have to take some responsibility in THERE own club as well. The executive is constantly trying to come up with new ideas to bring old members back and entice new members to join.

With all Non-Profit organizations, the Executive are a voluntary group of people who have an underlying desire to see the club grow and flourish, as I would hope these people have a deep love of the numismatic hobby. However, as has been seen with many clubs across the country, the hobby is not flourishing and many of the "dedicated volunteers" are going by the wayside as their is a feeling of apathy and uncommitment among the general memberships. There has to be a continual infusion of new blood in most hobbies as these volunteers cannot maintain momentum for ever!

The average age of the members in our club I would guess to be about 40 years old. This may be an optimistic age as the number of regular junior members attending is 1 or 2. Our hope for the future of the hobby is to give as much support to these juniors as possible in the form of advice, discounted coins, rides to the meetings and encouragement in the hobby. To this end I'd like to encourage the members to support our upcoming show in May and invite you to bring out or inform others of the show and possibly donate coins to the club to be given out at the show. The success of this initiative on behalf of the club, may very well provide an indication of the future of our club!

COMING EVENTS

FEBRUARY 8,9,& 10	COIN AND STAMP SHOW, WESTWOOD INN, 18035 - STONY PLAIN ROAD, EDMONTON
MARCH 12	ECC Meeting- "COIN QUIZ" -"WHAT'S MY COIN" WITH CNA SLIDES, AUCTION
APRIL 6 & 7	CALGARY NUMISMATIC SOCIETY 41ST ANNIV. COIN SHOW. HOSPITALITY INN, CALGARY
APRIL 9	SPECIAL MUSEUM MEETING, "NUMISMATICS OF THE PROVINCIAL MUSEUM", (WATCH FOR SPECIAL "PRE-MEETING" PIZZA SUPPER FOR MEMBERS)
MAY 4	ECC MINI-COIN SHOW, MEADOWLARK MALL, 9:30-5:30, "NUMISMATICS FOR KIDS.
MAY 14	ECC MEETING- AUCTION, MEMBER SPEAKERS, BOURSE



EDMONTON COIN CLUB

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EDMONTON, ALBERTA
T6E 4S8



FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1990

Bank Balance December 31, 1989	\$1,184.34
Deposits January 1, 1990 to December 31, 1990	\$1,054.81
Expenditures January 1, 1990 to December 31, 1990	\$1,206.35
Service Charges	\$18.75
Interest	\$58.32
Bank Balance December 31, 1990	<u>\$1,072.37</u>

Respectfully submitted by _____, Treasurer
Edmonton Coin Club, This _____ day of February, 1991.

Witness: _____

Witness: _____



EDMONTON COIN CLUB

P.O. BOX 4111
EDMONTON, ALBERTA
T6E 4S8



INCOME 1990

Memberships	\$500.00
Club Donations	70.50
Door Draws	160.00
Coffee Fund	30.31
Newsletter Ads	50.00
Wooden Nickels	3.00
Auction Commission	10.50
Book Order	64.00
Bourse Tables	40.00
White Elephant	<u>126.50</u>
	\$1,054.81

EXPENDITURES 1990

Canadian Ars of Wood Collectors	\$ 7.50
Stamps	425.30
Alta Historical Resources Foundation	10.00
Canadian Ars. of Token Collectors	15.00
Canadian Paper Money Society	20.00
Canadian Prefie Newsletter	7.00
J. Douglas Ferguson Historical Research	50.00
Post Office Box Rental	26.20
Yukon Books	82.75
Canadian Cancer Foundation	25.00
Flowers	28.48
Advertising	23.73
CNA Delegates	200.00
Supplies	68.25
Lung Association	25.00
Coffee Pot	34.99
Coins	65.85
Door Prizes	66.30
CNA Membership	<u>25.00</u>
	\$1,206.35

CANADA'S CHARLOTTETOWN DOLLAR

by H.R.G. Currie

On a cold, windy day in September, 1864, a little ship crossed the Straits of Northumberland from the colony of New Brunswick and dropped anchor near Charlottetown in the sister colony of Prince Edward Island. A small boat rowed several visitors ashore, one at a time. Among them was my great, great grandfather's first cousin. I can imagine that humorous sight--the tall, spare politician from Upper Canada, clad in frock coat and tall hat, holding on for dear life as the boat bobbed in the choppy sea.

He and his colleagues from Upper and Lower Canada were self-invited guests to a conference in Charlottetown, the purpose of which was to discuss the proposed union of the four British Atlantic colonies. These visitors had travelled great distances to tempt their maritime cousins into an even larger union--a confederation of all the British North American colonies.

They did their work well, for three years later in 1867, Parliament in London, England, passed the British North America Act uniting four of these colonies into the Dominion of Canada.



As I look at this coin, I cannot help but visualize the conferences which it represents, the politicians who hammered out the mold, and the four great peoples who were the pioneers of Canada.

This coin, commonly called the Charlottetown dollar, was minted in 1964 to commemorate the centennial of the Confederation Conferences.

However, the coin should more properly be called the Charlottetown-Quebec dollar, as a second conference was held in Quebec City in October, 1864; it was at this conference that the final documents were drafted for submission to the British Government.

The symbol on the reverse is significant in that it entwines the floral emblems of the four great nations that settled the Canadian lands; the fleur-de-lis of France, the rose of England, the thistle of Scotland and the shamrock of Ireland.

Ironically enough Prince Edward Island rejected membership in the new confederation. Although this province is now called the Cradle of Confederation, it did not join the confederation until 1873. The provinces of Upper Canada (Ontario), Lower Canada (Quebec), New Brunswick and Nova Scotia (which is the Latin name for New Scotland) joined to form the Dominion of Canada in 1867.

My distant cousin must have been well pleased with his boat ride on that long ago day, for he was Sir John Alexander MacDonald, the first Prime Minister of the infant Dominion of Canada.

DID YOU KNOW??



That the portrait of Queen Victoria appeared on more coins than that of any other person in history? While her rule extended to every continent the long duration of her rule contributed greatly as she was Queen from 1837 to her death in 1901.

While Queen Victoria appeared on more coins I'm sure readers will agree with me that Abraham Lincoln has appeared on one coin (Lincoln Cent - 1909 to date) more than any other person. Billions of these coins have been minted, and if one would take the time to add the total I'm sure it would be staggering.



T.M.

by David Harper



The Fiji Islands as well as her coinage probably wouldn't be missed had they never existed. Yet, because they are there, history and numismatics have been enriched.

Cannibal Islands and Bligh's Islands are names common in history to a collection of islands clus-

tered together in the southwest Pacific Ocean. As the name cannibal implies, the European explorers harbored the notion that the staple diet of the populace was ship-wrecked sailors, hence, the reason Fiji was skirted for over a century from the time of discovery.

Abel Tasman, the Dutch navigator, discovered the islands by accident in 1643 but only necessity lifted the veil of terror that separated Fiji and the world. For it was in 1789 that the famous mutiny occurred on the H.M.S. Bounty, sending the infamous Captain Bligh and 18 loyal crewmen on a perilous ordeal which carried them straight through the center of the Fiji Islands.

The islands left a lasting impression on Bligh, as they would on anyone cast adrift and chased by 2 Fijian war canoes. However, surviving this harrowing experience Bligh later plotted the relative locations and positions of the Fiji Islands. His little detour proved valuable as the information he obtained seemingly lifted the European aversion for the place and opened the door to further exploration.

No colonial interest was ever taken in the islands and only after 20 years of petitioning the British government by King Thakombau were they formally annexed.

Annexation opened much of the culture to the western world. Rites, rituals and legends were preserved for posterity, notably the turtle callers of Kandavu Island. Since turtles thrive in the waters of southern Fiji, it is no wonder a legend and ritual involving the turtles were developed.

Not really callers, the women of the village, Namuana, gather at the cliffs along the coast to sing to the turtles. Stangely, when the women sing, the turtles seem to come in and listen by just floating there.

Regardless of reason, the ritual developed from a legend which goes like this: it seems the wife and the daughter of the Chief of Namuana were captured by raiders. Bound and lying at the bottom of the war canoe they pleaded for their lives. Unyielding, the raiders paddled on. Despairing at the hopelessness of their situation, the mother and daughter prayed to the Fijian gods. In reply, the gods held the canoe motionless and created a storm. Terrified, the raiders decided to release them only to discover that the women had been transformed into sea turtles. The turtles were released and the storm abated. Upon hearing the news, the women of Namuana, dressed in mourning and proceeded to the cliffs where they sang for the return of the two. This practice has continued ever since even through the advent of commercialism. Now the women charge a fee to call the turtles.

The coinage of Fiji began in 1934. The motifs of the coins depicting natural and native devices. The sixpence coin bears the likeness of a turtle, probably because of their abundance.

Fiji, like most of the world, has converted to the metric system and with conversion, the coins of Fiji no longer have the turtle.

(REPRINTED WITH PERMISSION FROM THE INGERSOLL COIN CLUB)

TRIBUTE TO A METAL

by Robert Howarth

Kupfernickel, an old German name for a silver white metallic chemical element is familiar to all of us as nickel.

Nickel is hard, long wearing and will not rust. It is not easily corroded by mild acids or alkalis. Although nickel ranks 24th in abundance among the elements of the earth, it does not occur in the free state in nature. Instead it is found in the minerals pentlandite and garnierite, to name a few. Areas where the minerals are concentrated enough to be mined economically are few.

Most nickel is used in alloys with other metals, making them rust resistant and hard. There are more than 3000 nickel alloys in use today. Nickel also forms many chemical compounds used in paints, glass, storage batteries and in antiseptics.

Because of its non rusting, long wearing and tarnish resistant features, nickel has been used in coins for many years. It first appeared in minor coins but as silver became scarce and more expensive, nickel and alloys of nickel have replaced nearly all of the former silver coins throughout the world.

In the United States, nickel was first used in the 1-cent coins of 1856 and later in the 3-cent pieces of 1865 and a year later, in 1866, was used in the 5-cent piece. Although there is three times as much copper as nickel in our 5-cent coins today, they are known to all as "nickels". Today nickel, alloyed with copper, is used in all United States coins for circulation except the copper cent.

In Canada, the nickel 5-cent coin did not come into existence until 1922, replacing the smaller silver coin. Today all Canadian coins minted for circulation are made of nickel except the 1-cent coin. Great Britain, members of the British Commonwealth and many other countries also use nickel in their coinage.

Canada is the largest producer of nickel in the world, producing more than half of the world's supply. Most of the Canadian production comes from the rich mining district near Sudbury, Ontario.

It was not until 1751 that a Swedish chemist, Baron Cronstedt, first isolated nickel. Two hundred years later, in 1951, a coin was issued to commemorate this great event. It was most fitting that Canada, the world's leading producer of the metal, should choose the nickel 5-cent piece to portray a rendering of nickel refinery.

This commemorative issue was curtailed due to the shortage of nickel and the final issue of the 1951 5-cent coins were struck on chromium plated steel planchets using the familiar beaver design. Nickel did not reappear as a coinage metal in Canada until 1955.

Had the nickel shortage occurred at the beginning of the year, this commemorative would probably never have been issued.



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one who has everything and
puts it all into coins?"



EDMONTON COIN CLUB

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T6E 4S8

FEBRUARY, 1991

* AUCTION SHEET *



LOT #	DESCRIPTION	GRADE	TREND	RESERVE	SOLD
1. 383 - 408 A.D. "ARCHADIUS" Ancient Coin			\$5.00	-	_____
2. 2- 1986 Can. 50cents		BU	\$6.00	-	_____
3. 1967 Can. Sil. Medallion, Cased		UNC	\$21.50	\$11.50	_____
4. 4-Whitman folders undated(Can. cents, nickels,dimes)-					_____
5. "Silver City" casino gambling Token		UNC	-	-	_____
6. 308 - 337 A.D. "Constantine I" Ancient Coin			-	-	_____
7. 1896 Can. large cent		EF	\$7.00	-	_____
8. 4-1965 Can. Dollars, T1,T2,T3,T4		BU	\$40.00	\$25.00	_____
9. 3- Whitman folders, Dated			-	-	_____
10. 1968 Can. 25 cent silver		BU	\$2.50	-	_____
11. Ancient India Coin		-	-	-	_____
12. 1970 Can. cased nickel Dollar		PL	\$4.00	-	_____
13. 1960 Can. Sil. Dollar (MS 63)		UNC	\$10.00	\$6.00	_____
14. 2-Whitman Cardboard year set holders					_____
15. 1973 Can. Curling Champions Medallion			\$4.00	-	_____
16. 1699 Austrian "Leopold" roller minted coin			\$25.00	-	_____
17. 1978 Can. cased Sil \$		UNC	\$20.00	-	_____
18. 1963 Can. Sil. Dollar (MS 63)		UNC	\$10.00	\$6.00	_____
19. 1920-1961 Can. small cents cardboard holder					_____
20. 1969 Sask. Coin Club 8th Annual Show Alum.			\$5.00	-	_____
21. "Halifax Rifles" Cap Badge			\$25.00	-	_____
22. 1944 Can. 25 cents silver		CH BU	\$25.00	-	_____
23. 1970 Can. Cased Nicel Dollar		PL	\$4.00	\$3.00	_____
24. 1935-1965 Can. Dollar Holder (5pgs)			-	-	_____
25. 1903 - 1963 Diamond Jubilee Medallion			\$5.00	-	_____
26. Anchorage Alaska Bus Token			\$5.00	-	_____
27. "PEI Regiment" Cap Badge			\$15.00	-	_____
28. 1983 Can. large cent		VF	\$7.00	-	_____
29. 2-Tokens,Sask. Coin Club,Alta. Dance Society				-	_____
30. 1945 Can. Voluntery Service Medal(Silver)			\$25.00	-	_____
31. 1984 Cased Pope John Paul II Nickel Medallion			\$5.00	-	_____
32. 1918 W.W.I named Silver Medal w/ribbon			\$22.50	-	_____



EDMONTON COIN CLUB

P.O. BOX 4111
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Junior \$ 3.00

The ECC is a

Member of:

Canadian Numismatic
Association

Canadian Paper
Money Society

Canadian Association
of Token Collectors

Canadian Association
of Wooden Money
Collectors

DATE: MARCH 12, 1991

TIME: 7:00 p.m., Meeting starts at 7:30.

PLACE: McNally Composite High School, 8440 - 105 Ave.
Second Floor, Room #210

PROGRAM: "COIN QUIZ", MEMBER TALK, AUCTION

1991 MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL - FINAL NOTICE

THIS IS THE FINAL NOTICE FOR MEMBERS WHO HAVE NOT YET PAID THEIR DUES. MEMBERSHIPS CAN BE RENEWED AT THE MARCH MEETING OR BY MAIL TO THE CLUB ADDRESS ABOVE. THOSE MEMBERS WHO HAVE NOT PAID WILL HAVE "FINAL NOTICE" WRITTEN ON THEIR ENVELOPES. SUPPORT THE CLUB AND COME OUT TO THE MEETINGS. SEE YOU THERE!

FEBRUARY MEETING MINUTES

February saw 20 members in attendance at the meeting. Joe welcomed all members in attendance, and the first order of business was to move that a Junior Director be appointed by the members. The motion was moved, seconded and carried by the members, and David Peter accepted the nomination.

To carry on with the Junior theme, Joe went on to explain the Club's plan to promote Junior Numismatics thru our May 4th MINI-COIN SHOW at Meadowlark Mall. The theme will be "NUMISMATICS FOR KIDS. The members were asked for their opinion and a discussion ensued on this important topic. Advertising will be more extensive than usual, with schools being provided with posters of the show and free coins for all who come to the show.

Joe then went on to discuss the Club's financial situation, which is not too bad. Thanks were extended to Ernie E. for donating Cuban coins to the club from his recent trip. Additional coins were requested from the members for our upcoming Mini-Coin show so that we can ensure all juniors coming to our May show will receive a bag of coins. Coins can be dropped off at any meeting up until the show or to Joe or any member of the Executive. Joe will be coordinating the coins for the show. SUPPORT THE CLUB AND PARTICIPATE IN OUR MAY SHOW!

The attendance draw of a 1987 .999 USA silver dollar was won by Vickie Collins.

PROGRAM DIRECTOR WANTED

The ECC is looking for a program director who can help with organizing events, speakers etc. for the meetings, with the help of the Executive. No experience is required. Those wishing to help or have ideas please contact the Secretary at any meeting.

COMING EVENTS

- MARCH 12 ECC meeting - "COIN QUIZ", "WHATS MY COIN" with CNA slides, member talk on Nickel Varieties, Auction
- APRIL 6 & 7 Calgary Numismatic Society 41st Anniversary Coin Show Hospitality Inn, Southland Drive & Macleod Trail.
- APRIL 9 SPECIAL ECC MUSEUM MEETING "NUMISMATICS OF THE MUSEUM" at the PROVINCIAL MUSEUM OF ALBERTA, (WATCH FOR A SPECIAL "PRE-MEETING PIZZA SUPPER " FOR MEMBERS
- MAY 4 ECC MINI-COIN SHOW, MEADOWLARK MALL, 9:30 - 5:30, "NUMISMATICS FOR KIDS", DISPLAYS, BOURSE OPEN TO PUBLIC

***** PRICES REALIZED - FEBRUARY AUCTION

LOT	SOLD	LOT	SOLD	LOT	SOLD	LOT	SOLD	LOT	SOLD
1.	\$2.00	2.	\$2.00	3.	N/B	4.	N/B	5.	\$1.00
6.	\$2.50	7.	\$4.00	8.	\$27.00	9.	\$0.25	10.	\$0.75
11.	\$4.00	12.	\$2.00	13.	N/B	14.	\$1.50	15.	\$1.25
16.	\$7.00	17.	\$13.00	18.	N/B	19.	\$1.00	20.	\$0.25
21.	N/B	22.	\$5.00	23.	N/B	24.	\$2.50	25.	\$0.25
26.	\$1.00	27.	N/B	28.	\$3.00	29.	\$1.00	30.	N/B
31.	\$1.25	32.	\$13.00						

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MARCH 17 - ST. PATRICK'S DAY

Ireland is the second largest of the British Isles, with an area of 32,583 square miles, lying west of Great Britain, from which it is separated by the Irish Sea. The channel between Ireland and Scotland on the north is only 13 miles wide, while between the south of Ireland and the coast of Wales there is a distance of about 70 miles.

March 17, St. Patrick's Day, is the most popular holiday of the Irish people around the world. It is in honour of their patron saint St. Patrick, or Patricius, who died on March 17, at the age of 92. St. Patrick was a very popular saint. What we know of him today is a mixture of history and legend, and many are the fabulous deeds attributed to his name. He drove the snakes out of Ireland, he brought darkness upon his enemies. He overcame Druid sorceries by miracles, and after he died there was no night for twelve days, and his body diffused sweet odors.

At the age of 16, he was captured in a raid on his village in Western Britain, and taken as a slave to Ireland to tend sheep. For six years he led a life of slavery, but finally managed to escape. He found a vessel which carried him to Gaul (France) where he entered a monastery. During this period of time he never stopped dreaming of the day he would return to Ireland, and at the age of 51, he returned to bring Christianity to the Irish people. It was from this time until his death that those deeds attributed to him were performed. Today his name is known around the world.

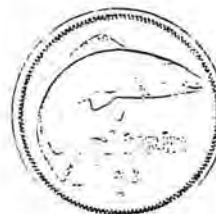
T. Masters

MODERN COINS OF IRELAND

In 1928 a new design of coins graced the pockets of the people of Ireland - Farthing - bird, Half Penny - pig, Penny - chicken, 3 Pence - rabbit, 6 Pence - dog, Shilling - bull, Floren - fish, Half Crown - horse.

The reverse of this series features the Irish Harp on all the coins. This series proved very popular with the people and collectors, and became known as the "Barnyard" series.

Most, or all, of these coins can be purchased for a very moderate price. As in most series there are some key coins in the silver (.750) Shilling, Floren, and Half Crown.



RCM 1992 COIN PROGRAM

The Royal Canadian Mint has announced a new coin program to celebrate the 125th Anniversary of Confederation in 1992. The government will issue a different 25 cent coin each month, with each coin bearing a unique design representing each of the 12 provinces and territories. Each coin will be launched at a special event organized in the capital city of the province or territory concerned. In July, 2 coins will be issued, the second being a special one dollar coin to commemorate Canada as a nation, and will be launched at Canada Day celebrations in Ottawa.

The Mint is currently seeking submissions of designs for these coins. Everyone in Canada is eligible to submit a design, up to 3 for each provincial/territorial category and one for the dollar. Designs must be received at the Mint by March 31, 1991.

In addition, all circulation coinage in 1992 will bear the inscription "1867 - 1992". As well, the caribou design for the 25 cent and the loon design for the dollar will be issued in the regular collector sets in 1992.

The Joy of the Chase...

by Edward H. Pitts



A 15-cent purchase from a junk box nets a coin worth \$17.50. A \$16 bid in a mail auction brings down a \$1,000 lot.

Hundreds of collectors passed over these bargains--but one, who knew exactly what he was looking for, scooped them up. To him, these serendipitous profits represent just one kind of frequent reward from his style of hunting and collecting.

If you are willing to set out on your own adventure, not content to collect just what everyone else in your area collects, you can enjoy that "greater delight" that comes to the hunter. Add both the possibilities of bagging some really big game at low cost, and gaining a reputation as an expert in your specialty, and the lure of the hunt becomes irresistible.

What game should you set your sights on? For the most exciting hunt, you should choose a type or series not usually collected in your area, and, preferably, for which no company makes a holder or album.

Your specific choice of game will say something about your own personality and interests. You might hunt coins from the country of one of your ancestors, a period of history which holds special fascination for you, a region of the world such as a continent, language area, or colonial empire. Or you may gather the family tree of a particular coin, such as a type

THE JOY OF THE CHASE.....(Cont'd)



collection of thalers, 8 reales, and other crowns which foreshadowed the U.S. silver dollar

Your work or other hobby interests may spark your interest in certain design elements such as guns or flowers, ships or heraldry, food or headdresses. Romance may draw your eye to wedding commemoratives. Pure esthetics may dictate a collection of beautiful women (on coins, of course), or the unique fascination of hand-struck coins may lure you. Perhaps strange polygons or holed coins will delight your eye.

You can limit your field by collecting only crowns, only minors, or only some particular metallic composition.

Another way to limit a collecting goal is to hunt coins in the intersection of two or more categories. For example if collecting bird coins and flower coins were too big a field, you could choose to collect coins on which birds and flowers appear together.

As an idea-starter I have brain-stormed the accompanying table of possible goals for collecting. Enough coins exist in each category for significant collection, and there is almost no limit to other ideas you can think of.

Before we look at some hunting pointers, what are some of the advantages of setting your sights on your own choice of game?

You can develop an unusual--maybe unique--collection. You will have a story all your own to tell. Other collectors will not be able to judge your collection only by the blank holes in the book.

You may keep your costs down. Bargains are more often found in less known fields. A collector who specializes can know his market better than most dealers. You can buy well, and more often make a profit by knowing where to sell your duplicates.

You can avoid the constant pocket-book pressure of seeing dozens of needed coins showing up in every coin shop and show. Your challenge will be more how to find, and less how to afford.

You will be free from those insidious comparisons of your collection with similar ones of your more affluent acquaintances. You can measure your collection by your own standards--test your own cunning against the elusiveness of the beast.

When you have a tentative idea of your game, learn its habits. Go to the books which describe the coins you will be seeking. Look up the values of the coins. Can you ever reasonably afford the key coins? Can you still enjoy your collection without them?

To set your collecting goals, you may find it helpful to make a list of the complete collection you are aiming for. I use ruled notebook paper divided into seven columns to list the country, type, denomination,



THE JOY OF THE CHASE.....(Cont'd)

date (or span of dates), other description, grade and cost of each wanted coin. Your list can easily be carried with you on the hunt, and as the coins are found, they can be checked off.

The size of your target collection should be geared to the time and money you have to devote to it. If hunting everything at once is a strain, you may divide your collecting plan into meaningful sub-plans. A sub-plan might be limited, for example, to a specific historical period, or to a specific denomination. If you are investment conscious, you will want to buy the most valuable coins first; if you are collecting for fun, you may enjoy completing meaningful units of the collection before going on to others.

When you have decided what to look for, where do you find it? Beyond leaving your want list with a local dealer, there are a number of things you can do to broaden the sweep of your hunt.

Occasional pieces will show up at coin shows or in the cases of local dealers. Since few local people are likely to be looking for coins in your specialty, prices may be favorable.

Watch coin publications for mentions of your field in advertisements, lists of auctions, mail bid sales, and dealer list offerings. Get on the mailing lists of those dealers who specialize in your field.

By joining a specialized numismatic society, if one exists in your field, you not only may be led to sources of coins, but can get a lot of enjoyment by learning more about your coins.

Tracking these beasts to their lair may take a lot of time. If the coins are expensive, you may be glad for the time to gather cash for the next purchase. But you will have more fun with your collection if you have something to do when the action gets slow. Among the possibilities are cataloguing and displaying, educational exhibiting, reading and writing about your collection.

You may enjoy preparing a display or album to contain, catalog, and interpret your planned collection. One system I have found effective for crown-size coins is to use a variation on the clear vinyl pocket pages in a three-ring binder. The variation is to use a 12-pocket page, but put the coins in vinyl envelopes designed for a 20-pocket page. The smaller envelopes leave about three-quarters of an inch clear at the top of each pocket. About four lines of typing can show through this clear space from a sheet inserted behind it in the binder. to make the display fully illustrative, you can fill empty places with



THE JOY OF THE CHASE.....(Cont'd)

photographs of the coins you are still seeking. Some system of this type is suitable for showing your collection informally to an audience of one or two friends or collectors.

Wider audiences can appreciate your collection through educational exhibits, which you can develop once you have completed meaningful segments of your collection. Coin shows, from the local coin club to national conventions are obvious places for educational exhibits, but there are many more--banks, libraries, museums, historical societies, and organizations interested in the theme of your collection, just to name a few.

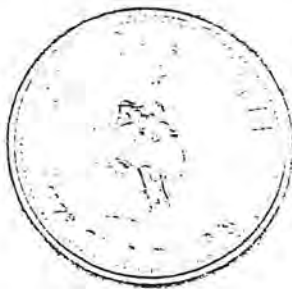
Reading about your collection not only can be enjoyable, but it can help you bring it to life for your non-collector friends who, inexplicably, are not always turned on by the coins which enrapture us. The reading of numismatic books, history, geography--even novels of the times and places represented by your collection--can enrich your enjoyment.

Having pursued your solitary hunt for a while, you may well become an expert in your field. If you have any bent at all toward writing, you can share your knowledge with others in the hobby by writing for publication. The coin hobby publications as well as the journals and newsletters of numismatic societies depend on knowledgeable collectors becoming authors.

So why not venture into the wilds, be your own man with your own collecting targets, and feel the excitement of stalking and bagging that wary piece that only you had the foresight to hunt? If the pleasure of owning your collection is half the thrill of planning it and tracking it down, you will be a fortunate man.

But, as proud as you will be of your collection, you will be restless to resume the adventure of the hunt. You will have become the true hunter about whom the Roman poet Ovid wrote:-

"Ever he seeks what is beyond what he has found".



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THEMES FOR COLLECTING

(An impromptu and very incomplete idea-starter for setting collecting goals.)

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS:-

Coinage techniques -- cast, edge-lettered, hand-struck, incuse design, pattern, proof.

Metals -- aluminum, copper, gold, nickel, silver, steel, zinc.

Shapes -- holes, odd & curious, polygonal, scalloped, square.

Sizes -- crown, double-crown, half-dollar, pill.

SETTINGS:-

Geographical -- continent, islands, region.

Historical -- a century, family tree of dollar, monarchy or dynasty, occupation money, pre Christian era, revolutionary issues, World War II.

Political -- an alliance, empire, nation. Struck for foreign country (in British Mint, in private mints, in U.S. Mint).

Usage -- chop marks, counter-stamps, cuts, foreign coins used in U.S., holes, treasure finds.

DESIGN ELEMENTS:-

Animals -- mythical, natural, (birds, fish, game animals, mammals, working animals), stylized.

Armament -- armor, clubs, guns, spears & knives.

Food -- F.A.O. coins, fruits, grains.

Headdress -- fez, liberty cap, mitre.

Heraldry.

International recognitions.

Language groups -- Arabic, bilingual legends, Hebrew, Oriental, Sanskrit.

Light sources -- sun, torches.

Maps.

Multiple portraits -- contemporaries, different eras, husbands & wives, symbolic persons.

Musical instruments.

People -- athletes, beautiful women, children, Indians, religious figures, ugly men.

Plants -- flowers, trees.

Religious symbols -- crescent, cross, Menorah,ough-ra, wheel of life.

Stars.

Symbols of authority -- crowns, maces, monograms, thrones.

Tools & implements.

Transportation -- aircraft, automobiles, ships, trains.





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MARCH 1991 * AUCTION SHEET *

LOT #	DESCRIPTION	GRADE	TREND	RESERVE	SOLD
1.	1872H NEWF. 1 CENT	VF	\$8.00	\$4.00	_____
2.	1978 COMM. GAMES MED.- 2ND SET 5PCS		\$11.00	-	_____
3.	1977 TYPE 1, CAN. NICKEL \$	UNC	\$8.00	-	_____
4.	1973 CAN. CURLING CHAMPS. EDM. MED. BU		\$5.00	\$2.00	_____
5.	12 DIFF. AUSTRALIAN COINS, \$6.39 FACE		\$15.00	-	_____
6.	1873 NEWF. 1 CENT	VF	\$8.00	\$4.00	_____
7.	1976s USA EISENHOWER SIL. CLAD \$	PR	\$14.00	-	_____
8.	4 MISCELLANEOUS KLONDIKE DOLLARS	UNC	\$5.00	-	_____
9.	1948 CAN. 10 CENTS	F	\$7.00	\$5.00	_____
10.	\$2.00 CAN. REPLACEMENT NOTE "EBX"	UNC	\$4.00	-	_____
11.	1880 RO/EVEN DATE NEWF. 1 CENT	VF/EF	\$13.50	\$6.75	_____
12.	1959 CAN. 25 CENTS	PL	\$9.00	-	_____
13.	4-MISC. MEDALLIONS- F.A.CUP, CAN., ORIENTAL	-	-	-	_____
14.	1934 CAN. 25 CENTS	F	\$10.00	\$5.00	_____
15.	1928 "DURER" COMM. SIL. GERMAN REICHMARK COIN	-	-	-	_____
16.	1890 NEWF. 1 CENT	VF	\$6.50	\$3.25	_____
17.	1978 JAPAN MINT SET	MINT	\$12.00	-	_____
18.	5 WHITMAN PLASTIC YEAR SET HOLDERS		-	-	_____
19.	1905-1955 ALTA. GOLDEN JUB. MEDALLION		\$7.00	\$3.00	_____
20.	1975 POPE PAUL SIL. MEDALLION CASED		\$12.00	-	_____
21.	1894 NEWF. 1 CENT	VF	\$6.50	\$3.25	_____
22.	1910 CAN. 25 CENTS	F	\$10.00	-	_____
23.	MISC. PLASTIC COIN TUBES 20+	-	-	-	_____
24.	1908 CAN. 50 CENT SIL.	VG/F	\$45.00	\$25.00	_____
25.	1983 UNIVERSIADE CASED PRES. VOLUNTEER MED.		\$15.00	-	_____
26.	1890 CAN. 5 CENT SIL.	F	\$10.00	-	_____
27.	1965 CASED CHURCHILL COMM. CROWN	UNC	\$2.00	-	_____
28.	1973 GR. BR. 50 PENCE CASED	PR	\$12.00	-	_____
29.	1968 CAN MINT SET IN WHITMAN HOLDER PL		\$4.00	-	_____
30.	1981 "TERRY FOX RUN" MEDALLION	UNC	\$12.00	-	_____



EDMONTON COIN CLUB

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MARCH 1991 * AUCTION SHEET *

LOT #	DESCRIPTION	GRADE	TREND	RESERVE	SOLD
1.	1873 NEWF. 1 CENT	VF	\$28.00	\$24.00	
2.	1978 COMM. GAMES MED. - 2ND SET 5PCS		\$11.00		
3.	1977 TYPE 1, CAN. NICKEL \$	UNC	\$8.00		
4.	1973 CAN. CURLING CHAMPS. EDM. MED. BU	BU	\$2.00	\$2.00	
5.	12 DIFF. AUSTRALIAN COINS, \$6.39 FACE		\$12.00		
6.	1873 NEWF. 1 CENT	VF	\$8.00	\$4.00	
7.	1978 USA EISENHOWER SIL. CLAD \$	PR	\$14.00		
8.	4 MISCELLANEOUS KLONDIKE DOLLARS	UNC	\$8.00		
9.	1948 CAN. 10 CENTS	F	\$7.00	\$2.00	
10.	\$2.00 CAN. REPLACEMENT NOTE "EBX"	UNC	\$4.00		
11.	1880 RO/EVEN DATE NEWF. 1 CENT	VF/EF	\$13.50	\$6.75	
12.	1959 CAN. 25 CENTS	PL	\$9.00		
13.	4-MISC. MEDALLIONS - F.A.CUP, CAN., ORIENTAL				
14.	1934 CAN. 25 CENTS	F	\$10.00	\$2.00	
15.	1928 "DURER" COMM. SIL. GERMAN REICHSMARK COIN				
16.	1880 NEWF. 1 CENT	VF	\$6.50	\$3.25	
17.	1978 JAPAN MINT SET	MINT	\$12.00		
18.	5 WHITMAN PLASTIC YEAR SET HOLDERS				
19.	1905-1955 ALTA. GOLDEN JUB. MEDALLION		\$7.00	\$3.00	
20.	1975 POPE PAUL SIL. MEDALLION CASED		\$12.00		
21.	1894 NEWF. 1 CENT	VF	\$6.50	\$3.25	
22.	1910 CAN. 25 CENTS	F	\$10.00		
23.	MISC. PLASTIC COIN TUBES 20+				
24.	1908 CAN. 50 CENT SIL.	VG/F	\$43.00	\$22.00	
25.	1983 UNIVERSIADE CASED PRES. VOLUNTEER MED.		\$12.00		
26.	1890 CAN. 5 CENT SIL.	F	\$10.00		
27.	1965 CASED CHURCHILL COMM. CROWN	UNC	\$2.00		
28.	1973 GR. BR. 50 PENCE CASED	PR	\$12.00		
29.	1968 CAN MINT SET IN WHITMAN HOLDER PL		\$4.00		
30.	1981 "TERRY FOX RUN" MEDALLION	UNC	\$12.00		



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of Token Collectors

Canadian Association
of Wooden Money
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DATE: APRIL 9, 1991

TIME: 7:00 p.m., Meeting starts at 7:30.

PLACE: Provincial Museum of Alberta, 12845 - 102 Ave.
(meet at main Lobby for directions)

PROGRAM: "NUMISMATICS OF THE MUSEUM", PROVINCIAL
MUSEUM OF ALBERTA

APRIL MEETING

April's meeting will be held in the Provincial Museum of Alberta, 12845 - 102 Ave. Directions for the meeting location will be posted in the main Lobby. The museum will be putting on a display from their various collections with background information from Bob Kidd, who is the curator for the Numismatic Collection. As with previous Museum meetings, we hope to have a good turnout and an interesting and informative meeting.

PRE-MEETING PIZZA SUPPER

All members interested in meeting for supper prior to April's meeting are asked to meet anytime from 4:45 to 6:45p.m., at BOSTON PIZZA, at 10543 - 124 St. Pizza will be available between these hours and more will be purchased as members arrive. As this Boston Pizza is only 5 minutes from the museum, late comers will not have to rush to finish. All members and guests are welcome to attend. SEE YOU THERE!

MARCH MEETING MINUTES

Joe welcomed the 19 members in attendance. Several members brought in auction donations as well as coins for our mini-coin show in May. In keeping with the St. Patricks day spirit, Howard brought in an Irish type set for the members to view. Members were reminded of our Mini-Coin show on May 4, and we could use some more coins to give away to the kids, as well as the Pizza supper prior to our April meeting.

Due to our full adgenda for the night, we were unable to have the coin quiz, as it requires a full evening by itself, and we were committed to the auction as well as a member display and talk.

The meeting was then turned over to Dan Gosling who proceeded to disperse 1734 canadian Nickel varieties among the members. Most were in Whitman holders and fully described. This incredible assortment provided the members with an appreciation of the detail and research that can be put into a collection. In addition to the coins, several copies of Hans Zeolls variety books as well as magnifying glasses and lights were provided for the members use.

MINUTES CON'T

Dan was thanked by the members for providing us with an interesting and informative evening. The meeting was then topped off with the Auction which went better than usual as most lots saw action and several quality pieces went at or near trend prices.

The night's attendance door prize of a 1965 Mint set was won by Neil Hardy.

MAY 4 MINI-COIN SHOW

Plans for the may show are continuing at a good pace with some tables still available for members. The club will be providing advertising for the show as well as posters for the members to distribute though out the city. The club has received a colourfull fold out cardboard handout from the Mint, and it fits in perfectly with our theme of "COINS FOR KIDS". These will be handed out at the show to all kids in attendance. This will fit in nicely with the bags of coins we plan on giving to all kids (under 16) who attend. Thanks are to be extended to the members to date who have donated coins for this show. (list of names is included separately in this newsletter) The club will be setting up its usual displays, as well as we are asking for members to volunteer to man the club table and provide additional displays for the public to view. Please contact the club if you wish to donate your time for this important show.

"COINS FOR KIDS" DONATIONS

The following members have donated coins for our upcoming May show:

Joe Bardy, Ed Dreger, Ernie Egedahl, Wray Eltom, Howard Gilbey, Jack Jensen, Elden Kuss, and Ray Neiman. Sixty -eight bags of coins have been prepared to date with many more yet to be made up. Any one wishing to donate canadian or foreign coins may do so by bringing them to the meeting or getting them to Joe Bardy, or any member of the Executive. Your support would be greatly appreciated.

THE TREASURES OF THE ATOCHA DISPLAY

Hopefully many club members caught the recent display of the Treasures of the Atocha at the Birks store in Edmonton Centre between March 13 to 16th. Unfortunately the public did not get much notice as the day before the show we had our Club meeting and it was not even mentioned. However, for those who were able to attend, I'm sure had an enjoyable time. Although you had to wait in the lineup to see the displays, they were worth waiting for. Unfortunately the prices were as outstanding as the displays, as all of the coinage on display were extremly overpriced. An undistinguishable piece of silver went for \$130.00 with beautiful pieces-of-eight for \$1000 to \$5000. The best part of the show was the free admission, as although the prices were out of this world, the display was worth the wait. A copy of the information sheet which was available to all who saw the display, is included in this newsletter.

PRICES REALIZED - MARCH AUCTION

<u>LOT</u>	<u>SOLD</u>	<u>LOT</u>	<u>SOLD</u>	<u>LOT</u>	<u>SOLD</u>	<u>LOT</u>	<u>SOLD</u>	<u>LOT</u>	<u>SOLD</u>
1.	\$5.50	2.	\$5.00	3.	\$4.50	4.	N/B	5.	\$6.00
6.	\$5.00	7.	\$5.00	8.	\$2.00	9.	N/B	10.	\$3.00
11.	\$7.50	12.	\$9.00	13.	\$2.50	14.	\$5.00	15.	\$3.00
16.	\$6.50	17.	N/B	18.	\$4.25	19.	N/B	20.	\$2.50
21.	\$4.00	22.	\$5.00	23.	\$2.50	24.	\$25.00	25.	\$6.00
26.	\$8.00	27.	\$1.75	28.	N/B	29.	\$3.75	30.	\$2.00
31.	\$1.00 (CLUB DONATION)								

COMING EVENTS

- APRIL 9 ECC SPECIAL MEETING AT THE "PROVINCIAL MUSEUM OF ALBERTA",
PLUS PRE-MEETING SUPPER AT "BOSTON PIZZA", 10543 - 124 St.
- APRIL 6 & 7 Calgary Numismatic Society 41st Anniversary Coin Show
Hospitality Inn, Southland Dr. & Macleod Trail, Calgary
- MAY 4 ECC MINI-COIN SHOW, MEADOWLARK MALL, 9:30 - 5:30, "NUMISMATICS
FOR KIDS", DISPLAYS, BOURSE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC
- MAY 14, ECC MEETING, MEMBER TALK ON "ANCIENT COIN IDENTIFICATION",
AUCTION.
- JUNE 11 ECC ANNUAL " WHITE ELEPHANT AUCTION"(last meeting before
summer)

Condolences are extended on behalf of the Club, to member Dan Gosling, after
the passing of his father, in the last week of March.



The above 4 section (8 sides)fold out information pamphlet, provided by the Mint, will be handed out at our May 4th Mini-Coin Show. The pamphlet contains information about coin collecting and Numismatics in general and is targeting the 8 to 12 year old collector. This brochure will top off what we hope to be a very successful campaign to introduce coin collecting to kids.

THE COINS OF THE NUESTRA SENORA de ATOCHA
AND THE SANTA MARGARITA

A PERSONAL COLLECTION OF MEL AND DOLORES FISHERS' TREASURE

A BRIEF HISTORY

"By the Grace of God, King of Spain and the Indies" Del Gratia Rex Hispaniarum Et Indiarum- By Royal Decree from the Kings of Spain, King Philip II and King Philip III the "Pieces of Eight", four reales, two reales, one real, 1/2 and 1/4 reales were minted in the New World mints in Mexico and South America.

The coins from the Nuestra Senora de Atocha and Santa Margarita lay on the seafloor off the coast of the Florida Keys since their loss on September 6, 1622. They are redolent of life and death - the drowning of hopes, fortune and lives in the shipwreck and the decay of the Spanish Empire, yet they speak also of a once-bustling commerce, living again to be treasured by today's collector.

These coins are a potpourri of 17th century trade: pieces of two, four, and eight reales coined at the new world mints in Mexico City; Potosi, Peru (present-day Bolivia); Santa Fe de Bogota, Columbia; and Lima, Peru during the period of 1535- 1621.

The coins were the first clue that the legendary Nuestra Senora de Atocha had been found. A blackened, coral-encrusted clump was brought to the surface in June of 1971. The clump was carefully cleaned, revealing for the first time in 349 years, fifteen "pieces of eight" of remarkable clarity and beauty. They were little touched by the ravages of corrosion so common to silver coins salvaged from shipwrecks.. On one shining coin was the magic date -- 1621!

Later recoveries, such as numbered silver bars and the magnificent bronze cannon, positively identified the Atocha, adding immensely to the value of the coins.

The coinage of the new world mints was irregular in shape with the crest of the reigning monarch on the obverse (front); the reverse bears the Spanish cross with castles and lions, representing the provinces of Castile and Leon. The date, which rarely appears on coins of this vintage, usually appears on the reverse on coins from the Potosi mint and on the obverse on those coins from the Mexico mint.

The value of the coins recovered by Treasure Salvors from these wrecks lies not only in their rarity, but in the meticulous documentation on the vessels from the Archives of the Indies in Seville, Spain. This documentation makes them a wise investment for those so interested. To own one is an opportunity to own a bit of 16th or 17th century Spain and to share in an adventure the Queen of Spain called "...one of the magnificent endeavors of our time.

WASHINGTON COINS:

LASTING TRIBUTES TO A MAN OF MANY FIRSTS

by Ed Reiter



"First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

Such was the high esteem in which George Washington was held--and such were the high responsibilities with which he was entrusted.

Washington was, indeed, first in a great many ways. As commander-in-chief of the Continental army, and especially as first President of the United States, he blazed trails in many areas of national life where he had no precedent to guide him.

A century after his death, Congress bestowed yet another "first" upon him by placing his likeness on the Lafayette commemorative silver dollar. That made him the first President to appear on a United States coin.

To be sure, he was not the first President depicted on a regular issue United

States coin. The Lincoln cent predated the Washington quarter by 23 years.

But, in such matters, "firsts" are secondary. The important thing is, Washington coins (and currency, too) remind Americans of the greatness of their country's "father". And his likeness, in turn, enhances the money on which it appears.

Editor's Note:-

Ed Reiter is a journalist by profession, and a collector for many years. It was in 1972 that Ed wrote this article and it has been in my files all these years. Each February we feature an American Numismatic article because two great U.S. Presidents were born in that month, George Washington and Abraham Lincoln. Both have been honored on the U.S. coinage and contributed a great deal to the numismatic hobby. Ed's article, with some minor date changes is as important today as it was in 1972.

Washington was born on February 22, 1732, (Feb. 11, if reckoned by the calendar then in use) on a farm in Westmoreland County, Virginia. His father was a well-to-do planter, and might have given young George every educational advantage. He died, however, when the boy was only 11, and George's subsequent schooling was more practical than formal.

At 16, Washington quit school altogether and took a job as a surveyor. Through



"Washington Born Virginia." This piece was restruck, using the original die, in 1960 by Albert Collis.

WASHINGTON COINS (Cont'd)

diligence and the favor of his employer, Lord Fairfax, he advanced quickly.

While still in his teens he joined the Virginia militia, and there, too, his progress was swift. At 20, he was given command of one of the four military districts in the state. Soon afterward he fought with distinction in the French and Indian War.

Washington's reputation as a soldier and patriot grew steadily in the years that followed, and when the colonists took up arms against the British, it was he who got the call to lead them into battle.

Organizing the haphazard colonial forces into a cohesive army was a formidable task; holding them together was, if anything, an even greater feat. Washington accomplished both, however, and at the same time held the British at bay until French intervention finally tipped the scales in favor of the colonists.

With the coming of peace, the commander-in-chief retired from public life for a time. Spurred by concern that the nation was dangerously adrift under the ill-conceived Articles of Confederation, he was induced to return for the Constitutional Convention in 1787. Two years later his countrymen prevailed upon him to accept the presidency, and for the next eight years he steered the ship of state safely past the shoals that lay in wait.

By all accounts, Washington took a dim view of efforts to place his likeness on the nation's coins--efforts being made even during his lifetime. In 1792, when pattern cents were struck bearing his bust, he is said to have acted at once to halt their production.

"It is a well-ascertained fact", a historian later wrote, "that Washington did not favor the proposition to place his likeness upon the coins of the United States. It is even said that, when several specimens of that description were exhibited to him for inspection and approbation, he indignantly ordered the dies to be destroyed and expressed his desire that there should be placed on the coins an ideal head of Liberty".

As first President, Washington had to chart a fiscal course for the new nation. Indeed, this was quite possibly the most critical of all his duties, for the strength of the government would rest on its fiscal foundation.

He wisely chose the astute Alexander Hamilton to be secretary of the treasury and architect of the nation's economic framework. With Washington's firm backing, Hamilton quickly funded the public debt and created confidence in the nation's integrity.

Adoption of a coinage system and establishment of a mint were important elements in the economic framework erected by the founding fathers. The U.S. Mint came into being in Philadelphia in 1792, and its first regular issue coins--copper large cents and half cents--appeared the following year.

It is said that Washington himself furnished silver for the very first coins the mint made, the pattern "dismes" and "half dismes"



George and Martha Washington supposedly furnished the silver for the 1792 half-disme.



WASHINGTON COINS (Cont'd)

of 1792. He and his wife, Martha, provided a silver tea service which was melted to make the coins--or so the story goes.

The trails Washington blazed came to be regarded as precedents, having almost the weight of law. So it was that later presidents, following his example, declined to seek more than two four-year terms (up to the time of Franklin D. Roosevelt, that is).

So it was, too, that Congress and Mint officials scrupulously avoided the portrayal of presidents or any other actual persons on U.S. coins.

The first exception to this rule came in 1892--93 years after Washington's death--when Congress authorized the striking of the Columbian half dollar. This, the nation's first commemorative coin, bore the bust of Christopher Columbus.



*Lafayette
Commemorative
Dollar*



The Columbian quarter, with its bust of Spain's Queen Isabella, followed in 1893. Then, in 1900, came the Lafayette silver dollar, with conjoined busts of Washington and the Marquis de Lafayette, the French general and statesman who aided the colonists during the American Revolution.

The Lafayette coin was issued in conjunction with the unveiling of the Lafayette Memorial in Paris. It is the only commemorative silver dollar the United States ever made, and it ranks among the more valuable U.S. commemoratives, commanding a premium of more than \$200 in mint condition.

Washington also appeared on a second commemorative coin--the half dollar issued in 1926 to mark the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Here, again, he had company. This time his bust was conjoined with that of Calvin Coolidge, the president at the time the coin was issued. Coolidge's appearance made him the only president to be portrayed on a U.S. coin during his lifetime.

Actually, the Washington quarter also was intended originally as a commemorative, rather than a regular issue coin. It was planned as a one-year issue in 1932 to mark the 200th anniversary

of Washington's birth.

However, the coin proved so popular (and the Standing Liberty quarter so prone to wear) that it was decided to retain the design. No quarters were minted in 1933, but when production was resumed in 1934, it was with the Washington design.

The quarter design is the work of John Flanagan, a New York sculptor. His initials, JF, can be found in tiny letters at the base of Washington's neck.

From 1932 to 1964, Washington quarters were 90 per cent silver. Those minted in 1965 and thereafter are of cupro-nickel--or "clad"--



*Sesquicentennial
of American
Independence*

WASHINGTON COINS (Cont'd)

composition, with no silver content.

By normal standards, the Washington quarter has had an unusually long life. After 25 years of use, design changes in U.S. coins may be made without congressional approval; sometimes, when Congress steps in, they are made even sooner, as in the case of the Kennedy Half dollar.

The Washington quarter is now 61 years old--older than any current U.S. coin except the Lincoln cent.

Like the Lincoln cent, however, it has something special going for it: The prestige of the extraordinary man it portrays.

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" MINI " COIN SHOW

"COINS FOR KIDS"

SATURDAY, MAY 4th, 1991

- ONE DAY ONLY -

MEADOWLARK MALL

9:30 a.m. - 5:30 p.m.

BUY - SELL - TRADE

FREE BAG OF COINS TO JUNIOR COLLECTORS (16 & UNDER)

FREE IDENTIFICATION

FREE INFORMATION

FREE APPRAISALS

(ON LIMITED QUANTITIES)

NO ADMITTANCE CHARGE





EDMONTON COIN CLUB

P.O. BOX 4111
EDMONTON, ALBERTA
T6E 4S8



1991 EXECUTIVE

PRESIDENT

Joe Bardy

PAST PRESIDENT

Wray Eltom

VICE-PRESIDENT

Ray Neiman

SECRETARY

Mike Schneider

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DIRECTORS

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Ed Dreger

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PROGRAM DIRECTOR

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Howard Gilbey

NEWSLETTER

Mike Schneider

ANNUAL DUES

Family \$12.00

Senior \$10.00

Junior \$ 3.00

The ECC is a

Member of:

Canadian Numismatic
Association

Canadian Paper
Money Society

Canadian Association
of Token Collectors

Canadian Association
of Wooden Money
Collectors

DATE: MAY 14, 1991

TIME: 7:00 p.m., Meeting starts at 7:30.

PLACE: McNally Composite High School, 8440 - 105 Ave.
Second Floor, Room #210

PROGRAM: "ROMAN COIN IDENTIFICATION" - EDUCATIONAL
FORUM; WITH HANDOUTS and DISPLAY,
AUCTION.

APRIL MEETING

Prior to April's meeting, 15 members met at Boston Pizza on 124th st. and enjoyed good conversation and good Pizza. Some new acquisitions were brought and circulated for members to enjoy and comment on as to the ICCS grade that they had been given.

We all then made the short drive to the Museum and met the remaining group for the meeting. In all 20 members and 2 guests attended the museum meeting. Our host was Bob Kidd, Curator of Archaeological Collections and responsible for the Numismatic Collection. The display consisted of Breton Tokens and Alberta Tokens from the Lionel Conn and Don Stewart collections.

Several rare and interesting items were displayed and discussed, from the Breton 999, PEI -PE-2, as well as a recent acquisition from the Torex Auction, of a 1664 New Lunenburg Tahler. A PEI "ring and Plug" of 1813 were also on display, along with several Blacksmith tokens and Vexator Canadensis Tokens.

Mr. Kidd indicated that some slides are in the works of some of the collection. The collection consists of over 2000 pieces of Breton tokens and Alberta tokens. An exhibit of much of the collection will be on display in June as part of a larger display on Minerals and Metals. April's display consisted of 90+ pieces.

Mr. Kidd indicated the Museum has undergone a reorganization and the Collection may be taken out of the Museum. He suggested the Club write the Museum to show our interest. He indicated research on the coins could be done by interested members and the Executive has discussed putting together a slide show of some of the Stewart Collection, as well as some of the rarer Token collection pieces.

All in all a very enjoyable and interesting meeting was had by all. The Club provided the members with coffee and donuts after the meeting.

MAY MEETING

Members and their guests are invited to an Educational Forum at May's meeting where we will have a prepared handout with description and photo's of how to identify "Roman Coins". The guest speaker will be Terry Cheesman. Terry's collection of ancients is well known and his knowledge on the subject is second to none in the area. The purpose of the meeting is to provide the novice collector with some basic identification techniques in order to enable him/her to know the type of coin they may acquire or be interested in. All are welcome to attend. S E E Y O U T H E R E !

MINI-COIN SHOW REPORT

May 4th's Mini-Coin show is now history and by all accounts a great success! The club and it's members filled 10 tables at Meadowlark Mall and kept the area busy all day long. The theme of the show was "COINS FOR KIDS" and the Club gave away over 100 bags of coins to kids from 5 to 16+ years old. The bourse dealers were busy all day and business was brisk. As usual some did better than others, but that is to be expected. For the first time some of the dealers asked to put out cards as well. This controversial decision will invariably be discussed for future shows.

The Club provided their usual displays as well as Terry Cheesman provided a display of Greek coinage, from 500 B.C. to approximately 23 B.C. The display was quite impressive as a large magnifying glass was provided for the viewers which blew up the image through the glass case to about twice its size. In addition the club answered many questions about costs of coins and the origin of coinage for passers by. In addition the Club handed out information on coin collecting and coinage in general, as well as the "COIN COINS" pamphlet provided by the Mint. The last of our Charlton catalogues were also handed out.

The following members are to be thanked for providing the coinage free to the kids:

Joe Bardy, Terry Cheesman, Ed Dreger, Ernie Egedahl, Wray Eltom, Howard Gilbey, Jack Jensen, Elden Kuss, Ray Neiman and Mike Schneider. Special thanks is extended to Joe Bardy for putting the 1000 plus coins into bags of 10 or so. Thanks is also extended to John Callaghan, Terry Cheesman and Mike Schneider for manning the Club table all day.

JUNE MEETING REMINDER

Once again were coming up to our last meeting before the summer break. As usual we'll be having our annual "WHITE ELEPHANT AUCTION". The purpose of the Auction is to provide some additional money for a Delegate to the Annual Canadian Numismatic Association convention. This year it is being held in Toronto. Members are asked to bring in odds and ends to be auctioned off to the highest bidder. Many bargains are had and it gives you a chance to clear out some of those things that have been accumulating for years.

The Club also uses this meeting as a wrapup before the summer break and members are asked to bring in some bake goods to share with the other members. The Club will provide coffee, juice and pop and anything else that is required. Help support the club and pick up some good bargains in the process and start looking for those "gems" that you can donate to the Auction. Any one who is planning to attend the CNA Convention this year are asked to let the Executive know, so you will be eligible for the Club donation to offset your costs.



As part of the Donald M. Stewart collection at the Provincial Museum of Alberta, the "Edmonton Hotel" tokens are an interesting example of early tokens in Edmonton. Identified by P.N. Breton as No. 933 in his 1894 Guide, he indicated 1250 tokens were provided for Don Ross by Pick's Hardware house, free of charge when he purchased his cutlery and silverware for his Hotel. He also mentioned that the Tokens were no longer in use as of 1894. (1)

Although the original homestead was constructed in 1874, it wasn't until 1876 that he turned his 2nd floor into a dormitory and called it the "Edmonton Hotel". Don Ross's homestead consisted of 70 acres in the river valley, and in 1898 he subdivided his farm. The area is still known as Rosedale.

Donnald Ross died in 1915 and the Edmonton Hotel went down hill from then. In 1916, prohibition closed the bar and it was turned into a rooming house. In 1925 it was swept by fire and burned to the ground. (2)

It's interesting the history one can find behind the coin or token that peaks someone's interest. Seeing the above tokens at the museum peeked mine and with the help of some club members this small article was put together. One can only imagine the history and stories Don Stewart uncovered when putting together his Alberta Trade Token collection.

(1) Excerpts from "Alberta Trade Tokens" by D.M. Stewart

(2) Excerpts from "The Edmonton Story" by Tony Cashman

Photo from the Provincial Museum and Archives of Alberta

Alberta Trade Tokens

-ED255 Edmonton Hotel

- a, B R 24 1/2, R8- fork on right
- b, B R 24 1/2, R7- fork on left

P.N. Breton

-933, R 1 1/2

By Mike Schneider



THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL



Two U.S. Presidents, Washington and Lincoln, have contributed a great deal to the history of the United States, and both have been honoured on their coinage and paper money. Both were born in the month of February, and it is for that reason our Club has usually reserved February to feature American coinage. Last year we featured George Washington, the 1st President of the United States, this year the 16th President, Abraham Lincoln, and a tribute that has been made in honour of his accomplishments.

The first attempt to organize a memorial to Abraham Lincoln came two years after his death when an Act of Congress authorized the incorporation of the Lincoln Monument Association. The original idea for a public subscription to build a monument failed, and it was not until February, 1911, that Congress decided to appropriate the funds necessary to begin preliminary planning. The site chosen for the building was a half mile to the east of the Washington Monument, on the axis established by the Monument and the U.S. Capitol, in Potomac Park.

Two New York architects, Henry Bacon and John Russell Pope, were invited to submit designs for the memorial. Henry Bacon was chosen to prepare the final structural plans, and ground was broken on February 14, 1914. The cornerstone was laid one year later. From that point, it was another seven years before the shrine was completed.

Numismatists familiar with the 16th President know that his portrait is currently found on the 1-cent piece and the 5-dollar bill. The reverse of both currencies contains a vignette of the Lincoln Memorial. The Lincoln Memorial design was adopted for the reverse of the \$5 bill with the introduction of the small-sized currency notes in 1929. The uniform back designs that came with currency reform included vignettes of buildings or monuments closely associated with the persons pictured on the face of the notes. The Lincoln cent, of course, was issued in 1909 with wheat ears on the reverse.



THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL (Cont'd)

A new reverse design incorporating the Lincoln Memorial was issued in 1959 to commemorate the sesquicentennial of Lincoln's birth.



The Lincoln Memorial that both the \$5 bill and the one cent piece portray, exemplify the quote engraved in the wall above the marble statue of Abraham Lincoln. That quote, uttered nearly a half century ago by Royal Cortissoz, proclaimed "In this temple, as in the hearts of the people for whom he saved the Union, the memory of Abraham Lincoln is enshrined forever".

The monument that was built to honor Abraham Lincoln resembles a classical sculpture. The memorial was designed to represent Greek art at its perfection. White Colorado marble was used for the exterior and white Georgia marble for the statue of Lincoln located in the inner sanctum. The outer columns, thirty six in number, are Doric. Each contains 11 stone drums and is about 44 feet high. The inner columns are Ionic in design and rise to a height of 50 feet.

Twelve Doric columns are visible on the reverse of both the \$5 bill and the 1-cent piece. By far, the engraving on the paper money expresses the magnitude and august nature that the cylinders convey in a manner far superior to that of the cent. The building was perfect symmetry, and the other side that is not shown also has 12 columns. The North and South side of the monument contain 6 additional pillars each, so all told there are 36 majestic columns that are all tilted slightly inward. This architectural innovation prevents the optical illusion of a building that bulges at the top.

Above the 36 columns that symbolize the number of states in the union at the time of Lincoln's assassination is a frieze containing their names. Each of the state names are located between the pillars. An ornate wreath separates each engraving. The Gasparro rendition of the Lincoln Memorial was limited by the size of the cent and prevented from including any of this fine work. The \$5 bill, however, contains the names of 11 states on the frieze. From left to right, it reads: Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Virginia and New York. The dozen wreaths separating the states appear on the cent and bill and were done in bas-relief carving by Ernest G. Bairstow.

Immediately above the frieze are the attic walls. Also carved by Bairstow, these walls contain the names of the 48 states in the union at the time that the Memorial was dedicated in 1922. Of the current states, only Alaska and Hawaii are missing. The \$5 bill engraving lists a total of 15 states here. From left to right, they are: Arkansas, Michigan, Florida, Texas, Iowa, Wisconsin, California, Minnesota, Oregon, Kansas,



THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL

West Virginia, Nevada, Nebraska, Colorado and North Dakota.

Ascending the 130 foot wide steps of the Memorial, one first passes two tripods, each nine feet high on either extremity. Dwarfed by the larger building in both vignettes, these structures were each cut from a single block of pink Tennessee marble by the Piccirilli Brothers of New York. Approaching the top steps, there is an awe apparent. The cause is the sheer size that tends to overwhelm an individual. The overall dimensions of the memorial are 189 feet long and 119 feet wide. This is hard to convey on a piece of currency the size of an index card or a coin the size of a thumbnail. But after the initial awe, there is entrance into the central chamber of the temple.

The entrance to the central chamber may be found between the fifth and eighth pillars. Unlike classical buildings which used the narrower side for admittance, the designer deliberately chose the east wall for a grand entrance. On the \$5 bill, a shadowy portrait of an apparently seated figure may be seen at center, between the sixth and seventh columns. Gasparro's rendition on the reverse of the cent is portrayed with greater clarity. Under close scrutiny, it is possible to make out the head and appendages of a seated man atop a pedestal.

The central chamber is actually some 58 feet wide and 78 feet in depth, yet it is dwarfed by a 19 foot high statue that, although seated, seems to fill the entire room. The statue is the Daniel Chester French representation of Abraham Lincoln, 16th President of the United States of America and Commander-in-Chief of the Union Armies during the Civil War. All together, 28 blocks of white Georgia marble were used to create this massive sculpture that was designed by French and carved painstakingly by the Piccirilli Brothers of New York over a four year period. The stone was so perfectly drawn together that not even one fuse marking is visible, creating the impression of a piece of living rock and man.

The seated man is 19 feet high from head to foot, but the scale is such that if Lincoln were standing, he would be 28 feet tall. No detail has been left undone. Everything from the coat and tie to the fingernails is a perfect replica of the way that Americans remember their folk-hero President. The Lincoln face is a close duplicate of the 1916 M. W. Baldwin portrait that graces the obverse of the \$5 bill. Like a Greek god, Abraham Lincoln sits in a throne watching over his children, the thousands upon thousands of tourists who visit annually.

To the right of the statue, in the northern chamber that is separated from the central area by Ionic columns, the north wall contains Lincoln's second inaugural address. Engraved by Miss Evelyn Beatrice Longman, an assistant to Daniel Chester French, the wall contains one of Lincoln's most famous quotes. Just a month and some days before his death by assassination, the 16th President declared to the nation: "With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right...let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nations wounds...to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

On the south wall, to the left of the statue, is engraved the famous Gettysburg Address. Glancing back and forth between that wall and the statue, one can almost hear Lincoln utter the words that begin "Fourscore and seven years ago..."

The Lincoln Memorial is another fascinating aspect of the living history reflected in the coins and currencies that numismatists collect. In addition to the building itself, the Memorial is an everlasting reminder of Abraham Lincoln, the 16th President of the United States. Thus, while the building perpetuates Lincoln the man to the hundreds of thousands of visiting tourists, the cent and 5-dollar bill reverse reach an even larger audience.

(Reprinted with permission of The Ingersoll Coin Club)

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COMING EVENTS

- May 14, 1991 ECC Regular Meeting, "ROMAN COIN IDENTIFICATION",
AUCTION, McNally Composite H.S., 7:00p.m.
- June 11, 1991 ECC "WHITE ELEPHANT AUCTION", final meeting before the
summer break, McNally Composite H.S., 7:00p.m.
- July 23 - 28, 1991 38TH ANNUAL CNA CONVENTION, Westbury Hotel, Toronto.
- September 10, 1991 ECC Regular Meeting, Program to be announced.
McNally Composite High School, 7:00p.m.

West Edmonton Coin & Stamp Co.



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Market Place, Entrance #9
West Edmonton Mall
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EDMONTON COIN CLUB

P.O. BOX 4111
EDMONTON, ALBERTA
T6E 4S8



MAY 1991

* AUCTION SHEET *

LOT #	DESCRIPTION	GRADE	TREND	RESERVE	SOLD
1.	1790 Dutch Indies 1 Duit		\$15.00	-	
2.	1886 Can. 5 cent silver	F	\$10.00	-	
3.	1913 Newf. 1 cent	VF	\$4.00	\$2.00	
4.	1943 Can. 50 Cent sil.	EF	\$9.00	\$3.00	
5.	1909 Netherlands Medal Birth of Juliana		\$17.50	-	
6.	1915 Can. 1 cent	EF	\$5.00	-	
7.	1917 Can. Newf. 1 cent	VF	\$4.00	\$2.00	
8.	1916 Can. 50 cent sil.	VG	\$7.50	\$3.00	
9.	2 Netherlands Tokens(Elect. & Gas)		\$5.00	-	
10.	1939 Can. 10 cents	AU	\$13.00	-	
11.	1919 Newf. 1 Cent	EF	\$7.00	\$3.50	
12.	1917 Can. 50 cents sil.	VG	\$7.50	\$3.00	
13.	7 diff. China notes (Various grades)		\$9.00	-	
14.	1938 Can. 25 cents	F	\$5.00	-	
15.	1920 Newf. 1 cent	EF	\$7.00	\$3.50	
16.	1920 Can. 50 cents sil.	VG	\$6.00	\$3.00	
17.	1789 Irish Token/1823 Irish Halfpence		\$35.00	-	
18.	6 different Russian notes	F - UNC	\$ 8.00	-	
19.	1934 Can. 50 Cents	Nice VG	\$18.00	-	
20.	1806 Ireland Farthing	VG	\$10.00	-	
21.	1929 Newf. 1 cent	EF	\$7.00	\$3.50	
22.	1929 Can. 50 cent sil.	VG	\$6.00	\$3.00	
23.	Ireland 1990 pound/1986 20 pence		\$5.10 US	-	
24.	17 diff. world notes various grades		\$17.00	-	
25.	1891 Can. 5 cent sil.	VF	\$15.00	-	
26.	1936 Newf. 1 cent	VF	\$3.00	\$1.50	
27.	1928 Ireland 6 pce coin set		\$26.75	-	
28.	1958 Can. 50 cents sil. (DOT by 8)	AU	\$15.00	\$7.00	
29.	15 diff. world notes	UNC	\$15.00	-	
30.					



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Canadian Paper
Money Society

Canadian Association
of Token Collectors

Canadian Association
of Wooden Money
Collectors

DATE: JUNE 11, 1991

TIME: 7:00 p.m., Meeting starts at 7:30.

PLACE: McNally Composite High School, 8440 - 105 Ave.
Second Floor, Room #210

PROGRAM: ANNUAL WHITE ELEPHANT AUCTION

JUNE MEETING

All members are encouraged to come out to our last meeting before the summer break, to enjoy an entertaining evening by participating in our Annual White Elephant Auction. The Auction is held to help send a Delegate and/or and alternate to the CNA.

All members are encouraged to bring their odds and ends to the meeting to be auctioned off to the highest bidder. Anything and everything is brought to the auction and members may bring along anyone they wish who may be interested in having a good time at the meeting. This meeting will also be our wrap-up meeting before the summer break. So its your last chance to to meet your numismatic friends before they take off for the summer break. Numismatic items are also welcome to be auctioned. **HOPE TO SEE YOU ALL THERE !**

MAY MEETING

Seventeen members and 2 guests enjoyed an evening of Education and Auction fun at May's meeting. Joe thanked all members who participated in the May show at the Mall. Most bourse dealers had a good day and the Club did an excellent job of promoting numismatics.

Joe announced the next Coin Show for the Club will be in October, with the exact date to be determined. It was recommended that the club advertise the show in the High Schools in the city as well as putting an ad in the CCN. Members were reminded of the June Meeting White Elephant Auction. All members who may be going to Toronto for the CNA are asked to register with the Club to be eligible for the Club honorarium.

Terry Cheesman then presented an educational seminar on Roman Coin Identification. The members were provided with a hand-out with common and not so common markings for Roman coins, as well as copies of 6 types of Roman coins. In addition several actual excellent examples of Roman coins were on display from Terry's own collection. As with most numismatic collections, the key to collecting ancients is to "buy the book before the coin", and in this case, the Sear Catalogue is the best book for the beginner. After Terry's informative talk, Ray conducted one of the more lively auctions of

MAY MEETING CON'T...

the year, with most lots being sold and most selling for more than their reserve price! What a shock for the sellers to actually make more than 50% of trends! All in all an enjoyable evening was had by all.

The nights attendance door prize of a 1966 mint set was won by Robert Milson.

NEW MEMBERS

The following applications in the Edmonton Coin Club have been received. Should there be no objections, they will become members in good standing:

#349	Jeff Skulski	Edmonton
#350	Marshall Wynnchuk	Edmonton

EXECUTIVE MEETING MINUTES - MAY 22, 1991

The executive met at Joe's on May 22, and the following was discussed or passed as items to be acted upon:

- Auctions will be sped up in the future with the possibility of reducing the total number of auctions per year by one.
- once the date has been confirmed for the October show, the club is to send a letter to the Mall requesting the date officially. The club is also to advertise in the CCN Bourse announcement section.
- a motion was made to charge a flat rate of \$1.00 per auction consigner, as the club has not always taken a commission from the auction.
- The words "Mini-Coin show" will be deleted and will be now called "Edmonton Coin Club Annual Fall Show/ Spring Show.
- it was also moved that Bourse nights will be held on non-auction nights with 2-3 members bringing their coins to sell on those nights which will be in September, November, January and April. Members will be alternated on a first come first served basis.
- the executive came up with a possible list of guest speakers/ special events that we will be pursuing for the fall and winter meetings.
- to advertise to Junior members, the Club will contact the Library to see if they will post our newsletter at the branches of the Library throughout the city. In addition a special Library meeting will be proposed to the Library where the Club will provide a program to teach kids about numismatics and the variety of topics that can be collected. In addition free coins and information will be given to the kids. Also, free newsletters will be sent to all interested Juniors.
- the club is to contact Bob Kidd of the museum to see if slide presentations could be made up of some of the collections which would be presented to the CNA for inclusion in their library.
- the club has been asked to provide a booth at Hobby Mecca on October 19 & 20 this fall. More info to follow.
- Calgary has announced their spring show in April 11/12, 1992. The ECC is to contact them to possibly arrange a show near theirs to encourage dealers to come to the area.
- members are to be asked to return the club cases to the club so we can make a count of what we have left.

The membership are encouraged to discuss the above ideas and statements and return your comments to the executive or the upcoming meeting.

COMING EVENTS

- June 11, 1991 ECC White Elephant Auction, final meeting before the summer break, McNally Composite H.S.
- July 23 - 28 38th Annual CNA Convention, Westbury Hotel, Toronto
- September 10 ECC Regular meeting, Special guest speaker to be announced.
- October 12 Edmonton Coin Club Annual Fall show, Meadowlark Mall
Edmonton, 9:30 to 5:30 (contact Joe Bardy to reserve tables)
- October 19 & 20 Hobby Mecca 1991, Edmonton Convention Centre. ECC displays and information and hobby show.

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To Phrase A Coin

By D.W. Howard

SAME OLD, SAME OLD

For over a decade now, coin collectors have been complaining about coin designs. It's not that American coins aren't well designed. It's just that we are still using the same old designs we've used for generation.

Take the Lincoln Cent: Honest Abe's been looking out from the humble coin since 1909, which is an 82-year record, the longest period of time a single design has been used on an American coin. Sure, they changed the reverse of the cent in 1959, from the old wheat type to the new Lincoln Memorial; but that "new" reverse is now over 30 years old!



and a supporter of the March of Dimes--has been with us since 1946.

Let's go up the ladder: Thomas Jefferson our third President, has shared the nickel with his Monticello home since 1938.

The Roosevelt Dime, originally a memorial to the beloved World War II leader--himself crippled



.....

TO PHRASE A COIN (Cont'd)

The Washington Quarter was also designed as a memorial, to celebrate the 200th Anniversary of Washington's birth back in 1932. But George was still on the quarter for the 250th Anniversary of his birth in 1982, and he's still there now.



The "baby" of coin designs is the seldom circulating Kennedy Half. The JFK Half goes back to 1964, a mere 28 years. Kennedy is remembered as a youthful leader, but if he were alive today, he'd be a senior citizen himself.

In Dollar coins, the Eisenhower and Susan B. Anthony designs are of more recent vintage, but both coins were pretty much failures as circulating money and are no longer with us.



So altogether we are talking about a span of from a generation to several generations with no real change. And in terms of the coins we actually use, the Half Dollar being seldom encountered, the youngest design is the Roosevelt Dime, itself pushing 50. That's a long time to maintain designs. In fact, it's the longest in American history.



Back in the early days of the U.S., the Mint was constantly working to improve designs.

Changes came pretty fast by modern standards. The longest-running design type was Christian Gobrecht's Seated Liberty, first used for patterns in the 1830s, and still in use on dimes, quarters and halves until 1892.

But during this period, we also had a lot of new designs. The large cent was replaced with the small cent, the design of which then changed from the Flying Eagle to the Indian Head.



The five-cent coin, originally the tiny silver half-dime, which also sported a tiny Seated Liberty, was replaced by the copper-nickel coin we still know today as the nickel. In 1883, the Shield type was replaced with the Liberty Head or "V" Nickel.



.....

TO PHRASE A COIN (Cont'd)



For the Dollar coin, which then did circulate, Gobrecht's design didn't last until 1892, but was superseded by the Morgan Dollar, which was first minted in 1878. Moreover, during this period the mint experimented with the two-cent coin, both silver and copper-nickel three-cent coins, and a 20-cent coin. There were also circulating gold coins back then, although the Liberty Head type did see a 50-year-plus run.



So why have there been no design changes? You get a lot of different answers. Some folks say that since our most hallowed Presidents are now pictured on our



coins, there would be tremendous resistance to changes.

Others maintain that new coin designs would cause widespread coin shortages, claiming that if new coin types were produced, coin collectors and others would hoard all the old ones. (This particular scenario is pretty unlikely, given the literally billions of coins now produced every year).

Some authorities feel that new designs would be confusing. That argument doesn't really hold water, since there never seemed to be much problem with all the design changes of the 1800s, which had a lower level of literacy than today.



A final argument involves the appearance of stability: It is thought that rapid changes in coin design might make the U.S. economy appear more unstable. This argument goes all the way back to the Dark Ages, when for hundreds of years mitmasters copied old Greek and Roman types.



What's the real reason? Probably simple inertia. After



TO PHRASE A COIN (Cont'd)



all, no one except the numismatic fraternity really wants to make an issue of it, and probably none of us is going to cast our vote in an election based solely on a candidate's stand on coin designs. So for both elected and appointed officials, it's a matter of leaving well enough alone.

The bottom line is that we will still probably have the same coin designs as we enter the 21st century, and tomorrow's senior citizens, like today's, will be using the same coin designs we had when they were kids.



Mr. Howard, in addition to his considerable knowledge and experience regarding numismatics, is also the owner/operator of Super Giant Books in Asheville.

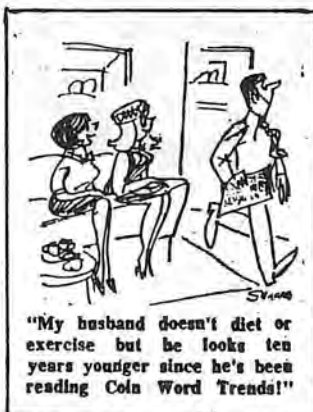


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PRICES REALIZED MAY 1991

LOT	SOLD	LOT	SOLD	LOT	SOLD	LOT	SOLD	LOT	SOLD
1.	N/B	2.	\$7.50	3.	\$2.50	4.	\$6.00	5.	\$7.00
6.	\$3.50	7.	\$2.00	8.	\$6.50	9.	\$3.50	10.	\$9.50
11.	N/B	12.	\$4.50	13.	\$6.00	14.	\$4.00	15.	\$4.50
16.	\$6.50	17.	N/B	18.	\$10.50	19.	\$14.00	20.	\$4.50
21.	\$3.50	22.	\$6.50	23.	\$4.50	24.	\$7.00	25.	\$14.00
26.	\$3.00	27.	N/B	28.	\$11.50	29.	\$11.00		

HAVE A GREAT SUMMER AND WE'LL SEE YOU IN SEPTEMBER!



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EDMONTON COIN CLUB

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T6E 4S8



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The ECC is a

Member of:

Canadian Numismatic
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Canadian Association
of Token Collectors

Canadian Association
of Wooden Money
Collectors

DATE: SEPTEMBER 10, 1991

TIME: 7:00 p.m., Meeting starts at 7:30.

PLACE: McNally Composite High School, 8440 - 105 Ave.
Second Floor, Room #210

PROGRAM: GUEST SPEAKER - LUB WOJTIW, PRESIDENT CPMS

TOPIC - SLIDE PRESENTATION ON "AMERICAN BANK
NOTE COMPANY ARCHIVES COLLECTION"

JUNE MEETING

Sixteen members attended the last meeting before the summer break. Dan Gosling gave a short talk on the differences between halogen and incandescent lights for viewing of coins.

Members then proceeded to purchase items brought for the White Elephant Auction. After fierce bidding by members in attendance, over \$180 dollars was raised for the Club. Thanks to all the members in attendance. Due to a last minute change of plans, our two delegates for the CNA convention were unable to attend, so the funds raised will be used for other club purposes yet to be determined.

The attendance draw of an 1966 P.L. set was won by David Peter. Special thanks is extended to Gary Loescher for donating the Set.

SEPTEMBER MEETING

To kick off our Fall session, we have Lub Wojtiw, the recently elected President of CPMS. Lub is usually able to talk to us at least once a year, and has always provided an interesting and enjoyable talk and educational program. We hope to see as many out as as possible to congratulate Lub on his achievement.

CONGRATULATIONS

Congratulations are also extended to Earl Salterio, President of the Calgary Numismatic Society, as the new President of the Canadian Numismatic Society. I'm sure the "Eastern" clubs have just recently taken notice that the "West" now has 2 Presidents of prestigious Numismatic organizations and are probably wondering how this can happen! We hope that with the top members of these organizations in our back yard, we will be able to see some innovative and constructive ideas being passed on to the Clubs.

OCTOBER MEETING

Tentatively scheduled for October will be a member of the Edmonton Police Service to talk on COUNTERFEIT MONEY. Due to the postal disruptions, we have not received written confirmation. We'll keep you posted.

NEW MEMBERS

The following applications in the Edmonton Coin Club have been received. Should there be no objections, they will become members in good standing.

#351	Doug Hughes	Edmonton
#271	Bill Lee	Edmonton (Re-instated)

ANNUAL FALL SHOW

Members are reminded of the Clubs Annual Fall Show to be held Saturday October 12 at Meadowlark Mall. Members bourses and displays will be set up from 9:30 to 5:30 on Saturday only. Contact Joe Bardy for Bourse information. All members and friends are invited to attend. Flyers will be available at Septembers meeting. **SEE YOU ALL THERE!**

HOBBY MECCA '91

On October 19 & 20 the Hospital District 24 Foundation will again be holding their Hobby show. The ECC has been asked to set up a display and booth with information on the Club and numismatics in general. Displays for the event will be required as well as members to man the booth. If any member is interested in putting in a display or able to donate some time in helping man the booth, please contact any member of the Executive. Please indicate your preferred day and time to help in the booth. Please help out as this is an ideal event to promote the Club and your support is greatly appreciated.

PROVINCIAL MUSEUM DISPLAY - TREASURES : WHAT EARTH AND HAND HAVE MADE

The above display is on at the Provincial Museum until October 27. The display consists of the first ever showing of the museums semi-precious stone and rock display. The rock formations are incredible and the examples are some of the best in the world. The Numismatic portion consists of silver and gold coins of the world. The museum has put out a booklet on the collections with an excerpt of the Coin display being included in this newsletter. The booklet is very well done and includes highlights of the collections. The booklet is available at the bookstore of the Museum for \$11.95 plus tax.

EDITORS NOTE

Well summers over and good numismatists again start to think of their collections. Like many during the summer, I also put my collecting temporarily to the side but never out of my mind.

I had the opportunity to go to Ottawa in June and took some time away from my work to again visit the Bank of Canada Collection. If anyone who enjoys numismatics is in Ottawa and does not go to see the Collection, they will miss an incredible display. Each time I go I spend a little bit more time to view the collection in more detail. The Ancients and Breton tokens captured most of my time on this trip. The paper money and general displays are also very enjoyable to see.

In addition to Ottawa, I visited my parents in southern Ontario. The Brantford Coin Club was holding a coin show during the time of my trip so I planned a day to go and see who I could see. (so to speak!) I spent an enjoyable afternoon going thru a familiar box at the bourse of Bob Armstrong. I talked to Bob, who used to come to the Westex shows, to see if he was again going to make it out this way. Although he enjoyed his western swing in the past, his health was keeping him away. I said hi from the club and hoped he would again be able to come out for a trip.

I also ran into John Regitko, whom I last met at the CNA in Calgary. I bought a few booklets from him and we had a short chat about the show and numismatics in general.

EDITOR'S NOTE CON'T

The main reason I went to the show was in the hopes of meeting Thomas Masters of the Ingersoll Coin Club. Although we had never met, we have had some correspondence in the past and we regularly exchange newsletters. After asking around, we were finally introduced. We had an enjoyable discussion but he was needed at an ONA meeting that was being held in conjunction with the show. All in all an enjoyable trip. As one can see, even though coin collecting sometimes gets put on the back burner for the summer, it still simmers in the heart for true numismatists.

Just a note to members who used to go to the Capilano Flea market on Sundays to pick up those bargains from Joe and the other coin dealers there, it has been permanently closed due to new owners turning the Hotel into a College. Once we hear where the dealers go to we'll try to let you know.

Hope you all had a good summer and we hope to see you at the meetings!

COMING EVENTS

- Sept. 7 & 8 Battlefords Annual Coin & Stamp Show, North Battleford, Sask.
- Oct. 8 ECC regular meeting. Guest speaker from Edm. Police Service on Counterfeit Money. Members and guests welcome. McNally Comp. High School, 7:00, Room #210.
- Oct. 12 EDMONTON COIN CLUB ANNUAL FALL SHOW, Meadowlark Mall, 9:30a.m. to 5:30p.m. (one day only)
- Oct. 19 & 20 Hobby Mecca '91, Edmonton Convention Centre, ECC displays and information, hobby show. All welcome. (Admittance charge).
- Oct. 19 & 20 Regina Coin Club coin and stamp Show, Seven Oaks Motor Inn, Regina, Sask. (Admission charge)

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TREASURES IN METAL AND MONEY

The Carl Nickle Collection

Robert S. Kidd

The story of money is closely bound to the history of mineral discovery and exploitation. As human societies became large and complex, long-standing systems of barter were gradually supplemented or replaced by fixed units of value. Initially, these units might be stone axes or knives or marine shells, but later objects of metal were generally used.

Coins

The evolution of metal coinage followed several parallel courses. In China small replicas of functional axes, hoes, and knives were used as money at least by the sixth century BC. The knife forms may have evolved directly into the "cash" coins circulated until recently.

A more familiar coinage seems to have developed in Asia Minor during the seventh century BC. In Lydia, small lumps of "electrum," a natural alloy of gold and silver, were stamped with the head of a lion as a symbol of the ruler and a guarantee of weight and fineness.

By the late sixth century BC, coinage had become similar to modern forms. Aegina drachmas, stamped with the images of sea turtles, were the first major European coins. Athenian tetradrachms displayed the well-known portrait of the goddess Athena. From this time, the Athenians made extensive use of silver from the Laurion mines near Athens itself.

In the late fifth century BC, about the time of Herodotus and Socrates, coinage in Greece and its colonies had reached an artistic apex. Magnificent coins of Syracuse display the nymph Arethusa, struck in deep relief and sometimes surrounded by swimming dolphins.

The Late Middle Ages

From the time of its origins in the Orient and Asia Minor, then, coinage is more than 2,500 years old. However, the coins in the exhibit *Treasures, What Earth and Hand Have Made*, date within approximately the past 700 years. This period is well represented in the Carl O. Nickle Collection.

The late Middle Ages had inherited rich technologies for coining silver and gold. For example, the Byzantine solidus or nomisma, struck without much change between the fourth and eleventh centuries, had



Four thalers of Christian Ludwig, Brunswick-Luneburg. German states, 1664, showing the workings of a mine. (Page 41)

1. English gold noble of Edward III,
ca 1344.



2. Silver "Joachimsthaler," ca 1520.

become a major gold coin. In the eighth century AD, Pepin the Short and his successor Charlemagne had introduced the silver denarius or denier in France, and shortly afterwards, Offa, King of Mercia in England, had issued a silver penny. Similar English pennies persisted over hundreds of years, through Saxon, Danish, and Norman occupations.

Mining in Europe was well developed by 2,000 BC, when the still-viable Rio Tinto Mine in Spain was already producing. By the mid tenth century AD, the Rammelsberg silver deposits had been discovered in the Harz Mountains of Germany. Here, during the fourteenth century, intensive mining took place. In the same century, and in what is now Hungary, the Kremnitz Mint opened.

In England, about the time of the Hundred Years War and the great Plague, the magnificent noble of 1344 established a functioning English gold currency (Figure 1). With this noble, also, begins the fine series of British coins collected by Carl Nickle.

The Renaissance: Metals and Coins of the Old and New Worlds

In 1453, Constantinople fell, ending the Byzantine Empire and shifting numismatic focus to the Hapsburg Holy Roman Empire of Renaissance Europe. As in previous centuries, Europeans continued to develop new metal deposits, notably in eastern Germany.

In addition, colonial metal deposits were increasingly exploited. At the same time, the improvement of mining, refining, and manufacturing technologies permitted the better use of domestic resources.

For about two thousand years, coins had been made by placing a metal blank between upper and lower dies and striking the upper one



10. California Moffat-Humbert 50 dollar gold piece, 1851.



11. United States "double eagle," 20 dollar gold piece, high relief, 1907.



12. Chinese "automobile" silver dollar, 1928.

The Civil War and After

The Civil War had a considerable impact on the monetary system of the United States, for example promoting the use of paper currency and inspiring the motto on coins: "In God We Trust." A revitalized Liberty reappeared on the United States "Morgan" dollars of 1878. Morgan had been a student of the Wyons in Great Britain, and he carried forward the strong classical tradition of coin imagery. Such imagery persisted, notably in the 1907 twenty dollars design of Augustus Saint-Gaudens (Figure 11).

Silver dollars continued to be important in various parts of the world. In China, for example, a modern mint was established at Canton in 1889, and soon began to strike western-style dollars with a "dragon" image. A few years later, in 1895, Britain re-introduced a trade dollar, which continued in production until 1935.

To the North

In the late years of the nineteenth century, the "gold rush" was again on the move. In 1887, the first gold dredge appeared on the North Saskatchewan River in Alberta. By 1898, there were twelve dredges working at Edmonton, but in 1907 they were gone. In 1890, the Rossland gold camp was established in British Columbia. A few years into the following century, major gold discoveries would be made in Ontario and Quebec.

In 1898, however, the focus turned to the Klondike of Alaska and the Yukon Territory, and to the last major gold rush in North America. Unlike its predecessors, however, the Klondike rush seems to have had relatively little impact on coinage.

The Twentieth Century

In the early twentieth century, relatively "new" metals such as aluminum, or new alloys or other combinations of old metals, were appearing frequently in coins and medals. In 1908, the mint was established in Canada, and for the first time official Canadian coins were struck within this country. Among the denominations produced that year were the first Canadian gold coins, specimens of "C" mint-marked sovereigns.

In China, the 1911 Revolution had established an increasingly westernized currency, including the beautiful "pavilion" dollar of 1921 and the Kweichow "automobile" dollar of 1928 (Figure 12), supposedly one of two known coins showing a motor car.

In 1933, an act was passed prohibiting United States citizens from possessing gold, essentially the end of a circulating gold coinage in that country. In the same year, gold was discovered near Yellowknife in the Canadian Northwest Territories.

Coinage, however, was progressively making more use of metals other than gold, silver, and copper. During the Second World War in particular, a number of substitutes were employed, including such unlikely materials as zinc and steel. In Canada, the 1942-1943 nickel was made of "tombac," an alloy of 88% copper and 12% zinc, and the 1944-1945 nickel was made from nickel-and-chrome-plated steel.

Nickel was in fact becoming the metal of choice for a number of world coinages, although often it was alloyed with copper. Beginning in 1958, nickel or copper-alloy "trade dollars," usually issued by communities for limited-time exchange, became a form that is still popular in Canada. The Sherritt Mint in Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta,

with a hammer. As early as the fifteenth century, however, the first coining machine had reportedly been designed by the Italian architect Bramante. A short time later, Leonardo da Vinci devised an improved press and rolling mill. By 1555, a water-driven mill was operating in the French Mint in Paris, and at about the same time, an experimental model was tried in London. Experiments continued, but it would be more than 100 years before machines would be in full use for coin production in Great Britain.

In the mid to late fifteenth century, European mines were rejuvenated by new technology and discovery. An abundance of silver coincided with a growing competition between rulers of the Holy Roman Empire, and notably the German states, and with a flowering of the medallic arts. In approximately 1486, the first "dollar-sized" silver coins were produced, the guldiners of Archduke Sigismund of the Hapsburg Tyrol (Austria). About 35 years later, similar coins struck in the Valley of Saint Joachim, Bohemia (now Czechoslovakia), were called "Joachimsthalers" (Figure 2), the origin of our word "dollars."

A flood of "thalers" and multiple "thalers" followed. These large silver coins were difficult to strike by the hand-hammering method, and their proliferation no doubt encouraged mechanization of the mints. Silver thalers, daalders, crowns, and dollars are emphasized in the collection of Carl Nickle.

In 1502, during his fourth voyage, Christopher Columbus found evidence of gold in Central America. However, it was not until after the Conquest of Mexico in 1521 that New World riches became a significant factor in the history of European coinage. Exploitation was rapid. Silver was discovered in Tasco, Mexico, in 1524. By 1534, the Tasco deposits were being worked, and in 1535 a mint was opened in Mexico City and the first silver reals were struck. Mints also opened in Peru and Columbia in South America.

New World sources of silver came into production as some of the European mines were faltering. Redistribution of metals within Europe and into non-European countries was also becoming a significant factor. By mid-century, imported coins, particularly Spanish-American silver "dollars," were becoming accepted currency in many parts of the world.

Silver was discovered at Potosi, Bolivia, in 1545, and in 1554 a new method of processing the ore with mercury was developed in Mexico. The emphasis in both discovery and technology was shifting from the Old World to the New. Mints were established in Lima in 1565 and Potosi in 1572. Around 1616, the first English coins were produced specifically for use in the New World: the "Sommer Islands" or Bermuda "hoggies."

Towards a Modern Coinage - the Machine

In England, the first large silver coins or "crowns" were struck in 1551, during the reign of Edward VI (Figure 3). Large gold coins also continued in the form of the "sovereign," struck for example during the reign of Queen Mary (Figure 4).

In 1642 the Tower Mint was formally established in London, and the first English pound was struck. Despite earlier attempts at mechanization of this mint, it was not until 1662, after the Revolution and subsequent Restoration of Charles II, that full use of machines was achieved. Power for the rolling mills was supplied by four horses and for the screw coining presses by two to four men.

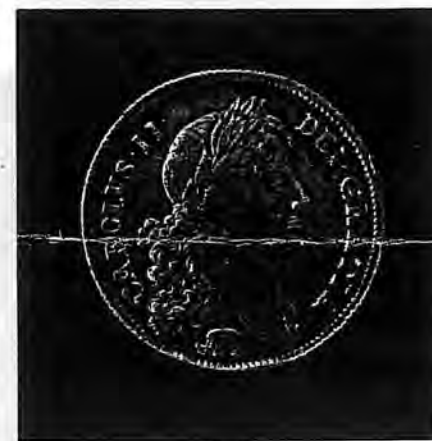
At nearly the same time, in 1663, colonial influence again emerged



3. English silver crown of Edward VI, 1551.



4. English gold fine sovereign of 30 shillings, Queen Mary, 1553.



5. Gold two guineas of Charles II, 1664.



6. British "Vigo" silver crown of Queen Anne, 1703.



7. Mexican "pillar" silver dollar of Ferdinand VI, 1751.



8. United States "flowing hair" silver dollar, 1795.

strongly with the striking of the first British gold guineas. On a number of these guinea issues, a small raised elephant stamp, sometimes with "castle," indicated the African origin of the metal (Figure 5).

More than 100 years after the destruction of the Spanish Armada, British ventures at sea continued. In 1703, for example, during the reign of Queen Anne, English crowns bore the legend "Vigo," commemorating the capture of Spanish treasure at Vigo Bay, Spain (Figure 6). Similarly, the 1746 "Lima" crowns of George II were made from coinage and bullion captured near Peru.

Silver discovery and exploitation persisted in the New World. In 1732, one of the most important trade coins in history appeared: the Spanish "pillar" dollar, struck until 1772, often at the Mexico City Mint (Figure 7). This dollar and its successors formed the early coinage of the United States and Canada, and it was used in many other parts of the world.

Steam Power

In the United States, numerous private, colonial, and state-issue coins or tokens had appeared over approximately 150 years. In 1792, however, the United States mint opened, initially striking about 1,500 half-dimes, reportedly made from George Washington's table silver! The first true "business" strikes, however, were made in 1793; the first silver dollars appeared in 1794 (Figure 8); and the first gold coins in 1795.

By the end of the eighteenth century, American decimal coinage was flourishing, but British coinage had declined. As a temporary measure, the Bank of England issued Spanish silver eight reals counterstamped with the head of George III. These provisional coins led to extensive forging and much ridicule.

For a lasting solution, the government turned to Matthew Boulton and his "Soho" Birmingham mint. Boulton had collaborated with James Watt, initially in such endeavors as supplying steam engines to the Cornish tin mines and later in the application of steam power to the coining process. Boulton set about replacing Spanish silver dollars and renewing the English copper coinage, producing the immense penny and two-pence "cartwheels" of 1797.

The Nineteenth Century

The early nineteenth century brought major changes in both the Old and New Worlds. Napoleon became Emperor. Lewis and Clark made the journey that opened up the western United States. In China, there was an increasing influx of western coins, many of which were "chop-marked" or counterstamped to attest value. In Spanish America, the insurgent movements began, resulting in the issue of emergency coins by rebels such as Morelos in Mexico.

British artistry in coin design developed under such masters as the controversial Pistrucci, originator of the "George and the Dragon" image for the coins of George III, and the Wyon family, pre-eminent designers for Queen Victoria. The Wyon skill was illustrated in such masterpieces as the "Una and the Lion" five pound proof of 1839 (Figure 9). British designers such as the Wyons also served the growing colonial market, notably Canada, producing tokens and medals as well as regal coin issues.

In Russia, the first silver roubles had appeared under Peter the Great in 1704. Between 1828 and 1845, Russia issued platinum multiple

roubles, the first and essentially the only significant use of this metal in circulating coinage.

The Gold Rushes in America

The first major gold rushes in the United States began in the Appalachian region about 1828, followed eventually by the establishment of branch mints in Georgia and North Carolina. A few years later, in 1835, placer gold was also discovered near Quebec City in Canada.

In 1848-1849, the California Gold Rush began, initially resulting in a number of private or state-issued coins, including the semi-official Moffat-Humbert fifty dollar gold piece of 1851-1852 (Figure 10) and various fractional gold tokens. Increasing gold supplies were also accompanied by the issue of two new official denominations: the one dollar and the twenty dollars or "double eagle."

In 1854, largely as a consequence of the California gold rush, a branch of the United States Mint was established in San Francisco.

In the late 1850s, gold was discovered on the Fraser River of British Columbia and, in 1860, in the Cariboo near Barkerville, British Columbia. In 1858, the first coins for the "Province of Canada" were struck in London.

In 1862, a mint was set up in New Westminster, B.C., striking ten and twenty dollar gold "patterns" before being closed.



9. British "Una and the Lion" 5 pound gold proof, Queen Victoria, 1839.

established in 1966, has struck a large number of these trade dollars.

In 1967, Canadian silver coins were struck to commemorate the Centennial. The following year, some 50% silver coins were issued, and thereafter silver was replaced with nickel. Also in 1967, South Africa issued the first krugerrand bullion coins, sold for their metal value.

Both of these recent issues are included in the Nickle Collection. Together with such pieces as the fourteenth century gold noble, they reflect the wide range of Carl Nickle's coin-collecting interests.

(Reprinted with permission of the author and The Provincial Museum.

Copies of the full booklet are available for \$11.95 +GST at the Museum. "Treasures" display is on until Oct. 27/91.)

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Junior \$ 3.00

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of Token Collectors

Canadian Association
of Wooden Money
Collectors

DATE: OCTOBER 8, 1991

TIME: 7:00 p.m., Meeting starts at 7:30.

PLACE: McNally Composite High School, 8440 - 105 Ave.
Second Floor, Room #210

PROGRAM: GUEST SPEAKER - DETECTIVE TONOWSKI,
COMMERCIAL CRIME UNIT, EDM. POLICE SERVICE
-COUNTERFEIT MONEY. AUCTION TO FOLLOW

SEPTEMBER MEETING

The start of the fall session saw 20 members and 4 guests in attendance. Guests were welcomed by Joe and it was nice to see some old faces again at the meeting.

Members were reminded that there were a few tables left for the Oct. 12 show at Meadowlark. Costs is \$12.00 for the 1 day show.

The meeting was then turned over to our Guest Speaker, Lub Wojtiw, President of the CPMS. Lub put on an informative and interesting talk and slide show of the Nov. 1990 and June 1991 British American Bank Note Company Auctions. Lub attended the first auction in New York and obtained some notes which were on display for the members to view. The slides were taken by Walter Allen, V-P CPMS, prior to their Auction.

The slides were very well done and included the actual Vignettes of many of the notes. Many of the notes were one of a kind and went for many times over their listed trend. About 40 slides were shown and depicted notes from the mid eighteen hundreds to early nineteen-hundreds. All in all an interesting talk and display.

In addition to his talk on Paper money, Lub was asked to fill the members in on his impressions of the CNA in Toronto this past summer. Lub was recently elected as President of the CPMS and attended meetings with the Research Fellow group and was a Judge for the displays at the show. He indicated the show, put on by John Regitko of Torex fame, was a first class act, as prizes were always being given away. However, most of American Dealers were absent and the numbers of dealers was noticeably down.

Lub also indicated that starting in 1992, the CPMS Journal and the Prefix newsletter will combine into one larger format publication. Lub was thanked again for his interesting talk on the CNA.

The evenings attendance door prize draw was won by a long time deserving member, Howard Gilbey. Howard took home, (or to his shop), a 1980 mint set.

DONATIONS

Thanks are extended to Howard Gilbey for donating to the Club Library set of "Canadian Wooden Money, Tokens & Souvenirs" books which he picked up in Calgary at a recent show. Also thanks is extended to Joe Lamb, who saw our ad in a local paper, and came to the meeting to donate some auction catalogues and old paper clippings on coins.

ANNUAL FALL SHOW

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S E E Y O U A L L T H E R E !

HOBBY MECCA '91

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PROVINCIAL MUSEUM DISPLAY - TREASURES : WHAT EARTH AND HAND HAVE MADE

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- | | |
|--------------|--|
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| Oct. 19 & 20 | Regina Coin Club coin and stamp Show, Seven Oaks Motor Inn, Regina, Sask. (Admission charge) |
| Nov. 9 & 10 | WESTEX ANNUAL CONVENTION AND COIN SHOW
Westwood Inn, Edmonton, Alberta |

COUNTERFEIT PLATES ON DISPLAY AT THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN HOUSE MUSEUM by Mike Schneider

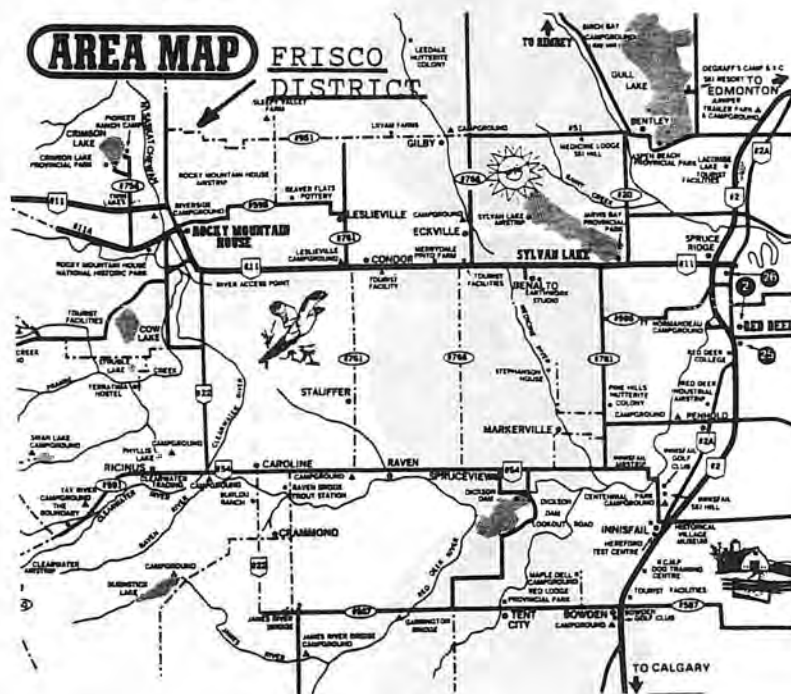
While on a weekend trip to Crimson Lake this summer, we happened on the Rocky Mountain House Museum. As the weather was less than perfect, our camping plans were changed to moteling it and we noticed the local Museum was right behind our Motel. As many small town museums have turned up surprises in the past, we decided to check this one out. As a hands on Museum, the kids were enthused about the fossils and arrowheads and many other artifacts, but I was more interested in a set of 6 plates, mounted on a very crude backing and plexiglass covering. The plates were of copper with the reverse image of an early Bank of Montreal bank note, apparently created with photo lithography. There were 6 plates in all with the first entirely obliterated of an image. The other 5 were quite clear but non the less hard to read in reverse. The notes were \$10.00 denomination of the 1912 or 1914 variety, with the "Toronto Branch" on the back. The 6 plates were actually 3 sets of plates, one each of the front and back. The plates were found in 1920 in what was known as the Frisco District, just north of Rocky. The plates were discovered under the floor boards of a shack by Harry McKervery. The shack was abandoned by an Iowa family who left previously.

The museum curator, Duke Covey, provided me with some of the background history. Apparently, the counterfeiter traded the notes to the local natives for furs, but after they were unsuccessful in trading them in themselves, went looking for the man who had deceived them. He had since left and was not seen again. In those days \$10.00 could be used to buy a homestead. I was also told to talk to the descendant of the family who had found the plates. I contacted Mary Wilson who recanted the same story. If your ever in Rocky, its worth a trip to the museum, even if your not interested in counterfeit notes, the rest of the museum has several interesting displays. The following note is similar to the ones on display.



99-2000-2

\$10 Face Design: Sir F. Williams-Taylor/—/
Vincent Meredith
Colour: Black with olive green tint
Back Design: —/Toronto branch/—
Colour: Green



(Information provided by Duke Covey, curator R.M.H. Museum, Mary Wilson, Photo-Charlton Std. Catalogue of Canadian Paper Money)

Old and New Irish Coins Make Colorful Collection

by Earl W. Caldwell

There are deep ties that run from many an American community to Ireland. There are some very deep numismatic ties as well. The result is a regular market in the United States for Irish coins which is something relatively few foreign nations enjoy. Such a relationship has two sides, because it means prices for the issues of Ireland tend to be a bit higher than for coins of other nations, but investment security is better. A real market indicates a chance for price appreciation and relative ease in resale. By most standards, the coins of Ireland are rather reasonably priced, and this provides collectors, both young and old, with the opportunity to experience the fascinating coins of Ireland.

Over its history, Ireland has been a troubled place, but also a land of great beauty and great peace as any walk in the Irish countryside will prove.

Ireland as we know it today was invaded by Celtic tribes in about the fourth century B.C. The Gaelic culture and literature that flourished in this period expanded to Scotland in about the 5th century A.D., the same century during which St. Patrick's efforts had resulted in the conversion of Ireland to Christianity. A few hundred years later saw invasions by Norsemen, which culminated in the defeat of the Danes by Irish King Brian Boru in 1014.

Over the centuries, Ireland had evolved into a center of Latin learning which ultimately saw Ireland sending missionaries to various parts of the known world. The Irish interest in the outside world was relatively short-lived, because the English had a rather significant interest in Ireland. In 1154, Pope Adrian IV gave all of Ireland to English King Henry II as a Papal fief. What Henry and later English Kings learned is that the Irish did not appreciate English policies, particularly with regard to religious freedom and land ownership and management. The result was a bitter struggle that is to a degree still seen in the violence we so often associate with Ireland today. This despite the official proclamation of republic status in 1949, as the partitioning of the island into Ireland and Northern Ireland is not recognized by the government. The eventual solution to the assorted problems faced by this lovely country are hard to see with any clarity. Far more clear, however, is a rich and proud numismatic history.

Prior to the 1760s, the coins of Ireland were basically a loose assortment of European issues, with the coins of Great Britain naturally serving as the main media of exchange.

The first real moves toward circulating issues of Ireland began around 1760 with the copper half-penny token called the "Voce Populi" halfpenny. Over the years, Ireland was to have a rich and fascinating history of assorted tradesmen's tokens extending from 1760 until about 1830. Although I will touch on a couple,



Common Obverse



OLD & NEW IRISH COINS (CONT'D)

the interested specialist should obtain Seaby's Coins and Tokens of Ireland.

The combination of tradesmen's tokens and official issues was to see Ireland through its coinage needs for many years. It should, however, be noted that the usual colonial combination of barter, native issues and coins from England and other major trading nations really comprised the potpourri that was moving in the country's channels of circulation quite literally until World War I.

The lowest denomination of regular coinage during these early times was the farthing. The first were dated 1737, 1744, and 1760, and what appear to be experimental pieces of sorts in 1805. All known 1805s are proof, or are supposed to be, although handling always takes its toll. They were made in copper and copper gilt, which are both \$75 today, bronze which is \$55, and rare silver and gold issues. The 1805 farthings make for a fascinating collection at almost unbelievable prices. Clearly 1805 proofs are far more rare than current prices would indicate and the money you might spend here is about as safe as anywhere in numismatics.

In 1806, farthings were issued specifically for circulation, although there was a copper proof that is currently priced in The Standard Catalog of World Coins at \$135. The circulation strike 1806 starts at \$4 in fine and works up to \$45 in uncirculated. These prices are hardly extreme, as it is not only a one-year type, but an elusive coin in upper grades. Try if purchasing to find an XF or better for maximum investment potential. After 1806, the only farthing from the early years was a proof only 1822, which is extremely rare and currently carries a \$1000 price tag.

The largest denomination in terms of selection is the halfpenny. It got its start in 1736 and was produced airily regularly until 1760. Prices range from \$8 to \$40 for coins grading fine and \$200 to \$700 in uncirculated. The cheapest date is 1760 and the most expensive 1755.

Coinage of halfpennies was again resumed in 1766 with a different bust of George III on the obverse. His profile was changed from left-facing to right-facing.

The 1766 is found generally in lower grades where prices start at \$8 in fine. You should be somewhat cautious as there are a number around that will not grade fine, or in some cases even good, and it would be silly to pay a fine price for lower circulated grades. In XF the 1766 jumps to \$30 and to \$50 in uncirculated.

The next halfpenny came in 1769 and it came in two types with the regular and long bust. The difference is clear when you see the two, with the regular bust \$8 in fine and \$65 in uncirculated and the long bust \$2 less in fine and \$5 less in uncirculated.

The halfpenny appeared with yet another bust in 1774, although few got to see it that year because the only examples were proofs,



OLD AND NEW IRISH COINS (CONT'D)

which today list for \$250. In 1775, proofs were again produced, but so were examples for circulation. These circulation strikes start at \$9 in fine and work their way up to \$125 in uncirculated, with the proof currently at \$200.



In the following years, the halfpenny saw sporadic production with 1776, 1781, 1782, 1805, 1822, and 1823, all being years when examples were produced for circulation. Prices of these dates follow a fairly established pattern, with \$100 being the top uncirculated price (for the 1822) and going down to \$37.50 for the 1805. In circulated grades starting at fine, you can obtain any date for prices from \$6 to \$8. Proofs are available for some of these years with most between \$200 and \$300.

The highest regular issue in terms of denomination is the penny, which was introduced in 1805. Here the only circulation dates are 1805, 1822, and 1823. All are available for \$100 in uncirculated and around \$7 to \$8 in fine. Proofs also exist, with the 1805s in an assortment of metals and the 1822 and 1823s only in copper. Expect to pay a good deal, because the proof 1805s in bronze at \$250 is the low price. The two 1820s dates are \$375, while the 1805 silver is \$750 and the same year gold is \$3500.

In general these all are rather under-rated issues, because there is nothing common about coins of this age in any denomination. Top grades in particular are terribly low, but even the true fines are expensive. The problem is finding a real fine. You can find hundreds, all in very worn condition. In fact, in assorted dealer junk boxes and homes around the country they turn up with some regularity. The large numbers of Irish who emigrated to the U.S. are no doubt responsible for this supply. Unfortunately, while making things fun for the low-budget collector, these coins in all denominations had banged around in Ireland for decades before arriving here, and the wear in some cases is just brutal. No damage, but certainly little or no detail either.

Between 1804 and 1813, the Bank of Ireland helped the problems with circulating issues by releasing silver tokens of 5-, 10-, 30- pence and six-shilling denominations. These tokens are a nice addition to any collection, with the pence denominations costing \$10 to \$20 in fine. In uncirculated it is another matter, with the 5 and 10 pence coins starting at \$100 for the 1805 date and \$20 more for the 1806, with the 1813 bringing \$125.

The 30-pence is \$20 in fine, but goes up to \$250 in uncirculated. The tough one, however, is the six-shilling pieces which were struck over Spanish and Spanish colonial eight reales. They begin at \$60 for a fine and jump up to \$600 in uncirculated. A special die silver six-shilling proof is currently \$750. The only other available proof from the Bank of Ireland token series is the 1813 10-pence, which is \$250.

Frankly, at prices barely above silver in a couple cases, you cannot go far wrong, with even circulated examples. What melting has been done over the years is hard to estimate, but as with virtually any silver issue, that factor is probably present and particularly so with a bank issue. In most cases, the real investment grade is XF, and if you want one of these issues in that grade or better, expect to have a tough time finding one and expect to pay good prices as well.

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OLD AND NEW IRISH COINS (CONT'D)

In conjunction with the 1804 six-shilling coin, it should be noted that Irish issues from that period are sometimes found with assorted counterstamps and similar uses of other nation's issues.

On Dec. 6, 1921, the Irish Free State was established as a dominion, and that resulted in the first modern Irish coins in 1928. Up until 1971 when decimal coins were instituted, production was fairly regular in most denominations, making them consistently collectible. Additionally, the lower denominations in particular, offer collectors of assorted budgets the opportunity to build complete sets.

The lowest denomination was again the farthing. In fine condition prices vary a good deal, with more modern dates generally under a dollar. Dates from 1928 to 1940, however, tend to be at least a dollar and run up to \$8 for the 1935. Others fall between the two with the 1931, 1932, 1936, and 1940 dates all being somewhat better. There is a fascinating twist in the farthing in that more recent production levels have, at times, been terribly low. The least produced date is the 1966 at 96,000, almost 100,000 coins fewer than its nearest competitor. At today's \$4.50 uncirculated price, it should be interesting to watch in future years along with most other dates after 1940. All are fairly low in terms of production.

For the investor, the farthing also offers some interesting opportunities. The most expensive date in uncirculated is the 1936, which is currently \$125, according to the Standard Catalog. Others range from \$2.50 to \$50, with a truly wide range of dates near both pricing extremes. Those with slightly smaller budgets might find XF a potentially rewarding grade as only one is above \$30.

Low budget collectors will also find the halfpenny to be a good potential set. Only the 1939 at \$12 in fine breaks \$5 in that grade and most dates are safely under a dollar. Uncirculateds are quite another matter, with the 1939 currently at \$600 and many others well above \$100. If you are concerned about budget restrictions, you might do well to check into grades as low as VF where all dates are under \$50 and most only a few dollars.

A somewhat similar problem exists for collectors of the penny denomination. Here we have one of the great rarities in all of numismatics, the unique 1938 which the Standard Catalog lists at \$20,000. Most of us can forget that date. The 1940 is also a very tough date in many respects. It had a low mintage of 312,000 and is still quite common in fine where the price is only \$6. In top grades, well, an uncirculated listing of \$2,250 explains why the XF and VF grades are under a lot of price pressure as collectors seek the best possible grade they can afford.

Although most other penny dates are under \$100, they still make for an expensive set in uncirculated. As a result, I suggest that you look at some of the dates in XF where prices have moved little over the years, and where collectors may be forced to concentrate more of their attention due to their budgets.

The threepence denomination is much the same. Only one is above \$5 in fine, but the 1933 is \$600 in uncirculated, the 1935 is \$275 and the 1939 is \$700. There are a number of others over \$100, so the cost has almost made this set prohibitive in top grade. Most collectors will find a mixture of VFs and XFs, according to their budget concerns, to enable them to complete this set and eat and pay rent at the same time.

Much the same applies to the sixpence, where you find dates like

OLD AND NEW IRISH COINS (CONT'D)

the 1946 and 1950. They are tough in XF, commanding \$100 or more, and impossible, or close to it, in higher grades. None, however, is above \$10 in VF, so here collectors can take the 1945, 1946, 1947, and 1950 in VF and all the other dates in XF or uncirculated. If they are able to afford to do better, they should, but this combination enables you to complete a set at a very modest price. Moreover, it will be a nice looking set, with all coins in decent condition.



With the shilling you begin to run into the silver factor. All shillings prior to 1951 were made from .750 fine silver. This means prices starting at \$2.75 in fine for all dates, although only the 1937 is above \$10 at \$25 in fine. In better grades, you will find all silver issues are tough. A starting price for the most common date in uncirculated is \$40 and they go up to \$1,500 for the 1937 and many are above \$100. Again, here you can look to match grades to your budget. In copper-nickel for dates after 1942, you will find XF or up are the only investment grades. All are below a dollar in lower grades of fine.

Florins are all silver prior to 1951 and include the great rarity the 1943. Approximately 40 are known and the Standard Catalog shows a price of \$2,750 in fine and uncirculated \$20,000. Fortunately, other dates are more affordable, with none above \$25 in fine. There is good rarity here in dates like the 1934, 1937, and 1942, and even in fine they should not be taken too lightly. Other dates to a lesser degree are also quite elusive. A circulated set is not an easy thing to assemble. In better grades, it can be very tough and even very fines of the early dates are hard to come by in any numbers. Those since 1951 are another story, with only XF and better grades having any true investment potential.

The half crowns of Ireland include a number of very tough dates. The most difficult is the 1943, of which it is estimated 5,000-6,000 remain today. Prices show a fine at \$175, but they jump quickly to \$500 in VF and \$2,750 in uncirculated. Other tough dates are highlighted by the 1937, with a 40,000 production and a current price of \$100 in fine and \$2,600 in uncirculated.

All other half crowns are below \$20 in fine but can be very tough in upper circulated and uncirculated grades. Here again, if seeking to assemble a set you may well find yourself getting a mixture of fines, VFs and XFs just because of budget constraints. Even so, these larger silver coins are not common and that is particularly true in the case of better grades, so it is money well spent. Avoid copper-nickel dates in grades below XF, as here lower grades have little or no future investment potential, except for assorted varieties or errors.

There was a silver 10-shilling coin made in 1966 and it can be somewhat deceptive to collectors. The proof has a 20,000 mintage and is currently \$27.50. The circulation-strike had a mintage of two million, of which 1,270,000 were melted. Some get quite excited by such facts in terms of investment, but that still leaves a high number relative to Ireland's population. Demand is just not that strong for the issue. In circulated grades it floats around bullion price and an uncirculated is only \$12. There is simply little reason to speculate on this issue. Before it has a big future, a lot more

would have to be melted to make it similar to many earlier dates in scarcity. That means collectors have all they want, so investments are not to be encouraged.

The shift to decimal coinage in 1971 has seen for all practical purposes an end to real collector issues. You can obtain any of the more modern decimal coins for around face value or a couple dollars in uncirculated. Although they have a limited future, it would seem that money spent putting together uncirculated sets would not be wasted particularly for young collectors. Expecting big profits, however, would be an exercise in self-deception. Future profits will come from the earlier issues and not the decimal coins.

Despite the lack of real potential for recent coins, it is the mixture of the very common and affordable, and the very rare, such as the 1943 florin, which makes Ireland such a strong nation from a numismatic point of view. Here you can find something for anyone, from the prudent investor to the young collector on a limited budget.

With continuing interest from collectors of many nations, including the United States, it would seem that the issues of Ireland hold out interesting potential for all.

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OCTOBER 1991

* AUCTION SHEET *

LOT #	DESCRIPTION	GRADE	TREND	RESERVE	SOLD
1.	1866/1966 B.C. centennial medal	BU	\$9.00	-	_____
2.	11 piece Ireland type set	AU/UNC	\$19.00	-	_____
3.	1910 Can. 50 Cent Sil.	VG	\$15.00	\$8.00	_____
4.	1937 Alum. coronation medal		\$4.00	-	_____
5.	Sil. Jub & Gov. Gen. medals (2 pcs)	UNC/PR	\$35.00	-	_____
6.	1934 Can. 10 Cents	VF	\$22.00	-	_____
7.	1913 Can. 50 Cents	VG	\$8.00	\$4.00	_____
8.	1976 "Coins of the World" by Craig (480 pgs)		\$5.00	-	_____
9.	1952 Ireland 1/2 Pound coin	BU	\$17.00	-	_____
10.	1984 Pope visit Medal (nickel)	PL	\$5.00	-	_____
11.	1982 Double dollar set	PR	\$29.50	-	_____
12.	1914 Can. 50 Cents	VG	\$30.00	\$17.00	_____
13.	5 "Uniface" coin albums	-	\$7.50	-	_____
14.	2-1970 Medals, Manitoba/N.W.T. (nickel)		\$25.00	-	_____
15.	1918 Can. 50 Cents	VG	\$6.00	\$4.00	_____
16.	Britain 1st Decimal Coins type set	UNC	\$4.00	-	_____
17.	6 pcs of advertizing paper money	UNC	\$5.00	-	_____
18.	1897 Can. 5 Cents	F/VF	\$12.00	-	_____
19.	1979 Australian mint set (6 pcs)	PR	\$ 9.75	-	_____
20.	1919 Can. 50 Cents	A/F	\$10.00	\$5.00	_____
21.	3-Isle of Man Crowns (2 Sil, 1N)	UNC	\$33.00	-	_____
22.	Mexican Centavo ashtray	-	-	-	_____
23.	1958 Australia Florin	UNC	\$12.00	-	_____
24.	1920 Can. 50 Cents	F+	\$25.00	\$10.00	_____
25.	1989 Gr. Britain 2 Pound Coin	PR	\$16.50	-	_____
26.	1980 Alberta 75th Anniv. Sil. Medallion		\$15.00	-	_____
27.	1986 Can. Mint set	PR	\$21.00	-	_____
28.	1932 Can. 50 Cents	VG	\$60.00	\$50.00	_____
29.	13 diff World notes (most UNC)		\$15.00	-	_____
30.	1923 Can. Shinplaster	VG	\$8.00	-	_____



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DATE: NOVEMBER 9, 1991

TIME: 9:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.

PLACE: SANDMAN INN, 17635 - STONY PLAIN ROAD,
BREAKFAST MEETING IN THE LOUNGE

PROGRAM: GUEST SPEAKER - EARL SALTERIO, PRESIDENT
CNA, BREAKFAST MEETING, NOMINATIONS FOR
DECEMBER ELECTION. WESTEX COIN SHOW TO FOLLOW

PROGRAM TIME & LOCATION CHANGE NOTICE

The November meeting has been rescheduled for a special meeting due to the Westex coin show which is being held at the Westwood Inn - Best Western on Sat. and Sunday Nov. 9 & 10. As indicated above, our meeting will be rescheduled to Saturday Nov. 9th at 9:00 a.m. and will take the place of our Tuesday Nov. 12 meeting.

We will be having a breakfast meeting with the cost to members being \$5.00 and Non-members \$8.00. Confirmation of your attendance is required by Nov. 6 with payment at the door. Please call Joe Bardy at 435-3294 to confirm your attendance. Following the Meeting, members are free to attend the Westex show only a few doors down the road at the Westwood Inn. Hope to see a good turn out for this Special Meeting.

OCTOBER MEETING

Twenty-three members and 2 guests were in attendance for a lively and informative meeting with Detective Will Tonowski of the Edmonton Police Service, Fraud & Commercial Crime Unit. Detective Tonowski brought several examples of Counterfeit 20's and 50's for the members to view and handle. His purpose for these types of exhibits is to inform as many members of the public and businesses as he can about identifying counterfeit money. As it happened, several counterfeit \$20's have been passed in recent weeks and they were confident of catching them in the near future.

He indicated 400,000 counterfeit notes are being passed each month in Canada, mostly in US funds. Most of his lectures are to new recruits, Banks and businesses. Most of the newer notes he passed around were created on a colour laser printer. As the older Canadian notes did not have any 'OSD' (optical security device) or 'Hologram' on them, they are the most common notes being counterfeited.

Some other interesting facts on counterfeit money include: -most common notes counterfeited are \$20's, \$50's and \$100's; most counterfeit \$ is sold for 12-35 cents on the dollar; between 1984 & 1987 \$500,000 has been seized in Edmonton; in 1991, \$75,000 has

OCTOBER MEETING CON'T

been passed in Edmonton; the best counterfeit notes produced this year have showed up in Edmonton and were produced here as well, according with the Ottawa RCMP; the US secret service says Canada produces some of the best Counterfeit money in the world; the average life of a counterfeit note is 1 - 3 weeks.

Detective Tonowski passed out some handouts on how to detect counterfeit money and what to do if you suspect you have received some. All in all an interesting presentation. He even brought in a real \$50.00 bill with the others and some of our members determined it was real. Will was presented with a set of #49 notes from the clubs Trade Notes as well as a club 1984 trade buck. The meeting was then turned over to Ray for the auction. Several members brought in bake goods which were enjoyed by all those in attendance. Members were reminded of November's Nomination meeting. The October attendance draw of a 1979 mint set was won by Elden Kuss.

PRESIDENT OF CCN ATTENDS ECC FALL SHOW

The clubs annual fall show was held on October 12 at Meadowlark Mall and we were surprised to have a guest visitor from Ontario, Paul Fiocca, President and Publisher of the Canadian Coin News. Paul was visiting in Calgary that weekend as well and made the extra trip up to see us at our show. Paul dropped off some new issues of the CCN's and promised to send some Insight magazines when he got back. Paul had a chat with several members of the Executive and the dealers in attendance.

True to his word, I received a box of Insight magazines a week later. Unfortunately we received them the day after our Hobby Mecca show. However we will be distributing them at upcoming meetings and shows in the area. Thanks are extended to Paul for his donations to the Club.

Thanks are also extended to the Dealers who attended the show as well as Drew Thompson who put on a display of war Medals. Thanks also to John Callaghan and Mike Schneider who also manned the Club tables.

HOBBY MECCA '91

On October 19 & 20 several members of the Club manned 4 tables of displays and information as part of Hobby Mecca '91. Over 7000 people were in attendance over the 2 days. The Club had a new banner made for the Event and it will be available at club meetings and future shows. The club had a variety of numismatic items on display including 2 of the clubs display cases, a display of medals by Drew Thompson, a display of 1937 UNC notes by John Callaghan, and a display of Canadian Pre-Confederation Tokens by Mike Schneider. In addition, Howard Gilbey provided 25 pounds of foreign coins for kids to go through and pick out coins to take home. This obviously became the focal point for all the kids and the members in attendance had a good time giving out the coins as well. The club gave away information on numismatic in general as well as club information. CCN's was also given out while the lasted.

Thanks is extended to all the Club members who helped with the show and in addition to those mentioned above, thanks is extended to Joe Bardy, Jo Grace, John Fy, and Dan Gosling.

1992 MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL NOTICE

MEMBERS ARE REMINDED THAT DUES ARE DUE PRIOR TO JANUARY 1, 1992. MEMBERSHIPS WILL BE RENEWED AT BOTH THE NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER MEETINGS AS WELL AS BY MAILING YOUR RENEWAL TO THE CLUB.

IF THE FIRST THREE MEETINGS OF THE YEAR ARE ANY INDICATION, WE SHOULD HAVE AN EXCITING YEAR AND WE HOPE TO SEE YOU ALL OUT TO THE MEETINGS

ECC MEMBERS TO VOTE ON NEW MEETING LOCATION

The club has been contacted by the Provincial Museum of Alberta indicating that a room is available for Club meetings the 2nd Tuesday of each month. The club has had our name in at the Museum for several years in hope of possibly getting into the Museum. The room is the Lecture room off of the Archive just past the Cafeteria. The room is set up for all aspects of audio-visual presentations as well as seating up to 50 people. Tables and chairs are also in the room with washrooms adjacent to the room. Time is not a problem as other groups meet as late as 11:00p.m. There will be a slight monthly charge of \$10.00 for the room. Members are encouraged to attend November's meeting to vote on this new location. The room is available now but we would hope to start at the Museum location at January's meeting. It's felt that this would be a better long term meeting location for the club as well as being more centrally located in the City.

NOMINATION FORM - DECEMBER MEETING

The Annual Election for the 1992 Executive will be held during the December 10th Annual General meeting. Any member wishing to nominate another member may do so in person at the November and December meetings or if you are unable to attend, please use the following form:

NOMINEE: _____ NOMINATED FOR: _____
(position)

PROPOSED BY: _____ SECONDED BY: _____

The above named nominee has consented to run. _____
(proposers signature)

DECEMBER MEETING

Members are reminded of the Annual General meeting to be held at December's meeting on the 10th. In addition to final nominations and the Election, we will be having a swap night with members asked to bring their extras to swap with other members as well as a raffle draw for a \$25.00 Turkey gift certificate and other prizes. The club will provide free beverages and coffee and the members are asked to bring in bake goods for the other members to share. This is always an enjoyable evening so we hope to see you all out in December.

COMING EVENTS

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| Nov. 9 | ECC SPECIAL "WESTEX" BREAKFAST MEETING, SAT. MORNING AT THE SANDMAN INN, 9:00 a.m. TO 11:00 a.m. with SPECIAL GUEST SPEAKER EARL SALTERIO, PRESIDENT CNA |
| Nov. 9 & 10 | WESTEX ANNUAL CONVENTION AND COIN SHOW
Westwood Inn, Edmonton, Alberta
Sat. 9:00 to 6:00, Sun. 10:00 to 5:00 |
| Nov. 23 | SPORTS CARD & COMIC SHOW/ COINS AND STAMPS
Edmonton Northlands Agricom, 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. |
| Dec. 10 | ECC ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, SWAP NIGHT, ELECTION, RAFFLE DRAW, and CHRISTMAS PARTY, McNally Composite H. S.
8440 - 105 Ave, Second floor room # 210. |

MAXIMILIAN AND JUAREZ

by Ralph Yates



Maximilian



A hundred years ago, a pompous European prince had his portrait struck for the coins of Mexico. Today, he's obliterated from the country's coinage, but his opponent, a humble Indian, is remembered. As a matter of fact, the Emperor Maximilian Hapsburg is pretty much forgotten elsewhere than in numismatics.

The whole thing came about as a result of the chaos in Mexico after the 1810 Revolution. In the late 1850s, European governments were finding it hard to get payment from Mexico for debts owed their citizens. The way around this, thought Napoleon III of France, was to take over the Mexican customs and get the debts paid off that way. Napoleon III was also interested in getting a foothold in America to satisfy his dreams of imperial splendor.

Maximilian was the younger brother of the Emperor of Austria-Hungary, Franz Josef. The way things turned out, Maximilian became the front man for a French imperialist scheme. The idea was for him to go over to Mexico, accept the invitation of a faction to be emperor, and rule with the help of French troops. Since his imperial Austrian job was that of a glorified provincial governor, Max and his attractive young wife, Carlotta, decided to go over and be real governing royalty, instead of flunky for Franz Josef.

At first, Max wasn't too happy about this, because to take over as emperor of Mexico, he had to renounce his claims to the Austro-Hungarian throne. However, after some soul searching (and with the hope he could renege on it) he sailed to Vera Cruz in the spring of 1864. French troops had already been in Mexico for some time, battling the natives.

While the French were killing off Mexicans, Uncle Sam had his hands full with the Civil War, so the U.S. Government was in no position to enforce the Monroe Doctrine. Thus, Maximilian landed, set himself up in state at Chapultepec and started plans for an American empire. The only thing wrong with this was that the Mexicans didn't want him. Max and the French Army had a particular problem with Benito Juarez, a full-blooded Mexican-Indian patriot who was leading the Constitutional forces out in the deserts to the north.

While the U.S. was tied up with the Civil War, the French provided

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the usual situation for a country overrun with guerrillas. The French raided troublesome towns and held the major populated places. The Mexican Constitutionalists held the most of the countryside. The French tried to wipe out the native army confronting them, but, although stronger, they never managed to accomplish much more than some occupation and some bloody reprisals.

In 1865, on the instigation of the French commander, Maximilian threw away any chance to endear himself to the Mexicans by signing the notorious "Black Decree", which stated that any Mexican found or suspected of being in arms against him would be automatically shot without a trial. Meanwhile, the Mexicans did all they could to hang on against the French.

In 1864, Maximilian's "Empire of Mexico" began to coin its own money. The top value was a 10-peso, gold coin, followed by a silver peso, 50 centavos, 10 and 5 centavo pieces and a copper centavo.

When Max accepted the throne, he redesigned the coat of arms, retaining the familiar eagle eating a snake, but the bird now had a royal crown perched on his head. The bigger coins had Max's portrait facing right, with the Spanish legend translating to Maximilian, Emperor.

The portrait doesn't do Max justice, because it makes him look like an old man. The exaggerated chin whiskers that Max wore didn't help matters any, but he was more handsome than the coins suggest. He was also younger, being 32 when he arrived in Mexico in 1864. The reverse bears the royal arms, consisting of the modified Mexican eagle on a cartouche, with the customary European garnishing hung around it (more junk than on a garbage man's Christmas tree), with crossed mace and swords and all that, the usual drapery and crown, and two winged griffins as supporters. Also prominent is the legend, translating to EMPIRE OF MEXICO, the value and date. Smaller values had the eagle on one side, the value on the other. The coinage extended from 1864 though 1867.

Max supposedly was a humanitarian ruler who wanted to make Mexico a cleaner, safer place, but evidently he spent all his time out on Cloud Nine making plans, while his subordinates continued the old pattern of inefficiency (with, of course, the customary rakeoff of Mexican wealth for the French). He was a bit miffed when he found the French were monopolizing customs revenue, but this didn't stop his living in the style to which he had been accustomed at home. Evidently he liked to play emperor, but let others mismanage the country.

Around 1865, the United States government, now freed from domestic strife, let it be known that the French were certainly not welcome in Mexico anymore. This pressure by the Andrew Johnson government continued through 1866 and helped Napoleon the Third ("Napoleon the Little") decide to pull out his troops. For one thing, Napoleon the Little was getting tired on pouring millions of francs into Mexico to keep Max on the throne. For another, he had reasons to get his troops back home for European power-plays in which he was involved. It was becoming increasingly obvious that the French would not be able to subjugate the whole country, and that the populace in Maximilian's territory paid allegiance only because of French bayonets.

So, in the summer of 1867 the French pulled out and left Max to do as he pleased. Meanwhile, his wife Carlotta had not liked the idea of giving up her throne and playing empress, so she traveled through Europe, trying to get the various rulers and the Pope to intercede and keep her and her husband set up as king and queen of Mexico. She got a chilly reception and lost her mind in the process.

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Interestingly, she was the one to go to Europe to seek more money and support, while Max was left to face the irate Mexicans.

In June the Mexicans captured Maximilian and, remembering his Black Decree, had him summarily shot. No doubt a good case could be made to make him a romantic hero, but the fact is, he knew what to expect and simply failed to get out while the getting was good. So he expired in 1867, but his wife lived on into the 1920s, dying--insane--in her native Belgium.



Benito Juárez

With all the sentimental slush of royalty out of the way, Benito Juárez took over Mexico, which he ruled for the benefit of the Mexicans, at least. He came back from exile in the desert in 1867 and started the country on the road to constitutional reform and a decent government. Unfortunately, he died in 1872 at the age of 66, after going down in history as the man who stood up against the foreign threat.

Unfortunately, his successor was Porfirio Díaz, who reigned as a virtual dictator until 1910. In that year the Mexicans got tired of him and forced him to flee to Europe. Thence followed some dozen years of revolution, until stable government occurred in the 1920s. Many years after Juárez' death, coins began to appear in his honor.

In 1942 the Mexicans issued a five centavo piece in honor of Joséfa Domínguez, an early patriot. In 1948 they struck a large 5-peso coin for Cuauhtémoc, last Aztec emperor. Finally, in 1955, they struck a bronze 10-centavo coin showing Juárez on the obverse, with the value, Mexico mint mark and date. The reverse was the Mexican eagle and snake, with no ridiculous drow on the bird.

In 1957 Juárez appeared on a set of three silver coins. The bottom value was a peso that bore his portrait, with the legend stating that it was the centennial of the Mexican constitution of 1857, which Juárez fathered. The second, another single year coin, was a five peso piece struck in .720-fine silver with a similar design. Third value was a big 10 peso coin in .720 silver. The reverse of all was the customary Mexican eagle.

The basic alloy of the peso was nickel-silver. That is, a copper-nickel-zinc mixture. This was chosen to permit the coin to retain a silvery appearance, for the actual silver content of this coin is but 10 per cent. The Mexican government kept this base silver for the peso



through 1967, and then switched to nickel for subsequent issues. If the peso had been 10 per cent silver with the rest copper, it would have darkened terribly, but the use of a copper-nickel-zinc mixture with the low quantity of silver prevented that.

Juarez is in good company on the Mexican series. Madero, who over-threw Diaz in 1910 and was himself assassinated, was put on the 1964 nickel 25 centavo piece. Mrs. Dominguez continues on the five centavo coin, while Father Hidalgo, who started the 1810 Revolution, has been a popular subject on the high values. Morelos, another early revolutionist, was on the peso, and a 1959 issue was struck for Carranza, a 1912 revolutionary. And, of course, there are the Aztecs.

But Maximilian isn't likely to be on any modern Mexican coins. The Mexicans had enough of him in the 1860s. They evidently choose to let modern gringos gush sentimentally over him. If you wanted to be a bit irreverent and believe in American for the Americans, you could say that the short-lived coinage of Emperor Max and his short-lived reign--combined with his short life span--may be something along the line of a "fool and his money being soon parted".

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The ECC is a member of:

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DATE: DECEMBER 10, 1991

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

**PLACE: Mc Nally Composite High School, 8440 - 105 Ave.,
Second Floor, Room #210**

**PROGRAM: ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING,
ELECTION, SWAP / BOURSE NIGHT,
RAFFLE DRAW & CHRISTMAS PARTY**

DECEMBER PROGRAM

Once again we are at the last meeting of the year. All members and their guests are invited to come out for our annual Christmas party. Hopefully the weather will cooperate and we will have a good turnout. Once again we are fortunate to have a full slate of officers running for all positions , so no one should have an excuse not to attend for fear of being elected to a position.

We are also having a Swap / Bourse night so anyone wishing to bring in their extras to trade or sell are welcome to do so. We will also be holding our donation Raffle, with at least 6 Prizes being given away! Members are once again asked to bring in some bake goods to share with the members and the Club will be providing the usual coffee, juice and pop for the meeting. We hope to see a good turn out so be sure to mark the 10th on your calendar and we'll see you at the meeting!

"NEW-LOOK" NEWSLETTER

As you can see, I've changed the look of the newsletter by using a new program on the computer. Hopefully it will work out but it might take awhile to get all the bugs worked out. Please bare with me as I'll be learning as I go along. If anyone has any Desktop Publishing experience or suggestions on how to jazz up the Newsletter, please let me know at one of the meetings. Hopefully by the New Year I'll be printing on a new Laser Printer , so it will look even better. Hope Santa thought I was real good this year!!

NEW MEETING LOCATION CHANGE IN JANUARY

At the November meeting, the members unanimously voted to relocate our monthly meetings to the **Provincial Museum of Alberta**. Beginning in January's meeting we will be at our new central location at the Museum. The opportunity was presented to us in October and notice was mentioned in the November newsletter. It is hoped that the new central location will bring back some old members as well as attract new members. The meeting location is down past the Cafeteria towards the Archives, in Room P138 (the Lecture Room). Anyone visiting the Museum can take a look at the room while they are their. Official confirmation should be forthcoming by our December meeting. Watch for the revised location in the January newsletter.

HAVE A MERRY CHRISTMAS & HAPPY NEW YEAR!

NOVEMBER MEETING MINUTES

There were 19 members and 1 guest in attendance at November's meeting. Due to the last minute arrangements to have the meeting at the Sandman Inn in conjunction with the Westex Show, proper notice may not have been given out to the members. We apologize to the half dozen or so members who showed up at the Westwood Inn for the breakfast meeting instead of the Sandman. If the Executive of Westex would have notified us of the show we could have made arrangements long ago to have our meeting in the same Hotel. But that has always been a problem in the past and it doesn't look like it will improve much in the future.

However, despite the confusion on the location, we had a very good meeting, with the morning starting out with breakfast for the members. President of the CNA, Earl Salterio was introduced to the members as they arrived and each member received a copy of the "Insight" magazine, that was sent to us by Canadian Coin News, thru Paul Fiocca, Editor and Publisher of CCN. After Joe announced the agenda, he introduced Earl Salterio as our key note speaker. Earl went on to explain the history of the CNA, the past Presidents and years and locations for all the annual shows. He announced a plan by the Mint to possibly re-publish the pamphlet "INTRODUCTION TO NUMISMATICS", which may be available in 1992. He encouraged the Club to put in a submission to the CNA for the Louise Graham Memorial Award for Club of the Year. Apparently only a few Clubs have put in submissions in the Past years.

The current executive goals are to get rid of the "Old Boys" image of the CNA. A high priority item on Earl's list is to reintroduce low cost Group Insurance, at about 60 cents per thousand. A poll will be conducted this year to seek members interest. An Educational Fund will try to be set up to provide an Educational Forum for Clubs as well as providing a Workshop for member Clubs at the annual CNA. He also reminded members that the CNA Journal needs new submissions and there are many knowledgeable people out there who could share that knowledge with other interested collectors. A final comment was reserved for the longstanding problem with clubs today and that is youth involvement. More emphasis has to be placed to try to get younger members interested in Numismatics. Earl also brought a message from Alberta Director, Al Munro that a Sub-Director should be set up in Edmonton to help pass on information to the northern Clubs.

Earl's topic was well received and a warm applause followed his comments. After fielding several questions the meeting was turned over to Wray to conduct our Nominations for the December Election. (See results later on this page.)

Joe then discussed the opportunity for members to relocate our meeting to the Provincial Museum Alberta. After a short discussion on the location and pros and cons of a move, Wray Eltom made a motion to relocate which was seconded by Terry Cheesman. It was put to a vote and unanimously approved. Starting in January we will be at the new location. An official letter is to be sent to the Museum accepting their offer.

To top the meeting off, and in recognition of Remembrance Day, Drew Thompson put on a short talk and display of Awards and Medals issued during the two Great Wars.

After the meeting, most members continued their numismatic discussions at the Westex Show a block away at the Westwood Inn.

NOVEMBER NOMINATIONS

Once again, the club has a full slate of members willing to run for the Executive of the Club. There don't seem to be a lot of new faces, but at least they are willing to hold the positions for another year. We'd like to encourage new members and old to get more involved in the running of YOUR club. We need new ideas and your involvement, however small, can help out. The nominations were conducted by Past-President, Wray Eltom with the announcement that further nominations will be accepted at December's meeting.

PRESIDENT - Joe Bardy

VICE-PRESIDENT - Ray Neiman

TREASURER - John Callaghan

SECRETARY - Mike Schneider

DIRECTORS - Terry Cheesman, Ed Dreger, Howard Gilbey, Dan Gossling, Jack Jensen, Elden Kuss, David Peter (Junior)

Thanks again are extended to all members who put their name in to stand for a position, Good luck in December.

CHRISTMAS RAFFLE DRAW

The following members are to be thanked for their generous donations to the Club Raffle draw. The funds will be used to help offset the cost of bringing in the CNA President to the November meeting as well as possibly paying for some of the meeting costs in our new location in the new year.

FIRST PRIZE - \$25.00 GIFT CERTIFICATE FOR A TURKEY - West Edmonton Coin & Stamp

SECOND PRIZE - GIFT CERTIFICATE FOR A HAM
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RAFFLE CON'T

THIRD PRIZE - TELEPHONE

Northern Telecom, donated by Greg Wickman

FOURTH PRIZE - WINE SET

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FIFTH PRIZE - Bottle of Chivas

Donated by Elden Kuss

SIXTH PRIZE - BOX OF CHOCOLATES

Donated by Joe Bardy

Thanks again for the donations and tickets will be available up to draw time at the meeting on the 10th. Winners names will be announced in January's

1992 MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL NOTICE

MEMBERS ARE REMINDED TO RENEW THEIR CLUB MEMBERSHIP FOR THE UPCOMING YEAR. MEMBERSHIP RENEWALS WILL BE ACCEPTED AT THE DECEMBER 10TH MEETING OR IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO ATTEND, BY MAILING IN YOUR DUES WITH THE ENCLOSED FORM. ONCE AGAIN, NO DUES INCREASE IS ANTICIPATED. PLEASE RENEW AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. YOUR CONTINUED PARTICIPATION IS APPRECIATED.

COMING EVENTS

December 10, 1991 - ECC Annual General Meeting, Election, Swap / Bourse Night, Raffle Draw & Christmas Party. McNally Composite High School, 8440 - 105 Ave., Second Floor Room #210.

January 14, 1992 - ECC regular meeting, **PROVINCIAL MUSEUM OF ALBERTA, 12845 - 102 AVE.** Bourse Night, program to be announced. (meeting location past cafeteria to the left)

January 17, 18, & 19 - **COIN SHOW** - Westwood Inn Best Western, 18035 Stony Plain Road, Edmonton.

February 11, 1992 - ECC regular meeting, Auction, program to be announced, Provincial Museum of Alberta,

March 10, 1992 - ECC regular meeting, Auction, program to be announced, Provincial Museum of Alberta.

April 11 & 12, 1992 - Calgary Numismatic Society **Coin Show**, Hospitality Inn, Calgary

April 14, 1992 - ECC regular meeting, Program to be announced, Provincial Museum of Alberta

May 12, 1992 - ECC regular meeting, Auction, CNA slides to be announced, Provincial Museum of Alberta.

June 9, 1992 - ECC Annual White Elephant Auction (last meeting before the summer break)

THE ECC WOULD LIKE TO THANK THE FOLLOWING MEMBER SPONSERS FOR THEIR CONTINUED SUPPORT THOROUGHOUT THE YEAR.



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ON BEHALF OF THE ECC EXECUTIVE, WE WISH YOU ALL A MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR!

The Dollar Sign

Dollars, dollars, dollars. As dollar conscious as the United States is, and as established as the U.S. dollar has become in international affairs, it would seem that the dollar sign that dazzles so many people would be commonly seen on U.S. coins and currency. But take the look test: you will find that on coins the word "dollar" is never replaced by a dollar sign. If there are space limitations, it is instead abbreviated "DOL" or simply "D".



the dollar sign

On paper money it is possible to find a few dollar signs but very few considering the number of types of notes that have been issued. Much easier to find are Roman numeral equivalents of the denominational figure. The \$1 "Educational Note" of 1896, plus such high values as the \$1000, \$5000, and \$10,000 Federal Reserve Notes of 1918 are about it for notes with dollar signs issued by the U.S. Treasury. Instead, the denominations are spelled out. Even for private bank notes this generally holds true except for the Civil War period and various scrip issues.

There are a number of explanations how the dollar sign developed but they seem to share a common weakness in that documentary proof of a contemporary nature is lacking for some stage of the origin or transformation of the sign from another symbol. A popular theory is that of the superimposition of U upon S (for U.S.) as frequently seen on U.S. currency, with the U simply being changed into two cross marks after a period of time. Another belief, more widely accepted, has a similar concept but derives from the gradual contraction of PS for Pesos, an old Mexican symbol for a coin widely used in the United States in earlier days. In this case, the PS is run together until only the descending line of the P remains over the S.

This kind of time saver is much more prevalent today, particularly acronyms for various organizations, and improved communication spreads them faster but even in colonial £, s, and d, were commonly used abbreviations for pound, shilling and pence. In fact, the use of "d" for pence is a logical explanation why it did not become the accepted symbol for dollar--one could lose too much money if there was any argument that the amount designated by ad "d" in a document meant 50 pence and not 50 dollars.

Although there are many U.S. colonial notes with dollar denominations, none of them bear the dollar sign. Even notes that list the denomination in dollars with the equivalent in pounds will generally give the £ symbol for pound while spelling out the word

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The Dollar Sign (Continued)

dollar. While it is believed that the dollar sign first made its appearance in the United States during the Revolutionary War period, it obviously wasn't widely enough accepted to be used on currency. But by the end of the century it was used more frequently and in the early 1800s the dollar sign appeared in arithmetic books.

The dollar sign is now widely used to indicate pesos and other currencies which are not dollars. If the source of the dollar sign is the peso, then it certainly has as much right to use the sign as the dollar. In this light it is not inappropriate that one of the most outstanding examples of the dollar sign to appear on currency is to be found on a 10 pesos note of Columbia, issued in 1915. It dominates the note.



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Season's Greetings



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E.C.C. DUES RENEWAL - 1992

This years E.C.C. Annual Dues are now due and payable as of January 1. The dues are payable as follows: Family - \$12.00, Senior - \$10.00, and Junior - \$3.00 under the age of 18. Below is a Dues Renewal form which can be brought to the next meeting or mailed to the Treasurer, c/o Edmonton Coin Club, P.O. Box 4111, Edmonton, Alberta, T6E 4S8.

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