



EDMONTON COIN CLUB

"Your Numismatic Connection in Edmonton"



APRIL 1995

Volume 41 Issue 4

1995 EXECUTIVE

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The ECC is a member of:

Canadian Numismatic Assoc.

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Canadian Association of
Wooden Money Collectors

Canadian Paper Money Society

Classical & Medieval
Numismatic Society

MEETING NOTICE

DATE : APRIL 12, 1995

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

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

**PROGRAM : MEMBER TALK ON WORLD PAPER MONEY,
COIN AUCTION (SEE LIST INCLOSED)**

APRIL MEETING AGENDA

April's meeting will see a talk by Ray Neiman on world paper money. A recent acquisition of world paper sparked Ray's interest in this talk and he'll have several examples along for the members to view and enjoy. In addition we'll have one of our few auctions for the year. Enclosed in this newsletter is a list of over 30 mixed lots of everything from Canadian decimal to world paper, a large selection of world medals and foreign coins. Hope to see a good turnout and we'll see you all there.

MARCH MEETING MINUTES

March's meeting saw the Club on a field trip to the University of Alberta's museum at the Classics Department. The trip was arranged by Terry Cheesman. Twenty-one members and 4 guests were in attendance. Four guests made the trip up from Red Deer at the invitation of Ray N. Terry introduced Professor J. Rositer who gave us a verbal tour of the museum, touching on the highlights in each display case. According to Prof. Rositer, their collection is the only collection of Greek, Roman and Egyptian antiquities in Western Canada. The Historical antiquities section included items from Mesopotamia, Babylon, Sumeria and Ancient Egypt, from 12000 B.C. to 2000 B.C. Items from the Greek, included 2500 year old antiquities, and Roman items 1500 years old. Several items of pottery (clay lamps) were on loan from North Africa. Some were purchased from a London dealer, others were donated by local patrons. One of the donations was from Ernest Manning, ex-Premier, which included metal 'nails' from a wooden Roman Fort. Some local collectors who donated Roman coins included W.G. Hardy and David Kennedy. Of the 1000 ancient coins in the collection, only 150 are on display. Plans are in the works to display more, once funds are available.

A major piece in the collection is a bust of Antonia Minor, from 36 B.C., who was the Grandmother of Caligula. It is one of only 6 known of these busts.

As thanks to the University for allowing us to view the collection, the Club donated a silver 'Marcus Cassianus' coin, Postumus obverse, attributed to Lugdunum. Following the tour, we gathered in an adjacent classroom where Terry gave a description and talk on the donated coin and ancient coins in general. Several new members were on hand and all were introduced to the membership. Updated ECC Calendars were passed out to members and guests for future reference.

**CONGRATULATIONS
TO WRAY AND ALICE
ELTOM ON THE
OCCASSION OF
THEIR 52nd
ANNIVERSARY ON
APRIL 3rd !**

EDMONTON
200 YEARS of
BUILDING TOGETHER

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:

STEVE HYDE	#372	EDMONTON
DEAN NOCENTE	#373	EDMONTON
RON McDONALD	#374	RED DEER
CYRIL GLEDDIE	#375	ST. ALBERT

Congratulations and welcome to the Club!

CLUB PERSONALS AND NUMISMATIC NOTES

As the front window indicated, April 3rd was Wray and Alice Eltom's 52nd Anniversary. Wray is Past -President of the club and has been an active member since 1967. Wray is an honorary Life Member in the Club as well. Wray and Alice celebrated by getting all 'fixed' up and they were taken out for supper by their family. Congratulations Wray and we wish you many more in the future!

Thanks are once again extended to Ernest Egedahl for stamping this months newsletter for the Club. Each envelope has 6 to 8 stamps on it and the Editor would still be licking stamps if he had to do it. Thanks again Ernie!

Joke of the month:

1st Man: "Think of it! They fined Mark for taking his work home with him!"

2nd Man: "Unbelievable! Where does he work?"

1st Man: "At the Royal Canadian Mint."

Speaking about the mint, they've finally committed to producing a \$2.00 circulating coin. As with the Loonies introduction, the \$2.00 note will be phased out when the coin is issued. There has also been talk of eliminating the 1 cent coin, however no reference was made in the Budget document about this. In addition, most of the remaining coinage will be issued in cheaper metals to reduce the costs. This means a potential hoarding of the current issues and increased activity for numismatists with the new metallic content in the coinage. The design competition for the \$2.00 coin has been going on for several months now, and most agree that the issue will be a bi-metallic coin.

This months newsletter is another first for the Club in that both the Club and CNA logo are now scanned into the computer. Previously the Editor had to past the logos on the page. The 200th Anniversary logo is also scanned in and was first issued on March's newsletter.

As the Ingersoll Coin Club has shared it's articles with the club for several years now, we try to sell a book of tickets for there ONA Show each year. The tickets will be available at the April 12 meeting only. The Draw will be held April 23rd, and is for a \$1250 Vacation package (or \$1000 cash) as well as a 2nd prize of a \$100.00 Gold coin. The tickets are \$2.00 each and will be sold to the first 6 people who ask.

1995 ANNIVERSARIES THAT CANADIANS CAN MARK WITH A NUMISMATIC ISSUE by Jerry Remick, ECC #279

Canadians can mark the 30th Anniversary in 1995 of the adoption of the Canadian Maple leaf flag with and issue of tokens, medals, woods or script. Residents of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan all have an important 1995 Provincial anniversary that some may choose to mark with and issue of municipal tokens, merchants tokens, medals, woods or script. 1995 marks the 125th anniversary of the entry of Manitoba into confederation in 1870. 1995 also marks the 90th anniversary of the entry of Alberta and Saskatchewan into confederation in 1905.

1995 marks the 275th anniversary of the founding of Louisbourg, Nova Scotia by the French in 1720 and the 325th anniversary of the founding of the Hudson's Bay Company by a Royal Charter granted by King Charles of England on May 2, 1670. The 1995 Canadian silver dollar commemorates the 325th anniversary of the founding of the Hudson's Bay Company. The 1995 \$100 gold piece marks the 275th anniversary of the founding of Louisbourg.

Three 50th anniversaries in 1995 for important world events that can be marked by a numismatic issue are: the coming into existence of the United Nations on October 24, 1945; the end of World War II with Germany on May 7, 1945; and the end of World War II with Japan on August 9, 1945. The 1995 Canadian brass coloured dollar marks the 50th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations.

NEWSLETTER NEWS

(We've been receiving the new Regina Coin Club Newsletter, and an interesting article does a brief recap of other Club newsletters. It looks interesting so I decided to try it here!)

CALGARY, ALTA. - In March, Al Munro gave a presentation on collecting Medallions and medals. April's talk will be on Spanish Dollars by Murray Weston. The junior Club is going strong with a presentation given by Mr. Thimm on Olympic medals. Planning is well underway for the July CNA. A recap of CNS life members is included as the feature article.

INGERSOLL, ONT. - An interesting article on the fate of our 1 cent coin started the newsletter off by editor and president, Thomas Masters. A 3 page article on USA Flying Eagle Cents was the main feature of the newsletter, as well as a 30 lot auction. They receive many mail bids and February's auction say 2/3rds of the lots go to mail bids.

REGINA, SASK. - March's meeting saw a talk on the Modern Coinage of Ireland by David MacDougall. An interesting article on "The Origins and History of the Canadian \$4 Bill" was included by Roy Miller (Reprinted in this newsletter). An article called 'Around the Newsletters' reviewed several clubs newsletters. New numismatic issues were reviewed as well as their annual statement was included for the members.

SCARBOROUGH, ONT. - Free woods were presented to members at February's meeting. Al Bliman will be talking at the March meeting on Nevada Casino Tokens. An interesting article on "A short history of Canadian numismatics" was reprinted from a 1953 CNA article by Major Sheldon Carroll.

NICKELS, BONDO AND MY '53 FORD

by Dan Gosling

(Editors Note: Always looking for articles for the newsletter, I've been bugging Dan to write me something for some time now. While visiting Dan at his palatial Estate in Ardrossan recently, I was surprised with an offer of an article. The only catch was I had to write it while he dictated it ! The following interesting article is the result. ms)

When I was a kid, the first car I got to drive was my dad's 1953 Ford Custom Line, 2 door sedan. Being an old car, it had rust in many places that were beyond my talents to fix. That didn't stop young kids from using Bondo in those days, to clean up the rust. Rust has a vengeance. If you don't completely remove all traces of it, it comes back to haunt you. In the same manner, the Canadian 5 cent pieces of 1944 & 1945, and 1951 to 1954 can be effected by rust. However we can't cover up the problem with bondo and make it look pretty again. A simpler solution for most people is to simply replace the coin with a rust free example. These coins are generally obtainable, even in high grade. In the market place there are some high grade examples that have a touch of rust on them. Typically the rust occurs on the rim which tends to spread, and given time, will destroy its value and beauty, just like my old '53 Ford.

One method of removing the rust is through the use of acids. I have had success at removing rust from the chrome plated nickel series, with the use of a chemical called "Etch Klenz", which I obtained from a friend who has great expertise in the field of chemicals and there application. This acid seems to have no effect on the chrome plating. Once all traces of the rust have been removed, the coin is rinsed in warm soapy water, with a final clean water rinse, then pat dry with a soft towel (NO RUBBING !) The next process is to protect the coin from further corrosion. So far my research seems to indicate that WD-40 is an excellent protector against corrosion, so an application of a light coating, followed by air drying does the trick. Finally, any excess can be removed by pressing the coin between two napkins or paper towels. Occasionally I'll use a Q-Tip swab to lightly remove any lint or residue, before sealing in a 2 x 2.

On some heavily corroded coins that have seen alot of circulation, the surface will appear very rough. Automotive chrome polish and a Q-Tip can be used to smooth the surfaces and remove the dull flat appearance that appears as a result of the acid. The philosophy here is that a coin with obvious rust showing is less appealing than a rust free coin. Use of the chrome polish is followed by a soap and water rinse and WD-40 as above.

Now that I'm older, and even though I don't own 'rust buckets' anymore, I still notice that cars have a tendency to get the odd spot of rust here and there. If the rust is not removed early on, the problem just gets worse. Stopping the rust in a newer car, followed by touching up the paint in that spot, is for more important than waiting till the time comes when you choose to repaint the whole car, because by then the rust will be a real problem, and comes back to haunt you.

This same rationale can be used for specimen or PL strikes, for the above mentioned series. Leaving a small amount of rust

THE ORIGINS AND HISTORY OF THE CANADIAN \$4 BILL - ROY MILLER

(Reprinted from the Regina Coin Club newsletter)

The note is most famous for the error on the 1900 issue - the United States side of the Sault Ste. Marie locks (connecting Lake Superior and Lake Huron) was shown instead of the Canadian side (figure 1). The error was corrected for the 1902 issue which went into circulation in February 1902 (figure 2). Final versions of the note were delivered to the Finance Department in September 1911, after which no further \$4 bills were ever ordered. All varieties feature the portrait vignettes of the Governor General and his wife, the Earl and Countess of Minto (1898-1904) on either side of the locks on the obverse and a view of the rear of the original Ottawa parliament buildings from Nepean Point on the Ottawa River on the reverse (figure 3). Apart from the correction of the view of the locks, several minor changes (signatures of the various department officials authorizing the notes) and one major change were made: the value numerals on the top left and right were replaced by the word 'FOUR' and the "circus bill" numerals on the bottom corners gave way to plain arabic numerals (figure 4) in the last version. All versions were printed in sheets of four.

This was not the first time a \$4 was introduced. The value had been issued by the Dominion of Canada before in 1882 and earlier than that by the Bank of Montreal under the 1866 Provincial Note Act (figure 5). Why was a \$4 denomination introduced? The more outlandish legend is that it was an attempt by prospective politicians of the time to lower the cost of their bribes from the traditional \$5. A more reasonable idea is confirmed by the City of Toronto \$4 bill of 1840-1847 which bears the dual values \$4 and One Pound (figure 6). It was the trade between the Dominion and mother country that made an even rate of exchange between dollar and pound desirable.

Initially the supply of \$4 bills was halted in 1903, but a shortage of higher denomination paper currency in 1911 made further quantities necessary and it was between June and September 1911 that the final variety was delivered by the American Bank Note Co. to the Finance Department. Then, as the \$5 bill was phased in in 1912, the \$4 began to be withdrawn. By 1950 only \$29,000 in this denomination was outstanding, either destroyed, lost or in the hands of collectors. Today, uncirculated \$4 bills are worth between \$2,250 and \$3,000, depending on the variety.

FIGURES (figures 1-6 from "The Charlton Standard Catalogue of Canadian Government Paper Money" 4th Edition, pages 116-119; page 68 and page 63).

Figure 1. The \$4 issue of 1900.



Figure 2. The \$4 issue of 1902.



Figure 3. \$4 bill common reverse.



Figure 4. Final design of the 1902 issue \$4 obverse.



Figure 5. The Bank of Montreal \$4 bill.



Figure 6. The City of Toronto \$4/One Pound.



(Reprinted from the CATC newsletter)

CANADIAN MUNICIPAL TOKENS MEDALS AND SCRIP

by

Jack P. Sauchenko, 13559 - 124 A Ave., Edmonton, Alberta, T5L 3B4

With Information From Jerry Remick
and
Other Collectors

ALBERTA

\$410 PAID AT AUCTION FOR EDMONTON TRADE DOLLAR

Frank Quinn, P.O. Box 111, Roxboro, Quebec, H8Y 3E8

The 1975 Edmonton no mint mark (one of six in existence) trade dollar, sold for \$410.00 at the Frank Quinn Auction. A list of the winning bids for the Nov. 19th Auction is available free of charge from the above address.

EDMONTON HANDBOOKS

Jack Sauchenko, 13559 124 A Ave., Edmonton AB, T5L 3B4

The book CANADIAN TRADE DOLLAR AND RELATED ISSUES HANDBOOK 1995 ((c)) by Jack Sauchenko is printed on 8 1/2 X 11 inch three hole punched white paper. The Handbook has over 1,900 entries with 4,850 metals and varieties listed on 340 pages of illustrations and descriptions of Canadian trade tokens, notes and related issues up to 1995. All the pieces are listed by dates under the municipality in which they were issued. The Municipalities are listed under the province or territory in which they are situated. The following data is given for each piece: municipality, denomination, designer, a description of both sides, the year of issue, metal, weight, diameter, type of edge, mintage, mint and an evaluation. Illustration of both sides are given for nearly all pieces listed

A listing by province and territory of the addresses of the issuing agencies for the piece catalogued concludes the "Handbook".

Five pages are devoted to an alphabetical listing of all municipalities listed in the "Handbook" with the province or territory in which the municipality is situated given on the same line. This enables the reader to locate the province or territory for any municipality catalogued in the handbook.

The cost of the 1995 Handbook listing the trade dollars up to 1995 sells at \$39.95 each plus \$5.00 postage and \$3.15 GST in Canada. If the book is shipped to United States the cost is \$39.95 each plus \$7.00 postage for SURFACE mail.

The 1995 SUPPLEMENT to the book CANADIAN TRADE DOLLAR AND RELATED ISSUES HANDBOOK 1994 ((c)) is over 150 pages on 3 hole punched paper. This supplement includes the information on Canadian trade tokens & notes to 1995. If mailed to a Canadian address the cost is \$18.00 each plus \$4.00 postage and \$1.54 for GST. The cost of the supplement if shipped to U.S. is \$18.00 plus \$5.00 postage for SURFACE mail. 10% off U.S. funds

The 1995 book UNITED STATES TRADE TOKENS AND RELATED ISSUED HANDBOOK ((c)) by Jack Sauchenko is published on 8 1/2 X 11 inch three hole punched paper with soft cover is now for sale. This U.S. trade dollar Handbook will identify, describe and price over 3,000 U.S. municipal trade tokens in values of 5c to \$5.00 on over 225 pages. The U.S. Handbook lists the States alphabetically with the issuers of the tokens in alphabetical order under the states. A photo of both sides of most pieces catalogued is given. For each piece cataloged, there is a description of both sides along with the following data: date, metal, weight, diameter, edge type, mint, mintage and a valuation.

The cost of the U.S. Handbook in Canada is \$26.00 each plus \$4.30 postage and \$2.12 GST. If the Handbook is shipped to a United States address the cost of the book is \$26.00 each plus \$6.00 postage for SURFACE mail. 10% off U.S. Funds



WASHINGTON COINS:

by Ed Reiter

(Reprinted with permission of the Ingersoll Coin Club)

LASTING TRIBUTES.....

TO A MAN OF MANY FIRSTS

"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.

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 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" 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.

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



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WASHINGTON COINS (Cont'd)

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"--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. coin 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 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.

THE 1776-1976 WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL COMMEMORATIVE QUARTER DOLLAR

Jack L. Ahr was the designer of the reverse of this Commemorative coin. It features the Colonial drummer boy facing left. In front of his face is the Victory Torch encircled by 13 stars, E. Pluribus Unum below the flame, United States of America around the top and balanced across the bottom Quarter Dollar. Except for the dual date 1776-1976, John Flanagan's design remains the same.

What was supposed to be a Commemorative Quarter issued in 1932, but became a regular issue, so the 1932 quarter didn't gain the status as a Commemorative. The 1776-1976 Quarter Dollar now becomes that recognized Commemorative, that honours a man with so many accomplishments - George Washington



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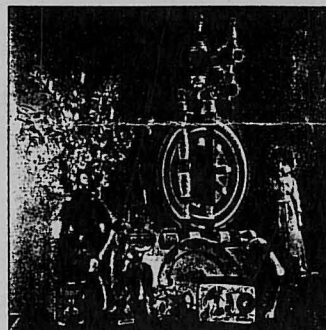
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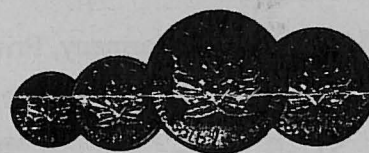
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EDMONTON COIN CLUB**APRIL 1995 AUCTION LIST**

NO.	DESCRIPTION	GRADE	TREND	RESERVE	SOLD
1.	1899 CAN. 5 CENTS SILVER	VF	\$12.00	-	_____
2.	1866 - 1934 UKRAINIAN MEDAL (Fibre Strike)	UNC	\$15.00	-	_____
3.	1989 Australian Grand Prix Medal (Konica), Brisbane, Copper, Cased	PROOF	\$15.00	-	_____
4.	1918 CAN. 25 CENTS	F/VF	\$8.00	\$4.00	_____
5.	1964 CAN. SILVER DOLLAR	PL	\$12.00	\$8.00	_____
6.	1911 CAN. 5 CENTS SILVER	VF	\$10.00	-	_____
7.	1937s US MINT MEDAL	UNC	\$12.50	-	_____
8.	1973 HUNGARY BRONZE MEDAL, (CARDINAL)	PROOF	\$20.00	-	_____
9.	1483-1983 UKRAINIAN PEWTER MEDAL (15th Cent. astronomer)	UNC	\$25.00	-	_____
10.	1947 CAN. 25 CENTS	F	\$2.50	\$1.50	_____
11.	1939 CAN. SILVER DOLLAR	UNC	\$25.00	\$17.00	_____
12.	1882 CAN. 1 CENT	VF	\$6.00	-	_____
13.	1811-1843 Ukrainian Pewter Medal, anniv. of Western national revival	UNC	\$20.00	-	_____
14.	Scottish 22 Carat Gold medal, Edinburgh Castle, Cased	UNC	\$37.50	-	_____
15.	1947ML CAN. 25 CENTS	VG	\$2.00	\$1.00	_____
16.	1985 EDMONTON KLONDIKE DAYS TRADE DOLLAR SET OF 4	UNC	\$6.00	\$3.00	_____
17.	1876 CAN. 1 CENTS	VF	\$7.00	-	_____
18.	1964/65 USA WORLDS FAIR BRONZE MEDAL, NEW YORK	UNC	\$25.00	-	_____
19.	1967 CAN. 25 CENTS	MS63	\$4.00	\$2.00	_____
20.	1963 CAN. SILVER DOLLAR	UNC	\$9.00	\$6.00	_____
21.	1888 CAN. 1 CENTS	VF	\$6.00	-	_____
22.	1922 500 Mark Dresden Germany, Private Bank Note	VF	\$5.00	-	_____
23.	1979 EGYPT / ISRAEL PEACE TREATY MEDAL	UNC	\$36.00	-	_____
24.	1961 CAN. \$1 SILVER	MS62	\$11.00	\$5.50	_____
25.	1947, CURVED RIGHT 7, CAN. 50 CENTS	VF	\$12.00	\$7.00	_____
26.	BAG OF 40 ASSORTED FOREIGN COINS	various	\$12/\$14	-	_____
27.	\$1,000,000 US GOLD NOTE, BRONZE PAPER WEIGHT		\$35.00	-	_____
28.	1963 CAN. \$1 SILVER	MS62	\$11.00	\$5.50	_____
29.	1977 YUGOSLAVIA 200 DINAR SIL. CASED (TITO)	PROOF	\$21.00	-	_____
30.	1950 CAN. 50 CENTS, DESIGN IN '0' VARIETY	AU	\$10.00	\$6.00	_____
31.	1976 EDMONTON KLONDIKE DAYS TRADE DOLLAR SET OF 4	UNC	\$6.00	\$3.00	_____
32.	NOTE HOLDER WITH 8 FOREIGN NOTES	various	\$10-\$15	-	_____
33.	1975 Prince of Wales medallion, Bronze Comm. (5000 minted)	BU	?	\$10.00	_____
34.	NOTE HOLDER WITH 8 FOREIGN NOTES	various	\$25.00	-	_____
35.	2 Lots- 1969 Israel mint set(6pcs), 1986 Aruba mint set(7pcs)	MINT	\$3/\$10	-	_____