



EDMONTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY



JOIN US "ON THE TRAIL OF '98" IN EDMONTON AT THE 1998 CNA

Volume 43 Issue 9

1997/98 EXECUTIVE

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The ENS is a member of:

Canadian Numismatic Association

American Numismatic Association

Canadian Association of
Token Collectors

Canadian Association of
Wooden Money Collectors

Canadian Paper Money Society

Classical & Medieval
Numismatic Society

MEETING NOTICE

DATE : SUNDAY, NOV. 9, 1997

TIME : 8:30 A.M., Breakfast served at 9:00

PLACE: CONVENTION INN, 4404 CALGARY TRAIL N.

(PARKADE ON WEST SIDE OF HOTEL WITH DIRECT ACCESS TO HOTEL)

**PROGRAM : BREAKFAST MEETING WITH GUEST SPEAKERS
LUB WOIJTIW AND JAMES KINDRAKE WHO WILL TALK ON
PAPER MONEY AND WORLD COINAGE.**

NOVEMBER MEETING AGENDA

November's meeting is being held at the Convention Inn, in conjunction with the ENS & Westex Coin & Stamp show. The breakfast meeting starts at 8:30 a.m. with breakfast being served at 9:00 a.m. The cost is \$10.00 for members and guests. We have 2 guest speakers for the educational portion of the meeting. The first is Lub Wojtiw, nationally known paper money expert, who will once again talk to us on some aspect of paper money collecting. Our second speaker will be James Kindrake, who will provide an interesting talk on world coinage. Following the meeting, members will be able to be first in line for the 10:00 a.m. opening of the largest dealer show Edmonton has had for many years. **Please RSVP Michael at 450-0155, Joe at 435-3294 or Ray at 433-7288 by November 6, if you will be attending the Sunday breakfast. See you all at the Show & meeting!**

**DON'T MISS OUR
BREAKFAST MEETING
IN CONJUNCTION WITH
THE COIN & STAMP
SHOW, SUNDAY
MORNING AT 8:30 A.M.**

OCTOBER MEETING MINUTES

23 members and guests were in attendance at the meeting. Joe welcomed everyone to the meeting, and read some of the highlights of our executive meeting on Sept. 24th. He also extended his best regards on behalf of the membership to Elden Kuss, who was ill recently. He is feeling much better now and we hope to see him soon. A new member, Mr. Chuck Ziegler was welcomed to the meeting. Joe then introduced Michael Schneider, who gave the CNA slide presentation of ANA slides on 'Coins of Special Significance'. Over 40 slides were shown of coins from around the world, which have made an impact on a country, or society in general by virtue of it's issuance. Following the slide show, a short break preceded the Auction. Over 30 lots were auctioned off with all but one sold. There was a good variety of Canadian and foreign coinage as well as a few tokens and some paper money. Members were then advised of the Club's need for display cases for the CNA in '98. A discussion ensued about the best way of purchasing /building some for our use. Member James Kindrake made a presentation of a piece of Script he had purchased in Rowley, Alberta. (See enclosed article) He also made a request to pursue costs to issue a Bi-Metallic medal for the '98 CNA. Members were supportive of his efforts, and he offered to continue with the costing and potential design options.

SEE YOU ALL AT THE COIN & STAMP SHOW!

NOV. 8 & 9 SHOW UPDATE

Final preparations are now being made for the joint ENS and Westex show. Advertising flyers and ads have been sent out to surrounding communities. Posters have been circulated around Edmonton & Calgary and ENS members have been selling advance tickets for over a month now. The Hotel will begin their 'Marquee' advertising starting October 27th. Westex Coin & Stamp Dealers association will place ads in the Journal and Sun, the week before the Show. Radio and TV stations have also been advised and Coin News ads have been placed.

The Show is completely sold out and we have two Dealers on standby should someone not be able to attend. Members are asked to return their advance ticket sales stubs, money and unsold books by Saturday morning, as soon as possible. The draws take place Sunday at 4:00, and we want to make sure all tickets are in for the draws. Members who have not contacted Mike to volunteer some time helping man the admission desk, can call him at 450-0155 with a preferred time. Thanks for your support and we hope to see a great turnout for the show and meeting.

THANKS EXTENDED TO CNS

While in Calgary last week, Terry Cheesman picked up several cases from the Calgary Numismatic Society for our upcoming ENS Show. Thanks are extended to the Calgary Numismatic Society for the use of the cases.

FINAL DEALER LIST FOR NOVEMBER SHOW

The following dealers have confirmed attendance at the upcoming November 8th & 9th Coin & Stamp Show:

1. Joe Barty Coins, Edm.; 2. John Bee Coins, Lloydminster; 3. Calgary Coin Gallery, 4. Cameo Coins, Edm.; 5. Collins Coins, Edm.; 6. Diverse Equities, Cal.; 7. Ed's Coin & Stamp, Edm.; 8. Les Garvey Stamps, Edm.; 9. Morris Gunderson Coins, Leduc; 10. Ed Jackson Coins, Edm.; 11. Kameron Coins, Edm.; 12. Loose Change, St. Michael, Alta.; 13. Lucky Dollar Coins, Edm.; 14. Dwayne Miner Philatelics, Cal.; 15. Charles D. Moore Auctions, California; 16. Edgar McKay Stamps, Edm.; 17. National Pride Coins & Stamps, Edm.; 18. Newcan Coins, Kenora, Ont.; 19. OK Coin & Stamp, Kelowna, B.C.; 20. R & D Coins & Paper Money, Red Deer; 21. Royal William Stamps, Edm.; 22. West Edmonton Coin & Stamp, Edm.; 23. Lub Wojtiw Paper Money.

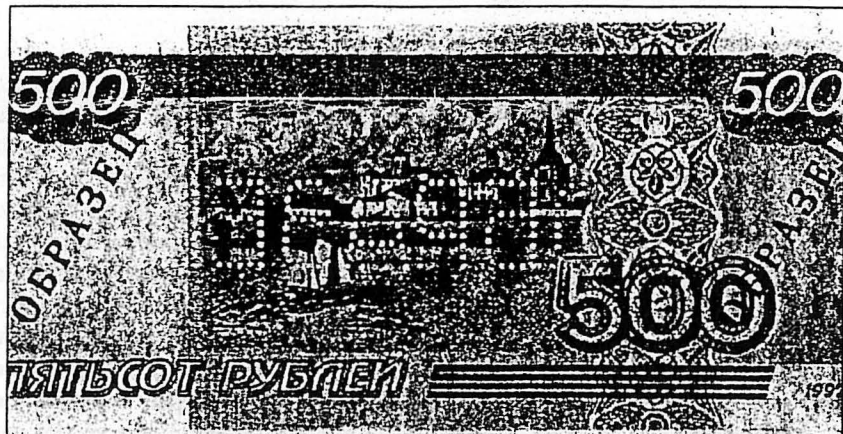
PRICES REALIZED - OCTOBER AUCTION

The following are the prices realized for October's auction lots:

LOT	SOLD	LOT	SOLD	LOT	SOLD
1.	\$10.00	2.	\$6.00	3.	\$3.50
4.	\$7.00	5.	\$9.00	6.	\$5.50
7.	\$8.00	8.	\$3.00	9.	\$12.00
10.	\$7.50	11.	\$13.00	12.	\$3.00
13.	\$7.00	14.	\$2.50	15.	\$9.00
16.	\$20.00	17.	\$6.00	18.	\$3.00
19.	\$3.50	20.	\$11.00	21.	NB
22.	\$13.00	23.	\$2.50	24.	\$2.00
25.	\$17.00	26.	\$8.00	27.	\$5.00
28.	\$6.00	29.	\$3.50	30.	\$16.00
31.	\$10.00				

ENS MEMBER DISPLAYS AT CALGARY MEETING

ENS member Terry Cheesman had 30 or so ancient coins on display at the Nickle Arts Museum in Calgary on Oct. 23, for a lecture by Clive Foss. Professor Foss was giving a lecture about the coins of Islam.



The Associated Press

SOUR NOTE — This new 500,000-ruble note is supposed to depict the monastery in Russia's Solovetskiye Islands as it was in the 15th Century. But because of a historical error, the banknote depicts the landmark during the early half of the 20th Century, when it was used as a notorious labor camp.

COMING EVENTS

Nov. 1 & 2 - Manitoba Coin Club show, Ramada Marlborough Hotel, Winnipeg.

Nov. 8 & 9 - Edmonton Numismatic Society / Westex Coin & Stamp Show, Convention Inn, Edmonton.

Nov. 29 & 30 - Calgary Numismatic Society & Westex Coin & Stamp Show, Holiday Inn, 12th Ave., (Old Westward Inn), Calgary.

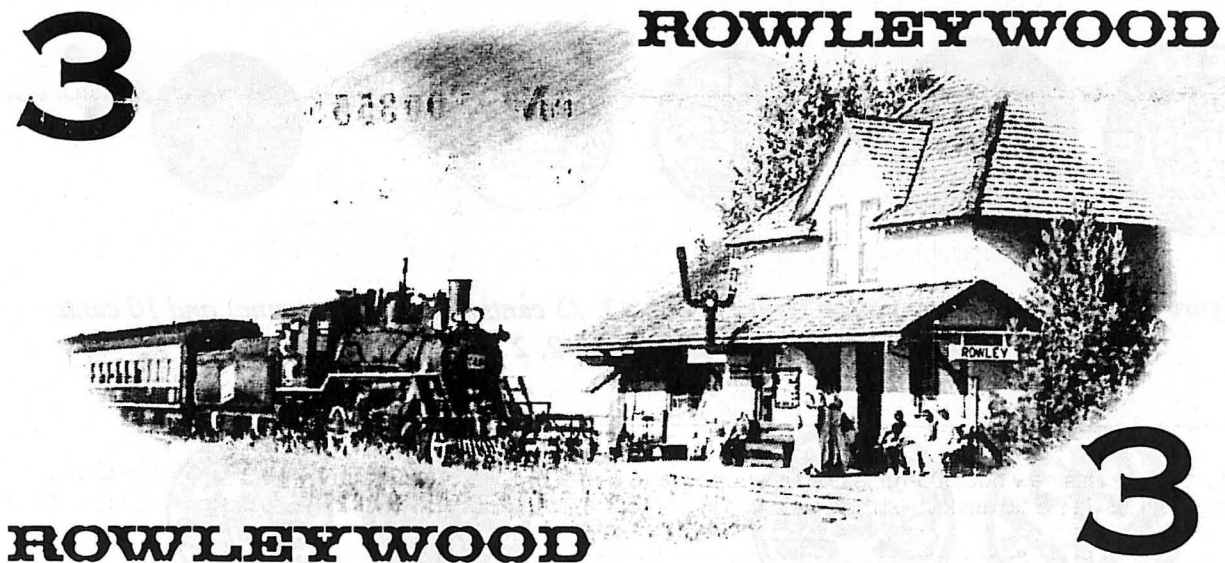
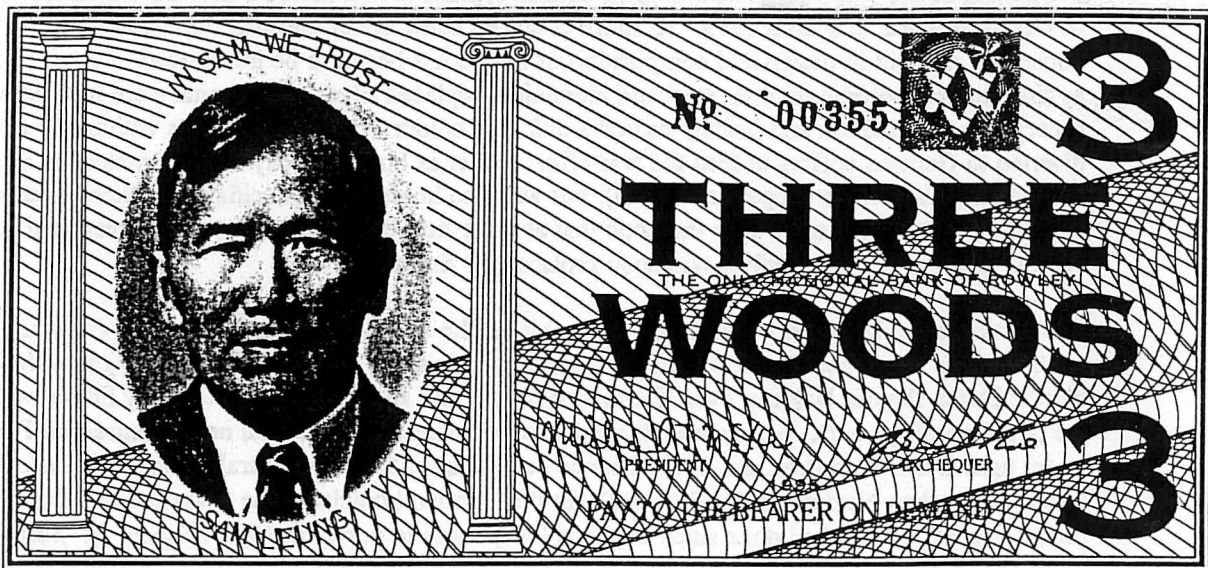
Feb. 28 & Mar. 1, 1998 - Edmonton Numismatic Society Coin & Stamp Show, Convention Inn, Edmonton.

July 29 - Aug. 2, 1998 - Canadian Numismatic Association Annual Convention, Convention Inn, Edmonton.

THE GREAT ALBERTA RAILWAY ADVENTURE

The following note was brought to October's meeting by James Kindrake. James had taken a Steam Train from the town of Stettler, Alberta, to Rowley recently, and had picked up the enclosed Trade Note in Rowley. The Steam train runs on an abandoned CPR narrow gauge track from Stettler, through Big Valley to Rowley and returning to Stettler. People from around the world who are interested in Steam engines have come to enjoy this ride through the small picturesque Alberta towns. Several movies have been filmed in the town of Rowley, including the Edmonton production of Bye Bye Blues. The note was issued by the Rowley Community Association, who put on a dinner and a Wild West show as entertainment for the train riders.

The track is independently owned, and the current owners want to sell the narrow gauge track to mining companies in South America, who have a hard time finding this track size. In order to try to pay for the track as well as the costs to run the train, the Community Association has printed this note for sale. The note is redeemable in Rowley for \$3.00. The note itself is green with black printing. The face has the portrait of Sam Leung, the original store owner in Rowley, which is now a bar and restaurant. The notes are numbered and say 'Three Woods, the only National Bank in Rowley'. They are signed by Michael McKee, the President of the Association, and dated 1995. They are also signed by the Exchequer. A square hologram with a Masonic symbol is also located beside the numbered note. The back of the note has a photograph of the train at the Rowley Train Station. The words Rowleywood and the number 3 are located in each corner. James says the train ride and hospitality were very enjoyable and recommends it to anyone who wants a different and exciting excursion in rural Alberta. The notes are available from the Rowley Community Association, General Delivery, Rowley Alberta, T0J 2X0. They can also be reached at (403) 368-3816.



WORLD WAR II REMEMBERED NUMISMATICALLY - by Dean Neald

(based on a talk given to the Regina Coin Club, November 1995)

Since the beginning of time, war has usually brought about a change in coinage. Whether it is from a new government, propaganda to advertize a victory (as in the case of the Romans), or a change due to interruption of normal supplies (e.g. siege money). All of these changes in circulating money tend to be drastic but short-lived.

World War II was no different in these respects, so this is an overview and look at some of those changes and how they were implemented. As 1995 marked the 50th Anniversary of the end of the war, I thought it only fitting that we take a look back into this part of history from a coin collector's point of view. I know that quite a few members of the Regina Coin Club have first hand knowledge and experience of these matters. Whether from direct experience in the armed forces, receiving numismatic souvenirs from previous generations, or remembering the days when you actually used that type of money.

As this subject is a vast one, I am only going to deal with the highlights - any one of which could be expanded into an article in its own right. World War II started in Europe with the German invasion of Poland on the 1st September 1939 and the ensuing declaration of war by Great Britain and France on September 3rd. German annexations however, had begun in 1936 with the occupation of the Rhineland, the *anschluss* against Austria in March 1938 and the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia in March 1939. As more countries came under German domination, so noticeable changes in design and composition of their coins began to be introduced. Metals such as zinc and less commonly iron, steel and aluminium replaced silver. Zinc coins were particularly susceptible to oxidation and quickly turned a dull grey colour. Good money was withdrawn and diverted to German coffers to feed the war effort (either as bullion to pay for war materials, or as strategic metals such as copper and nickel), but was also hoarded by the citizens of these countries, possibly to thwart Germany or in the hope that at some future date liberation would restore former values. Even in Germany, silver was soon replaced by zinc alloy.

The issuing of replacement currency by Germany for the occupied territories ensured German control of the local economy and asserted German domination. In Holland, new designs with a Nordic Dutch flavour lack any overt German symbols, and show an attempt to curry favour with the populace (*Figure 1*). France was divided into two states; the industrial north centred on Paris under tight German control, and Vichy France consisting of the largely rural south, which adopted fascist rather than Nazi symbols (*Figure 2*). In the German homeland, the Swastika and Eagle predominated, as they had done since the Nazi Party came to power in 1933 (*Figure 3*). Some occupied countries, such as Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia lost their integrity, and were replaced by new 'puppet states'. Czechoslovakia was broken up into Bohemia-Moravia and Slovakia



Figure 1. Netherlands occupation issues; 1941-43, 25 cents (Viking ship - zinc) and 10 cents (stylized tulips - zinc) and 1941-42, 2 1/2 cents (zinc)



Figure 2. 1943-44 Vichy France aluminum 2 francs and 1 franc featuring the double-headed axe, a fascist symbol.

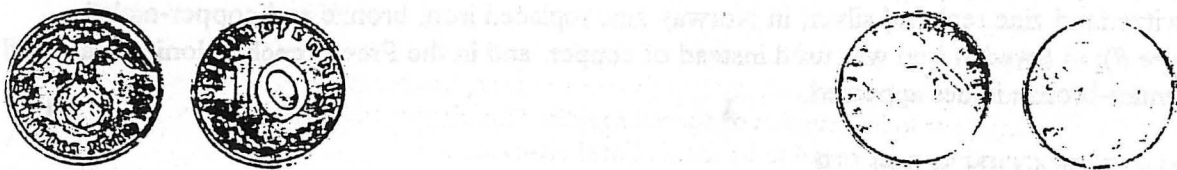


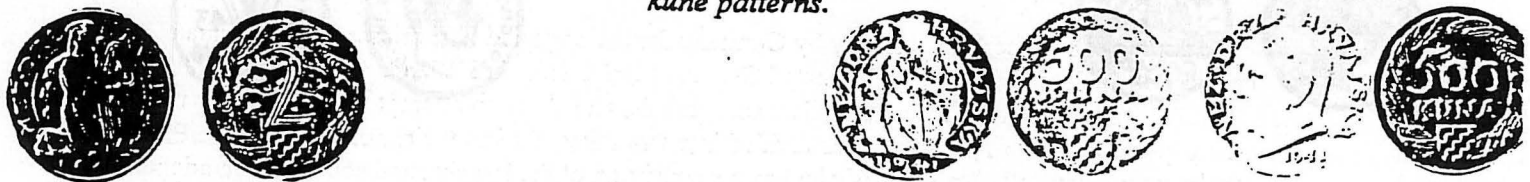
Figure 3. Third Reich aluminum-bronze 10 pfennigs featuring the eagle and swastika and 1940-41 zinc 10 pfennigs showing large pierced swastika.



Figure 4. Bohemia-Moravia zinc 10, 20 and 50 Haleru and 1 Koruna showing the Czech lion rampant and traditional designs.



Figure 5. 1941 Croatian issues; 2 kune zinc; zinc 25 and 50 banica; aluminum 1, 2 and 500 kune patterns.



(Figure 4), while the German-speaking Sudetenland was absorbed into the Reich; Croatia was broken off from Yugoslavia and given to the nominal rule of an Italian prince (Figure 5). In the Channel Islands, the only part of Great Britain to fall under German rule, locally printed German notes began to circulate. The occupation design was used in 1995 on the reverse of an issue commemorating the liberation.

CHANGES IN CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES COINAGE

The most dramatic change in Canada was the substitution in 1942 of tombac (an alloy of 88% copper and 12% zinc) for nickel in the 5 cent piece, which was then given 12 sides like the British threepence (Figure 6). In 1943 a new 'Victory' design by Thomas Shingles was introduced to boost public morale (Figure 7); the value was indicated by a large 'V' (the Roman five) and the denticles replaced by Morse code reading "We Win When We Work Willingly". In 1944 and 1945, nickel/chrome-plated steel replaced tombac as copper and zinc were themselves required for the war effort.

In the U.S.A. 1944-1946 pennies were made from spent brass shellcases (95% copper, 5% zinc) more for patriotic and propaganda reasons than economic ones. Steel replaced bronze in the pennies in 1943, and an alloy of silver (.350), copper (.560) and manganese (.090) replaced pure nickel in the 5 cent coin from 1942 to 1945 allowing valuable savings of these strategic metals. The silver nickel bears a large 'P' mintmark for Philadelphia (which normally doesn't use a mint mark). The steel blanks for the 1 cent coins were later used to strike Belgian 2 franc coins for use when Belgium was liberated (Figure 7).

In the neutral countries, shortages of traditional metals caused by isolation also forced substitution; in Switzerland zinc replaced silver, in Norway zinc replaced iron, bronze and copper-nickel (Figure 8); in Sweden iron was used instead of copper, and in the Free French colonies brass and aluminum-bronze issues appeared.

CHANGE OF COIN SUPPLIER

Because of the disruption of international trade routes and the over-running or isolation of the mother countries, some colonies and semi-independent members of colonial empires had their coinage struck in the United States. Australian and Netherlands West Indies and East Indies coins were made in the U.S. mint and bear U.S. mint marks. The Iceland 1940 and 1942 2 and 5 aurar (Figure 9) and other denominations were struck in London and Ottawa, as supplies from the mother country (Denmark) ceased with its occupation in 1940.

THE WAR IN THE PACIFIC AND ASIA

Further changes in the Pacific and Asia came later as the tide of Japanese expansion swallowed large parts of the British, Dutch and French colonial empires and the United States Commonwealth of the Philippines. Here paper occupation issues predominate, achieving the same objectives of control and propaganda.

THE HAWAII OVERPRINT

One of the first moves made by the United States government after the attack on Pearl Harbour was to overprint all U.S. currency notes in the territory with the name 'HAWAII' in black (possibly also yellow) in large block letters on the back and small block letters on the front. This was done



Figure 6. 1942 Canadian tombac 'beaver' and 1943 tombac and 1944-45 chromium-plated steel 'Victory' 5 cent pieces.



Figure 7. 1944 Belgian 2 franc coin struck on U.S. 1 cent zinc-coated steel blanks.



World War II German Occupation

Figure 8. Norwegian Nazi occupation issues; note the use of traditional Norwegian heraldic symbols (the lion rampant with an axe) and the absence of any reference to the king, who was with the government-in-exile.

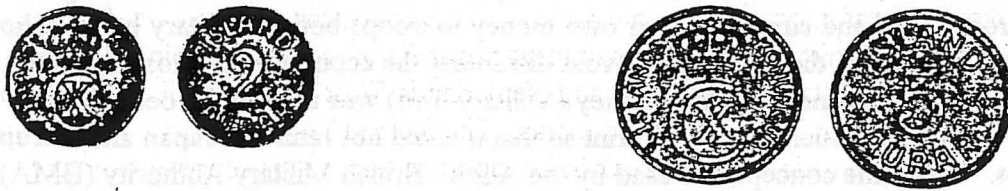


Figure 9. 1940 and 1942 Iceland 2 and 5 aurar were struck in London and Ottawa.

so that in the event of a Japanese invasion, all the overprinted money could be declared worthless and thus could not be used to fund the war effort against the United States. The Hawaiian issue is a good example of a threatened government re-asserting control over a situation by creating a special local issue. The overprinted notes could be declared void at the drop of a hat; no longer could it purchase material for use against America or buy the services of spies on the mainland.

PAYING SPIES ABROAD

How do you pay a spy working for you in an unoccupied enemy state? You don't have control over or access to the large sums of local currency necessary, and payment in other commodities such as gold, silver or diamonds would only serve to make the spy more obvious. The answer is to forge the needed currency. It costs very little, governments generally already have access to the best engravers and materials, and no expenditure of hard currency is involved. The forgeries if introduced in sufficient volume, also have the effect of undermining the value of the local currency by causing inflation. Germany forged large quantities of British five pound notes; Operation Bernhard involved German forgeries of the United States \$100 bills; the U.S. government forged Japanese Invasion Money (JIM) used in the Philippines.

JIM MONEY

As Japan overran various Asian countries, it introduced a standard type of Japanese Invasion Money (JIM). Printed prior to the invasion, it was denominated in units of the local currency (cents, rupees, dollars, gulden etc.,) The banknotes usually bear a two-letter serial number, the first letter designating the country of use, e.g. B=Burma, M=Malaya, P=Philippines. There are many combinations of style, denomination and serial number, and numerous varieties exist. Locally forgeries and propaganda overprints were spawned. Some propaganda efforts consisted of leaflets, one side printed to look like a banknote the other bearing the propaganda message. These were dropped in large quantities by the Allies over Japanese-held territory.

PHILIPPINES OVERSTAMPS

After the Japanese surrender, Philippine JIM notes were collected by the Japanese War Notes Claimants Association of the Philippines (JAPWANCAP) which tried first to make Japan, and then when unsuccessful there, the U.S. government, honour the money. The United States felt no obligation to honour notes issued by an enemy nation.

MILITARY AND ARMED FORCES MONEY

The central banks of countries at war were not the only authorities involved in circulating money. The armed forces issued and circulated their own money to troops both in military bases at home and at the front. The Allies did so partly to avoid disrupting the economies of those countries they had just liberated. The Japanese military money (Military Yen) was used in the occupied territories and identified as such by an overprint so that it could not return to Japan and disrupt the economy there. This same concept was used by the Allies. British Military Authority (BMA) regular denominations were used from 1943 onwards in Tripolitania (modern Libya) and Sicily. Overprints were produced for Bulgaria, France and Greece, but were never used, or used only on a limited experimental basis. Denominations were in local currency e.g. that for Libya was in lire.

ALLIED LIBERATION AND OCCUPATION MONEY

As the Allies liberated the various countries of Europe they introduced a common joint issue currency. Once again they were for specific countries and thus were in local denominations. Examples from different countries include:

- Italy: two issues, an earlier one with the value in numerals only, lacking the written denomination. With a simple alteration it was easily possible to increase the value of a note, so the second issue was quickly introduced bearing the value in words as well.

- France: the Free French Forces under De Gaulle (a stickler for what he considered proper procedure!) objected to the first issue on the grounds that they had not been consulted about it. It was quickly withdrawn.

- German Mark Notes: Some were produced by Russia using original (glass?) plates which featured a replacement note symbol (-) and a multi-digit serial number. As Russian equipment for numbering bank notes didn't go to 9 digits, they had to use two machines, one with three, the other with six numerals. These seldom lined up very well. Because of the massive amount of this emergency money issued by the Russians, the currency was devalued and ultimately had to be replaced.

CONCLUSION

As the war came to an end and life began to return to normal, so did the various currencies. Once again changes were made, this time to reflect the new peace-time settlement. Military money lingered on for use in canteens and bases for a number of years. This is in itself a whole collecting field, and a topic in its own right!

(REPRINTED FROM THE MAY 1996 REGINA COIN CLUB NEWSLETTER)



THE STORY OF NICKEL IN PART



As early as two centuries before the Christian era, China produced "paktong", a copper nickel ore to which they added zinc. This was known as "white copper". This alloy found its way to Europe, where it was very popular and known as German silver. It was later electroplated with silver and nickel plating was developed about 1870.

In 1751 Axel Frederick Cronstedt, a Swedish chemist, isolated the element nickel and in 1951 Canada issued a 5 cent piece to Commemorate the 200th anniversary of this event.

When the Canadian Pacific Railway was built west of Sudbury in 1883, nickel ore was exposed. It was first thought valuable for its copper content. This discovery of the Sudbury Nickel Basin led to the opening of many mines, and this area now produces 90% of the world's nickel.

In the first World War, most of the world's consumption was used for making arms. After the war, producers searched for new ideas for new uses of the metal. Monel metal was introduced, which is a natural alloy made from ore found near Sudbury. The nickel copper content of this ore has twice as much nickel as copper.

In 1850 the Swiss made coins containing about 62% copper, 23% zinc and 15% nickel, and in 1881 they became the first country to make pure nickel coins when they issued a 20 centime piece.

Nickel is ideal for coinage...it resists wear and corrosion, it is easily struck and is magnetic. Its value is suitable for the minor coin it is often used for. It is the only metal that has proved satisfactory for coins in a pure state.

From 1881- Feb. 1968, 65 countries have issued nickel coins in 163 denominations and 245 different types.

In recent years more than 5 million pounds of nickel have been used annually for coinage.

WHAT IS MONEY?????

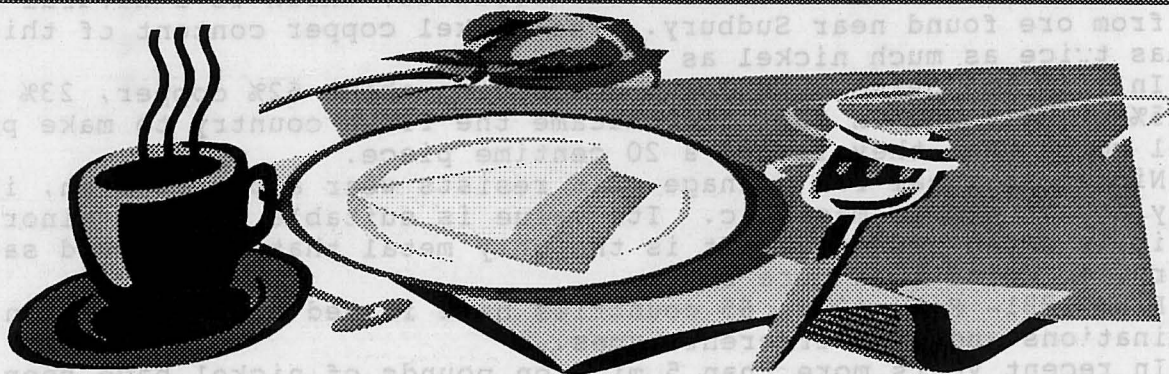
Workers earn it.....Spendthrifts burn it.....Bankers lend it.....Women spend it....Forgers fake it....Taxes take it..... Dying leave it....Heirs receive it....Thrifty save it....Misers crave it.....Robbers seize it....Rich increase it....Gamblers lost it.... I could use it!!

DID YOU KNOW??? PHANTOM BANKS - Added to the currency problem in Canada in the 19th century by issuing "good" paper money. These "banks" printed beautiful notes on the finest paper and passed them in the U.S. Phantom banks had no offices, no officers, no shareholders or directors, and no charter or authority to do business... all they had was "good" bogus bank notes, printed in the U.S., and a profit.

(REPRINTED WITH PERMISSION FROM THE INGERSOLL COIN CLUB)

EDMONTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY NOV. BREAKFAST MEETING, COIN & STAMP SHOW

**IN CONJUNCTION WITH
WESTEX COIN & STAMP DEALERS
ASSOCIATION**

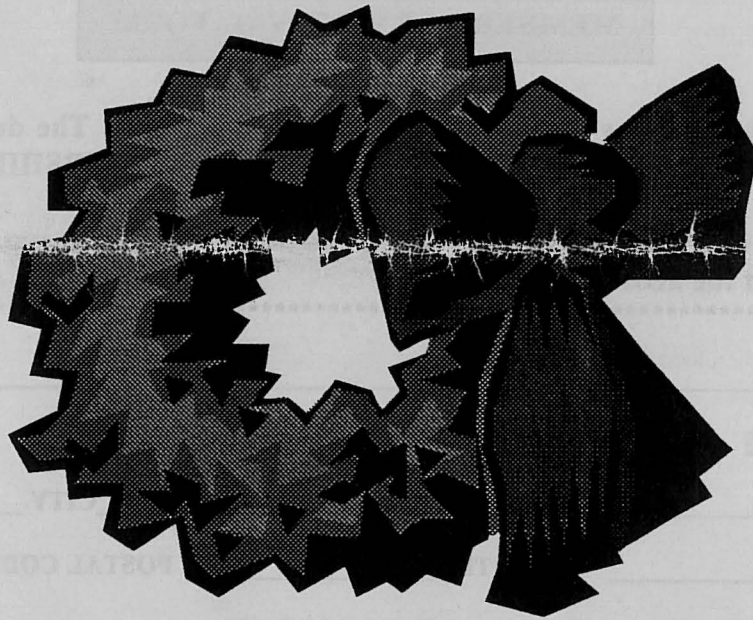


**SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1997
DOOR OPENS AT 8:30 a.m., BREAKFAST 9:00 a.m.
CONVENTION INN, 4404 CALGARY TRAIL N.,
EDMONTON**

BREAKFAST MEETING AGENDA
**GUEST SPEAKERS - Mr. Lub Wojtiw will talk on Paper Money &
Mr. James Kindrake will talk on World Coinage**
(Examples will be on display)
ATTENDANCE DRAW - MEMBERS AND GUESTS WELCOME!
MEMBERS & GUESTS \$10.00 (JUNIORS under 16- \$5.00) RSVP
BY NOV. 6 TO RAY AT 433-7288, JOE AT 435-3294 OR MIKE AT 450-0155
COIN & STAMP SHOW OPENS AT 10:00 A.M., NOV. 8 & 9

EDMONTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, P.O. BOX 75024, RITCHIE P.O., EDMONTON, ALBERTA, T6E 6K1

MERRY CHRISTMAS



FROM THE

Edmonton Numismatic Society

1997

THE EDMONTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY WOULD LIKE TO EXTEND IT'S BEST WISHES TO THE MANY VOLUNTEERS AND SPONSORS WHO HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO OUR SUCCESS THIS YEAR. WE HAD MANY VOLUNTEERS HELP OUT AT THE 2 COIN SHOWS AS WELL AS SPEAKERS FOR THE MEETINGS AND MONTHLY MEETING PREPARATIONS. SPECIAL THANKS TO THE ENS EXECUTIVE WHO HAVE GIVEN TIRELESSLY FOR THE BETTERMENT OF THE CLUB. SPECIAL THANKS IS ALSO EXTENDED TO RAY AND DAVID OF NATIONAL PRIDE COIN & STAMP, AND JACK AT WEST EDMONTON COIN & STAMP, FOR THEIR SUPPORT OF THE CLUB AND RECRUITMENT OF NEW MEMBERS.

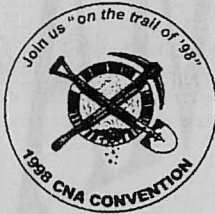
FOR ALL MEMBERS AND SUPPORTERS WE WISH A MERRY CHRISTMAS AND HAPPY NEW YEAR!

SEASONS GREETINGS

EDMONTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

P.O. BOX 75024, RITCHIE P.O.,
EDMONTON, ALBERTA, CANADA, T6E 6K1

MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL FORM



Annual Membership is now due and payable as of January 1. The dues are payable as follows: FAMILY - \$12.00 SENIOR / REGULAR MEMBERSHIP - \$10.00

JUNIOR \$3.00 (16 and under)

Below is a Membership renewal form which can be brought in to the next meeting or mailed to the Treasurer at the above noted address.

NAME _____ DATE : _____

MAILING ADDRESS

STREET : _____ APT.# _____ CITY _____

PROVINCE _____ COUNTRY _____ POSTAL CODE: _____

HOME PHONE NO.: _____ WORK PHONE NO. _____
FAX NO.: _____

MEMBERSHIP REQUESTED (Canadian Funds unless noted otherwise)

ANNUAL DUES:	FAMILY	\$12.00	\$ _____
	REGULAR	\$10.00	\$ _____
	JUNIOR (16 AND UNDER)	\$ 3.00	\$ _____

LIFE MEMBERSHIP \$300.00 \$ _____

(After min. 1 year membership - payment plan available on request)

(US ADDRESSES IN US FUNDS OVERSEAS ADD \$5.00)

DONATIONS:	CLUB ARCHIVES	\$ _____
	LIBRARY	\$ _____
	JUNIORS	\$ _____
	INTERNET WEB PAGE SPONSOR	\$ _____

(Current internet costs are about \$15.00 per month. All donations accepted)

TOTAL AMOUNT ENCLOSED \$ _____

FOR ONE (1) CALENDAR YEAR MEMBERSHIP IN THE EDMONTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY,
(except life membership) JANUARY TO DECEMBER