



EDMONTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

45th Anniversary year!



DECEMBER 1998 ISSUE

Volume 45 Issue 9

1998 EXECUTIVE

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ANNUAL DUES

Family \$12.00, Regular \$10.00

Junior \$3.00 (16 & under)

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

DECEMBER MEETING NOTICE

DATE : WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1998

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

PLACE: PROVINCIAL MUSEUM OF ALBERTA, 12845 - 102 AVE.

(Use Archives Entrance to Main floor Lecture Room P138)

**PROGRAM : ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING & ELECTION,
NUMISMATIC BOURSE NIGHT, SHOW & TELL &
CHRISTMAS PARTY**

DECEMBER MEETING AGENDA

December's meeting will be the last of our Convention year. Members are encouraged to come and share in the Christmas goodies and enjoy the last meeting of the year with your numismatic friends. December's meeting will be bourse night, the first in quite some time. Members are encouraged to bring their duplicates or items they wish to sell or trade to others in attendance. Our business for the evening will be to ask for further nominations from the floor and have an election as required for the executive. As usual, members are asked to bring that special acquisition or interesting item to share with the members. No story is too short or long to share with the others. As usual, coffee and drinks will be provided by the club. See you at the meeting, and bring a friend!

***Bring your traders and
your collector hat for our
'Bourse Night'***

***Bring X-mas goodies
to share!***

***Don't forget to renew your
Membership for 1999***

OCT./ NOV. MEETING MINUTES

OCTOBER - Thirty-one (31) members and guests were in attendance at the meeting. Joe welcomed new out-of-town members to the meeting. Joe announced the upcoming show Oct. 31 & Nov. 1, as well as our November meeting being held on Nov. 1, with a breakfast and guest speakers from Calgary. It was announced that over half of the 400 Bi-metallic tokens have been sold. Members wishing one can contact Michael at any meeting. Ray Neiman announced that David was leaving the coin shop and is looking for someone to take his place. Joe introduced Lub Wojtiw as our guest speaker for the evening. Lub spoke about his 6 week trip to the Ukraine recently, and gave a talk on the currency in use today, and what it could purchase. He discussed the economy and the banking system in use today and many were shocked to hear about waiting 2 weeks to take out more than a few dollars! Lub was able to pick up a book, published in Ukraine on the coinage and paper money of the day. Examples of coins and notes were presented for display. After Lub's talk, Ray showed a few Indian Chiefs Medals he recently purchased from Chief Joseph Sampson. Joe presented CNA volunteer medals to those volunteers in attendance. Ray was called upon to auction off the 31 coin lots at the meeting. An attendance draw of a book donated by Dan Gosling called "Silver & Nickel Dollars of Canada" was won by Joe Bardy.

**From the Executive and Directors of the ENS, we wish you all
a very Merry Christmas and Happy New Year!**

NOVEMBER - Twenty-six (26) members and guests attended our November breakfast meeting at the Convention Inn (Delta Edmonton South). Joe welcomed all those in attendance as well as our out of town guests from Calgary. Along with our guest speaker Geraldine Chimiri-Russell, Garth Wright, President CNS was also in attendance. After our breakfast, our first order of business was to accept nominations from the floor for the 1999 executive. A summary is included in this newsletter. Following this, a few members gave a short show & tell on some interesting numismatic items. Dan Gosling then introduced our guest speaker who gave an interesting talk on "Borders on Coinage", relating to relationships of neighboring countries and the influences on their coinage. Coins of the Roman empire, Athenian, Persian, Macedonian and more recently, Spanish coins were discussed. All in all a very interesting and informative talk which was well received by all. After the meeting, members and guests attended the Coin & Stamp show in the hotel.

NOMINATIONS FOR DECEMBER ELECTION

Nominations were received at November's meeting for the executive of the ENS for 1999. Additional nominations will be received at the December meeting, followed by an election if required. The following were nominated and accepted at the November Meeting: President - Joe Bardy; Vice-President - Ray Neiman; Treasurer - John Callaghan, David Peter; Secretary - Michael Schneider; DIRECTORS - Terry Cheesman, Bob Eriksson, Dan Gosling, James Kindrake, Albert Meyer, David Peter, James Williston; Junior Director - Scott Lakey. An election will be held in December for the various positions available. If you wish to participate, please have your name stand at the next meeting.

MARCH 13 & 14 COIN & STAMP SHOW ANNOUNCED

The Edmonton Numismatic Society has scheduled its spring Coin & Stamp Show which will be once again held at the Delta Edmonton South (formerly Convention Inn). The show will feature over 20 coin & stamp dealers from western Canada and Ontario. Our March meeting will be held on Sunday, March 14th, during a breakfast which will include a guest speaker yet to be announced. Dealers wishing to attend the show may contact the show chairman, Michael Schneider. See the poster at the back of this newsletter for more information.

ENS OCT. 31 & NOV. 1 COIN & STAMP SHOW REPORT The 3rd major Coin & Stamp show put on by the ENS was on Sat. & Sunday, Oct. 31 & Nov. 1, 1998. 23 dealers were in attendance at 41 tables in the Empire room of the Convention Inn Ballroom. Dealer Stan Wright could not be in attendance, as he was attending the funeral of Jeremy Hoare. Over 350 people paid to attend the show. This is down quite a bit from previous show. Perhaps holding 3 large shows in 1 year is too much for our market. In any event, most dealers did OK, with some doing more than previous shows. You can never tell how the market will be from one show to the next. 8 door prizes were given out to those in attendance and those who bought advance tickets. After paying all expenses, the ENS will make a small profit on the show.

COMING EVENTS

January 30 & 31, 1999 - Calgary Numismatic Society & Westex Coin & Stamp Show - Coast Plaza Hotel (formerly Marlborough Inn)

March 13 & 14, 1999 - Edmonton Numismatic Society Spring Coin & Stamp Show - Delta Edmonton South (formerly Convention Inn)

NEW MEMBER

The following application for membership in the Edmonton Numismatic Society has been received. Should there be no objections, he will become a member in good standing.

Garth Wright #410 Calgary

Congratulations on joining the Club. Your membership card and receipt will be sent with the next newsletter.

PRICES REALIZED - OCTOBER AUCTION

LOT	SOLD	LOT	SOLD	LOT	SOLD
1.	\$4.50	2.	\$10.00	3.	\$15.00
4.	\$26.00	5.	\$4.00	6.	\$9.00
7.	\$28.00	8.	\$5.00	9.	\$16.00
10.	\$8.00	11.	\$12.00	12.	\$5.00
13.	\$12.00	14.	\$15.00	15.	\$17.00
18.	\$10.00	19.	\$5.00	20.	\$12.00
21.	\$35.00	22.	\$6.00	23.	\$5.00
24.	\$7.00	25.	\$4.00	26.	\$6.00
27.	\$30.00	28.	\$8.00	29.	\$7.00
30.	\$3.00	31.	\$3.00		



Canadian fractional currency

by Hazel Elmore

They Called Them Shinplasters

The Dominion of Canada issued 25 cent paper notes from 1870 until about 1929. The note is better known to us today as the shinplaster, defined as "A piece of government currency of a denomination less than a dollar".

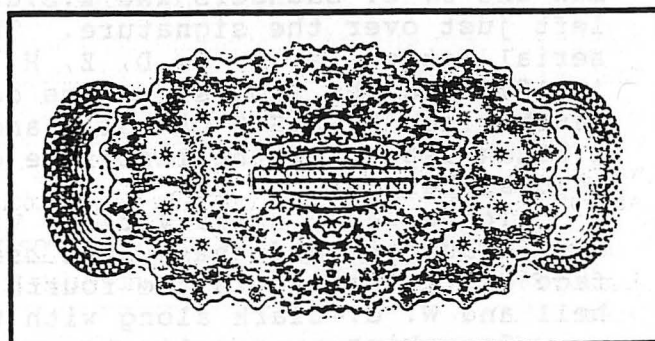
It would seem that the term originated in the United States during the revolutionary war, some years before these notes were issued in Canada. The American government issued, fractional paper notes ranging in value from three to fifty cents and the merchants and general public were not too happy about it. They began to make fun on the note and nicknamed it shinplaster to show their contempt.

Perhaps the popularity of these notes in Canada may be gauged by the fact that over 4,000,000 of them were still unredeemed in 1955; when we estimate the number of collectors in Canada at 7,000, it is easy to conclude that many of these notes must still be tucked away as keepsakes by non-collectors.

There are many reasons given for the original issue of these notes in 1870 and for their continued use up until some 60 years later.

There was a great deal of American silver circulating in Canada late in the 1860's and at the same time there was a hodgepodge of tokens of all kinds. To add to the confusion, the American dollar was worth only 80 cents in Canada; as a result, all who accepted American funds at face value were faced with a 20 per cent loss at the banks. The government was faced then with the problem of coming up with a substitute that would be acceptable as official Canadian coinage. An order for more coins would take some time to complete, as all coins were minted in England. The fractional notes, then, would appear to have been meant only as a temporary measure.

The first series was dated March 1, 1870. The shinplasters were similar in style to and of the same quality as the one and two dollar notes (remember those large bills?). The signatures of T. D. Harington,

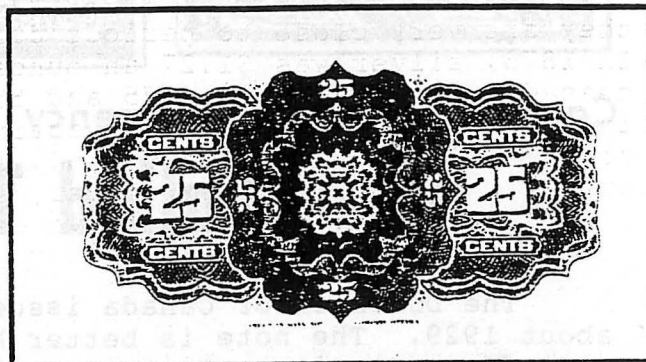


receiver general, and W. Dickinson for the minister of finance appear on this issue and there are three varieties of them known to date. One has the date but no plate letter, the second has the plate letter B

THEY CALLED THEM SHINPLASTERS (Cont'd)

and the third has the plate letter A under the O in the date.

The second series is dated January 2, 1900. It has only the signature of either T. C. Boville, J. M. Courtney or J. C. Saunders as the



deputy minister of finance. Those with Boville's signature are the most common, and there are four varieties: No plate numbers on either face or back; back with no plate number but face plate with number at upper right; back plate number at lower right, face plate number at upper right; back plate number at lower right, face plate number at upper left.

All issues after that of Boville have the numbers on both sides.

The third and last issue is dated July 2, 1923, and has a different design on the face of the note while the back of the note is much the same as those of 1900 with perhaps the exception of the fact these were



printed by the American Bank Note Company on the 1900 and the Canadian Bank Note Company on those of 1923.

The first notes of the 1923 issue had the signatures of G. W. Hyndman and J. C. Saunders and R.S.C. CAP 31 on the face of the note at the left just over the signature. The serial numbers were preceded by a red serial letter (A, B, C, D, E, H, J, K, L, or M.) The succeeding issue in 1923 had the same signature combination but without the inscription (authorized by R.S.C. CAP 31.) and the red serial letter is replaced with a black letter on the left face of the note and the same 10 letters are used as before.

There was a third variety with the signature of S. P. McCavour and J. C. Saunders and these also use the same ten black letters on the left face of the note. In the fourth variety the signatures are C. E. Campbell and W. C. Clark along with the same letters as above.

In making up a collection of these shinplasters, try for one of each date or, if you are able to dig them out, a type set of eight would be even better. This then would include the signature varieties plus the two Hyndman notes of 1923. To go even further, by collecting the different plate letters the complete set would run to 46. This could go as

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THEY CALLED THEM SHINPLASTERS (Cont'd)

high as 49 if you include the Boville minor plate number varieties.

The reasons for the issuing of these notes were many and varied, but there is one fact in particular that may have had some bearing. This was the rise and fall of the market price of silver. If you take a look at the dates of issue--1870, 1900 and 1923--you will note that they are very close to periods during which the price of silver went up. In 1873, silver was \$1.27 an ounce and we know that Canadian silver coins ceased being struck in 1875 and there were no more issued until 1880. In the 1890's silver went up again, and once again there was very little silver coined from 1894 to 1899, and then once again we see the shinplaster appear in 1900. In 1921 silver went up to \$1.34 an ounce; this was the last year the small silver five cent piece was minted. It was replaced with the nickel in the same year. There were no silver coins minted from 1921 until 1927, and we find the shinplasters being issued in 1923. In this same period there were many more of the large one and two dollar bills issued as well. It was also about this time that the silver content of coins was reduced to allow the substitution of copper.

You may note that in general appearance the shinplaster closely resembles the large one dollar bills and this is most noticeable in the issue of 1878. Although the shinplasters were legal tender you would hardly ever receive one in change from the bank.

An official statement of the reasons for shinplaster issuance was contained in a letter from Sir Francis Hincks, minister of finance, to Canadian banks and boards of trade:

"In order to supply the void which will be caused by the removal of the American silver, it has been determined that a new Canadian coinage should be struck at the Royal Mint, and application will be made for the coinage of 50 and 25 cent pieces to the extent of one million dollars. As, however, it is undesirable to order more silver that is necessary to supply the requirements of the public, and as it is difficult to estimate the amount of these requirements, as moreover the coin cannot be delivered for a considerable time, I propose recommending the temporary issue of Dominion fractional notes of 25 cents, which of course will be redeemable, like other Dominion notes, in gold, when presented in sums of \$5.00. No effort will be made to force these notes into circulation, but ample facilities will be given to the public for obtaining them, and equally ample facilities will be given for replacing them with the fractional silver coins when these shall have been received from England."

We certainly can't blame Sir Francis for believing that the issue of shinplasters was anything but temporary. No one could have foreseen their becoming so popular that they found a place in the affections of many Canadians.

CANADA'S 10 DOLLAR GOLD COIN 1912-1914



British artist Bertram MacKennal's portrait of King George V graces the obverse of this 1912 Canadian \$10 gold piece.

Although all of Canada's coinage was being struck at the Ottawa mint, completed in 1908, the lack of a staff sculptor compelled the mint to order all dies from the Royal Mint in London.

The reverse shows the national arms, with insignia from each of the provinces.

These \$10 pieces were struck 1912-1914 along with similarly designed \$5 pieces. They were unpopular, as people preferred paper money.

Production ceased with the outbreak of World War I.

The \$10 piece weighs 16,817 grams and is .900 fine gold.

FIGHT!

There are more kinds of German medals and badges issued in honor of Adolf Hitler than most collectors realize. Nevertheless, the number is only a small part of the multitude of Nazi medals and badges that were made for every conceivable event, both locally and nationally. Now that the perspective of history has permitted it, the Nazi issues are gradually being catalogued. They are important historically for they tell a great deal about the Nazi period in Germany --not only of historic events but also the propaganda, the patriotism, the continued efforts to incite the fervor of the people.

Most Hitler and Nazi medals or badges can be readily associated by the inscription with some event dating from the 1920s until the end of World War II. It may be an election, Winterhelpwerk or the historic meeting of Chamberlain, Daladier, Hitler and Mussolini at Munich, all of which are commemorated, but the exact time and specific use of some issues is not known.

Illustrated is one of these issues. It is said to have been for presentation to those close to Hitler, but for that there is really no verification. Made of thin bronze (50mm) with the reverse incused (the portrait portion is lead filled), it appears to have at one time been attached to a plaque. The portrait is not only one of the more realistic portraits of Hitler, the inscription tells us a lot about his philosophy.

"We leben will der Kampfe" (Who wants to live has to fight) reminds me of the oath of allegiance for the German soldier during the Hitler years. It reads "I swear by God this holy oath: I will render unconditional obedience to the Fuhrer of the German Reich and People, Adolf Hitler, the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, and will be ready, as a brave soldier, to stake my life at any time for this oath."

Several authors have tried to make a big thing out of the German soldier having to personally swear allegiance to Hitler. I fail to see it as being unusual. In my opinion it is an inspiring oath that probably helped many German soldier to fight to the end. Apparently those that condemn the German oath are not familiar with the military oaths of other countries. In the United States, for example, soldiers took the following oath: "I,---do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America; that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies whomsoever; and that I will obey the orders of the President of the United States, and the orders of the officers appointed over me according to the rules and Articles of War."

The President of the United States, of course, is Commander of the Armed Forces, just as Hitler was, and the U.S. Military Manual states that "Obedience is the first and last duty of a soldier. It is the foundation upon which all military efficiency is built. Without it an army becomes a mob..." It further states that "Obedience must be prompt and unquestioning." Although the foregoing has been quoted from an older U.S. Military



FIGHT! (Cont'd)

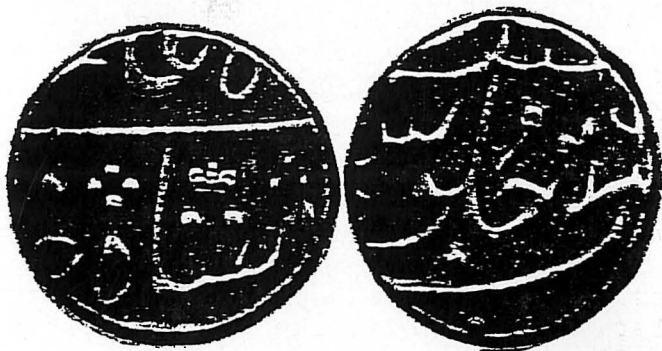
Manual, the present oath of induction for our present volunteer army similarly includes the requirement of obeying "the orders of the President of the United States."

I suppose there are those who will argue that there is a difference between obeying the orders of Hitler and the President of the United States. Maybe so, but I can recall that back in the 1930s quite a few people called Franklin D. Roosevelt a dictator. And then came World War II which changed all that. Right or wrong, both Americans and Germans laid down their lives for their leaders.

ARLIE R. SLABAUGH

BRITISH INDIA GOLD

The Portuguese were the first Europeans to establish a trading settlement in India but, by the early 19th century, the British were in complete commercial and political control of the sub-continent. A puppet Mogul emperor was maintained on the throne until 1857, but the real power was in the hands of the British East India Company. The Company produced a number of gold pieces modelled after the Mogul types.



The mohur pictured was minted in 1825 at Bombay in the name of Shah Alam II, who ruled from 1759 until 1806. The coin imitates earlier issues of Surat, a town north of Bombay that was the site of the first British foothold in India. Its Company origin is revealed, however, by the small crown mint mark on the obverse in the middle of the Persian inscriptions.

In 1835, during the reign of King William IV (1830-37) in England, the East India Company began a national coinage for the whole of India. The King's portrait and titles are on the obverse, the Company's name on the reverse. The 1841 mohur illustrated in a similar issue of Queen Victoria (1837-1901). The crown replaced the authority of the East India Company following a native uprising in 1857. India was made a Vice-royalty in 1858 and, in 1876, Queen Victoria was declared Empress.



DID YOU KNOW.....

"You might consider pennies. The U.S. penny is 95 per cent copper and the Canadian penny 96 per cent. That means you need 130 Canadian pennies to make a pound of copper.

"But it takes 150 U.S. pennies to make a pound of copper, and you can draw your own conclusion. Beware, though, it costs about 3 cents to make one U.S. penny, and at some point down the road, the penny will disappear.

Edmonton Numismatic Society

COIN & STAMP SHOW

DELTA EDMONTON SOUTH

(FORMERLY CONVENTION INN)

4404 CALGARY TRAIL

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, CANADA

MARCH 13 & 14, 1999

Saturday 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Sunday 10:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Admission \$1.00 Advance

\$2.00 at the Door (16 & under *FREE*)

COIN DISPLAYS, DOOR PRIZE DRAWS

BUY - SELL - TRADE

FREE PARKING AVAILABLE IN WEST PARKADE, WEST OF BOURSE HALL, WITH DIRECT HOTEL ACCESS



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Canada 30



**FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT YOUR LOCAL DEALER
OR CALL MIKE AT 450-0155 OR RAY AT 433-7288**

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