



EDMONTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

46th Anniversary year!



APRIL 1999 ISSUE

Volume 46 Issue 4

1999 EXECUTIVE

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Family \$12.00, Regular \$10.00

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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
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APRIL MEETING NOTICE

DATE : WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1999

TIME : 7:00 P.M. SHARP!

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

(Use Archive entrance to Main Floor Lecture Room P138)

PROGRAM : CLEANING DO'S AND DON'TS

**A HANDS ON MEETING DEALING WITH THE AGE OLD
QUESTION, FOR COINS, ANCIENTS & PAPER MONEY!**

APRIL MEETING AGENDA

Cleaning Do's and Don'ts. Do you know when you should and shouldn't clean silver coins? Ray Neiman will point out the impact of excessive dipping. What is the cause of green slime and what can you do about it? Dan Gosling will demonstrate safe removal of the plasticizer residue from PVC flips. What impact does washing have on paper money? David Peters will review washing of paper money. Ancient coins and centuries of crud - what to expect. Terry Cheesman will deal with the "old stuff". Rust and the Canadian Nickel Series - How to contain the spread of the damage. Dan Gosling will demonstrate how to remove the rust from the 1944, 1945, 1951, 1952, and 1953 Canadian 5 cent coins. Why not bring some of your own items for discussion on the pro's and cons of cleaning?

***Get your advance Spring
Coin & Stamp Show
tickets at April's meeting!***

***Ever wondered about
cleaning coins & paper?
Come to the meeting to
find out when & when not
to clean!***

MARCH MEETING MINUTES

A great turnout of 33 members and guests were at March's meeting. Several members gave talks including Ray Neiman, who gave an update on his recent trip to the Florida Fun Show. This 4 day show was featured on the ABC news and was attended by the new owner of the 1911 Canadian Dollar. Ray brought a Mint state dollars, Bi-metallics and other coins & books for members to see. James Kindrake talked on a wide variety of foreign coins which rounded out the evening. Thanks were extended to George Koyich who donated items which were sold and raised \$45 for the Club. John announced a new coffee pot was purchased for the club as the old one was broken. Joe gave out advance tickets for members to sell for the May show. Discussion was held on a Millennium Project and School Projects, repair of cases and a Library show were mentioned. Ron McDonald won the attendance prize of a 1998 CNA Medal, and several others won books which were donated.

Final Notice! Annual Memberships are Past Due! Please renew your membership with the 'Club of the Year' for 1998, today!

HOW TO HAVE A GREAT NUMISMATIC SUMMER

by Dan Gosling

Attend the proposed ENS Summer BBQ. Visit with all your coin friends at our 1st annual summer gathering. Ray has hinted that he might offer the use of his palatial country estate for a beer and steak gathering in the early part of July.

Book your hotel room for the CNA in Waterloo. Meet up with all those people and dealers you met last year at the CNA in Edmonton. Remember you can always cancel a reservation easier than book one. Chris Boyer would love to see you July 21 to July 25. Hotel costs are \$90 single & \$95 double. Reservations can be made by calling 1-800-744-1314 at the Four Points Sheraton Hotel, Kitchener, Ontario.

Consider attending the ANA summer conference in Chicago Aug. 11 to 14. Imagine 1000 dealers in one room! The world wide Bi-Metallic Coin Club will be holding their first meeting. The numismatic theatre will be having talks every hour for 3 and one-half days. Check out the ANA web page at www.money.org or the monthly Numismatist for details.

Have you heard about the ANA summer school. One week of education and fellowship at the ANA headquarters in Colorado Springs July 10-16. Tuition, room and board \$449 US\$ (ANA members). There will be 30 different classes to attend. The ANA will open up their annual surplus book sale on Sunday morning.

Don't forget the Bank of Canada Currency Museum in Ottawa. Mindboggling displays!

What if you could attend all of the above.....imagine - Numismatic Heaven!

MAY 1 & 2 COIN & STAMP SHOW

The table sales are going well for the May show. Some tables are available due to some stamp dealers going to the Winnipeg Stamp show. We haven't heard from all past dealers but it is expected most will sign up again. New dealers from Saskatchewan and B.C. will be joining the show. Stan Wright, Calgary, Hugh Powell, Ontario, Peter Milpacher, Kelowna and Chuck Moore from California have all confirmed. Don't forget to register for our May breakfast meeting with speaker Stan Clute, Calgary who will talk on Ancient Coinage. See the poster at the back of this newsletter for more information.

New Members

On behalf of the executive of the ENS, we would like to extend our welcome to the following new member signed up at March's meeting.

JAMES RICHMOND EDMONTON #411

Congratulations James and welcome to the Edmonton Numismatic Society!

COIN INSURANCE AVAILABLE ONCE AGAIN

Once again Coin Insurance is available to members. Hugh Wood Canada Ltd. is offering coverage to all collectors. The minimum cost is \$50 plus tax within Canada. US coverage and for shows is also available. Dealer prices start at \$150. Contact Hugh Wood Canada Ltd. at : 2040 Yonge St., Ste. 300, Toronto, Ontario, M4S 1Z9, or phone 416-481-4211, extension 258 or fax 416-481-9132.

COMING EVENTS

April 17 & 18 - Edmonton - Wild Rose Antiques & Collectibles Show & Sale, Northlands Agricom, \$3.00 Admission

April 24 & 25 - Vancouver, B.C. - Vancouver Numismatic Society Coin & Stamp Fair, Oakridge Centre Auditorium.

May 1 & 2, 1999 - Edmonton Numismatic Society Spring Coin & Stamp Show - Delta Edmonton South

July 22 - 25 - CNA Convention - Kitchner, Ontario - For more information contact Waterloo Coin Society, P.O. Box 40044, Waterloo Square Post Office, Waterloo, Ontario, N2J 4V1

CNA '98 CONVENTION

Deposits	\$ 36,914.98
Expenditures	22,607.13
Bank Charges	49.00
Interest	200.47
U.S. Exchange	403.22
Profit	14,456.94
Loss on bank exchange	2.38

One-half to CNA	7,228.47
One-half to ENS	<u>7,228.47</u>
	\$ 14,456.94

INCOME 1998 CNA

Bourse	\$ 19,636.87
Registration, medals, events	10,749.69
Souvenir program	1,255.00
Bourse, admission, registration at desk	4,671.42
Past presidents dinner	<u>198.78</u>
	36,511.76
U.S. exchange	<u>403.22</u>
	\$36,914.98

1998 CNA EXPENDITURES

Hotel, Convention Inn	\$6,384.63
Refunds	885.00
Riverboat	2,402.53
Misc. expenses	259.02
Shipping cases	425.00
Crafts	41.16
Advertising	554.69
Printing (booklets, tickets)	781.10
Security	2,144.28
Shipping CNA medals	173.65
CNA ribbons	481.93
T. Kennedy	44.49
Lamps (cords)	68.82
City bus tour	59.75
Supplies	16.00
Film	42.76
Hospitality room	55.60
WEM tour bus	160.50
RCM medals	4,181.06
Show chairman expenses	778.84
ENS expense	2,277.08
Repair cases	321.00
U. of Washington (photo)	<u>68.24</u>
	\$ 22,607.13

<u>Note:</u> Post banquet reception	\$ 277.33
CNA clean-up (post)	42.00

The Hunting Is Good in Southern England

BY ALAN P. MAJOR

Small numbers of old coins, some worthless, some very valuable, are regularly dug up in Britain and large hoards of coins are unearthed at least twelve times a year. The majority of these hoards are Roman, found mostly in southern England and East Anglia where the Romans settled and where they buried an immense amount of treasure--coins, silver, gold plate, cutlery--when they left Britain in A.D. 418.

Other invading tribes and settlers, the Picts, Danes, Saxons, Angles, Vikings and Normans, having no banks to hold their loot, also buried it. At the dissolution of the monasteries in England in the early 16th century by Henry VIII, the monks secretly buried much of their wealth. In the 17th century, during the civil war between King Charles I and his royalists and Oliver Cromwell and the parliamentarians, the royalists, who were mostly the rich nobles and wealthy landowners, buried vast sums to prevent their falling into parliamentary hands.

If gold or silver coinage is found in Britain it does not automatically become the property of the finder or landowner. First the finder must report the find to the nearest police authorities, who inform the local coroner, an official appointed to keep records of private property of the Crown and inquire into cases of treasure trove. The coroner holds an inquest, or inquiry, in which the facts of the find, its value, and the actual circumstances of its discovery are explored. The inquiry also determines whether the objects were lost or deliberately hidden in the ground and are of unknown ownership.

Originally the Crown claimed absolute right to treasure trove--objects of gold or silver deliberately hidden and whose owner cannot be determined. Because of this, in the past many valuable discoveries were not reported by the finders. Instead, objects unearthed were sold secretly or melted down for profit and their historical antiquarian value was lost.

By law, treasure trove is still the property of the Crown, but since 1931 finders of it have been rewarded with the full market value of their discovery if it is retained by the Crown for a British National Museum. If the Crown does not want the trove, it is returned to the finder who can do what he likes with it.

Treasure trove is found most frequently in newly ploughed fields and farmland which is being worked for the first time after having been grazing land for centuries. The digging of trenches for laying gas and water pipes or electric cables, excavations for foundations of new housing estates, and the drainage of ditches, dykes and marshes have also unearthed troves.

When ploughing a field at Ellesmere, Shropshire, a man unearthed 349 Roman silver coins. A mechanical digger being used in Oxfordshire to widen a road dug up a collection of 127 Roman coins which had been buried for about 1,600 years. The heads of Diocletian, Constantine, Tacitus and three other Roman emperors were depicted on the coins, which are now housed in the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford and Banbury Museum, Oxfordshire. Almost certainly the collection was that of a wealthy Roman official.

In 1959 another collection of Roman silver coins, numbering 5,470 and buried in a Roman pottery vessel, was unearthed by a ploughman Hollingbourne, Kent. The coins were dated by an expert at between

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THE HUNTING IS GOOD IN SOUTHERN ENGLAND (Cont'd)

220-280 A.D. and contained varying amounts of silver. The coins were declared treasure trove and forwarded to the British Museum, the finder being paid their market value.

In another instance, a workman employed by the British Ministry of Works on the excavation of the Roman fort on Hadrian's Wall at Birdoswald in North England found a Roman soldier's bronze arm purse containing 28 Roman silver coins of the period 150 B.C. to A.D. 119. The Roman legionaire had no pockets and carried money in a metal purse clipped to his arm. An expert on the Roman occupation started at the coroner's inquest that in his opinion the purse had been accidentally lost in a bank of earth behind the Roman Wall and the coins were the ordinary Roman soldier's pay. In this case, because they had been lost and not deliberately buried, the coroner decided the coins were not treasure trove and ruled they be returned to the finder. Their value was said to be their weight in silver.

Other coins of later dates are also found from time to time. In June, 1964, men excavating a garden at Stamford, Lincolnshire, found a hoard of Edward I silver coins dated 1272. Workmen demolishing an old cottage at Weymouth, Dorset, in 1962, discovered in the chimney a parcel containing 279 silver coins of the reigns of Elizabeth I, James I, Charles I, and Charles II. Also in 1962, a half groat of Henry VII's reign, 1485-1509, was found by a woman pulling up carrots in a field at Holbeach, Lincolnshire.

Anyone lucky or sharp-eyed enough to find treasure trove may receive a worthwhile sum for doing so. In 1958 two workmen who dug up a unique hoard of 881 Saxon silver coins near Norwich, Norfolk, were paid 2,700 pounds, the largest sum so far paid for a treasure trove. In 1961 a Gloucester workman found 15,000 Roman coins at diggings in the city center and received 700 pounds.

One of the most common copper coins to be dug up is the large George III twopenny piece of 1797, the only twopenny piece minted in Britain. One side of this coin bears the head of the king and inscription Georgius III D.G. Rex. On the other side is the date and Britannia carrying a trident instead of a spear. It weighed exactly two ounces so shopkeepers used it as a weight on their scales. Because of its size it was nicknamed the cartwheel.



CANADA'S COMMEMORATIVE SILVER DOLLARS

1935 - 1967

The crown or dollar-sized coin is a fairly recent arrival on the scene of world coinage. And the Canadian dollar is one of the last to appear.



During the 1850s, while Britain was seriously considering the adoption of the decimal system for her coinage, Canada was seriously considering the adoption of the dollar into her family of coins.

The government went far enough to include the dollar among the legal possibilities for Canadian coinage at the time, but there was no necessity for the coin and it remained just a possibility for the next 60 years.

In 1910 the discussion of a dollar again came to life, this time seriously enough to occasion the actual designing and striking of a few pattern pieces dated 1911. One of these pieces rest in the Royal Mint Museum, one is in the British Museum and the other in the hands of a private collection.

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CANADA'S COMMEMORATIVE SILVER DOLLARS 1935-1967 (Cont'd)

The obverse of this dollar was designed by an Australian, Sir Bertram Mackennal, the reverse by the Royal Mint's Chief Engraver Leonard Wyon. Wyon's maple leaves were to appear on Canadian coins for nearly three decades.



(Ottawa, Nov. 20, 1977) startling news has been received from Major Sheldon S. Carroll, Curator of the National Currency Collection:

.....it was reported that another Canadian 1911 dollar has been discovered. During preparations for the move of a part of the Department of Supply and Services out of the East Block of the Parliament Buildings, a brown paper parcel discovered in a vault was opened and was found to contain a Canadian 1911 lead dollar. This piece, which had been sent to officials of the Department of Finance for examination, had lain there, unknown to the numismatic world, for over sixty-five years.

But again, there was no call for the piece to be made for circulation and the silver dollar issue remained dormant until 1927, when a revision in the law made its coinage possible again.

And, although there was still no dollar made in 1927, the law's revision opened the way for the first Canadian silver dollar minted for circulation in 1935.



Although the 1911 dollar cannot seriously be called a commemorative, the 1935 coin can. It commemorated the 25th anniversary of the reign of King George V. In this case, however, the reverse design had no bearing on the commemoration.

The reverse, designed by Canadian artist Emanuel Hahn, represented the strength, beauty and romance of Canada's historic progress throughout the years since its pioneer beginnings.

A voyageur, probably of French extraction, shares a canoe and a heavy work load with his Indian partner. Between them, arranged carefully on the floor of the canoe rest large bundles of furs, marked even on the dollar with the monogram HB--Hudson's Bay Company, the first name in fur trading.

Birch bark for the canoe came from the vast forests represented on the coin by the trees growing on the island. Silhouetting the scene are the brilliant varicolored Northern Lights so common and so striking in the northern reaches of the continent.

Mint records establish that only 428,120 pieces of this first issue were struck. And, as might be expected of a new baby, the coins were handled with kid gloves--they were counted by hand and hand-packed 20 to a carton to prevent chafing and marking while being shipped..

Although the first canoe dollar was truly a commemorative, it is also true that this reverse is the standard for Canadian dollars--those minted between issues of recognized commemoratives.

It wasn't until 1939 that there occurred another event worthy of commemorating with a dollar. This was the visit of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth to Canada.

Once again Emanuel Hahn, German-born Canadian Designer, was called upon.

His Parliament reverse, although not the most popular of the commemorative dollar designs, has the honor of being on the first Canadian coin listed in the Mint report as a presentation piece to the Queen and King. Dollars, in their own handworked cases, were also given to Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret.



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CANADA'S COMMEMORATIVE SILVER DOLLARS 1935-1967 (Cont'd)

After a 10-year return to the canoe reverse, Newfoundland joined the Dominion as a province in 1949 and occasioned the appearance of what many collectors believe to be the loveliest piece of work ever to appear on a Canadian coin, perhaps on any modern coin.

Thomas Shingles, English-born designer of the piece, was the Mint Engraver at the time of the coin's design. A master artist, Shingles cut the die by hand, a job reserved nowadays for precision machines. A close look at the dexterity of the ship's rigging tells better than words that this was no ordinary piece of work.

The event this coin commemorates began long ago.

Four years after the birth of Cristobal Colon, whom we remember as Christopher Columbus, another Genoese family was blessed with a little explorer. They named him Giovanni Caboto--John Cabot.

Cabot grew up with the same fierce drive to search the sea as Columbus and, being four years younger, he was just about four years behind in his search. An easy route to the Indies was the goal of governments and merchants at that time so Cabot joined the parade and tried to find that route.

Not getting the kind of backing he needed at home, Cabot in 1484 moved to London to seek patronage for his voyage. Henry VII gave him his blessing and permitted Cabot and his two sons "...full and free authority leave and power upon their own proper costs and charges, to seeke out, discover and finde whatsoever isles, countries, regions or provinces of the heathen and infidels, which before this time have been unknown to all Christians."

Leaving Bristol on May 2, 1497 aboard the "Matthew," Cabot, his two sons and the crew sailed westward for 52 days. On the morning of June 24, they landed on the northern tip of Cape Breton Island and Cabot took possession of the land in the king's name. From Cape Breton, Cabot sailed back under Newfoundland, stopping to name St. Pierre and Miquelon and, leaving Cape Race, he returned to England.

The gracious king was so overjoyed with Cabot's discovery that he gave him a reward of 10 whole pounds!

It was Cabot's ship, the "Matthew," which Shingles used on the reverse of the dollar. And, of course, the ship on the Newfoundland dollar is fitting from the standpoint of the subsequent history of the land too. A good share of the populace of Newfoundland have gained their livelihood from the sea.

Canada was to wait nine years for another commemorative dollar. And when it came, it was probably the most striking, though certainly no the most beautiful, of all Canadian dollars.

British Columbia, the westernmost of Canada's provinces, became a British colony in 1858, the year of the gold rush into the Cariboo district. And it was this event the coin was to commemorate.

Stephen Trenka, Hungarian-born designer of the British Columbia dollar, chose for his coin design a totem pole over a background of the Canadian Rockies. At the top of the pole is a raven, symbolically related to death.

This symbol aroused a great distaste among the Indians and many other residents of British Columbia. One story has it that many of the older Indians refused to touch this "death dollar".

But the death dollar has become one of the most popular of all Canadian commemoratives. In fact, it enjoys the highest mintage of them all and its unusual design must be given the credit.

Artists and sculptors in Canada were invited to submit their ideas for a coin to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the 1864 Conference of the Fathers of Confederation which led to the establishment of the Confederation in 1867.



CANADA'S COMMEMORATIVE SILVER DOLLARS 1935-1967 (Cont'd)



The government offered a prize of \$1,000 for the winning design with four additional prizes of \$250 each for honorable mention.

Designs were submitted to N. A. Parker, Master of the Royal Canadian Mint in Ottawa, and he and a board of judges chose the design of Dinko Vodanovic, a Montreal architect.

Vodanovic's design embodies the floral emblems of the four ethnic groups which made up the bulk of Canada's founding population--the French Fleur-de-Lis, the Irish Shamrock, the Scottish Thistle and the English Rose. Above and below these emblems appear the names of Charlottetown (P.E.I.) and Quebec cities where the first conferences were held.

To mark the 100th anniversary of the Confederation of Canada it was decided that all denominations for 1967 would bear commemorative reverses. An open competition for the designs was held and the panel of judges appointed by the Minister of Finance chose the sketches submitted by Alex Colville. His design for the silver dollar captures the serene beauty of the Canada goose in flight..



"The Canada goose seems appropriate for the dollar since it is one of our most majestic creatures and is also particularly Canadian. There are other associations with travelling over great spaces and a kind of serene dynamic quality in this bird."

But why does Canada have a silver dollar, anyway?

The United States stopped minting silver dollars in 1935--the same year Canada started--because there was no longer any use for them. The Federal Reserve Act made it possible for the country to back silver certificates with bullion rather than with struck silver dollars.

But in Canada there never was a use for the dollar. Apparently the government at the time "wanted" a silver dollar, says Mint Master Parker, and so a dollar was minted.

The fact that the Canadian Mint gained its autonomy from the British Mint in 1931 may have some bearing on the existence of a Canadian dollar--striking of the dollar was one of the first major actions performed by the Canadian Mint after its release from British authority--but this is not a reason. Nor is there any apparent connection between the U.S.'s ceasing and Canada's beginning to strike a silver dollar in the same year.

What good is the Canadian dollar? Its usefulness is limited almost entirely to collectors. Millions are bought each year for presentation items at birthdays, anniversaries and other such occasions. There is no record that the dollar ever was meant to be used in commerce and, with few exceptions, never has been widely used as a medium of exchange.

But if there was no real reason for having a dollar in 1935, there is even less reason to stop minting the coin today. And, from all indications, nobody wants to stop.

And, although the Canadian dollar is one of the most recent arrivals on the dollar scene, it appears to have a permanence that will make its collectors happy for years to come.

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Edmonton Numismatic Society COIN & STAMP SHOW

DELTA EDMONTON SOUTH
(FORMERLY CONVENTION INN)
4404 CALGARY TRAIL
EDMONTON, ALBERTA, CANADA

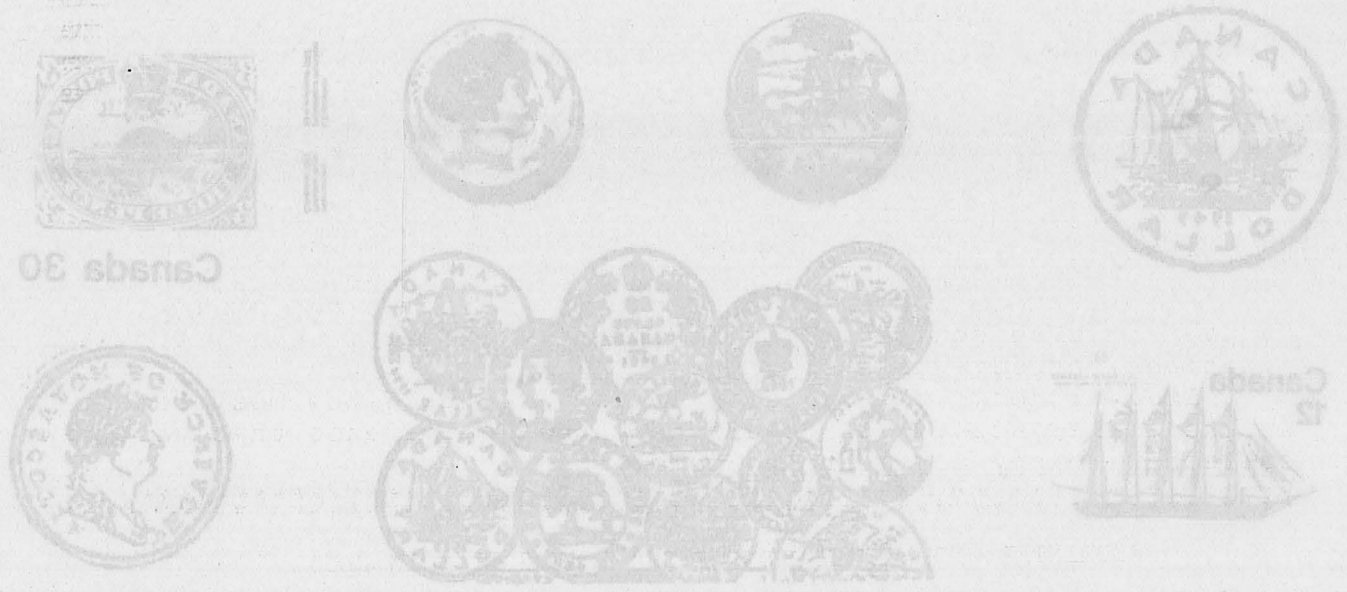
MAY 1 & 2, 1999

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

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FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT YOUR LOCAL DEALER
OR CALL MICHAEL AT 450-0152 OR RAY AT 433-7388

Edmonton Numismatic Society

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