



EDMONTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

46th Anniversary year!



MAY 1999 ISSUE

Volume 46 Issue 5

1999 EXECUTIVE

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MAY MEETING NOTICE

DATE : SUNDAY, MAY 2 1999

TIME : 8:30 A.M. Coffee, 9:00 A.M. BREAKFAST

**PLACE: DELTA EDMONTON SOUTH HOTEL, 4404 CALGARY TRAIL,
2ND FLOOR MEETING ROOMS**

**PROGRAM : BREAKFAST MEETING WITH GUEST SPEAKER
STANLEY CLUTE, CALGARY, TALKING ON ANCIENT
COINAGE, COIN & STAMP BOURSE TO FOLLOW**

MAY MEETING AGENDA

Members and guests are welcome to attend the Breakfast Meeting being held on Sunday, May 2nd at the Delta Edmonton South. The meeting will be held in the 2nd floor meeting rooms (See front desk for exact room name/location) Coffee at 8:30 a.m., breakfast at 9:00 a.m., Speaker at 10:00 a.m. Cost is \$10.00. Our Breakfast speaker will be Stanley Clute of Calgary. Stanley is an expert on Ancient coinage, contributor to the Canadian Coin News and other publications. Be sure to attend this informative talk followed by the ENS Bourse in the ballroom. See you there!

***Final chance to get your
advance Spring Coin &
Stamp Show tickets
before May's meeting!***

***RSVP to Mike or Ray to
save your spot at the
Breakfast Meeting***

APRIL MEETING MINUTES

April's meeting saw 32 members and 4 guests in attendance, including our Red Deer contingent. Joe welcomed everyone to the meeting. The first order of business was to give awards to 2 members. Marshall Wynnychuck was given his long over due volunteer medal for the CNA Convention, and Bruce Cadieux was given tickets for 2 on the Riverboat as he was unable to go during the convention because he drove the bus which took the members to the Riverboat. Two new members signed up and it was announced there would be a summer bar-b-que at Bud Collins house in Sherwood Park, on Sunday, June 27. More details in the June newsletter. Several members spoke on the topic of cleaning coinage, ancients and paper money. Firstly Ray discussed cleaning and dipping pros and cons for regular coinage. Dan discussed getting rid of green slime from coinage, Terry discussed the method used to clean ancient coinage as it is most often found in the ground or in shipwrecks, and lastly David discussed cleaning paper money. All in all a very interesting and informative meeting with many questions asked and answered. Thanks were extended to Dan for the donuts. Joe asked for volunteers to man the ticket desk at the show and several members volunteered. Two door prizes of a 1986 Guernsey Comm. Coin and a 1979 USSR Silver Olympic coin were won by Bud Collins and Dave Van Allan. The meeting concluded with several members proceeding to continue the meeting at the Sawmill Restaurant.

MAY 1 & 2 COIN & STAMP SHOW

Advance ticket sales are going well for the show, as a second printing was run off making a total of about 350 advance tickets printed. All tables are sold except for a club table & display. Don't forget to get your advance ticket to the show, or it will cost you \$2.00 at the door. Many door prizes will be available for those who have a ticket. Don't forget to register for the Breakfast meeting Sunday morning. The following is a list of dealers at the show:

1.	West Edmonton Coin & Stamp	Edmonton, AB	12.	Canada Coin & Paper Money	Abbotsford, BC
2.	Loose Change	St. Michael, AB	13.	National Pride Coins & Stamps	Edmonton, AB
3.	Diverse Equities Ltd.	Calgary, AB	14.	Kensington Coin & Stamp	Edmonton, AB
4.	Joe Bardy Coins	Edmonton, AB	15.	Kamerican Coins	Edmonton, AB
5.	Lucky Dollar Coins	Edmonton, AB	16.	Calgary Coin Gallery	Calgary, AB
6.	R&D Coins & Paper Money	Red Deer, AB	17.	Newcan Coins	Kenora, Ont.
7.	Ed Herchuck Coins	Edmonton, AB	18.	Morris Gunderson Coins	Leduc, AB
8.	Royal William Stamps	Edmonton, AB	19.	Jon Bee Coins	Lloydminster, AB
9.	ENS Club Table & Display	Edmonton, AB	20.	Ted Meers	Busby, AB
10.	Lorne Paydli	Bruno, Sask.	21.	Charles D. Moore Numismatics	California
11.	Bud Collins Coins	Edmonton, AB	22.	Ed Jackson Coins	Edmonton, AB

VOLUNTEERS REQUIRED

The Club will have a display this time with information available to the public. The display will consist of Gold coinage and Ancients. Volunteers to help at the admission desk are required for both days. Please contact Mike at 496-6602 during the day or 450-0155 after 6:00 p.m. and leave a message if you are able to help out. Show your support and attend our bi-annual show, and bring a friend!

New Members

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

LAWRENCE SMITH	EDMONTON	#412
MICHAEL EWANCIW	EDMONTON	#413

Congratulations and welcome to the Edmonton Numismatic Society! Membership cards will be issued in due course and sent with your monthly newsletter.

COMING EVENTS

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

May 2 - Royal City Stamp & Coin Fair, New Westminster, B.C., Royal Towers Hotel

June 26 & 27 - TOREX Shows & Auctions, Primrose Hotel, Toronto, Ont.

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

Roman Coins of the Early Empire



Roman coins offer a unique view into ancient Roman life because they were used by almost everyone on a daily basis, from the emperor down to the Head Count. Coins tell us much about what was important to the Roman people, how they celebrated holidays and religious occasions, and how the emperors wanted to be viewed by their subjects. Coins give us excellent portraits of the emperors, their wives and children, and famous buildings that have long ago crumbled into ruin. The introductory information herein focuses on Roman coins of the early Empire.

How Coins Were Made

Coins during the Empire were struck (rather than cast). There were no assembly lines or punching machines--each coin was struck by hand. First the engraver created two punches out of bronze, one for the obverse (the "heads") of the coin and one for the reverse (the "tails"). The engraver carved the coin's design into the punch in intaglio. The obverse punch was placed on a table, then a blank metal disk, or flan, that was to become the coin was placed on top of the obverse punch. Sometimes the flan was heated and sometimes it was cold. The reverse punch was placed on top of the flan and was then struck by a hammer.

It's easy to see why many Roman coins were often struck off-center so that part of the design was lost off the edge of the coin, or the coin did not have a uniform thickness. For these reasons, most collectors place a higher value on a commonly found but well struck coin, than they do on a less common but poorly made one. After making thousands of coins with this method, the punch would begin to distort and flatten, making coins that were less pleasing to the eye. Eventually new punches would have to be carved.

Metals and Denominations

Most modern currency has a numerical value clearly printed on it. Although the purchasing power of a U.S. dollar, for instance, will vary according to inflation, the dollar holds its value relative to the other types of currency in the system (e.g., quarters, 5-dollar bills, and 100-dollar bills). This is not true of Roman currency.

Roman coins did not have any denomination, per se--there was no numerical value printed on a coin. A coin's value was based on the relative values of the precious metals (bronze, silver, and gold) that it was made from. So a gold coin was literally worth its weight in gold. Since there are an infinite number of weights, however, it is convenient to have coins that are a set weight, and thus a set relative value. Fluctuations in the values of precious metals and changes in Roman economy resulted in occasional retariffs, which changed the relative values of the coins.

In times of economic trouble, coins were made on the cheap. A silver coin might be made with 80% silver and 20% base metal, or the physical weight of the coin might be reduced, yet in both these cases the coin was still traded at its original value (as if it were pure precious metal and its original size). When the value of the metal in a coin is less than the buying power of the coin, the coin is said to be debased. This is obviously not a good thing. If further debasement occurs, a coin may be devalued, which means that the coin's value decreases relative to other coins in the system. A coin that has undergone substantial debasement may also be discontinued, as eventually happened with the antoninianus.

Because coins were made of precious metals, the Romans dealt with money differently than we do. For instance, dishonest people would shave a little off the edges of their coins before spending them (this was illegal). Over time they could save up a lot of silver and gold.

Coins were legally mutilated for two reasons: 1) coins were cut in half to make change, and 2) merchants sometimes made a test cut on a coin, slicing into the middle of it to ensure that what appeared to be a silver coin was solid silver and not really a bronze coin with a silver wash over it.

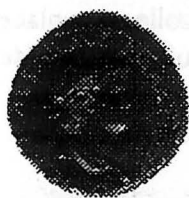
During the Early Empire, the denarius (a silver coin) was the basic denomination, much as the dollar is in the U.S. and the pound is in England. In 23 BC, Augustus overhauled the coinage system creating the following relationships:

1 Aureus = 25 Denarii

1 Denarius = 4 Sestertii = 8 Dupondii = 16 Asses = 64 Quadrans

Common Denominations

The images below will give you a rough idea of the relative sizes of Roman coins. I say "rough" because the size of each coin varied somewhat throughout its life. I apologize about the quality of these images. It is difficult to scan coins--they tend to lose their color and most of their detail, especially when shown at actual size as I've done here (if your monitor is set to 640x480 resolution, then the coins are actual size)



Sesterce

Nero



Dupondius

Claudius



As

Nero



Denarius

Tiberius



Anton.

Anton.



Quinarius

Augustus



Quadrans


Anonymous

Antoninianus -- plural: antoniniani. A coin created by Caracalla to supplement the debased denarius. Because of its relative weight and fineness, it is sometimes called a double denarius--this greater value is indicated by a radiant crown on the emperor's head. The antoninianus was originally a silver coin, but was itself debased to become a copper coin with a thin silver wash. The Emperor Constantine discontinued it

As -- plural: asses. Originally a bronze coin, the as was minted in pure copper during the time of Augustus. The as was slowly debased; it became a bronze coin again and was discontinued by Diocletian

Aureus -- plural: aurei. The standard gold coin of the Empire. *Aureus* is actually an adjective meaning *golden* (the noun for gold is *aurum*), but came to be used as a noun when referring to this coin. During the Republic, gold coins were struck only to make paying large debts more convenient. It was Julius Caesar who gave the aureus a fixed weight and introduced it into common circulation.

The aureus was over 99% pure gold and weighed about 8 grams. As is the case with most Roman coins, the aureus suffered debasement, particularly under Nero (yes, that was *real* gold that gilded his Domus Aureus). When Nero became emperor, the aureus weighed about 7.7g; by the time he was done it sank to 7.2g. The aureus suffered more debasement and devaluation until 309 when Constantine replaced it with the solidus.

Denarius -- plural: denarii. This is probably the most common Roman coin. It was first minted around 210 BC during the Second Punic War and continued to be minted into the 3rd century AD. The letter X is often used as a symbol for the denarius which was originally worth 10 asses, hence the Roman number for 10. During the late Republic, around 150 B.C., the denarius was retariffed to be worth 16 asses. These more valuable denarii often carry the symbol  which on coins often looks like a star but is really a monogram for the number 16: the X stands for 10, the central bar divides the X, creating a small V, and the bar itself represents 1 (X+V+I=16).

The emperors generally oversaw the minting of silver and gold coins, and many made a personal profit by mixing in small quantities of base metals and keeping the balance of the precious metals for themselves. At the beginning of the Empire, the denarius was more than 97% pure silver and weighed about 3.9g. Under Nero, the silver content was reduced to about 93% fine, and the weight to 3.4g. Under Caracalla the denarius was approximately 40% silver, but by the end of the 3rd century AD it was only 2-4% pure! A silver coin with less than 50% silver is called billon.

Despite this massive debasement, the denarius was not discontinued. Instead, other coins sprang up that were, at least for a while, heavier and richer in silver content. One example is the antoninianus.

Dupondius -- plural: dupondii. A large coin originally struck in bronze. After the reform of the coinage system by Augustus, the dupondius was struck in orichalcum and was very similar in size and color to the as. In 66AD, Nero represented himself on the dupondius wearing a radiant crown. This convention helped distinguish the dupondius and show its greater value over the as. The radiant head was used on other coins (such as the antoninianus to indicate its greater value over the denarius). The dupondius was struck until the time of Trajan.

Quadrans -- A very small bronze coin. The quadrans was the lowest denomination coin and, perhaps for that reason, was seldom graced by an emperor's portrait. The quadrans was discontinued by Marcus Aurelius.

Quinarius -- plural: quinarii. This silver coin was common in the Republic but makes only infrequent appearances during the empire. It was valued at approximately 2 sesterces, or one-half of a denarius. Do not confuse the quinarius with the term "quinarius aureus" which is a modern label for an Imperial gold coin valued at one-half an aureus.

Sestertius (also Sesterce) -- plural: sestertii or sesterces. Originally silver, its use died out until Augustus revived it and struck it in an alloy that we today call orichalcum (no one is sure what the Romans called it). Orichalcum is very similar to brass, so the sesterce had a pleasing bright, golden appearance. The sesterce is also large and fairly thick, so artists had plenty of room to show their skills. For this reason collectors often prefer sestertii over smaller silver and gold coins.

Towards the end of its life, the sesterce became a bronze coin before being discontinued late in the 3rd century.

Semis -- plural: semisses. Semis means "half" and so it was half of an as (or six unciae). The semis was a bronze coin that had been a main component of Republican coinage but made infrequent appearances in Imperial coinage. It was last issued by Hadrian.

Solidus -- plural: solidii. A gold coin created by Constantine in 309 AD to replace the devalued aureus. It weighed approximately 4.5 grams. With few exceptions this coin held its size, gold content, and value; it remained in circulation past 900 AD.

Names

Romans had at least three names, a Praenomen (fore-name), Nomen (name), and Cognomen. Together these three names are referred to as the *tria nomina*. Sometimes they also used a fourth name called an Agnomen which, as far as I can tell, is actually a type of cognomen.

Praenomen -- a person's first name, or personal name, that is used to distinguish him or her from other members of the same family. There were a very limited number of praenomina used in ancient Rome, and they are usually abbreviated when used in conjunction with a person's full name. Here is a list of such abbreviations.

Abbreviation	Praenomen	Abbreviation	Praenomen	Abbreviaton	Praenomen
A, AU, AUL	Aulus	L, LU	Lucius	SER	Servius
D, DEC	Decimus	M	Marcus	SEX	Sextus
C	Caius or Gaius	P	Publius	T	Titus
CN, GN	Gnaeus	Q	Quintus	TIB	Tiberius
K	Kaeso	S, SP	Spurius		

Nomen -- a person's middle name, the name most commonly used to refer to them. The nomen is a person's clan name or *gens* (e.g., Claudius, Iulius, Pompeius). This name was used for both men and women, with an ending appropriate for the person's gender (e.g., women were Claudia, Iulia, Pompeia).

Cognomen -- the third name which started as a sort of a nickname to distinguish an individual from others in their *gens*. A cognomen usually describes some unusual physical attribute (e.g., Caesar meaning "hairy" and Calvus meaning "bald").

Later cognomens were inherited so were no longer unique to an individual. The most famous example of this is the cognomen Casear which belonged to Caius Julius Casear, but was later adopted by emperors to indicate the legitimate transferal of Caesar's power. See Titles.

Agnomen -- I'm on shaky ground by attempting to define agnomen. It seems that grammarians invented this term later to distinguish cognomens that were in fact unique to the individual. For instance, someone might be rewarded an agnomen that commemorates some great accomplishment (e.g., Africanus for "conquering the Africans" and Britannicus for "conquering the Britons").

An agnomen was also commonly added when a man was adopted--he would take the adopting father's *tria nomina* and add an agnomen at the end to indicate the family he came from.

Titles

There was no Latin word for "emperor"--the word that comes closest is perhaps *princeps* which means "first citizen." In the Early Empire there was no official government job description for an emperor. An emperor's position was legally tenable because the Senate awarded him all the government offices of the Republic that he needed to make laws, command the army, lead the state religion, manage the treasury, etc. Imperial coins usually have lots of titles on them because the emperor is reinforcing the idea that he is

legally the leader by virtue of holding all the offices of the Republic, as well as newer titles including Caesar, Augustus, and Imperator (from which we take the word "emperor"). Following are the most important imperial titles:

AUG -- Augustus. A title originally created by Caius Julius Caesar Octavianus (the adopted son of Julius Caesar) for himself and officially granted by the senate in 27 BC. The granting of this title is commonly viewed as the end of the Republic and the beginning of the Imperial period. Augustus was a strong ruler who used intelligence, military power, and a host of new laws to secure his position as emperor. His wife Livia was also a great help. He presided over what is considered the golden age of the Roman Empire. There are two great quotes from Augustus that everyone should know:

Said of Rome: "I found a city of brick and left a city of marble."

Said of Tiberius (his soon-to-be successor): "I leave Rome to the wolves."

Subsequent emperors took the title Augustus to legally strengthen their position as well as harken back to those great days of Rome.

Caesar -- Originally a cognomen belonging to the Julians, of which Julius Caesar is the most renowned. The first three emperors, Augustus, Tiberius, and Caligula, were Julians and could all legitimately use the name Caesar. Such a strong connection was created between the name Caesar and the position of emperor that later emperors (beginning with Claudius) who were not Julians called themselves Caesar anyway. This practice had the effect of making the name Caesar an Imperial title. Later the title Caesar was often given to the heir apparent, while titles like Augustus and Imperator were reserved for the emperor himself.

COS -- Consul. During the Republic two consuls were elected to rule jointly for one year. Many Republican coins list the names of the men who were consul when the coin was minted. The consuls were so important that Romans dated significant events by the consulship. For instance, "The Temple of Jupiter was struck by lightning during the consulship of so-and-so and so-and-so."

Of course all this changed under the emperors. At first, emperors like Augustus were content to let the semblance of the Republic continue by holding consular elections. The chief duty of these consuls was to foot the bill for the annual games--a very expensive proposition. Later the emperors put themselves up for election or simply took the consulship. When COS is followed by a number it indicates how many times the emperor has been elected consul.

IMP -- Imperator. An honorary title bestowed on a successful general by his troops immediately after a battle. During the Republic, a general who was declared Imperator (and met some other very specific criteria about the completeness of his victory) was awarded a triumph, or parade, in which he led his victorious army, along with their captives and spoils, through the streets of Rome. If the general didn't quite qualify for a triumph, he could still get an ovation, which was a parade without all the slaves, spoils, and such.

During the Empire, however, this changed so that only the emperor could be saluted as Imperator. Emperors began taking the title Imperator as their praenomen so that the term quickly became synonymous with emperor. Our word emperor is derived from the word Imperator.

PM also **PON MAXI**, **PONT MAX**, etc. -- Pontifex Maximus. The head priest of the Roman religion. Since there was no separation of church and state (and the Romans were exceedingly superstitious), the Pontifex Maximus wielded considerable power. He oversaw all the priestes (or pontifices) who performed

and interpreted the results of hundreds of official sacrifices that were performed each year. The Pontifex Maximus could declare a day *dies nefastus* (unlucky) meaning that no work could be done, which means for instance that the Senate couldn't meet and vote on anything. The Pontifex Maximus was originally elected; later it was common for emperors to assume the title and powers.

PP -- *Pater Patriae*, literally "Father of his country." This is a variation on the title *Parens Patriae* which was first awarded to Cicero when he exposed Cataline's plot to overthrow the government. Some emperors were awarded this title by the Senate, and others simply took it for themselves.

TRP also **TR POT**, etc. Short for *tribunicia potestate* "with the power of the Tribune of the Plebs." Rome's government was split into two powerful groups, the patricians (who were Senators) and the plebians. Every year nine Tribunes of the Plebs were elected by the people (both plebs and patricians) to be in charge of the Plebian Assembly. These Tribunes were considered inviolate, meaning that injuring them was a crime punishable by death. They also had awesome powers of veto: they could prevent a law from being passed, prevent an election from taking place, etc.

Since many emperors were patricians, they could not technically rule (or even be present at) the Plebian Assembly, but by taking this title they were making themselves inviolate. When this title is followed by a number it indicates how many times the emperor has been "elected" Tribune of the Plebs.

Numbers

You are probably already familiar with the Roman number system--I've included a brief table for reference. What may be news, though, is that they represented certain numbers (like 4 and 9) two different ways--the most popular ancient Roman form is listed first.

1	I	6	VI	11	XI	20	XX
2	II	7	VII	12	XII	50	L
3	III	8	VIII	13	XIII	100	C
4	IIII or IV	9	VIII or IX	14	XIV or XIII	500	D
5	V	10	X	15	XV	1,000	M or CD

Romans didn't have a 0, which makes even simple addition problems a headache for us. To write larger numbers, they drew a horizontal line over the number which indicated that the number should be multiplied by 1,000. A line with little bars on its ends meant multiply by 100,000.

Dating Coins

Arriving at an approximate date for a Roman coin is fairly easy since most Imperial coins have a portrait of the current emperor. There are of exceptions, of course. Not all coins have pictures of the emperor, especially the lower denominations like the quadrans--dating these coins can be difficult. It was also fairly common for an emperor to praise the previous emperor (and declare his godhood) by minting a few coins with the dead emperor's image--these coins often have the word "consecratio" on the reverse making them easy to spot.

The three most important factors in judging a coin's value are its quality rating, scarcity, and popularity. However, serious collectors also value how well the coin is punched, how much of the flan still exists, and the condition of its surface, meaning its coloration and how smooth the surface is. I'll explain all these factors in the following sections.

Quality Rating

There is an internationally accepted grading method for representing the quality of an ancient coin. This system is mainly concerned with indicating the level of detail still present in the letters and artwork of the coin. It does not indicate if the coin was center-punched, if it has cracks or test cuts, if it is discolored, or if the surface is smooth, rough, or corroded. To answer those questions you must either look at the coin yourself or ask the dealer. Following is the quality rating system with brief explanations. Some dealers will put a "+" sign after a grade (one you see often is good VF +) to indicate the coin is better than the current grade but not quite at the level of the next highest grade.

Rating	Description
FDC	"Fleur-de-coin" meaning perfect or mint condition. Ancient coins in this state of preservation are rare, extremely expensive, and usually only seen in museums.
good EF	"Good extremely fine" coins are also rarely seen outside of museums.
EF	To the naked eye, "extremely fine" coins often appear mint perfect. For this reason they are still very expensive and are the highest quality that retailers generally offer to the public.
nearly EF	"Nearly extremely fine" is a kind of "in between" rating that seems to be much more subjective than other ratings. In my opinion, buying coins at the "in between" ratings means the dealer will charge you more, but you're not really getting that much more value.
good VF	A very respectable quality coin. I think some of the most satisfying coins (good balance of detail and quality with value) are to be had at this ranking. Much of the detail is still present, though the coin has obviously been handled. Lettering is usually very clear and legible. More serious or experienced collectors don't generally buy coins of lower quality than good/VF
VF	Although still a legible coin, VFs exhibit noticeably more wear and less detail than the good/VFs. Letters are sometimes difficult to distinguish, and there may be highly worn spots.
nearly VF	Another "in between" rating best avoided.
good F	Good fine coins are heavily worn. A portrait on a good Fine coin will be missing most the finer details like hair, cheekbones, ears, etc..
Fine	Fine coins have very little detail, making the images extremely flat. It is still possible to recognize an emperor's portrait if you're familiar with other coins from that emperor. Loss of detail can make some letters difficult to read.
nearly Fine	Most details have been lost, and the only thing left is essentially the outline of the image with some holes in it where the eyes, mouth, and chin were carved. The obverse sides are often impossible to positively identify. Some letters may be completely worn off.
Fair	You can tell it's probably a Roman coin if you look at it hard enough and are familiar with other such coins.
Mediocre	Just a metal slug, really, but an old one.

Edmonton Numismatic Society

COIN & STAMP SHOW

DELTA EDMONTON SOUTH

4404 CALGARY TRAIL

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, CANADA

MAY 1st & 2nd, 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

**Also, Sunday morning Breakfast Meeting with Guest Speaker Stan Clute
on Ancient Coinage, 8:30 a.m. - \$10.00/person RSVP by Apr. 28.**

BUY - SELL - TRADE

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



**FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT YOUR LOCAL COIN DEALER
OR CALL MIKE AT 496-6602 OR RAY AT 433-7288**

**Plan to attend the Regina Coin Club, Coin, Stamp, & Sportcard Show, April 17 & 18, Best Western, Seven Oaks Inn
Also visit the Vancouver Numismatic Society Coin & Stamp Fair, April 24 & 25, Oakridge Centre Auditorium**