



**ON BEHALF OF THE  
EXECUTIVE OF  
THE EDMONTON  
NUMISMATIC SOCIETY,  
WE WOULD LIKE TO WISH  
YOU AND YOURS  
A VERY SPECIAL  
MERRY CHRISTMAS AND  
HAPPY MILLENNIUM  
NEW YEAR**

**DECEMBER 8, 1999**

# 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





# EDMONTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

## 46th Anniversary year!



DEC. 1999 ISSUE

Volume 46 Issue 10

### 1999 EXECUTIVE

#### PRESIDENT

Joe Bardy

#### VICE- PRESIDENT

Ray Neiman

#### SECRETARY

Michael Schneider

#### TREASURER

John Callaghan

#### DIRECTORS

Terry Cheesman

Dan Gosling

James Kindrake

David Peter

#### JUNIOR DIRECTOR

Scott Lakey

#### PROGRAM DIRECTOR NEWSLETTER / EDITOR

Michael Schneider

#### LIBRARY & ARCHIVES

Dan Gosling

#### 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

### NOVEMBER MEETING NOTICE

**DATE : WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1999**

**TIME : 7:00 P.M., MEETING STARTS AT 7:30**

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

(Use Archive entrance to Main Floor Lecture Room P138)

**PROGRAM : ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING & ELECTIONS,  
BOURSE, CHRISTMAS BUREAU NUMISMATIC DONATION  
AUCTION, GUEST SPEAKER & CHRISTMAS PARTY**

### DECEMBER MEETING AGENDA

We have a very busy agenda for the December meeting. First off we will be holding our final nominations for the election, followed by an election if required. See on page 2 for nominations to date. Also, we will be having a bourse night so bring your doubles and items to sell & trade. Something new this year is a numismatic donation auction where all proceeds will be given to the Christmas Bureau. Members are also encouraged to bring some desert snacks to share with those in attendance. To top the meeting off, we will be having a guest speaker, James Kindrake, talk on World Coins. Join us for this fun evening and celebrate the last meeting of the century with your numismatic friends.

### NOVEMBER MEETING MINUTES

November saw 25 members and guests in attendance. Joe welcomed everyone to the meeting and thanked the volunteers who helped out at the Coin & Stamp show. Overall, the dealers, customers and the ENS were pleased with the show. The club did very well financially and more improvements are planned for the Millenium show in March. Joe thanked Michael, John, James, Terry and Greg for their help in the setup and tear down of the show. He also thanked Terry and Lorne for their displays at the show. Jules suggested we have a numismatic donation auction with proceeds going to the Christmas Bureau. This was agreed upon and will be held at the December meeting. Several door prizes were given out including the following: Jack Veffers book was won by John Callaghan, Charlton CD was won by James Kindrake, Token book won by Drew Thompson, Coin Week Notes were won by Marvin Berger, Hans Buchmueller and Terry Cheesman. Nominations were held and the results are on page 2.

Our guest speaker was Detective Bob Clarke of the Edmonton Police Service. Bob has spoke to our members before, but not for a few years. With our meeting the day before Remembrance Day, we thought it fitting to have a

***J. Wray Eltom Memorial  
Award to be given out***

***Bring your numismatic  
donations for the  
Christmas Bureau Auction***

***Bring in some snacks to  
share with the members!***

## **November Minutes Con't**

talk on Military Medals. Bob has been collecting badges and medals for 25 years, and this meeting included 5 display cases and a table of books and publications. Bob is a Detective Sergeant in the Asian Organized Crime division of the EPS, and he discussed Crime Money and its disposition in local banks. Sometimes old notes get confiscated and the banks take them at face value. Also, recently, they discovered 100 counterfeit \$10 bills which were among recovered cash from a bust. Bob's talk focused on Remembrance Day and those who served and died in the Korean war and the 2 World Wars. 66,000 Canadian men and Women died in the 2 World Wars. Bob also discussed the Battle of Waterloo in 1815, where the first general issue was handed out. Bob does extensive research on his medals and gets as much history on them as he can. It can be very rewarding in finding out the heroics of the person you have a medal from. Bob's talk was very well received and questions went on for several minutes after his presentation. Bob was thanked by the members and Dan presented him with one of our 1998 Bi-metallic medallions as a token of appreciation from the club. The Militaria Collectors Club of Edmonton meets the 1st Sunday of each month in the same room as the ENS, Room P138, Provincial Museum of Alberta. In addition to Bob's talk, Dan presented a slide show on "Odd Money of the Orient". This was a very interesting presentation of spade, knife and all sorts of other ancient forms of money used in China. The slides were from the ANA and were very well done. Several members concluded the evening by meeting at the Sawmill for a few drinks after the meeting.

## **NEW MEMBERS**

On behalf of the executive of the ENS, we would like to extend our welcome to the following new member. If there are no objections, he will become a member in good standing.

**AL MORTENSEN**

**ROCHFORD BRIDGE**

**#425**

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

## **MINUTES OF ENS EXECUTIVE MEETING - NOV. 23/99**

Joe, David, John, Ray, Jim, Dan, Peter, Terry and Michael met at the home of James Kindrake for our executive meeting. The following is a summary of the topics covered during the 3 hour meeting.

- Review of the Fall show - \$2,400 profit made on the show
- 3 metal cases to be disposed of and the existing display cases to have the hinges and clasps replaced as the existing ones are rusted. This is to be done by the March show.
- A gold coin prize is to be offered at the March show
- We will look at the possibility of providing videos of numismatic topics in the foyer of the March show.
- The ENS is to look at confirming a Fall Show for November 11 & 12/2000 at the Mayfield Inn
- John reviewed the financial status of the club, with over \$6000 in the Savings account in addition to the \$5000 in GIC's.
- Meeting draw prize costs are to be standardized, with the exception of special event prizes. Costs will be \$0.50 cents or 3 for a dollar.
- It was agreed to purchase an Opaque Projector for the club at a cost around \$600. Dan will possibly bring a sample projector to the December meeting to see what it can do.
- Our June Bar-B-Que will be held at Ray Neimans. The ENS will pick up the cost of a steak & chicken dinner. Guests will bring desert items to share with the others.
- It was confirmed the club will purchase a CD Burner to store the club records on for archive purposes. Estimated cost is to be between \$250 and \$300.
- Discussions on a Millenium Project covered several areas which will be tabled to the next meeting.
- Next meeting will be held Feb. 1/2000



## **ENS NOMINATIONS FOR ELECTION**

At November's meeting, the following members were nominated for the following positions. Additional nominations will be accepted at the December Meeting.

President - Dan Gosling, Michael Schneider

Vice-President - Terry Cheesman

Treasurer - John Callaghan

Secretary - Michael Schneider

Directors - James Williston, James Kindrake, Albert Meyer, Scott Lakey (Jr.), Bernie Therriault, Ray Neiman, David Peter

Once again we have a full slate of volunteers for the executive and we are very fortunate to have a good group of volunteers at the club. Anyone wishing to have their name nominated for a position can come to the meeting in December or call a member and have their name nominated.

### **Shopping on the Internet - Some personal observations by Terry Cheesman**

Up to the beginning of September, I had rather limited experience with both computers, and shopping for coins using the Internet as a source. Since then, I have become rather more comfortable with the process, and feel confident enough to pass along some of my experiences. It should be noted that I am a collector of Greek and Roman coins, and have much experience with buying coins from auction catalogue and fixed price lists. Thus problems associated with dealing with the mail and customs is nothing new to me, though I realize that this may be quite novel for some of the others. I will include some observations on that problem at the end of the article. Ebay has been described as both a massive continuous auction, to the Wal Mart of numismatics. Both are true. Ebay usually has on line at any one time some 1500 ancient coins, and at least 300 medieval. The other comment is also true, because the relative inexpensive of scanning a coin image allows the vendor to put coins up for auction that otherwise could not be placed on a conventional list or auction, as the potential profit would be less than the costs of photography printing and postage.

### **JOE BARDY - PRESIDENT EDMONTON COIN CLUB / EDMONTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY - 1983 - 999**

What do you do for a President who has everything? After 16 years as President of both the Edmonton Coin Club and the Edmonton Numismatic Society, Joe has decided to step down to let someone else take the reins of the club. The executive are planning a special celebration for Joe and would like the membership input in helping honour someone who has done so much for the club over the past 16 years. Please contact Dan Gosling or Michael Schneider with your suggestions. Due to the magnitude of his Presidency, Joe will be honoured sometime in the new year, when proper recognition can be organized.

### **\*\*\*\*\*2000 ANNUAL DUES ARE DUE AND PAYABLE\*\*\*\*\***

\*\*\*\*\*MEMBERS WHO HAVE NOT YET RENEWED THEIR MEMBERSHIPS, ARE ENCOURAGED TO DO SO AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. OUR DUES ARE STILL \$12 FOR A FAMILY MEMBERSHIP, \$10 FOR A REGULAR MEMBER AND \$3 FOR JUNIORS 16 AND UNDER. PAYMENT CAN BE MADE AT THE DECEMBER OR JANUARY MEETING, OR BY MAILING IN YOUR CHEQUE TO THE ADDRESS ON THIS NEWSLETTER. PLEASE SUPPORT YOUR CLUB AND RENEW TODAY!\*\*\*\*\*

### **COMING EVENTS**

**March 4 & 5, 2000 - Edmonton Numismatic Society Coin & Stamp Show, Mayfield Inn, Edmonton.**

**March 10 - 12, 2000 - Calgary Numismatic Society Coin & Stamp Show, Coast Plaza Hotel, Calgary**



## PERSONALITIES on ANCIENT COINS

# Augustus

by William Rodger

Augustus, the first Roman emperor to be officially recognized as such, was one of the most illustrious figures in the classical world. Blessed by the gods with beauty, a love of life and literature, he was cast by circumstances into a superhuman role, which he played out bravely and defiantly. He was--and remains--a symbol of all that was noble in ancient Rome.

Born in 63 B.C., he was named Gaius Octavius, and was so called well into adulthood. The title of Augustus was an accolade bestowed upon him by the Roman people at a much later date, after he had won fame. He was a grand-nephew of Caesar, who adopted and groomed him to head the government. At the age of 19, in 44 B.C., Augustus was studying at Apollonia when messengers brought the news that Caesar had been murdered and that the empire was in danger of falling. Groups of legions who had been faithful to Caesar hailed Augustus as the new leader or imperator as soon as he entered the city; but another, a local contender for power was already on the scene.

This was Marc Antony, the playboy-soldier who had also ranked high with Caesar. Augustus immediately joined forces with the Republicans, who were in league against Antony. A battle developed between the forces of August and Antony at Mutina. Antony, his troops badly beaten, was not one to fight to the death. He reasoned that, by retreating, he could regroup his forces and strike at Augustus at some later time, when the opportunity seemed riper. So he stole away across the Alps into Switzerland, and watched from afar as Augustus gained more and more strength.

Returning to Rome, Augustus had the senate in the palm of his hand; like him or not (and many did not) he was the only logical ruler. The senate elected him consul, and afterward he met Antony on friendly terms. An agreement was worked out whereby the whole of the empire (which included many farflung lands captured by Caesar) was divided between Augustus, Antony and another influential figure named Lepidus for a period of five years. It was this infamous agreement, so typical of the barbaric ways of the time, which instituted the great blood bath or purge in which even the poor scholar Cicero was put to death.

The three men, determined to remove all possible opposition to their rule, published a list of more than 2,000 citizens whom they classed as enemies and who had to be put out of the way. It included some 300 senators, and others from all walks of life. Without trial their properties were confiscated and they were all executed. Thus began the reign of Augustus, which ended on a far more positive note. Many historians place the real blame on Antony or on Lepidus, who had more to gain.

In 42 B.C., joint forces of Augustus and Antony pushed into Greece where they met and defeated the armies of Brutus and Cassius at Philippi. Brutus and Cassius were held primarily responsible for Caesar's murder, and it had been a goal of both Augustus and Antony to have them removed. The fact that they could survive a full two years after Caesar's assassination was due entirely to the struggle between Augustus and Antony for control of the government; when this was settled they were promptly hunted down.

Augustus' reign was one of war, but the Roman army, nurtured by Caesar over so many successful years of campaigning, was strong and

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## AUGUSTUS (Cont'd)

take on all comers; a great difference from the depth to which it sank not very long after. When Augustus returned to Italy in 41 B.C., he found that a fresh war had broken out. It was the result of an uprising led by L. Antonius and Fulvia, discontented wife of Antony. After a year of hard battling, Augustus finally evicted Antonius from a fortified town he held, known as Perugia. Antony, power-hungry again, was set to wage war, but a peace was reached at Brundisium. Again the empire was divided up, but this time Augustus got far better of the deal, winning almost all the western provinces while Antony took the east.

Augustus and Antony were to meet again in war. In 31 B.C., the senate declared war on Cleopatra, Antony's lover, and the armies of Augustus and Antony were locked in combat. Near Actium, Augustus' forces proved victorious. In the following year Augustus sent his forces into Egypt, and upon hearing of their approach both Antony and Cleopatra committed suicide. With all his opponents gone, Augustus reigned as undisputed chief of the Romans from 30 B.C. until his passing in 14 A.D.



*Augustus' (30 B.C. — 14 A.D.) bust appeared on the obverse of this Roman denarius, the reverse portrays a butting bull.*



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## **DANZIG**

by Halbert Carmichael

The city of Danzig is a solid testimonial to the advantages of being at the meeting place of different peoples. Danzig--now known by its Polish name, Gdansk--was founded at the mouth of the Vistula River as the major city of the Polish principality of Pomerania. It received a charter from the duke of Pomerania in 1260, but in 1308 it was seized by the knights of the Teutonic Order, and the Polish inhabitants were put to the sword.

After 146 years of harsh rule by the Order, the Danzigers helped the Polish king reconquer the city and overthrow the Teutons. As a city of about 30,000 inhabitants, Danzig now entered into its period of glory as the main port of Poland and as a member of the Hanseatic League. It exported as much as 150,000 tons of grain a year, and was the second largest port in all Europe. It was a Free City, meaning that it was not ruled by a local nobleman, although it still owed allegiance to the Polish king. It did much of Europe at that time. As a Free City it began issuing its own coins in 1455.

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## DANZIG (Cont'd)

By the eighteenth century the power of Poland had declined, but Danzig still issued coins bearing its arms, a crown over two crosses. The first partition of Poland left Danzig under Polish rule, but surrounded by Prussian territory. After the second partition in 1793 gave it to Prussia, Danzig issued coins in the name of the Prussian king. Napoleon reestablished the Free City in 1807, and coins with Danzig's arms reappeared.

In 1814 Danzig again became the capitol of West Prussia and disappeared from the numismatic map until 1920. After World War I the Versailles Treaty again made Danzig a Free City. German sources point out that this was done without asking the Danzigers, who were 97% German. Poland was given special privileges and the use of the port.

Trade which had declined during the nineteenth century grew, but friction between the Poles and the 400,000 Germans in Danzig increased. The Poles' distrust of the Germans led them to channel much of their commerce through a new Polish port at nearby Gdynia. Tensions grew, and finally the Second World War began over the Danzig question. The city state was quickly incorporated into Germany, where it remained until 1945. The city itself was 95 per cent destroyed during the advance of the Soviet armies, and the inhabitants fled westward.

Between 1920 and 1937 the free city of Danzig issued 20 types of coins in a monetary system of 100 pfennings to the gulden, which was worth one twenty-fifth of an English pound. Except for the very first issues, all the coins bore the city's arms in one of several versions. The one illustrated with this article is the version used on the 1 and 2 gulden coins struck in silver in 1923. Later coins used versions with the arms of the cross parallel to each other or with a very narrow stylized crown.

Poland occupied the remains of the city in 1945 and renamed it Gdansk. The city has been rebuilt as a port and major shipbuilding center. It has almost 300,000 inhabitants, almost all Polish. The Free City is gone, but its arms have not disappeared. In 1966 Poland issued three versions of a silver 100 zlotych coin to commemorate the millenium of the nation. The reverse of one type had the coats of arms of the seventeen voivodships, or provinces. One of these is Gdansk, with the old arms of a crown over two crosses.

In 1970 another commemorative, a 10 zlotych, showed the arms of the "recovered territories," those provinces taken from Germany. There again are the arms of Danzig, the city that was fortunate enough to grow to a major seaport, but unfortunate enough to change hands eight times and have at least two complete changes of population in the last seven centuries.

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## **BRING YOUR NUMISMATIC DONATION TO HELP OUT THE CHRISTMAS BUREAU**

Members and guests are asked to donate a numismatic coin, book or related item to be auctioned off at December's meeting. All proceeds will be turned over to the Christmas Bureau in the name of the Edmonton Numismatic Society. In the past, we have always had donation auctions to help the club raise money for day to day operations. As we are financially stable, we feel we owe it to the community to help out any way we can. Please support this worthwhile cause and bring in your donation and as well as having a good time, we'll be helping out needy kids as well. Thanks to Jules Rach for suggesting this program.





CANADA:

## Out of The Past



It's an item of history now, but the question remains--Who designed it?--on the origin of the reverse design of the Canadian Cent from 1920 through 1936. Numismatic and mint historians disagree on where the credit should rest.

Digging into the records in the archives of the Royal Canadian Mint in Ottawa to satisfy a query for more information on this point, W. K. "Robby" Robertson of that unit's numismatic section located materials which attribute the work to Fred H. Lewis. The nod was given to W.H.J. Blakemore by J.A. Haxby and R.C. Willey in Whitman's new "Coins of Canada" volume.

Robertson reports that a letter contained in the archives provided for the granting of a cash award to engraver Fred H. Lewis for preparing "a sketch for the new one cent piece, which was accepted." Lewis was on the engraving staff of the then Ottawa Branch of the Royal Mint.

Lewis' design conception was sent to the Royal Mint in London where it was recreated as a coinage device, apparently by Blakemore, who has in the past been credited with the design. At the time all master tools for Canadian coinage were engraved at the Royal Mint, because the mint at Ottawa did not possess that capability. The first purely Canadian produced design was the 1943-45 "Victory" 5-cent piece which was hand engraved by chief engraver Thomas Shingles.

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GREAT BRITAIN

Rare Gold Proofs



Two extremely rare proof gold coins of Great Britain recently were acquired by California Numismatic Corp., Universal City, Calif. according to Bruce Lorch, well known numismatist and spokesman for the firm. Both pieces, an 1808 sovereign and a pattern 1830 sovereign, resided in separate collections in Austria prior to their purchase by the dealership.

Most impressive and important of the two rarities is the 1808 sovereign in proof of King George III. Lorch described the specimen as being of particular significance because of its extremely low age, its place in the English gold series as the finest possible presentation of the first type of gold sovereign (the £1 denomination which had just supplanted the earlier gold guinea), and its association

## GREAT BRITAIN: RARE GOLD PROOFS (Cont'd)

with the American Revolution in that the ruler portrayed was the monarch who so dismayed England's colonists in the New Land.

This first type of United Kingdom sovereign, as minted for commercial use from 1817 to 1820, is the first coin on which medalist Benedetto Pistrucci's magnificent portrayal of St. George slaying the dragon appears.

The proof mintages of the sovereigns of this first period are unknown but extremely small, Lorch said. For 1818, the estimated proof mintage has been fixed at four pieces. The only other sale of an 1818 proof which CNC could trace in recent years was the specimen in the Captain Douglas-Morris collection, a magnificent assemblage of English gold rarities auctioned by Sotheby's in London on November 26, 1974.

Catalogued as a splendid frosted proof, the CNC specimen was described by Lorch as a "particularly lovely" representation of the first gold coins of England to be struck by steam-powered coining presses. The Industrial Revolution's greatest and earliest effect on British coinage was the use of Boulton and Watt's new minting machines, which after experimental use at the Soho Mint in Birmingham were removed to the government's new Tower Hill Mint in London.

The second coin acquired by the firm is a plain-edged proof pattern struck in gold. Dated 1830, and probably struck that year in the course of normal activity at the mint in preparation for a coinage for the new king, this piece displays the familiar head of William IV. All William's gold coins and silver denominations down to the sixpence are elusive in mint state, according to Lorch.

Superb proofs are very rare and underrated.

On the 1830 sovereign, struck one year before the official coinage's initiation for the new king in 1831, the incuse initials 'W.W.' are clearly visible on the truncation of the neck. William Wyon was one of England's most prolific designers and stands with Thomas Simon, Benedetto Pistrucci and a few others as the finest coin artisans in Britain's history.

Lorch's familiarity with English pattern coins was highlighted several years ago when he catalogued and wrote about the history of the famed 1937 patterns of King Edward VIII for Richard Lobel & Co. Ltd. of London, and again for their appearance at the 1978 American Numismatic Association auction, whence they returned to their native England.

The 1878 and 1830 proof sovereigns were acquired by CNC for resale to a prominent collector. Their price was not disclosed.

California Numismatic Corp. is owned by Bruce Lorch and Don S.



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## DID YOU KNOW???

why the silver 1921 5-cent piece of Canada is so rare. It is known that 2½ million were minted. However the same year a revision of the Currency Act required that the 5-cent piece be made of nickel. Therefore the silver pieces were consigned to the melting pot. Perhaps a hundred are known. Many of these were secured by visitors to the mint, who exchanged a 5-cent piece from their pocket for one of those being coined. When none were released for circulation these are rarities.

that 'disme' is pronounced the same as 'dime' and is merely an obsolete spelling of the same word.

where the name 'Guinea' came from. This gold coin was first minted by Charles II from gold mined in British Guinea.

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