

Edmonton Numismatic Society

November 2001

Volume 48 Issue 9



DATE: Sunday, Nov. 11 **TIME:** 8:00a.m. coffee, Buffet: 8:30, Speaker 9:15

PLACE: The Coast Terrace Inn, Richmond/Victoria Room, Level P1

PROGRAM: Guest speaker Hugh Powell of Newcan Coins & Collectibles, Ontario, will talk on "Discovering Maritime Copper", Nominations for December Election will also be received.

NOVEMBER MEETING AGENDA

November's meeting is once again being held in conjunction with our Coin & Stamp show at the Coast Terrace Inn. This is our Breakfast meeting with a special guest speaker, Hugh Powell from Kenora, Ontario. Hugh is an expert on Canadian copper coinage and is willing to share his expertise at our breakfast meeting. To confirm your attendance, contact Ray at 433-7288 or Terry at 455-0480. Cost for the breakfast meeting is \$10. In addition, we will be having nominations for the 2002 executive. See you there!

Bring your Advance Show ticket stubs & money to the Show

Call Terry to confirm your attendance at the breakfast meeting.

OCTOBER MEETING MINUTES

October saw 28 members and 1 guest in attendance. One of our members, Bill DeMontigny was heading to Saudi Arabia the day after the meeting, and we wished him well. Dan welcomed other members and guests in attendance. Joe Bardy was welcomed back to a meeting and was welcomed with a round of applause. Dan reviewed the Nov. 17 Seminar plans and provided details for the event. Dan reminded everyone of the Breakfast meeting Sunday, Nov. 11th., with guest speaker Hugh Powell, from

Kenora Ontario. Hugh will be talking about Early Canadian Copper. Dan asked Michael to give an update on the Show. The show is still sold out with 26 dealers expected to be in attendance. Dan reminded everyone about December's meeting which will include a Christmas Bureau donation

Auction and Christmas Party. In addition there will be a talk on Magnifying Glasses and the election of the new executive.

Our guest speaker for the evening was James Kindrake. James provided a talk and display on Vietnam coinage. He provided an outline of the coinage discussed

by using a copy of the Krause catalogue. He went through the Vietnam section and had examples of rare and unlisted coinage. As usual, he provided a history of North and South Vietnam and highlighted the rare aluminum issues. The coins shown were of high quality, mostly UNC or better. Several questions were answered from the audience and he was thanked with a round of applause from those in attendance. Following a short break, the auction was (Con't)

2001 Executive

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PROGRAM / LIBRARY

ARCHIVES

Dan Gosling

NEWSLETTER

Michael Schneider

ANNUAL DUES

Family \$12, Reg. \$10

Junior \$3 (16 & under)

ENS is a member of:

Canadian Numismatic Assoc.
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Canadian Association of
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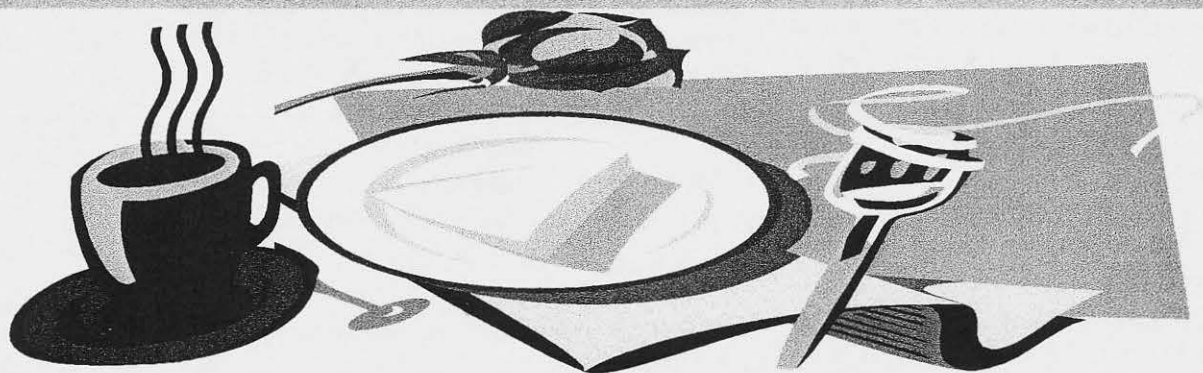
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Canadian Paper Money Society

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P.O. Box 75024 Ritchie P.O., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, T6E 6K1, 780-496-6602
WEB PAGE: <http://www.edmontoncoinclub.com> **NEW!**

Confirm your attendance at the
**NOV. 11. BREAKFAST MEETING AT
THE COAST TERRACE INN,
Richmond/Victoria Room, Level P1,**
Sponsored by the
Edmonton Numismatic Society in conjunction with
"EDMONTON'S MONEY SHOW"



SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 2001
DOOR OPENS AT 8:00 a.m., BREAKFAST 8:30 a.m.
COAST TERRACE INN, 4440 CALGARY TRAIL N.,
P1 LEVEL, VICTORIA/RICHMOND ROOM

BREAKFAST MEETING AGENDA
GUEST SPEAKER - Mr. Hugh Powell, Ontario, will talk on
"Discovering Maritime Copper". In addition we will have our
nominations for the December election.
ATTENDANCE DRAW - MEMBERS AND GUESTS WELCOME!
MEMBERS & GUESTS \$10.00 (JUNIORS under 16- \$5.00)
RSVP BY NOV. 8 TO TERRY AT 455-0480 OR RAY AT 433-7288,
OR MIKE AT 496-6602
COIN & STAMP SHOW OPENS AT 10:00 A.M.

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

OCTOBER MEETING MINUTES CON'T

Conducted by Ray Neiman with the help of Joe Bardy and John Callaghan. An auction list was available at the meeting for all in attendance. Thirty-six (36) lots were auctioned off, with only a handful receiving no bids. There were many deals to be had and many members made off with deals at 50-60 % of Trends. There were many door prizes which were drawn for to conclude the evening, as follows:

- Bill Demontigny- Marilyn Munroe Stamp sheet
 - Olympic Silver - Joe Bardy
 - 1983 Universiade Medal -Jules Rach
 - 1986 Expo '86 Medallion - Lee Pilkington
 - 1997 Numismatist Mag. Set - David Lambert
 - 1998 Charlton Catalogue - Michael Schneider
- Congratulations to all the winners!

NEW MEMBER

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 members in good standing.

Danny Lam Edmonton #457

Congratulations and welcome to the Edmonton Numismatic Society. A membership card will be forwarded in due course, with the newsletter.

Minutes of the Edmonton Numismatic Society Executive Meeting, October 25, 2001 At the home of David Peter

Present:, David Peter,Ray Neiman, Terrence Cheesman, Joe Bardy, Dan Gosling, John Callaghan, Albert Meyer, James Kindrake, James Williston, Lub Wojtiw

Report from Michael about Fall Show (copied from email message):

With regard to the show, the following is the status:

- I have sent an update letter to all dealers. I have no indication that anyone will not be coming.
- Security is set up with a dog and radios for Saturday Night.
- Advertizing is in place with myself, John & David putting in ads and flyers etc.
- Joe has purchased the door prizes

- I gave extra advance tickets to Ray N. & Ed Jackson. I have more as well.
- remind everyone to return the books and \$ on Saturday at the show.
- Terry should call for a headcount for breakfast. RSVP by Nov. 8.

Discussion followed about the presence of Stamp dealers at show. Some members preferred a coin dealer only show. Motion to limit the number of table that a stamp dealer can purchase to two tables: carried.

Motion to change name of Fall Show and all future shows to "Edmonton's Money Show" in all advertisements and press releases: carried. The word 'Stamps' should not to be used in the title (Please verify with John and others): carried

Treasurers report Balance \$2511 less cheques and expenses of \$719.77 and \$80

Net bank balance is \$1873.44. Future expenses: Insurance \$500; coin sets \$120 (higher?), Dec. (?) \$50 and Wray Eltom award as well as Fall Show income/expense.

Motion to continue to give a cased silver dollar, current year, to Pres through Treasure and a Proof Like set, current year, to directors, at December meeting: carried.

Question asked if anyone is not running for re-election – none other than Bernie

Desired number of Directors: 8 (maximum of 10)

Motion to donate \$100 US\$ to ANA Renovation fund when our dues are payable in January: carried.

Motion to prepay \$450 to Charlton Press for upcoming 3 part Medal book and donate one book per year to the U of A: carried Next meeting date: Thursday January 31, 2002 at Royal Pizza (near Ray's) starting at 6:30 pm.

The One-Day Seminar was discussed and concern centered on the lack of sold tickets and the need for promotion to meet the attendance thresholds. Motion to delay: carried

Ray still likes the concept of preparing the material in the form of a series of web pages on CD ROM.

Motion to consider a computer lab at a cost of up to \$400: carried. Motion regarding a Ticket sales cutoff date of 5 pm Sunday March 17, 2002 and a minimum ticket sales threshold of 15: carried.

All agreed that printed tickets should be available at the Fall Show along with a flyer for handout to attendees.

COMING EVENTS

**November 10 & 11, 2001
Nov. 16 - 18
Dec. 12
March 16, & 17, 2002,
April 6 & 7, 2002
April 13 - 14, 2002**

**Edmonton Numismatic Society, Coin & Stamp Show, Coast Terrace Inn
TICF International Coin Fair, Oakville, Ont., Info:Paul Fiocca 905-646-7744
ENS Regular Meeting, Provincial Museum, 7:00pm
Edmonton Numismatic Society, Coin & Stamp Show, Coast Terrace Inn
Vancouver Numismatic Society, Oakridge Centre Auditorium, Vancouver
ONA Annual Convention, London, Ont., Hosted by Ingersoll Coin Club**



RESERVE
BANK

O F N E W Z E A L A N D

History of New Zealand Currency

Introduction

Before the arrival of the first Europeans in New Zealand, and indeed for several decades afterwards, the Maori did not use or possess currency, as that term is generally understood. Items of value, such as food and greenstone (pounamu), were instead traded among villages and tribes. This practice was maintained, by Maori and Pakeha, during the early period of European settlement in the country. Goods as diverse as nails, pigs and tobacco became yardsticks of value and were used to carry out transactions, until coin became established as the dominant medium of exchange around the middle of the nineteenth century.

Colonial Periods

The European colonists brought with them a variety of different coins - mostly British, sprinkled with a leavening of French, Dutch and other currencies. All these entered general circulation in the infant colony.

Notes, however, were rare at the time. Generally representing sums of higher value than commonly needed for most transactions, notes were issued by individual banks and payable only by those banks. In New Zealand, where there were at first no printing facilities, the durability of coins was a distinct advantage.

For some years this currency was informally circulated. Then, in 1849, a proclamation by William Hobson, New Zealand's first Governor, extended British laws to New Zealand and currency became subject to the Imperial Coinage Act of 1816. By this Act, all coin in use became legal tender. Coinage at the time included a variety of gold, silver and bronze imperial coins. A copper shortage in 1857 led to the temporary circulation by 48 traders of penny and half-penny tokens, some of which survived in circulation until 1881.

A mixture of British and foreign coins continued to be used until 1897, when the Imperial Coinage Act of 1879 was applied to New Zealand, making imperial coin the official currency of the colony. By this time notes were in more common use. Six trading banks, each issuing their own notes, had become established in New Zealand. None of these notes were uniform in size or design, leading to an often bewildering array of different notes for each of the common note values. Indeed, it was not until 1924 that the trading banks finally co-ordinated note size and colour. Even so, the fact that one bank was not obliged to give value for another bank's notes (although most usually did) made many transactions quite complex.

Simplification of the system therefore seemed appropriate. In 1934, New Zealand followed international trends by establishing a central bank. As the country's central bank, the Reserve Bank of New Zealand was given a variety of responsibilities within the economy, including sole authority to issue bank notes.



King Tawhiao's one pound note, drawn on the Bank of Aotearoa, which he attempted to establish in the 1880s. Notes and cheque forms were printed, but the government of the day refused to grant a charter and the scheme never eventuated. Tawhiao (1825-1894) was commemorated with a portrait on the first and second Reserve Bank note issues.

Reserve Bank Issues

The first Reserve Bank note issue coincided with the establishment of the Bank on 1 August 1934. This issue was regarded as temporary, owing to the haste with which the notes were designed - a committee to prepare the designs had only been formed the year before, and there had been considerable debate over precisely what features the notes should carry.

As finally developed, the notes embodied features from the Bank of New Zealand issue that was circulating at the time. These included a portrait of the Maori King Tawhiao (who had attempted, unsuccessfully, to issue his own notes in 1885), a picture of a Kiwi, and the Arms of New Zealand. All the notes were to the same design and signed by the first Governor of the Reserve Bank, Leslie Lefeaux. Denominations of 10/- (ten shillings), £1 (one pound), £5 and £50 were issued, coloured orange, mauve, blue-green and red respectively.

The second note issue was made in 1940. The same colours were retained, with adjustments to avoid confusion between the 10/- and £50 notes, but quite distinctly different designs for each denomination were now introduced. Successive issues were signed by the Bank's Chief Cashiers. These notes remained in circulation until the change to decimal currency in 1967.

Authority to design and issue coins, meanwhile, was given to the New Zealand Treasury. A proclamation issued under the Coinage Act of 1933 introduced distinctive New Zealand coins in February 1935. Minted in the Royal Mint, London, these coins followed British coin weight, size and denomination. Penny and half-penny bronze coins of imperial standard were approved in 1939 and issued in 1940 to coincide with New Zealand's centennial. Silver coins were replaced with cupro-nickel from 1947 because of rising silver prices.

In 1989, as part of a general rationalisation of government services, the Reserve Bank gained authority over coinage. At the same time, one and two cent coins were withdrawn from circulation, ceasing to be legal tender in early 1990.



Decimalisation

Various campaigns aimed at introducing decimal currency into New Zealand had been conducted since the turn of the century. Proponents pointed to the decimal system's simplicity and ease of use. The 'imperial' system of currency, by contrast, was relatively complicated and more difficult to master, as pounds were divided into twenty shillings, and subdivided further into 240 pence (making twelve pence per shilling).

In 1957, a special committee was set up by the Government to take a thorough look at the pros and cons of decimal currency. The committee's report, expressing support for the decimal system, paved the way for New Zealand's eventual move to decimal currency.

Left: Polishing the printing plates (Photo : Geoff Mason)



The Decimal Currency Board, established to oversee the switch from imperial to decimal, set about organising a massive publicity campaign in the lead-up to 'Decimal Currency Day' - 10 July 1967. Featuring prominently in this campaign was a cartoon character, 'Mr Dollar', who for many people came to symbolise the great change about to take place. Ever since DC Day, dollars and cents have replaced pounds, shillings and pence as New Zealand's units of currency.

Banknotes in New Zealand :

design, security, and processing

Pause a while next time you have a banknote in your hand - you are holding a miniature work of art! The designing and printing of banknotes is an exacting process, calling upon considerable skill and artistry. As a first step, an artist will produce a draft note using a computer-based design system. This draft will go through various stages of alteration and adjustment in consultation with the Reserve Bank. Next, an engraver starts work on the portraits - a dominant feature of the finished notes as well as an important security feature. The portraits are etched onto thick plates of steel with mechanical engraving machines, which look like small dental drills. This task, because the portraits are extremely detailed, can take up to three months to complete.

Finally, a 'proof' note is sent to the Reserve Bank for approval. Just as much care and attention is taken in the production of the paper New Zealand's notes are printed on. While standard commercial paper is made from wood pulp, note paper is derived from cotton fibres. This helps to give our banknotes their distinctively crisp feel. An English company, Portal's, manufactured this special paper for our new series notes to precise specifications, in terms of weight, and resistance to tearing and folding.

With the printing plates finalised, the note is ready to be printed. To begin with, background colours are printed by lithography with a Simulation machine, so-called because the note's multi-coloured backgrounds are printed simultaneously on both sides of the paper.

Next comes the 'intaglio' printing, a process which results in the characteristic raised feel to parts of the banknote's surface, such as the words 'Reserve Bank of New Zealand'. This effect is



Left: Inspecting the finished product (Photo: Geoff Mason)

achieved by depositing ink on the note paper under great pressure.

Lastly, the notes are given their serial numbers by the letterpress printing process. The number prefixes on New Zealand's new series banknotes begin at 'AA', with one million forms for each prefix. If, before leaving the printing factory, any notes are found to be faulty, they are replaced with notes bearing a ZZ number. Such notes are rare, and should you discover one in your wallet you may find it worth your while to sell it to a collector! New Zealand notes were originally printed overseas by Thomas De la Rue and Company, based in England, and imported directly to the Reserve Bank in Wellington. From 1980, however, notes were printed at Bradbury, Wilkinson's factory in Whangarei, until the plant's closure in 1990. Since then, De la Rue have again been used, with their factory in Singapore printing all of New Zealand's new series banknotes.

Security



Left : Until 1987, rejected notes were incinerated in high-temperature furnaces on Bank premises. New recruits to the Bank were often given the opportunity to throw wads of money into the blaze - a spectacular introduction to the organisation. The furnace was not environmentally sound, however, and occasional complaints were fielded from local residents. The Wellington furnace was dismantled in early 1989 and notes are now destroyed by granulation.

Not surprisingly, the printing, transport and storage of banknotes are subject to strict security precautions. In the basement of the Reserve Bank's Wellington building, for example, banknotes are packed inside padlocked metal cages in huge vaults. The walls of these vaults are made from thick reinforced concrete.

Processing

Within New Zealand, notes and coins circulate through the commercial banks. The banks buy the currency from the Reserve Bank at its face value and sell their surplus notes and coins back to the Bank. Using sophisticated automatic sorting machines, banknotes are processed by the Reserve Bank at its buildings in Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch. The Auckland site handles about 50 percent of notes coming back to the Bank, with Wellington and Christchurch responsible for approximately 25 percent each. The sorting machines count the notes, verify them for authenticity and either send them for destruction or re-issue, depending on their condition.

Because of varying patterns of usage, the life expectancy of banknotes differs from note to note. Whereas a \$5 note, for example, might be crumpled into a ball and stuffed into a hip pocket, a \$100 note is likely to be treated with greater care. Thus, the average life of banknotes varies from about six months for a \$5 note to between two and three years for a \$100 note. The rate of re-issue of notes has increased with new note-processing technology. From the outset, the Bank has adopted a policy of 'clean' note issues, to ensure that badly damaged or soiled notes are not re-circulated. However, early automatic checking systems sometimes tended to reject notes which were otherwise acceptable. Since the mid-1980s new processing machines have been introduced which have increased the number of re-issues, and the Bank is committed to further upgrades of this machinery as required.

At any one time, hundreds of millions of coins and notes are in circulation. The following table shows coins and notes in circulation in New Zealand in the four years to March 1993. The fall in the number of \$1 and \$2 notes in circulation has been due to their replacement by coins of equivalent value.

COINS IN CIRCULATION

(Millions of coins)¹

	\$2	\$1	50c	20c	10c	5c
1990	-	-	54.7	125.7	148.3	310.9
1991	15.3	16.6	54.4	128.2	153.2	323.3
1992	21.7	24.5	44.7	113.3	141.9	320.1
1993	24.2	27.8	43.2	114.6	144.8	333.6
1994	27.2	31.5	44.0	120.1	152.1	349.6
1995	29.3	34.2	45.3	124.3	160.6	373.1
1996	31.1	37.3	46.3	130.5	172.2	393.9

NOTES IN CIRCULATION

(Millions of notes)¹

	\$100	\$50	\$20	\$10	\$5	\$2	\$1
1990	1.5	7.1	19.7	20.9	8.3	18.2	21.9
1991	1.7	7.7	21.4	19.0	8.9	10.0	14.2
1992	1.8	7.8	20.5	17.0	8.5	6.6	10.2
1993	2.0	7.5	22.4	14.0	9.4	6.4	9.9
1994	2.5	8.1	24.3	13.8	9.9	-	-
1995	3.1	8.0	26.4	13.5	10.3	-	-

1990-93 figures to end March fiscal year; 1994-96 figures to end June fiscal year.

1. Rounded to nearest decimal place.

(To be continued in December Newsletter)

LARRY BLOCK

takes a look at the possibilities inherent in medal collecting, while snickering at the issues which have yet to gain a patina of numismatic respectability;

MEDDLING WITH MEDALS



A casual glance through back issues of some of the older numismatic magazines will soon reveal how greatly the medal collector's stock in trade has declined over the past hundred years, although a certain degree of rebirth has been experienced in recent years.

During the nineteenth century, a major portion of each issue of the American Journal of Numismatics was invariably devoted to detailed discussions of American and foreign commemorative medals. They were listed at length, copiously illustrated, and avidly collected by the magazine's readers. Such especially popular series as Washington medals sold then at prices higher than they command even in this present era of numismatic inflation, while the less popular medallic series also commanded attention and demand.

The high degree of organization of modern-day numismatics, the practice of date and mint-mark collection, the easy accessibility of excellent basic reference works covering United States and foreign coins--these factors have no doubt been largely responsible for the decline of the medal.

Commemorative medals are undeniably inconvenient to collect. They vary in size and will not be neatly tucked into albums and holders.

They exist in a profusion of types so numerous as to defy classification. With few exceptions, they are either unlisted or classified only in hard-to-obtain reference works.

And the attempt to circumvent these difficulties through the issuance of sets of contemporary medals, struck specifically for sale at a substantial profit to collectors, is somehow not the same thing as old-fashioned medal collecting. While many of the current pieces are exceptionally attractive and very much worth owning, they are too easily acquired and too blatantly commercial to fill the bill.

In a way, it almost seems as though a medal needs some of the trappings of antiquity to be entirely desirable. Just as nineteenth century copies and restrikes have gained a patina of numismatic respectability over the years, so have yesterday's "commercial" medals become, with the passage of time, fully deserving of the medal collector's attention.

A medal collector has to work hard to live up to his area of numismatics. He has to search out hard-to-find books in some series and must virtually write his own books in others. He has to look hard to find specimens for his collection; even the less expensive pieces are genuinely elusive. Furthermore, he must become an honest



.....

MEDDLING WITH MEDALS (Cont'd)

student of history if his collection is to be much of a source of pleasure to him.

The coin collector need only know the surface elements of any given reign, along with the purely numismatic details, in order to function fairly well; the medal man must dig deeper if he is to understand just what each prized piece is commemorating, and where and when and why.

But the rewards of medal collecting are literally unlimited. These rewards, let us hasten to add, are strictly pleasures of the spirit and not of the wallet. A coronation medal of George II will never soar in price in a manner reminiscent of such exciting numismatic items as a bag of 1958-P Lincoln cents, for example.

For one thing, medals are cheap. Even the expensive ones sell for delightfully low prices in respect to their rarity and all-around desirability. In the less popular series, one can very often pick up old, well struck, perfectly preserved and artistically magnificent 48mm bronzes for two or three or four dollars, and a very respectable little set of such items can be put together for the cost of a 1916-D dime in good condition.

A major selling point of numismatics in general is the story which coins may tell. Insofar as regular coins are concerned, any such story is usually incidental to the main purpose of the coin, that of circulating as a medium of exchange. Medals, on the contrary, were struck primarily to commemorate events, convey information, honor individuals and publicize one thing or another.

Seventeenth and eighteenth century European medals often served as the newspapers of their day. In an era where the populace was remarkably uninformed of day-to-day events, when newspapers barely existed and reading was beyond the abilities of so many citizens, commemorative medals carried news of a ruler's triumphs throughout his realm.

Medals did not have to stack, did not have to fit in one's pocket, did not have to be counterfeit-proof. Artists thus had a good deal more room to produce attractive pieces, in terms of both diameter and relief. One need only compare an ordinary silver crown of Leopold II of Belgium with a Godefroid Devreese's medal to recognize the superior artistic possibilities of the latter.

The educational possibilities of these pieces extend in all directions. For example, one collector began accumulating bronzes of Louis XIV--the Sun King struck several hundred different pieces in the course of his long reign--and wound up laboriously translating the Old French inscription on each reverse and developing an attractive and impressive display. A U.S. Mint restrike of one of the Indian Peace Medals sent another numismatist on a library tour of the whole Peace Medal series, with excursions into the history and culture of the American Indians.

A few British medals from Anne's reign led this author into a fairly involved study of the War of the Spanish Succession and now threaten to develop into a whole new area of specialization.

Just how to best approach the collecting of medals is a purely individual matter. Some enthusiasts will prefer to collect medals of a given country, or of a given reign. Others concentrate on medals of a famous person. Topical collecting is an obvious possibility--medals relating to medicine, to the arts, featuring famous women, animals, plants, or whatever. Some collectors merely buy whatever individual pieces happen to appeal to them, feeling that a collection of medals no more needs to be organized than a collection of paintings, or antique furniture.

EDMONTON'S MONEY SHOW

November 10 & 11, 2001, The Coast Terrace Inn
4440 Calgary Trail North, Edmonton, Alberta

Admission \$1.00 in advance, \$2.00 at the Door, 16 & under FREE!



Coin & Stamp Show hours:

Sat., Nov. 10, 10:00 a.m. - 5:30 p.m.

Sun., Nov. 11, 10:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

RSVP & JOIN US SUNDAY FOR OUR

**BREAKFAST MEETING IN THE
RICHMOND / VICTORIA ROOM,
BUFFET \$10 & GUEST SPEAKER!**

49 dealer tables and up to 26 coin & stamp dealers with millions of dollars in inventory! Displays for public viewing Saturday & Sunday including decimal coinage, Ancient coinage, Paper Money and More!
GOLD COIN & OTHER DOOR PRIZE DRAWS!
**** FREE UNDERGROUND PARKING ****

BUY

-

SELL

-

TRADE



The following Dealers are confirmed for the show:

1. National Pride Coins & Stamp;
2. Loose Change, St. Michael;
3. Classic Cash, Sylvan Lake;
4. West Edmonton Coin & Stamp;
5. Collins Coins, Sherwood Park;
6. Canada Coin & Paper Money Abbotsford, BC;
7. R.D. Miner Philatelics, Calgary;
8. Royal William Stamps;
9. Pack Rats Antiques Coins & Stamps, Busby;
10. OK Coin & Stamp, Kelowna, BC;
11. Joe Bardy Coins;
12. Kensington Coin & Stamp;
13. R&D Coins & Paper Money, Red Deer & Lub Wojtiw;
14. Calgary Coin Gallery, Calgary;
15. Diverse Equities, Calgary;
16. Lucky Dollar Coins;
17. M.J. Daniels, Winnipeg/Calgary;
18. Charles Moore, California;
19. Newcan Coins, Cards & Collectibles, Kenora, Ont.;
20. Michael Walsh, Vancouver, B.C.;
21. Kmerican Coins;
22. Morris Gunderson Coins, Leduc;
23. Ed & Norms Coins;
24. J. Garvey & Sons Stamps;
25. Ed Jackson Coins;
26. George Manz Coins, Regina.

PUBLIC WELCOME



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