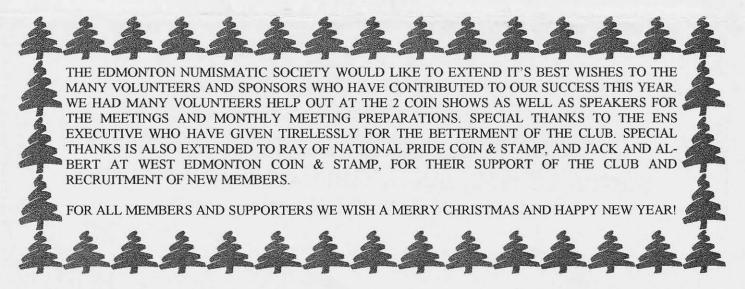
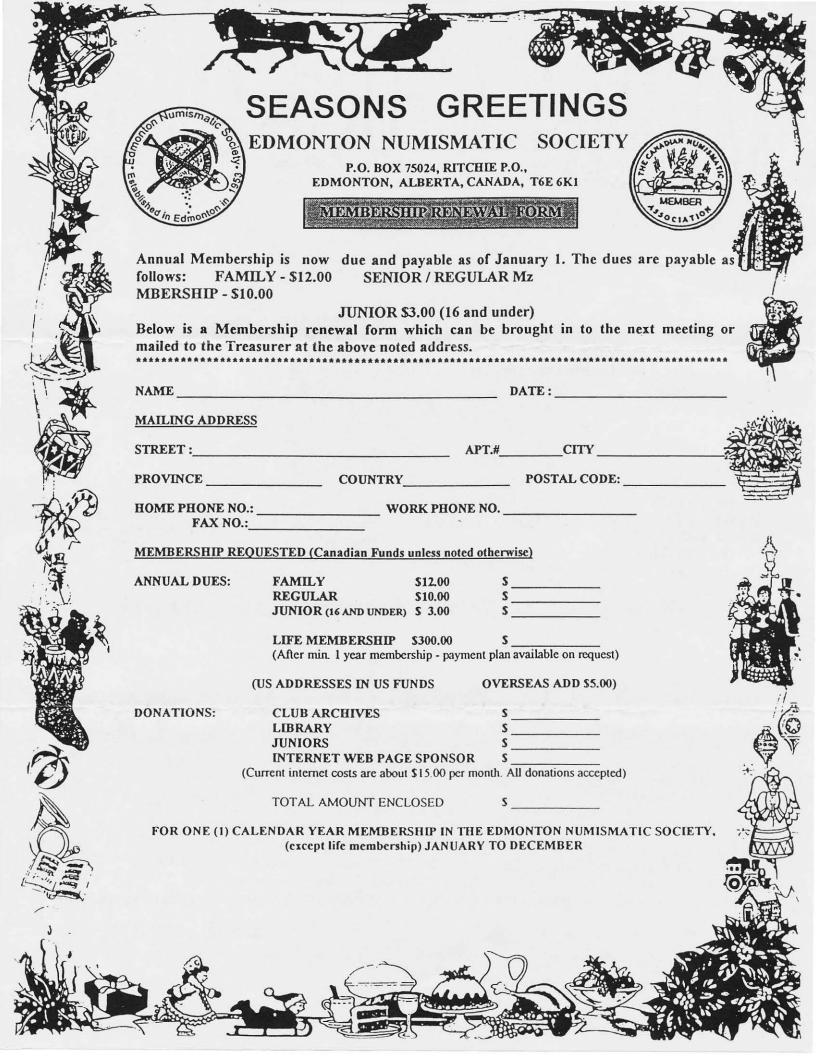


Edmonton Numismatic Society

2001





Edmonton Numismatic Society

December 2001

Volume 48 Issue 10

DATE: Wed., Dec. 12 TIME: 7:00p.m. door opens, Meeting at 7:30 p.m. PLACE: PROVINCIAL MUSEUM OF ALBERTA, 12845 - 102 Ave. (Use Archives entrance to Main Floor Lecture Rm. P138) PROGRAM: Talk on Magnifying Glasses, Numismatic Donation Auction, Election of Officers, Annual Christmas Party

DECEMBER MEETING AGENDA

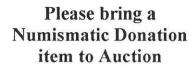
Once again our year end meeting is upon us. Members are encouraged to bring bake goods to share with the others, as well as a Numismatic Donation Auction. Proceeds will be going to the Christmas Bureau or other needy body. In addition, each member attending will

receive a free magnifying glass, which is part of Dan Gosling's talk; "All about Magnifying Glasses". Further nominations will also be received for the Election of Officers which will be held at the meeting. The evening will conclude with our annual Christmas Party where members are encouraged to bring bake goods to share with the others

announced the postponement of the CNA/NESA Educational Seminar, from Nov. 2001 to March 2002. Further details will follow for the March seminar. Dan then turned the meeting over to Howard Gilbey, who conducted nominations for the Executive. Most positions had incumbents in place, however new nominations were encouraged, and some new director positions were nominated.

See the results later in this newsletter. Following nominations, Dan introduced our guest speaker, Hugh Powell. Hugh has been a regular to our show for several years and when asked to talk at our breakfast, gladly accepted. His talk was on "Maritime Copper Coinage", a field he is very familiar with and Door Prize Winners List has studied a long time. He provided handouts

describing the strike characteristics of each year and the rarity of high grade pieces. Michael Walsh and Harve Gamer also gave input to the discussion. Recommended pieces to look for were discussed. As an aside to our Show, Hugh suggested a Young Collectors Table be added, to promote numismatics to young collectors. His talk was well received and he was thanked for his presentation. Members then proceeded to the bourse for the final day of the show.



Bring bake goods to share with those in attendance.

Coin Show a Success!

NOVEMBER MEETING MINUTES

Once again we held a successful meeting in conjunction with our Money Show. Thirtythree (33) members and guests attended our breakfast meeting, held Sunday morning at the Show. Special guests in attendance were Michael Walsh, Vancouver, Harve Gamer (Winnipeg/Calgary) and our Guest speaker, Hugh Powell, Kenora, Ontario. After breakfast. Dan welcomed all to the meeting and



2001 Executive

PRESIDENT Dan Gosling

PAST PRESIDENT Joseph Bardy

VICE-PRESIDENT Ray Neiman

SECRETARY Michael Schneider

TREASURER John Callaghan

DIRECTORS Terry Cheesman James Kindrake Ron McDonald Albert Meyer David Peter Bernie Theriault James Williston Lub Woitiw Scott Lakey (Jr. Dir)

PROGRAM / LIBRARY ARCHIVES Dan Gosling **NEWSLETTER**

ANNUAL DUES Family \$12, Reg. \$10

Junior \$3 (16 & under)

Michael Schneider

ENS is a member of: Canadian Numismatic Assoc. American Numismatic Assoc.

Canadian Association of Token Collectors

Canadian Association of Wooden Money Collectors

Canadian Paper Money Society

Classical & Medieval Numismatic Society

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

NEW MEMBER

As a result of the November Show, several new members sighed up. On behalf of the executive of the ENS, we would like to extend our welcome to the following new members. If there are no objections, they will become members in good standing.

George Manz	Regina	#458
Ted Meeres	Morinville	#459
Ed Brosseau	Edmonton	#460

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

NOVEMBER SHOW REPORT

Another ENS Show has come and gone and it was a successful show by all accounts. Thanks are extended to all those who helped out at the Show: Registration Desk - Greg Wichman, James Williston, Michael Schneider, John Callaghan, Celina Comeau. Set-up and tear down: John Callaghan, James Williston, Michael Schneider. Displays: Lorne Kroetch and Terry Cheesman. Thanks for all your help. Sunday morning we had our Buffet Breakfast meeting which was well attended by 33 members and guests. (See summary on page 1) The following are the show statistics:

- Total dealer tables 49; Total Dealers 26 (Charles Moore had to cancel at the last minute, but Sandy Campbell showed up from Nova Scotia)
- Attendance: Sat. Pre-Sales Attending
 Saturday bought tickets
 Sunday bought tickets
 Sunday return attendance
 Free kids and others
 Dealers & Staff (Sat. & Sun.)
 TOTAL ATTENDANCE FOR 2 DAYS
- Door Prize Winners:
 - 1. \$100 Gold Art Klute, Edmonton
 - 2. 2001 Sp. Set Carol Parsons, Sh. Park
 - 3. 1 oz Sil. ML Gerard Leung, Edmonton
 - 4. 1987 D.D. Set Darrel Mathers, Edmonton
 - 5. 1985 D.D. Set- Don Jackson, Edmonton
 - 6. 1986 D.D. Set-Dave Dennison, Pr. George, B.C.
 - 7. Jr. Prize of Coin & Stamp Book & stamps: Maria Koronntseva, Edmonton.

Congratulations to all the winners! All prizes have been

picked up.

Not all accounts are in yet, but it looks like this will be the best show financially we have had. We received cudos from almost all dealers in attendance, and all but 3 have put deposits in for the next show. We had 2 new dealers, George Manz from Regina and Sandy Campbell from Baddeck, N.S. George will be back in March and we hope Sandy can come at least once a year. Once again all tables were sold out, with 2 or 3 dealers on a waiting list. Thanks again to all who helped make this another great show for Edmonton! See you in March.

MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL NOTICE

See the enclosed Membership Renewal Form to renew your membership for the 2002 Year. Dues will remain the same as the last several years. Renewals can be made by mailing the enclosed form or at the December or January meetings. RENEW YOUR MEMBERSHIP TODAY AND HELP SUPPORT THE CLUB!

NOMINATIONS FOR ENS EXECUTIVE

Nominations were received at Novembers meeting for the executive of the ENS for 2002. Additional nominations will be received at the December meeting, followed by an election if required. The following were nominated and accepted their names to stand for the following positions:

President - Dan Gosling
Vice-President - Ray Neiman
Treasurer - John Callaghan
Secretary - Michael Schneider
Directors:

Terry Cheesman	James Kindrake	
Albert Meyer	James Williston	
David Peter	David Lambert	
Lub Wojtiw	Scott Lakey (Jr. Dir)	

Further nominations will be received at Decembers meeting.

CNA/NESA EDUCATIONAL SEMINARS - EDMONTON

Due to slow registration sales, the November seminar has been re-scheduled to be held on March 23, 2002. Members are asked to make your intentions known about attending the seminar, as members will have first refusal, after which it will be opened up to the public. Watch for further details in our January newsletter.

HAVE A MERRY CHRISTMAS AND HAPPY NEW YEAR!

COMING EVENTS

Dec. 12 March 9 & 10, 2002 March 16, & 17, 2002, March 22 - 24, 2002 April 6 & 7, 2002 April 13 - 14, 2002 July 12 - 14, 2002 ENS Regular Meeting & Christmas Party, Provincial Museum, 7:30pm Calgary Numismatic Society Show, Holiday Inn Downtown, Calgary Edmonton Numismatic Society, Coin & Stamp Show, Coast Terrace Inn Royal Philatelic Soc. of Can. National Exhibition, West Edm. Mall Vancouver Numismatic Society, Oakridge Centre Auditorium, Vancouver ONA Annual Convention, London, Ont., Hosted by Ingersoll Coin Club CNA Vancouver, B.C.

The Quetzal and Guatemala's Coinage

BY HOLLAND WALLACE

"A bird made of the sun, of the blood of volcanoes, and of the incandescent dream of a race." Thus did Francisco Mendez, as quoted by the distinguished Brazilian numismatist Kurt Prober, describe the quetzal. Considered one of the world's most beautiful birds by many experts, it has graced almost every Guatemalan coin for nearly a hundred years.

The quetzal is native to the highland rain forests of Central America and, although most common in Guatemala, is found from the isthmus of Tehuantepec in the north of Panama in the south. It is noted primarily for its startlingly iridescent coloring, in particular the brilliant green feathers of the head, back and wing coverts, and the four tail plumes of the male, which can exceed three feet in length,.

Since the days of the great Indian civilizations in southern Mexico and Central America the tail plumes of the quetzal have been used for ornamentation. In their best-known form they appear in Aztec, Toltec and Mayan art, in the headdress of the great god known as Quetzalcoatl or Kulkulcan, the Feathered Serpent. Quetzal feathers achieved great popularity in Europe on the middle of the last century, and over the next fifty years the birds were slaughtered by the thousand to fill the demands of the world markets.

Even today the plumes are considered to bring good luck by many natives in rural areas of Central America, and an illicit trade in quetzal skins continues in spite of protective laws. Such poaching, along with the gradual conversion of the great rain forests to farmland, is beginning to pose a grave threat to the future of the fabulous bird.

To the pre-Columbian Indians of Central America, not only was the iridexcent green plumage prized because of its beauty, but also because the quetzal was considered a symbol of freedom and liberty---it was commonly believed that the bird could not live in captivity. Small wonder, then, that it became an im-

portant heraldic device in the Guatemalan arms.

Guatemala's first truly national coinage began in 1859, bearing the bust of President Rafael Carrera. On the reverse appeared the national arms then in use, consisting of a shield bearing three volcanoes, draped with flags and branches of laurel and oak, over which appeared a radiant sun. Carrera died in 1865 but the national coinage continued to bear his portrait for several years thereafter. A change was made to the legend in 1866, giving Carrera the title of "Founder" rather than "President" of the Republic.

In 1871 a revolution overthrew the dictatorial government of Carrera's successor Vicente Cerna, bringing to power Miguel Garcia Granados, one of the country's greatest leaders. One of the first moves of the new administration was to cancel a premature and unpopular attempt by Cerna to introduce a decimal currency in 1869 and 1870. In addition







THE QUETZAL (Cont'd)

it was felt that the return to the traditional real monetary system should be accompanied by the use of new coinage designs "in greater harmony with the fundamental laws that established the absolute independence of the republication

On November 18, 1871, Garcia Granados decreed that the new national arms should consist of two wifles and two swords of gold entwined with branches of laurel on a field of light sky-blue. In the centre should be a scroll bearing the legend "Libertad 15 de setiembre de 1821" (the date of independence from Spain), and at the top of the scroll a quetzal,

as a symbol of the independence and autonomy of the nation.

The new coinage was established by decree of December 9, 1871, which called for the use of the new national arms as the obverse of the silver 4 reales and 1 peso as well as all gold denominations. The reverse of the gold was to bear a Liberty head, while the silver was to employ a seated figure of Liberty holding a balance scale and a cornucopia filled with grain, coffee, sugar cane and indigo.

The silver 1/2, 1 and 2 reales used a cartouche bearing the inaugural date of the new government in place of the national arms, and the tiny 1/4 real carried on its obverse only the date and three volcanoes. All four of the small silver coins had the denomination in a palm wreath.

We are not told who designed the new Guatemalan coat of arms, but its translation into coinage dies was the work of former mint superintendent Jean Baptiste Frener. An excellent engraver, Frener was noted for medalic work in his native Switzerland before being hired by the Guatemala mint He cut the dies for all but two of the 1859 issues and for all succeeding types until his retirement in the late 1880's, as well as producing dies for a number of medals and for the series of Honduran coinage In addition to his work as engraver, he served as that began in 1881. mint superintendent in the 1860's and again in the late 1870's.

appearance of the quetzal arms was on the silver 1 peso and gold 5 pesos of 1872. In the following year coinage of the 4 reales was begun, and the gold 20 pesos was struck briefly in 1877 and 1878. Use of the quetzal arms was extended to the silver 1/2, 1 and 2 reales in 1879, and a quetzal has appeared in some form on every coin since that date except for the tiny $\frac{1}{4}$ real and the provisional issues of 1915-1923.

From the mid-1870's uhtil 1893 there was a continuous series of modifications, most of them relatively minor, to Guatemalan coins. Government plagued with the incurable problem of an undeveloped economy and insufficient income, vacillated between aligning its monetary standards with those of the United States, Mexico or Europe's Latin Monetary Union. These different systems were responsible for several changes in coinage alloy, and other die modifications were made for purely esthetic In addition there was another unsuccessful attempt to decimalize the minor coinage in 1881-1882.

After Frener's retirement the mint had no artisan capable of producing new master tools for die making, and from about 1887 through 1893 it was often necessary to resort to the use of obsolete hibs and improper combinations of die styles to continue striking coins. The many different issues of this period are the source of great confusion for today's collector unless these facts are borne in mind, but the very complexity of the coinage makes it a fascinating subject around which to build a ized collection.

Guatemala imported new machinery and dies from England and France The new dies, cut by Jean Lagrange of the Paris mint, were very similar to those produced by Frener. In this year, because of the high demand for new coins, Guatemala made use of a foreign mint for the first time by contracting for coinage at The Mint, Birmingham, Ltd. in England. Pieces struck there bear the familiar "H" mint mark.

Also in 1894, one of the most unusual uses of the quetzal arms oc-Coins were in such short supply that many foreign crowns were

being used, and in order that the government could retain control over the coinage in circulation it was decreed that such crowns must be presented to the mint for the application of an official countermark. This mark was applied by using the dies of the ½ real dated 1894 to stamp the center of each crown. Hundreds of thousands—perhaps several million—were thus counterstamped, and they are not difficult to acquire today.

The counterstamps appear most commonly on Peru 1 Sol pieces of 1864-1894 and on Chile 1 pesos of 1867-1891. Considerably more rare are other crowns with this stamp, although it is known to exist on pesos of Honduras and El Salvador, Peruvian 5 pesetas, and earlier crowns of Chile. In addition a very few Guatemalan pesos were stamped, undoubtedly because they were mixed in by accident with large groups of foreign crowns.

The economy of Guatemala virtually collapsed in the early years of the 20th century, and a small series of provisional copper and aluminum-bronze coins was struck from 1915 through 1923. These are the only pieces since 1872, with the exception of the 4 real, that do not bear a form of

the quetzal.

Late in 1924 a totally new national coinage was established with the monetary unit to be named the Quetzal, on a par with the U.S. dollar. Coinage began the following year, and the first series is particularly noted for its inclusion of the crown-size silver 1 Quetzal. One of the world's mot highly desired crowns, only 10,000 pieces were struck in 1925, and it has been estimated that over three-fourths of them were recalled and melted in the early 1930's.

On all of the new coins the national arms appeared as the obverse in substantially the same form introduced in 1871. The reverse of the silver and gold also depicted a quetzal, this one perched on a pedestal bearing the date of the 1871 government. These designs continued un-

changed to 1949, with two World War II exceptions.

Guatemalan coins were struck at Philadelphia during 1943 and 1944, and new designs were used in place of the arms on the brass 1 and 2 centavos. These pieces depict a stylized quetzal with outstretched wings, perched on the head of an ancient Mayan stone monument. The other exception was a silver 25 centavos dated 1943, struck in place of the normal & Quentzal. Designed by Frank Gasparro, it features a quetzal perched on a map of the country. The map includes British Honduras, thus asserting Guatemala's traditional claim of that territory. On the reverse is a front view of the National Palace in Guatemala City.

In 1949 Guatemala introduced a new coinage series employing more varied reverses, though the obverse arms continued unchanged. Several modifications in die style have been made since then, with nickel-brass

replacing silver in 1965.

One of the most interesting of the current designs is that of the 5 centavos, which bears on its reverse the famous Central American ceiba tree and the legend "Libre Crezca Fecundo" (Free, Growing, Fertile). This reverse is almost identical to that used on coinage of the ill-fated Central American Federation.

Central American Federation.

It may be hoped that, if the ancient dream of Central American unification is ever again realized, the symbols of the ceiba tree and vol-

canoes on its coins will be joined by the incandescent quetzal.







New Zealand's Banknotes

The New Series Banknotes

In 1990, following the closure of the Bradbury, Wilkinson note printing factory, the Reserve Bank decided to completely revamp the appearance and features of New Zealand's banknotes - the first such overhaul since the introduction of decimal currency 23 years earlier. The result, after the Bank had consulted widely with the public, was an all-new series of notes with a distinctly New Zealand design motif. These are illustrated and described below.

The new series of notes have been printed in a range of sizes. This permits partially-sighted and blind people to distinguish between notes, with the aid of a simple calibration device. The largest note in the new series is the \$100 (155mm x 74mm) and the smallest is the \$5 (135mm x 66mm). By contrast, the old \$20, \$50 and \$100 notes were identical in size.

Security Features

The new series banknotes incorporate a number of new security features. While New Zealand's notes have never been subject to counterfeiting on any significant scale, recent advances in technology - colour photocopying machines, for example - mean that the threat of forgery must always be taken seriously.

A feature of the new series notes is a silver-coloured metallic strip woven through the note paper. On photocopies of notes, this strip appears as a tell-tale black.

The pastel colours seen on the new notes are also designed as a countermeasure to the threat posed by colour photocopiers. Pastel shades will not photocopy as well as the bright colours in which the old notes were printed. For identical reasons, the white borders on the old notes do not feature on the new series notes.

Damaged Notes

If you come across a badly-damaged banknote, don't throw it away - it will have some value. The Reserve Bank is liable to pay currency it issues, provided the damage is not so severe as to render the note unrecognisable. In extreme cases, individual assessment may have to be made. As a rule of thumb, half a note is paid half the value. To receive payment on a damaged note it must be presented to a commercial bank, which may in turn refer it to the Reserve Bank if necessary.





Five Dollar Note

Front

Sir Edmund Hillary (1919 -)

Sir Edmund Hillary is New Zealand's most accomplished explorer, and perhaps the most highly regarded New Zealander of his generation. He gained world renown in 1953 as the first man to climb Mt Everest, following this in 1958 by becoming the first man to drive overland to the South Pole.

Mount Cook

Scene of Hillary's earliest climbing successes, Mt Cook is still regarded by Hillary as one of his favourite mountains. It is the highest mountain in

New Zealand.

Massey Ferguson Tractor

It was in tractors such as this that Hillary drove to the South Pole. A stalwart of New Zealand farming life, these tractors proved adaptable to the harsh Antarctic conditions, requiring only minor modifications.

Campbell Island scene

Yellow Eyed Penguin (Hoiho) (Megadyptes antipodes)

The Yellow Eyed Penguin is easily distinguished from other penguins by its yellow iris and yellow band of feathers across the back of the head. One of the world's rarest penguins, it can be found on sea-facing scrub and forested slopes along the south eastern coastline of the South Island. The species is also found on Stewart, Campbell and Auckland Islands.

Bulbinella rossii

Also known as the subantarctic lily, Bulbinella rossii produces spectacular yellow flower heads in early summer, and grows to a height of about one metre. It is unique to the subantarctic.

Pleurophyllum speciosum

A giant member of the daisy family, this plant has colourful white and violet flowers. On Campbell Island, the plants grow close to the ground to help avoid wind chill and have corrugated leaves to trap the limited solar energy available there.

Bull Kelp (Durvillaea antarctica)

Bull Kelp is a very large species which can grow up to several metres long. It is found around New Zealand coasts as well as subantarctic islands. It has very tough skin and the strands are honeycombed inside for buoyancy. It is brown and attaches itself to rocks by a dome-shaped holdfast.



Ten Dollar Note

Front

Kate Sheppard (1848-1934)

Kate Sheppard was the most prominent leader of the campaign for universal suffrage in New Zealand. She worked tirelessly to organise and promote her cause. A long campaign culminated in 1893 when New Zealand became the first nation in the world to extend voting rights to women.



In 1893 white Camellias were given to Members of Parliament who had supported the bill to give women the vote. The flower has become a symbol of the fight for the vote by New Zealand women. The flowers on the note are Camellia japonica Alba Plena.

Back

River scene

Blue Duck (Hymenolamius malacorhynchos) (Whio)

The rare Blue Duck is found in fast-flowing river habitats (as opposed to the wider, braided river valleys favoured as breeding sites by other freshwater species). It is an endangered species. The Blue Duck is found in the rivers and headwaters of the main ranges in both the North and South Islands.

Parahebe catarractae

A close relative of the Hebe, the largest plant group unique to New Zealand, this riverside plant is found in both islands. It grows in crevices in rocks, beside streams and sometimes even within the spray of waterfalls. It can grow up to 60cm high and is notable for its trailing stems and attractive purple flowers.

(CON T IN JANUARY NEWSLETTER)

EDMONTON'S MONEY SHOW

March 16 &17, 2002, The Coast Terrace Inn

4440 Calgary Trail North, Edmonton, Alberta

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









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 **

Coin & Stamp Show hours:

Sat., Mar. 16, 10:00 a.m. - 5:30 p.m.

Sun., Mar. 17, 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!

BUY

SELL

TRADE



PUBLIC WELCOME







JOIN US FOR EDMONTON'S PREMIERE COIN & STAMP SHOW OF THE YEAR

The following Dealers are attended the last 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 Abbottsford, 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. Sandy Campbell, Nova Scotia;

19. Newcan Coins, Cards & Collectibles, Kenora, Ont.;

20. Michael Walsh, Vancouver, B.C.; 21. Kamerican Coins;

22. Morris Gunderson Coins, Leduc; 23. Ed & Norms Coins,

24. J. Garvey & Sons Stamps; 25. Ed Jackson Coins;

26. George Manz Coins, Regina.

For Hotel Reservations call Toll Free at: 1-888-837-7223

Show Sponsor & for more information contact the **Edmonton Numismatic Society**

P.O. Box 75024, Ritchie P.O., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T6E 6K1

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