



Edmonton Numismatic Society

50th Anniversary Year!

September

Volume 50 Issue 6

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Family \$12, Reg. \$10
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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

DATE: Wed. Sept. 10, 2003 **TIME:** 6:00 p.m. door opens,
6:30 **FREE Pizza Night**, Regular meeting starts at 7:30
PLACE: PROVINCIAL MUSEUM OF ALBERTA, 12845 - 102 Ave.
(Use Archives entrance to Main Floor Lecture Rm. P138)
PROGRAM: **FREE Pizza Night**, CNA & ANA Reports, Show & Tell

September Meeting Agenda

The fall program will once again be kicked off with **FREE PIZZA NIGHT** at 6:30 pm sharp. Don't be late or you may miss out on the Pizza. The main topics of discussion will be on the activities of members who attended the CNA and the ANA. Several of our members attended both, and Dan Gosling will fill us in on the interesting things that happened at the CNA and Albert Meyer will talk about the goings on at the Baltimore ANA that he and Jack Jensen attended this summer. In addition, members are encouraged to tell us about their numismatic acquisitions and escapades over the summer months. See you all there!

**PIZZA STARTS AT
6:30 PM SHARP!**

**ENS awarded "Club of
the Year" from CNA**

**50th Anniversary Show
advance tickets available**

May Meeting Minutes

Just a short report on May's meeting, as we had a May/June newsletter. May's meeting saw 28 members in attendance. Dan welcomed all and advised of the upcoming June Bar-B-Que at John Callaghan's. The cost is \$5.00 for members and will be held June 8. The club received a cheque for \$260 as a dividend from one of our in-

vestments. Jules R. donated 1 years worth of the 'Numismatist' to the club library. Maurice D. donated some numismatic periodicals to the ENS library. He also noted the Museum Archives had moved to the east end of town in a new facility. Plans are underway to replace the current museum sometime in the future. It was noted a new US \$20 note was issued in May. Dan Gosling brought 4 - 25 cent pieces in high grade to view, from 1949. Terry Cheesman gave a presentation on 'Caesar Coin Designs'. This 40 slide presentation was very well done with both obverse and reverse designs shown. The evolution of the designs were presented from 96 AD. In addition, temple designs were presented of early roman republic coinage from the 280's B.C. It was noted the price range for most of these coins was in the \$150 - \$700 range. Five (5) door prize draws were drawn which concluded the meeting.

June Bar-B-Que a Success!

Thanks to the hard work of a few members, the June bar-b-que was once again a success and everyone went away

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WEB PAGE: <http://www.edmontoncoinclub.com>

happy and full. The event was held at the home of John Callaghan, our treasurer. The committee consisted of John, James Williston and Sharon Whetham. These 3 slaved over the bar-b-ques and stove to bring us a great steak dinner with all the trimmings. This event cost members \$5, but would have cost \$15 or more at any restaurant. Of course, the company of friends was the best part and it was nice to meet and renew acquaintances of members spouses. Our hats go off to John, James and Sharon for all their work in making this an enjoyable event.

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:

Rick Kowalik #498 Sherwood Park

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

AUGUST EXECUTIVE MEETING NOTES

On August 28th, the executive met at the home of Ron Darbyshire, to review general club business. In attendance were: John C., Dan G., Terry C., Michael R., Michael S., Ray N., James K., Albert M., Lub W., Jamie H., Bob E., Mark B., Jules R., Markus M., and David and Kim P. The following are the highlights of the meeting:

- John provided an updated treasurer's report showing the club in good financial position
- The Club winning the Club of the year award was discussed. John has deposited CNA cheque.
- CNA honorarium was discussed for new member's benefit.
- Dan proposed an award for the 'Best Speaker/Talk of the year, to be presented in January. First award to be presented in Jan. 2005.
- The club will be purchasing numismatic reference books for use at meetings and shows.
- The club rented its cases out in August for a profit. Request received for Sept. as well.
- Show status was presented by Michael. Tables are sold out, banquet planning is in place, with menu approved at this meeting, Speaker topic has been submitted, format for the banquet has been approved. An additional guest speaker in the form

of a moderator, may be approached. Show advertising budget has been approved.

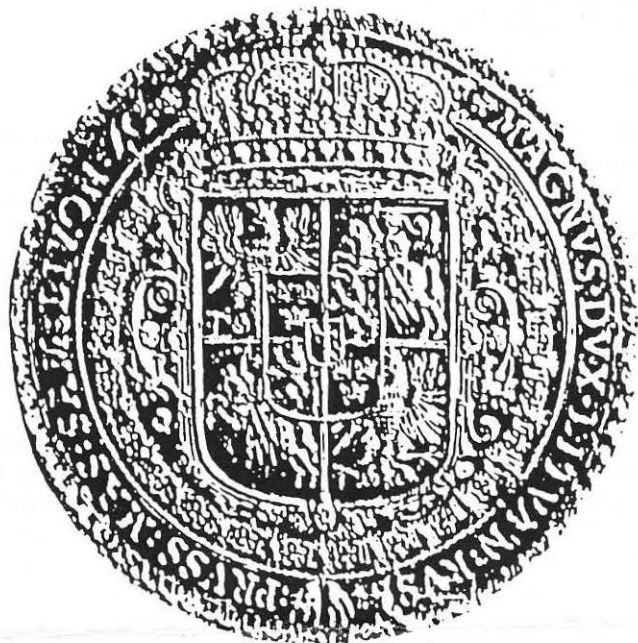
- The 50th Anniv. Coin committee is finalizing the design. 250 coins + 50 gold plated to be made.
- Terry C., Mark B., and Bob E. have agreed to provide displays for the show.
- Kim Peter has agreed to oversee the advertising for the show. Advertising will be placed to get the biggest bang for our buck.
- The next executive meeting will be Oct. 30th at James Kindrakes house.

ENS 'CLUB OF THE YEAR' FOR 2002

Once again the ENS has been awarded the Louise Graham Memorial Club of the Year Award by the CNA. The award is in the form of an inscribed silver medallion and a cheque for \$250. A report is submitted by the secretary and a set of criteria is used to evaluate the submissions. The success of the club shows, the Kids-on-Coins program, meeting attendance are most likely the main reasons for being presented the award. Thanks should be given to the executive members who work hard for the club membership and it shows in the attendance at meetings and the clubs 2 shows each year. Congratulations on a job well done!

50th ANNIV. - NOVEMBER SHOW REPORT

Interest is heating up for the November show, as calls for table space are coming in from across the country. I was able to fit in Olmstead Paper Money, New Brunswick; Charles Moore, California; Canadian Coin News, St. Catharines, Ont.; Bluenose Stamp & Coin, Penticton, B.C.; McKaig Coins, Calgary; Bob's Collectibles, Calgary; and I am trying to find space for 2 others who want tables. These are new dealers in addition to the regulars we have. In any event, the show will be sold out again. Instead of our usual breakfast meeting, the club will be holding a banquet in the hotel Saturday night. Tickets will be available at the September and October meetings for this event, at a cost of \$25 each. This is a subsidized cost by about 30%. The menu will be announced later, and the special guest speaker will be Mr. Bret Evans, Managing Editor of Canadian Coin News. Club members who are interested in putting a display at the show are to contact the show Chairman, Michael Schneider. A special commemorative numismatic issue is being planned to be available for the November show. Stay tuned for details.



King Sigismund III's 100 Ducat Gold

By Robert Obojaki

The 100 ducat gold piece of King Sigismund III of Poland, struck in 1621, ranks as one of the rarest and most beautiful coins in the world.

Issued when Poland was a major European power, this coin, fully the size of a saucer, contains more than 12.5 ounces of pure gold.

The obverse has a portrait of Sigismund III in damascened armor and wearing the collar of the Golden Fleece. Reverse shows Sigismund's crowned shield, a most striking and intricate design.

This remarkable numismatic masterpiece has a valuation of \$25,000. in Robert Friedberg's "Gold Coins of the World", an estimate considered to be quite conservative by most European dealers and collectors.

There are four or five known specimens in the world, two of which are in Krakow; one in Wawel Castle (recently returned together with the Wawel treasures from Canada) and the second in the Czapski Museum. Both specimens are prominently displayed and have been viewed by thousands of collectors.

Sigismund III, who ruled Poland for 45 years, from 1587 to 1632, was one of the most ambitious kings in the country's history and led Poland in and out of many wars. Poland reached its greatest heights of power during his reign and its total area by 1632 totalled more than three times its present area--included within Poland's boundaries were much of present-day Russia and Germany.

As a self-proclaimed tribute to his power, prestige and wealth, Sigismund III ordered the striking of a magnificent 100 ducat piece. And over the past three centuries this coin has fascinated numismatists the world over.

Actually, the 100 ducat value constitutes the highest denomination of an 11-coin set portraying Sigismund and issued between 1588 and 1621. The lower values start with one ducat and go up to 90.

The 40 ducat piece, carrying an identical design as the 100 ducat coin, was sold at an international auction in October 1961 at Lucerne, Switzerland for \$8000. Think what it would be worth today.

This is further proof that gold coins in the Sigismund III series are being eagerly sought by numismatists around the world

COMING EVENTS

Sept. 6 & 7	NSNS 29th Annual Show, North Shore Rec. Centre, North Van., B.C.
Sept. 26 - 28	Regina Coin Club Coin & Stamp Show, Seven Oaks Motor Inn, Regina, Adm. \$3
Oct. 25 & 26	Torex Coin Show, Novotel, Toronto Centre, Admission \$6
Oct. 25 & 26	Saskatoon Coin & Stamp Show, German Canadian Club, Saskatoon, Adm. \$3
Nov. 8 & 9	Edmonton Numismatic Society Coin Show, Coast Terrace Inn, Admission \$2
	50th Anniversary Banquet with Guest Speaker, Bret Evans, Trajan Publishing

CENTRAL AFRICAN STATES

All about this Economic and Monetary Community

The current coins of the Central African States are those issued by the Bank of Central African States (Banque des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale (BEAC)) and circulated in the member countries of the Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CEMAC). The BEAC is the bank of this monetary union. The members are Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Republic of the Congo, Gabon and since 1st January 1985 Equatorial Guinea. These six nations have all at some time had their own coins but for a number of years now, the only coins issued in these countries for circulation have been those of the Central African States. Member countries of CEMAC only ever use coins that are denominated in CFA Francs, the CFA Franc Central to be more precise. The CFA Franc Central and the CFA Franc West (the Franc of the denomination of the West African States' coins) are both backed by the French Treasury and fixed to the French Franc at a rate of 100 CFA Francs = 1 French Franc, with therefore, a fixed rate 665.957 CFA Francs to 1 Euro. The CFA Franc Central and the CFA Franc West are equal in value to the French Franc but, the coins and papermoney of these two varieties of the CFA Franc are only legal tender in their respective regions.

CFA Franc is from "Franc de la Communauté Financière d'Afrique" in French, which translates into English as "Franc of the African Financial Community". It has its roots in the Franc as used in the French colonies in Africa and gained its own identity in December 1945, when CFA Franc meant "Franc des Colonies Françaises d'Afrique" (or "Franc of the French Colonies of Africa"). The initial parity of the CFA Franc to the French Franc was 1 CFA Franc to 1.70 French Francs, the devaluation of the French Franc saw this change to 1 CFA Franc to 2.00 French Francs in 1948. In 1958, with the coming of the Fifth Republic in France and the creation of the French Community, the CFA Franc became the "Franc de la Communauté Française d'Afrique" (or "Franc of the French Community of Africa"). Also around this time came the re-valuation of the French Franc (100 old French Francs = 1 new French Franc) , so the parity then became 1 CFA Franc = 0.02 French Francs. The next change to this parity was actioned on the 12th January 1994, when the CFA Franc was devalued and became equal to 0.01 French Francs i.e. the 100 CFA Franc per French Franc that still stands to this day. All circulation coins using CFA Francs are produced by the Paris mint and the privy marks of the Paris mint can be found on them.

During this lifetime of the CFA Franc, the Central Africa Economic and Monetary Community (CEMAC) has slowly developed into the important organisation it is today. In 1910 the four French colonies of Middle Congo, Chad, Ubangi-Shari and Gabon were grouped together to form French Equatorial Africa. This grouping became the Equatorial African States in 1958, with members all republics within the French Community, all members attained full independence from France in 1960 and were now called Congo, Chad, Central African Republic and Gabon. The "phased" joining of Cameroon to this group of nations culminated, in discussion in 1972/73, where these five nations brought about the Bank of Central African States (BEAC) the bank of the newly formed alliance called the Central Africa Economic and Monetary Community (CEMAC). The Central African States came into being in 1974. This is the situation as it remains to this day except of course for Equatorial Guinea having become the sixth member of CEMAC in 1985.

A few things about the Central African States coins.....

The 100 Franc coins issued by the member states of CEMAC in 1975 were the first to include the full French title "Banque des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale". The previous 100 Franc coins for four of these five nations were dated 1972 and therefore without this title, however the 1974 dated 100 Franc coins of the Central African Republic were still without this title of the BEAC even though name change was made at around this time. The 1974 date is the scarcest of the C.A.R. 100 Franc coins (going by catalogue values).



The Central African States 50 Francs.



Close-ups of the letters "A", "B", "C", "D" and "E" as they appear on the 50 Francs coins.

The 50 Franc coins 1976 to 1991 and 500 Francs coins 1976 to 1984 each have a country code letter on them. This code was... A - Chad, B - Central African Republic, C - Gabon, D - Congo, E - Cameroon. The code letter represented the country that the coins were first issued to for circulation. There were no pieces of this type marked as being initially for Equatorial Guinea, that country had a full series of coins with its full name shown soon after it joined the Central African States.



The Central African States 500 Francs.



Close-ups of the letters "A", "B", "C", "D" and "E" as they appear on the 500 Francs coins.

The coding of these particular Central African States coins was all in the hope that movements of coins around these different states could be monitored. The first Nickel coins after 1991 (the last year of any coding) were issued in 1996 and were of denominations 50 Francs and 100 Francs (a new denomination). The studying of coin movements had failed to prove anything. (Source SCWC - Krause Publications). A further date, 1998, of the 100 Franc coin is also known. There is still no new issue of the 500 Franc coins, the use of a 500 Franc note must be preferred.



The Central African States 500 Francs of 1998 - a new type. (Image from Wang Wei)

In August 2001 a 1998 dated 500 Francs coin appeared in the eBay auctions of a seller based in the P.R. China. This new type is as per 500 Francs in the style of the types issued in the names of Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Peoples' Republic) and Gabon. The new type differs to the 5 types from around 1985 in that "BANQUE DU ETATS D'AFRIQUE CENTRALE" appear on the obverse where the other types had "REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON", "REPUBLIQUE CENTRAFRICAINE", "REPUBLIQUE DU TCHAD", "REPUBLIC POPULAIRE DU CONGO" and "REBUPLIQUE GABONAISE" respectively. It would seem that the new 1998 coin does not get much use. These coins are still no more widely available outside Africa than they were five months ago.

Reprinted from the Internet site "Numismatic Dimensions" at: <http://www.wbcc.fsnet.co.uk/af-cas.htm>

Tracking down forgotten accounts

(Reprinted with permission of the Ingersoll Coin Club) by Kris Rushowy

Somewhere there may be a pile of money that belongs to you--- you just don't know it.

Canadians are owed millions in unclaimed funds from dormant bank accounts, uncashed travellers cheques or money orders. Think you can't be one of them? So did college professor John Alderson in Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

He found almost \$15,000.

"I felt rather ridiculous," he said. "Everyone kept sayint to me "How could you lose that much money?" It's not something you can explain.

"I just don't know. This is a mystery".

The money was from two bank accounts he'd opened in the late 1970s in southwestern Ontario. He figures it was left over after the sale of a motel and restaurant he'd owned.

An Oakville company, Found Money, Inc., helped Alderson locate his unknown riches--which paid for a month-long trip to Europe, a new roof on his house and provided spending money for his son, who's starting university this fall.

Found Money has a new internet site and a phone line where you can search your name, free of charge, through its lists of unclaimed bank accounts, pension benefits, life insurance policies and estates.

Both are free, but if your name turns up on a list, you'll have to pay a small fee--around \$10.00 to find out where the money is. It's up to you to track it down.

Edward Palonek started Found Money in 1995, a few years after his parents died, and he had difficulty getting information about their finances.

"I went to the banks and I could not believe all the trouble I ran into. I realized this must be a problem for millions of other Canadians."

According to his records, more than \$100 million is owed to people across the country--about one in every seven families; he estimates. "People pass away and don't tell their spouse or surviving relatives about accounts they had. Other people move and don't give the bank a forwarding address."

Bank accounts are considered dormant if left untouched for 10 years. After that, any money in them is sent to the Bank of Canada.

Of course, not all finds are as big as Alderson's. The average amount is about \$1,500.

Found Money also keeps records on U.S. residents, which prompted Oprah Winfrey to invite Palonek on her talk show to help return money to unsuspecting guests.

On top of the \$160 million owed to Canadians, Revenue Canada is sitting on \$8 million worth of income tax refunds for people who have vanished from mailing addresses since 1990. Millions more are languishing in a special account for unclaimed cheques.

COIN HUMOR:.....

"Who is happier," a professor asked his class, "a person with five million dollars or someone with five children?"

One of the students quickly replied, "The person with five kids."

"Why?" asked the professor.

"Because people who have five million always want more," he replied

The Brass Threepence of Britain

BY SAMUEL WAYNE



Thrift Plant Design

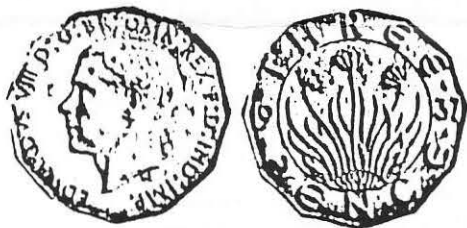


The yellow nickel-brass threepence so familiar in Britain combines the latest qualities of modern coinage with historical allusions reaching all the way back to the first Queen Elizabeth. It is anomalous that a country so known for its adherence to tradition would depart so radically from the type of threepence that went before.

The traditional threepence was a small silver coin about the size of the old U.S. half-dime or Canadian five-cent silver. It weighed just about half as much as a dime and was fairly easy to lose.

Because of the usefulness of this denomination in everyday life (even though the type of coin left a lot to be desired), the Royal mint introduced the current type in the form of a few very rare patterns for Edward VIII in 1936. Besides the king's portrait on the obverse, with the traditional motto, the coin had a reverse featuring a thrift plant. This was a rather subtle bit of whimsy, influenced by the fact that the threepence was a popular coin for saving. People in England and Scotland put it away in jugs and jars just as Americans save cents and dimes.

The plant has a slightly stylized portrait on the coin. In real life it has white, yellow, blue, or lilac-colored flowers and is popular as a perennial in rock gardens.



The pattern threepence of 1937 for King Edward VIII

of the more modernistic pieces issued at the time it appeared; the other coins tended to follow the traditional designs of shields, crowns, roses, thistles, and so on. The coin's 12-sided shape (to prevent confusion), had a very pronounced "upset" rim, which gave the impression of a sort of bent ring around the design.

The British found that an alloy of brass with a very slight addition

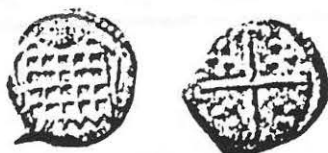
The first threepence for general circulation made some changes in the reverse. Too, the king's portrait was changed to that of George VI after Edward VIII, his brother, abdicated. The design issued from 1937 had the value above and around the plant, and the date below.

This coin demonstrates that beauty is in the eyes of the beholder; some people think it quite attractive, others disagree. It was one

THE BRASS THREEPENCE OF BRITAIN (Cont'd)

of nickel (one percent nickel in a 79-copper 20-zinc mixture) suited their purpose, and thus the nickel-brass threepence came about. It proved popular so it was no great hardship when the government stopped making silver threepence in 1946. The coin has one very distinctive feature: when dropped, it does not ring and bounce but tends to clatter and clunk probably due to the relatively heavy weight of the coin in proportion to its size.

The second issue, under Elizabeth II, produced the most antique design now in common use. For the reverse, it featured a medieval portcullis flanked by chains and topped by a wide, flattened, royal crown. The portcullis in ancient times, was used to seal off the entrances to castles and was just what it looks like on the coin, a heavy iron grating. At the time Elizabeth II came to the throne there was considerable optimism in Britain that things would get better. Since the old Elizabethan Age had been a golden one for England, this design was considered a good omen. Britain was still suffering from the after-effects of World War II, and some people thought things had to get better since they couldn't get much worse.



Elizabeth I Portcullis
silver half penny

Good Queen Bess, back in the last half of the sixteenth century, had issued a silver half-penny bearing a portcullis on its reverse. A gold double noble of her day also had one as a minor feature of the design. She also approved a silver issue featuring a portcullis on its reverse for use overseas. James I, when he followed her as king, kept a similar design for his early halfpence. So the modern queen's

threepence has an ancient design.

The most common of the two George VI types - the change coming from change of title in 1949 - is the earlier, which has him as Emperor of India. The Elizabeth obverse, which names her "Queen of All Britain", lasted only one year, being changed in 1954.

To this writer the term nickel-brass leaves something to be desired. If you look at a threepence, you will see it has a yellow color typical of a copper-zinc alloy. You can't tell that it has any nickel in it. It would seem logical just to call the coin brass and let it go at that, but the custom is now to mention nickel, perhaps to make it seem a nobler coin than it is.

This difference in alloy means that the brass three pence darkens differently than the farthing, penny and halfpenny. The smaller values take on the characteristic brown hue of bronze or high-copper alloys, while the threepence is quite distinct from them, tending to a lighter shade. Some say that for this reason the threepence is far preferable in new condition, and indeed there is much to be said for a brand-new coin. The threepence is struck in cheap metal, it is not a prestige coin, and it is fairly common, but a glistening, yellow coin or one that is not yet badly discolored does have a certain charm. Put such a coin near some brand new pennies or the other British bronze and you have a very pretty group. The different colors complement each other.

The British threepence has four types and two major designs, and Britain also has issued a similar coin for the Channel Islands. Whether or not the Jersey threepence should be classed with the others is a matter for the individual collector to decide for himself.

The brass threepence represented the first obvious debasement of a common denomination. The silver coinage had been downgraded to half silver,

THE BRASS THREEPENCE OF BRITAIN (Cont'd)

half alloy, in 1920, but the brass piece was much more apparent in its change.

In a way, it was too bad that the original reverse was changed when the queen's coinage appeared. Certainly there was no question that the thrift plant was appropriate. However, Elizabeth's threepence now conforms to the traditional design, and there is something to be said for it. The portcullis is something that instantly reminds the viewer of the many English traditions and landmarks still in daily use. It suggests the Tower of London and many more places and events associated with the Crown.

The coin has the only value which has not been altered in metal content since it appeared. The silver coinage gave way to nickel, and even the bronze coins had their composition changed to reduce the tin content drastically. On the other hand, the nickel-brass alloy of the threepence spread all over the empire, replacing many coins struck in other metals.

The Jersey threepence began as a round coin of the same diameter as the British piece of that value. The obverse has the queen as portrayed on certain colonial pieces, that is, wearing a crown and with the legend surrounding the portrait as QUEEN ELIZABETH THE SECOND. The reverse has the Jersey coat-of-arms with its three leopards or lions and the value as ONE FOURTH OF A SHILLING. In subsequent issues the planchet was made 12-sided like the home island's threepence to eliminate confusion with the gold sovereign. These coins of Queen Elizabeth fit in with the medieval motif of the threepence in Britain, recalling the heraldry of chivalry and knight-hood.

The British threepence is by no means a hard coin to obtain for a type set, and is fairly common as far as most dates are concerned. The years just after World War II saw some small issues in the series, notably 1946 and 1949. There are no doubt a great many of the early George VI issues scattered throughout U.S. which were brought back home by that great accumulator of foreign coins, the American G.I.

There has been considerable conjecture about what will happen to the English coinage when that country switches over to the decimal system. Until then, however, the threepence seems pretty well established among the traditional coins in use.



Silver Stater of Corinth

This coin was in use from the fourth century B.C. until the time of the Apostle Paul. It was widely circulated throughout the Ancient World, thanks to Corinth's prominence as a trading centre at the crossroads between Europe and Asia.

The Silver Stater carries the images of Pegasus, the winged horse of mythology, and the goddess Athena - both linked by legend with the city of Corinth. Athena, favourite daughter of Zeus, was the goddess of wisdom, skills and warfare, and protector of cities and civilized life.

One Silver Stater was a day's pay for the average worker in ancient Corinth. To be sure of an income in the event of being unable to work because of serious illness or accident, a Corinthian would have had to save many of these coins for a rainy day - probably no easy task.

(Reprinted with permission of the Ingersoll Coin Club)

EDMONTON'S MONEY SHOW

**CELEBRATING THE 50TH
ANNIVERSARY YEAR OF THE
EDMONTON NUMISMATIC
SOCIETY**

November 8 - 9, 2003

*The Coast Terrace Inn, 4440 Gateway
Boulevard, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada*



Coin Show Hours:

Saturday - 10:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

Sunday - 10:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Up to 30 coin dealers at over 50 tables with millions of dollars in inventory! Displays for public viewing including Canadian Decimal, Ancients, Paper Money and More! See our "Kids-on-Coins" display table, and "Canadian Coin News"! Bring in your coins for FREE Appraisal!

GOLD COIN & OTHER DOOR PRIZE DRAWS!

The following Dealers are confirmed for the November Show:

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, St. Albert; 7. OK Coin & Stamp, Kelowna, BC; 8. Olmstead Currency, New Brunswick; 9. Kensington Coin & Stamp Edm.; 10. Lub Wojtiw Paper Money Edm.; 11. Calgary Coin Gallery, Calgary; 12. Diverse Equities, Calgary; 13. Lucky Dollar Coins, Edm.; 14. Kameron Coins, Edm.; 15. David Peter Coins; 16. M.J. Daniels, Calgary; 17. Ed Jackson Coins, Edm.; 18. D.B. & D Collectables, Edm.; 19. Ed & Norms Coins, Edm.; 20. MRCS Canada, Edm. 21. George Manz Coins, Regina; 22. Lorne Paydli, Bruno, Saskatchewan; 23. Al's Coins, Edm.; 24. Bluenose Coins & Stamps, Penticton; 25. Andrew McKaig Coins, Calgary; 26. Pack Rat Antiques, Morrinville; 27. The Coin Coinoisneur, Vancouver, B.C.; 28. Charles D. Moore Numismatics, California; 29. Canadian Coin News; 30. Kids-on-Coins, Edm.



50th Anniversary Banquet Saturday Night!

Join us for our Saturday night Banquet with Guest Speaker, Bret Evans, Managing Editor, Canadian Coin News. Cost \$19/person

Admission \$1.00/day in advance from Coin Shops & at meetings, \$2.00/day at the Door, 16 & under FREE! Join us for Edmonton's 50th Anniversary Coin Show



**Sponsored by the
Edmonton Numismatic Society**

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