

The Planchet

Vol: 55
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October 2008



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Hosed on Jose Rizal....

In Gold We Trust

Anatomy of a Medal

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Next Meeting

SILENT AUCTION

Wednesday, October 8, 2008

Doors 7:00pm -- Meeting 7:30pm

Royal Alberta Museum

12845-102 Ave, Edmonton

Contact

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Old Strathcona Antique Mall Closing its' Doors

During the first week of September, it was announced that the Old Strathcona Antique mall will be closing its' doors this December. The 22 000 sq. foot mall houses over 200 individual vendors selling a variety of items including antiques, collectables, numismatics, memorabilia, and furniture. As the largest antique mall in Western Canada, the Old Strathcona Antique Mall has been a tourist attraction for thousands of people visiting Edmonton each year.

Tim Ross, Owner of the mall, is forced to close the doors this December after his lease was terminated to accommodate "a high volume retail chain". Workers at the mall believe that United Cycle is planned to expand into the mall, however Tim has not confirmed or denied these claims.

Vendors at the mall are upset over the fact, that after the mall closes, there will be no other



venue for them to move into. A vendor, who wishes to remain anonymous said, "I know I'm out, but I don't know where I'm going". The Rocky Mountain Antique mall, currently has over 30 vendors on their waiting list and do not plan on having any openings in the upcoming months. So at the moment, most of the vendors from the mall will be forced to suspend their operations.

Tim does not have plans to re-open the mall in a new location, and has sold the signs and furnishings to an unknown investor. This investor has shown an interest in re-opening the mall in a different location, although no location has been finalized. This news comes to a

shock to some collectors who enjoy browsing the aisles looking for trinkets and treasures. It is safe to say that Edmonton will not be the same without The Old Strathcona Antique Mall, and many of us are sad to see it go.



View of the ground floor from the second floor balcony.

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The Edmonton Numismatic Society

The Edmonton Numismatic Society (ENS) dates back to September 1953. At that time the members met and discussed the hobby under the name, the Edmonton Coin Club. During the 1960's, 70's, and 80's the Club sponsored 20 Annual Coin-A-Rama shows, issuing many collectable souvenirs. In 1979, The City of Edmonton's 75th Anniversary, the Club was host to its first CNA Convention. A number of mini shows and Anniversary shows were held during the 1980's and 90's. As a reflection of the varied collecting interest of the current membership, and a continuing commitment to promote the hobby, the Club changed its name to the Edmonton Numismatic Society (formerly the Edmonton Coin Club) just prior to hosting its second CNA Convention in 1998. Since 1996 the Club has sponsored two shows each year, one in the late winter/early spring and one in the fall. The ENS will host the first RCNA Convention in 2009.

Club Meetings

NEXT MEETING

October 2008

AUCTION NIGHT

Wednesday October 8, 2008
Royal Alberta Museum 12845-102 Ave
Doors open at 7:00pm Meeting starts 7:30pm

We will be holding a silent auction that will run throughout the meeting. Please bring the items you wish to auction off.

At this meeting we will have a show and tell;

1. What do you collect?
2. How did you get started?
3. What is your favorite coin and why?
4. What is your most unusual coin?
5. What questions do you have?

Please bring your examples of your favorite and unusual items to show.

ENS is a Member of:

Canadian Numismatic Association
American Numismatic Association
Canadian Paper Money Society
Canadian Association of Wooden Money Collectors

September 2008

The September meeting took place on September 10, 2008. After a pizza break at the beginning of the meeting, Jamie Horkulak introduced some club business and gave a talk on the CNA convention in Ottawa. Following his talk, Dan Gosling gave a presentation on the ANA convention that was hosted recently in Baltimore. Both of these presentations featured a slideshow of photos taken at the conventions. Howard Gilbey then gave a presentation on the East Coast Extravaganza show that took place shortly after the CNA convention in July. Following the club meeting some members continued discussions at the Boston Pizza on 10543-124 st.

Message from the President

BY JAMIE HORKULAK

President, *Edmonton Numismatic Society*

One thing that impresses me about our club, is the continued enthusiasm exhibited by our core group of members. Not unlike other clubs, members come and go. Some you see once, others for a year or two. And then there's the very low percentage that become dedicated, and donate many years of service to a club, that they feel is important. Almost always the core group is too small, but they usually do most of the work. Without a core group many clubs, including ours, would not survive.

It's tough to keep motivated year after year, but events like the start of a new season, along with the new Planchet format, help keep the enthusiasm alive, and I'd like to congratulate and thank everyone who have been contributing.

I encourage every member to pick a topic they enjoy, and type a little something about it. Pictures can easily be added, and voila, you have an article. This doesn't require years of research. Once you see your article published in the Planchet, you will no doubt feel another sense of accomplishment, brought about by the world of numismatics.

Let's not forget we have a RCNA medal contest ongoing. Please submit all your design proposals via printed copy to medals committee chairman Terry Cheesman, or by email to tpcheesman@yahoo.com.

I'm happy to announce we are up to approximately 50% of our members now receiving the Planchet by email. Our goal is 70%, and at that level, membership dues should come close to covering the cost of the Planchet production. I know some of you receiving a mailed print copy do actually have email, we just don't know your email address. If you fall into that category, please forward your email address to the Planchet Editor, or myself, and we'll be sure to get you on the email list. You'll not only be helping the club, but your Planchet will come earlier and in

color!

I encourage everyone to take advantage of our new "letters to the editor" feature, where you can air your requests, complaints, and ideas regarding the club or numismatics in general.

I'd like to invite everyone to the University of Alberta to see a wonderful display of ancient coins entitled "Saeculum". Many of the coins on exhibit have been supplied by the ENS's own Terrance Cheesman. The display is on from September to December 2008, in Tory 2-89.

The new Jenkins/Carney signature has finally been spotted in circulation on the \$5 notes with the prefix APN. Although APM came out after, it still retains the older Jenkins Dodge signatures. It will be interesting to see if any APM come out with the new Jenkins/Carney signatures. If not APN will be the changeover. Typically, a change-over prefix occurs when the signature changes mid-run. No APN's with the old signature have been found yet, so watch for APN with Je-Do signatures. The \$50 Jenkins/Carney is out too, prefixes FML and FMM have been spotted so far.

Edmonton's Money Show, November 8 & 9 at the Mayfield Inn, is fast approaching. Advance tickets are available at all the coin shops around town. I will have posters and advance tickets at our next regular meeting, or email me if you need them before that. This year, we don't want to rely exclusively on the same volunteers, so I'm requesting anyone who has not volunteered much, to now step up. We need setup volunteers on Friday November 7th from 5:00pm to 9:00pm. We always have a good time, run into some of the dealers in the lounge, and I guarantee you'll learn something about the coin business. We need tear down volunteers on Sunday Nov 9th from 5:00 till 7:00pm. Let me know in person or by email if I can count on you.

We are also booking time slots for admission table attendants. Many thanks to Pat and Bob, Pierre and Marc for last show, but again, we can't make them do it always. Please contact me or Pierre if you can do this job for a couple hours either day. See you at the next meeting, October 8th!

Jamie Horkulak

Canadian Paper Money

Solid Radar Notes

BY JAMIE HORKULAK

One of the hottest areas in Canadian paper money collecting right now has to be “solid radars”, that is, where the serial number consists of all the same digit. Values of these continue to rise, as they have for the last 2 decades.

To calculate these values, one must consider a number of factors. Not only are they quite scarce, with only 9 notes being solids out of 10 million made, their sheer aesthetics drive collectors into a bidding frenzy. To add yet another factor, special consideration must be placed on the solid 9's serial number. Any note with this number was the last in a bundle, and therefore quite often is seen with “banding” or other handling damage. The catalog does not reflect it yet, but the 9's should command a premium in the future, especially in gem condition.

What the catalog does already reflect is the premium placed on the solid 8's number. Not only is it a solid, but a rotator as well. That is, it reads the same upside down. Another unwritten factor in the solid 8's scenario, is the special interest and demand from Asian collectors. The numeral 8 is a symbol of luck and prosperity, so to have a note with all 8's is quite a treasure. The catalog states 8's command an additional 10 to 20% premium, but the market is already pushing over

50% premium for gem examples.

A recent Ebay auction realized \$1800 for a \$2.00 1974 RP88888888.

Generally, the earlier the series the higher the

value for solids, with 1937 and earlier almost unheard of, devil face issue quite scarce, then modified and newer being what we usually see offered. What is not commonly known however, is the scarcity of the high denominations of the 1954 issue. Based on the amount of prefixes used, the \$100 1954 modified issue could only have 19 solids printed in all signatures, and the \$50, only 17. According to some researchers, the only \$100 1954 solid to have appeared publicly for sale was B/J1111111, which was held in a private collection for decades in Singapore, until a recent auction in Hong Kong where it was purchased by a Canadian collector, along with the \$1, \$10 and \$20, for \$5500 US plus juice against a \$1000-\$1200US estimate.

According to the same researchers, there are only about 3 known \$50

modified examples, these are, A/H7777777, B/H8888888 and one other unidentified example. With all the enthusiasm amongst collectors and dealers toward solids, there are dealers with standing “buy” prices at full catalog, one would think of solids as still being a good investment. But knowing the scarcity of the \$50 and \$100 one can only think the catalog values are a simple fabrication, and with the input of researchers whom have only seen but one or two ever offered, it won't be long before the catalog reflects values possibly 10 times what they are now.



(set of 3 notes, solid 8's realized \$4600US plus hammer fees in Honk Kong recently)



(very rare \$100 solid along with \$1, \$10 and \$20 sold for \$5500US plus hammer)

Canada Coin & Paper Money

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Canadian Coin History

For October

BY KEN POLSSON

Welcome to a new column on coin history. I have been researching Canadian coins since 1995, and collecting since 1977. This column will present some interesting tidbits of Canadian coin history. From time to time I will add in some world events, though Canadian coins is my specialty.

October is the month in which the famed 1911 pattern dollar coins were struck. On October 3, 1911, the Royal Mint in England produced the master matrix to produce punches and dies for the coin. Mid-month, Sir William Greg Ellison-Macartney, Deputy Master of the Royal Mint, struck an unknown quantity of trials of the dies for the proposed 1911 dollar coin. One silver copy was kept for himself, a second was kept at the Royal Mint and a lead copy was either sent to Ottawa along with a pair of matrices and two pairs of punches, or was struck as a test on arrival in Ottawa. Unfortunately, Finance Minister W.T. White ultimately decided not to proceed with production. One silver copy surfaced in private hands in England in the 1950s. The lead piece was re-discovered in a vault in the Parliament Buildings in 1977. On October 11, 1976, Douglas Robins sold a silver 1911 pattern dollar to Gene Henry of Rare Coin Galleries, Seattle, Washington for US\$135,000. Then in October 1996, a consortium lead by Albern Coins bought the silver 1911 pattern dollar for over \$500,000. A year later, the Emperor of Canadian coins sold for a cool \$1 million.



Other notable events in October:

October 2, 1939 - Thomas Shingles begins work at the Royal Canadian Mint. Shingles became chief engraver in 1943, retiring in 1965.

October 11, 1975 - In a column in the Coin, Stamp, Antique News newspaper, Jerry Remick suggests the Mint reduce the circulating nickel \$1 coin to 29mm and be 7 or 12 sided; and introduce \$2, \$5, \$10 coins of sizes 34mm, 38mm, and 45mm, respectively.

October 14, 1857 - The British Treasury reports that designs for Canada's coins prepared by Leonard Charles Wyon had received approval of Canada's Governor General.

October 21, 2004 - At the Minto Armory in Winnipeg, Manitoba, the Royal Canadian Mint launches a colorized circulating 25-cent coin, with a red and black poppy in the center. This is the world's first colorized business-strike coin in circulation.

October 23, 1997 - The first auction of the John Jay Pittman collection is completed. A 1936 dot 1-cent coin sells for US\$110,000.

October 26, 1965 - Finance Minister Walter Gordon announces that a \$20 gold coin will be struck for Canada's Centennial in 1967, for inclusion in a special coin set.

October 27, 1989 - The Professional Coin Grading Service (PCGS) begins grading Canadian coins.

October 1934 - Prime Minister Bennett decides that a silver dollar should be issued for the 1935 silver jubilee of King George V and Queen Mary.

October 1972 - Construction work begins on the site of a new mint facility in Winnipeg.

October 1980 - The 1 billionth coin is struck at the Royal Canadian Mint.

(Photo: www.diverseequities.com)

Ancient/Medieval

A Visit to the Vancouver Ancient Coin Club BY TERRANCE CHEESMAN

The Vancouver Ancient Coin Club has been in existence for a few years, and I had often thought of making a trip out that way to see them. The May meeting, which was on Sunday the 4th of May, actually worked for me as I had booked holidays and another trip had catered. A friend of mine wanted to go there so I could share the driving and the gas, or so I thought.

We left Friday morning and could not have had better weather or driving conditions. The traffic was light, no police, and there was not a cloud in the sky until we hit Hope. Then it rained. It was during the drive that I discovered that my friend had pulled some chest muscles. So when ever he coughed he would literally go into convulsions, making him lethal on BC highways. But we made it okay. The next day I took the LRT and explored a bit of Vancouver, finding one coin shop that had a few ancient coins. The prices were high, and there were no negotiations. On top of everything there was provincial sales tax, which made buying coins a painful experience. Vancouver in the spring is a very pretty city, especially on those streets where the cherry trees were in full bloom.

On Sunday I attended the club meeting. I was the guest speaker, and I gave the talk on the coins of Aelia Capitolina, the same talk I gave to our club the month before. The membership of this club is about 10 people with a wide range of interests and level of collecting experience. Before the meeting most of the members would meet at the residence of the president, who actually had most of his coins on display in his living room. His collection, though small, was very nice. It



consisted principally of Roman sestertii and its fractions, with historic and architectural reverses. We had a brunch, and later went to the meeting. I gave my talk, and it was well received. There were a number of good questions on the subject, and an excellent discussion afterwards. One thing I did note is that the club actually ran an essay contest in a number of the local schools. The prizes were quite good.

I went to Seattle by bus to see a Roman art display on loan from the Louvre. The material included some of the best Roman sculpture in existence today. The biggest piece was a head of the empress Lucille, which was about 5 feet tall. Many of these pieces have been cited in the standard references on Roman art, and it was a big treat to see them in the flesh, so to speak. Many of the statues were double and triple life size, and virtually intact. I also managed to visit a coin shop in Seattle, which had a lot more and better coins than the one in Vancouver. No negotiations, but no sales tax. Coins are tax exempt in the state of Washington.

The coin (above) is from Aelia Capitolina minted from 161 to 169 A.D. Ae 28 Obverse bust of Marcus Aurelius facing bust of Lucius Verus. Reverse temple of Tyche. Meshorer 53

Letters to the Editor

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A Penny's Worth...

World Coins and Paper Money

Hosed on Jose Rizal....

BY MARC BINK

Just the other day I was thumbing through my Philippines collection, when I came across a cupro-nickel 1 peso coin, from 1974. It brought back a flood of memories, some good and some bad, so I've decided to write about it.

It's a large coin, about the size of a 50 cent piece. It has soft, worn look, even though it's pretty much AU. I've had this coin since I was a 10 year old kid. I got it while we lived in the Philippines. This one was evidently the best of the lot that I had seen, so I kept it.

I can remember having whole pocketfuls of them. I thought it was neat to get my allowance in 1 Peso coins. The novelty wore off once I had to tighten my belt up a notch or two to prevent my pants from falling down, followed shortly afterwards by a catastrophic failure of the lining of my front pocket. When the above event happened I was in school standing in front of the class giving a report about Canada. The image of me standing in front of the class holding my crotch while 30 kids were scrambling after all those bouncing coins, has left an indelible scar to this day.

The exchange rate at the time was 7 to 1, so at \$5.00 US a week, I always had bulging pockets. At the time, a pop cost 80 centavos, gum about 25 centavos, and chips 60 centavos. For a 10 year old, this was heaven on earth! One couldn't buy much else with them, as there wasn't really a lot to

buy except for food and souvenirs at the time. Imported goods were very expensive.

Krause's World Catalogue (2005 Edition) has the coin listed as KM #203, minted only in 1972 and 1974. They have a BU value of around a \$1.00, and there are no known or acknowledged varieties. Size is about 35 mm, and weight is 14.64 grams, or .516 of an ounce. They were all struck in Manila. Mintages were large; 121,821,000 for the more common 1972, and 45,631,000 in 1974. The reverse features a bust of Jose Rizal, (a Filipino national hero and martyr) and the obverse features

the Great Seal of the Philippines. Legends on the reverse include the denomination "Piso", and on the obverse "Republika Ng Pilipinas" and the maker's mark, "Bangko Sentral" in between the year. We

know the coins as "Peso", but

that word translates into Tagalog as "Piso".

However is pronounced the same as Peso. This reflects a change that the central bank made starting with the 1967 issue, to delete English titles and replace them with the appropriate Tagalog titles.

These coins were only issued in Cupro-nickel, and in 1974 10,000 proofs were released. I don't think I ever saw a sharp engraving, they all seemed to be made from worn or soft dies. They wore out awfully fast too. When we lived there in 1974-75, the '72s were already worn down to VF.

The 1972-74 issue coins, appear to be the first general circulating 1 peso coins issued since the American administration in 1912. I've been told that banknotes were in circulation prior to 1972. This issue was replaced in 1975 with a redesigned coin, slightly smaller in diameter, and better made. (left)

Continued Next Page.....



The earlier circulating
Peso coin from the American
Administration deserves mention too.
(Above) It is a large silver coin weighing in at
.71 oz. It was the same size as a “trade dol-
lar”, but not quite as big as the Morgan of the
period. It followed the motif of the period; - the
obverse features a scantily-clad female sig-



nifying Liberty, striking an anvil with Mount
Mayon smoking in the background.

This obverse figured on all Filipino silver coins until the 1967 issue.

It's a pretty coin in its own right, and like most from this series, fairly hard to get in any kind of condition. I never saw one when I lived there, although I did look for them. I was able to procure this example in Canada.

The reverse features the coat of arms of the United States, with the American eagle above it. This reverse was used up to the end of the teens. It was replaced by a slightly different pattern and legend to symbolize the “Commonwealth” era, when the Philippines was a U.S. Trust territory. Circulating silver coinage disappeared early in the Philippines, the last issue was made in the 40’s before the country became a Republic, and the currency was devalued.

Which gets me back to what one could buy with these things. Besides food, the only thing that was plentiful was booze and tobacco products, and due to the economy, other vices (which I was too young to partake in). Entertainment was cheap too. A movie cost between P2.50 and P5.00, depending upon where one was in the country. A hair-raising taxi ride through Metro Manila cost between P10.00 and P40.00, depending upon whether the driver did the scenic route or

not. In 1978, for about American Dollar, (P7.50) one could buy a pack of Marlboros and a Mickey of cheap Tanduay rum. The end result of that discovery was interesting to say the

least, but that story does not conform to the guidelines of a family oriented newsletter. Needless to say I can't even look at rum to this day, and the girl I was chasing then still won't talk to me!

-That was the last time I had a whack of them
burning a hole in my pocket...



Pro Diligo Exonumia

(For the Love of Exonumia)

ANATOMY OF A MEDAL

Within the vast field which is Exonumia, the one area which excites this author the most, is that of the medal. The beauty, sophistication, detail and subject matter of medals is fascinating. They can not fail but draw you in, providing endless opportunity for research and appreciation.

To gain the most from any study, it is necessary to take care of some technical matters. In this article I would like to discuss the parts which make up a medal and their associated terminology.

Medal - what is actually meant by this term?

A medal is generally defined as a flat piece of metal, made into any number of shapes and issued to commemorate or celebrate a person, an action or event; or awarded as a mark of distinction for merit or bravery.¹ The word is ultimately derived from the Latin for coin.²

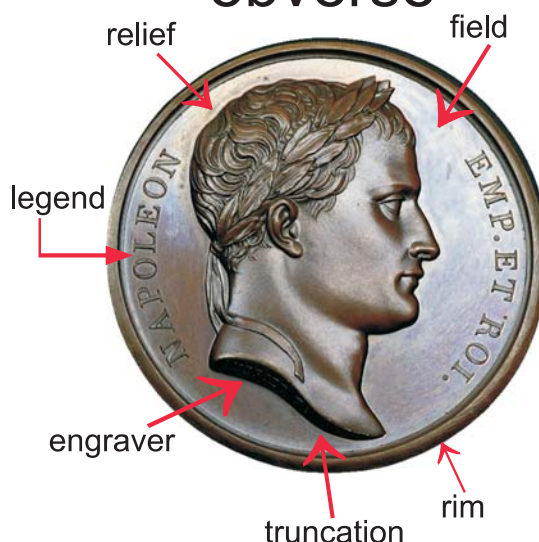
As with coins, the faces or sides of a medal are denoted as the obverse or reverse. Each face serves a distinct purpose, although at times only dogged research can determine which is which. Isn't it this what makes numismatics interesting?

The **obverse** is a medal's principle face, although it may not be the side with the most interesting design elements. Here the prime event is found and it is always the side where the portrait is located.³ This importance is evident from the term's Latin origin, *obvers(us)* meaning 'turned toward', i.e. the side you should view first.⁴

On the obverse you will often find the portrait of the principle protagonist in the event depicted on the other side. This article's example shows the truncated portrait of French Emperor Napoleon I - the most important subject on this medal, as the medal was struck to glorify him and his deeds.

The **reverse** is the side where you will find the scene which complements or completes the subject matter found on the obverse.⁵ The term derives from the Latin *revertere* meaning 'to turn over', i.e. the side to be viewed second.⁶ The scene depicted on the right completes the medal's glorification of Napoleon by announcing his conquest of the Illyrian states in 1809.

obverse



Napoleon medal celebrating the conquest of Illyrium on the Adriatic coast - 1809, diameter 41mm, bronzed copper. Bramsen 879, d'Essling 1249, Laskey CV, Millin 246.

reverse



The **engraver**, also known as the medallist, is an individual involved in the design and execution of a medal. The designer, engraver and maker of a medal may be one and the same person or separate persons. The engraver may be responsible for the design and execution of both sides of the medal, or as in the case of the above example each face may be designed and executed by a different engraver. Here the name of the engraver of the obverse, Andrieu, is found on the truncation.

The **truncation**, the line where the head or bust is cut from the body, is often used as the location

Continued next page.....

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of the engraver's name for esthetic reasons⁷. This placement of the engraver's name makes optimal use of the medal's limited surface area and does not interfere or take away from the design by cluttering the look.

The name of the engraver of the reverse, Depaulis, is clearly visible - the 'F.' found behind his name stands for *FECIT*, Latin for 'made by'.

The **field**, defined as the blank space or spaces of a medal⁸, forms an important part of a medal's design. As seen in the example, the extensive use of blank space on the obverse focuses your attention immediately on the portrait of Napoleon.

The truncated bust of Napoleon is in **relief**, meaning the design is raised above the field. This is the manner in which the vast majority of medals are executed.⁹ This allows for greater detail and perspective, giving medals an almost three dimensional quality. A small number of medals are made in such a way that the design has been sunken into the metal and is thus below the field, this is known as an incuse design.

Surrounding the portrait of Napoleon are the words: "NAPOLEON EMP. ET ROI." (Napoleon emperor and king), these words form what is called the **legend**, generally defined as the words or letters running around the inside of the border of the medal.¹⁰ The term legend comes from the Latin *legere* meaning 'to read'.¹¹ As this suggests, the legend's purpose is to add explanation and inform. In this case the bust depicted is that of Napoleon I, Emperor of the French and King of Italy, clarified by the legend.

The reverse demonstrates clearly the other design elements commonly found on a medal. The **exergue** is the area found below the main relief, usually separated from it by a horizontal line. Most often the date and inscription are found here. The term comes from the Greek *ex erg (on)*, meaning 'work'; so referred to because it is the area used for practical purposes, to provide information about the medal and the reason for it having been struck.^{12, 13}

The **inscription** is made up of the words, letters and numbers written across the field or upon any figure in a devise found on a medal.¹⁴ The date and purpose of the medal pictured here are explained in the exergue via the inscription, which in this

case reads:

'*CONQUETE DE L'ILLYRIE M.DCCCIX*'

- the conquest of Illyria 1809.

Without this explanatory note, it would be very difficult to attribute the purpose and exact meaning of the medal.

The **mint master**, the person at the helm of the facility where the medal was struck, may at times be mentioned on a medal. The influence of the mint master on the design and execution of a medal may vary greatly, ranging from his active involvement in every stage - from inception to final striking or merely an administrative role. The mint master mentioned on this medal is Denon D.¹⁵ The 'D.' after the name is the abbreviation for the Latin word *DIREXIT*, which in a numismatic context may be transliterated as 'guided by'.¹⁶

The **rim**¹⁷ of a medal, as the term denotes is often raised. A raised edge or lip serves to protect the fields and relief of the medal from damage and wear. A medal should be handled by the outer edge of the rim only. The outer edge of the rim may have a number of different treatments, ranging from plain to a variety of decorations, designs or lettering, usually incuse. Additional information, such as a serial number, edition number, metal type and mint marking or combination thereof may be found here.

I hope that this discussion of the basic anatomy of a medal will assist you, the reader, in gaining a better appreciation of the medals which will be presented in future articles in this column.

by J.P. Driessen

1 - "The Random House College Dictionary" 1975; 2 - The etymology of the term medal: médaille (MF), medaglia (It), medalia (VL), medalia (LL) neuter plural of medialis = coin. "Media Latinitatis Lexicon Minus" 1976; 3 - "Dictionary of Numismatic Names", Spink & Son Ltd.; 4 - "Media Latinitatis Lexicon Minus"; 5 - "Medallic Portraits of the Duke of Wellington", Christopher Eimer 1994; 6 - "Media Latinitatis Lexicon Minus"; 7 - "Medallic Portraits of the Duke of Wellington", Christopher Eimer 1994; 8 - "Dictionary of Numismatic Names", Spink & Son Ltd.; 9 - "Medallic Portraits of the Duke of Wellington", Christopher Eimer 1994; 10 - "Dictionary of Numismatic Names", Spink & Son Ltd.; 11 - "Media Latinitatis Lexicon Minus"; 12 - "The Random House College Dictionary"; 13 - "Dictionary of Numismatic Names", Spink & Son Ltd.; 14 - "Dictionary of Numismatic Names", Spink & Son Ltd.; 15 - Baron Dominique-Vivant Denon (b.1747 - d.1825, 1802 - 1814/15 director of the Musée central des Arts, responsible for art and its political uses during the French Consulate and 1st Empire, which included oversight of the striking of medals at the Paris Mint.) "Napoleons Medaillen - Die einzigen Zeugnisse des Ruhms, die alle Jahrhunderte Überdauern", Zeititz, Joachim und Lisa, 2003; 16 - "The Random House College Dictionary" etymology: Latin perf. s. of *regere* 'to guide'; 17 - "The Random House College Dictionary" etymology ME, OE *rima*; c Icel *rimi* - raised strip of land, ridge.

The Bargain Bin

A little bit of everything.

In Gold We Trust

BY MATTHEW SZTYM

2008 has been an exciting year for North American Politics. Both Canada and the USA are hosting federal elections that will bring “change” to the allied nations. Although the Canadian election runs for just over a month, the United States takes over a year to choose the presidential candidates. During this period, dozens of candidates throw themselves into the market to be scrutinized and assessed by the dazed public.

To win popularity, many politicians would devise interesting schemes to promote themselves, and their stance on political issues. Ron Paul, presidential candidate for the GOP, had coins created in his image to help promote his stance on the debasing of the American dollar.

In most cases, coins produced by politicians would be thrown into the local junk bin. Collectors would only be too happy to see some of their “beloved” politicians with a large gouge in their forehead. The tokens usually only hold reasonable sentiment to their political supporters, but not to the general public. Early in the year Ron Paul came into some difficulty when the FBI and Secret Service took an interest into his political productions.

The Liberty Dollar is a privately owned currency currently circulating in the USA. According to their website there are over 20 million Liberty Dollars in circulation. Unlike the American dollar, each Liberty dollar is backed by its weight in precious metal. Liberty Dollars, in the form of coin and paper, have been reportedly used in businesses across the United States. Nicolas Leobold, a member of the Manhattan Libertarian Party, told the New York Sun that he has spent the Liberty Dollar at several New York locations. These include a Gray’s Papaya, a bodega near Grand Central Terminal, and a Dunkin’ Donuts outlet. Although Liberty dollars are intended as a barter currency, the Federal Reserve and the US



Mint maintain that the coins are used as circulating money and therefore are illegal.¹

Bernard Von NotHaus, founder of the Liberty Dollar insists that the currency is only a safe investment for people who are concerned with the devaluation of the US dollar. Mr. Von NotHaus, a strong supporter of Ron Paul’s presidential campaign, produced a series of coins featuring Ron Paul’s effigy. The coins were produced in \$1, \$20, \$1000, and \$2000 denominations. Each coin contained 1oz of copper, silver, gold, and platinum respectively.

In November 2007, the FBI and the Secret Service raided the NORFED, (National Organization for the Repeal of the Federal Reserve Act and Internal Revenue Code) and seized two tons of Ron Paul copper Liberty Dollars, as well as a majority of the silver, gold, and platinum issues. The raid took place while NORAD was in the process of mailing out coins to their supporters. It is estimated that 3500 Copper and 10000 silver

coins were sent out before the raid took place.

During the same week, agents raided Sunshine Minting, in Idaho. Sunshine Minting, producers of the coins, also store the entire amount of gold and silver that was used as backing for the Liberty Dollar paper currency. Officials state that over a million

dollars in gold and silver bullion was taken in the raid. The Department of Justice stated that because the coins resemble current US currency, with the word “Dollar” and “Trust in God”, people may mistake the coins as legal tender.

Von NotHaus has filed a lawsuit against the federal government, stating that this raid was an attack on Americans’ freedom of financial security. Although Ron Paul did not comment on the issue, Von NotHaus claimed that he had discussed the idea of promoting the gold standard with Paul. Von NotHaus then produced the coins without Paul’s knowledge, therefore avoiding implications of breaking federal election laws.² When it comes to politics, making money is just not good business.

Sources
www.libertydollar.org

¹ New York Sun

² Washington Post

Mutilated Money

A Six Part Series

Introduction

Throughout history, people have done some strange things with their money. Time and time again, you run into coins and paper money, that have been purposefully damaged by one person or another. Most of these items are simply recycled and taken out of circulation. Others are kept as keepsakes or mementos, while most are thrown into a junk box to be forgotten about.

There is often a great story behind mutilated money. They tell an interesting story of how life was from decade to decade. From the turn of the century to present day, these items can help us understand some aspects of peoples day to day lives.

In this six part series, I will be giving an in depth look into an area of numismatics that is often overlooked. The first part of the series will be focusing on love tokens and their significance throughout the last three decades.

The second part of the series will discuss counterstamped coins, coin pins, and buttons. This part will explore how money was used for more things than commerce.

The third part of the series will be looking into military trench art and mutilated war-time coinage. Often collected by militaria buffs, trench art coins and paper money are an under valued commodity. Not just for their physical value, but their historical value as well.

The fourth part of the series will deal with advertising, and how money has been used to advertise products and companies over the decades.

The last two parts of the series will focus on a wide range of mutilated money. I will explore how money was used for practical purposes around the house. I will also look into the many uses of mu-

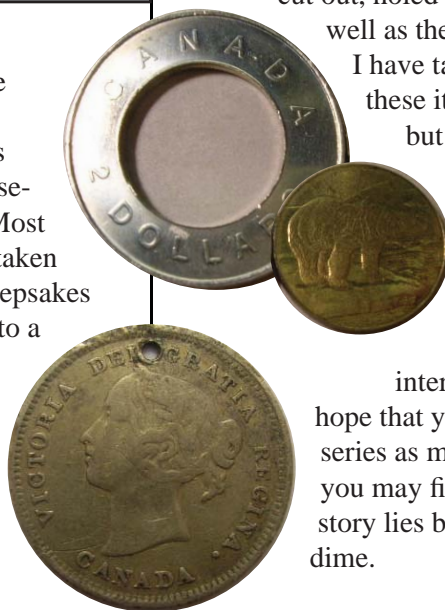


tilated money, from science experiments, magic shows, or even gambling and recreation.

The last two parts of this series will also look at cut out, holed and enameled coins and well as the odd and unusual.

I have taken a great interest in these items, not for their looks but for their history. When it comes down to it, a mutilated coin may not always be the nicest coin you have in your collection. However it usually will have an interesting story behind it. I hope that you enjoy this upcoming series as much as I will, and I think you may find it interesting what story lies behind that dented half dime.

Matthew Sztym
Editor, The Planchet.



Minted Word Search

L F W S C I S S E L M I N E
N G E M A N V I L R K I H L
A U I E B U P S E T B S J Y
B R G L D L G T C E I A X S
R B H T A E N A T N Z R G T
K H V E A U R O R T G N E R
G A N R O J T U O K I H L I
K N P C I C B G P L C W X P
A R R R E D N C L N E K I W
O Y E P I I D O A J Y H Y L
R Q S F O I R L T H S E Y V
N N S C I W P L E A Y V M J
I R B L A N K A W R Y U R X
U J H A M M E R D R A M H A

mine	blank	wash	tote bin	coin
refine	scissel	dry	press	bag
smelter	upset	anneal	feeder	weigh
ingot	rim	riddler	hammer	counter
rolling	planchet	burnish	anvil	roll
strip	electroplate	inspect	collar	ship

Word Search Submitted By Joseph Kennedy

MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

If you have not renewed your 2008 membership please do so as soon as possible, payable to the ENS, or if you're paying cash, pay it to the Secretary/ Membership chair (Marc Bink). Those that pay via cheque will have their membership cards mailed to them in a subsequent issue of The Planchet while those who pay cash at the meetings will get a card either mailed to them, or in person. We apologize for any inconvenience this may cause. Due to the age of our database, we'd like to ask that members provide a current mailing address when renewing their membership. *Please note that the Society does not, and will not, sell or use any personal information obtained from the membership for commercial uses or for publication.* Any information we collect will only be used for club functions such as the newsletter, and a call out list for any special events

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EDMONTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

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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
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 Secretary at the above noted address.

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

MAILING ADDRESS

STREET: _____ APT# _____ CITY: _____

PROVINCE: _____ COUNTRY: _____ POSTAL CODE: _____

HOME PHONE NO.: _____ WORK PHONE NO.: _____

FAX NO.: _____ E-MAIL: _____

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ANNUAL DUES:	FAMILY	\$12.00	\$ _____
	REGULAR	\$10.00	\$ _____
	JUNIOR (16 & 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	\$ _____
	KIDS ON COINS PROGRAM	\$ _____
	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

Editors Note

Since I have taken over as new editor of *The Planchet*, It has taken me a while to settle into the new job. I have been experimenting with the new format of the publication and I am pleased with the way the newsletter is developing.

I have had an excellent response from individuals who are interested in writing articles for *The Planchet*. I expect that in upcoming months we will have some new and exciting articles that we can publish.

Because I am learning the ropes, so to speak, you may notice some spelling and gramatical errors throughout the publication. I ask that you forgive me in making these errors, or send in a response to the Letters to the Editor section. I would gladly accept any feedback you may have. You can send questions or comments to my email editor_ens@yahoo.ca

On November 8-9 the ENS will be hosting the bi-annual *Edmonton's Money Show*. I will be including more details about the show in the upcoming issue. If you have any questions relating the show you can contact the show chairman Jamie Horkulak at jhrlrd@shaw.ca.

Matthew Sztym
Editor, *The Planchet*

CLASSIFIEDS

BUYING

Looking to buy early Canadian & world, love tokens and coin jewelry. Call Matt. (780) 439-6326

Buying all period Napoleonic memorabilia & Militaria. Contact Bill wjdy2k@hotmail.com

Looking to buy early English or German hammered coins. Contact Marc mbink@shaw.ca

FOR SALE

FREE, classifieds for ENS members, post want lists, items you wish to buy or sell. Send ads to rcmcc@telus.net

New In Stock, VAM US Dollar Catalogues, & Selection of US Buffalo Nickels, Contact Ray, 780-433-7288

Selling Canadian double dollar sets reasonable prices. Contact Jamie @ 780-903-5354

For Sale 1944 5c missing chrome, MS62~\$15. 1951 comm. 5c ICCS MS64~\$20 josephkennedy@shaw.ca

WANTED

WANTED Recyclable used plastic coin flips. Any Qty. Bring to next club meeting. See Howard. taneri9@netscape.ca

Wanted early French medals dating from 1642-1821. Contact Pierre pierre@nancykbrown.com

2008 Advertising Rates

(Prices listed per-issue, 10 issues per year)

Full Page (6.5x9") \$30.00

Half Page (6.5x4.5") \$20.00

Quarter page (3.25x4.5") \$15.00

Business Card (2x3.5") \$10.00

Coming Events

Saeculum: Coins from Ancient Rome Exhibit

September-December. Monday-Thursday 10am-1pm
University of Alberta 2-89 Tory Building.

This exhibit will be of particular interest to ENS members, as many of the coins on display are from the collection of ENS member Terence Cheesman.

OCTOBER 17-19, Dartmouth, NS

Atlantic Provinces Numismatic Association Fall Show
Dartmouth Seniors' Service Center www.apnaonline.ca

OCTOBER 18-19, REGINA, SK

Regina Coin Club Fall Coin and Stamp Show. Western Christian college. www.reginacoinclub.com

OCTOBER 24-26, LONGUEUIL, QC

International Coin Show, Sandman Hotel. Contact: timbrath-eque@videotron.ca

OCTOBER 25-26, TORONTO, ON

Torex, Hilton Toronto Airport Hotel www.torex.net

OCTOBER 25-26, TORONTO, ON

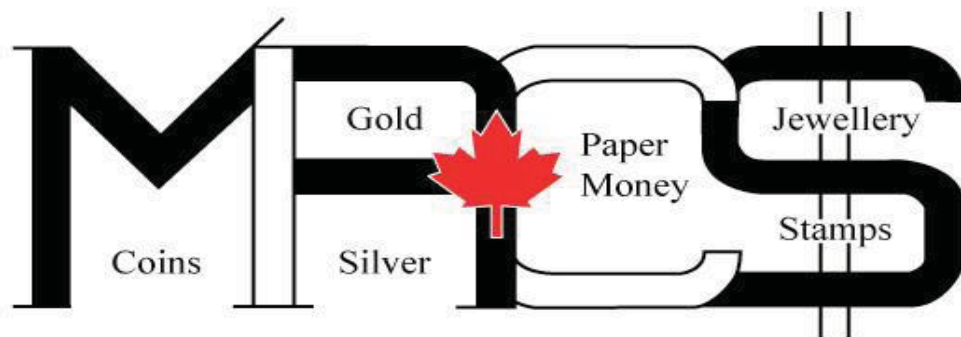
Saskatoon Coin and Stamp Show, German Canadian Concadia Club. Contact: cab@sasktel.net

OCTOBER 31-NOVEMBER 2, MONTREAL, QC

Nuphilex, Holiday Inn Midtown Contact: nuphilex@bellnet.ca www.nuphilex.com

NOVEMBER 8-9, EDMONTON'S MONEY SHOW

Mayfield Inn & Suites, 16615-109 Ave. Over 50 dealers in attendance. Kids Table! Door Prizes! Free Parking!



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