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Edmonton Numismatic Society

June 2016

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The
PLANCHET
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Joe Kennedy

Co-Editors
Pierre Driessen
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ON THE COVER

Syracuse Tetradrachm (430-420 BC)

Women's Right to Vote, Canadian Commemorative Dollar (2016)

Corner view of Marienplatz in Munich, showing the new city hall.

Background: Map of Ancient Syracuse

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Message from the President

Marc Bink

June 2016

So we're getting into the hazy, lazy days of summer; and it's about time too. I for one hate winter and cold weather, and I tend to enjoy warm or hot summer days. It's one of the reasons why I own a convertible. But…I don't know about you, but it seems like summer just gets here and then it's gone again and we're staring at another long winter in the face.

Now that I've thoroughly depressed everyone, I'd like to remind you that one of the annual summer highlights is coming up; a veritable watershed event in the field of numismatics and one that most knowledgeable collectors wouldn't miss for the world, the ENS Annual BBQ on July 10th. And, if it's hot enough, maybe we'll get a sprinkler going and turn it into a real watershed.

Ok, maybe that's a bit of a stretch. For some, this is one of the more rewarding activities we have as a club and it more or less caps off the year's activities before the summer break. For others, not so much. All the same though, I'm hosting it this year, so it'll be held at my place in Sherwood Park. The address is 5727 Sunview Point, and directions are listed in this issue. The house isn't hard to get to; the biggest problem is going to be parking. We live in a modern neighborhood in a "keyhole", so there isn't much in the way of parking on the street in front of my place. The driveway only holds about 3 cars, and I have one in it full time, so that leaves 2 spots. So about the only suggestion I can make is to drop off your significant other, chairs, cooler, etc. at my driveway, and then find a place to park the car. Basically, it'll be find parking where you can, being careful not to block off driveways and hem in the locals otherwise the towing companies will end up getting rich. With any amount of luck, you might end up within a block away, making it a sensible thing to lighten the load before the hike. Unfortunately, that's about all I can suggest.

There will be a short executive meeting prior to the BBQ, so if the executive could come an hour earlier at 2 PM it would be much appreciated.

We hope to enjoy your company at the BBQ, for those that can't make it or have prior commitments, we hope to see you after the summer break in September!

Happy coin collecting and have a great summer!

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Meeting Starts at 7:15 pm

- Society Matters
- Show and tell
- Presentation
- Break for: coffee, pop and cookies
- Silent auction
- Door prize draws

For information regarding events, or to add an item to the agenda, please send an email to editor_ens@yahoo.ca

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About Your Society

by Mitch Goudreau ENS Secretary

May 11, 2016 ENS Meeting Minutes

Marc Bink, the ENS President, opened the meeting at 19:30 hrs and welcomed the 30 members in attendance.

A meeting of the Executive will be held later in the month. Some of the topics to be discussed will be advertising and social media.

The location of the annual ENS BBQ on July 10, 2016 has been confirmed. It will be at Marc Bink's home in Sherwood Park. Further details will be passed on at the June 8 meeting.

Pierre Driessen announced that our club signed an agreement with the Howard Johnson Hotel to hold our coin shows there until November 2019.

Donation Discussion
A discussion was held by the ENS membership on making a donation to assist the evacuees who had to flee Fort McMurray because of the wildfires.

Del Keown motioned that the ENS make a donation to the Edmonton Food Bank, 2nd by Terence Cheesman.

Pierre Driessen motioned that the donation be in the amount of $2000, 2nd by Howard Gilbey.

A vote was held and the motions passed unanimously.

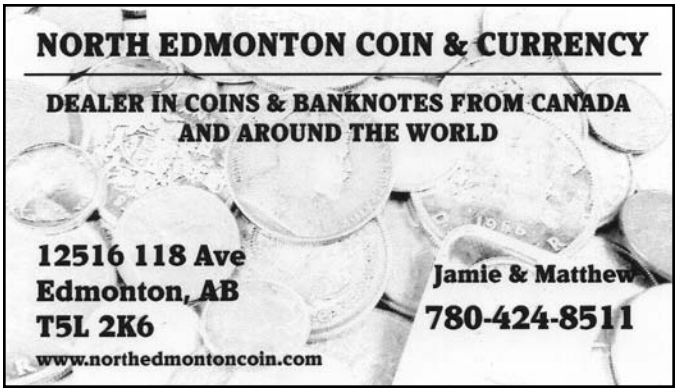
Presentation
Wayne Hansen gave another of his entertaining presentations on ancient Greek coinage. This one was called "Adventures in the World of Electrum".

Door Prizes
Tickets were drawn for the door prizes before the members took a short break to socialize.

Show & Tell
Items circulated for Show & Tell included:

- A Capt James Cook Hawaii Discovery Medal.
- From the 1978 Commonwealth Games, a copper medal "In Recognition of Volunteer Services".
- 2 Hungarian "Kossuth" notes from the mid-1800s that were printed in Philadelphia.

Conclusion
The silent auction lots were sold and the meeting was adjourned at 20:50 hrs.



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Consignment Deadline: March 4

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Consignment Deadline: April 8

June 24-25 Torex Auction
Consignment Deadline: May 6

September 23-24 The Fall Sale
Consignment Deadline: August 12

October 21 Internet Auction
Consignment Deadline: September 2

November 18-19 Torex Auction
Consignment Deadline: October 7

December 29-30 The Christmas Sale
Consignment Deadline: November 4

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June 8, 2016 ENS Meeting Minutes

Marc Bink, the ENS President, opened the meeting at 19:13 hrs for the 31 members in attendance. A new member named Michael was welcomed to our society. His collecting specialty is European notes from 1900–1950.

Pierre Driessen and Marc gave an update on the ENS' $2,000.00 donation to the Edmonton Food Bank, in support of displaced persons affected by the Fort McMurray wildfires. They learnt a great deal about the food bank's operations during their recent visit and were surprised to discover that they also support other food banks in northern Alberta year round. For those interested in helping further, there are many opportunities to volunteer in various capacities with this important organization.

As discussed last month, the annual ENS BBQ on July 10, 2016 will be held at Marc's home in Sherwood Park starting at 1500 hrs. A meeting of the club Executive will be held before that at 1300 hrs.

Show & Tell
Items circulated during Show & Tell included:

- A $2 Canadian radar note with a 0909090 serial number.
- From Bern, Switzerland a 2½ batzen silver coin in an old PCGS holder with a grade of MS 65.
- An 1899 British crown.
- A 1913 Canadian National Exhibition plaquette medal with Robert Borden on the obverse and an agriculture scene on the reverse.
- From ancient Rome, a follis struck between 297–298 A.D by Galerius.

Video Presentations
Several short interesting videos from Germany's auction house Kunker were shown on various topics.

Conclusion
Tickets were drawn for the door prizes, the silent auction lots were sold, and the meeting was adjourned at 20:50 hrs.

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The Edmonton Food Bank

ENS Supports the Residents of Fort McMurray

by Marc Bink

The Fort McMurray wildfire was one of those events that brings out the best in a community. In late April and into early May the city of Fort McMurray was threatened with a serious wildfire. Inside a couple of days, over 80,000 people were forced to abandon their possessions, homes and in some cases their livelihoods to escape the flames. It's a credit to local officials that all of these people were successfully evacuated with no casualties. What was worse yet was the fact that in some cases people were evacuated twice because of the fire. It seemed to turn and follow people wherever they went.

Here's where the best of the community comes through. Albertans responded instantly and generously to the problem. People opened their doors, gave people gas and clothes, and food when needed. No one was turned away. As it progressed, it soon became apparent that local charities and food banks were being stretched to the limit. It didn't help that the recent demands placed on these charities by the wildfire just added to the increased demand because of the current economic conditions in the province. Soon the charities called out for more money.

The ENS membership responded in a quick and generous fashion. We donated $2000 to the Edmonton Food Bank on May 14th 2016. Members Pierre Driessen and Marc Bink went to the food bank with a cheque.

Once there, we got an education. Initially we wanted the cheque to go specifically to Fort McMurray relief, but we were soon told the money would be better applied if it went as a general donation. What we didn't know is that the Edmonton Food Bank actually supplies a lot of material to the northern food banks, and these food banks were currently swamped. We passed rows and rows of donations, some packaged up and some still being sorted by the volunteer staff. What impressed and depressed us was how much of this good intentioned material was actually useless and in many cases unsafe or unsatisfactory to give to people in need. Think of it; would you use a broken toaster or a coffee percolator with a broken leg? So why would you think anyone else would? They had tons of that sort of stuff there mixed in with the good stuff that people would use, all that needed to happen was it needed to be sorted in a timely fashion, packaged, shipped, and in the case of the junk, compacted and tossed. Same thing with food; the food bank can't give out food that has passed its best before date or donate cans that date back to the Eisenhower Administration. Perishables, of which they had a lot donated, inevitably ended up getting tossed when they couldn't process it fast enough or their freezer was full.

ENS President Marc Bink and ENS Treasurer Pierre Driessen present a cheque on behalf of the club to the Edmonton Food Bank.

So they were very happy to receive our cheque. In fact, it couldn't have come at a better time. We allowed them to apply the money where they needed it the most.

We also saw that there are more ways that we as a club can help, and I think it's something the membership should consider. We can donate our time; help them sort stuff out. They're always looking for volunteers. The way the economy is going, it isn't going to get any better for a long, long time if at all. So the demand on the food bank will increase. And we can make a difference. With our $2000 we allowed them to create something like 5000 meals, so the money was put to immediate good use.

Syracusian Rhapsody

by Wayne Hansen

Silver tetradrachms of Syracuse present a diversity and richness of style rarely seen in other coinages. Within the span of a few decades in the 5th century BC, Syracusian celators progressed from stiff, archaic designs to more nuanced and inventive styles, spurring the creation of a new series of spectacular classical coins. Syracusian tetradrachms in both of the archaic and classical periods used the same obverse/reverse coin types, so it was only the celator's palette that changed. Most of these design improvements found expression on the Arethusa reverse of the coins, however fine adjustments were also applied to the quadriga image on the obverse. The entire 5th century was a period of great innovation at the Syracuse mint, at the same time as the city itself went from tyrannical to democratic rule and as external conflicts persisted. Throughout the transition, it is indeed remarkable that the artistic standards of the mint were maintained and even increased. Beauty became an objective in its own right. In fact, Syracuse became the leader in this regard, later emulated by other Magna Graecia mints and mints as far away as Persia.

Head of Arethusa with Dolphins

Partial Obverse of Syracuse Tetradrachm (430-420 BC)

rhap·so·dy (răp′sə-dē)

n. pl. **rhap·so·dies**

1. Exalted or excessively enthusiastic expression of feeling in speech or writing.

2. A literary work written in an impassioned or exalted style.

3. A state of elated bliss; ecstasy.

4. *Music* A usually instrumental composition of irregular form that often incorporates improvisation.

5. An ancient Greek epic poem or a portion of one suitable for uninterrupted recitation.

Note concerning 'rhapsody'

Even though the featured coin is not a poem, work of literature or musical composition, I think it meets the traditional requirements of a rhapsody since it conveys the 'enthusiastic expression' and 'exalted style' found in other rhapsodic works (definition courtesy of the American Heritage Dictionary).

Coming Events

July 10 2016: ENS Barbecue. 3:00 pm start.

September 2, 2016: Deadline for edited Planchet article submissions.

September 14, 2016: ENS Meeting at the Royal Alberta Museum; 7:15 pm start.

September 23, 2016: September issue of THE PLANCHET

October 7, 2016: Deadline for edited Planchet article submissions.

October 12, 2016: ENS Meeting at the Royal Alberta Museum; 7:15 pm start.

October 28, 2016: October issue of THE PLANCHET

November 5 & 6, 2016: ENS Fall Show

November 9, 2016: ENS Meeting at the Royal Alberta Museum; 7:15 pm start.

To list your coming events, send them to editor_ens@yahoo.ca

The classically beautiful coins of Syracuse are very desirable, especially those in the higher grades. Each decade of the 5th century offered a range of new dies, usually involving an update of earlier figural elements – including Arethusa's face and hairstyle, the shape and pose of the dolphins and the suppleness of the chariot and horses. Of these, Arethusa's hairstyle was the most dramatically changing feature, employing a variety of novel bindings and accessories. Arethusa's facial profile quickly achieved a quintessentially classical elegance that was also mirrored in Greek sculpture (Venus de Milo anyone) – an elegance that has been admired over the past two millennia.

I initially acquired two Syracusian tetadrachms more than a decade ago – one from the late archaic/transitional period circa 465 BC, and one from the early classical period circa 450 BC (see Figure 5 for these examples). I sold the earlier of these two coins recently, but then I saw a slightly later tetradrachm in a recent auction, minted circa 430 BC. I was impressed with its elegant dies and restrained, early to mid-classical style. By that time, Arethusa had become pretty, if not yet beautiful, and the coin itself obviously radiated a great deal of charm and character. I bought the new coin and have now featured it in this article (see Figure 4).

Figure 1 – Map Showing Location of Syracuse

Figure 1 – Syracuse was located on the east side of Sicily, far to the south of other Greek cities in Magna Graecia. Unfortunately, the city names are mostly written using their Latinized spelling on this map, rather than the Latinized Greek format we usually expect. Incidentally Sicily is 'Sicilia' in Italian and is pronounced 'See-cheel-ee-ah'.

Syracuse in Magna Graecia

Syracuse was the greatest and most prominent city-state in Sicily, and Sicily was, in turn, a prominent part of the Greek region known as Magna Graecia. In the 8th to 7th century BC, the coastal areas of southern Italy and Sicily were colonized by various cities in Greece proper that were looking for new opportunities. The volcanic soil of Sicily was especially productive for agriculture, and the surrounding sea was well stocked. Native Sicilian groups were generally pushed inland in this process, into the island's less productive nether-lands which tended to be hilly or fully mountainous. The combined area controlled by these western Greek colonies, from Neapolis (Naples) in the north to the south coast of Sicily, was known as Magna Graecia (Greater Greece).

Each of the new Greek cities functioned independently, except that they would have maintained their affinity with sister colonies of the same parent city and of course maintained an active maritime trading link to the parent city itself. It was Dorian colonists, from the Greek parent city of Corinth, that founded Syracuse in 733 BC. See Figure 1 for the location of Syracuse. The colony first became established on the small island of Ortygia, only a few hundred feet from the mainland, then it spread onto the mainland as its population and status grew – see two versions of the city map in Figure 2. Extensive walls were erected around the city to protect it from attack by rival Sicilian city-states and by foreign forces.

Figure 2 – Plan of Ancient Syracuse

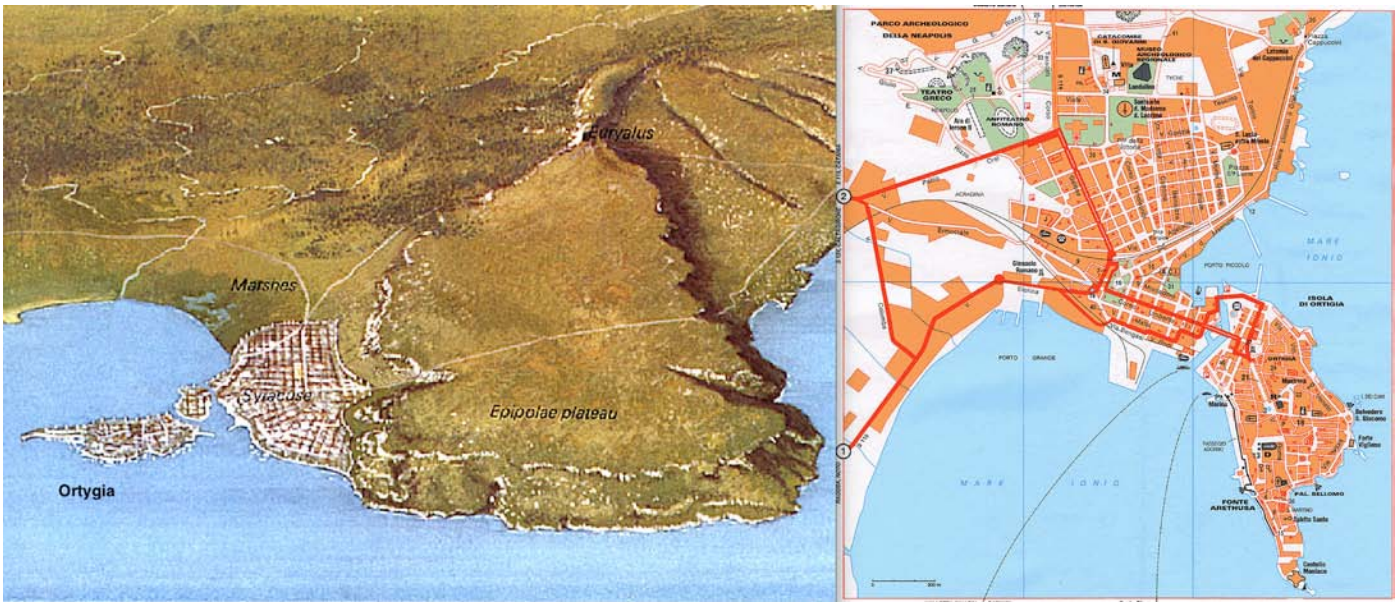


Figure 2 – The first map roughly describes the overall orientation of the Great Harbor, perimeter defences and street grid for ancient Syracuse when the featured 5th century BC tetradrachms were minted. The original city centre was on the island of Ortygia, where the spring of Arethusa and the main temples for Athena and Apollo were located. Other sites, including the main quarry, the Greek theatre, the Altar of Hieron II, the Roman amphitheater and the Cave of Dionysios were found on the mainland (green area on the upper left of the second photo showing modern Syracuse).

Figure 3 – Scenes from Modern Syracuse

Figure 3 – Modern Syracuse retains its connection to its Greek past with its ancient ruins, an impressive numismatic museum, Ortygian streets that still trace the ancient plan and an intact, partially exposed, Greek temple of Athena that is now the base structure of an elaborately built Catholic cathedral.

Top: South coast of Ortygia at western tip; Fountain of Arethusa.

Middle: Central square on Ortygia with Temple of Athena converted to an ornate church; Ortygia street.

Bottom: Artifacts from Syracuse museum.

(All photos by the author.)

Culture in the Midst of Trade and Conflict

It is important to note that Syracuse's power related to the wealth it generated from the export of grain and from the advantage of its magnificent harbor. The harbor accommodated both trading vessels and the city's large war fleet. Throughout the 5th century, internal and external rivalries caused political machinations at home plus outright war with other cities. These ongoing conflicts, and the need to refine its wealth, seemed to spur innovation and a quest for beauty. Syracuse had to produce a great deal of new coinage to support its efforts, so there was a constant need for new coin dies. Reverse dies deteriorated faster than obverse dies, so more reverses had to be created – providing a ready backdrop for immense stylistic progress.

I will only give a brief outline of the internal and external conflicts that enveloped Syracuse through this period. At the beginning of the 5th century, Syracuse was ruled by an oligarchy of aristocrats, but a democratic faction invited the nearby tyrant Gelon I to help liberate them in 486 BC. Gelon instead subjugated the city and moved his administrative center from his home city of Gela. This initiated a period of tyranny in Syracuse, called the Deinomenid Dynasty, which included the takeover by Hieron I in 479 BC. Hieron was powerful, and he used the city's riches to develop many public projects and to extend the city's dominance to other cities (Gela, Kamarina, Katane, Leontinoi, Megara Hyblaia and Naxos). After considerable discontent arose, Hieron was ousted in 466 BC, in favor of a lengthy era of civic freedom called the Second Democracy (465–405 BC). The changeover was immediately reflected in Syracuse's coinage, since archaic restrictions were dropped. Along the way, however, as a result of both the sheer power of the tyrants early in the century and the city's historic rivalries with other Greek colonies, Syracuse became involved in several wars and lesser conflicts.

The litany of fifth century Syracusian confrontations is extensive. The two Deinomenid tyrants were victorious against the barbarian forces of the Carthagians at the Battle of Himera in 480 BC and against the Etruscans at the Sea Battle of Kyme in 474 BC. Under the new democracy, the Syracusians fought Katane and the native Sikel tribe in 460 BC, then joined with Akragas to defeat the Sikels again in 450 BC. Almost immediately, Syracuse engaged in a new war with Akragas, a traditional rival. Leontinoi and some northern Greek cities resisted Syracuse's re-expanded power in the war of 427–424 BC (within the minting period for my featured tetradrachm seen in Figure 4), which brought intervention from powerful Athens. That conflict was soon settled by negotiation, but it was a harbinger of a larger intervention by Athens a few years later. In 416, Syracuse came to the aid of the western Sicilian city of Selinos when it became embroiled with Segesta, but Segesta called again on Athens for help, and Athens used the pretext to directly challenge Syracuse itself. A great battle and siege of Syracuse ensued in 415–413 BC, centered on the Great Harbor and the plains surrounding. Sparta urgently came to Syracuse's assistance when the situation became desperate, resulting in a complete loss of land and naval forces for Athens in 413 – a big factor in its crushing defeat in the last phase of the Peloponnesian War soon after. With Athens gone, Syracuse quickly returned to the unfinished business in Segesta, but Segesta then called on another ally, Carthage, to help. This led to a lengthy and destructive Carthaginian campaign in Sicily where it conquered and destroyed many Greek cities in initial battles, so in the end Carthage controlled most western and central areas, plus some of eastern Sicily. It narrowly missed conquering Syracuse when Syracuse basically sued for peace in 405 BC. Syracuse continued its attempts to oust Carthage from Sicily and Italy through the entire next century, but after much to-ing and fro-ing, Carthage always managed to retain its western Sicilian territories.

Although this climate of conflict, plus available wealth, created the environment for innovation in Syracuse, it would not have happened without access to a pool of very talented mint artisans who would have driven the steady evolution of the city's coinage.

Classical Coinage

The change from archaic to classical style Greek coinages occurred roughly around 480 BC. This was a time when tyrants were in control of many Sicilian Greek city states, including Gela, Akragas and Syracuse. Late archaic coin designs of this period were tightly stylized, with small, plain, unnaturally drawn features, static poses and chunky figures. The new, classical styles became much looser, with larger, more elegantly drawn figures, more active poses, plus more natural modeling of features. The coins shown in Figure 5 illustrate this transition quite forcefully. Syracuse had just moved from a lengthy era of tyranny in the early 5th century to an era of democracy, which immediately translated into a new style of coinage.

The featured tetradrachm in Figure 4, which is from the early classical period dated 430 BC, is getting closer to the full classical Syracusian coinages that were struck in the last couple of decades of the fifth century. Such classical coinages, above all, try to present a more natural view of the subject, using more elegant poses and proportions and better modeling of features – particularly the face and hair. In Syracuse, horses and dolphins become slimmer and more animated, while the classical portraits of Arethusa offer more realistic hair, a longer neck, a larger eye and a generous, straight nose – all elements of classical beauty. There is a definite intent in this coinage to achieve a pleasing and artistic result by using classic sculptural principles – indeed the style of contemporary Greek coins and Greek sculpture arose from the same inspiration and use the same template.

The Figure 4 coin fulfils most of these classical objectives. Arethusa has a subdued countenance, an elegant sweep to the neck and a large, detailed eye that conveys a confident wisdom to her impassive gaze.

Figure 4 – Classical Silver Issue of Syracuse

Featured Syracusian Tetradrachm

Obv: Quadriga with Nike Crowning Horses.
Rev: Head of Arethusa with Bound Hair, Surrounded by Dolphins.

Issued: 430–420 BC (17.11g, 28.5 x 23.3mm 1h). Mint: Syracuse, Sicily.
Note: Graffito 'S' (Σ) in reverse right field.

(Collection of the author and photo by the author).

Figure 4 – This newly acquired tetradrachm certainly illustrates the extent to which the Syracusian mint adopted classical values. The features of the obverse/reverse figures are naturally drawn, even if they are not necessarily realistic.

The Arethusa portrait on this coin conveys a certain energy and vibrancy that is missing on earlier coins. She has youth, confidence, a slender neck, large observant eyes, an elegant pose, an impassive stare – in short, a youthful, confident beauty that befits this powerful nation state. The large diameter of the image enhances the impact of her presence, and the raggedness of the flan suggests that a brashness and urgency surrounded the striking of this issue. The relatively large size of the coin also confirms that Syracuse is an important city and it wants to be noticed. This coin tells a story.

Figure 5 – Comparison of Three Syracusian Tetradrachms 466 to 430 BC

(Coins shown to scale. Collection of the author and photos by the author.)

Obv: Quadriga with Nike Crowning Horses

Rev: Head of Arethusa with Bound Hair, Surrounded by Dolphins.

Archaic Transitional Tetradrachm

466-460 BC – (17.52g, 25.5 x 24.0 mm 12h).
Ex: Goldberg 2004

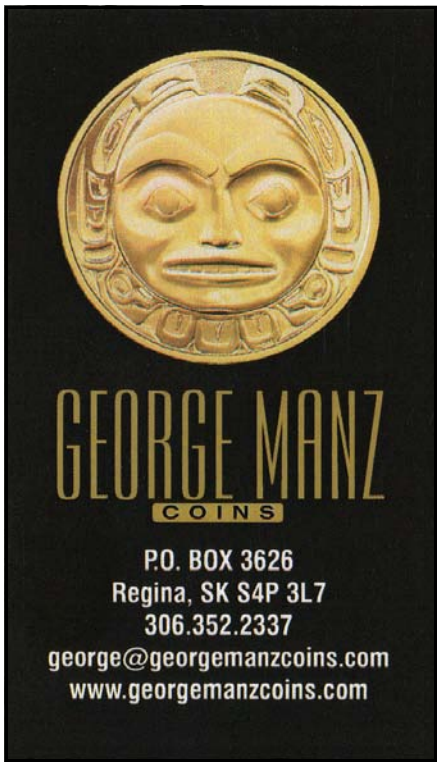
Early Classical Tetradrachm

450-440 BC – (17.39g, 24.5 x 23.0 mm 2h).
Ex: CNG M/B 66

Classical Tetradrachm

430-420 BC – (17.11g, 28.5 x 23.3 mm 1h).
Ex: CNG 362

Figure 5 – These three tetradrachms essentially paved the way for the highly artistic classical tetradrachms and decadrachms minted in Syracuse at the end of the 5th century BC. They are shown sequentially in the same relative scale. Within the forty years represented here, you can easily see how the style and fabric of each succeeding coin becomes less constrained – from a perfectly defined flan to an erratic flan, and from a rigid female portrait to a more naturally modeled portrait. The earliest coin is an archaic transitional type issued just as the city-state threw off tyrannical rule in favor of democracy. Both it and the following coin show an ancient sea monster, the ketos, below the obverse quadriga. The horses on the obverse and the dolphins on the reverse become more slender and animated, while the face and hair of the reverse Arethusa show increasing realism. You can almost sense the greater enthusiasm and confidence of the celators as each new die is created, and these are just a few of the many issues prepared in this period. As noted in the text, this was a time of war, when many new dies and large quantities of new coins were required. Judging by the much larger die diameter and flan spread of the last coin (as its weight decreased), it almost seems that their enthusiasm got a bit carried away. Indeed, I have wondered if the last die might have been intended for a larger denomination, considering that the decadrachm issues follow soon after.



In Closing…

Syracuse is one of those places where numismatic magic happened. The city was wealthy, it needed large quantities of high value coinage, it had an enlightened approach to coin development and it had the artistic talent to create beautiful dies. Who would have known at the time that the product of this initiative and creativity would have survived almost unblemished for over two millennia?

By leaving such a rich coinage legacy, Syracuse has honored its own civic traditions and allowed us to further appreciate the complexity and sophistication of the Greek diaspora in that early period. It also reinforces the notion that there is great value in the use of art for everyday purposes.

Art, beauty and innovation, so admirably exemplified by the coins of Syracuse, had long functioned as the axle grease of our civilization - virtues which have now largely been replaced by internet chat rooms, fast food and the shopping channel. Progress can be deceptive.

Quotes on Beauty:

A thing of beauty is a joy forever: its loveliness increases; it will never pass into nothingness.

– John Keats

It is easy to be beautiful; it is difficult to appear so.

– Hosea Ballou

Beauty soothed the savage beast, but the early bird gets the worm.

– Anon

Great Harbour of Syracuse as seen from the island of Ortygia
(photo by the author)

Picking Your Fights

Women's Suffrage

by Jean Ross

"Whenever I don't know whether to fight or not, I fight" said Emily Murphy, one of the "Famous Five" of the Women's Suffrage movement in the Canadian prairies. With so many battles to choose from – war, labour and taxes, voting, racism, all going on at the same time – one has to pick their fights, while finding commonalities with others in order to win that fight. The Women's Suffrage movement was not won by only women. The fight for women's right to vote was won through a variety of individual or other group fights and factors, coming together to fight for one cause. They all found common ground, for various reasons.

2016 One Dollar Coin Commemorating Women's Right to Vote in Canada.

2016 is the 100th Year Anniversary of the Women's Suffrage battle being successfully won in, first, Manitoba, second Saskatchewan and third, Alberta. The Women's Suffrage movement involved many women and men with their own personal fights, or stances on issues such as race, war vs anti-war, feminists vs traditional female roles. All had their own fights based on their own personal views, yet many were finding they had a mutual fight with a women's right to vote. The right to vote for women was the common ground that broadened the democratic horizon for everyone.

How did the World War I, for example, contribute to the success of the battle of women winning the right to vote? In 1917, the right to vote federally was implemented due to the war. Women serving in the military could vote under the *Military Act* for the first time, but only because they served in the military in the war. If there was no need for military, because there was no war, then there would be no need to incorporate the *Military Act*. But because of women fighting a war this contributed to the ability of some women, military women specifically, being able to vote, which paved the way in broadening the horizon, or opportunity, for all women to vote. The Suffrage movement was also impacted by opposing views about the war, and while some women served in the military, other women in the Suffrage movement were anti-war. Yet the anti-war women knew that if they obtained the right to vote they could then vote against the war. So the "anti-war" women found something in common with the military women because, upon obtaining that right vote, each woman, whether military or anti-war could then vote based on their stance. Another example of the impact of the war was the *Wartime Elections Act* allowing

all women to vote, who were British subjects, over the age of 21 who were the, "wife, widow, mother, sister or daughter of any persons, male or female, living or dead" who were serving, or had served with the military forces. Whether military or anti-war, women chose the right fight of the right to vote, instead of fighting their own personal fight about war, and coming together was the first step towards winning the Suffrage fight.

Men were also a positive contribution towards winning a women's right to vote. Men were so important in their day-to-day lives, that when they were away at war, their role was missed. Women had to make decisions, but yet they could not vote. Women were finally seen as the main role providers and this brought the need for even more women needing a voice about the decisions that affected the day to day, including voting. Women went to work while men were at war, and this helped to validate the women's right to vote. While some men still clung to the traditional roles of women, other men realized that women did need to vote, so they also joined the fight.

Emmeline Pankhurst is arrested outside Buckingham Palace while trying to present a petition to King George V. May 1914.

The break of the "status quo" of women going to work also brought rise to another individual fight – the role of women in male/female traditional roles. On one side of that fight were women who were "traditional", believing that men were the "head of the household", that women should be the home-maker, and not work. Some men and women were against women working, and they recognized that having the ability to vote would give them the ability to ensure those traditional roles remained through voting. Men and women wanting to maintain the "status quo" of women staying at home and not working joined together to fight for a women's suffrage.

Yet, the opposite view also saw the advantage of women voting and choosing the right fight. Instead of fighting for a women's right to work, they joined with the women's right to vote movement knowing this would contribute positively to their own fight of a women's right to work. These women, in particular, were not seen as "nice women" because a feminist viewpoint was breaking status quo of women's roles at that time, but when they joined the fight for a women's right to vote, they were seen in a positive light by more people.

An extreme example of both an activist and a feminist contributing to the Women's Suffrage movement, but who also did not see eye-to-eye with other women in the larger Suffrage fight regarding traditional roles vs feminist roles occurred in Britain. In Britain, at the same time as Canada, the women's suffrage movement was accused of extreme violence because of a few women within the main suffrage movement calling for extreme action. These particular women, while franchised with the Women's Suffrage movement, also held extreme views in race, class and gender. The "white can only vote" race issue, the "only those with a certain income" class issue and "women can replace men in most everything they can do" gender feminist stance were all fights that Emmeline Pankhurst in Britain – one of these women, fought for along with the main Suffrage movement. Emmeline was actually quite feminist in her views when it came to the role of men... to the point of being driven by the thought that men were replaceable by women, in most things. Ms. Pankhurst founded the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU) as part of a franchise of the women's suffrage movement. Her goal was to grab public attention and command traditionally masculine political venues.

Due to her "white women only vote" stance, she was rumoured to have Nazi leanings, and her contribution towards the women suffrage voices was extreme, to the point of planting bombs. Ms. Pankhurst made the other Suffrage revolutionary groups at the time look bad. Emmeline's fights went too far, she chose the wrong fight and put her own feminist fight and calls for violence ahead of the common fight of the Suffrage movement, and the Women's Suffrage eventually denounced her. But, for some time, the Women's Suffrage gained awareness and attention thanks to Emmeline along with others partnered with Emmeline, even with her denouncement by the Woman's Suffrage movement. She picked the wrong fight to fight eventually, choosing to focus on her feminist views in general instead of specifically women's voting rights, but her initial choice to fight with the Women's Suffrage Movement in general contributed to the success of the cause.

Nellie McClung

Louise McKinney

Emily Murphy

Henrietta Muir Edwards

Irene Parlby

In the Canadian prairies, the "Famous Five", Nellie McClung, Louise McKinney, Henrietta Muir Edwards, Emily Murphy, and Irene Parlby each brought their own talents, experience and individual fights, to the common fight of a women's suffrage. Some were against prohibition and corsets, while others supported these things, but all women wanted to be seen as "persons". So how can a person fight any fight, when they are not recognized as "persons"? The common goal of anyone is to be recognized as a "person" and that was one fight that many came together on. The Famous Five challenged the Supreme Court on the definition of "persons". Interestingly, the Supreme Court ruled that women were "non-persons". The Famous Five then took their case to the highest appeal court being the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in Britain, who finally ruled in their in their favour on October 18, 1929.

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Two identical bronze sculptures entitled *"Women are Persons"* were created by Edmonton artist Barbara Paterson. One was installed on Parliament Hill in Ottawa, and the other at the Olympic Plaza in Calgary. The sculpture on Parliament Hill was unveiled on October 18, 2000.

All women wanted the right to vote, and being recognized as "persons", and each had their own experience that contributed to it. Their own individual fights were already well-fought for or against corsets, or for or against prohibition, and they brought that experience to the Women's Suffrage movement table. The famous five – a police magistrate, a legal expert who founded the National Council for Women, and three who served as Members of the Legislative Assembly of Alberta – these were all the women who knew how to fight. Emily Murphy, in particular, championed rights for women starting back in the 1800 and 1900s. Her efforts helped create The Married Women's Protective Act, passed in Alberta in 1911 (women could legally share property with their husband). Another example of experience with fights for rights and finding common ground with women voting was the Temperance Movement. Louise McKinney (born Louise Crummy) was a lifelong organizer and staunch supporter of the Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU). "Nice women" did not drink, and "not so nice" women did drink, but tea-totaling "nice" Louise found a mutual interest with the "not so nice" Suffrage women who did drink, and whether the women supported the Temperance Movement or not, in the hopes of gaining the right to vote, Louise could legally advance her other individual Temperance fight to ban the "evil alcohol", if she did win the right to vote. She did contribute to the Prohibition Act, as alcohol was prohibited in 1916 (and later repealed in 1923). Louise chose to pick the one fight, a woman's right to vote, ahead of her other personal fight, the Temperance Movement, and she worked with the Suffrage movement as her first fight. Emily and Louise had two individual fights to pick from – yet both women choosing another fight for the right to vote.

Different political leanings also had to choose which fight to fight. Do they choose to fight for their own political leanings? Or do they choose to fight for a women's right to vote? Nellie McClung was a liberal originally from Manitoba, who started the right to vote in Manitoba and she eventually moved to Alberta. In comparison to another famous five woman, Irene Parlby who was from Alberta and a member of the United Farmers of Alberta (the "NDP" at the time), Nellie's political leanings were different from Irene's (Irene was more left-leaning than Nellie), but both women were bound together in their cause, one common fight, despite their different political leanings they picked the one fight they could find common ground on – the right fight to fight.

Henriette Muir Edwards was an artist and legal expert, whom many people turned to for legal advice. She was also against wearing a corset, whereas some other women in the Suffrage movement did support the corset. "Not so nice" women didn't wear "corsets", but "nice" women did; however, whether "nice" or "not so nice", all the women wanted a vote, regardless of whether they supported alcohol or corsets, or not. All of the Famous Five women chose to put that fight ahead of their own individual fights that they did not see eye-to-eye on.

Flash to 2016 – and women no longer need a war, and men away, to help their voice be a part of our government. The newly elected federal Liberal Government appointed a 50/50 gender parity caucus and Trudeau's famous line of "Why? Because it's 2015" rang with truth. This is a positive sign of progressive policies for women, and considering first Nations women were not granted the right to vote federally until 1960, the appointment of a First Nations woman to the Liberal caucus was a sign of any woman's voice, regardless of who they are, in Parliament is here to stay, finally.

Ironic that women were helped to achieve the right to vote because of war, and flash to the 60's, 70's and current day, and women now advocate against war and are calling for peace instead. Peace, not just for women, for all humanity. Ironic also that women fighting against alcohol and for corsets came together with women who held opposing views, and yet today, corsets are obsolete and alcohol is legal. But women can vote. The bigger fight was won, because the Famous Five chose to fight for the right to vote. And if we can learn our lessons, it is to do as many did in the Women's

Suffrage movement – put aside our own individual fights and fight one common ground fight for peace not war.

Back in the 60's and 70's, the "Voice of Women" (VOW) was against Canada arming nuclear weapons. Their voice of opposition was so strong that former PM, Pierre Elliott Trudeau reduced Canada's nuclear capabilities because he listened to them, and their voices were loud advocating against nuclear weapons. VOW, borne out of the women suffrage movement winning the right to vote, thanks partially to the war, now focuses on peace. They publish a list of stances they are current working on at the international level. They are a well-respected NGO. Their current stance is anti-nuclear and pulling Canadian troops out of other countries. Fighting for peace is the right fight to pick.

The Royal Canadian Mint released a commemorative coin on March 8, 2016. The coins will be released nation-wide, so look for them in your change. The inscriptions "WOMEN'S RIGHT TO VOTE", and "1916–2016" are inscribed on the coin. The coin was produced in Winnipeg, Manitoba, appropriately, as Manitoba was the first Canadian province to allow women to vote. Laurie McGaw, a Canadian artist designed the coin. The coins are in circulation throughout Canada.

"Whenever I don't know whether to fight or not, I fight." Emily Murphy's quote, along with the Women's Suffrage Movement, is an apt quote to describe the situation where there are many individual fights to fight for, but choosing one fight to advance everyone's goals. Whether women, and men, were for or against the war, corsets, or alcohol, they had to park their individual fights, and choose a common fight. Choosing the common ground fight is the best fight to choose.

References:

Anti-nuclear stance in the 60's and 70's http://www.cbc.ca/history/EPISCONTENTSE1EP15CH1PA4LE.html

Violent protests in UK by women. http://qz.com/535662/dont-be-fooled-by-suffragette-violence-alone-did-not-secure-the-womens-vote/

Current VOW advocating for peace http://vowpeace.org/canadian-voice-of-women-for-peace-moves-to-the-beach/

Women are Persons statue http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/famous-5/

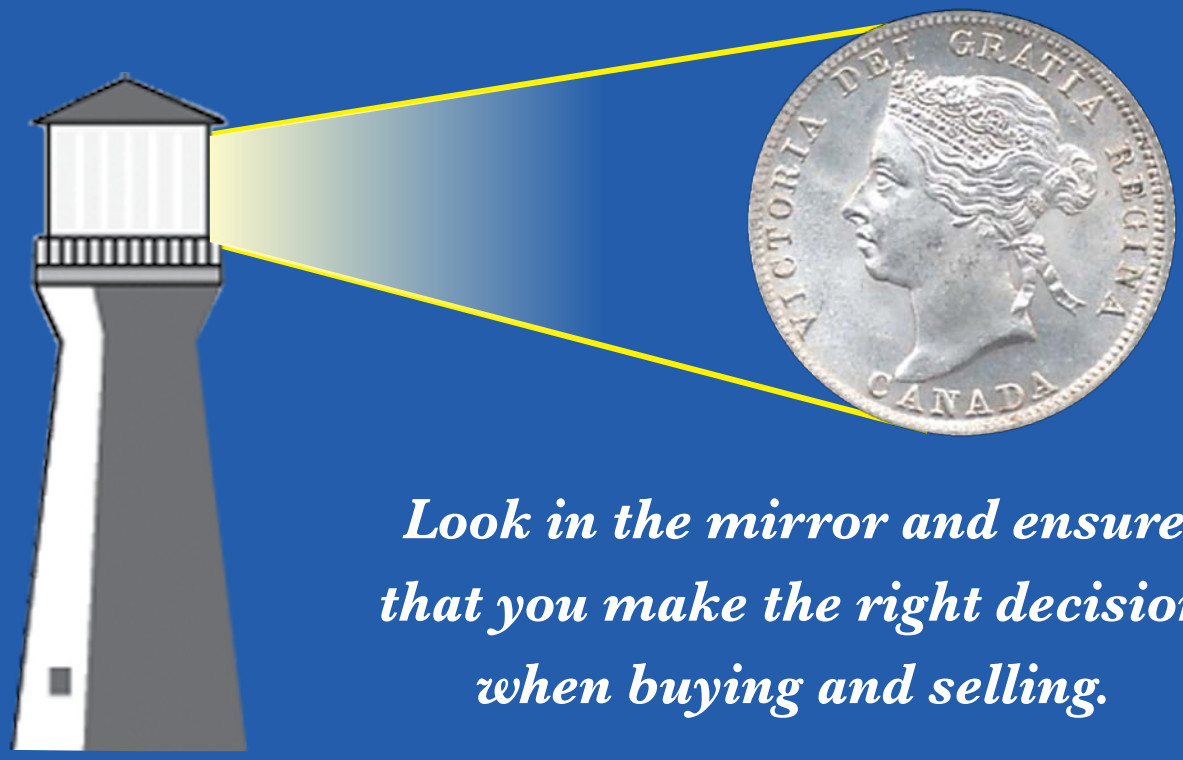
Countries from around the world have commemorated the Women's Suffrage Movement on their coins. Here are a few of them:

Finland 2 Euros, 2006

USA Half-ounce Gold, Alice Paul, 2012

Australia 1 Dollar, 2003

It's your coin… your collection!



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Numismatic Heaven

A Trip to the Numismata in Munich Germany

by Terence Cheesman

The Train Station

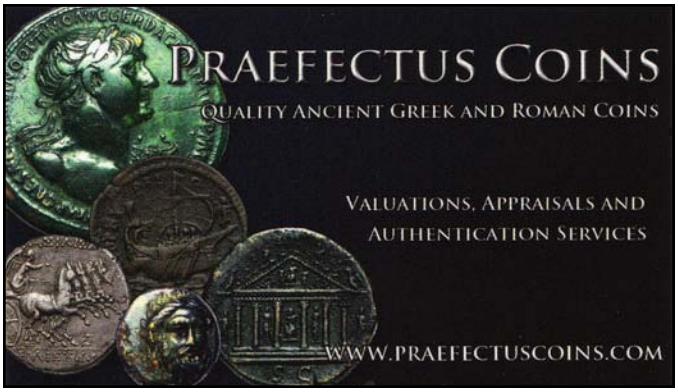
I have been to two of the Numismatas in Frankfurt Germany and have found them to be a thoroughly enjoyable experience. However, I have been repeatedly told by many people that the show in Munich was both larger and better. I had resisted going there largely because of concerns over the weather and the fact that I had never travelled alone in Europe before. The month of March can be crappy in Germany and an absolute nightmare here. However after coming back from the Frankfurt show last November, which incidentally was my first trip to Europe on my own, I was far more confident about my abilities in dealing with both my concerns.

As the date for my departure neared, I monitored the weather forecasts for Germany and was somewhat dismayed. The forecast called for days of overcast with rain, freezing rain and snow. Yuuuuuch!!! Oh well, the forecasts scuttled any thought of a side trip to some other city, but I forged ahead. I landed in Frankfurt on the Tuesday where I overnighted. The day was actually sunny, so I explored the city for a while, and ate some German hotdogs (I call them Brats which I know to be incorrect).The next morning I headed to Munich (Munchen). I stayed at a hotel within two blocks of the train station. Most sights in Munich are an easy walk from my hotel. The area my hotel is in seems to harbour two groups which one might think should not get along. On one hand you find a large predominantly Islamic community, on the other hand there are a large number of stripper bars. In fact, the individual that owned the hotel owned two of these bars; one in the same building the other across the street. One thing that I found interesting is that in the hotels in Germany, Coke can still be found in glass bottles.

Palace of Justice

A Brat

Munich is a coin collector's paradise. There are a large number of brick and mortar coin shops in existence, and I tried to visit them all. Most of them are situated on, or near the Maximilianplatz. The most obvious is Gorny and Mosch, a very large firm that not only deals with coins but antiquities as well. What they had on display for sale would rival many museums. There were at least three Greek bronze helmets plus a medieval one, from probably the ninth century A.D. All of these were very cool and impressive. Close by were the firms

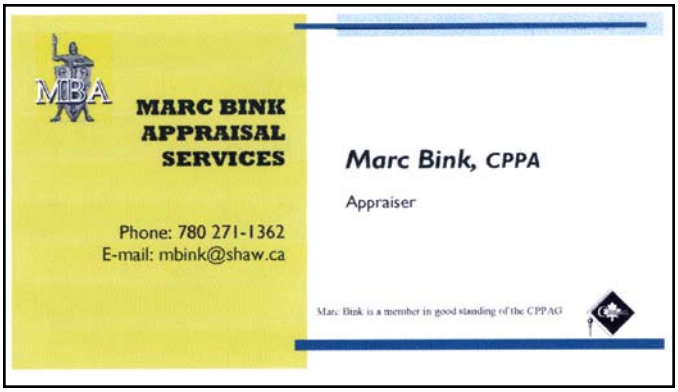


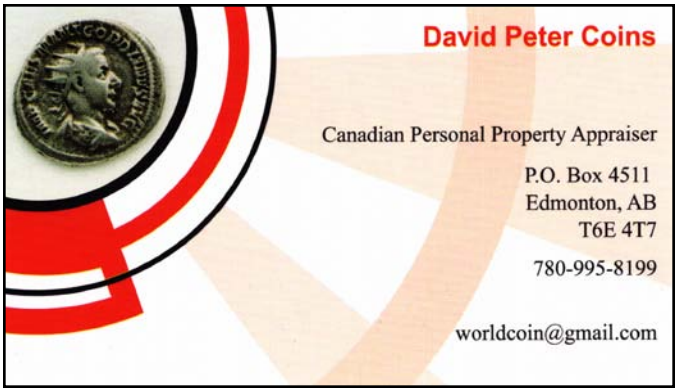
Other Building on the Maximilian Platz

Gorney and Mosch

of Lanz, Kunker Hirsch, Naumann. and Grotjohann. All had some very nice coins for sale, and luckily for me, all would be at the show, so except for one coin, I did not need to pull the trigger on buying any. The coin room in the Residenz Museum is also worth a look. The collection holds over 300,000 coins, medals and paper money. I spent an afternoon here doing research on coins that are of a particular interest of mine and as a gesture, I gave the museum three bronze coins from the Roman mint of Amphipolis in Macedon. In fact, numismatic activity took up virtually all of my available time.

Munich is a great town to explore, and to simply wander about in, looking at some very impressive buildings. Luckily for me the weather was not as bad as was forecast, and I got one or two more or less sunny days, though one major and one minor downpour. Frankfurt is a very modern looking city with skyscrapers, but Munich is not. Munich was the capital of the Kingdom of Bavaria, and so it has a large number of palaces, churches and other important buildings. There are many nineteenth century buildings around the Maximilianplatz, including the Landgericht, the palace of justice. The town square has a very nice Gothic revival style city hall and a very large late medieval gate tower, the Talburg. One eyesore is the train station which seems to have been remodeled in the early 1950's. It is ugly, and the clock doesn't work. Fortunately, it had a really great place to buy brats, as well as éclairs. The latter I did not discover until I was ready to leave the city (rats). While in Munich, I met a couple of friends that I had met in Frankfurt so I





ate at a very nice Italian restaurant, which was near the train station as well. The food was very good. I had pizza for two nights, including an Italian version of a North American classic pizza, ham and pineapple, but on the third night, I had a very nice pork medallions in a lemon butter sauce with rice.

The coin show is held at the Messe in the north side of town. Unlike Frankfurt, I stayed near the downtown and commuted by subway to the show. The subway system in Munich seems to be very simple, and I had few problems navigating it. This show was massive. There were at least 290 dealers, and most dealt with ancient, medieval or pre Euro coinages. In fact, it had more or less the same mix as I had seen at Frankfurt except more of it. Perhaps the biggest difference is the presence of Italian, French and British dealers. They were more numerous in Munich than they were in Frankfurt. Again, one thing which was conspicuously absent were slabbed coins. In fact there was no sign of even those reptiles who offer to slab coins. A mark of civilization, with southern Germany even more so than in the north. The show was very busy on Saturday less so on Sunday.

I don't think the space is as good as the one in Frankfurt. There are a number of large pillars which tend to break up the room. However, the organizers produced a very handy book in which the dealers are located on a map and there are small signs that show the numbers of the tables. Still it can be a bit confusing, and it took some time actually to find some of the dealers I came especially to look for. However the number and variety of coins made the process very worthwhile, and like the first show in Frankfurt, I think I actually missed some dealers.

Munich Numismatas Show Bourse

The Old City Hall and the Talburg gate

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On the plus side, there was a very nice restaurant, as well as a bathroom in the show space which helps a lot. Like Frankfurt, there are no chairs for customers, except at the restaurant which can make it difficult for an older guy like me. I thought business was brisk. There was a lot of money changing hands.

Despite having spent all my money, I decided to attend a coin auction held at the offices of Gorny and Mosch the Monday following the show. This was my second time bidding live at a large auction. The first time was again in Munich the previous November, and the two auctions could not be more dissimilar. The Gorny auction was packed with about a hundred bidders in a room not much larger than the one we hold our meeting in. Like at our meetings, there were cookies and drinks in a small room beside the main one. With that many bodies in the room both the bidding and the room quickly heated up. However the progress of the auction was just soooooo very slow. I had hoped to stay to see how the Roman coins did, but I could not. My train was leaving in less than two hours, and I had to go back to the hotel and pick up my bag. I got to Frankfurt in the evening and in the next morning took the plane home.

I am unilingual English, but I had no problems making myself understood, either at the show or in the city. Most everyone was very friendly and, had at least some command of English and I got along quite well. I do not believe that not knowing German should be considered an impediment to going. I found that the hotel rates were good and not out of line with rates here in Canada. The food can be expensive, but their fast food (especially brats and éclairs) were very reasonable and tasty. The only negative thing I can say is that the Germans, like everybody else who puts on coin shows, seem to insist on putting them on in the time of year when the weather can be downright awful. Despite this, I had a great deal of fun, and would like to go back to Munich again.

Uncirculated?

by Joe Kennedy

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

Fresh from the mint, coins are said to be *uncirculated*. Coins worn down in daily use are called *circulated*. Sometimes it can be difficult to tell if a coin is like-new or if it has been lightly handled. There are many telltale signs that a coin has been circulated, but there are also some effects of minting that may be confused with wear.

Answer to the Puzzle Page from May 2016:

The answer to this month's puzzle will be in the next issue of THE PLANCHET

abrasions
almost (unc.)
bagmarks
bent
blemishes
blotchy
borderline
busy fields
carbon spot
circulated
contact
defect
die burn
dipped
drop
fingerprint
flyspeck
gray
hairline
halo effect
handling
impaired
lack lustre
lint marks
marginal
mishandle
mushy strike
near (mint state)
nick
overgraded
restored
rub
sealer damage
slider
tarnish
technically (mint state)
virtually (mint state)
weak strike
wear

CLUB ACTIVITIES

ENS Barbecue

July 10, 2016 (Sunday)
5727 Sunview Point,
Sherwood Park, AB

Starts between 3:00 – 3:30 pm

Map coordinates:
https://goo.gl/maps/VN77sT3ynNw

Sharpen your knife and fork, for it is the event of the year you have been impatiently waiting for – the world famous ENS Annual Member BBQ. Your gracious hosts this year are Tracey and Marc Bink.

To ensure there is enough for all – please RSVP to npierre@telusplanet.net

Invitation to the BBQ is extended to all ENS members who are current.

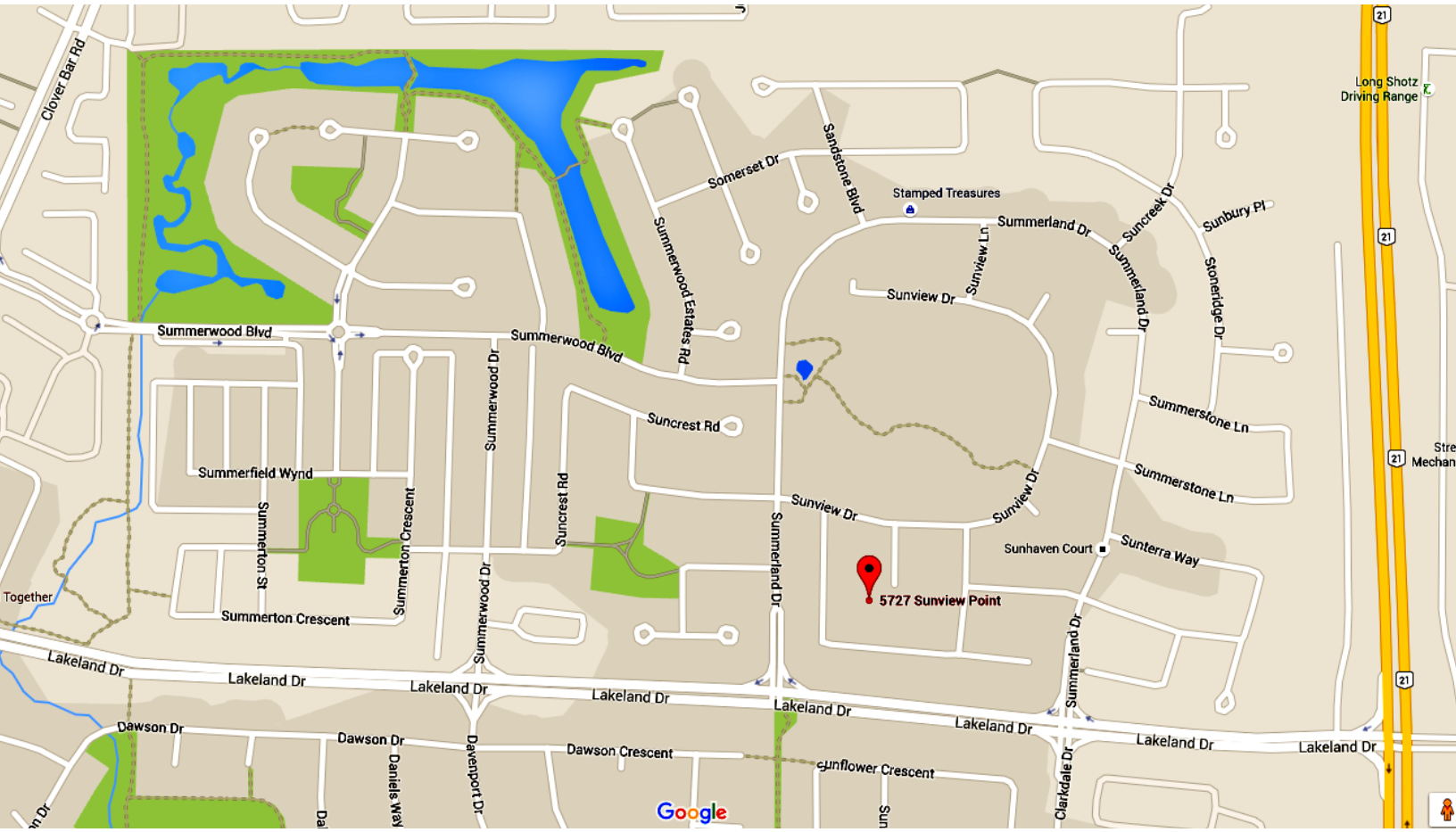
Please bring your own refreshments, chair and of course your better half.

You are always encouraged to bring a dessert, salad and other goodies to share with fellow club members.

Directions: North side: Take Yellowhead to Clover Bar road, take Clover Bar up to Lakeland Drive, turn left onto Lakeland, then follow it to the second intersection into "Summerwood", turn left down Summerland Drive, go to the first right, (Sunview Drive) turn right, then take the second right onto Sunview point, we're the green house at the end of the cul-de-sac with the triple garage. When heading down Summerland Drive, you will see a forest area at Sunview Drive, then you know you're in the right area.

Parking: Around the house will probably be impossible. The driveway will accommodate about 3 cars total. The centre island in the cul-de-sac will provide some space for about 6 cars at the most. Chances are it'll fill up fast. After this, park wherever you can find it; there are areas on Sunview Drive, or over by the forest area on Summerland. Be prepared to hike, and no, I will not be providing a shuttle. The best thing to do is to leave your stuff in the driveway and then go park your car, that way you don't have to carry anything over distances.

We look forward seeing you there.



Edmonton Numismatic Society

Membership Form

Membership in the Edmonton Numismatic Society is good for one calendar year (i.e., January to December) and includes a subscription to THE PLANCHET.

❑ New ❑ Renewal *Please print clearly*

Name: _____

E-Mail: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ Province/State _____

Country: _____ Postal Code: _____

Telephone: (_____) _____

❑ Regular Member (18 years and over) – Canada, USA*, Foreign* $15.00

❑ Junior Member (Under 16 years) – Canada, USA*, Foreign*..... $5.00

❑ Family Membership $15.00
(spouse and/or children at home 16 years and under)

❑ Life Membership* $300.00

❑ **Canada Only** (not available for USA or Foreign addresses)
If you would like THE PLANCHET mailed, please add..... +$25.00

All membership applications are subject to approval by the Edmonton Numismatic Society. An official receipt and membership card will be issued upon approval.

* Please note: Distribution of the official society publication, THE PLANCHET, to all Lifetime Members, USA and Foreign addresses is available via e-mail and website download only.

Application / Payment Methods

Mail this form (along with payment) to:

Edmonton Numismatic Society
P.O.Box 78057, RPO Callingwood
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T5T 6A1

Secure online payment with PayPal at
http://www.edmontoncoinclub.com/membership.htm

See us at a monthly meeting or semi-annual show.

NEW FROM THE ROYAL CANADIAN MINT

Lucky Loonie

Ever since a loonie was embedded in the ice at the 2002 Winter Games in Salt Lake City, the Royal Canadian Mint has issued a commemorative Lucky Loonie for every Olympic and Paralympic Games.

In 2016, the Olympic and Paralympic Games are being held in Rio, Brazil.

The 2016 Lucky Loonie is currently available from the Royal Canadian Mint in packages of 5 (one per household) and in special wrap rolls.

Writers Wanted!

Experience a new dimension in coin collecting!
Club members are encouraged to write an article for the PLANCHET:

- share your knowledge and enthusiasm for your collecting interests
- conduct some research into your collection
- receive the *Silver Maple Leaf Volunteer Award,* given to volunteer writers and become eligible for the *Reach for the Gold* draw at the end of every year.

Contact: editor_ens@yahoo.ca

Edmonton Numismatic Society

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