

# MISSOURI JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

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VOLUME 48

JULY, 2023

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

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Missouri Numismatic Society  
and Scotsman Auctions  
present:



**MNS 63rd Annual Coin Show and Scotsman Auction**



July 26th—29th, 2023

St. Charles Convention Center

Convention Center Plaza

St. Charles, Missouri 63303



**Show Hours:**

**DEALERS ONLY:** Wednesday, July 26th NLT 2 pm - 6 pm

**PUBLIC:** Thursday, July 27th 10 am - 6 pm

**DEALERS & EARLY BIRDS:** Wednesday, July 26th 3 pm - 6 pm

Friday, July 28th 10 am - 6 pm

(\$50 fee for Early Birds  
good for all days)

Thursday, July 27th 8:30 am - 6 pm

Saturday, July 29th 10 am - 4 pm

Friday, July 28th 8:30 am - 6 pm

**SCOTSMAN AUCTION:**

Saturday, July 29th 8:30 am - 4 pm

Friday, July 28th 5 pm

**134 Dealer Booths, 5 Club Booths**

**Free Admission and Free Parking**

**U. S. & Foreign, Ancient & Modern Coins and Currency, Gold & Silver Bullion,**

**Numismatic Exhibits and Young Numismatist Activities and Prizes,**

**Liberty Seated Collectors Club (LSCC), Barber Coin Collectors' Society (BCCS),**

**Society of Paper Money Collectors (SPMC),**

**American Numismatic Association Certification Service (ANACS),**

**Ron Hauser (International Acclaimed Artist), Bob Julian (Numismatic Artist) and Others**

*The Missouri Numismatic Society was founded in 1938 and is celebrating its 85th anniversary in 2023. It is the oldest educational numismatic society in Missouri.*



**MNS Bourse Chairmen:** Rob Kravitz (314 809-8275) and Dan Marion (314 550-6186)

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P.O. Box 410652  
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St. Louis, MO 63141-0652

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## **CURRENT OFFICERS**

President	Kathy Skelton
Vice President	Rob Kravitz
Recording Secretary	Nicholas Correnti
Corresponding Secretary	Barbara Steers
Treasurer	Joel Anderson
Young Numismatists Director	Jenkins

## **BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

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Jenkins	Dan Marion	Doug Tomey
Chip Vaughn		

\*\*\*\*\*

Show Committee	Joel Anderson	Dave Hamill
	Jenkins	Rob Kravitz
	Dan Marion	Kathy Skelton
	Barbara Steers	Doug Tomey

## **PUBLICATIONS**

Editor	Christopher Sutter
Monthly Newsletter	Barbara Steers
Printing	Murray Print Shop



# President's Message

By  
*Kathy Skelton*

Welcome to the 63rd Annual Coin Show of the Missouri Numismatic Society (MNS).

We hope you are having a great experience and finding some treasures for your collection.



Let me introduce myself: I feel honored that I was elected the first woman president of our club. When I was 11 years old, my dad and grandpa introduced me to the blue Whitman folders. Every day my parents and grandparents would throw their change into a bowl, and on Sundays we would sit around the kitchen table as a family and fill those empty spaces. Dad had a box of foreign coins – some had holes in them! I was hooked on coins. When I reached my 20's, my grandma showed me her silver dollar collection that her dad helped her with. Throughout the years whenever I look for coins, I think of my family and how they encouraged me to build not only a hobby, but an investment – wonderful memories.

As a club, we are celebrating our 85th anniversary. We began in 1938 with the idea of like-minded collectors coming together to share their interests and learn about different numismatic collections. Arthur Kelly was the first president (1938-1940) and since then we have had 44 presidents leading our club. Our previous president, Chris Sutter, has helped our club through some rough times. I am grateful to him as well as several past presidents that I can ask questions and receive guidance from their knowledge. I will make every effort to continue the great work that they've done.

Our show is the fundraiser that we rely on to run our educational activities, such as our monthly meetings (see the last page of this journal), send adults and YN's to Colorado for the annual ANA classes, and other educational endeavors. It is run by volunteers – not just the show committee, but also members of our club. They help in many 'behind the scenes' ways. No one has a paid position. So, a big THANK YOU to all who put in a lot of time and effort into keeping dealers, volunteers, and the public happy.

Special thanks to Dan Marion, Rob Kravitz and Barb Steers who communicate and organize the dealers and booths. Also - Dan Marion and Dave Hamill are vigilant about keeping the storage locker in order and making sure we have the equipment necessary to run the show.

Don't forget to check out the lots at Scotsman Auction. Friday night will be exciting and you may be the top bidder!

I hope you will join our club and share your interests with other members. If you join at our show (only \$10.00!), your membership will not expire until the end of 2024. You will be given a magnifying glass, a free meal at our Award Party in De-

ember, refreshments at our meetings, a chance to win great attendance prizes, and most of all, fellowship with like-minded collectors.

Thank you for attending our show and have a great time!

.....

Can You Find the Numismatic Words?

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

ANA	Cash	Die	Gold	Melt	Pattern	Silver
Ancient	Coins	Doubloons	Grade	Mintmark	Planchet	Toning
Assay	Collection	Eric Newman	Hoard	Money	Presidents	Tokens
Bank Notes	Copper	Errors	Investment	Numismatics	Proof	Value
Bullion	Counter Stamp	Fractional	Loupe		Rare	World

What word is in here twice?

# Consider Collecting Tokens

## New Money

By

Mark Blumenstock

Some purists might complain that exonomia is not something that we should consider in numismatics. However, when engaging in commerce, if one object can be exchanged for another object to perform the exact same function, it is logically “New Money” (think debit card). Robert Leonard lists 18 reasons why tokens are produced, and one of them is simply that more money was needed in circulation. Another reason is to have denominations that are below the lowest valued coin (e.g., 1/5 cent), or coins that would give an exact payment for a given item or service. (Leonard)

### ART AND HISTORY

Another reason to collect exonomia is due to its aesthetic and historic value. I considered ancient “tesserae” in the 2015 Missouri Journal of Numismatics. Looking at ancient Roman games, theater, gladiator tickets, military signals, religion, keepsakes, hospitality, political items, and the standard unit of grain a Roman received. These items give an historic insight into the life of a Roman citizen. (Blumenstock 38-44) Also, the Missouri Journal of Numismatics has a section called “A Missouri Record” which gives members an opportunity to “record” interesting items from the history of Missouri and introduce them to readers for further research. Finally, Flayderman and Lagerwall have argued that some types of exonomia should be given an “important rank in numismatica” due to their artistic and historic value (Flayderman 44-45).

### TRADE AND EVENTS

This type of token or medallion is usually an advertisement or a coupon for goods or services. However, some extraordinary events, or an isolated institution (e.g., prisons, occupied countries, etc.) can produce a diverse assortment of tokens. Charles Calkins considered “Numismatics of Darker Times” in the 2021 Missouri Journal of Numismatics and mentioned items of war, propaganda, economy, famine, disease, incarceration, and hate groups. (Calkins 42-64) While these are very interesting, hopefully they are not your everyday events. Consider these event tokens:

1927 Lucky Lindbergh Coin with the Spirit of St. Louis plane. Numista.

<https://en.numista.com/catalogue/exonomia83881.html>

1927 St. Louis Swastica Talisman for good luck. Anheuser Busch. Numismaclub.

[http://numismaclub.com/unt1065931927\\_saint\\_louis\\_missouri\\_swasticaswastika\\_token\\_\\_swacade.html](http://numismaclub.com/unt1065931927_saint_louis_missouri_swasticaswastika_token__swacade.html)

1970 Token and Medal Society Tams Convention St. Louis Arch. icollector.com.

[https://www.icollector.com/TAMS-10TH-ANNUAL-CONVENTION-ST-LOUIS-MISSOURI-AUGUST-1970-Token-AND-Medal-Society-EXONUMISTS-ORGAN\\_i26430338](https://www.icollector.com/TAMS-10TH-ANNUAL-CONVENTION-ST-LOUIS-MISSOURI-AUGUST-1970-Token-AND-Medal-Society-EXONUMISTS-ORGAN_i26430338)

## TRANSPORTATION

Moving goods and people has produced the largest number of tokens. Subways and buses alone have produced millions of metal fares. As you might expect the newest idea is to use barcodes for transporting people. In Intelligent Transport magazine, Dave Spillett wants riders to have an account. Each person would use this account for barcode ticketing. (Spillett)

Animals were used to move people and goods. The famous Roman road system connected the Empire in all directions. However, North America did not have the advantage of using horses before the white settlers came. Native American tribes had only foot trails or river canoes.

Historically, the most prosperous cities usually had some advantage in transportation that helped expand their development. Water has always made a natural trade route (e.g., at St. Louis). Boats can travel over deep seas or shallow rivers.

One of the primary reasons that George Washington wanted the Erie Canal to be built was to bind the two sides of the Appalachian Mountains together in commerce. The fear was that without a common interest in trade they might become two separate countries. In fact, this type of political separation occurred later with the Confederate States of America. Much of the South's trade, in cotton, was with Europe, not the American North. The industrial North did not need slaves and outlawed slavery on its own. On the other hand, cotton production was very labor intensive and slavery was considered a necessary evil in the South. This lack of trade helped drive the two countries apart.

All of the previous transportation efforts paled at the advent of the combustion engine and electricity. In the Ninetieth Century the new roads that spanned the continent and were paved with metal rails. The movement of goods and people blossomed on land and sea. Steam engines and electric motors out-performed all of the machines of the past. The current highway systems, and air travel, have helped improve the transportation needs, but they have not replaced the rail and water transportation systems of the past (e.g., trade with China).

The types of transportation mentioned above had tokens associated with their mode of operation. Here are a few categories of tokens that were commonly used:

### Water Ferry Tokens:

- Bermuda has 4 water routes that act like a taxi, or bus. (Bermuda)
- Staten Island Ferry by New York City Dept of Transportation. (Staten Island)

### Road Tokens:

- In 1831 John Gibbs gave Stagecoach rides to New York City (ANS-Stagecoach).
- Pre-1890 Horse drawn bus for 2 mile line. In May, 1906 it became electric. (Ames)

Anchorage Trolley Tours. Alaska Guestours, Inc. (Anchorage)

- Bus Fare. East St. Louis City Lines. (E. St. Louis)
- Taxi fare. Yellow Cab Co. \$1 off of 5\$ fare. (Yellow).

Toll Road Tokens:

- Bridge Token. Delaware River Bridge. (Delaware)
- John F. Kennedy Memorial Hwy. Delaware Turnpike. (Kennedy)

Rail Tokens:

- Niagara Falls, NY. International Railway Co. 7.5 Cent Fare. (Niagara Falls)
- United Railways of St. Louis. 1919. (St. Louis).

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See also: Sutter, C Joseph. “Tokens, Medals and Other Exonumia”. 20 year index. Missouri Journal of Numismatics. Volume 40 (2015): 24-30.

# History of the Denver Mint

## April 21, 1862 – Present

By  
*Joel Anderson*

There's gold in them thar hills! According to the report from the director of the mint in 1906, gold was discovered in the now state of Colorado in 1858 on the Platte River, near Denver. The Pike's Peak rush was on. Miners had a hard time disposing of their product due to a lack of transportation and the want of a circulating medium. They were often compelled to dispose of their dust at a sacrifice. From 1860 to 1862 there were three firms who manufactured \$5 and \$10 gold pieces. Of the three firms, (Clark, Gruber & Co., John Parsons & Co., and John Conway & Co.), the most prominent was Clark, Gruber & Co.

The Denver mint was established by an act of Congress on April 21, 1862. On June 11, 1862, the Secretary of the Treasury appointed a committee formed by district attorneys George Brown, Samuel Browne, and secretary of the Territory, Samuel Elbert. This committee was to purchase the lot, building and apparatus of Clark, Gruber & Co. for \$25,000.00. The offer was accepted on November 25, 1862. Title to the land was obtained in April, 1863.

The operations of the mint were confined to the melting, refining, assaying, and stamping of the bullion. It wasn't until February 20, 1895 that an act was passed providing for the Denver mint to make coinage of gold and silver. On April 22, 1896, a site was purchased for \$60,261.71. A new building and machinery cost an additional \$800,228.01. Coin minting began on February 1, 1906. Before the new machinery was installed for use, it was first sent to the St. Louis Exposition of 1904 for display.

- The very first coins struck by the Denver Mint were half dollars.
- The Denver branch of the U.S. Mint struck 167 million silver and gold coins during its first year of operation.
- Its first copper coin became the 1911-D Lincoln penny.
- The 1912-D Liberty nickel represents the first five-cent coin to come from Denver.

These are some of these rare and valuable Denver Mint coins:

- 1914-D Lincoln penny
- 1916-D Mercury dime
- 1922 Lincoln plain No D penny
- 1932-D Washington quarter
- 1939-D Jefferson nickel
- 1943-D Lincoln bronze penny
- 1950-D Jefferson nickel
- 1982-D Lincoln small date bronze penny

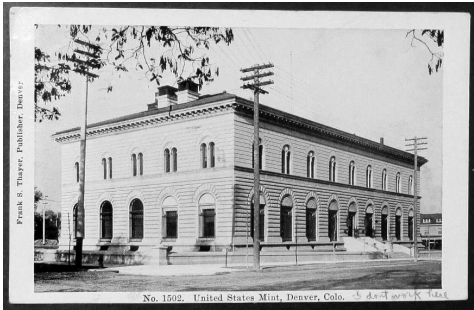
Coins from the Denver Mint in Colorado and coins from the Dahlonega Mint in Georgia all have a “D” mintmark. Thankfully, it’s easy to tell whether a “D” coin came from Dahlonega or Denver. The Dahlonega Mint was in operation from 1838 through 1861 and struck only gold coins. So, any U.S. coin with a “D” mintmark dated 1906 or later was made at the Denver Mint.

Today’s Denver mint is located at West Colfax and Delaware streets in Denver, CO. In 1972 the mint was listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The Denver Mint produces commemorative coins, coin dies, and uncirculated coin sets. It has a production capacity of more than 50 million coins per day, and employs about 350 people.



The Denver Mint has been in television and movies, such as the 1993 Sylvester Stallone film *Cliffhanger*; The *Wild Wild West* episode of “The Night of the Circus of Death”, and *Death Valley Days* season 11, episode 12 - “The Private Mint of Clark, Gruber and Co.”.

**Clark, Gruber & Co. Bank & Mint,  
Denver, CO**



**1907 Denver Mint**



**Current Denver Mint**





1860 \$10.00 Gold Piece struck by Clark, Gruber & Co.



1906 D Barber Half Dollar



1911 D Lincoln Cent



1912 D 'V' Nickel



# **Women Warriors: Boudica, Great Britain**

## **~30 A.D. – 60/61 A.D**

*By*  
*Kathy Skelton*

Boudica was born to Locrina and Gadrin, a well to do Celtic family. At the age of 18, Boudica married Prasutagas, king of the Iceni tribe in eastern Britain (now known as Norfolk). They had two daughters, Heanua and Lannosea. The writer Cassius Dio described Queen Boudica as “very tall, with long tawny colored hair, highly intelligent and equipped with a fierce look and authoritative voice.” Like other Celtic women, Boudica had been trained as a warrior.

In AD 43, Emperor Claudius invaded Britain under general Aulus Plautius. Several tribes had a strained, but beneficial relationship with the Roman Empire; however, there were several rebellions, but the Roman army defeated these uprisings. In AD 54, Emperor Claudius died, and his stepson, Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus (Nero), became ruler of the Roman Empire.

When Prasutagas died in AD 60 without a male heir, his will asked that Nero be named guardians for his two daughters. With this strategy, Boudica, Heanua and Lannosea could continue to live in their house and stay on their lands. The emperor’s procurator, Decianus Catus, ignored the will. Later during the destruction of Londinium (present day London), he ran away to Gaul on the mainland.

There were several factors happening at this time that led to the revolt. Boudica and her daughters were publicly assaulted and abused. The governor of Britannia, Suetonius Paulinus, massacred all the Druids in their sacred groves on Mona Island (now called Anglesey) in Western Britain. Nero’s advisor, Seneca, demanded the return of huge sums of money that he had loaned to the local leaders.

After being helped by a family friend, Queen Boudica united the tribes of Iceni, Trinovantes, Cornovii, Durotiges and others. Together they marched on Camulodunum (Colchester) and burned it to the ground. Next, they burned Londinium, and went on to destroy Verulamium (St. Albans). Suetonius marched east as Boudica marched west along Watling Street. The battle was short, and Boudica was defeated. Her death is thought to be through illness, or self-inflicted poison.

Her real name is unknown, but she was known most of her life as Boudica - Celtic for Victory. She helped create an image of patriotism for the British people. In the late 18th century, Boudica was used to develop ideas of English nationhood. Between 1856 and 1871, Sculptor Thomas Thornycroft, worked on the now famous statue of Queen Boudica and her daughters driving her chariot. Thornycroft was encouraged by Prince Albert, who lent his horses for models. The statue was unveiled in 1902 and stands on the Victoria Embankment next to Westminster Bridge. In 1908 several banners carried by suffragettes featured Boudica, and in 1909 a pamphlet described her as “the eternal feminine . . . the guardian of the hearth, the avenger of its wrongs upon the defacer and the despoiler.” Permanent

exhibitions describing the Boudican Revolt are at the Museum of London, Colchester Castle Museum, and the Verulamium Museum.



Map of Britain showing Rome and Britain’s battles AD 60/61



Boudica and daughter’s statue at Westminster



Weight: 1 oz.  
Metal: Silver .999  
Year: 2014  
Country: UK  
Mint: Baird & Co



Weight: 5 oz.

Metal: Silver .999

Weight: 155.52 gr.

Diameter: 65 mm

'Magnae Britanniae' with London Assay Office Hallmarks

Boudica with spear enhanced in 24 ct. gold plating



5-pound coin

Mint: CIT

Metal: Silver .999 Antique finish

Weight: 93.3 gr (3 oz).

Year: 2022 Isle of Man

Size: 55 mm



Metal: Silver Proof .999

Weight: 1 troy oz.

Diameter: 40 mm

Denomination \$2

Year: 2022

Mintage: 2,000

Country: Niue



\$5.00 Boudica Coin, Antiqued Silver

Country: Niue

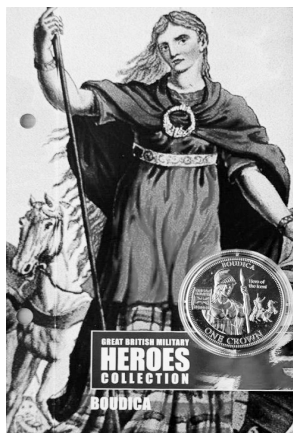
Year: 2022

Metal: Silver .999 Antique Finish

Weight: 62.2 gr. (2 oz)

Diameter: 45 mm

Mintage: 555 Carpathian Mint



2010 Gold Plated Proof Coin

Diameter: 38.6 mm

Weight: 25.65 gr.

Issued by Tristan da Cunha



Obv. Celticized head attributed by R.D. Van Arsdell to Queen Boudicca, c. 43-61 AD.

Rev. Celticized horse

Diameter: 13 mm

Weight: 1.26 gr. Hammered Silver

## 2023 Wooden Dollar

This year's wooden dollar celebrates the 85th year of the MNS (1938-2023) and the 63rd Annual Coin Show.



# Dave's Half & Large Cent Recommendations

## Books & Online Reference

By  
Dave Hamill



### **Twelve fun places to visit or read**

This is just a snippet of information gathered from the internet both YouTube and websites with some hard copy books that you might be interested in reading

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#### *1. Grading Guide of Early American Copper*

William Eckberg et al. Great color pictures. 180 pages of the best advice on all coppers including sections for Confederation era (Colonial) coins, sharpness grading of Half and Large Cents, plus a section on pricing. Produced in 2014 by Early American Coppers, INC <https://www.eacs.org>

#### *2. The United States Half Cents*

From the first Year of Issue, in 1793, to the Year When Discontinued, 1857 Ebenezer Gilbert, 1916. The OG (original..) For its day, a consolidation of the literature. Possibly available as a reprint from the Numismatist as a reference material. Plate BW pictures hard to understand

#### *3. American Half Cents the*

##### **“LITTLE HALF SISTERS”**

Roger S. Cohen, Jr, 1971 first edition Originator of the “C- numbering system”. Interesting reading. 34 Chapters mostly each chapter a date. 105 pages with small photos (1.75 inches by 1.75) Updated 11 years later (1982) to 131 pages with better sometimes bigger pictures but much the same problems understanding as the first book

#### *4. Walter Breen's Encyclopedia of United States Half Cents 1793-1857*

Walter Breen, 1983, 501 pages. Finally, color pictures as plates on the back section. The first 65 pages should be required reading for any serious numismatist on how coins were made first days of the mint. This is the book I learned on and when the “light bulb” went on for me. Some sketches and much information from some of the early mint records and library of congress. Yet still many inaccuracies and disputes with others in the field.

5. *The Half Cent Die State Book 1793-1857*

Ronald R. Manley, Ph.D. 1998, 300 pages many corrections to Breen's work. Some of the pricing structures in this book were way out of line with the market coin dealers using the Coin Dealers Network, (Greysheet) prices.

6. *United States Half Cents*

A comprehensive Analysis and Attribution Guide of United States Half Cents Michael A Demling, 2016, 238 pages I recommend the spiral edition. Massive 6-inch sketch like drawings/pictures make figuring out what die marriage you have a snap to even the novice. I highly recommend this book to anyone. Less expensive too!

7. *Monographs on Varieties of United States Large Cents 1795 - 1803*

Edited by Denis W. Loring, 1976, 233 pages. Lots of charts and obsolete rarity levels. "A reprint of three pivotal books in the field: 1793 Crosby book; Maris-H6yes-Gilbert-Chapman sequence of 1794; and the disastrous Gilbert-Elder book on 1796". Not much help for the modern reader.

8. *United States Copper Cents 1816-1857*

Howard R. Newcomb started in 1925 first printed 1944 the Seminal reference for the Middle date Coins. Very cryptic book to me. I suffered with this book for about two years until spending the money on a good two volume set of William Noyes books in 2001 with better logic and nicer numbering system.

9. *Penny Whimsy*

Dr. William H Sheldon with the collaboration of Dorothy I. Paschal & Walter Breen. 1958 A revision of Early American Cents copyright 1949 340 pages + 51 plates BW pictures very small 1". The originator of the "Sheldon numbering system 1 through 295 for the dates 1793 to 1814. The early dates. I cannot understand this book.

10. *Two Volume Set (Green and Red):  
United States Large Cents 1793 — 1814  
United States Large Cents 1816 — 1839*

William C. Noyes, 1991. Large pictures reduced from 8 x 11 photographs of many of the highest quality coins of the day. The Col. Green collection, the Norweb collection, and the pivotal John's Hopkins collections used as plate coins. Quick finder chart at beginning of each date. Numerous innovations in naming and description conventions of where and what to look for on all Sheldon and Middle Dates coins. With discussion of even the NC (Not Collectable coins-too scarce).

## 11. *The Cent Book 1816 – 1839*

John D. Wright, 1992. Great book 1992 335 with 28 plates. Black and white pictures but with a synopsis of what was going on in American history for each year 1816 — 1839. Breakdown of order in which the dies were suspected to be used at the mint. In conjunction with the Noyes books creates a great story of History and American copper collecting References the D S F C method that is later carried on by the Bob Grellman's Later Date book on 1840 – 1857 coins.

## 12. *The Die Varieties of United States Large Cents 1840 - 1857*

John R Grellman, Jr, 2001, 450 pages. Definitive reference for the later dates. Slightly difficult to deal with as dates are oftentimes not on pictures of coins but special areas on die markers and other references are highlighted. Continues the Newcomb numbering system with updates on “Delisted” numbers based on years of working and looking at thousands of coins. Nothing except online references are comparable.

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## Videos and things to watch on YouTube

1. CoinTelevision: Altered & Abused Large Cents. VIDEO: 11:14 Jerry Stubblefield (11 minutes long)

Member, Early American Coppers, Interviewer: David Lisot, CoinTelevision.com. EAC has great coin exhibits to teach collectors about early American coinage. One collector had a display about how large cents were for buttons, gears, advertising, love tokens, candle holders and more. This display is sure to excite your collecting passion.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=syufhJITkUc>

2. Money Talks - Artistry and Technology—How the Large Cent Dies Were Made

Bill Eckberg - Part of the ANA's eLearning Academy. (65 minutes long) This talk uses image analysis of early U.S. copper coins to show how the engravers produced the large-cent dies. The U.S. Mint was an entirely new undertaking in 1792. Nobody who worked there during that time had any meaningful experience with coinage, and the technology they had was at least a century out of date in Europe. Nevertheless, by the spring of 1793, Chief Coiner Henry Voigt was creating hubs to produce the dies for circulating coinage. Voigt.....

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vSLGBaKvb-A&t=409s>



## WEBSITES to Check Out

**largecents.net** -- Tom Deck EAC #A57A

**eacs.org/** -- Early American Coppers. Admission to club comes with a subscription to PENNY-WISE their official publication. EAC yearly dues are \$39.00. A junior membership (under 18) is available for \$5.00

**EarlyCopperCoins.com** -- Run by Shawn Yancey, one of my favorite copper dealers. Always has a nice assortment of Large Cents for sale at reasonable prices.

**Chris Victor-McCawley (CVM)** -- One of the top copper dealers in the country. Excellent site consisting of early copper from Colonials, Half Cents (1793 - 1857), Large Cents (1793 - 1857), and tokens. Complete with photos of all coins.

**H. Craig Hamling Rare Coins** -- H. Craig Hamling's fixed price list (one of my favorite copper dealers.) Contains mostly large cents, with some other early copper and a few odds and ends. Very professional site with excellent photos of all coins in inventory.

**Hannigan's Rare Coins / US Currency, LLC** -- Buyers and sellers of coins and paper currency. Specializing in early copper, silver, and gold coins.

**The Al Boka 1794 Collection** -- Al Boka's personal collection of 1794 large cents, with excellent photos.

**The Collection Connection** -- Personal collection of John Meyers, featuring many different series of U.S. coins, including a date set of large cents.

**The Butternut Company** -- Col. Steve Ellsworth's site. Features fixed pricelists for all copper by variety (in Excel spreadsheet format.) There's always an excellent selection, and the list is updated often. Also online is the "Butternut Bites" archive, featuring tips for collectors.



**Congratulations to Dusty Royer for attending his 60th MNS Coin Show. Dusty was President of the MNS in 1970 - 1972.**



# Half Dimes of 1853

By  
*Charles Calkins*

1853 was an interesting year for coin production. The price of silver had reached a level where the intrinsic value of coinage exceeded its face value and a change needed to be made.

The coinage act of 1837 [1] defined the weights of silver coins from the silver dollar at 412.5 grains down to the half dime, 1/20th of the dollar, at 20.625 grains, as well as specifying fineness at .900. By 1850 the price of a troy ounce of silver had risen to \$1.32, and to \$1.35 by 1853 [2], yielding the intrinsic value of the half dime to be 5.1¢ to 5.2¢, respectively [3], above its 5¢ face value making the coins more attractive to melt than use in commerce.

To exacerbate the situation, with the advent of the California Gold Rush, production of gold coinage significantly increased while silver coinage decreased, making silver coinage that much scarcer in circulation. 1851 and 1852, the years of the highest production of gold coinage, were the two years of the lowest production of silver coinage for three decades. [4]

Year	Gold Coinage	Silver Coinage
1823	\$72,425.00	\$895,550.00
1824	\$93,200.00	\$1,752,477.00
...	...	...
1849	\$9,007,761.50	\$2,114,950.00
1850	\$31,981,738.50	\$1,866,100.00
1851	\$62,614,492.00	\$774,397.00
1852	\$56,846,187.50	\$999,410.00

The coinage act of 1853 [5] addressed the value disparity by reducing the weight of the half dollar to 192 grains, with the quarter, dime and half dime being reduced correspondingly, yielding a weight for the half dime of 19.2 grains. This new weight, lowered by about 7%, reduced the intrinsic value to about 4.9¢ [6]. To indicate the change arrows were added on either side of the date. Since the coinage act was approved after minting had already begun for the year, there are a relatively small number of 1853 half dimes minted at Philadelphia and New Orleans of the previous composition and without arrows that were produced before the change took effect.

To compensate for the lack of silver coinage the mint significantly increased production in 1853 with the new coin compositions. The amount of silver used by the mint for all silver denominations increased seven fold in 1853 to \$6,996,255.00 [4] and the mintage of half dimes alone increased to 15,705,020 pieces from 1,260,500 in 1852, a better than twelve fold increase. [7]

The design changes and increased production led to irregularities in the minting process. For one, rays added to the reverse of the half dollar were removed by 1854 because dies with rays failed more quickly so more dies were needed, but the

rays caused dies to be produced more slowly compounding the issue. [8] It also appears that die clashes on 1853 half dimes were not uncommon. A small survey by the author uncovered twelve coins that exhibit various clashes.

What can be expected from a die clash is illustrated by this idealized overlay:



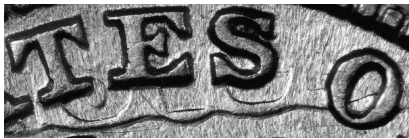
In practice, the most common areas that show the clash are the clash of the date along TES O on the reverse (all twelve coins), and the corresponding clash in the date on the obverse (five of the twelve) due to TES O. On some coins the clash is visible in the obverse and reverse fields as well.

It isn't surprising, but the highest graded coin of the group, graded SEGS MS64+, shows the clash most clearly.



The clash is dramatic in the fields of both the obverse and reverse, and especially evident in the TES O area, and even the E of DIME is visible below the left arm.

The TES O region is diagnostic in differentiating the various clashes. In general, the 8 clashes with the T, the 5 with the E and the 3 with the S, and an arrow with the O. In this example, the S overlaps the 3 by about 3/4ths, and the space between the 8 and 5 manifests as the raised area below the vertical bar of the E.



On this example, however, the S almost doesn't overlap the 3 at all and the space between the 5 and the 3 is directly below the S, illustrating a different relative rotation between the obverse and reverse dies when the clash occurred.



Rotating still further, the clashed 8 now appears between E and S on this example, instead of near the T and E.



This one exhibits a rotation in the opposite direction, with the S and 3 nearly coincident, and the E only touching the space between the 8 and the 5.



Finally, this one shows a double wavy line along the date indicating multiple strikes.

Since out of only a dozen coins that exhibit clashes at least five distinct forms are found perhaps many more are yet to be identified given a larger sample of coins.

## References

- [1] *Legislation to Further the Establishment of a Mint*, Jan 18, 1837  
<https://www.usmint.gov/learn/history/historical-documents/legislation-to-further-establishment-of-a-mint>
- [2] U.S. Bureau of Mines, The Branch of Metals and Branch of Industrial Minerals. *Metal Prices in the United States Through 1991*, 1993, p157  
<https://ntrl.ntis.gov/NTRL/dashboard/searchResults/titleDetail/PB97120794.xhtml>
- [3]  $20.625 \text{ gr}/480 \text{ gr} * 0.900 * \$1.32 = \$0.0510$ ;  $20.625 \text{ gr}/480 \text{ gr} * 0.900 * \$1.35 = \$0.0522$
- [4] *Report of the Secretary of the Treasury On the state of the Finances*, Dec 7, 1853. 33rd Congress, 1st Session, Senate Ex Doc No 2, Section O, p104-105
- [5] *An Act Amendatory of Existing Laws relative to the Half Dollar, Quarter Dollar, Dime and Half Dime*, Feb 21 1853 as presented in *A Century of Law making for a New Nation: U.S. Congressional Documents and Debates, 1774 – 1875*, chap LXXIX, p160-161.  
<http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=llsl&fileName=010/llsl010db&recNum=181/>
- [6]  $19.2 \text{ gr}/480 \text{ gr} * 0.900 * \$1.35 = \$0.0486$
- [7] Yeoman. *A Guide Book of United States Coins, 73rd ed (2020)*, 2019. 1852 1,000,500 + 1852-O 260,000 = 1,260,500; 1853 no arrows 135,000 + 1853-O no arrows 160,000 + 1853 arrows 13,210,020 + 1853-O arrows 2,200,000 = 15,705,020.
- [8] *Arrows Coinage & The Mint Act Of 1853*  
<https://coinsite.com/arrows-coinage-the-mint-act-of-1853/>

# A Droz Pattern Halfpenny

By  
*Charles Calkins*

Matthew Boulton was born in Birmingham, England in 1728, son of Matthew and Christiana. The elder Matthew was a manufacturer of “toys” – at the time a term for small objects such as tweezers, watch chains and snuffboxes, a business started by his father, John.

The younger Matthew joined his father’s business in 1749 when he turned 21, and after attempts to expand the business settled on Soho, on Handsworth Heath, in 1764, after his father had died in 1759. By the 1770s the Soho Manufactory was large enough to employ as many as 700 workers.

In 1766 Boulton wished to introduce steam power to Soho and even consulted Benjamin Franklin who was living in London at the time for advice. Boulton’s associate John Roebuck introduced him to James Watt in 1768, Watt already holding a patent on a steam engine improvement where Roebuck was an investor. In 1772 a business panic caused Roebuck to owe money to a number of people including Boulton, and to cancel the debt he transferred his interest in Watt’s patent to Boulton in 1773, and in 1775 Boulton entered into a formal partnership with Watt as Boulton & Watt. It was Watt’s further patents as part of this endeavor, the “Sun-and-Planet” wheel in 1781 providing rotary motion, and one on a parallel motion linkage in 1784 that together made steam engines useful for all tasks spurring on the Industrial Revolution.

At this time the state of coinage in England was poor. There was not much in circulation with the last silver struck in any quantity two decades before in the 1750s. What did circulate Boulton estimated to be two-thirds forgeries (with coiners in Birmingham itself the origin of many of them), though others estimated as much as 98% of coinage in circulation was not genuine. A counterfeit halfpenny could weigh half of a genuine one with the difference as profit to the forger. To remedy this Boulton wanted to create a coinage that was inexpensive to produce, difficult if not outright impossible to counterfeit to stamp out the Birmingham forgers that gave the town a bad name, and had better artistry. If he made money in the process, and raised the reputation of Soho Manufactory while doing so, all the better.

In 1786, Boulton received his first order for coinage. It was placed by the East India Company for circulation in Sumatra. Soho had yet to establish a mint, but did have a rolling mill and other equipment so was able to produce blanks that he was then able to strike into coin in London, but the experience taught him that any future production should be in a single location under his full control.

On a business trip to France in that same year, he visited the Monnaie de Paris, and with Thomas Jefferson in attendance he met Jean-Pierre Droz, a Swiss inventor who had developed a new segmented collar that allowed for raised lettering around the edge of the coin. In 1787, Prime Minister William Pitt expressed a desire to reform the English coinage, and Boulton wished to be the one to supply it. In the mint at Soho that he decided to build, he wished to incorporate Droz’s processes

into his minting machinery and use his talents as a designer to create patterns to demonstrate the technical prowess of the new coining method and win the contract.

Unfortunately, Droz was temperamental and slow to produce results. While continually asking for funding from Boulton, he would repeatedly miss deadlines and claim he was overworked though produced nothing to show for it. Through 1787 Boulton pressured Droz for coin press designs and coin samples to no avail, though due to a recurring illness Boulton was able to postpone meetings with the Lords of the Committee on Coin until early in 1788 where he could at least show progress in mint construction. Finally, by June 1788, Droz had produced 54 gilt (gold on copper) halfpence patterns that Boulton could then show the Committee.

These patterns are cataloged as DH (Droz Halfpenny) 1 in Peck, dated 1788, and are described as:



*Obv.* GEORGIUS III . D . G. REX .

Undraped bust to right with wreath of 10 leaves with 2 berries, tied behind the neck with a riband. Hair in a mass of fine waves behind the neck and terminating in three large curls, each forming a complete ring, below the bust. A curl also on the right shoulder. The truncation of the shoulder bears the letters D. F. but is not striated. All within a toothed border and a narrow raised rim.

*Rev.* BRITANNIA . 1788 .

Britannia seated to left on a globe, her left leg drawn back. She wears a long, flowing robe the lower border of which is embroidered with a pattern of leaves and berries. Her raised right hand grasps a spear. By her left side is an oval shield bearing the combined crosses of St. George and St. Andrew, heraldically coloured. Her left hand, resting on the shield, clasps a wreath. On the ground, near the globe and shield, are two clusters of leaves and flowers, and a letter D. In the exergue is a ship's rudder and a palm-branch crossed. Legend, followed by the date, above. All within a toothed border and a narrow raised rim.

It is inferred that the obverse die used to strike this pattern was improperly stored and developed rust over time as did other dies at Soho. Sometime after 1788 the obverse die was polished, presumably to remove the rust spots, and patterns were struck from them. These are cataloged as DH 11 with the same reverse as DH 1 but the obverse described as:

*Obv.* From a repolished die of DH 1. Loss of detail is apparent at the following points:

1. The 3 curls of hair below the bust now appear as half-circles or ‘crescents’.
2. The point of the bust in front lacks relief and is less pointed, so that it lies farther from the toothed border.
3. The tips of the two front leaves above the brow and the stop after REX are weak.



While this is considered a “late Soho” strike, it is essentially early “late Soho” as the DH 11 pattern was found in collections by 1810. The author was fortunate to obtain a specimen of DH 11, specifically Peck 965: DH 11 in gilt with a raised edge inscription of RENDER TO CESAR THE THINGS WHICH ARE CESARS, presumably created by Droz’s collar.

## *References*

Doty. *The Soho Mint & the Industrialization of Money Spink*, London, 1988

Peck. *English Copper, Tin and Bronze Coins in the British Museum 1558-1958*, Second Edition Trustees of the British Museum, London, 1970



# Sixteen Reasons to Collect Ancient Coins

By  
*Chip Vaughn*

We know ancient coins have been collected for thousands of years. Many of the early Roman emperors collected ancient Greek coins.

Every ancient coin tells a story that gives meaning to owning something related to that moment in time. For the true collector it is amazing to realize that they are actually holding a piece of ancient history in their hands.

Even though many ancient coins are somewhat rare, there are quite a few that are very plentiful, and since there are fewer collectors of ancient coins the competition for nice coins is not as great as it is with U.S. coins and modern world coins. Therefore, prices are comparatively very reasonable.

I could write pages and pages about the benefits of collecting ancient coins. The historical value, artistic value, learning about our heritage and culture, etc. But I decided rather than tell you, I will show you some reasons to consider collecting ancient coins.

Reason number 1 ...



This bronze coin of Constantine the Great, struck in 327 AD, is only about 1,700 years old. I say “only” because it is a relatively young piece compared to the first coins of Asia Minor and Greece, many of which are around 1,000 years older.

It features a beautiful portrait of Constantine wearing a jeweled diadem, and a reverse with the goddess, Roma, enthroned and holding Victory. The legend translated says “The Glory of the Romans”.

Constantine was an important historical figure and his name is well known. His gold and silver coins are very rare, but the bronze coins of Constantine and his family are very plentiful and affordable. You can often acquire one for less than \$ 20.

Next, we have 3 of those coins from 1,000 years before Constantine:



First, a roaring Lydian Lion of Alyattes struck in the 7th Century BC. It's made of Electrum (a natural occurring combination of gold and silver). Alyattes is considered to be the first monarch who issued coins.



Second, a silver stater of Croesus (son of Alyattes) featuring a lion confronting a bull. The expression “as rich as Croesus” comes from the legendary wealth of this king who reigned over Lydia in western Asia Minor. Gold from the mines and from the sands of the River Pactolus filled his coffers to overflowing. But his kingdom (and wealth) eventually ended when the Persian King Cyrus overthrew him and had him executed.



The third coin is a 6th century Lydian Electrum Stater showing the winged male mythological creature, Phobos, running left, holding a tunny fish by its tail. The artwork on this coin is quite impressive. I should also mention there were no reverse images on the earliest coins, only incuse punches.

Next up we have a 5th Century BC Greek Silver Didrachm of Gela (Sicily) with a javelin throwing warrior on horseback and a man-headed bull (representing a local river god). This was a very popular coin for the people of Sicily and indeed you can find many versions of the man-headed bull on coins and artifacts from this era.



Following this is another coin from Sicily, a silver tetradrachm also from the 5th Century BC, featuring a young winged god driving a quadriga of 4 horses while being crowned by Nike. In the exergue is Scylla, holding a trident and pursuing a fish. On the reverse we find a portrait of Persephone surrounded by 4 dolphins swimming clockwise around her head. The artwork on this coin is exquisite. Often the celators who designed these coins would include their signature on them. This coin was signed by Eumenes (note the “EVM” abbreviation below the neck of Persephone).





This next coin is from 5th Century BC mint of Mallos in Cilicia. It's a silver Stater showing the winged deity Kronos advancing right and holding a solar disc with both hands. The reverse features a swan eyeing a grasshopper before it. Coins featuring Kronos are somewhat rare and are among the most favorite of collectors.



Moving on in time to the 4th Century BC, we find a Greek Silver Stater of Aspendos (in Pamphylia). It depicts two wrestlers grappling on the obverse and a slinger in his throwing stance with a triskeles and an eagle before him. This coin is likely honoring athletes who were competing in the Olympic Games at Olympia in Greece.



Next is a Corinthian silver stater. The obverse is the head of Athena wearing a crested Corinthian helmet decorated with a gryphon. On the reverse is Pegasus flying left with a triskeles beneath. These beautiful Corinthian Pegasus Staters are also very much prized by collectors.



This coin depicts Phalanthos, a native Spartan and the founder of the Greek colony of Tarentum. According to legend, Phalanthos was shipwrecked before he reached Taras but was saved by a dolphin that carried him ashore. He was often depicted as he is here, riding a dolphin. On the reverse we see Kallikrates the triumphant general galloping forward on his horse.



This classic bronze coin of Alexander the Great (337-323 BC) was minted in Tarsos (although many similar coins were struck in cities throughout his empire). The obverse features Alexander as Herakles (Hercules) wearing a lion skin helmet. On the reverse we see ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ (Alexander in Greek) between a club and a bow case with a cluster of grapes above. You can often find these coins very reasonably priced because of the great quantities minted. All coins associated with Alexander are popular among collectors.



Following Alexander is Seleukos I, one of his generals. Seleukos took over the middle eastern part of the empire after Alexander's death. This silver tetradrachm struck in 304 BC shows him wearing a helmet covered with a panther skin and adorned with a bull's horn and ear. The reverse features Nike standing right, placing a wreath on a war trophy. The coin celebrates his victory in India over Chandragupta which led to a gift of some 500 war elephants.



Next, we have another successor of Alexander, Lysimachos. Lysimachos ruled Thrace from 305-281 BC after Alexander's death. This silver tetradrachm features a true portrait of Alexander wearing the horn of Ammon. On the reverse is Athena enthroned with a shield and spear holding Nike.



Moving on to the Romans... this Roman Republican silver Quadrigatus from 225 BC gives us a magnificent depiction of Janus (looking to the past and to the future). The reverse shows a quadriga (4 horse chariot) driven by Victory as Jupiter holds his sceptre while he hurls a thunderbolt. Beneath the quadriga is the inscription ROMA in bold letters on a raised tablet.



Following the quadrigatus, is a Roman Republican denarius (struck after 211 BC). On the obverse there is a helmeted depiction of the goddess Roma. On the reverse: Castor and Pollux (the Dioscuri) galloping forward on their horses with the inscription ROMA below.

Castor and Pollux were twin brothers. However, in what became the standard version of their myth (in both Greece and Rome), they did not have the same father:

Castor was the son of Tyndareus, the mortal king of Sparta, while Pollux was the son of Zeus (Jupiter), the king of the gods. They were the gods of sailing and horsemanship. The brothers would appear to sailors in the form of St. Elmo's Fire, and could sometimes be seen on the mast of a ship before or after a storm.



Finally, this is a highly prized Roman Imperial bronze Sestertius of Octavianus, with Julius Caesar.

It is so wonderful to be able to look at a coin and see exactly what these famous historical figures looked like. On the obverse is a bare headed Octavianus (later known by the name Augustus Caesar). On the reverse - The laureate head of Julius Caesar with the inscription DIVOS - IVLIVS (The Divine Julius [Caesar]). Octavian was the adopted son of Julius Caesar, the inscription CAESAR DIVI•F (Caesar Divi Filius) = Caesar, Son of the Divine.



I hope you have enjoyed looking at these ancient coins. I had to make some tough choices over which 16 coins to pick for this article. It would have been much easier to have changed the title to "100 Reasons to Collect Ancient Coins" (Ha Ha!). I hope I have inspired you to find YOUR own reasons to journey into the field of Ancient Coins.

# Large Cent Conversion Chart

## Sheldon Numbers to Red Book Varieties

### (1793 – 1814)

1793 Chain	S-1, S-2, S-3, & S-4
1793 Wreath	S-5, S-6, S-7, S-8, S-9, S-10, & S-11
1793 Liberty Cap	S-12, S-13, S-14, S-15, & S-16
1794 Head of 1793	S-17, S-18, S-19, & S-20
1794 Head of 1794	S-21 thru S-68
1794 Read of 1795	S-69 thru S-72
1794 Starred reverse	S-48
1795 Lettered Edge	S-73, S-74, & S-75
1795 Plain edge	S-76, S-77, & S-78
1795 Jefferson Head	S-79 & S-80
1796 Liberty Cap	S-81 thru S-91
1796 Draped Bust	Reverse of 1794 S-101, S-102, S-103, S-106, S-107 S-108, S-109, S-110, S-111, & S-112 Reverse of 1796 S-92, S-93, S-95, S-96, S-97, S-98 S-99, & S-116 Reverse of 1797 S-94, S-100, S-104, S-105, S-113 S-114, S-115, S-117, S-118, & S-119 Liberty S-103 & S-104
1797 Gripped Edge	Reverse of 1796 S-120b & S-121b
1797 Plain Edge	Reverse of 1796 S-120a & S-121a
1797 Stemless wreath	S-131, S-132, S-133, & S-143
1797 All others	Reverse of 1797 with Stems
1798 Overdate 8 over 7	S-150, S-151, & S-152
1798 Reverse of 1796	S-155, S-156, & S-178
1798 First style hair	S-144 thru S-164
1798 Second style hair	S-165 thru S-187
1799 Overdate 9 over 8	S-188
1799 Normal date	S-189
1800 Overdate 1800 over 1798	S-190, & S-191
1800 Overdate 80 over 79	S-192, S-193, S-194, S-195, & S-196
1800 All others normal date	
1801 Three error reverse	S-219
1801 Fraction 1/000	S-220 & S-223
1801 Fraction 1/100 over 1/000	S-221
1802 Fraction 1/000	S-228
1802 Stemless wreath	S-231 & S-241

1803 Small date-Small fraction.	S-243 thru S-256, S-262, & S-263
1803 Small date-Large fraction.	S-257 thru S-261.
1803 Large date-Small fraction.	S-264
1803 Large date-Large Fraction.	S-265
1803 Fraction 1/100 over 1/000	S-249
1803 Stemless wreath.	S-243
1807 Small 7 over 6, blunt 1.	S-272
1807 Large 7 over 6.	S-273
1807 Small fraction	S-271 thru S-274
1807 Large fraction	S-275 & S-276
1807 Comet. Usually comet present, not always	S-271
1810 Overdate 10 over 09.	S-281
1811 Overdate Last 1 over 0.	S-286
1812 Small date.	S-290 & S-291
1812 Large date.	S-288 & S-289
1814 Plain 4.	S-295
1814 Crosslet 4.	S-294

## Large Cent Conversion Chart

### Newcomb Numbers to Red Book Varieties

#### (1816 – 1857)

1817 FIFTEEN STAR OBVERSE. N-16
1817 THIRTEEN STAR OBVERSE. ALL others
1819 OVERDATE 9 over 8. N-1 & N-2 (Not all N-2s show overdate)
1819 LARGE DATE. N-1 & N-2
1819 SMALL DATE. All others
1820 OVERDATE 20 over 19. N-1, N-2 & N-3
1820 LARGE DATE N-1, N-9, N-10, N-11, N-12, N-13, & N-14
1820 SMALL DATE. All others
1823 OVERDATE 3 over 2. N-1
1823 NORMAL DATE. N-2
1824 OVERDATE 4 over 2. N-1 & N-5
1824 NO OVERDATE. All others
1826 OVERDATE 6 over 5. N-8
1826 NORMAL DATE. All others
1828 SMALL WIDE DATE. N-10
1828 LARGE NARROW DATE. All others
1829 MEDIUM LETTER REVERSE. N-3, N-5, & N-9
1829 LARGE LETTER REVERSE. All others
1830 MEDIUM LETTER REVERSE. N-6
1830 LARGE LETTER REVERSE. All others



1831 MEDIUM LETTER REVERSE. N-2, N-3, N-4 & N-11  
 1831 LARGE LETTER REVERSE. All others  
 1832 MEDIUM LETTER REVERSE. N-1 & N-2  
 1832 LARGE LETTER REVERSE. N-3  
 1834 LARGE 8. LARGE STARS & LARGE LETTERS. N-6  
 1834 LARGE 8, LARGE STARS & MEDIUM LETTERS. N-5  
 1834 LARGE 8, SMALL STARS & MEDIUM LETTERS. N-3 & N-4  
 1834 SMALL 8, LARGE STARS & MEDIUM LETTERS. N-1 & N-2  
  
 1835 LARGE 8 & STARS. N-1 & N-9  
 1835 SMALL 8 & STARS. N-2, N-3, N-4, N-5, N-6, N-10, N-11, N-12 & N-13  
 1835 TYPE OF 1836. N-7, N-8, N-14, N-15, N-16 & N-17  
 1837 PLAIN CORD & MEDIUM LETTERS. N-1, N-2, N-3, N-4, N-6, N-7 & N-8  
 1837 PLAIN CORD & SMALL LETTERS. N-5  
 1837 HEAD OF 1838 & BEADED CORD. N-9, N-10, N-11 & N-12  
 1839 OVERDATE 9 over 6 & PLAIN CORDS. N-1  
 1839 HEAD OF 1838 & BEADED CORDS. N-2 & N-3  
 1839 SILLY HEAD. N-4 & N-9  
 1839 BOOBY HEAD. N-5, N-6, N-7, N-10, N-11, N-12, N-13 & N-14  
 1839 PETITE HEAD. (Type of 1840) N-8  
  
 1840 LARGE DATE. N-5, N-6, N-7, N-8, N-9, N-10 & N-11  
 1840 SMALL DATE. N-1, N-2, N-3, N-4, N-12 & N-13  
 1840 SMALL DATE & LARGE 18. N-2  
 1842 SMALL DATE. N-1 & N-2  
 1842 LARGE DATE. All others  
 1843 PETITE HEAD & SMALL LETTERS (Type of 1842) N-1, N-2, N-3, N-7,  
     N-8, N-9, N-10, N-11, N-12 & N-14  
 1843 PETITE HEAD & LARGE LETTERS (Obverse of 1842 & Reverse of 1844).  
     N-4 & N-13  
 1843 MATURE HEAD & LARGE LETTERS (Type of 1844) N-5 & N-6  
  
 1844 INVERTED DATE 1844 OVER 81. N-2  
 1846 SMALL DATE. N-1, N-2, N-3, N-4, N-5, N-6, N-7, N-8, N-9, N-10, N-15,  
     N-17, N-18 N-19, N-20 & N-21  
 1846 MEDIUM DATE. N-11  
 1846 TALL DATE. N-12, N-13, N-14 & N-16  
 1847 RECUT 7 OVER SMALL 7. N-2 & N-31 (Other 7 over 7's exist which are  
     not listed in Redbook such as N-3 & N-18)  
  
 1851 INVERTED 51 OVER 81. N-3 (Usually)  
 1855 SLANTING 5s. N-9 & N-10  
 1855 SLANTING 5s WITH KNOB ON EAR N-9 (Many die states)  
 1855 UPRIGHT FIVES. All others  
 1856 UPRIGHT 5. N-6, N-7, N-8, N-9, N-10, N-11, N-12 & N-20  
 1856 SLANTING 5. All others  
 1857 LARGE DATE. N-1  
 1857 SMALL DATE. All others

NOTE: Several new varieties have been attributed since Newcomb. Most are rare and not listed here.

# Before and During the Civil War Coins Vanished and this is Why!

By  
*Robert Kravitz*

One could say this started as early as 1832. President Jackson vetoed a bill chartering the Second Bank of the United States. The bank had considerable control over the nation's currency. Jackson transferred government deposits to state banks. This took away some of the stability from the economy, which led to a national financial collapse. By 1837 circulating coins had all vanished. Merchants resorted to making their own coins, the "hard times tokens of 1832-1844"!

In 1854, the price of silver rose sharply when the Director of the United States Mint James Ross Snowden (June 1853 – April 1861) raised the fixed price of silver to \$1.22 per ounce.

The most important feature of the Law of 1857 was a provision for exchanging the new copper-nickel cents for Spanish silver fractionals in circulation (i.e. 2 bits, etc). The law was a success. The foreign silver coins flowed into the mint at a steady rate. However, the Southern States refused the small one cent coins, saying they were unfashionable! At this time and over the next five years U.S. silver coins were in common use in the West Indies and other Latin American countries.

By 1862 the bullion value of copper and silver coins was more than their face value. Therefor coins stopped circulating. U.S. coins started pouring into Canada where it was profitable to melt the coins and export them as bullion. With the start of the Civil War, and with an uncertainty as to the outcome of the war, hoarding of all copper, silver and gold coins began.

The *St. Louis Republican* of July 10th 1862 reported the first reference to the change shortage noting that the scarcity of coins had been noticeable for a number of days. *The New York Times* urged the city to issue 10 cent notes, to make up for the shortage of coins.

Many city councils throughout the country, both in the North and the South, as well as private companies issued private paper notes of small denominations.

In some cities one and two dollar notes were cut into fractional parts to make change. A bank in Hartford Connecticut advertised they would redeem any cut fractions of notes that were brought in.

On July 9th, 1862 Horace Greeley of *The New York Tribune* urged the use of stamps to make change. New York City banks by this time suspended specie payments (redeeming paper money for copper, silver and gold coins). In New York and some other east coast cities people began using postage stamps as change. The stamps quickly became sticky and dirty and unfit for postal use. This forced post offices to run out of stamps.



One answer to this was invented by John Gault, a private business man, who patented a round brass case to go around a postage stamp to protect it from deterioration. He sold advertisements to put on the back. This was way too little and too late as there was a stamp shortage already.

The Treasurer of the United States, General Francis E. Spinner, decided to do something before things got worse. He pasted a few postage stamps to a rectangle of Treasury Department mark paper in definite amounts, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents and then signed them. The idea caught on with Congress leading to the issuing of postal currency.

The Law of July 17, 1862 was signed by President Lincoln for the issuing of paper currency. The law forbade the issuing of private currency notes below \$1.00 face value. Postage currency proved very popular and it helped to save the economy of the union.

Postage currency was counterfeited so this led to the issuing of fractional currency, which was harder to copy. Fractional currency was issued from October 10th 1863 all the way to February 1876, with a total face value of \$368,724,079.45 issued!

In this way postage and fractional currency became an important part of the Civil War. These notes saw duty at all the major battlefields of the war, including Gettysburg, Bull Run and Shiloh. So some of the lower grade fractional notes that we have today could have been in the Civil War!

### Bibliography

Carothers, Neil. "Fractional Money", 1930

Kravitz, Robert. "A Collector's Guide to Postage and Fractional Currency", 2012

Reinfeld, Fred. "The Story of Civil War Money", 1959

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### About the Author:

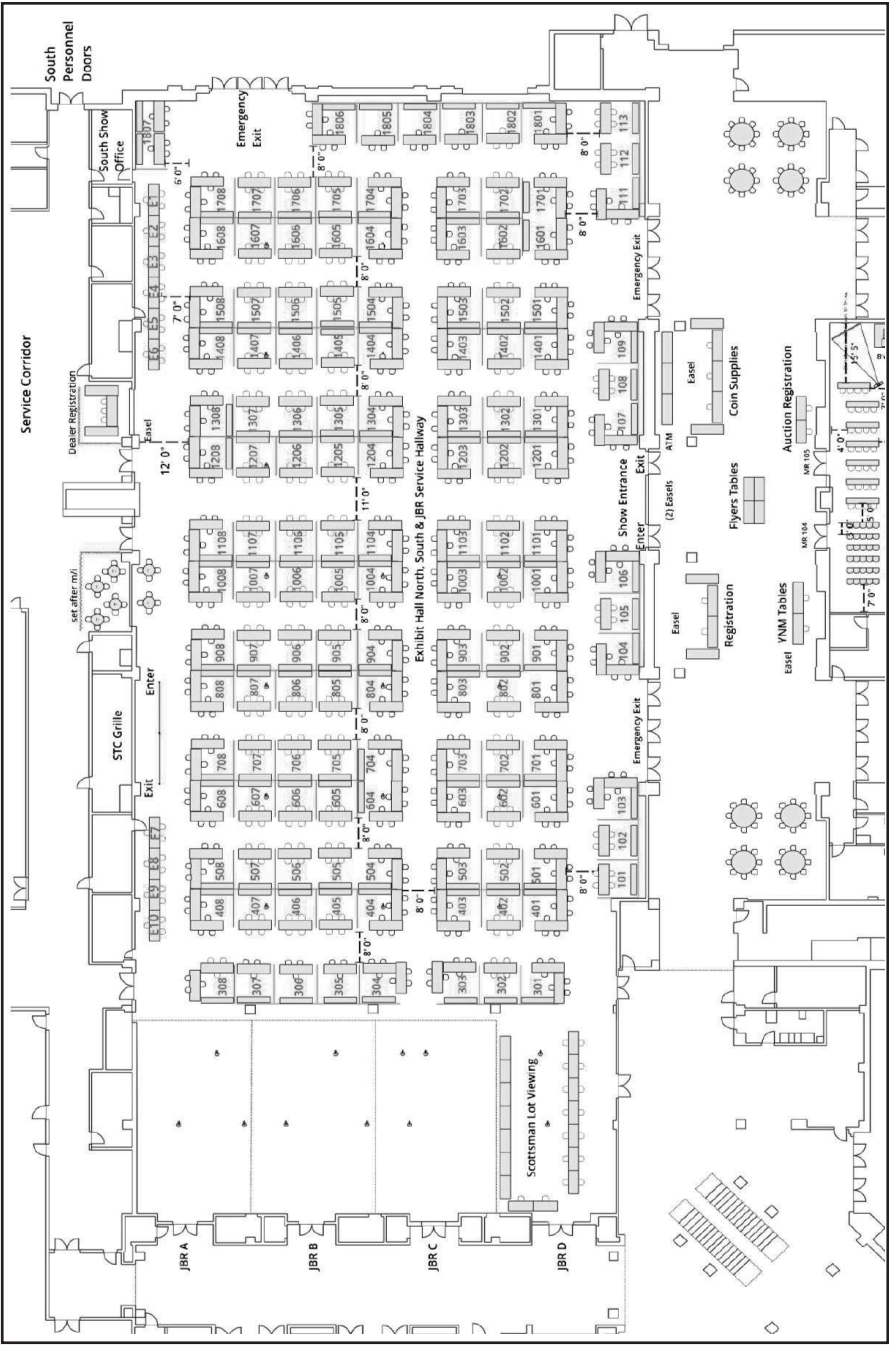
Robert Kravitz is the author of the definitive book on Fractional Currency: A Collector's Guide to Postage & Fractional Currency (second edition). He is a dealer who attends most major shows and currently resides in St. Louis. Visit his website [www.robsfractional.com](http://www.robsfractional.com).

## Alphabetical Dealer to Booth # Listing

<b>Booth Sign Name</b>	<b>Booth #</b>	<b>Booth Sign Name</b>	<b>Booth #</b>	<b>Booth Sign Name</b>	<b>Booth #</b>
Alexander Basock	1507	Gerald Franz	1408	Northeast Arkansas Coin / Mid America Coins	604, 704
American Numismatic Association	406	Gold Standard Auctions	1506	Numis Addicts, Inc.	1102
Americana Collectors	603	Gordy's Rare Coins	104	Numismatic Financial Corp.	1403
ANACS	306	Harbor Coin Co., Inc.	1501, 1502	Numismattack Trading	803
Andrew Reiber Inc	1103	Herakles Numismatics	1606	Oakwood Coins	1207
APMEX	1806	Heritage	401	Pacifica Trading Company	1203
Appraisal Services - We Buy Coins	1003	Hipps Rare Coins	102	Paper Money Depot	1505
Arch City	106	Hughes Numismatics	1302	Prospector's Gold & Gems	1807
Bob Hurst Numismatics	109	Insight3 Currency	1204	Quad City Coin	1406
Bob Jones / David Fouts	1703	Iowa Great Lakes Coins, Inc	802	Raines Rare Coins	1701
BobPaulRareCoins.com	1602	J + J Coins	801	Richard McPheeters	707
Brian Raines Rare Coins / Danny Engnell	1708	J + P Coins + Currency	1005	Richee Coin & Currency	606
Bunyard's	1705	James Beach	1305	River City Rareties	1202
Buried Treasures	303	Jay King	1306, 1307	Rob Kravitz	1704
Butternut Coins	908	Jay Temchack	405	Ron Hauser, International Acclaimed Artist	1805
Centralia Coin, Stamp, Etc.	1001	Jim Bush / Gary Burhop	1205	Royalty Coins, Inc.	807
Chick McCormick	508	John Schuch RC	905	S & J International	1803
Chip Vaughn / Steven Erdmann	1607	Jonathan K. Kern	705	Salt City Coin	608
Chris Hansen	101	K & P Services	1201	Schaffer's	1702
Christopher's Rare Coins	1304	KDS Numismatics	107, 108	Scotsman Coin & Jewelry	301, 302
Clarksville Coin	407	Kearney Coin Center	1208, 1308	Show Me Rare Coins	103
Coach's Coins	1402	Kedzie Koins + Jewelry Inc.	1007, 1008	Society of Paper Money Collectors	1804
Coins, Cards, & Collectibles	1108	Key Coins	1405	Standley/ Waggoner	1504
Coleman Foster	1301	Langham Rare Coins	1104	Steve Musil	501
Costa's Currency	702	Largo Coin + Currency / Madison Coin and Currency	1407	Steven Mileham	1404
D + S Coins + ACE Coins	806	Larry Briggs Rare Coins	504, 505, 506	Steven Moore	804
Dalton Gold + Silver	1004	Larry Lucree Numismatics	1401	Terry Bry	308

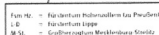
Darrell's Coins	1706	Legal Tender	408	The Coin Collector	1101
David Carruthers	602	Liberty Seated Collectors' Club (LSCC) / Barber Coin Collectors' Society (BCCS)	305	The Coin Shop	901
David Johnson	706	Mark Richter	105	The Gold and Silver Vault	1002
DBKJ Numismatics	701	Mark Schwartz	1105	The International Association of Silver Art Collectors (IASAC)	1206
Dempsey + Baxter	1508	Marty Bourquin	1107	The Numismatic Art of Robert Julian	307
Dollar Bill\$ Rare Coin Gallery	808	Maverick Mint	1608	To Be Determined	1605
Doug's Coins	1503	Merchant Giant	708	To Be Determined	1106
Drovers Coin Exchange	904	Meyer's Coins / Nomad Numismatics	1601	To Be Determined	1801
DRP Coins / Dave's Key Coins	1604	Midwest Coinarama	703	Tom Reynolds	1303
Duke Numismatics	903	MNS Exhibit Table	E01 - E10	Val J Webb Numismatics	1707
Dusty Royer's Notes of Note	902	Morton Grove Coins	111, 112, 113	Walter Magnus	607
Eagle Coin, Stamp & Jewelry Company	1603	Moweaqua Currency & Coin	507	West Coast Coins / www.WestCoastCoinsOregon.com	403, 503
Eagle Rare Coin Company	1802	Nanchong Coin	805	Wholesale Numismatics LLC	906, 907
Falcon Coins	404	Nickel & Dime Coins	502	Wolf Creek Coins	402
Front Range Coin & Currency	605	NICS Supplies	Lobby1	Woodsmith Numismatics	304
FUBA Coins	601			World Coins South FL	1006

# 2023 MNS Show



By  
Dan Marion, September 2022

*Dan Marion, September 2022*



Notgeld is the German word for emergency money. Not = emergency, geld = money. Notgeld was issued in numerous countries including but not inclusive: German, Austria, France, Belgium, The Netherlands, Denmark, Russia, Portugal, Spain, and Algeria. During World War I, metal was in extremely short supply and was directed to the war effort. There was a shortage of coinage, and few coins were produced to save metal. Instead, emergency currency notes were produced and circulated. These were called *verkehrs Ausgaben*. Later, after World War I, Notgeld currency notes were produced as collectors' items, even in sets that came in paper envelopes. There were collector associations that gathered and traded notes amongst themselves. Even special albums were produced to house Notgeld for collectors. These were called *serienscheine*. Notgeld above 1M were called *grossgeld*. Later, inflationary notes were produced.



In Germany, Notgeld was produced by towns, villages, municipalities political parties, cultural societies, trade associations, military associations, transportation companies, savings banks, chambers of commerce, church authorities, businesses (cafes, hotels, spas, cinemas), sports clubs, shooting clubs, festivals, etc. Reich banknotes and Darlehnkassenschein were also produced by the German state.

## Designs

Designs were initially plain with only text and minimal color but became more intricate as time went on and included intricate scenes and multiple colors. Designs depicted local history, legends, architectural features, political commentary, local products, etc. Fonts used ranged from intricate old Germanic fonts to simple modern fonts. German Notgeld was printed on higher quality paper than Austrian Notgeld and the designs and colors were much superior. Austrian Notgeld was printed on flimsy paper.

## Materials

Notgeld was produced as currency notes and as coinage. Notgeld was also produced using many materials: paper, metal, leather, aluminum strips, silk, porcelain, etc. Currency notes might be numbered, stamped, and/or signed. Multiple denominations were produced, many times in a series. In many cases, multiple varieties of a type were produced.

## Denominations

Early on Notgeld was produced in low denominations: 5, 10, 25, 50 Pfennig and 1 Mark values. As inflation progressed, values increased to 1000M, 10,000M, 100,000M and even up to 1 billion Marks.



Materials of value were used as inflation increased including silk, leather, aluminum, etc. Finally, the Gold Pfennig was based upon the value of the U. S. dollar at 4.2M to the U. S. dollar of 1914.

## Plebiscites of 1920

Of interest: in 1920, plebiscites were held to determine the border between Denmark and Germany through the Duchy of Schleswig. Notgeld in this area from that time displayed the German and Danish flags supporting one or the other. There are approximately 26 municipalities that produced Notgeld with plebiscite themes.

## Categories

The main categories of Notgeld are as follow:

- 1914 (verkehrs Ausgaben) — 550 types — 452 places
- 1915-1922 (verkehrs Ausgaben und serienscheine) — 3600 types — 3658 places
- 1918-1919 (Grossgeld) — 5000 types — 579 locations
- 1922 (100-1000M) — 4000 types — 800 places
- 1923 (inflationary) — 7000 types — 5849 places
- 1923/4 (Gold Pfennig) — 3660 types — 562 places
- POW — 3000 types — 600 locations

Arnold Keller estimated there were approximately 163,000 types in total in 1972. If all varieties are considered, the number is around 1,000,000.

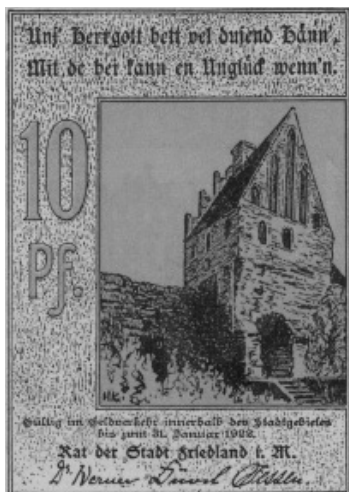


## References

There are numerous reference books on Notgeld. A good general reference book and checklist is: A Guide & Checklist World Notgeld 1914-1947 and other local Emergency Money by Courtney L. Coffing. An extensive series of books by Hans L. Grabowski and Manfred Mehl is also available. Each volume or pair of volumes focuses on a specific category of Notgeld. Some volumes have photos, some do not. All volumes are written in German and valuations are in Euros.

Perhaps the best reference is a web site created by Tony Murray who lives in the United Kingdom. It highlights the German Notgeld Collectors Club. Life Membership is only 30 Euros. The web site has a lot of reference information on all categories of Notgeld, an online shop where Notgeld may be purchased, a communications forum, and the ability to submit questions to Tony. The web site is: <http://notgeld.com>

Dusty Royer, a member of the Missouri Numismatic Society, has a business in numismatics and has Notgeld for purchase and is an expert on Notgeld.





# **SPRING CLEANING – Get Rid of What?**

## **You surely don't mean it!!**

By

*Dave Price – MNS No. LM-1980*

The month of March is 'hobby' cleaning at our house. My wife said: "Go thru everything that is coin related and get rid of what you don't need." (She brought up from the basement 11 copy paper boxes of letters, envelopes, files and folders, error catalogs and publications, error pictures and articles cut out of *Coin World* (CW) and *Numismatic News* (NN), and what I thought was very important error STUFF). Over an 18-year period, (1969 to 1987), I subscribed to a lot of coin papers – hundreds of error related correspondence and 68 different error catalogs and mail bid lists. Nobody issues these error catalogs like in the old days. I'm not going to get rid of them (don't tell her I said that).

I did get rid of two 35-gallon trash containers of STUFF. I'm just glad I didn't have to go through the banker boxes she doesn't know about. Who knows what I'll find in them! And another thing – when I am ready to relinquish then, who can I give them to? This is history!

### **Where are all the old Error Collectors?**

Updated from 2019, MNS Journal – by Dave Price

I started collecting error coins in 1957 when I was 10 years old. We lived in a farming community in North Central Missouri, Princeton. On special Saturdays, Dad would drive 35 or 50 miles (no coin shops) to a town big enough to have a store large enough to have a CW or NN newspaper, full size paper, not the little half size ones of today. And occasionally I would pick up a COINS or COINage magazines, or one of the early error books by Spadone or Herbert and sometimes a 'Whitman' blue coin folder to put pocket change into (back then you could still find all the early Indians Cent to Walking Liberty Half). If only dad had been rich enough and I had the foresight to keep every copper and silver coin I ever touched back in those days. As far as I knew, I was the only error/variety collector in the world.

I hoarded mint errors and varieties from 1957 to 1966 (mostly from pocket change or roll searching from the bank, and occasionally from coin shops), searching from Spadone's book for BIE's; die chips, die cracks, clash dies, and lams. The days of silver - no clad.

The big treat of the summer vacation (early 60's) was when we would go to St. Louis to visit my aunt and uncle, go to the "MNS - BIG COIN SHOW", little coins shops like Martins (both downtown and on Gravois); and Famous Barr (downtown – mom's shopping trip, but they had a big coin section and the best chance of finding errors or an error book that I didn't have). In 1964 MNS show, I met John Buck and Rob Kravitz, now I knew there were at least two others that liked mint errors.

I would always read the CW and NN newspapers (frontwards, backwards, top to bottom) searching for articles and photographs about error coins. Finally getting to the classified advertisements in the back.

Skip forward to the early 1970's, after military service (Air Force, K-9) and college, the error hunt started again. Most collectors in St. Louis that I knew joined NECA - Numismatic Error Collectors of America or CONE - Collectors of Numismatic Errors, (both no longer exist) and in 1983 they joined into CONECA - Combined Organization of Numismatic Error Collectors of America. Another was MECCA – Midwest Error Collectors' Association.

NECA published the Errorscope. CONE published the Errorgram. CONECA published the Error Scope Gram and now the ErrorScope. There was also the Error-Variety News. All were great organizations – with auctions, excellent photography, stories, interesting articles about every possible error coin type and all based on education.

In 1973, I started studying Lincoln cents to be able to tell what year a no date coin (off center or clip) was minted. In 1975, I began putting mint error displays together for the Dupo Coin Club. My first display for MNS was in 2016 when I rejoined. Currently, I have compiled eight different 'Planchet, Die, Striking' displays, some will be shown in Missouri and Illinois again this year.

In 1981 and 1982, I was fortunate enough to have some articles published in the NECA, Errorscope's inner club titled the "Multiple Error Club". You guessed it. The club's prime directive was to write about, picture and promote coins with more than one major error. An off center with a curve clip. A ragged clip with a defective planchet. You get the idea. At that time, I had several multi-errors but no way to photograph them. So, I had photo scheduling problems and had to stop writing articles.

As time goes on, I started writing articles for the Missouri Numismatic Society, under the title "Perfect U. S. Mint Rejects or Mint Errors - The Beautiful Coins, (What can happen – Will happen)".

- 2017, showed and defined 22 striking error photos.
- 2018, the article had 20 photos of error type coins struck for the FUN Show.
- 2019, showed 17 photos of "Multiple Error Coins".
- 2020, Div. III, "Striking, Error Coins", with 61 photos.
- 2021, Div. I, "How 'Error' Coins Are Made", step by step with 19 photos.
- 2022, Div. III, "How 'Error' Coins Are Made", step by step with 44 photos.

Just to be a name dropper, people that I have been fortunate enough to have rubbed shoulders with over the past years are: Lonesome John - monthly error catalog; Natalie Halpern - error mail bid and monthly error catalog; Frank Spadone - error and variety books; Len Roosmalen - error mail bid auction and monthly catalog; Arnie Margolis - error mail bid and **"Error Trends Coin Magazine"**; and Alan Herbert - wrote newsletter, books, and articles for CW and NN. All of which helped me to become a better numismatist. Others are Bill Fivaz, Counterfeit De-

tection Guide, and the Cherrypickers' Guide; John Wexler for his great study and knowledge for DDO/DDR and RPM Books; Leroy Van Allen for his compiling of Morgan Dollar (VAM) varieties; Fred Weinberg; Brian Raines; Rob Kravitz; John Buck; Eagle Coin; Justice Coin; Midwest Money; Missouri Coin and Eric Axtell (my best error/variety friend).

Last year at this show, I was fortunate to have a YouTube video filmed by "Coin Crew", (showing my 6-case error display) quite a few error collectors e-mailed to talk about error coins.

After 66 years of collecting and displaying error coins, I can finally answer the question, "Where are all the old error collectors"? Some of us are still here - some have quit collecting - and some have gone to that great mint error coin shop in the sky!!!

Stop by the exhibit area and we can talk about the (mint error) minting process or your mint error coins. Now I know there are hundreds of error collectors out there.

### **Here's a few of the books I have used:**

- OFFICIAL Price Guide to MINT ERRORS, written by Alan Herbert, Seventh Edition, copyright 2007. Further additions of this book will not be updated by this author. This book is considered the bible to all error coin definitions.
- Major Variety and Oddity Guide to United States Coins, Frank Spadone. The 8<sup>th</sup> edition is from 1981.

Happy error hunting - until next time!

To err is human – to collect them is so much fun!

As the old timers would say – **"Just a few coins to wet your whistle"!**



ND, T-1 Planchet  
55% oc @ k-3:00, SBS  
20% str clip @ 9:30

1980-D, T-1 Planchet  
15% oc @ k-6:00, SBS  
20% cc @ k-10:00

# Always Follow Good Advice!

By  
C. Joseph Sutter

“Find a niche and fill it”. This is a business rule that suggests searching for needy spots in the marketplace and producing a product to fill those spots. “Give the customer what they want”. Another rule for business success. “A sucker is born every minute.” P.T Barnum’s alleged key to fortune and fame.

Following these three business paradigms is the best way to achieve financial wealth in today’s world of numismatics. Since this column is used by most Journal readers as their primary investment tool I felt it is imperative that I provide this knowledge and use big words when doing so.

While reviewing some of the articles in this year’s Journal I was reminded of the fact that the U.S. Mint produced cents in every year except 1815. I know that some argue that cents were produced in this year, they were dated 1816, however, if that is the only problem you have with the article, then you need to read it again!

Getting back to the 1815 cent. Here is the “needy spot” mentioned earlier. Collectors, especially those big pocket Classic or Liberty cent collectors, need this year for completeness. Here is your niche: manufacture coins that the Mint forgot to make!

To meet this niche all you have to do is:

- Identify a missing item. Buy a copy of *A Guide Book of United States Coins (Red Book)* and look through the listings for missing pieces. Hint: the author unknowingly helps us here. He/she lists each coin series and then uses numbers to tell us what years they were made. For those a little weak in math, find a number, say 1814, and then add 1, i.e. 1815. Look at the next number. If it is not 1815, you have found the missing piece. Be careful when you get to the end of the numbers though. For example: when you get to the end of the two cent pieces, 1873, and add 1, you get 1874. Since production of the two cent piece ended in 1873, it is OK that the Mint did not make one in 1874. Of course, maybe you could convince collectors that an 1874 piece should have been created! After all, they do believe that a two cent piece is valid when everybody knows there is no such denomination.
- Create an image of the missing item. This is called a “die” and creating one is called “dying”. If you need assistance you can always take a trip to China. They have a lot of people there who can help you. Note: remember that these items have two sides! Most collectors will notice if you forget to make the back side.
- Obtain some kind of metal that the coin would have been made with. Not to get too technical, but the cent mentioned above should be made with copper. *The Red Book* author helps us out here, they tell you what metal should be used. While finding copper and gold is pretty easy, check out Walmart, copper-nickel maybe hard to find since bi-metals are outlawed in many states.
- Use the die to stamp the image on the metal. This is just like using those “playdough” molds, and who among us hasn’t used or eaten that fun product?

Those of you who are “purists” are probably thinking that this idea is not new. OK, I’ve been caught. In 2009 the Mint decided not to make any silver Eagle proofs. This was after they printed a lot of coin albums with a hole for this coin! How thoughtless of them. To the rescue came Daniel Carr of the Moonlight Mint. This item can be found on the Mint’s alternate marketing arm, eBay, for between \$250 and \$300 dollars. So while I admit that I was inspired by this idea, the idea to write this article was all mine!

Here is a list of items that I find to be missing:

- 1815 cent – this is twofer. In 1814 the Classic Head cent was made and in 1816 the Liberty Head was introduced (notice the big word?). So, you can make either one or both!
- 1922 plain Lincoln cent. Collectors think this is a Philadelphia issue when in fact the Denver mintmark just fell off. Slap a big “P” on your version to meet this demand.
- 1955 triple die obverse Lincoln cent. Look how much collectors pay for a double die obverse. Why not take advantage of this and give them three?
- 1944–P Jefferson nickel with no mintmark. This is the rare “Henning Nickel” made by Francis Leroy Henning in Erial, New Jersey. I bet you did not know that the Mint had a branch in Erial. Neither did the Mint. This is another twofer since you can use either the silver based alloy the Mint used in 1944 or the copper-nickel-iron alloy Henning used in 1955.
- 2017 America the Beautiful Quarter (Missouri). The Mint choose some building with water running through it next to a tree. How beautiful is that? Why not go with some real beauty with people born here? For example: Josephine Baker, Dick Van Dyke, Ginger Rogers, Yogi Berra, Maxine Walters, Jayson Tatum, Jane Wyman, Jack Dorsey, Sheryl Crow, Harley Race, Molly Brown and Edgar Buchanan (that’s Uncle Joe, he’s moving kind’a slow at the junction – sorry). No, you cannot count Brad Pitt, he may have lived here but he was born in Oklahoma.
- Missouri early state coinage. *The Red Book* lists state coinage in what they call “Post-Colonial”. While Vermont and Connecticut and New York are there, where is Missouri or Illinois? This will be really easy since all you have to do is make it look old and worn out. Not too many of these survived in perfect condition. The design can be anything you want, although I would recommend a head of some kind or maybe a horse. Call the head, or horse, George and you have a winner. Since most people reading this are from Missouri or Illinois you may want to pick some other state to avoid conflict. However, do not pick New Jersey since someone has already selected this state.

As you can see the possibilities are pretty endless. All you need to do is to find a few of Barnum’s people and make your fortune!

## *...Coin Show 2022....*



*Early Birds*



*Norman Bowers*



*Dealer Trade*





*Overview*



*Exhibits*

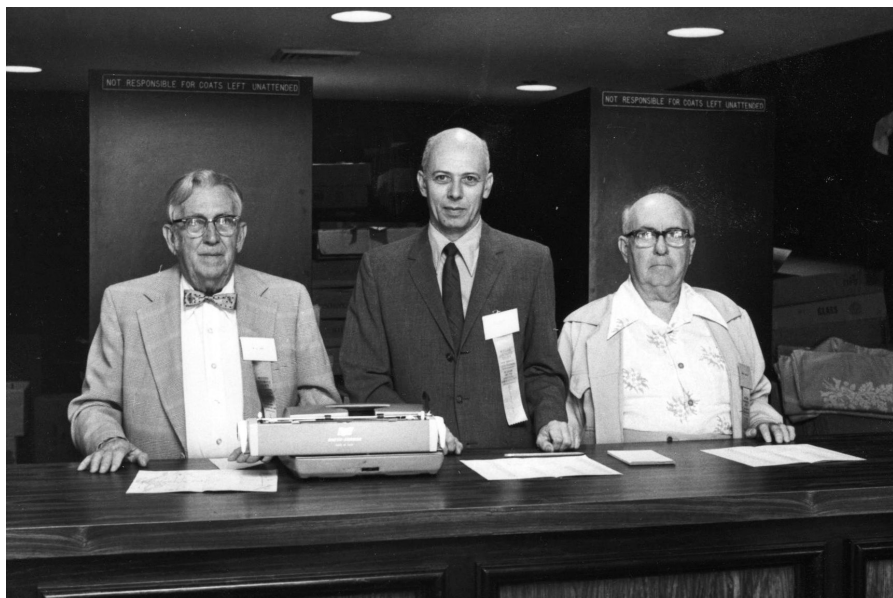


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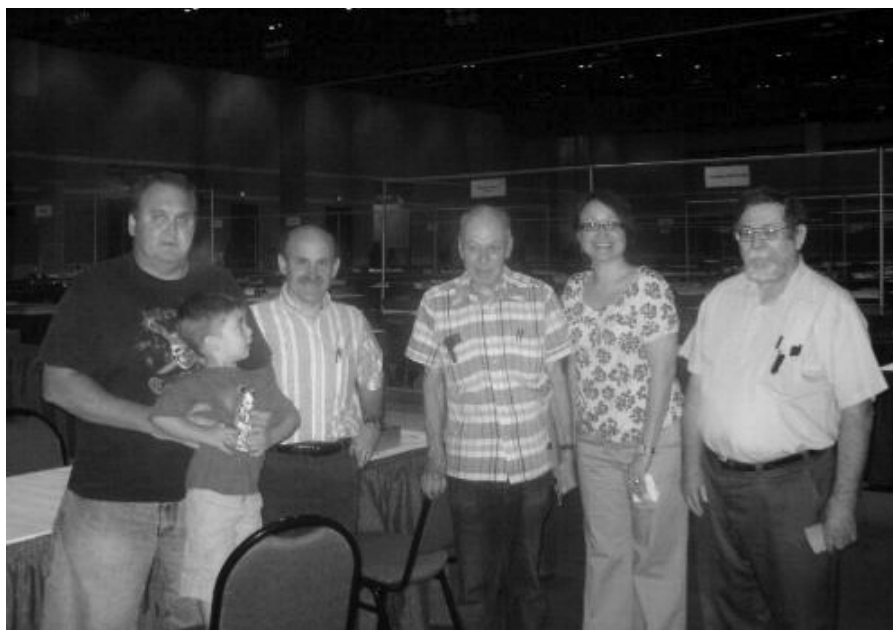


*Boy Scout  
Merit Badge Class*





*Early Coin Show*



*2007 Coin Show*

# A Missouri Record

*continued from the July, 2022 issue*

The editor encourages reader assistance in locating, attributing, and documenting the historical significance of numismatic items relating to Missouri. This column provides a place to publish unusual exnumia, thereby preserving such items for future research.

148. Obv. FLORISSANT MISSOURI VALLEY OF FLOWERS /  
May 5-6 / 1973  
Good Until / May 31 / 1973

Rev. WOODEN NICKEL UNITED  
STATES OF AMERICA



149. Obv. MetroLink

Rev. 1993 / various stations /  
Missouri-Illinois



150. Obv. \* LION'S CHOICE \*  
Quality \* Taste \* Nutrition \* Since 1967

Rev. \* / GOOD FOR ONE / FREE /  
*delicious* / MINI CONE / \*



Online copies of this and all issues of the Missouri Journal of Numismatics maybe found on the Newman Numismatic Portal NNP (<https://nnp.wustl.edu/library/publisherdetail/510562>).

The NNP is an online reference that contains thousands of numismatic items. It is funded by the Eric P. Newman Education Society.

# There Were Two 1849 Double Eagles! What Happened to the Second One?

By  
*Robert Kravitz*

In last year's Journal, Volume 47, I told the story of how the 1848 discovery of gold in California lead to the production of the famous "CAL" 1848 Quarter Eagle Gold coin. This discovery also resulted in two new gold coin denominations, one dollar and twenty dollar. They were authorized by the Coinage Act of March 3, 1849. This is the story of the first twenty dollar coin.

On December 22, 1849 the obverse die was created for the new twenty dollar gold piece, or double eagle. This first die was too high of relief, which prevented the coins from being "brought up" by the pressure that was available. Therefore: James Longacre (August 11, 1794 – January 1, 1869, fourth Chief Engraver of the U.S. Mint: 1844 - 1869) made a second obverse die, which he completed on January 12th 1850. This die was adopted for general coinage.



**James Longacre**

Apparently most pieces struck of the 1st die (1849) were melted. As noted in Don Taxay's book "The Comprehensive Catalogue and Encyclopedia of United States Coins" (1971) only two are known. One is in the Smithsonian and the other was given to the Secretary of the Treasury William Meredith (June 8, 1799 – August 17, 1873). After his death it is believed that the coin was auctioned off and eventually was found in the possession of coin dealer Stephen K. Nagy (1884 – 1958). A photograph of this piece was in the Nagy estate and studied by Walter Breen, but not the coin itself. Walter Breen stated that the photograph indicated that the Nagy piece lacks the nicks that are on the Smithsonian piece.

The 2nd 1849 Double Eagle is also discussed in J. Hewitt Judd's book "United States Pattern, Experimental and Trial Pieces" (1959). It states "apparently most of the pieces struck in 1849 were melted except the piece now in the Mint Collection in the Smithsonian Institution. The other was given to the Secretary of the Treasury Meredith, but remains unlocated!"



**William Meredith**

In Walter Breen's book "Complete Encyclopedia of U.S. and Colonial Coins" he states "at least two proofs were coined on December 22, one of these is in the Smithsonian Institution, and the other went to Treasury Secretary William M. Meredith." Breen also notes that J. Pierpont Morgan offered the Mint Bureau \$35,000 for the 1849 Double Eagle.

In “A Guide Book of United States Coins” (Red Book) the 1849 Double is listed as unique and reposing in the Mint collection (1947 Edition). In the 76th Red Book (2023) it is a pattern, mintage of 1, and still reposing in the Smithsonian.

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About the Author:

Robert Kravitz is the author of the definitive book on Fractional Currency: A Collector’s Guide to Postage & Fractional Currency (second edition). He is a dealer who attends most major shows and currently resides in St. Louis. Visit his website [www.robfrac.com](http://www.robfrac.com).

**“Pictures from the ANA Hall of Fame highlighting  
MNS founding member Eric P. Newman”**



## New Challenges

The 2020's ring a sentimental tone with me since they remind me of my parents who were born around one hundred years ago. My wife's parents were born in 1921 and 1923 and mine in 1924. I often think of my father-in-law since 1921 is a rare date in many series. If only his parents had given him a birth set, or better yet, a birth roll set that he had saved for me!



This year's challenge is to create a collection based on someone's life. In the case of my family, one major event was World War II (WWII). My father served in the Navy (Far East) and my father-in-law in the Army Airforce (Europe). This article will look at WWII from a United States perspective from 1941 – 1945.

What would a WWII collection look like? Unless otherwise specified, all mints, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Denver, were used.

### Usage Set:

- Winged Liberty Head, Mercury Dime. 15 coins.
- Washington Quarter. 15 coins.
- Liberty Walking Half. 15 coins.

### Special Alloys:

- Jefferson Nickel. To save nickel for war usage nickels from 1942 – 1945 were made out of copper, silver and manganese. Mintmarks were moved to on top of Monticello on the reverse. Philadelphia used a mintmark for the first time. 12 coins. In 1941 and 1942 the original metal composition was used. 6 coins.
- Lincoln Cents. To save copper cents were made of zinc coated steel in 1943. 3 coins.

### Emergency Currency:

- Hawaii. From 1942 – 1946 paper money used in Hawaii was specially marked to allow it to be de-monetized in case the islands were invaded. These notes were \$1 "Silver Certificates", \$5, \$10 and \$20 "Federal Reserve Notes" printed with "HAWAII" on the front, bold letters on both sides, and in a large font on the back. The serial number and treasury seal were printed in brown ink.
- North Africa. In 1942 \$1, \$5 and \$10 "Silver Certificates" were printed for the invasion of North Africa. They could have been de-monetized if the invasion failed. These notes used a yellow treasury seal. Unlike the Hawaii notes, no other printing was used.

Commemoratives – WWII:

- 50th Anniversary of World War II. Half Dollar, One Dollar, Five Dollar. 1993.
- Eisenhower Centennial. One Dollar issued on 100th anniversary of his birth. 1990. Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Force in Europe.
- United Service Organizations (USO). One Dollar issued 50th anniversary of creation. 1991. Supplied social, recreational, welfare and spiritual help to armed services members.

Commemoratives – Military:

- U.S. Army. Half Dollar, One Dollar, Five Dollar. 2011.
- Marine Corps 250th Anniversary. One Dollar. 2005.
- Women in Military Service Memorial. One Dollar. 1994.
- Infantry Soldier. One Dollar. 2012.

U.S. Mint Medals. The Mint is creating a multi-year series in silver and bronze commemorating the U.S. Military services: Navy, Marines, Coast Guard, Army, Air Force and Space Force.

This collection is a small set of possible WWII related items. It focuses on U.S. oriented items and looks at products of the U.S. Mint.



Coin Collector – Goebel  
Today's Children Series, 1978 – figure thanks to Dusy Royer

## MNS Presidents

Arthur Kelly	1938 - 1940	Dave L. Cooper	1968 - 1970
Sam Bushnell	1940 - 1941	Ora E. Royer, Jr. (Dusty)	1970 - 1972
Carl W. Lounsberry	1941 - 1942	Charles E. Hileman	1972 - 1974
F. K. Saab	1942 - 1943	Robert B. Knowles	1974 - 1976
Carl W. Lounsberry	1943 - 1944	Michael Pfefferkorn	1976 - 1978
Walter Vrendenburgh	1944 - 1945	James S. Moores	1979 - 1980 *
John Snow	1945 - 1946	Roger Munie	1980 - 1981
Victor H. Frick	1946 - 1948	James S. Moores	1981 - 1982
George Yehling	1948 - 1949	John Foster	1983 - 1984
Unknown	1949 - 1950	Frank Clemens	1985 - 1986
W. G. Arnold	1950 - 1951	Barry L. Faintich	1987 - 1988
Carl W. Lounsberry	1951 - 1952	John A. Bush	1989 - 1992
Joseph J. Smith	1952 - 1954	David Frank	1993 - 1994
Arno S. Meyer	1954 - 1956	Jim Watson	1995 - 1998
D. Wayne Johnson	1956 - 1957	Ken Thompson	1999 - 2000
Lloyd E. Ritchey	1957 - 1958	Jerry L. Morgan	2001 - 2005
Christian Schlather	1958 - 1960	Dennis Biersack	2006 - 2008
Stanley B. McClintock	1960 - Nov.	Phil Stangler	2009 - 2012
Edward Boehme, Sr.	Dec. - 1962	Mark Hartford	2013 - 2014
Charles J. Page	1962 - 1964	Christopher Sutter	2015 - 2022
Albert H. Wick	1964 - 1966	Kathy Skelton	2023
John S. Stevenson	1966 - 1968		

\* Why did Jim Moores have a split term? Jim was working for the U.S. General Accounting Office in St. Louis (the auditing arm of Congress). During late summer of 1980, he was offered a temporary one-year detail in Washington, D.C., assigned to the House Appropriations Committee's Surveys and Investigations Staff starting in October 1980 with the guaranteed option of returning to St. Louis. When he returned full-time to St. Louis in October 1981 Roger Munie graciously stepped aside.



# Artificial Coin Alterations

By  
C. Joseph Sutter

At the 2023 American Numismatic Association's (ANA) Summer Seminar a course was offered in the differences between natural and artificial coin surface toning. This class: "*Detection of Artificial Toning, Artificial Frosting & Reproofing Surfaces of Coins*" was taught by H. Robert (Bob) Campbell, who is a past ANA president and the owner of All About Coins in Salt Lake City, Utah. Following is information from that course.

Coin Doctoring is the process of changing the appearance of a coin. In this article "Coin" is used to describe the item being changed. This process is also used on non-coin surfaces, for example medals.

Mr. Campbell defies two types of doctors. First generation doctors intended to fix a problem with the coin while second generation attempt to make the coin look better for a monetary gain. The first generation attempted to correct problems that prevented coins from being certified. They did not improve the coin's grade. They made it collectible again. The difference here is the first generation would take a coin with unpleasant coloring and remove that coloring to make the coin pleasing to the eye. This is commonly called "dipping". Removing dirt and corrosion from the coin's surface improves the coin's viewability. However, toning a coin to hide scratches and/or to raise the grade of a coin to boost the coin's market value is deception.

So what are the natural occurring toning colors and what order would they appear? Mr. Campbell used the example of a Morgan Dollar that had been stored for many years in a mint sewn bag. One coin may have laid on top of another covering it and blocking the toning process from reaching the lower coin's surface. The underneath coin would be "white", untoned, where the top coin rested. However, since air can flow over the remainder of the coin oxidized colors would appear. The color pattern is: yellow, magenta (red) and cyan (blue). If the pattern repeats, and it usually does, the colors mix and green replaces blue. If the pattern appears a third time green will continue to replace blue. Placement of the top coin will usually result in the formation of a colorful arch that resembles a beautiful rainbow.

Natural toning is caused by air flow. Artificial toning uses liquid or directional gas. With air flow the air flows over the surfaces and not into crevices. Artificial toning pushes the toning over the surfaces and into the crevices. Natural toning also has the colors blend. Artificial may have a definition between colors, they do not mix. Failure to see the three color pattern would also be a clue to artificial toning.

Toning can take several interesting types. Rainbow, or crescent, is from canvas type coin bags. Peripheral, or bulls-eye, where the colors appear in a circle on the coin's edge and the middle maybe non-colored might come from storage in cardboard holders. These could be 2x2 holders or collecting albums. Box-end, or wrapper folds, is a more boxy appearance from coin wrappers. Monochromatic, where one color is dominate is the final result of toning. Toning is an active process. A coin that is toned will continue to tone until the process is stopped. The final result is a black color.

So what's the big deal? So what if a coin is artificially toned? If you like colorful coins, and many do, what is the harm if some doctor tones the coin instead of nature? The problem lies in why the toning was done. If a nice problem free white coin, say grading MS64, was selected, given a nice color and re-graded as MS66, and if you are OK with paying MS66 money for a previous MS64 coin, then no problem exists. You are happy you have a coin you like. The dealer is happy because he/she made a big dollar sale and the coin doctor is very happy because they bought a 64 and got 66 money for it. Since a third party grading (TPG) service says the coin is MS66 your investment is probably preserved.

Mr. Campbell does point out that you could be impacted because the market value of your MS66 coin could drop as coin doctors make more of them. Raising an MS64 to an MS66 increases the supply. Where maybe one existed now there are two.

In the case where a MS60 with numerous bag marks and scratches is toned to hide the blemishes and the coin is graded MS66, this is fraud. If those scratches are detected, the coin will be down graded and you will lose money. Typically this is big money since the difference between MS66 and MS60 can be thousands of dollars.

Is buying certified coins a good defense against coin doctors? Mr. Campbell says "No". TPG's are not necessarily trained to detect doctoring. They do not typically view a coin long enough to spot the doctoring and in some instances, they see so many doctored coins that the doctoring becomes the "normal". Some graders do not care how the toning occurred. The fact that it is present justifies the market grade they place on the coin.

He also points out that some doctors are able to tone a coin while it is in the slab. If the seal is not air-tight gas can be introduced into the holder. A recently developed method is to drill two tiny holes in the holder and use them to introduce the gas.

Bob's goal in the class was to teach the attendees how to protect themselves from artificially toned coins. He does not hope to remove these coins from the marketplace, only to help his students avoid buying them.

To learn more about this subject, you can attend this seminar at next year's Summer Seminar. While there is no guarantee Mr. Campbell will offer this course, he is a regular at the Seminar and teaches this material. Mr. Campbell also speaks at major coin shows, and would welcome any interested person to attend.

# **BIE Cent**

*By*

*Dave Price – MNS No. LM-1980*

The following article is being reprinted from the 'Error Trends Coin Magazine', April 25, 1983 edition, written by Arnie Margolis. (Note: Originally written 40 years ago about coins that were minted 20 to 25 years before that (from 1950 to 1960.))

## **THE LATE AND LAMENTED BIE CENT**

In the past few months, we have been getting quite a bit of activity on an error type which has been dormant for a long time. Since we have been buying error coins, we have started to get many offers of BIE cents by the roll, the bag, the ton, and carload. It is amazing at the quantities being hoarded by so many people eager to unload them. Regrettably, the market cannot support such a supply.

The BIE cent is a minor error type which consists of a die chip, crack or break which occurs between the letters in the word LIBERTY in such a way as to create what appears to be a letter 'I'. It is not truly a letter 'I' but looks enough like one crowded between the regular letters, to give the impression of a misspelling or typographical error.

In the early and middle 1960's, when the error hobby was still feeling its way around, and enthusiasm ran high for all manner of "new discoveries", collectors banded together to form a club called The BIE Guild. This group specialized in studying, collecting, and researching this error type. At one point the late John Genko created a monumental work in which over 1300 hand drawn sketches were made of that many different known BIE combinations on Lincoln cents. The information was disseminated through the BIE Guild Newsletter and later offered in book form.

During this period (1960's), the hobby was made aware of these BIE errors, which were not restricted to that combination only. There were LIIB, BIE, EIR, and RITIY variations. In each case, the die chip or crack had allowed metal to form on the coin as though there was an extra I between those letters. Many dates were represented, but the concentration seemed to fall between 1950 and 1960. After that, the error didn't occur too often.

For various reasons having to do with the internal administration of The BIE Guild, they slowly ran out of steam and as the finds in BIE errors slowed down, they first changed their name to "Best in Errors", and then slowly faded away into obscurity through failing member interest.

Their literature remains, and in the memories of many of the older collectors, there is a recollection of the fact that these errors were at one time, sought quite fiercely by the enthusiastic members of that group. As time passed, and the interests of error collectors turned to other subjects, the BIE error fell into a sort of limbo.

Fewer and fewer people showed any interest. Today the error is known purely as a vague memory. When it is mentioned, the subject is met by quizzical looks from the newer collectors. Yet, there is a rather medium sized group out there who had gathered these errors back in the good old days and had stored them away. Now, due to the state of the economy, folks are digging down into their stored coins and looking to clear out some which will allow them to raise some cash. The BIE's have been coming out of these hoards in ever increasing numbers. But, at the same time, there is no club out there whipping up its members into a frenzy, or articles being written. So, the BIE error is largely ignored and unwanted.

It got bad enough that not too long ago (1983), a prominent West Coast error dealer actually took hundreds of rolls of BIE's cent errors of all dates and types, and actually brought them to his bank and deposited them into his account as face value money. Somewhere along the West Coast, if that bank has re-issued those rolls of cents, there are large numbers of BIE cents waiting to be found in circulation. Of course, since the major portion were Wheat reverse cents (before 1959), they might have been grabbed up for that market already. The main fact is that while the BIE cent is indeed a recognized error type, the average collector does not appreciate it, or pay any attention to it any longer. It isn't sought or studied or collected. It is a dim memory to those who were around as our hobby was growing.

Arnie Margolis, April 25, 1983

July 28, 2023, today I can truly say - "The BIE is not dead".

The Missouri Numismatic Society has a Youth Program where volunteers from the club talk about a topic that is close to the volunteer's heart. On May 24th, the Youth Program was on BIE's. What are they, and what causes the die to break? Plenty of examples were shown, talked about, and touched. Handouts were given to the youth and some not so youth! Good times were had by one and all.

Stop by the exhibit area and we can talk about the minting process, which piece of machinery malfunctioned to causes each error and view one of the display case that will be full of BIE's.

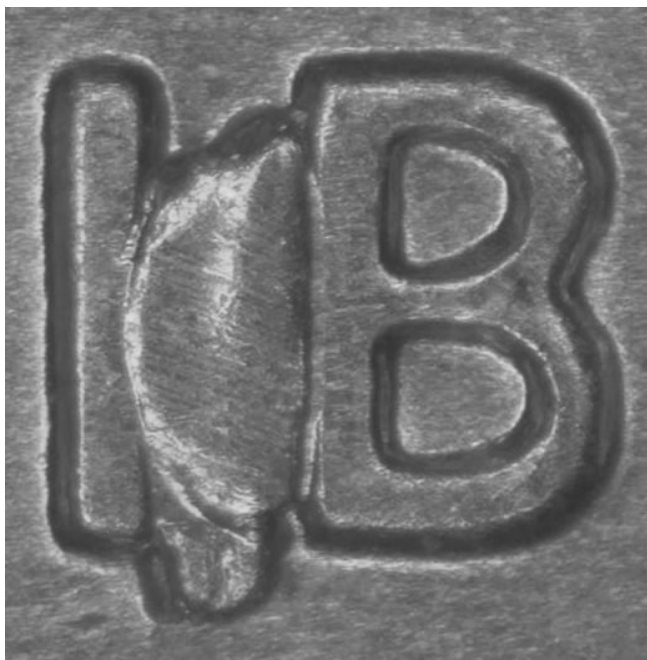
**Happy error hunting - until next time!**

**To err is human - to collect them is so much fun!**

**Dave**

**Photo Discussion:**

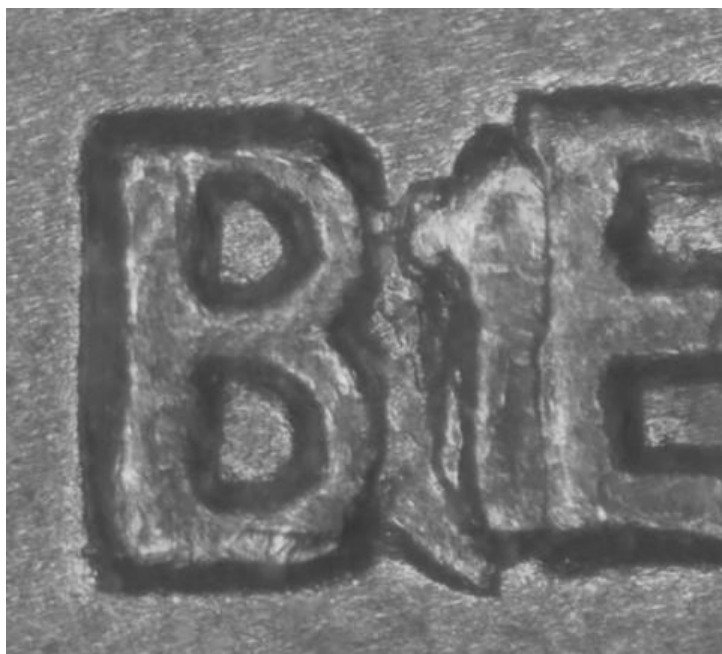
Elevation '0' is level with the field. Remember - the lettering is pressed into the die, which on the struck coin - metal is raised up above the field. Each time a die break happens (below the field), the metal gets higher and higher, or breaks will expand, spread out and create new chips, cracks and breaks. Chips, cracks and breaks will continue to expand, until the die is retired.



1955-D  
L I B



1953  
B I E  
Clogged bottom B



1951-D  
BIE



1957-D  
LIBE



**Progression 1**

**1957-D**

**B/E**

**Clogged bottom B**



**Progression 2**

**1957-D**

**B/E**





1960-D, sd  
E/R

Clogged bottom B  
Clogged top E



1960-D, sd  
E/R

Clogged bottom R



1960-D, sd  
E/R



1960-D, sd  
E/R



1953  
R/T



1959  
T/Y

**The  
MISSOURI NUMISMATIC  
SOCIETY**

**invites you to attend our  
64th Annual Coin Show  
July 17th - 20th, 2024**

**The  
MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY  
invites you to attend the  
NEXT REGULAR MEETING**

**which will be held  
on the fourth Wednesday  
of the month at 7:00 p.m.  
Doors Open at 6:00 p.m.**

**Creve Coeur American Legion  
Memorial Post 397  
934 E. Rue De La Banque  
directly behind (north of) Bristol's Restaurant**



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our Jewelry and Heirlooms Sale*

**September 15, Deadline**

*We invite your participation in our  
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Visit us at the lot viewing section of the  
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**SCOTSMAN AUCTION CO.**  
11005 Olive Boulevard - St. Louis, MO 63141 - [scoins.com](http://scoins.com)

## **St. Louis Numismatic Association**

Meets First Friday of the month:  
7:30 PM, doors open at 6:00 PM

Machinist Hall  
12365 St. Charles Rock Road  
St. Louis, MO 63044

Features: short business meeting, a 60 lot auction,  
beverages and bourse tables.

## **Dupo Coin Club**

Meets Third Monday of the month: 7:00 PM  
Sugar Loaf Township Community Building  
240 A. Fifth Str.  
Dupo, IL 62239

Directions: from I-255 take Exit 9 (Dupo), turn left on South  
Main Street, turn right on Admiral Trust Drive,  
go 1½ blocks, turn right into parking lot.

Next Show: January 7, 2024 American Legion Hall Post 365  
1022 Vandalia St. (Hwy 159) Collinsville, IL 62234  
9:00 AM – 4:00 PM.

## **Metro East Coin & Currency Club**

Meets Third Tuesday of the month: 7:00 PM.  
No meetings in June – July or August.

American Legion Hall Post 365  
1022 Vandalia Ave (Hwy 159)  
Collinsville, IL 62234

Directions: from I 55/70 take Exit 15 (Hwy 159), south which  
becomes Vandalia Avenue, go about 1.9 miles to 1022 Vandalia,  
turn left into parking lot

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Next Shows: Fall Show: Oct. 1, 2023

Spring Show: April 7, 2024

Fall Show: Oct. 6, 2024

All shows are:

9:00 AM – 3:00 PM

at the American Legion Hall Post 365  
[www.metroeastcoincurrencyclub.com](http://www.metroeastcoincurrencyclub.com)

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## 2023 MNS Show Exhibitors and Exhibits

<u>Exhibitor:</u>	<u>Title:</u>
Joel Anderson	The Denver Mint. A brief history of the Denver Mint from its inception to the present.
Joe Lindell	Remembering U.S. Grant. President, General, and national hero. Artifacts and items from his life and times.
Jenkins	The California Gold Rush
Rob Kravitz	Rare Catalogs and Books
Dave Price	Mint Errors - The Beautiful Coins
Kathy Skelton	Women Warriors: Boudica. Old and new coins representing the Celtic Queen of the Iceni.
Chris Sutter	Route 66
Doug Tomey	Primitive Money
Chip Vaughn	Ancient People on Coins

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## FUTURE NUMISMATIC EVENTS

August 18 -12, 2023	The American Numismatic Association (ANA) World's Fair of Money will be held in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania at the David L. Lawrence Convention Center. (Consult the ANA website, <a href="http://www.money.org">www.money.org</a> , for details).
September 9, 2023	<b>The World Coin Club of Missouri' 2023 International Coin Fair at the American Legion Post 312, 2500 Raymond Drive, Saint Charles, Missouri.</b>
October 1, 2023	<b>The Metro East Coin &amp; Currency Club will hold their Fall Show at the American Legion Hall Post 365, 1022 Vandalia Street (Route 159), Collinsville, Illinois. (<a href="http://www.metroeastcoincurrencyclub.com">www.metroeastcoincurrencyclub.com</a>)</b>
October 6 - 7, 2023	The Johnson County Numismatic Society's 54th Annual Coin and Currency Show will be held in Lenexa, Kansas at the Lenexa Community Center, 13420 Oak St. ( <a href="http://www.jcns.org">www.jcns.org</a> ).
October 26 - 29 2023	International Money Exposition in Nashville, Tennessee at the Music City Center. Inaugural Event.
October 27 - 28, 2023	The Ozark's Coin Clubs Annual Fall Coin and Stamp Show will be held in Springfield, Missouri at the Relics Antique Mall Event Center.
November 2 - 4, 2023	<b>Coin-X, Powered by Roundtable Trading 2022 at the Saint Charles Convention Center. The convention center is located at One Convention Center Plaza.</b>
Nov 12, 2023	The Central Illinois Numismatic Association will hold its Coin Show in Springfield, Illinois at the Northfield Center, 3280 Northfield Drive.
January 7, 2024	<b>The Dupo Coin will hold their next Show at the American Legion Hall, 1022 Vandalia Street (Route 159), Collinsville, Illinois.</b>
January 4 – 7, 2024	The Florida United Numismatists' (FUN) 69th Annual FUN Show will be held in Orlando, Florida at the Orange County Convention Center.



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February ? – ??, 2024	<b>The St Louis Numismatic Association will hold their 59th Annual Greater American Coin Fair – 3 Day Show in St. Louis at the Hilton St. Louis Airport Hotel. Please see <a href="http://www.stlouiscoinclub.com">www.stlouiscoinclub.com</a> for additional information.</b>
March 14 – 16, 2024	The American Numismatic Association (ANA) National Money Show will be held in Colorado Springs, Colorado at the Broadmoor. (Consult the ANA website, <a href="http://www.money.org">www.money.org</a> , for details).
April 7, 2024	<b>The Metro East Coin &amp; Currency Club will hold their Fall Show at the American Legion Hall Post 365, 1022 Vandalia Street (Route 159), Collinsville, Illinois. (<a href="http://www.metroeastcoincurrencyclub.com">www.metroeastcoincurrencyclub.com</a>)</b>
May 1 – 4, 2024	The Central States Numismatic Society's 85th Annual Convention will be held in Chicago/Schaumburg, Illinois at the Renaissance Hotel and Convention Center.
June ??, 2024	<b>The St Louis Numismatic Association will hold their 69th One Day Coin Show in St. Louis at the Machinists' Hall. Please see <a href="http://www.stlouiscoinclub.com">www.stlouiscoinclub.com</a> for additional information.</b>
July 11 – 13, 2024	The Florida United Numismatists' (FUN) 18th Annual Summer FUN Show will be held in Orlando, Florida at the Orange County Convention Center.
July 17 - 20, 2024	<b>The Missouri Numismatic Society will hold its 64th Annual Coin Show at the Saint Charles Convention Center. The convention center is located at One Convention Center Plaza.</b>
August 6 -10, 2024	The American Numismatic Association (ANA) World's Fair of Money will be held in Rosemont (Chicago), Illinois at the Donald E. Stephens Convention Center. (Consult the ANA website, <a href="http://www.money.org">www.money.org</a> , for details).
October 6, 2024	<b>The Metro East Coin &amp; Currency Club will hold their Fall Show at the American Legion Hall Post 365, 1022 Vandalia Street (Route 159), Collinsville, Illinois. (<a href="http://www.metroeastcoincurrencyclub.com">www.metroeastcoincurrencyclub.com</a>)</b>

*Shows held in the St. Louis area are highlighted.*

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## Ancient Coin Study Group

The Ancient Coin Study Group (ACSG) has advanced the study and collecting of ancient and medieval coinage in the St. Louis region since 1980. The ACSG is jointly sponsored by the Missouri Numismatic Society and the World Coin Club of Missouri. Membership is dues free and our informal meetings are open to the public.

Ancient coins can be easily and often inexpensively purchased from coin show dealers, online marketplaces, and auction houses. The ready availability of inexpensive and good quality coins makes this an exciting time for the collector. ACSG members are happy to aid novice collectors in developing their collecting strategies.

The main component of each ACSG meeting is an educational ancient or medieval numismatic-themed presentation by a member or guest speaker. The “show and tell” sessions of our meetings offer the opportunity for both advanced and novice collectors to share their acquisitions with fellow ACSG members which include professional archaeologists and historians in an informal atmosphere. Members and guests may also bring in their most challenging “mystery coins” for identification and discussion.

The ACSG meets on the third Thursday of each month at 7:00 p.m. Meetings are held at Star Coins and More, 1 Garvey Pkwy Suite 100, St. Charles, MO 63303. Attendees are free to bring coins to buy/sell. Most meetings are also broadcast via Zoom for those who cannot attend in person.

Please check our “St Louis Ancient Coin Study Group” Facebook page to confirm meeting information. Recordings of many of our recent educational presentations can also be found there. Contact our organizers Chip Vaughn, Darrell Angleton, and Jeremy Haag at <stl.acsg@gmail.com> to be added to our email distribution list.

### 2023

July 20	Gurprit Singh	Distinctive Aspects of Sikh Numismatics
August 17	Mike Markowitz	Collecting Byzantine Coins
September 21	Dean Kinzer	Macedonian Revival of the Byzantine Empire And it's Coinage
October 19	Cody Brell	Athenian Coinage
November 16	Darrell Angleton	Balkan Area Roman Provincial Coinage
December 21	Jeremy Haag	Show and Tell Night

### 2024

January 18	Robert Hoppensteadt	Architecture on Roman Provincial Coins
February 15	Chip Vaughn	Coins of Marcus Aurelius
March 21	Ed Rataj	The Coinage Reforms of Chinese Emperor Wang Mang (9-23 A.D.) – Regent, Usurper?, Emperor?, Reformer? Proto-Communist?
April 18	Dr. Michael Fuller	Antioch on the Orontes and it's Coins
May 16	Mark Avery	Coins and History of Persian & Greek Egypt
June 20		Ancient coins-themed video

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# WORLD COIN CLUB OF MISSOURI

The World Coin Club (W.C.C.) meets the second Sunday of each month (except in May) in the meeting room of the Mt. Zion United Methodist Church. Meeting starts at 2:00, includes an educational program and bourse.

The church faces Craig School at 1485 Craig Road one mile north of Olive Blvd. Craig Road is also accessible from Page Avenue. Ample parking is available at the rear of the church.

The club address is W.C.C., P.O. Box 410652 St. Louis, MO 63141-0652.

## 2023

August 13	Joe Campbell	TBD
September 10	Jeff Stark	TBD
October 8	Dan Winchester	Hard Times Tokens
November 12	Dave Hamill	Animals on Coins to grow the Hobby Of Numismatics

## 2024

January 14	Carl Garrison	Assembling A U.S. Type Set
February 11	Dave Hamill	Numismatic Quiz
March 10		
April 14	Joe Campbell	Coin Roll Hunting
May 19*	All Members	Coin and Book Garage Sale
June 9	Dave Frank	Prison Tokens
July 14	Dusty Royer	Indian Territory & The 101 Ranch
August 11	Tom Howlett	Certified Graded Coins – Good or Bad?
September 8		
October 13	Alisa & Morris Killian	TBD
November 10	Roger Schmidt	Junk Box Finds

\* Third Sunday of the Month

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# MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

The Missouri Numismatic Society meets on the fourth Wednesday of each month, except in July, November and December, at 7:00 p.m. in the Creve Coeur American Legion Memorial Post 397. Doors open at 6:00 p.m.

The address is 934 E. Rue De La Banque, directly behind (north of) Bristol's Restaurant. It is easily accessible by exiting eastbound from I-270 onto Olive Blvd. Visitors should turn left (north) onto New Ballas Rd. The next left should be taken at the end of one short block at the stop sign. At the top of the hill, the Legion Building is visible on the right. Park at the rear of the hall.

Members' bourse precedes the business meeting. A program auction and bourse follow.

For additional information or a membership application, write to: M.N.S., P.O. Box 410652, St. Louis MO 63141-0652 or see our website [missourinumismaticsociety.org](http://missourinumismaticsociety.org).

## 2023

August 23	Nick Correnti	Transportation Tokens
September 27	Chris Sutter	Coin Conservation, Part I
October 25	Doug Tomey	Coins of the Bactrian Empire
November 15*	Rob Kravitz	Currency

## 2024

January	Dave Frank	It's Time to Visit the Barber
February 28	Dan Kemper	Historic Mints
March 27	Dave Price	Error Coins
April 24	Carl and Nick	Auction
May 22	Special Guest Presenter	
June 26	Kathy Skelton	Boudica
July		No Meeting because of Annual Coin Show
August 28	Joel Anderson	The Denver Mint
September 25	Chris Sutter	Coin Conservation, Part II
October 23		Show and Tell
November 20*	Dale Bunyard	What it Takes to Start a Coin Club

\*\* *Third Wednesday because of Thanksgiving*

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# MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

Prior to the General Membership meeting a short presentation is provided that is intended for our Young Numismatists. These presentations are very informal discussions that start thirty minutes prior to the General Meeting, 6:30 p.m., in the same room as the General Meeting.

These presentations are called “Early Talks”.

Everyone is welcome to attend.

## 2023

August 23	Chris Sutter	Silver Certificates
September 27	Doug Tomey	Overview of Roman Coinage
October 25		Show and Tell
November 15*		TBD

## 2024

January 24		TBD
February 28		TBD
March 27	Kathy Skelton	Silver Art
April 24		No Presentation because of Auction
May 22	Dave Price	Error Coins
June 26		TBD
July		No Meeting because of Annual Coin Show
August 28	Chris Sutter	TBD
September 25	Doug Tomey	Overview of Roman Campgate Coinage
October 23		Show and Tell
November 20*		TBD