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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.

President's Message

By

Dennis Biersack

Thank-you for visiting the Missouri Numismatic Society's 46th annual coin festival!

This year's festival is being held at the same site as last year's: the Saint Charles Convention Center. Last year's attendees found the Convention Center to be easy to find and the bourse room to be very spacious. We hope your experience has also been pleasant.

For the third consecutive year we are teaming with Scotsman Auction Company to host another exciting auction "The Midwest Summer Sale".

The auction features some very exceptional coins: 1652 "No Pellets" Pine Tree Shilling NGC AU-55, 1916 Variety 1 Standing Liberty Quarter AU-58 Full Head, 1937-D 3-Legged Buffalo Nickel PCGS MS-64, and 1907 High Relief Roman Numerals Wire Rim Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle PCGS MS-63.

Our bourse chairman is John Bush. Our show chairman is Rick Raff. I would like to thank them as well as our current MNS officers, Board of Directors, and members for providing leadership and support for this show.

This year, 2006, is the 200th anniversary of the end of the Corps of Discovery. On September 23, 1806 the journey of Lewis and Clark came to an end in St. Louis. To commemorate this event members of the Discovery Expedition of St. Charles will be at our festival to give a short presentation on their reenactment of this famous journey. We thank Norm Bowers for making this possible. Norm is a member of the Discovery Expedition and the MNS.

In closing, we welcome your ideas and comments at our show! We want to not only welcome everyone but hope you have a great show. If our organization or myself can assist you at the show please let any of us know. The Missouri Numismatics Society appreciates your interest and involvement.

Sedalia, Missouri – Rich in Numismatic History

By Craig J Dickherber

Sedalia, Missouri, a town of just over 20,000 people, is located in Pettis County 95 miles east-southeast of Kansas City. Sedalia is probably best known for being the home of the Missouri State Fair each August. Yet, the city also has a rich history in numismatics, some of which is tied to the fair.



Missouri Centennial 2x4 Variety
Arrow Points to Incused 2x4

Missouri entered the union as the 24th state under the terms of the Missouri Compromise on August 10, 1821. A century later, on March 4, 1921, Congress authorized the minting of 250,000 Missouri Centennial Half Dollars. Robert Aitken designed the coin with the bust of Daniel Boone on the obverse along with the dual dates of 1821 and 1921. The reverse features another frontiersman pointing to the west with a Native American Indian at his side flanked with 24 stars. The words Missouri Centennial adorn the top of the reverse along with the word Sedalia below. The coin was to be officially released at the Centennial Exposition and State Fair in Sedalia in August 1921. The Philadelphia Mint struck a total of 50,028 coins in July 1921. The first 5,000 coins struck had a 2̄n4 incused in the obverse field to the left of the frontiersman. This was to represent Missouri as the 24th star on the U.S. flag. The special 2̄n4 variety created quite a rarity and was an instant success. The plain variety did not fair as well and 29,600 pieces were later melted. Poor sales of the plain variety can be attributed to a nationwide recession in 1921 and the reluctance of collectors and non-collectors alike to spend 1 dollar on a 50-cent piece. According to Coin Values, a supplement to Coin World, an uncirculated example (MS60) of the commemorative half is presently valued at around \$800, with a MS65 example valued at \$6500.



Missouri Centennial Plain Variety

The second coin to be released in an official ceremony within Missouri took place in Sedalia on the 182nd anniversary of Missouri statehood. The release of the Missouri State Quarter was celebrated on August 10, 2003 in the Mathewson



Missouri State Quarter 2 Coin Set

Exhibition Center during the Missouri State Fair. Governor Bob Holden, First Lady Lori Hauser Holden, and Mint Director Henrietta Holsman Fore emceed the ceremony. Missouri's quarter design commemorates the Corps of Discovery led by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark. The quarter depicts the return of Lewis and Clark to St. Louis down the Missouri River and features the Jefferson

National Expansion Memorial (Gateway Arch) in the background. The original design for the quarter came from Columbia, Missouri artist Paul Jackson. Jackson in a highly publicized manner argued the final design was not true to his rendering. He accused the mint of running a fraudulent contest and urged people to decorate the quarters with stickers he made that showed his original design. Production of the Missouri State Quarter was fairly well evenly distributed between the two mints with a total mintage of 453,200,000 coins. Following the ceremony at the fair, special quarter sets were available for purchase featuring one quarter from each the Philadelphia and Denver Mints. The Third National Bank of Sedalia, a long time banking establishment in Sedalia, provided a quarter exchange and each child was able to receive a free example of the new quarter.



Missouri State Quarter Reverse

The Third National Bank of Sedalia (Charter Number 2919) is the only National Bank that operated in Sedalia during the National Currency Era (1863-1935) to remain in business today. The bank was organized on November 20, 1882 with \$100,000 in capital and opened its doors for business on April 14, 1883 at 205 South Ohio Street. The bank issued \$1,857,850 worth of currency bearing its name. In 1935, at the end of the National Currency era, \$100,000 of currency from this bank was still in circulation. Of this amount \$7,465 in large size currency was still outstanding. The current census shows 24 large size notes and 28 small size notes reported. By the end of 2001 the total assets of this bank had grown to \$250,000,000. The bank still operates under its original name controlled by Central Bancompany of Jefferson City, which is made up of 13 banks and 1 trust company.



3rd Charter Plain Back \$5 Third National Bank of Sedalia

Three other note issuing National Banks were located in Pettis County, all within the city limits of Sedalia. These banks included the First National Bank of Sedalia (Charter Number 1627) which was organized January 2, 1866, and went into receivership on May 10, 1894. Only 2 notes, of the \$299,200 issued, are reported from this large size only issuing establishment. According to Don Kelly's

National Bank Notes, a note from this bank would set you back about \$3500. The Citizens National Bank of Sedalia (Charter Number 1971) was the second national bank within the city limits of Sedalia. The bank was organized August 9, 1872 and went into receivership on November 6, 1931. This bank was also located on South Ohio Street and issued \$1,968,220 in currency. Of the \$14,175 outstanding at the banks close 28 large and 12 small notes are reported. The Sedalia National Bank, Sedalia (Charter Number 4392) was organized July 10, 1890 and went into receivership on February 15, 1932. Of the \$1,391,860 issued. \$100,000 was outstanding at the close of this bank. There are 21 large and 14 small notes presently reported from this banking house.



3rd Charter Plain Back \$10 Citizens National Bank of Sedalia

While a major banking panic in 1893 most likely led to the closing of the First National Bank of Sedalia, the Great Depression led to the demise of the Citizens National Bank and the Sedalia National Bank along with the failure of thousands of other banks across the United States.

So, if you are looking for numismatic collectables from within Missouri look no further. The City of Sedalia offers many items for your collection; which by no means is limited to the material mentioned above.

Sources: **Kelly, Don C -- National Bank Notes Fourth Edition & Census;**
The Paper Money Institute 2004
Yeoman, R. S. -- A Guide Book of United States Coins;
Whitman Publishing 2004
Coin Values – A supplement to Coin World;
Amos Press January 2006
www.coinsite.com
www.thirdnationalbank.com

The French Mint

By
C. Joseph Sutter

Part of the enjoyment of numismatics is the pursuit of knowledge. As I hold in my hand a five franc coin from France, I wonder where it was made?



To gain some answers I turn to another of my collections, picture post cards. I have several post cards of the Hotel Des Monnaies, French Mint. It is also known as the Monnaie de Paris, Paris Mint.



This mint was founded by Louis XVI. It served as the French mint until 1973 when the operations were moved to Pessac.

The post cards shown here represent several steps in the coinage process:

Annealing
the
planchets

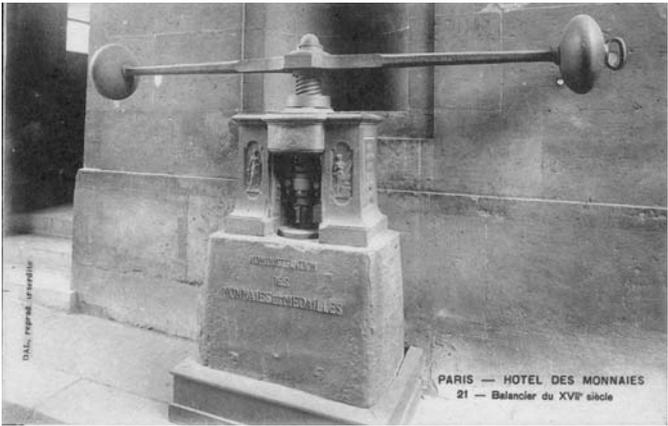




Bleaching the
planchets



Coining



Also shown are
a screw press



and
an electrical press

Programs

Jim Moores will conduct two programs from the Central States Numismatic Society (CSNS) Educational program. Each program consists of a 30 minute video and a question and answer session.

Please check with the registration desk for the dates and times of these programs:

Gold Coins Struck as the Result of America's Gold Rushes. This will include the gold coinage of Templeton Reid, the story of the Bechtlers and their gold coinage, the gold rush at Sutter's Mill in California and the pioneer gold coins issued in the aftermath, the gold coinage struck by the Mormon leader Brigham Young, and the gold coin issues of Clark, Gruber, and Company and also the gold coinage of the Kellogg, Wass, Molitor and others. The video presentation will be presented in period costume by Don Kagin, who wrote the major reference work on this coinage, entitled *Private Gold Coins and Patterns of the United States*.

The Money Story - The United States Mint and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. This video will encompass the entire minting and printing processes, with examples of our U.S. coinage and paper currency. The presentation is especially well documented and shows these processes in an understandable and entertaining manner. The video is especially instructive if one has never actually toured one of our mints or either of our Bureau of Printing and Engraving facilities.

Jim is a long time member of MNS and is on the board of directors for CSNS.

Ten Reasons to attend the next MNS meeting:

1. You have just bought this really neat coin and you want to brag to some one about it.
2. You really need a night out of the house once a month to improve your social life.
3. You enjoy big name entertainment, but are too cheap to pay any money to hear a really good public speaker.
4. Your spouse has you on a diet and the meeting offers free cookies and sodas.
5. You want to collect gold coins of the “twelve caesars” and need someone to tell you what their names were.
6. The idea of winning a gold coin or a fifty dollar attendance prize excites you.
7. You want to know if the MNS has a library.
8. You want to see if anyone else is collecting the state quarters.
9. You want to argue your theory of how the price of gold and how far the Cardinals go in the playoffs are related.
10. You want to have fun.

Seriously, we really would like to see you at the next meeting. Our meetings really do contain the items mentioned above: cookies, gold attendance prizes and cash attendance prizes. And there really is someone who could tell you the names of the “twelve caesars”.

The meetings consists of three phases, a short business meeting, a 30 to 40 minute presentation and an auction. We try to keep the meeting atmosphere light and relaxed. Our President, Dennis Biersack, is dedicated to this idea.

If you have attended meetings in the past and for whatever reasons stopped attending, please give us another try. Although, on second thought, maybe you do not want to ask if the MNS has a library.

Coins of the Bible

by Chip Vaughn

Oh, what stories Coins can tell!

Coins are mentioned many times, and in many places, in the Bible. Of the 40 parables preached by Jesus, 16 of them mention coins or money. Even before coins were first made in the 7th century BC, weights and measures of precious metals and other commodities were referenced in the Bible. The Shekel was the main unit of measure and weighed about 10 drams (Ex. 30:13), 1 Talent (kikkar) = 3000 Shekels (Ex. 38:25, 26), 2 Bekah (bek'a) = 1 Shekel (Ex. 38:26). Note: The exact weight changed at times, often depending on who was in power - The Babylonians, Egyptians, Greeks, Romans, etc.

The earliest known coins were from Lydia (Part of present day Turkey) and with the Holy Lands being so close by, they surely would have encountered some of these early crudely struck precious metals. The Lydian Trite was considered to be the first coin. It weighed approximately 4.75 grams and was made of electrum (an alloy of gold and silver called "white gold" in ancient times.) These would have circulated during the time of the Israelite's exile in Babylon.



Lydian Trite

The Persian Empire controlled the Holy Land from the Late 6th century BC until the time of Alexander the Great. The Persians minted the Gold 'Daric' and the Silver 'Siglos'. These coins changed very little between 450 and 330 BC.

During this time the Persian emperor, Darius I confirmed the edict of Cyrus allowing the return of the Jews to Jerusalem after the Babylonian captivity. Darius also authorized and paid for the construction of the Second Temple which was completed in 515 BC (see Ezra 4-6). Another Persian king, Xerxes, took a Jew (Esther) as his Queen. Esther used her influence to stop the genocide of the Jews planned by Haman (his Prime Minister). The feast of Purim was established in memory of this event



Persian Gold Daric

Persian Silver Siglos

Through his conquests, Alexander the Great (336-323 BC) introduced Greek language, culture and Greek Coins to the Holy Land. After his death in 323 BC, his empire was divided among his officers. Cassander ruled in Greece, Lysimachus in Thrace, Seleukus I in Mesopotamia and Iran, and Ptolemy I in the Levant and Egypt. Antigonus I ruled for a brief period in Asia Minor and Syria, but was soon defeated by the other four generals. The coins of Alexander

and his successors, as well as many other greek coins, circulated freely through out the Middle East.



Alexander the Great Silver Drachme



Ptolemy Silver Tetradrachme



Lysimachos Silver Tetradrachme



Seleukos Silver Tetradrachme



Cassander Bronze



Athenian Owl Tetradrachme

Late in the 2nd Century BC, the silver shekels and half shekels issued by the city of Tyre in Phoenicia became the standard silver coinage in the Judaeen area, replacing the coins of Alexander and his successors. Because these coins were plentiful and of good silver quality, the Temple Priests prescribed that the various Judaeen taxes could be accepted only in Tyrian coins. It was surely a Shekel of Tyre that Jesus and Peter used to pay the Temple Tax of 1/2 shekel each (Matthew 17:27). The shekels of Tyre are most infamously known, however, as the "Thirty Pieces of Silver" coins paid to Judas for betraying Jesus (Matthew 26:15).



Shekel of Tyre



Half Shekel of Tyre

Beginning in 137 BC in Israel, the Hasmoneans (John Hyrcanus 135-104 BC, Judah Aristobulus 104-103 BC, Alexander Janneus 103-76 BC, Jonathan Hyrcanus II 67, 63-40

BC, and Antigonus Mattathias 40-37 BC) minted their own coins. These were mostly the small bronze coins known as prutah or leptan. In accordance with the Second Commandment no likeness of living beings, are found on them. Most of the coins featured single or double cornucopiae, an anchor, a lily, a star, or a helmet, copied from emblems found on the late issues of the Seleucid coinage. All Hasmonean coins bear Hebrew legends, but a few also bear legends in Greek.

These were most likely to be the coins referred to as the widow's mites (Mark 12:41-44). Even though these coins were minted long before Jesus was born, it should be noted that in ancient times coins often circulated for hundreds of years.

Although in the Bible Mathew says that after Jesus was born, wise men came from the east bearing gifts, he does not name the Magi. Traditionally there were always said to be three Magi,



John Hyrcanus Bronze Prutah



Judah Aristobulus Prutah



Alexander Janneus Prutah



Mattathias Antigonus 8 Prutah

as there were three gifts given to the Christ Child. However, the text also states that other gifts were given, making the number of Magi even less definite. There is a lot of speculation as to who these men were.

Many believe that you would have to at least consider Azes II of Baktria, Gondophares of the Indo-Parthian Kingdom, and Hermaios of Baktria to be among the candidates.



Azes II Silver Drachme



Gondophares Bronze



Hermaios Tetradrachme

The Roman Period began in 37 BC, after Antigonus Mattathias was defeated and ordered to be executed by Marc Antony. Herod the Great, the governor of Galilee, was made the ruler of Judea. Herod was known for the "Slaughter of the Innocents" (Matthew 2:16) after he was told that another "King of the Jews" was born. After Herod's death, the Roman Emperor Augustus divided his kingdom among Herod's three sons - Herod Archelaus, Herod Antipas (who ordered the execution of John the Baptist), and Herod Philip. The Herodian Dynasty lasted until 95 AD, the most notable rulers of which were Agrippa I & Agrippa II.



Herod the Great 8 Prutah



Herod Archelaus Prutah



Herod Antipas Bronze



Herod Phillip Bronze



Agrippa Prutah



Agrippa II Bronze

Even before the Herodeans, Roman silver denarii circulated in Judea. Some even referred to events in the area. A denarius was issued in 58 BC by Marcus Aemilius Scaurus, the governor of the Roman province of Syria, commemorating Scaurus' victory in 65 BC over the Nabataean King Aretas III, who had allied himself with John Hyrcanus. The obverse of this coin shows King Aretas kneeling in submission beside his camel. Another denarius was issued in 54 BC by the Roman curule aedile Aulus Plautius who was one of Pompey's generals. This coin features a camel and a kneeling figure offering an olive branch with the legend "BACCHIVS IVDAEVS" (Bacchius the Jew) most likely this refers to Aristobulus, the Jewish high priest, who surrendered to Pompey in 63 BC and was subsequently paraded through Rome.

In 27 BC Octavian became the first Roman emperor, thus changing the Roman government from a Republic to the Roman Empire. He changed his name to Augustus, and ruled from 27 BC to 14 AD. After Augustus died, Tiberius became emperor (14-37 AD). It was a denarius of Tiberius that was

most likely the coin referred to as the Tribute Penny "Render unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's, and unto God the things that are God's" (Matthew 22:19-21).



Scaurus and Plautius Denarii

Next we'll look at the coins of the Roman-appointed procurators who governed in Judea. The names of the procurators who issued coins were Coponius (6-9 AD), Ambibulus (9-12 AD), Valerius Gratus (15-26 AD), Pontius Pilate (26-36 AD), Antonius Felix (52-59 AD) and Porcius Festus (59-61 AD). The



Augustus and Tiberius Denarii

most infamous of these men, of course, was Pontius Pilate. Note: there were several procurators who did not issue coins.

The coins of all the procurators can be precisely dated by the year of the emperor's reign following an "L" on the reverse. Note: the year is indicated by deciphering the greek letter for that year (Alpha=1, Beta=2, Gamma=3, etc.). Most of the procurator's coins also have the legend "KAICAP" or "KAICAPOC" (of Caesar) somewhere on the obverse.

Coins of the Procurators, Hasmoneans, and Herodeans tend to be poorly struck and poorly preserved. Only rarely will you find one centered on both sides of the flan.



Coponius Prutah



Marcus Ambibulus Prutah



Valerius Gratus Prutah



Pontius Pilate 3 Ears of Barley



Pontius Pilate Lituus



Antonius Felix Prutah

By 66 AD the people were so irritated by the procurators that they rose up in open revolt. They were able to withstand the Romans for several years (not a small thing), but finally the emperor



Porcius Festus Prutah

Vespasian sent his son Titus, to put an end to it. Jerusalem was sacked and the Temple was destroyed. During this period, the Jewish people struck a number of coins promoting The First Revolt, and afterwards, the Romans struck the Judea Capta series to commemorate their victory.

Late during the reign of Hadrian, the Romans began prohibiting circumcision and decided to found a Roman city on the site of Jerusalem. The Judeans found this to be unacceptable and revolted once more against the Romans. This war was known as the Bar Kochba War or The Second Revolt. After about three-years the Judeans were defeated.



First Revolt Shekel



Bar Kochba Revolt Bronze



Vespaasian Judea Capta Sestertius



Titus Judea Capta Sestertius

thirds of Rome was in ruin. Nero needed a scape goat and the Christians were a convenient target.

There were many periods of relative peace interspersed with major violent persecutions during the time of the Roman Empire. The most notorious persecutions took place during the reigns of Domitian (81 AD), Trajan (95-96 & 107 A.D), Hadrian (118 & 134 A.D), Marcus Aurelius (162 AD), Septimus Severus (202 AD), Maximinus I (235 AD), Trajan Decius (249 AD), Valerian (257 AD), Aurelian (274 AD), and Diocletian (303 AD).

Trajan, Hadrian, and Marcus Aurelius had a less aggressive policy, as can be seen in this letter from Trajan to Pliny: "These people must not be hunted out. But if they are brought before you and the charge against them is proved true, they must be punished. But in the case of anyone who denies that he is a Christian, and makes it clear that he is not, by offering prayers to our gods, he is to be pardoned. But pamphlets circulated anonymously must play no part in any accusation. They create the worst precedent, and are quite out of keeping with the spirit of our age."

However, Maximinus, Trajan Decius, Valerian, and Diocletian persecuted Christians ruthlessly, and viewed them as unsupportive enemies of the state.



Nero Denarius



Domitian Aureus



Trajan Aureus



Hadrian Denarius



Marcus Aurelius Sestertius



Septimius Severus Aureus



Maximinus Denarius



Tarjan Decius Dbl Sestertius



Valerian Bronze



Aurelian Antoninianus



Diocletian Follis

The end of Christian persecution in Ancient Rome began with Emperor Constantine the Great. With the Edict of Milan in 313 AD, Constantine gave legal status to Christianity, and forbade persecution of the Christians in any form. Constantine and his family also gave great sums of money to build new churches and basilicas throughout the empire. His mother, Helena was eventually made a saint. By the year 391 AD under the reign of Emperor Theodosius



Constantine the
Great Follis



Helena Follis



Theodosius the
Great Aureus

the Great, Christianity became the official state religion of the Roman Empire.

I hope that this short introduction has piqued your curiosity about coins from a biblical perspective. I've just

barely scratched the surface here. You could easily spend a lifetime reading and learning interesting tid-bits about the coins of this period. Oh, what stories these coins can tell !

Coin images courtesy of Wildwinds

(<http://www.wildwinds.com/coins>) with permission from Dave Surber. Special credit to these contributors who allowed Dave to use their images on Wildwinds: Freeman & Sear, CNG, David Vagi, Herakles, Barry Murphy, Nilus Coins, Roman Lode, Sphinx Numismatics, Ancient Imports, and Vaughn Rare Coin Gallery.

Premier Precious Metals

P.O. Box 28100

Sante Fe, New Mexico 87592

Phone: (800) 557-9958

Larry Prough

RR #1 Box 246

Carrollton, Illinois 62016

Phone: (217) 942-5506

How Well Do You Know The Coins of 1804?

Match the following Coins to the facts about them:

Cent

I see not one 8 but two



Half Dime

If you have one, it's a fake



Dime

Of all the silver coins this is the only one I know the value of



Quarter

Pricey, but watch out for the restrrike



Half Dollar

Says 1804 but really is 1834

Dollar

While I can not find an actual 1804, I do see an 1805 over an 1804



Half Eagles

1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1805, what happened to 1804?



Double Eagle

Which one do you have?
Count the Stars

Answers on page 26

Reflections of a Meeting

By
C. Joseph Sutter

One of the benefits of attending a MNS meeting is the possibility of winning a gold coin. After the business portion of the meeting a drawing is held for attendance prizes. These prizes are usually quite desirable. Two small gold coins, a few large silver items, maybe a book or two and a large glass commemorative mug. How many of these mugs we have I do not know. All I know is that somehow Russ manages to bring one to each meeting to be given away to some lucky attendee.

Tonight I have my eye on the gold. They appear to be tenth ounce U.S. Five dollar eagles. While I do not follow the gold market as close as I should, I bet there is \$60 - \$ 80 worth of gold there. Not a bad prize for attending the meeting!

My first thought is to try to slip Alice a fifty and have her pull my name out first. However, she looks too honest for this, so I guess I will just have to try my luck. The first name pulled is not mine, nor is the second. Oh well, the two lucky winners seem happy enough with their selections. I guess it was not my night to win the gold.

The next name drawn is mine! Hurray! I guess giving Alice the twenty did help. Just kidding, as mentioned before she is just too honest. As I hurry to claim my winnings, Alice asked me to draw the next name. I do so but do not hear the winning name because I am so focused on the prize.

On the prize table lay many temptations. What should I choose? The mug? The book on biblical coins? Or something else? As I seek inspiration my eye finds the display case for tonight's presenter. Brigitte Bowers is planning to speak on the status of the gold and silver bullion market.

By the way, hearing these presentations is another one of the many benefits of attending a MNS meeting. Brigitte's was one of the best. She gave us a clear understanding of what the market did over the past five years. She also provided insight into her world as a bullion dealer. However, when I attempted to take one of the one ounce Krugerrands as a free sample she slapped my hand. OK, she did not actually slap my hand I was using what we writers call "poetic license" or what non writers call "lying". The point is that I did not get a free sample.

Back to my prize selection. Inspired by the presentation I decided to seek out precious metal. I looked for silver. There were three large silver coins for my selection: Morgan Dollar, Peace Dollar, and one with a pretty lady on it. To me the answer was easy, choose the pretty lady!

Actually my selection went more like this: the Peace dollar was from 1922. Based on my limited knowledge of Peace Dollars, I realized that 1922 was the most common date. The Morgan Dollar seemed a little worn. So, I went with the pretty lady, who in reality was Queen Victoria. Since all three coins were about the same size, I figured the precious metal content was about the same.

So what did I get? The coin is an 1889 Silver crown. It has Queen Victoria' Jubilee design on the obverse and St George slaying the dragon on the reverse. As for value, a book I have lists it for Fifteen dollars! Since my book was published in 1970 I am sure the price is still good. That is unless the price of silver has gone up. However its value is unimportant because I like my coin with the pretty lady on the front.



The next part if the meeting was drawing for the cash attendance prize. The amount tonight was seventy five dollars. I could really use this. So I listened real hard and immediately forgot who won since it was not me.

I have already told you about the presentation so I will skip to the final part of the meeting, the auction. I like this part because it is preceded by Dennis saying “before we have the auction we will take a five minute break”. This allows me to get another cookie. I also spend a few minutes looking at the lots.

The typical auction consists of 15 – 20 lots. The lots consist of very reasonably valued items. For example: medals are popular and so are coin rolls. What appears is at the whim of our members since they provide all the lots.

Mike is our auctioneer. He likes to add a few comments to each lot to try to persuade a few members to bid lively on it. While this usually does not work it does make for an enjoyable time.

The meeting is over. It is time to go home. With my pretty lady in hand, I leave, waiting until the next time when I can go for the gold again.

D and S Coins

P.O. Box 1091

Florissant Missouri 63031

Phone: (314) 837-6300

Don Fisher Currency Unlimited

P.O. Box 481

Decatur, Illinois 62525

Phone: (217) 692-2825

New Challenges

With the price of gold and silver reaching new levels not seen in twenty years, is there still a precious metal series that can be found by the average collector for a reasonable price? Fortunately, the answer to this question is: Yes – American Silver Eagles.

While technically not a coin, the Eagle is a silver bullion piece, there are no rules in collecting that say what can and cannot be collected. On the obverse is what many consider one of the most attractive designs ever created – Adolph A. Weinman’s Walking Liberty. This is a slightly modified version of the design that graced the half dollar from 1916 through 1947. The reverse is the equally attractive heraldic eagle by John Mercanti.

The eagle is an ongoing series. It was first produced in 1986, so there are 21 different years that can be obtained. Each contains 1 ounce of silver and can be purchased in business strike or proof versions.

So how much would this series cost you? A recent advertisement from a nationally known dealer offers all 21 in MS65 for \$390.00. Add an album and the final price is \$410.00. If you would prefer to purchase the eagles individually, most are in the \$15.00 range with 1986 and 1996 being the exceptions at \$ 23.00 and \$80.00.

Please note that if you decide to collect the proof versions there is a problem coin. In 1995 the mint decided to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the eagles and reward those who purchased the proof versions of its gold bullion by adding a silver eagle proof from West Point to the gold proof set. Since very few of the gold proofs were purchased, only 30,125 of the West Point silver eagles were minted. This resulted in sky rocketing prices for this piece with a current value of \$6,000.00. So, stay with the business strikes and enjoy the series.



FUTURE NUMISMATIC EVENTS

- August 20 – 23, 2006 **The Missouri Numismatic Society will host its 46th Annual Coin Festival at the Saint Charles Convention Center. The convention center is located at One Convention Center Plaza.**
- May 3 – May 6, 2007 **The Central States Numismatic Society's 68th Annual Convention will be held in St. Louis at the America's Center, 701 Convention Plaza 63101.**
- July 26 – 29, 2007 **The Missouri Numismatic Society will host its 47th Annual Coin Festival at the Saint Charles Convention Center. The convention center is located at One Convention Center Plaza.**
- November 15 – 17, 2007 **The Professional Currency Dealers Association 22th Annual National and World Money Convention will be held at the Hilton St. Louis Hotel, 10330 Natural Bridge Rd. (parallel to I-70 near Lambert International Airport).**

Shows held in the St. Louis area are highlighted.

Ed Hipps

6835 West Lake
Dallas, Texas 75214
Phone: (214) 823-8483

Larry Hylton

21 Robinwood Dr.
Brownsburg, Indiana 46112
Phone: (317) 852-8458

Mottoes on Coins

Following are some mottoes that have appeared on English Coins.

POSVI DEVM ADIVTOREM MEVM – I have taken God to be my helper

O CRUX, AVE, SPES UNICA – Hail, Cross, our only hope

XPS VINCIT, XPS, REGNAT, XPS IMPERAT – Christ conquers, Christ reigns,
Christ commands

SIT NOMEN DOMINI BENEDICTUM – Blessed be the name of the Lord

TIMOR DOMINI FONS VITAE – The fear of the Lord is a fountain of life

VERITAS TEMPORIS FILIA – Truth is the daughter of time

FACIAM BOS IN GENTEM UNAM – I will make them one nation

QUAE DEUS CONJUNXIT NEMO SEPARET – What God has joined let no man
put asunder

EXURGAT DEUS DISSIPENTUR INIMICI – Let God arise and let His enemies
be scattered

CHRISTO AUSPICE REGNO – By the right of Christ do I reign

PAX QUÆRITUR BELLO – Peace is sought by war

HAS NISI PERITURUS MIHI ADIMAT NEMO – the penalty for clipping this
coin is death

DECUS ET TUTAMEN – An ornament and a safeguard

Coin Dictionary and Guide

by C.C. Chamberlain and Fred Reinfeld

Southwestern Gold Inc

P.O. Box 9083

Albuquerque, New Mexico 87119

Phone: (505) 881-3636

Stateline Coin Exchange

P.O. Box 343

So. Beloit, Illinois 61080

Phone: (815) 624-6694

Things to do in St. Louis

In the July 2004 issue of this Journal, we provided a few sightseeing ideas for you to do while visiting St. Louis. In this issue we would like to provide you with some more.

- Ride to the top of the **Gateway Arch**. The view at 630 feet high is just amazing.
- Enjoy the results of the 90 million dollar restoration of **Forest Park**. May we suggest you take a picnic lunch and share it with a close friend next to one of the several beautiful lakes?
- See the sun rise at **Cahokia Mounds**. Later you can tour the Visitor's center to learn more about this ancient Indian civilization.
- Take the tour at the home of the world's largest brewer at the **Anheuser-Busch Brewery**. Do not forget to linger at the tasting room at the end of the tour.
- View the animals and ride a nice tram at **Grant's Farm**.
- Fill up the extra space in your car during a shopping trip through our **major malls and stores**.

For additional ideas of what to do in St. Louis see the
Explore St. Louis web site at <http://www.explorestlouis.com>.

Waggoner Standley

P.O. Box 2797

Littleton, Colorado 80161

Phone: (303) 907-3350

Weiss Collectable Sales

Post office Box 661

Hopatcong, New Jersey 07843

Phone: (973) 398-0700

Missouri Commemoratives

In the July 2003 issue of this Journal, we provided a little information about the 1921 Missouri Centennial Half Dollar. Here are some additional facts:

The authorized mintage was 250,000. The actual amount coined was 50,000: 5,000, with the 2*4 mark and 45,000, without the 2*4 mark. Since 29,600 of those with the mark were returned for melting, only 15,428 coins without the mark were produced.

The coins were originally sold at \$1.00 each.

This coin, and the 1892 Columbian, are the only half dollar commemorative coins which do not contain any of the three mottos: In God We Trust, E Pluribus Unum, and Liberty.

The idea of creating a variety by changing the design other than a date change was started with this coin. The change, adding a "2*4", only lasted through the Alabama and Grant issues.

References:

Slabaugh, Arlie R. United States Commemorative Coinage, Racine, Wisconsin: Whitman Publishing Company, 1963



World Paper

Box 1301

High Ridge, Missouri 63049

Phone: (314) 276-1162

Greater Milwaukee Coin

4040 N. Calhoun

Brookfield Wisconsin 53005

Phone: (262) 781-4200

Did You Know?

A basic numismatic library should contain a good dictionary. With this tool in hand you will be able to quickly understand new terms as you encounter them.

Fred Reinfeld and C.C. Chamberlain's Coin Dictionary and Guide is a good example. Following are a few terms that may be unfamiliar:

Accolated – used to describe a coin which has two portraits facing in the same direction and overlapping.

Assay – an analytical test or trial to ascertain the purity, weight, and consistence of precious metal.

Billon - an alloy of copper and silver.

Cast Coins – coins produced by pouring molten metal unto a mold.

Essay – a trial piece.

Hog Money – copper money of Bermuda struck in the early seventeenth century.

Jeton – a counter, medalet: So called because they were quickly thrown about on the counting board of checkered cloth used in medieval accountancy. Almost any small base metal piece resembling a coin but not intended for currency.

Mohammedan Dates – dates set out according to the Mohammedan calendar. The year 622 is the date of the Hejira or flight of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina, from which date the calendar is reckoned. The Mohammedan year is a lunar one, and therefore eleven days shorter than the solar year. To convert the Mohammedan year to our own deduct 3 per cent and add 622, this will give the approximate year A.D.

Pile – the lower die of the old hammered coinage, bearing the obverse of the coin.

Restrike – a coin struck from original, official dies at a time later than the date of the coin.

Seignorage – difference between the value of bullion and the value of the coins which were struck from that bullion.

Truncation – the truncation of a bust is the line at the base of the neck where it appears “cut off”.

Uniface – a coin or medal having the device, legend, etc., on one side only, the other being blank.

Answers to “How Well Do You Know The Coins of 1804?”

Cent - Pricey, but watch out for the restrike. Only 96,500 were minted in 1804, causing this year to be fairly expensive, \$3,000 in fine. In the 1860's restrikes were made using an altered obverse 1803 die and a reverse from 1820. Even though the restrike can be easily identified as a restrike and is not an original mintage, it has a value of \$500 in fine.

Half Dime - 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1805, what happened to 1804? – No half dimes were minted in 1804.

Dime - Which one do you have? Count the Stars. Two versions of the dime exist, 13 or 14 stars on the reverse. Only 8,265 of both varieties were minted and the 14 stars variety is slightly more expensive.

Quarter - Of all the silver coins this is the only one I know the value of. In 1804 the value “25c” was added to the quarter. This was the only silver or gold coin with the value stated on it. Since the value of the coin was based on the intrinsic value of the metal it contained, the other coins relied on their size to denote their value.

Half Dollar - While I can not find an actual 1804, I do see an 1805 over an 1804. While no 1804 was minted, dies were produced. They were reused in 1805 by placing a 5 over the 4.

Dollar - Says 1804 but really is 1834. In 1834 the State Department wanted to present a set of current silver and gold coins to the governments of Siam and Muscat. However, two of these coins, the silver dollar and ten dollar gold piece, were no longer being minted. The Mint checked its records and saw that silver dollars were produced in 1804. So, new dies were created and the dollars created. The problem was in the records. While dollars were delivered in 1804 they had a date of 1803. No dollars with a date of 1804 were minted.

Half Eagles - I see not one 8 but two. The 8 in 1804 appears in both small 8 and small 8 over large 8 varieties.

Double Eagle - If you have one, it's a fake. The first double eagle, twenty dollar gold piece, was first minted in 1850. So, if you have one from 1804 it is a fake.



ANCIENT COINAGE STUDY GROUP

Since 1980, the Missouri Numismatic Society and the World Coin Club of Missouri have sponsored the informal meetings of the Ancient Coinage Study Group (ACSG). The ACSG is dues free and its meetings are open to the public. Information about the ACSG is available at meetings of either society.

Armchair archaeologists, historians and (of course) numismatists can venture through classical European civilizations; the European Middle Ages; the Middle East; and even the obscure corners of Asia. Although speakers use a variety of means to conduct their presentations, usually the actual coins are shown to the members of the group.

Ancient coins can be easily and often inexpensively purchased from coin show dealers or through internet auction services. The ready availability of inexpensive and good quality coins makes this an exciting time for the collector. Members of the ACSG can also aid novice collectors in developing collecting strategies.

Both advanced and novice collectors are also able to share their acquisitions with professional archaeologists and historians in an informal atmosphere. The “show and tell” sessions of our meetings offer the opportunity to identify “mystery coins” brought in by members and guests. Visitors should bring in their most challenging coins for identification and discussion.

The ACSG meets six times per year on the third Thursday of the month at 7:00 PM. Meetings are usually held in Steinberg Hall on the Washington University campus. Please join us and satisfy your curiosity about things ancient, whether classical or medieval.

Jonathan K. Kern

441 South Ashland Ave

Lexington, Kentucky 40502

Phone: (859) 269-1614

Jay King

P.O. Box 632

Logansport, Indiana 46947

Phone: (574) 753-0579

Special Meeting Programs

In his February 2003 program Jim Moores reflected on his 45 year membership in the MNS. He brought with him numismatic treasures from this time period including dealer coin holding containers, badges obtained at conventions, books, and stories of the experience he has had.

In recognition of his fifty year membership anniversary Jim has offered to update his 2003 program and bring even more numismatic items and stories. Jim also plans to ask one of the founders of the MNS to present with him. This truly will be a presentation to remember.

Mark your calendars for February 2007 and plan to attend. Even if you are not a member of MNS you are welcome to attend this meeting.

Lewis and Clark Elongated Cent

All children collecting elongated cents can obtain a special Lewis and Clark penny by visiting the St. Charles Lewis and Clark Boathouse and Nature Center. It will be an educational and fun filled visit. When you finish the scavenger hunt in the museum you will receive your special Lewis & Clark souvenir. The Boathouse is located north of the Casino in Frontier Park on the Missouri River. A fun day to spend this summer!

Liberty Rare Coins

P.O. Box 126

Tom Bean, Texas 75489

Phone: (214) 794-5499

Midwest Rare Coin

8926 N. Greenwood #169

Nile, Illinois 60714

Phone: (847) 372-6924

A Missouri Record

continued from the July, 2005 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 exonomia, thereby preserving such items for future research.

- 61. Obv. BUSH STADIUM / 20 (View of Stadium) 06 / INAUGURAL SEASON
Rev. Blank Elongated cent. Purchased at Bush Stadium, St. Louis MO, in June 2006.
- 62. Obv. BUSH/ (Bush Stadium 2006 logo) / STADIUM
Rev. Blank Elongated cent.
Purchased at Bush Stadium, St. Louis MO, in June 2006.
- 63. Obv. 79th ANNIVERSARY CONVENTION/
(ANA lamp logo/ st louis arch/ st louis statue)/
AMERICANNUMISMATIC ASSN

Rev. ST LOUIS MISSOURI / GATEWAY TO THE WEST

1970 St Louis ANA Convention Ribbon



ST. LOUIS NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

The St. Louis Numismatic Association features a numismatic auction at each meeting which commences at 8:00 p.m. on the first Friday of each month. Meetings are held at the Machinists' Hall on St. Charles Rock Rd., east of I-270. For more information contact S.L.N.A., P.O. Box 410051, St. Louis, MO 63141.

METRO-EAST NUMISMATIC GROUPS

The St. Clair Numismatic Society meets at 1121 East Main St., Belleville, Illinois at 7:00 p.m. on the third Tuesday of each month from September through April.

The Dupo Coin Club meets on the third Monday of the month at 7:30 p.m. in the American Legion Hall at 200 S. Fifth St., Dupo,

Brashears Collectibles

P.O. Box 2048
Kearney, Nebraska 68848
Phone: (308) 233-3758

Jim Coad Rare Coins

P.O. Box 14916
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87191
Phone: (505) 294-1206

John B. Haurick & Co.

P.O. Box 546
Alpharetta, Georgia 30009
Phone: (678) 319-3005

Looking for additional information on the MNS?

Check out our web site:

MissouriNumismaticSociety.org

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. Member's bourse begins at 1:15 p.m. followed by a brief business meeting at 2:15, concluding with an educational program, silent auction 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.

2007

January 14	Francis Hugo	Rich or Poor, it's Good to have Money
February 11	Mike Pfefferkorn	A Numismatic Topic of Extreme Interest
March 11	Dave Frank	Interment Camp Money
April 8	Russ Weltmer	Deciphering Chinese Coins
May 13	Juan Castro	U.S. Military Tokens used in the Philippines
June 10	Roger Schmidt	A Topic of Numismatic Interest
July 8	Dave Anderson	World Coin Topic of Interest
August 12	Bill Vaughn	Confederate Coins
September 9	Curt Farley	Hell Bank Notes
October 14	Tony Troupe	Revolutionary Coins and Metals
November 11	Ed Schroeder	Coin Grading – Buy the Coin, not the Holder
December 8	The Coin Club	Christmas Party

MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

The Missouri Numismatic Society meets on the fourth Wednesday of each month except in November and December at 7:00 p.m. in the Creve Coeur Legion Memorial Post 397 located at 934 E. Rue De La Banque 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 membership application, write to M.N.S., P.O.Box 410652, St. Louis, MO 63141-0652.

2006

August 23	Kathy Skelton	Musicians on Coins
September 27	Jim Moores & Paul Leistriz	Public Transportation Tokens in St Louis
October 25	Norm Bowers	New Countries in the European Union
November 15	John Bush	Exonumia Part IX
December		Annual Christmas Dinner With Special Entertainment

2007

January 24	Dave Frank	World War II Rationing
February 28	Jim Moores	50 Years with MNS
March 28	Chip Vaughn	Coins of the Constantine Dynasty
April 25	Kathy Skelton	Musicians on Coins
May 23	Joe Lindell	Interesting Coins
June 27	Bob Cochran	State of the Currency Market
July 25	Bill Vaughan	Civil War Currency
August 22	Dave Frank	Numismatic Trivia
September 26	Armand Brucker	Searching for Coins with a Metal Detector
October 24	Norm Bowers	Euro 2007
November 28	John Bush	Exonumia Part X