

MISSOURI JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

VOLUME 32

JULY, 2007

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

A Study, Catalogue and Checklist

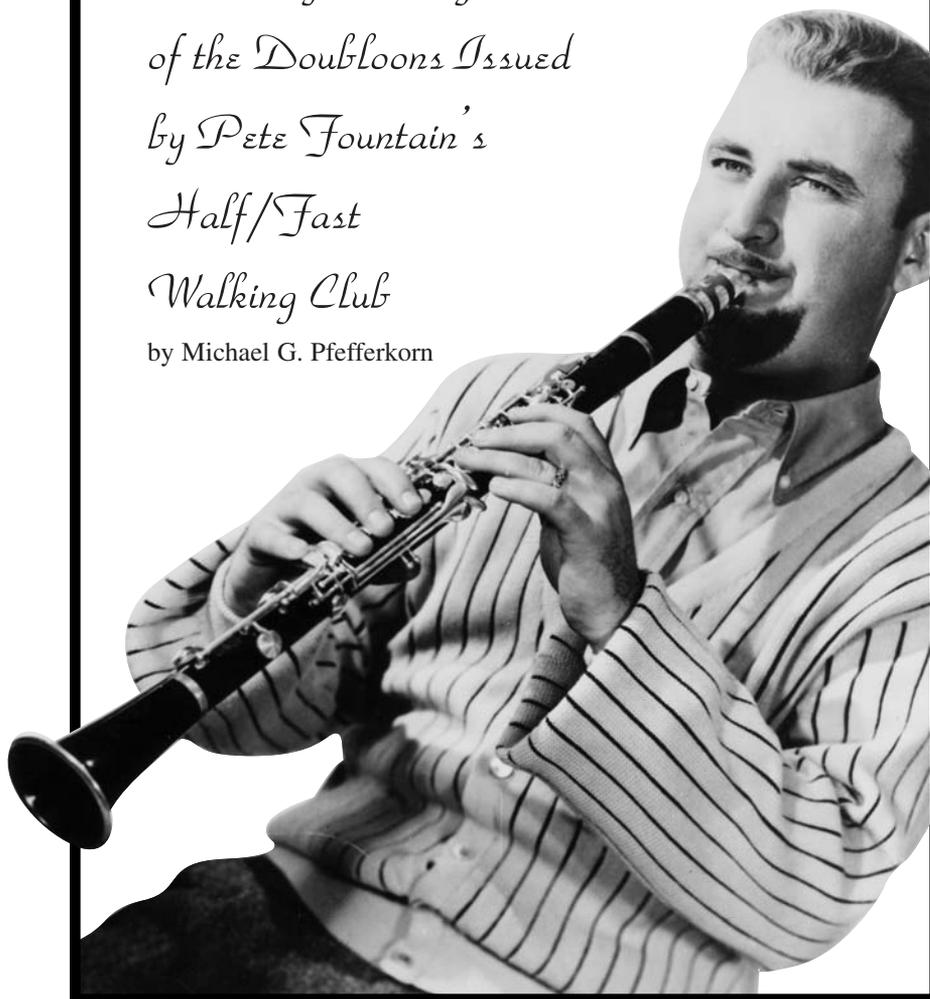
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OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
MEMBER CLUB OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION (ANA)

P.O. Box 410652

St. Louis, MO 63141-0652

MissouriNumismaticSociety.org

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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

Welcome to the Missouri Numismatic Society's 47th annual coin festival! We have expanded our festival this year to include more dealers, more educational programs and a Young Numismatists table.

Our festival's site is the same as last year's: the Saint Charles Convention Center. The site's main change over last year: FREE PARKING. We hope you find this location easy to find and comfortable to be in.

Scotsman Auction Company is once again hosting another exciting auction "The Midwest Summer Sale 2007".

The auction features some very exceptional coins: 1652 Pine Tree Shilling, Small Planchet Colonial, NGC VF-25, 1916 Variety 1 Standing Liberty Quarter NGC MS-63 Full Head, 1856 Flying Eagle Cent, Proof-35, 1911-D Indian Head Quarter Eagle NGC MS-65 and an 1837 Silver Martin Van Buren Indian Peace Medal.

Scotsman's has also found an interesting piece of currency: a 1902 \$10.00 Tombstone AZ large size National Bank Note, Charter # 6439, Blue seal.

Dave Frank is our bourse chairman. I would like to thank him as well as our current MNS officers, Board of Directors, and members for providing leadership and support for this show.

I am very excited about our Young Numismatists table. We hope to meet with all the young people attending the festival, present them with an interesting collectible and speak with them about the joys of coin collecting. Our goal is to interest them in the hobby we love so much.

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.

MISSOURI HOME TO TWO FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

By Craig J Dickherber

The Federal Reserve System was a creation of the Federal Reserve Act of December 23, 1913. The Federal Reserve System is divided into 12 Federal Reserve Districts and are designated by a letter-number combination: Boston (A-1) through San Francisco (L-12). The state of Missouri proudly boasts 2 of these districts, or banks if you may: Saint Louis (H-8) and Kansas City (J-10).



The Federal Reserve Act not only formed a Central Bank for the United States it also created two distinct types of currency; the Federal Reserve Note, the type of notes that are printed and used today, and the Federal Reserve Bank Note. These two individual types of notes offer endless collecting opportunities for today's paper money collector. At this time, we will explore the Federal Reserve Bank Notes.

The Federal Reserve Bank Notes differ from the Federal Reserve Notes, as they were an obligation of the issuing Federal Reserve Bank and not the United States Treasury. United



States Bonds, United States Certificates of Indebtedness, or United States one-year Gold Notes, which were deposited with the Treasurer of the United States of America, secured the notes. The obverse designs also differ substantially, with the issuing bank being a prominent part of the design. The reverse designs are very similar to their counterpart, except for the fact that the Federal Reserve Bank Notes are inscribed *National Currency*. Federal Reserve Bank Notes were first issued as



Series 1915 in denominations of \$5, \$10, and \$20. These notes were not issued by all 12 banks but only by; Atlanta (F-6), Chicago (G-7), Kansas City (J-10), Dallas (K-11), and San Francisco (L-12). Series 1918 notes, authorized by the Act

of April 23, 1918, were issued in denominations of \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, and \$50 and were issued by all 12 banks, but not in all denominations by every bank. The \$50 note was issued only by the St. Louis bank and is considered rare with only 33 examples outstanding on Treasury records. Federal Reserve Bank Notes are all quite scarce, with only a little over 2 million dollars of the nearly 762 million dollars issued still outstanding. This series offers several beautiful designs including the highly sought after \$2 Battleship Note.

Small-size Federal Reserve Bank Notes were authorized by the Act of March 9, 1933. These notes were an emergency issue to alleviate the shortage of currency brought about by massive withdrawals of Federal Reserve Notes in January and February of 1933. This issue of Federal Reserve Bank Notes was also



an obligation of the issuing bank and was secured by United States Bonds deposited with the United States Treasury. Series of 1929 National Currency plates were hastily adapted so the notes could be quickly printed and distributed, hence, the 1929 date

on the notes remained. The pre-printed word, *President*, to show where the name of the president of the bank is to be printed on the note is simply blacked out, since Federal Reserve Banks had *Governors*, not *Presidents*. As some of the Federal Reserve Banks did not have *Cashiers*, the printed word *Cashier* was also blacked out for the notes printed for these districts; St. Louis had a *Controller*, New York a *Deputy Governor*, and Chicago an *Assistant Deputy Governor*. The notes were issued in \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, and \$100 denominations, although all 12 districts did not issue every denomination. The name of the issuing Federal Reserve Bank was printed on the left side of the face. The corresponding district letter was also printed 4 times in bold black ink on the face. The notes were discontinued in July 1935, however, in 1942 there was a temporary shortage of currency and notes from storage were released and charged out as Federal Reserve Notes. One of the scarce issues of this series would be the \$5 note from the St. Louis District with a printing of only 276,000 regular notes and 24,000 star notes. It is estimated that there are no more than about 300 star notes of all denominations and districts combined still in existence.



Sources:

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About the Wooden Dollar



This year we are commemorating the chartering of the Bank of the State of Missouri. When the Missouri legislature chartered the bank in 1837 it was the only chartered bank allowed by the state constitution. The bank was authorized \$5 million in capital stock. This stock was split between the state and private investors. Its President was appointed by the state legislature as was 6 of its 12 directors. It was allowed to issue bank notes in denominations of \$10 or more, however this circulation was limited to twice its paid-in capital stock.

The bank was profitable because it was the depository for state funds. It enjoyed a conservative charter and management. However, it did not meet the state's increased need for credit, leaving this to banks in neighboring states. In 1866 the state got out of the banking business by selling its stock to a group lead by James Eads.

If you would like to know more about this bank and the circumstances it was founded in please refer to the St Louis Federal Bank's web site and the article *A Foregone Conclusion The Founding of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis* by James Neal Primm.

http://stlouisfed.org/publications/foregone/chapter_one.htm#10

Editor's Note: Can you spot the subtle error on the Wooden Dollar? Well I didn't, until I was staring at a box of 2500 of them! Looks like the job of Wooden Dollar obtainer is open for next year's Festival!

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Roll – Bi-Metallic Coins

by Norman Bowers

Welcome to one of the world's newest technologies in coin production; bi-metallic coinage. This technology, now twenty-five years old, has made a major impact upon the production of coins in every part of the globe. This article will examine some of those areas where the impact has been most dramatic.

There is some evidence that this technology is not new in the United States. Examples of certain U.S. "Good-For" tokens used around the turn of the century and some transportation tokens attest that at least some use of these novel pieces occurred. Production was obviously limited and the uses were few. No widespread use of this technique for circulating coinage occurred until 1982 in Europe. That is when coins of Italy, San Marino and the Vatican were released. All three of these coin issues were made by the Italian mint in Rome and were of the same composition: aluminum-bronze center and a copper-nickel ring. These coins were all 500 lira coins. The Italian coin had the standard Italian 500 lire obverse with the city square of Venice on its reverse. This coin was widely accepted in Europe and continued to be used throughout the eighties until the advent of commemorative 500 lire pieces. San Marino and the Vatican coins, because of their limited issues, barely met collector demand during this period.

By 1984-91 other European countries such as Andorra (1984), France (1988), Monaco (1989), The Soviet Union (1991) and Russia (1992) and even Morocco in Africa (1987), began minting bi-metallic coins. In the Far East, early entries in the bi-metal coin production included Thailand (1988), Cambodia (1994), Indonesia (1993) and China. The first Chinese coins were made of gold and silver. Between 1992-94, Mexico produced a six coin series consisting of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and the 50 pesos. The three larger denominations, the 10, 20 and the 50 pesos contain silver as the center metal with aluminum-bronze for the outer ring.

January 1, 2000, the uneventful Y2K turn of the century signaled a strong increase in the number of countries using bi-metallic coins. Our research at this time shows that some 90 countries were using some 1000 issues of bi-metallic

coinage. By December 1 of 2001 those numbers had increased to 101 countries using some 1250 of the coins. Nearly all were made of inexpensive metals and were meant to be circulated in the countries that they were produced in. In France even tri-metallic coins were introduced. These coins, the 20 franc piece, were only used for a few years. Bi-metal technology, improved by this time, now allowed the designs on both obverse and reverse to be minted across both the rim and the center disc of the coin. Designs became more ornate and the use of larger denominations of coins began occurring. There seems to be no end to the countries producing and circulating the coins made of two metals and the new technology. Each year after 2000 four to five more countries began minting and circulating the bi-metal coins. Precious metals have also been used for certain coins. China has produced several gold coins ringed in silver and some with silver centers ringed in gold. There are also coins made from silver and titanium such as the Austrian 100 shillings Masterpiece Millennium Collection coin.

Of particular note prior to the turn of the century the European Union accepted the use of bi-metal one and two Euro coins among the 12 countries set to introduce the Euro in January of 2000. There was virtually no opposition to the use of bi-metal coins for the two largest denominations of coins in the eight Euro coin set. In fact, six more countries, Belgium, Germany, Greece, Ireland, the Netherlands and Spain joined the already impressive list of countries in Europe using bi-metal coins as the Euros were introduced. This introduction was observed by several of the fragmented East-bloc countries who then joined Russia who was already using bi-metal coins. At this time, with the use of the technology widely accepted and improved upon there does not appear to be a problem with forecasting further increases in the use of bi-metal coins in both European and the former east bloc countries. The bi-metal coin appears to be here to stay!

Only a few problems were identified where bi-metal coins were used. First, coins were hoarded and did not readily circulate. This occurred in France, San Marino, Mexico, Monaco and the Vatican. As more coins were produced and the use of precious metals such as silver were avoided hoarding was reduced. The second problem with bi-metal coins was that the center ring would fall out of some

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of the coins. A small raised rim on the outside of the center piece that would catch in a recessed area on the inner side of the ring has corrected this problem. Lastly, because cheap metals are used in minting these coins discoloration and oxidation easily occurs on these coins. This problem was largely resolved by collectors with careful packing and storing of bi-metal coins in the collection.

Will bi-metal coin production continue to grow as we look to the future? Certainly the countries, 125, now using them plan to continue or to increase their use. The European Union with its new entrants and their new Euro issues and even new commemorative issues, such as the Treaty of Rome this year and the other countries exploring their use in the respective countries appear to support a strong continued use. In any case, the past twenty-five years of bi-metal introduction, improvement and widespread use strongly indicate that bi-metal coins will continue to roll on for the foreseeable future.

To date, the U.S. has only produced one modern bi-metal coin, the silver and gold brilliant un-circulated and proof bi-metal Library of Congress \$10.00 Commemorative. We hope, however, as time passes the U.S. will produce a circulating bi-metal coin.

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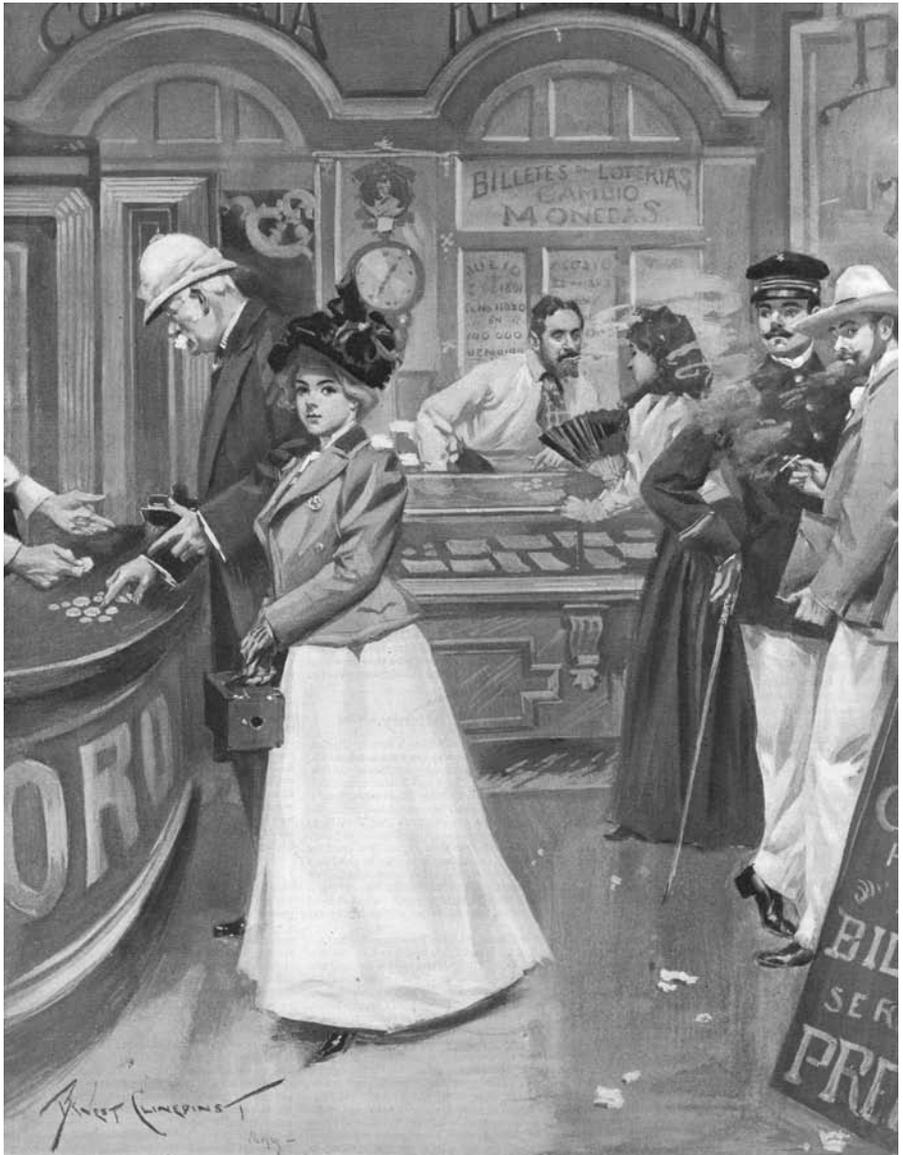
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LESLIE'S WEEKLY

ILLUSTRATED



A MONEY-EXCHANGE IN HAVANA.

ONE OF THE INTERESTING PLACES THAT AMERICAN VISITORS SEEK OUT FIRST IN THE CUBAN CAPITAL.

Leslie's Weekly Illustrated

March 23, 1899

The discovery of the extensive deposits of valuable silver carbonizes at Leadville, Colorado, was accidental, but that discovery led to the building up of Leadville, and added enormously to the mineral wealth of the country. Workmen, who were digging a trench on the site of Leadville, were perplexed by the weight of the earth which they threw out with their shovels. The foreman submitted a specimen of the earth to chemical analysis and found it was made up in large part of lead and silver. Then came the Leadville excitement, the discovery of numerous mines of carbonizes, and the building up of many large fortunes. And now a report from Dawson City states that in the apparently worthless black sand found in every stream in the Yukon – and which has always been considered as an indication of gold – gold and platinum have been found in such quantities that miners are looking for black sand now as much as they are for gold. It is said that a ton of this sand has run as high as \$102 in gold and nearly \$800 in platinum, which latter metal is worth almost half the price of gold. Traces of other precious metals have been found in Alaska, and it will not be surprising if its mineral wealth proves to be much greater than has been anticipated.

The remarkable statement has been made by a Madrid newspaper, and apparently with some official support, that the cost of Spain's last two wars in Cuba - the one with the insurgents and the other with the United States – was only about \$85,000,000. The cost thus far of our war with Spain reaches over \$600,000,000, according to the latest estimates. But it was worth the money.

(Editor's Note: Leadville's heyday was 1876 – 1893. The end coincided with the repeal of the Sherman Silver Purchase Act.

Dawson City, Yukon, Canada is famous for the Klondike Gold Rush. Gold was first discovered in August 1896. While 100,000 people headed for the Klondike only 30,000 made it, since they were required to walk most of the way and bring supplies to last one year. In 1898 the population of Dawson City was almost 40,000. Ironically by the time this article was written, gold had been discovered in Nome, Alaska and people were leaving Dawson City.)

“Leslie Weekly Illustrated” courtesy of Mike Pfefferkorn.

Did You Know?

Do you ever see an old coin related book in a Flea market or Antique Mall and wonder if you should purchase it? Assuming the price is reasonable, the answer is a resounding “yes”! Old books can provide hours of hobby related enjoyment and a certain amount of hilarity, or sadness, when prices are mentioned. And sometimes you might learn something new!

A good example of this is Ken Bressett’s LET’S COLLECT COINS! an introduction to a fascinating hobby with a price guide of valuable coins.

This book was written in the 1960’s and provided this author with his basic understanding of the hobby of coin collecting. It sold for fifty cents and covered areas such as: getting started, coin production, buying and selling, cleaning and condition and preservation.

The price guide was useful in that I could dream about the coins I could not have. Back then I did not have the \$75.00 for a 1909-S VDB Lincoln cent or \$33.00 for a 1928 Peace Dollar. As I look through it now I see a 1796 quarter for \$300.00 and I realize that when the book was new I was not interested in that type of a coin, I wanted modern coins. However, I did dream of owning an 1804 Silver Dollar. The book’s price is “Ex. Rare” and it mentioned that one sold for \$29,000 in 1961. On course some things never change, I still can not afford one even at the 1961 price!

For something new, the book offered some Frequently used Terms:

Alloy – a combination of two or more metals.

Brockage – a misstruck coin, generally one showing the normal design on one side and a mirror image of this design on the other side.

Cartwheel – a large coin, generally of silver dollar size or larger.

Cob Money – crude irregular silver coins of Spain, Central and South America.

Ducat – a popular gold coin used by several European countries. Originally an Italian coin of the twelfth century.

Flan – a blank piece of metal in the size and shape of a coin. Also called a planchet.

Inscription – the legend or lettering on a coin.

Overstrike – an impression made with new dies on a previously struck coin.

Relief – any part of a coin’s design that is raised above the coin’s surface. The opposite of relief is incuse.

MNS 20th Anniversary

By Paul Leistritz



In 1958 for the 20th Anniversary of the MNS club officers decided that special gifts should be given out to the members of the MNS. A special wooden nickel was made.

The obverse contained a picture of an Indian surrounded by:

DON'T TAKE WOODEN NICKELS FOR REAL MONEY TURN OVER

The reverse had the legend:

MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY / ST. LOUIS, MO. /

20th ANNIVERSARY 1938 – 1958 MEMBER *member's number*.

The member's number was black-ink-rubber-stamped on the nickel. The two wooden nickels were placed on a 3x5 card which listed the member's name and membership number. Scotch tape covered the nickels and card. The whole package was wrapped in wax paper. Much of the lettering was damaged when the scotch tape was removed. I believe approximately 500 one-and-a-half-inch in diameter pieces were made. More information is needed on this gift. Even I do not have one in my collection.

Images courtesy of Jim Moores

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In Remembrance

Mrs. Bernice “Bink” Stevenson

February 5, 1911 – January 10, 2007

By Jim Moores, MNS Life Member #328

On January 10, 2007, the Missouri Numismatic Society family lost one of its most honored members with the death of Bernice “Bink” Stevenson. Known as Bink to her many friends and associates, she was the spouse of MNS Charter Member John S. Stevenson (Charter Member #23), who preceded her in death. Shortly after joining MNS in 1960, Bink plunged headlong into many, many years of service to an organization that provided her years of enjoyment. In 1961, Bink took over as the MNS secretary from long-time secretary W. G. Arnold, and continued the tradition of many years of service in this position. (Note – Eric P. Newman was the first elected MNS secretary at its founding in 1938.) Bink faithfully served 10 consecutive years as club secretary – ending her role in this office in the Fall of 1970. In June of 1963, Bink was awarded an Honorary Life Membership in the Missouri Numismatic Society, joining Charter Members Eric Newman, Arthur B. Kelley, C. W. Lounsberry, and husband John S. Stevenson, along with long-time MNS members W. G. Arnold and Al Wick, in our most honored of MNS membership groups.

Continuing to serve the Missouri Numismatic Society, Bink was the Assistant General Chairman of the 1970 ANA Convention held in St. Louis, and was the General Chairman of the ANA’s 1979 Convention, also held in St. Louis. The Missouri Numismatic Society had a robust affiliation with both of these national numismatic events in the presence of volunteers and sub-committee chairmanships. For her efforts on behalf of the MNS and the ANA, Bink received the ANA’s prestigious Good Fellowship Award.

At the regional numismatic level, and on behalf of MNS, Bink served as Co- Chairman (with MNS member Dave Cooper) of the 1971 and 1979 Central States Numismatic Society’s conventions in St. Louis. With MNS being the host club for both of these conventions, Bink took the lead and took charge to make certain that MNS fulfilled a meaningful role in support of these CSNS gatherings. In addition to her many years of service to MNS, Bink was appointed by President Nixon to the U. S. Assay Commission in 1971, and was named a Numismatic News Numismatic Ambassador in 1978. Prior to joining MNS, Bink worked in government service during World War II and also for some time after the wartime period.

After her husband passed away in the 1980s, Bink continued her involvement with MNS by faithfully attending monthly club meetings. When mobility and health issues made it impossible to attend meetings, she diligently kept up with MNS activities by showing a keen interest in the monthly club bulletin.

On a personal note, when I visited Bink about once a year in the assisted living facility where she resided in her last years, she invariably wanted to talk about the Missouri Numismatic Society once we got past the pleasant exchange of how each other was getting along. She remembered her active time in MNS with a great deal of fondness, and often talked about club activities and members past who set the framework for an organization that has continued for almost 70 consecutive years. Further, Bink often talked about my early years with the MNS as a junior member, and I was pleased to share with Bink how I remembered the interest she took in me as a young numismatist - - a friendship that continued for almost 50 years. All of us in the MNS family who remember Bink are better for our association with her and for the friendship gained with her. We shall miss her, but are thankful for the memories.



From left to right: **Dave Cooper**, Past MNS and CSNS President, **Dottie Cooper**, Dave's Spouse, **John Stevenson**, MSN Charter Member, **Bernice "Bink" Stevenson**, Long-time MSN Secretary and John's Spouse, **Eric Newman**, MNS Charter Member and 1st MNS Secretary, **Al Wick**, Long-time MNS Member, **Rear Admiral Oscar Dodson**, Well Known Numismatist on a National Level, and **Charles Hileman**, Past MNS President. This photo was taken in November 1974 by Harry Fechte, A long-time MNS member. The occasion was the original presentation of MNS life membership cards. Please note the card in Bink's hand. Photo courtesy of Jim Moores.

MNS Charter Member Eric Newman Receives CSNS Lifetime Achievement Award

By Jim Moores, MNS Life Member #328

Missouri Numismatic Society Charter and Honorary Life Member Eric P. Newman was awarded the first-ever Central States Numismatic Society's Lifetime Achievement Award at the organization's 68th Anniversary Convention in St. Louis, Missouri on May 12, 2007. The award was given to honor Eric Newman for his lifetime of contributions to numismatics for a period exceeding 80 years, and for

being one of the founding members of CSNS in 1939. Mr. Newman was also the very first secretary of the Central States organization.

Eric Newman's legacy to numismatics in St. Louis and in the Missouri Numismatic Society predates the founding of the MNS in 1938. In fact, Newman's very early interest in numismatics contributed to the founding of MNS in 1938. At that time, Newman and a group of local numismatists met for the first time at the Melbourne Hotel in St. Louis and founded the Missouri Numismatic Society. Newman and others who formed the Missouri group, received Charter Memberships, and, Newman was the MNS' first Secretary. In 1958, Newman was awarded an Honorary Life Membership in the MNS.

In presenting Newman the CSNS award, it was noted that this lifelong St. Louis resident has enjoyed, pursued, and willingly shared his interests in numismatics since before he was 10 years old - - a period exceeding 80 years. He has been honored numerous times by the American Numismatic Association and the prestigious American Numismatic Society. His legacy includes defining the standard American reference works on Early American coinage and paper money, among many numismatic topics he has studied and researched.

When Eric Newman received his lifetime achievement award, he credited the renowned St. Louis coin dealer and scholar B. G. Johnson with fostering his interests in numismatics at an early age - - Newman referred to Johnson as his mentor. While Newman acquired his first coin at the age of seven from his grandfather - an 1859 U. S. copper cent -he credited Johnson with requiring him to actually study the history behind each coin before being allowed to purchase it. Newman also provided some interesting insights into the early days of CSNS during his remarks at the awards breakfast. At the conclusion of his acceptance speech, Mr. Newman received a standing ovation from the almost 100 convention guests in attendance at the awards breakfast.

Eric Newman has contributed much to the Missouri Numismatic Society over the past 70 years. In addition to his help in founding the organization, he served as secretary in its early years. He provided numerous educational programs to the MNS throughout the years, and he provided rare and unique numismatic items to educational exhibits at early MNS monthly meetings. He also provided exhibits to CSNS and ANA conventions held in St. Louis that were hosted by the Missouri Numismatic Society. Most importantly, he has willingly shared his numismatic knowledge and scholarship with MNS members whenever called upon. The entire membership of the Missouri Numismatic Society is honored by Eric Newman's membership and lifelong association with our Society.

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.

The Canadian Mint

By C. Joseph Sutter

In 1908 a branch of England's Royal Mint was opened in Ottawa to meet the coinage needs of Canada. In 1931 control of the Mint was given to the Canadian government.



The post cards shown here contain several views of the original Mint:



Also shown
is the Refinery:



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, Illinois.

New Challenges

For this year's new Challenges we want to suggest something bold. Remembering that the idea behind this feature was to find something that you may not think you could pursue and something to impress your collecting friends, how about platinum bullion coins?

Yes, platinum! This is a metal that few collectors have and probably even fewer would consider collecting as a series. However, it is possible for not as much money as you might think.



The coin is the Tenth-Ounce American Eagle. Minted since 1997, it is made of .9995 platinum. It is slightly smaller than a dime, 16.5mm vs. 17.9mm. Its designers were John Mercanti (obv) and Thomas Rogers (rev).

One of the attractive features of this coin is its reverse design. The regular strikes all contain the same reverse. If you are looking for a type coin, any year will suffice. However, on the proof versions every year is different. This provides the best of both worlds. If one coin is all you want, select a regular issue. If it is a series you want, go with the proofs. In either case you will have an attractive collection that you will be proud to own.



The obverse of all the issues consists of a close up view of the head of the Statue of Liberty. The mottos "Liberty" and "In God We Trust" as well as the date also appear.

We are recommending the Tenth-ounce piece since most can be purchased for around \$150.00. If you like the idea but want a larger piece, and want to spend more, the same designs can be obtained on the Quarter-Ounce, Half-Ounce and Ounce Platinum pieces.

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Coins of The Diodochi

(The Successors of Alexander the Great)

By Chip Vaughn and Janis Miller

Introduction

Alexander III “the Great” is considered to be one of the greatest military geniuses of all times. He was born in 356 BC at the Macedonian capitol Pella, son of Philip II, King of Macedonia, and Olympias, the princess of neighboring Epirus.



Gold Stater of Phillip II circa 340 BC. Pella Mint, Macedonia. The Greek inscription, ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ means (Money) of Philip :

of Philip’s most competent generals.

Philip was assassinated in 336 BC, just as he was preparing to invade Persia. After his death, Greece, Illyria and Thrace all rebelled hoping to regain their independence. Alexander moved swiftly to snuff out the rebels and re-establish authority. With the territories firmly back in his control, Alexander then completed his father’s preparations for the invasion of Asia. During the next 11 years he conquered Persia, Asia Minor, Egypt, and Bactria. He even expanded his empire as far as the Himalayan mountains and to the south into India all the way to the Indus and Hydaspes rivers and to the Indian Ocean. Alexander believed he was a direct descendant of Herakles (Hercules). On his standard silver coins he honored both Herakles and Zeus as he selected their images to appear on these coins. The front carries a

He spent his childhood watching his father transform Macedonia into a great military power, first re-acquiring Macedonian land that had been lost by his predecessors, and then conquering adjacent Illyria and Thrace. In 338 BC Philip invaded and conquered Greece with his 18 year old son, Alexander, playing a major role as one



Tetradrachm of Alexander. Amphipolis mint, Macedonia, struck circa 325-323 BC.

likeness of Herakles wearing a lion skin helmet. The facial features were said to be modeled after those of Alexander the Great himself. On the reverse, Zeus is pictured enthroned, holding a scepter in one hand and an eagle in the other. To the right is an inscription: ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ meaning (Money) of Alexander.

Alexander died in 323 BC in Babylon after a ten day long fever. When asked “To whom do you leave the kingdom?”. He replied “To the best (the strongest).” These were his last words.

The political structure of his empire disintegrated almost immediately with disputes among his generals as to whom his successor should be. The first struggle was over the regency; Meleager and the infantry supported Alexander’s feeble-minded half-brother, Arrhidaeus, while Perdiccas, the leading cavalry commander, supported waiting until the birth of Alexander’s unborn child by Roxana. A compromise (the Partition of Babylon) was arranged - Arrhidaeus (as Philip III) should become King, and would rule jointly with Roxana’s child, assuming that it would be a boy.



Philip III (Arrhidaeus). 323-317 BC. Silver Tetradrachm. Babylon mint. Struck circa 323-320 BC. The Greek inscription, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ = (Money) of King Philip.

The compromise didn't last and the First War of the Diadochi had begun. Perdikkas eliminated Meleager and about 300 of his supporters. A second compromise in 321 BC (the Partition of Triparadisus) named the former generals of Alexander who supported him as satraps (governors) of the various regions of his Empire.

Most of the coins issued at this time during the first few years after Alexander's death were still issued in the name of Alexander. However there was one subtle change - on coins after his death Zeus' legs are crossed (see pics below). Note: The position of Zeus' legs is just one indicator of date, it holds true in the majority of cases, but definitely NOT in all cases.

In Asia:

- * Ptolemy and his lieutenant Cleomenes were appointed to rule Egypt and Libya and parts of Arabia near Egypt,
- * Laomedon was to rule Syria next to Egypt,
- * Philotas to rule Cilicia
- * Peithon - Media;
- * Eumenes of Cardia - Cappadocia and Paphlagonia and the territory by the Black Sea as far as Trapezus.
- * Antigonus - the Pamphylia, Lycians and Phrygia;
- * Asander - the Carians;
- * Menander - the Lydians;
- * Leonnatus - Hellespontine Phrygia.

In Europe:

- * Lysimachus - Thrace, the Chersonese and all the people who neighbor on the Thracians as far as Salmydessus.
- * Craterus and Antipater - Illyria, Macedonia, & Epirus as far as the Ceraunian Mountains, and all of Greece

The Eastern Satrapies,

- * Taxiles and Porus retained their Indian kingdoms;
- * the western Punjab kept its satrap Peithon;
- * Roxane's father, Oxyartes was made satrap of Gandara;
- * Sibyrtius - Arachosia and Gedrosia;
- * Stasanor - Aria and Drangiana;
- * Philip - Bactria and Sogdia;
- * Phrataphernes - Parthia and Hyrcania;
- * Peucestas - Persis;
- * Tlepolemos - Carmania;
- * Atropates - Northern Media;
- * Archon - Babylonia;
- * Arcesilas - Mesopotamia.



This is a lifetime issue - Amphipolis mint. Struck 336-323 BC - The legs of Zeus are side by side

Within months of the Partition of Triparadisus many differences and disagreements between the Diadochi caused the compromise to fall apart. Thus began the Second War of the Diadochi (319 BC) followed by the Third (315 BC) and the Fourth Diadoch War (311 BC). Alliances between the Diadochi changed frequently usually in an effort to prevent one or the other from gaining too much power. By now all the remaining members of the royal family had been killed or executed including Philip III, and young Alexander IV.



This is a posthumous issue. One leg of Zeus is behind the other. It was struck at the Miletus mint, circa 300-295 BC by Ptolemy I.

In 306 BC, Antigonus I (Monophthalmos) and his son Demetrius Poliorketes, declared themselves to be kings. Shortly afterwards Ptolemy, Seleucus, and Lysimachos and Cassander did the same.

(See Map)

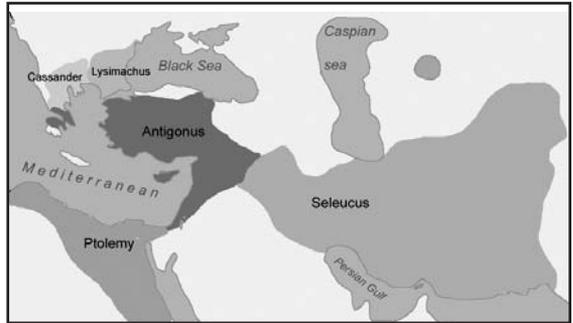
Ptolemy

The Ptolemaic dynasty was founded by Ptolemy son of Lagus, a general of Alexander the Great. On Alexander's death he was appointed satrap of Egypt, and eventually declared himself king in 305. The dynasty lasted until 30 BC with the death of Cleopatra VII, and her son (by Julius Caesar), Ptolemy XV.

Ptolemy was a few years older than Alexander, and had been his close friend since childhood. He was with Alexander from his first campaigns, and played a principal part in the later campaigns in Afghanistan and India. He earned respect as one of Alexander's most trusted generals, and eventually became one of his seven most trusted "body-guards".

After Alexander's death Ptolemy was made Satrap of Egypt. He proceeded at once to form a stable government with Macedonians and Greeks holding the most powerful posts.

He endeavored to make his own territory unassailable and to add adjacent territory when it could be taken with little risk. His next project was to make Egypt a great naval power. Because of his painstaking defensive preparations, when he was attacked within Egypt (once by Perdiccas 321 BC, and once by Demetrius and Antigonus 306 BC) he both times defeated his assailants and maintained his own territory intact.



Silver Tetradrachm of Ptolemy I.
The Greek inscription on his coins reads "of King Ptolemy":
ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ.



Gold Oktadrachm. Obverse:
Ptolemy II and his wife, Arsinoë II.
Reverse: Ptolemy I and his wife,
Berenike I

Ptolemy was a competent ruler and made many improvements in government and provided an excellent civil service that blessed his country with stability and allowed it to prosper. He is associated with two of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World - the Lighthouse of Alexandria and the Colossus of Rhodes. He also finished building the city of Alexandria, eventually moving his capital there from Memphis. He is responsible for the great Mouseion, Alexandria's famous ancient university, and he created the famous Library of Alexandria, and obsessively filled it with the books that would eventually attract many great intellectuals and scholars to Egypt. Ptolemy was also somewhat of a scholar himself, writing a history of Alexander the Great. He must also be given credit for having the Hebrew Bible translated into the Greek language.

Lysimachus

Lysimachus, c.355–281 B.C., was from Pella in Macedonia and the son of Agathocles. He was a commander in Alexander's fleet on the Hydaspes as well as his bodyguard. Upon Alexander's death Lysimachus became Regent of Thrace. Initially, he was busy fighting against the Odrysian king Seuthes III but in 314 BC he united with other Diadochi—Cassander, Ptolemy, and Seleucus—against Antigonus in what is known as the "Third War of the Diadochi". During the conflict, Antigonus rallied the Thracian and Scythian tribes to revolt against Lysimachus. After subduing the revolting Thracian and Scythians in 309 BC, Lysimachus took the title of king after finding his army in a commanding situation on the

neck of land connecting the Chersonese with the mainland. In 302 BC, Lysimachus, reinforced by troops from Cassander, entered Asia Minor, where he met with little resistance. On the approach of Antigonos' army however, he retired into winter quarters near Heraclea where he married its widowed queen Amastris. Seleucus then joined him the following spring and defeated Antigonos in the Battle of Ipsus. The dominions of Antigonos were divided up among victors with Lysimachus taking control of western Asia Minor. In 294 BC he tried to expand his domains beyond the Danube. He was defeated and held captive by the Getae king Dromichaetes, who, however, set him free on amicable terms. In 286 BC he added Macedonia to his kingdom by defeating Pyrrhus.

The last few years of Lysimachus's life were filled with political and domestic turmoil. Feeling that Seleucus was becoming too powerful, Lysimachus now allied himself with Ptolemy by marrying his daughter Arsinoe II. Amastris, who had divorced Lysimachus, returned to Heraclea where she was murdered by her two sons. Returning from Heraclea after putting to death Amastris's murdering sons, Arsinoe asked for the city of Heraclea as a gift. Even though he had promised to free the city he granted her request. In 284 BC Arsinoe, wanted to gain the succession for her three sons in preference to the eldest son of Lysimachus, Agathocles. Scheming with her brother Ptolemy Keraunos, they accused Agathocles of conspiring with Seleucus to seize the throne. Falling for the trick Lysimachus put his own son in prison where Ptolemy Keraunos murdered him. Hearing of this appalling act caused many of the cities of Asia to revolt and his most trusted friends to desert him. Lysandra, the widow of Agathocles fled to Seleucus, who at once invaded the territory of Lysimachus in Asia. In 281 BC, Lysimachus crossed the Hellespont into Lydia, and during the decisive Battle of Corupedium was killed by Seleucus. His body, watched by a faithful dog, was found several days later by his son Alexander who buried him at Lysimachia.

*The money minted by Lysimachus is more plentiful than that of any other of the Diadochi. It was issued from numerous mints, in Thrace 311-281 BC, in Macedon 286-281 BC and in Asia Minor 302-281 BC. His reign may be divided into three minting periods. The first was from the death of Alexander to that of the young Alexander (the son of Roxana) 323-311 B.C. As Regent in Thrace, Lysimachus struck money in the name of Alexander the Great and of Philip Aridaeus with Alexandrine type obverses. The next period is from the death of the son of Roxana to the date of Lysimachus taking up the title Βασιλευς from 311-306 B.C. These coins still bear the name of Alexander, though the letters AY are frequently added. Lastly from 306- 281 BC coins were inscribed ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ, at first with types of Alexander, and later with Lysimachus' own types. After his death, coins were imitated, indiscriminately with those of Alexander, by numerous autonomous cities, by no means exclusively in Thrace



Silver Tetradrachm. Obverse: Alexander the Great. Reverse: Athena holding Nike



Bronze Coin 18 mm. Obverse: Athena. Reverse: Lion running right

Antigonos

Antigonos c. 382 — 301 BC, or Antigonos I Monophthalmus (“the One-eyed”) was a satrap of Phrygia at the time of Alexander’s death and was the founder of the Macedonian dynasty of the Antigonids. As one of the Diadochi, he controlled Asia Minor and northern Syria. Antigonos quickly grew too powerful for the other Diadochi to tolerate, and caused Ptolemy, Lysimachus, and Cassander to unite in what is known as the Third War of the Diadochi. In Asia, Antigonos invaded Syria which was under Ptolemy’s control. For more

than a year Antigonos's army besieged Tyre. Antigonos then allied himself to Polyperchon, who still controlled part of the Peloponnese, offering freedom to the Greeks to get them on his side. Cassander was tempted to conclude peace with Antigonos, but the war in Asia



Obverse: Herakles. Reverse: Club and Quiver & Bow. Monogram of Antigonos Monophthalmos

turned against him. Ptolemy decided to invade Syria with 18,000 infantry and 4,000 cavalry. He arrived to Gaza in early 312 BC, defeating Antigonos' son, Demetrius Poliorcetes in the Battle of Gaza. Demetrius was routed losing 500 men killed and 8,000 taken prisoner, plus losing all 43 of his remaining elephants. He retreated to Tripolis in Phoenicia.



Silver Tetradrachme. Obverse: Diademed head of Demetrius Poliorcetes. Reverse: Poseidon holding trident The Greek Inscription ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ = (Money) of King Demetrius

Antigonos now concluded a compromise peace with Ptolemy, Lysimachus, and Cassander. In attempting to recover control of the eastern reaches of the Empire however he continued the war with Seleucus. Antigonos besieged Babylon in 309 BC, but was ultimately defeated by Seleucus and forced to withdraw. In 307 BC his son Demetrius ousted the governor of Athens and conquered Cyprus, giving Antigonos control of the Aegean, eastern Mediterranean, and Asia Minor. In 306 BC he was proclaimed king of the empire by the assembled army. In 302 BC he and his son renewed the Panhellenic League which consisted of all the Hellenic states except Sparta, Messenia, and Thessal, in

order to ensure peace in Hellas. His plans of taking Macedonia itself and uniting Alexander's entire former empire died with him at the Battle of Ipsus in 301 BC. Ironically, the Battle of Ipsus is the only battle Antigonos ever lost.

* In 306 BC Antigonos first assumed the title Βασιλευς or "King". In all his Asiatic mints it is probable that he continued the issue of gold and silver with Alexander's types and name unchanged. There are, however, gold staters of the Alexandrine type except that Nike holds in her right hand an acrostolion instead of a wreath, reading ANTIFONOY ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ, and tetradrachms, the latter probably struck in Peloponnesus, in the year 303 B.C., by Demetrius in the name of his father Antigonos.



Silver Tetradrachme of Antigonos Gontatas. Obverse: Macedonian Shield featuring the horned head of Pan. Reverse: Athena holding shield and thunderbolt The Greek Inscription ANTIFONOY ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ = (Money) of King Antigonos

Cassander

Cassander (Kassander), Ruler of Macedonia (305—297 BC), was the eldest son of Antipater, who held the position of Regent after the treaty of Triparadisus (321 BC) as guardian of Alexander's son Alexander IV and brother Philip III until his (Antipater's) death (319 BC). However Cassander was passed over for the regency by his father in favor of Polyperchon. This enraged Cassander and he sought an alliance with Ptolemy & Antigonos and together they eventually defeated him. Polyperchon retreated to Epirus where he sought refuge with Olympias (Alexander the Great's mother) who was acting as regent for her daughter-in-law and her grandson, Roxane and Alexander IV. In the meantime Cassander returned to Macedonia where he persuaded Philip III to name him as regent.

At this point Cassander felt secure enough to march on Greece in an effort to expand his territory. Seeing that Cassander was away, Polyperchon and Olympias formed an alliance and attacked Macedonia. King Philip was taken prisoner & ordered executed by Olympias

to guarantee that her grandson would be the sole legal claimant to his father's throne.



Bronze coin 18 mm.
Obverse: Helmet. Reverse:
Spearhead with Greek legend:
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ ΚΑΣΣΑΝΔΡΟΥ =
(Money) of King Cassander



Bronze coin 20 mm.
Obverse Herakles.
Reverse: youth on horseback;
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ ΚΑΣΣΑΝΔΡΟΥ

Cassander returned to Macedonia and proceeded to hunt them down. In 316 BC he captured Olympias and had her immediately executed. He then took Thessalonika (Alexander's half sister) as his wife in order to procure a position in the "Royal Family" and thereby solidify his claim for the throne. To celebrate this marriage he founded the cities of Cassandreia & Thessalonika.

At first he spared the lives of Young Alexander and Roxane. But, eventually he feared that when the nominal king reached 18, Cassander would no longer be needed as regent and that Alexander IV could win popular support to take the throne. So, finally in 309 BC Cassander secretly had Young Alexander and his mother, Roxane poisoned.

Soon afterwards, in fear of Antigonos' increasing power, Cassander joined a coalition with Ptolemy, Seleucus and Lysimachus that eventually resulted in the defeat and death of Antigonos around 301 BC. From that time until his death in 297 BC, Cassander was the undisputed ruler of Macedonia.

Seleucus

Seleucus ca. 358-281 BC, was given the office of chiliarch or "Commander-in-Chief of the camp" under Perdikkas after Alexander's death. When Ptolemy, eager to gain more power along with several other satraps of Egypt, rebelled, Perdikkas moved against them ordering Seleucus to march against Ptolemy. Failing to defeat Ptolemy's army in several unsuccessful invasion attempts caused Seleucus to change his support of Perdikkas. Since Seleucus received nothing other than a generalship under Perdikkas, he decided to change his fortune and joined Peithon and Antigene in assassinating Perdikkas in 321 BC. As a result, Peithon and Antigene, gained Media and Susiana respectively while Seleucus gained the satrapy of Babylonia and the power he sought. Although the satrapy of Babylonia remained the heart of Alexander's empire, Seleucus found the borders difficult to maintain.

In 321BC Antigonus was appointed commander of the royal armies by Antipater in Asia, and he wanted to unite Alexander's empire again. When the royal regent Antipater died in 319 BC, Antigonus moved rapidly to gain more power, and with Perdikkas' former murderers, he looked for an opportunity to overthrow Seleucus. When Seleucus was forced to summon Antigonus for assistance against royalist uprisings in Babylonia, Antigonus assumed supreme command, defeated the royalists, and forced Seleucus in 316 BC to flee to Egypt and seek Ptolemy's protection. Mutually, Ptolemy, Cassander and Lysimachus opposed Antigonus and demanded that Seleucus be restored to Babylonia. By 311 BC, Antigonus was back in Asia Minor with the victorious Seleucus and Ptolemy in Palestine. Seleucus headed for Babylon, gaining the support of the people, the armies, and minor officials.

From 311 BC on, Seleucus retained Babylonia. Pushing eastward he conquered the once rebellious Media and Susiana easily. In the year 305 BC Seleucus went to India and apparently occupied territory as far as the Indus. Ultimately reaching an agreement that same year with the Maurya Emperor Chandragupta Maurya, Seleucus ceded a considerable amount of territory to Chandragupta in exchange for 500 war elephants. Those elephants were to play a key role in the Battle of Ipsus in 301 BC.

Seleucus now held most of Alexander's conquests with the major exception of Egypt. After appointing his son, Antiochus, ruler of his Asian territories, Seleucus went on to defeat and kill Lysimachus at the battle of Corupedium in 281 BC. Seleucus did not enjoy his victory for long because he was almost immediately murdered by Ptolemy Keraunos near

Lysimachia in 281 BC.



Silver Tetradrachme. Obverse: Seleucus wearing horned helmet. Reverse: Nike crowning trophy

*Seleucus apparently minted coins in India with several coins in his name appearing in the Indian standard having been excavated in India. The coins describe him as "Basileus" ("King"), which implies a date later than 306 BC. Some mention Seleucus in association with his son Antiochus as king, which implies a date as late as 293 BC. No Seleucid coins were struck in India thereafter.

* Prior to 306 BC his currency consisted largely of Gold and Silver with the name and types of Alexander, his issues being sometimes distinguished by an anchor as adjunct symbol, where it is suggested that it may be a reminiscence of his service as Ptolemy's admiral.



Silver Tetradrachme. Obverse: Zeus. Reverse: Athena driving a quadriga pulled by four horned elephants.

*After 306 BC his own name generally accompanied by ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ, was usually (though not invariably) substituted for that of Alexander. The frequency with which elephants figure on his coins illustrates the drunken jest of Demetrius and his courtiers who dubbed him "the master of elephants". His most characteristic device is,

however, the head of a horned horse. The horns, which are probably symbolic of divine strength, reappear on his own head, on his helmet, and very often on the heads of the elephants. Other innovations appeared.

* On many specimens Zeus holds Nike instead of eagle, while on one of the drachm and 1/2 drachm series the figure of Seleucus is wearing horned helmet and mounted on horned horse, replaces the seated Zeus This tendency to modification found more decided expression in completely new types. All Seleucus 's coins have ΒΑΣΕΛΕΟΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ.

Coin photographs, courtesy of Wildwinds - <http://www.wildwinds.com> and Vaughn's Rare Coin Gallery - <http://www.vaughncoins.com>

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Is the Auction Worth It?

By C. Joseph Sutter

One of the highlights of the Missouri Numismatic Society's annual Coin Festival is the auction. For the past four years the MNS has teamed with Scotsman Auction CO. to bring the excitement of a live auction to the Festival attendees. While these auctions appear to be very successful from a dollar volume standpoint and based on the comments of the participants, a question arises: do they bring the coins and other numismatic items that are desired by the Festival's attendees?

To address this question a list of coins was prepared and then compared to recent local auction catalogs to see if these coins were offered and if they were offered were several grades offered to provide a nice selection of price points? The coins were key or semi-key coins in popular collector series. The idea behind this is that a collector would obtain most of the common coins in a series through dealer purchases. Since the key coins are typically the most expensive ones the collector would attend an auction in an attempt to pay the best price for the coin. Additionally, due to the rarity of the coin an auction maybe the only place the coin would be offered.

A good example of this is the keys of the Lincoln Cent series, 1909-S VDB and 1914-D. Both of these coins have been offered in every auction. The 1909-S VDB has been especially well represented with nine offered in 2004, five in 2005 and eight in 2006. The grades offered range from VF-20 to MS-65. Eighty percent of the auctions had at least one MS-64. While the 1914-D was not as plentiful, most auctions contained at least two examples, with nice collector grades of VF-35 and VF-40.

Looking at a more expensive coin, the gold 1911-D Indian head Quarter Eagle, shows that every auction contained at least one coin. The 2006 auction featured six and the 2004 auction four. Most coins were in the AU-55 range with the exception of one auction that had three MS-61's.

Turning to a widely collected series, Morgan Dollars, the rare 1895 and

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one of the Carson City mintages, 1881-CC, were chosen. The 1895 appeared in sixty percent of the auctions with examples in the PF-55 range and one PF-64. The 1881-CC was offered in several examples with one auction having ten. Most specimens were MS-60 to MS-65.

The next series reviewed was Barber Quarters. Two keys were selected, 1901-S and 1913-S. Those familiar with the series know that these coins are extremely hard to find especially in collectable grades. The auction review confirmed this. The best grade for a 1901-S was VG. Even at that low grade the coin is a \$11,000 coin. The 1913-S was also available in VG. This coin only appeared in forty percent of the auctions

The next coin was not expected to be found, 1796 Bust Quarter. With only six thousand minted and a hefty price tag, it would be surprising if it were available. However eighty percent of the auctions contained the coin, one offered two! While the grades were often low, AG-3, a VF-20 and F-12 were offered. Critics might conclude that the multiple appearances indicate that the same coin appeared in multiple auctions, not selling one year and being held over for the next. Looking at the illustrations of the coins this does not appear to be the case. Even if this was true and the coin was held over, it would still meet the criteria of this research since the requirement is that the coin is offered. Nothing says it has to find a buyer.

If Festival attendees are looking for a 1921 Missouri Commemorative Half Dollar all the auctions had one. Most offered several examples in the MS-60 to MS-64 range.

The next coin was somewhat of a disappointment, 1916-D Mercury Dime. The expected result was to see multiple examples of this coin in many grades including high end grades. The actual result was that multiple examples did appear in each auction, from three to six examples. However the grades tended to be low, AG was very popular. Only one MS (62) was offered.

Getting back to a base medal series, a 1937-D Three Legged Buffalo Nickel was selected. This coin was well represented. All of the auctions offered at least two examples in collector grades of VF-15 to VF-35. Several MS examples were available for those assembling a high-end set.

The auctions also offered numerous currency lots. Since the author is not familiar with currency items, it was not possible to select items for comparison.

While this study is not statistically valid and what an auction contained in the past does not guaranty what it will contain in the future, it does indicate that the coins in the auction lots are chosen to meet the needs of the collector. If you seek a nice coin to complete a set in one of the more highly collected series this auction is a good place to look.

A Missouri Record

continued from the July, 2006 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.

64. Obv. CSNS 68 TH / ANNIV / CONVENTION /
MAY 9-12 / 2007 /
ST. LOUIS MO (CSNS Logo)



Rev. Blank Elongated cent.

Obtained at Central States 68th show, St Louis Mo, in May 2007

65. Obv. MISSOURI GATEWAY TO THE WEST
Rev. 1820 * MISSOURI * 1970 *
SESQUICENTENNIAL
surrounding state logo.

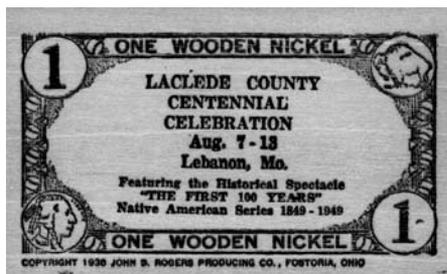


66. Maria Theresa restrike counter
stamped in 1963 by the MNS to
celebrate its 25th Anniversary.



67. Obv. ONE WOODEN NICKEL
LACLEDE COUNTY / CENTENNIAL / CELEBRATION
Aug. 7 - 13, Lebanon, Mo.

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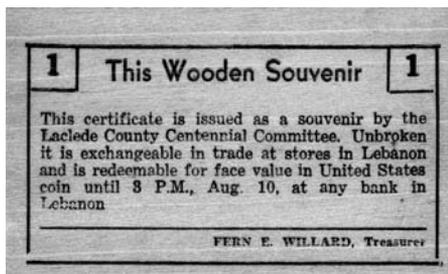
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This year we are pleased to offer six video programs. Two of these programs will be moderated by Jim Moores. Jim is a 50 year member of the MNS. He also is on the Board of the Directors for the Central States Numismatic Society (CSNS). Jim is presenting these as part of the CSNS Educational program. We thank the CSNS and Jim for his participation.

Jim's will present:

Numismatic Living History - Legendary Coin Dealer Hy Brown. Hy Brown was involved in the coin market since the mid-1930s, and this video will show him sharing memories of early ANA conventions talking about the issuance of early U. S. Mint commemoratives, and relating stories of giants of the early numismatic community, including B.Max Mehl, Abe Kosoff, Dick Yeoman, Aubree Beebee, and Lee Hewitt.

Eric Newman Discussing His 75 Years in Numismatics. This video presentation by Eric Newman, a living St. Louis and nationwide numismatic legend, will discuss his start in coin collecting and his study of numismatics, stories about numismatic luminaries Colonel Edward Green, Henry Chapman, B. Max Mehl, Thomas Elder, Faran Zerbe, Burdette G. Johnson, Hans Shulman, Walter Breen, and others, and he will relate how he acquired all five of the 1913 Liberty Head Nickels and why he sold them.

The remaining videos:

- Higgins Money Museum - Era of Hometown Bank Notes
- ANA - ANA Grading
- ANA - Money in Your Pocket
- America's Historic Currency Exhibit

The programs will be held directly across from the registration table following this schedule:

Friday	11:00 AM	Jim Moores - presents Eric Newman
July 27th		"My 75 years in Numismatics"
Saturday	11:00 AM	Era of Hometown Bank Notes
July 28th	12:00 PM	America's Historic Currency Exhibit
	1:00 PM	Jim Moores - presents Eric Newman
		"My 75 years in Numismatics"
	2:00 PM	ANA Grading
	3:00 PM	Money in Your Pocket
	4:00 PM	Jim Moores - presents "Hy Brown's
		Numismatics in the 1930's and 1940's"
	5:00 PM	America's Historic Currency Exhibit
Sunday	10:00 AM	Era of Hometown Bank Notes
July 29th	11:00 AM	Jim Moores - presents Eric Newman
		"My 75 years in Numismatics"
	12:00 PM	America's Historic Currency Exhibit
	1:00 PM	ANA Grading

PROGRAMS

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), which are open to the public. ACSG is dues free. Information about the ACSG is available at meetings of either society.

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

The ACSG gives both advanced and novice collectors a forum to share their acquisitions with professional archaeologists and historians in an informal atmosphere. The “show and tell” session of our meetings offers members 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 on the third Friday of every other month at 7:00 PM. Meetings are usually held on the Washington University campus or at the Mid-County library in Clayton. For information about meeting locations or any other questions about the ACSG, please call 314-935-7931.

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Greater Milwaukee Coin

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FUTURE NUMISMATIC EVENTS

August 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.

August 8 – 12, 2007

Numismatic Association (ANA) World's Fair of Money (116th Annual Fall Convention) will be held in Milwaukee, WI. (See the Numismatist for details).

Nov. 8 – 10 , 2007

The 22nd Annual National & World Paper Money Convention will be held Airport Hilton, 10330 Natural Bridge Rd, St. Louis Mo.

Nov 15 – 17, 2007

The Silver Dollar & Rare Coin Expo will be held in St. Louis at the America's Center, 701 Convention Plaza 63101.

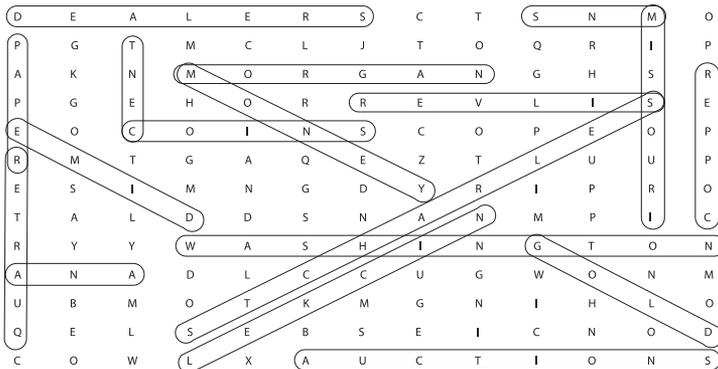
April 16 – 19, 2008

The Central States Numismatic Society's 69th Annual Convention will be held in Rosemont, IL.

Shows held in the St. Louis area are highlighted.

AT THE FESTIVAL

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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. 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.

2008

January 13	Dan Burleson	British Copper Pieces
February 10	Mike Pfefferkorn	A Gulf Coast Doubloons
March 9	Mark Hartford	Camels On Banknotes
April 8	Russ Weltmer	Numismatic Accounting
May 18	Joe Lindell, Jr.	A Numismatic Topic of Extreme Interest
June 8	All Members	Garage Sale.
July 13		A topic of Numismatic Interest
August 10	All Members	Roundtable
September 14	Steve Erdmann	Royal Farthing Tokens
October 12	Dave Frank	Prisoner of War Coinage
November 9	Bill Vaughan	Missouri Notes
December 14		Christmas Party

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So. Beloit, Illinois 61080
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Southwestern Gold Inc

P.O. Box 9083
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87119
Phone: (505) 881-3636

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.

2007

August 22	Chris Sutter	Mercury Dimes
September 26	Armand Brucker	Searching for Coins with a Metal Detector
October 24	Norm Bowers	Euro 2007
November 28	John Bush	Exonumia Part X
December 15	Annual Christmas Dinner With Special Entertainment	

2008

January 23	Jeff Sullivan	Paper Money
February 27	Bill Leach	George Washington - 1932: the Bicentennial of His Birth
March 26	Jim Moores	St. Louis Cardinals Baseball Medals - A Metallic Tribute from 1966
April 23	Mark Hartford	Bank Notes
May 28	Joe Lindell	Interesting Collectibles II
June 25	Chip Vaughn	Ancient Greek Coins
July 23	Bill Leach	Masonic Coins
August 27	Dennis Biersack	Coins and Collectibles
September 24	Jan Pallares	Colonial Coins
October 22	Kathy Skelton	Musicians on Coins
November 26	John Bush	Exonumia Part XI

Larry Prough

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The
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