

MISSOURI JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

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MNS

1938 – 2013

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President's Message

By

Mark Hartford

Welcome to the 53rd Annual Coin Show of the Missouri Numismatic Society (MNS). We are happy that you are joining us in celebrating our 75th anniversary!

Seventy five years ago, on February 15, 1938, the first meeting of the MNS was held at 8:00 P.M. in the Melbourne Hotel. Present were forty founding members who drew membership numbers out of a hat. Joe Millner was given number one and Eric Newman, assuming the role of vice-president and secretary, received number four.

While the MNS has changed over the years it is still dedicated to "promoting numismatics in St. Louis", as stated in the invitations sent out announcing the first meeting and prides itself as one of the oldest educational organizations in Missouri.

During our 75th anniversary year celebration we have distributed several items to say thank-you to our members and the numismatic public for their support: a vinyl coin pouch with our logo - the 1921 Missouri Commemorative half dollar, the St. Louis Arch and the image of a "diamond", an encased 1938 Buffalo Nickel acknowledging our first meeting in 1938 and a one ounce silver medal commemorating 75 years of consecutive meetings.

We also co-sponsored, along with the Central States Numismatic Society (CSNS), a one day seminar at the Eric Newman Money Museum. This event featured four prominent numismatists, Ken Bressett, Clifford Mishler, Steve Roach and David Frank, speaking on the state of numismatic over the seventy-five years that the MNS has existed. This event was extremely enjoyable. On behalf of the MNS I wish to thank Central States for coordinating the seminar.

Sid Nusbaum is this year's Show Chairman. It is because of his hard work and the behind the scenes work that Sid's wife Jenny does, that we are able to offer you the fantastic show you see around you. It is Sid who signs up the dealers, lays out the convention hall and makes all the arrangements necessary for the show. Sid also arranged for Jeff Garrett to bring his exhibit of Central American Gold bars. Good job Sid and thanks for another fantastic show!

I want to stress that the MNS consists of volunteers. All the help in putting on this show is donated. Some of these volunteers include: Norm Bowers, who organized the Boy Scout Merit Badge Seminar, Kathy Skelton, who coordinated the exhibits, Chris Sutter, our Journal editor and the Scotsman team, who conduct the auction.

I am extending an invitation to you to become a member of the MNS. Our meetings provide a friendly environment to meet with fellow collectors and add to your numismatic knowledge. Please see the last page of the Journal for a list of meeting times and the topics of numismatic interest that will be covered. Our meeting this month is Thursday night (25th June) at 7pm in the auction room. Jeff Garrett will be our featured educational speaker.

Thanks for attending our Show.

Collecting Winged Liberty Dimes

By
C. Joseph Sutter



Winged Liberty Dimes, or Mercury Dimes, were minted from 1916 until 1945. Designed by Adolph A. Weinman, they were part of a design makeover that included the dime, quarter and half dollar. A contest was setup involving three of the most noteworthy designers of the time, Weinman, Hermon A. MacNeil and Albin Polasek. The plan was for each man to design one coin. However, Weinman's offerings were selected for two of the coins, dime and half dollar, MacNeil's was chosen for the quarter and Polasek was not picked at all.

The new designs debuted in 1916 and replaced previous designs by Charles E. Barber which had been in place since 1892. This was done because of a misinterpretation of a 1890s law that said designs could be changed without Congressional approval after twenty-five years. The misinterpretation was that the designs must be changed.

The obverse design is the head of liberty wearing a Phrygian cap. On the cap are wings symbolizing liberty, or freedom, of thought. The word "LIBERTY" surrounds the head of liberty and the motto "IN GOD WE TRUST" appears below her chin and to the left of her neck. The date is shown beneath her head. The reverse design is a bundle of rods containing an ax, or fasces, in front of an olive branch. "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA" and "ONE DIME" appear inside the rim and "E PLURIBUS UNUM" is to the right of the fasces.

When originally issued the obverse was confused with the Roman god Mercury and this label has stuck. The confusion has to do with the wings on the cap. Mercury wore a hat with wings and had wings on his shoes to assist him in speedy motion. The design on the dime does not show liberty's feet but does show the wings on her cap. A Phrygian cap is a soft conical cap with the top pulled forward that signified freedom and the pursuit of liberty. This cap was used on the walking liberty Half Dollar, not surprising since Weinman also pre-

pared that design, and on 1793 half cents and cents. The seated liberty design also shows liberty holding the cap on top of a pole.

The reverse design symbolizes unity and strength, the fasces, and peace, the olive branch. The fasces are bound with a leather strap. Use of the fasces caused some minor confusion when Benito Mussolini used it as a symbol of his Italian National Fascist Party. Of course there was no connection between the two usages: the dime was designed in 1916 and Mussolini came to power in 1922. In fact, since the fasces were a symbol of power in ancient Rome it is not surprising that it would be used by a political group in Italy.

The coin weighs 2.50 grams. It is composed of .90% silver, .07234 oz., and .10% copper. Its diameter is 17.9 mm and it has a reeded edge. It was minted at the Philadelphia, Denver and San Francisco Mints. Mint marks for Denver and San Francisco appear on the reverse in the lower left area to the right of the letters "ONE" and left of the fasces. The designer's initials "AW" appear on the obverse to the right of the neck.

Most of date / mint combinations were minted in fairly large numbers. While demand is good for this series, mintages were high enough to exceed it. For some of the later issues the coin is worth no more than its silver bullion value.

The coin was not minted in all years. The years skipped were: 1922, 1932 and 1933. Not all mints produced the coin. In 1921 and 1934 San Francisco did not strike the coin. In 1923 and 1930 Denver did not strike any.

The Winged Liberty Dime is a very easy series to collect. A date and mint set is within the reach of most collectors since only seventy-six coins are required. If you add the two overdates (1942 2 over 1, P and D mints) and the one micro coin (1945 micro "S") the total is seventy nine. There are two difficult issues to find: 1921 P and D and one super type, or "key" coin: 1916-D.

One popular set to build is called a short set since it consists of inexpensive coins that can be obtained in high grade. For example: the issues from 1934 on, including all mints but not including the overdates or the micro issue, can be obtained in MS-63 for under fifty dollars, except the 1934-D (\$60.00), and many of them can be obtained for under twenty dollars.

If you desire a date and mint set many issues, except the 1921s and 1916-D, can be obtained in VF-20 and EF-40 for under seventy-five dollars. The exception to this are 1925-D (VF-20: \$46.50, EF-40: \$135), 1925-S (VF-20: \$18.50, EF-40: \$85), 1926-S (VF-20: \$67.50, EF-40: \$275) and 1927-D (VF-20: \$25.50, EF-40: \$88).

The two coins from 1921 are the most difficult to obtain. Mintages are low, Philadelphia (1,230,000) and Denver (1,080,000). In F-12 the coins run \$110.00 (Philadelphia) and \$185.00 (Denver). If you are trying to obtain a nicer set, for example in EF-40, the same mints would be \$540.00 and \$650.00. MS-63 versions would probably be out of your price range at \$1,465.00 and \$1,650.00.

1916-D is the key to the series. Only 264,000 were minted and prices range from \$850 (G-4) to \$26,500 (MS-65). The low mintage was due to Mint director Friedrich von Engelken telling the Denver Mint to concentrate on quarter production and to limit the production of dimes.

Proofs can also be collected as a set since they were issued in only seven years, 1936 – 1942. With mintages ranging from 4,130 to 22,329 five of these pieces can be obtained for under \$500.00 the other two are available for \$850.00 and \$1,500.00.

When grading look on the obverse for points of wear on: liberty's cheek, the hair along the face and on the cap between the feathers and the hair on the back of the head. On the reverse the points are the columns on the fasces.

While a detailed grading guide should be consulted to determine a coin's grade, here are a few points to consider:

- G-4 rims are visible, wording readable on obverse and reverse, little detail remains on design, no detail on fasces
- VG-8 rims are complete, wording clear on obverse and reverse, some of the vertical lines show on fasces
- F-12 some details show in hair, all feathers are weak but partially visible, vertical lines show but lack sharpness on fasces
- VF-20 hair is worn but bold, three quarters detail show on feathers, vertical lines are visible and diagonal bands show on fasces
- EF-40 wear shows on high points of feather and hair, high points on fasces are worn but all details show, some mint luster
- AU-50 trace of wear shows on high points of feather and hair and fasces, edges defined on bands, half of mint luster
- MS-63 some distracting contact marks in high points.
- MS-65 no trace of wear, full mint luster, a few small nicks

Mint strike is an important factor to consider when identifying wear. Issues that are known to have a weak strike include San Francisco issues of: 1918 – 1928, 1930, 1931, and 1939 and Denver issues of: 1921, 1925 and 1927.

One area of special interest is the horizontal bands on the fasces. If the bands are separate and distinct they are known as "split". If all three bands are split the coins is designated as "full split bands". These coins deserve a premium price.

Winged Liberty Dimes have very few varieties. In the August 2013 edition of Coins magazine, where this article's prices were obtained, a doubled die obverse is listed for: 1929-S, 1931, 1931-S, 1937, 1937-S 1941-D and 1941-S. The 1931 also lists a doubled die reverse. In most cases the premium for the doubled die is slight.

Several years are known to have large and small mintmark variations. San Francisco used two sizes in 1928, 1941 and 1945.

Two date combinations to watch for are 1923-D and 1930-D, These are known to exist but the mint did not produce any. These issues are counterfeit. A word of caution for the 1916-D: this coin is recognized as a major rarity and has been heavily counterfeited. One common way to create this coin is to add a mint mark to the 1916 Philadelphia version. While it is good advice to only buy "certified" examples of this coin, it also is a good idea to be able to identify genuine coins. On a genuine coin the mint mark can be used as the identifying point: the inside of the "D" must be triangular. If it is oval, circular or square, it is not correct. The "D" will be parallel with the "E" in "ONE". It must also be serif, the top and bottom line will extend beyond the vertical bar.

The Winged Liberty Dime came to an end with the death of Franklin Roosevelt. Roosevelt's death in April 1945 prompted his image to be placed on the dime. The dime was selected because of Roosevelt's association with the March of Dimes.



Currency at the St. Louis World's Fair

By
Rob Kravitz

Most coin collectors would know about the coins that would be spent at the Great St. Louis World's Fair of 1904. The Indian Head Cents, Liberty Nickels would have been the change in the pockets of most of fair goers. Also, the Barber resigned dimes, quarters and half and the Morgan Dollars would have been spent. But how about the currency that would have been at the fair?

Some of the most artistic and now some of the most popular notes to collect would have been the currency at the St. Louis World's Fair. These notes today are called "Nick Name" notes. IE: the Black Eagle, the Chief, the Educationals, and the Wood Chopper and the Bison.



The silver certificate notes were issued in 1896 and 1899. These included the Black Eagle one dollar notes and the Indian Chief five dollar note both of 1899. The 1896 Silver certificates are the so called educational series. The one dollar subject is called "history instructing youth" based on a painting by Will H. Low. The painting itself still hangs in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The two dollar note of 1896 is called "Science Presenting Steam and Electricity to Industry and Commerce".

The Five Dollar educational note is one of the most sought after notes by collectors and one of the most beautiful! The design is called "Electricity Presenting Light to the World". The 10 dollar 1901 United States Notes is nick named "the Bison" which is the central large vignette of the note. Also on the front of the note on each side of the bison are the portraits of Meriwether Lewis and William Clark.

The Five Dollar 1907 United States note is nick named the "Wood Chopper". The central vignette is of a pioneer family and the man is depicted resting an axe still in his hand on three stumps of trees he just cut down. Also on the front lower left is a portrait of Andrew Jackson.

Still being spent at that time (1904) was the last issue of a fractional currency. The fifth issue was produced from July 1874 to





February 1876. The ten cent note with the vignette of William Meredith (Secretary of the Treasury 1849 – 1850), the twenty-five cent note with the vignette of Robert Walker (U.S. Senator 1838 - 1845), the fifty cent note with the vignette of William Crawford (Secretary of the Treasury 1813 – 1815). This is also the nick name note since he looks a lot like Bob Hope, it's called the Bob Hope Note! Fractional currency was still in circulation up to the early 1920's!

The Series 1882 Brown Back Nationals were issued between 1882 and 1908. These notes were issued by many St. Louis banks and were printed and backed by the U.S. Government. The following national banks had notes at the St. Louis Worlds fair: Third National bank of St Louis, the Fourth St. Louis National Bank, Merchants National Bank, Mechanics National Bank, State National bank and the Merchants -Laclede National Bank.

About the Author:

Rob Kravitz is the Author of the definitive book on Fractional Currency titled: *A Collector's Guide to Postage & Fractional Currency*. He is a dealer who attends most major shows, and he currently resides in St. Louis. Visit his website at www.robsfractional.com and order a newsletter or buy the book.

2013 Wooden Dollar

This year's wooden dollar commemorates the Seventy-Fifth Anniversary of the Missouri Numismatic Society.



French Fencing Medals and Dr. Rizal

By

*Juan M. Castro, M.D., KCR
St. Louis Chapter, Missouri USA*

INTRODUCTION: The use and sports of fencing has been existent as far back as 1200 BC when evidence of fencing bouts was found in a temple near Luxor, Egypt. In France, King Charles IX recognized officially the fencing academy in 1567 AD. The first fencing school in the United States was founded by Italian and French masters in 1874 AD. It was added to the programs of the Olympic Games in 1896. The sport of fencing continued to grow after World War I in France. Even the women joined the Olympic Sport of fencing (foil) in 1924. In the Philippines, the sport was introduced and brought in by the Spanish in the 19th century. Sons of *Illustrados* sent to Spain for further education took the sports. One of these aficionados was Dr. Rizal's uncle, Jose Alberto Alonso, his mother's brother. He was one of his first teachers in the art and sport of fencing and self- defense.

Dr. Jose P. Rizal, Philippine national hero and martyr (1861-1896) was an avid practitioner of the sport of fencing and was considered an expert. As a child in Calamba, Laguna where he was born, he was thought of as having a big head and a frail body. He was subjected to taunting and bullying. His mother, Teodora Alonso Mercado, decided to direct her son, Jose, to her brother, Jose Alberto and other teachers to teach him physical fitness. Part of the training included weight lifting, fencing, etc. He continued the sports at Ateneo Municipal where he competed with students of Letran College (1872-1877). He regularly practiced the sport while at the University of Santo Tomas in Manila (1877-1882), in Madrid, Spain while a student of University of Central Madrid with the Paterno's brothers (1882-1884), in Paris with Juan Luna and Valentin Ventura while studying ophthalmology at the clinic of Dr. Louis Weckert (1884-1885) and in Heidelberg, Germany while studying at the University of Heidelberg under Dr. Otto Becker (1885-1886).

He was particularly sensitive to the subjects of women, countrymen, country and personal honor to the point of challenging in a duel anyone, even close friends, committing any transgression. He challenged Antonio Luna, later becoming a general of the Katipunan, the Philippine Revolutionary Army, defending the honor of Ms. Nellie Boustead, a French Lady acquaintance during the celebration party of Juan Luna and Felix Hidalgo, artists, at the Hotel Ingles, Madrid in 1884. Antonio Luna, Juan's brother, was under the influence of ethanol and cooler heads prevailed in aborting the duel. Juan Luna won the gold medal for the huge oil painting "Spolarium" and the silver medal went to Felix Resurrection Hidalgo for "Christian Virgens Exposed to the Populace" during the National

Exposition of Fine Arts in Madrid. Next came Wenceslao E. Retana (1891), who wrote an article criticizing his family and Filipino people. Likewise, he apologized. The last opponent was Juan Lardet, a French businessman, who questioned his business integrity (1892). He apologized after advice from the Commandant of Dapitan, Captain Ricardo Carnicero. Dapitan, where Rizal was exiled from 1892-1896, now a city and tourist attraction, is part of the southern island, Mindanao and located in Zamboanga del Norte. I toured the area via Philippine Air Lines in 2012, including Dakak, Dipolog and Katipunan.

To establish some connections between Dr. Rizal and France, I am presenting some French medals in my collection and some pictures which showed Rizal's involvement in the sport of fencing in France. I was aware of Rizal's talent in fencing when I saw and bought a gilt rectangular plaque French fencing medal exhibited by a dealer from the East, New York, during the Annual Coin Show of the Missouri Numismatic Society in 2011. It was my first fencing medal. I decided to secure some more medals. Fortunately, a dealer from Bretagne, France, offered his collections for sale on the internet. I was lucky to get most of his offerings. The pictures were copied from books, articles, internet, stamps and first day covers.

ILLUSTRATIONS:

Fig. 1: Obverse view – “Assaut de Sabre”
 French Placquet by Ernesta Robert-Marignac; French Sculptor-Medalist (1858-1933) c. 1924;
 size 50x76 mm, thickness 3 mm, weight 110.9 gms, gilt on bronze, signed lower left.
 Acquisition: July, 2011
 Provenance: MO Numismatic Show



Fig. 2: As above, reverse view – Rooster

Fig. 3: French Art Medal/Plaque, Duel,
 Silver in Bronze by Artist Carat,
 French, sgd. Lower Left,
 size 47x66 mm,
 wt. 83.5 gms., thickness 3 mm.
 Acquisition: September 19, 2011
 Provenance: P. D. Allen,
 Bretagne, France

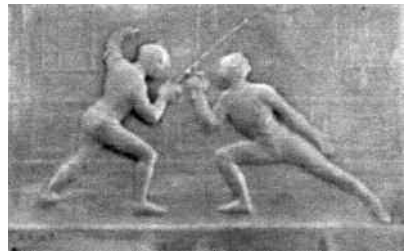


Fig. 4: French Fencing Vintage Medal/Plaque “Championnat de France Pentathlon Moderne” c. 1966, white metal (?), size 55x85 mm, weight 141.6 gms., thickness 3 mm, unsigned.
 Acquisition: September 26, 2011
 Provenance: Patrick D. Allen, Bretagne, France
 Reverse: Inscription as above.



Fig. 5: French Fencing Vintage Medal/Plaque “Chat de France Pentathlon Moderne” c. 1964 White metal (?), size 60x90 mm, wt. 171.4 gms., thick 3 mm, unsigned.
 Acquisition: October 10, 2011
 Provenance: P. D. Allen, Bretagne, France
 Reverse View: blank



Fig. 6: French Vintage Fencing Medal, “Participant” white metal (?) by Contaux, 20th century, Signed lower right, size 50 mm diameter, wt. 61.9 gms., thick 3 mm.
 Acquisition: October 15, 2011
 Provenance: P. D. Allen, Bretagne, France
 Reverse View: Inscription, “Bondy 20.2.70”



Fig. 7: French Bronze Fencing Medal by C. Charles, French, 19th Century, signed left middle
 Acquisition: August 16, 2011
 Provenance: Tarcit, Catalonia, Spain.
 Reverse View: design with rectangle and branches with leaves.



Fig. 8: French Fencing Art Medal, Gold Plated, Bronze, by Fraisse & Demey, French, signed Right middle, size 48 mm, wt. 52.4 gms., thick 3 mm.
 Acquisition: September 19, 2011
 Provenance: P. D. Allen, Bretagne, France.
 Reverse View: Design with rectangle space, leaves and sun rays.



Fig. 9: French Fencing Award Medal, Gilt Bronze by Contaux, French, signed lower right, Size 51 mm in diameter, wt. 60.4 gms., thick 3 mm. Acquisition: September 19, 2011 Provenance: P. D. Allen, Bretagne, France. Reverse View: leaf design with inscription “Challenge Soudet 1972”.



Fig. 10: French Vintage Fencing Medal “Participant”, white metal (?)”Escrime”, 20th C, Size 48 mm, wt. 59.3 gms., thick 3 mm, signed lower left R. Harot, lower right G. Guerault. Acquisition: October 15, 2011 Provenance: P. D. Allen, Bretagne, France. Reverse View: Blank



Fig. 11: Same as Fig. 10 except Gilt on bronze. Reverse View: rectangular box space with leaf design and sun rays.



Fig. 12: Fencing Swords of Dr. Rizal on display at the Calamba Shrine Museum, Calamba, Laguna, Philippines, Color photography copy c. 2011 with inscription by Philippine Author And author, Encarnacion Alzona.



Fig. 13: Student residents at the Casa Tomasina House, Intramuros, Manila of Dona Silvestra Rivera, mother of Leonor Rivera with Rizal standing let rear w/ palette and canvas. Note Other student w/ fencing swords. A black & white photo copy.



Fig.14: Fencing Partners in Paris, Juan Luna, left and Valentin Ventura, right, with Rizal in the middle. Mrs. Paz Pardo de Tavera-Luna, wife of Juan Luna, the artist is on the rear left. A black & white photo copy.



Fig. 15: First Day of Issue Honoring Dr. Jose P. Rizal, December 30, 1962. A semi-postal issue with fencing stamp, a color digital photo copy.



Fig. 16: “Unang Araw Ng Labas” First Day of Issue, Rizal Sports Stamps, December 30, 1962, Manila, Philippines, a color digital photo copy.



Note: This article was presented at the World Coin Club on June 9, 2013, the Lincolnland Chapter of the Order of the Knights of Rizal in Springfield, Illinois on June 19, 2013 and the Missouri Numismatic Society on June 26, 2013. It will be published in the Missouri Journal of Numismatics in the July 2013 issue. Dr. Castro is a retired practicing Internist-Cardiologist, from Manila, Philippines and St. Louis, Missouri, USA. He is active in the Order of the Knights of Rizal, American Legion Post 397, World Coin Club and Missouri Numismatic Society.

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New Challenges



Do you enjoy traveling and seeking out historical locations? Do you collect the free pamphlets and maps that the sites handout? How about adding a numismatic twist to your trip and collect coins, medals and tokens issued to commemorate the historic site?

While visiting South Carolina, I stopped at Cowpens to learn about the Revolutionary battle fought on January 17, 1781. This battle was part of the Southern campaign fought under the leadership of American Brigadier General Daniel Morgan and British Colonel Banastre Tarleton.

The battle was a surprising victory for the Americans that was won because of the motivational and tactical skills of Morgan. It was one of the few British defeats in the South and lead up to the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown on October 19, 1781.

A medal was issued to commemorate Morgan and the battle.

It is also possible to combine two sites under one topic. Stone Mountain and Mount Rushmore were partially carved by the same man: Gutzon Borglum. Borglum was hired in 1916 to carve an image on Stone Mountain honoring the confederacy. He was fired from the project, and his carving latter removed from the mountain in 1925. Also in 1925 the U.S. Mint issued a commemorative half dollar in an attempt to raise funds for the project. The carving was completed in 1970.



Borglum started carving at Mount Rushmore in 1927. The project was completed in 1941 after his death. In 1991 the U.S. Mint issued three coins to commemorate the 50th anniversary.



These are only three examples where a numismatic item was issued to tie in with an historical location. The America the Beautiful quarter dollar coins are other examples. Adding one of theses, for just a quarter, would make a perfect complement to your trip handouts and other site related items. Maybe you could place it next to your snow globe collection.



Robert Patterson
Director of the Mint

December 23, 1817

Sir:

From the best estimate we have been able to make the following amount of silver is melted in the U.S. for purposes of manufacture.

Philadelphia	\$120,000
New York	80,000
Baltimore	30,000
Boston	30,000
All other places	40,000

Total	\$300,000

Of this amount probably one third is American Coin – the remainder is old plate, Spanish Dollars and bullion of various kinds.

It is believed that the quantity of American Gold Coin melted is so trifling as not to be of any importance.

Silversmiths seldom melt American Coin if they can conveniently procure French Crowns and Spanish Dollars-when these are at a premium, they are obliged to use American half dollars.

Yours respectfully

Fletcher V. Gardiner

Reprinted from the July 20, 1959 Issue of *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*



The Woman Who Ruled the Roman Empire : Ulpia Severina

By
Chip Vaughn

If you look at a list of Roman Emperors, you will not find any women listed. But there was one woman who ruled the Empire and there is numismatic evidence to indicate that Severina did.

Very little is known about Ulpia Severina. There are no literary sources mentioning her existence. Almost everything known about her, including her name, is gathered from coins and inscriptions. It is believed that she was the daughter of Ulpian Crinitus, a powerful man and General during the time of Valerian, who was thought to be a descendant of the Emperor Trajan. Ulpian adopted Aurelian, named him for his heir and gave him his daughter in marriage.



We know that Severina was married to the Emperor Aurelian (270-275 AD) and that she was given the title "Augusta" (a title often given to wives and female family of the ruler, just as the title of "Augustus" is given to the Emperor). Coins struck in her name show her titled as Augusta starting in 274 AD although she may have been given the title as early as 270 AD when Aurelian ascended to the throne.

Aurelian was assassinated in the fall of 275 AD, but the Roman Senate did not proclaim Tacitus as emperor until the spring of 276 AD. During the time between Aurelian and Tacitus, coins continued to be struck in the name of Severina but with some significant changes. Note the differences of the coin in Pic 3 before the death of Aurelian, and Pic 4 after his death.



In Pic 3 the obverse legend reads : SEVERINA AVG (Severina Augusta).

In Pic 4 the obverse legend reads : SEVERINA P F AVG (Severina Pia Felix Augusta). The "P F" abbreviation does not appear on any of her earlier coinage, nor does it appear on the coinage of ANY other Empress. Up until this coin, "Pius Felix" (the masculine form of Pia Felix) was strictly reserved as a title for the Emperor only.

The reverse side however, is even more interesting. In Pic 3 the two figures are Severina on the left and Aurelian on the right. Aurelian is wearing a laurel wreath and holding a parazonium (short sword) indicating that he is the emperor. In Pic 4 Severina is pictured on the right side (as the emperor was in Pic 3) and is depicted much larger than the male figure on the left. The male figure is assumed to represent the Roman Senate and since Severina is pictured larger, it indicates that she is the more powerful one.

Finally, in Pic 3 the reverse legend reads : CONCORDIA AVGG. The double G is the plural form (Augustae) indicating two emperors, or in this case, the Emperor Aurelian and the Empress Severina. In Pic 4 the reverse legend reads : CONCORDIA AVG (Concordia Augusta = Harmony of the Empress). The most likely interpretation for this coin is that the Augusta (Severina) is being given the authority to rule with the blessing of the Roman Senate.

Therefore, it is reasonable to conclude that Severina was considered to be "The Ruler of the Roman Empire" during the interregnum between the death of Aurelian and the appointment of Tacitus several months later by the Roman Senate.

Peace Dollars

(1921-1928; 1934-1935)

by
Carl J. Garrison

The United States Peace Dollar is not only attractive in design and size, but it is also an affordable coin to collect. Only twenty-four coins are needed to complete a date and mint mark collection. The Peace Dollar was the last 90% silver dollar made for commercial circulation.

How the Peace Dollar Originated

The story of the Peace Dollar actually begins with the tale of the Morgan Dollar. On February 28, 1878, the Bland-Allison Silver Purchase Act was passed and authorized the coinage of silver dollars as backing for paper currency. As late as 1918 silver was the dominant precious metal used in trade between Europe, India and China.

Because of the financial strain of World War I, the United Kingdom lacked sufficient metal to maintain the target price of one dollar per troy ounce. Extensive hoarding by the population in India and German propaganda saying that the United Kingdom did not have silver sufficient to redeem its paper currency caused the British ambassador to turn to the United States for help.

Nevada Senator Key Pittman wrote a bill, the Pittman Silver Coinage Act, which required the U.S. government to sell to the United Kingdom refined silver up to the value of 350 million standard silver dollars. During 1918 and 1919 270,232,722 silver dollars were melted for sale to England. This resulted in the destruction of approximately 47% of all silver dollars minted between 1878 and 1904.

The United Kingdom paid one dollar per troy ounce for the silver plus 1 ½ cents for melting, transportation, and re-coinage, plus the market value of the copper in the alloy. Because silver dollars in the United States were used as backing for silver certificates (mostly one and two dollar denominations), large numbers of paper bills had to be destroyed to keep the U.S. paper money backing strong so as not to fall into the same financial situation as the United Kingdom.



In November, 1918, an ANA numismatist Frank Duffield and Farran Zerbe suggested that a "Victory Coin" be issued in such quantities that it would never become rare and it should circulate at face value.



One of the impediments to a peace commemorative coin was that the United States and Germany were still officially at war

since the United States Senate refused to ratify the Treaty of Versailles. The armistice signed on November 11, 1918, [“the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month”] stopped the fighting and most of the troops began their journey home, but the war technically continued. Congress finally took care of its responsibilities in ending the war by joint resolution on July 2, 1921 when it declared that the war with Germany was over. In February, 1921, James Earle Fraser, sculptor-member of the Commission of Fine Arts, met with Raymond T. Baker, Director of the Mint, to discuss a peace commemorative.

Apparently nothing more was done until Fraser spoke with Baker some time around November 5, 1921. During the conversation, Fraser determined that the director now approved of a design competition and wanted the commission to handle things. The legends on the coin would be as follows: United States of America, E Pluribus Unum, In God We Trust, date, Liberty, one dollar, and peace were required by the federal bill.

Whatever the administration’s political motivation, the commission left no doubt about the aggressive schedule for its design competition. Fraser notified participants by official invitations and specifications, in a communication dated November 23, 1921. The designer /artists had little time to prepare suitable designs; sketch models were due by December 12, 1921. Eight New York area artists were invited to participate: Robert Aitkin, Chester Beach, Victor D. Brenner, Anthony de Francisci, John Flanagan, Henry Hering, Herman A. MacNeil, and Adolph A. Weinman. De Francisci was picked.

Design of the Peace Dollar



Anthony de Francisci

Sculptor Anthony de Francisci (deh Fran-chee-shee) produced the design for the “Peace Dollar.” Teresa, his 22 year-old wife, served as his model. He devised a classical theme for the obverse: Liberty, facing left, wearing a needle-like radiant tiara. The reverse has an eagle (symbolic of the United States), standing on a mountain top ledge, viewing a rising sun (symbolic of viewing a new dawn of peace, a new day), clutching an olive branch (symbolic of peace) in its talons. At the base of the ledge is the word PEACE.

De Francisci worked on the final models through Saturday and completed them on Sunday, December 18, 1921. On Sunday Anthony and Teresa de Francisci took the late sleeper train to Washington, D.C., arriving Monday morning, December 19. The plaster models and bronze casts arrived at the Philadelphia Mint on December 21.

Why the U.S. Mint Had to Produce an Exact Number of Silver Dollars from 1921 to 1928



In late 1920, George T. Morgan, engraver of the U.S. Mint at Philadelphia, was directed to produce dies for the coinage of replacement silver dollars. Morgan now reworked his original design for the new dollar coins because the original master dies had been destroyed in May 1910 on orders from the mint director. The flat-relief 1921 Morgan dollars were produced from February 20 to November 17 in Philadelphia, May 5 to December 31 in Denver, and April 21 to November 14 in San Francisco.

The first and only 1921 Peace Dollars were struck at the Philadelphia Mint from December 28 at 8:30 a.m. through the 1:00 p.m. closing of the mint on Saturday, December 31, 1921. No coins dated 1921 were struck in 1922. All 1922 and later Peace Dollars were struck in normal relief.

The last silver dollars struck at San Francisco under authority of the Pittman Act were minted from January 16 through February 29, 1928.

All 1928-P silver dollars were struck between April 13 and April 20, 1928. The last Peace Dollars produced under provisions of the Pittman Act were struck at the Philadelphia Mint on April 20, 1928, when 15,649 pieces were coined—exactly enough to complete replacement of the dollars melted in 1918 and 1919.

Why Peace Dollars Were Produced in 1934 and 1935

During the middle years of the Great Depression (1934 and 1935), there was no commercial reason for producing more of the unwanted silver dollar coins. Only lower denomination coins were needed. However, the Treasury Department was looking for ways to increase the money supply. One method was to issue more Silver Certificates and back them with silver dollars. There was also the political involvement in western states' silver mining interests and the government's attempt to pull the nation out of the depression.

Were There Ever 1964 Dollars?

On May 13, 1965, the Denver Mint Annex minted a trial-production of over 316,000 1964-D Peace Dollars, but on May 24, 1965, the trial ended, and all of the 1964-Peace Dollars were melted. Silver bullion prices began forcing silver coins out of circulation. None of these dollars have survived, but if one had, it would be illegal to own and subject to confiscation.

Common Issues

The most common Peace Dollars are 1922, 1922-D, 1923, 1923-D, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1926-D, and 1926-S. These were all well-struck and had above average mintages.

Rare and Key Dates

Key to the set is the 1934-S, which should be the cornerstone of your Peace Dollar collection. They were weakly struck, and most went into circulation. Thus, 1934-S is the rarest issue in uncirculated condition.

The second most important Peace Dollar in the set is the 1921 issue. It was the only dollar produced in high relief, and the coining department at the mint was having problems with die failure and striking quality on the 1921 dollar coins. The mint began looking for ways to improve die life and strengthen design details. They changed the dies to the “normal” low relief design, and this was used from 1922 through 1935.

The 1928-P had the lowest mintage because it was finishing up the production under the Pittman Act.

Peace Dollars

The strikes listed below are the averages by year and mint.

Year	Strike	Mintage
1921	Weakly-struck	1,006,473
1922	Well-struck	51,737,000
1922-D	Well-struck	15,063,000
1922-S	Weakly-struck	17,475,000
1923	Well-struck	30,800,000
1923-D	Well-struck	6,811,000
1923-S	Weakly-struck	19,020,000
1924	Well-struck	11,811,000
1924-S	Poorly-struck	1,728,000
1925	Well-struck	10,198,000
1925-S	Poorly-struck	1,610,000
1926	Well-struck	1,933,000
1926-D	Well-struck	2,348,700
1926-S	Well-struck	6,980,000
1927	Well-struck	848,000
1927-D	Well-struck	1,268,900
1927-S	Poorly-struck	866,000
1928	Well-struck	360,649
1928-S	Weakly-struck	1,632,000
1934	Well-struck	954,057
1934-D	Well-struck	1,569,500
1934-S	Weakly-struck	1,011,000
1935	Weakly-struck	1,576,000
1935-S	Well-struck	1,964,000

A special thanks to Mike Pfefferkorn, Sandy Pfefferkorn, and Chris Sutter for their help.

First Filipino CMOH Awardee

By

JUAN M. CASTRO, M.D., KCR

St. Louis Knights of Rizal

INTRODUCTION:

Years ago, I framed a caption for display in my Filipiniana Collection. The subject was about a Filipino US Philippine Scout who received the prestigious and honorable Congressional Medal of Honor. It described the medal and the reason he earned it. This man was Pvt. Jose B. Nisperos (1887-1922), a native of San Fernando, La Union, Philippines. He was assigned to the 34th Company, Philippine Scout, US Army. The action took place in Lapurap, Basilan on September 11, 1911. The awarding military rites took place on February 5, 1913 at Luneta (now Rizal Park) and in pursuance of the General Order No. 64, dated November 25, 1912, of the US War Department; the medal was given by the Commanding General of the US Army, Philippine Division, Brig. Gen. Franklin Bell.

The citation reads: "Having been badly wounded (his left arm was broken and lacerated and he had received several spear wounds in the body so that he could not stand) he continued to fire his rifle with one hand until the enemy was repulsed, thereby aiding materially in preventing the annihilation of his party and the mutilation of their bodies." The alleged enemy was called "Moros", Muslims in the southern islands, Mindanao. Because of his injuries, he was discharged honorably with a pension and his rank elevated to corporal. Ten years later on September 1, 1922, he died of natural illness and was buried in his hometown cemetery in a simple unmarked public grave without fanfare and honor.



Pvt. US Army Jose B. Nisperos CMOH medal awarded February 5, 1913 by Brig. Gen. Franklin Bell, Commanding General, Philippine Division for valor on September 26, 1911 at Lapurap, Basilan against the Moro insubordinate rebels.

Little did I know that one day, I would be personally involved in several historical happenings. Last year, January, 2012, I was in the house of a collector friend, who showed me a nice medal in excellent condition. I held the medal in my hands and very minutely examined it. It was a congressional medal of valor with inscription including the name Jose B. Nisperos. Since the price was right, I was tempted to buy it, but knowing the legal implication, I let it go. It would have been a great addition to my numismatic collection.

I never gave it another thought until six months later, when I learned from my friend that he had returned the medal to the family. He knew I had plans of writ-

ing an article on the topic, so he sent me newspaper write-ups, photos and any available articles. He requested I keep his name anonymous. There was a lot of coverage in the papers including the story of a relative's pretense of using the medal to help the widow get a pension, ending up selling the medal for himself, ninety years ago. There was an instant and growing interest shown by the American Embassy, the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, etc. organizations based in the Philippines about giving the hero a decent burial plot and appropriate honors. What began badly ended up good in the end.

A FAMILY'S HOPES AND APPEALS:

Ma Dilalah Viduya Turzar, 41, great granddaughter of Cpl. Nisperos had been admiring a framed faded Philippine Free Press article of her great Lolo as first Filipino CMOH awardee, since she was a young girl. It was written by Primitivo Milan. She also noticed spontaneous spells of crying, particularly from her Lola Guia, Nisperos' daughter. There were two other daughters, Leonila and Concepcion. Her great grandmother's name was Potenciana, wife of the hero. They never received the \$55/mo. pension due them. There was no care or flags draped over his simple unmarked tomb. A relative, Jose Bantog, took the medal in 1922, when the hero died, with the reason to use it for getting the pension. Ever since then, the medal was forever lost. In 2010, the medal was auctioned off by the Philippine Numismatic Antiquarian Society and won by my friend for \$1,100. Mrs. Turzar made a promise when she grows up to work and help remedy these issues, getting the honors her great grandfather deserved and finding the medal.

Five years ago, through the internet and face book, she made connections with the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the process of retribution began to take shape. With regards to finding the medal, she contacted the City Mayor of San Fernando, Pablo C. Ortego. Together with the media announcement and his friends in the Bayanihan Coin Club, Metro Manila, Edward de los Santos, Atty. Jose Escano and Jorge de los Santos, they were able to track down the whereabouts of the Medal of Honor.



THE VISIT:

On March 25, 2013, after the 19th International Assembly on Rizal in Baguio, on the way back to Manila, I decided to go to the City of San Fernando, La Union, a few miles away, to see about Cpl. Nisperos. I met Ms. Anne Hazel Flores, Tourism Operations assistant in the office of the City Mayor. She informed me that the mayor is out of town and that the medal was no longer on exhibit but back with the family. It will be exhibited again once the municipal museum is built. She directed me to the new tomb of the hero at the Lingsat Cemetery and gave me a local magazine showing his portrait on the cover with

hero's relatives. On April 4, 2012, the re-internment ceremony with full military honors was accomplished with attendance by the family, the different veteran's organization, the US Embassy, the local and provincial government, and many guests. Besides the grand ceremonies, the Philippine National Police Honor Rifle Squad gave a 21 gun salute along with taps by the Clark Gravediggers Society Bugle corps.

SUMMARY:

This is a sad saga of the life and death of a great Filipino-American Hero turned excitingly happy in the end. An obscure Filipino native, a Philippine Scout since 1907 to be known today as the first Filipino and Asian Congressional Medal of Honor recipient for valor during the Philippine-American War (Moro) 1899-1913. Resting in an unmarked simple public grave never getting the appropriate care and without a draping flag deserving of a US veteran and CMOH brave hero without the appropriate pension for a destitute family for over 100 years. A lost medal of over 90 years finally coming home to its rightful owner.

Finally, on April 4, 2012, at the Lingsat Cemetery, City of San Fernando, Province of La Union, Philippines, during a re-internment ceremony, he got the deserved full military honor and recognition. His reputation and deeds has changed the City of San Fernando forever. It will become a tourist attraction for the Lingsat Cemetery and the future City Museum. People will start looking for the great first Filipino and Asian Recipient of the United State Congressional Medal of Honor awardee and hero, the highest honor the government of the United States of America gives to his bravest heroes. Truly, a fairy tale-like sad saga turned glorious and delightful.

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John Bush

In December 2012 the MNS said goodbye to a long time friend and devoted member.

Life Member # 37

President (1989 – 1992)

Treasurer (1999 – 2000)

Recording Secretary (1986 – 1988)

Board of Director Member

(1984 – 1985), (1993 – 1998), (2001 – 2008).

How Well Do You Know The Missouri Numismatic Society?

- 1) Which well known numismatist was a charter member in 1938?
 - a) Q. David Bowers
 - b) B. Max Mehl
 - c) Eric Newman
 - d) Kenneth Bresset

- 2) What did the MNS issue to commemorate its 25th Anniversary in 1963?
 - a) a counter stamped Marie Theresa Thaler
 - b) a pamphlet profiling distinguished members of the first twenty years
 - c) a special "Red Book" with the MNS anniversary stamped on the cover
 - d) nothing, this is a trick question

- 3) The by-laws of the MNS declare it to be?
 - a) a for-profit educational organization
 - b) a Missouri social enterprise
 - c) a health and fitness member of the Turner Society
 - d) a non-profit educational organization

- 4) Who was the MNS president in 1981 and 1982? Hint: he is the current Central States president.
 - a) John Bush
 - b) Mark Hartford
 - c) Jim Moores
 - d) Eric Newman

- 5) What event did the MNS help sponsor in 2008? Hint: a similar event was also sponsored in 2013.
 - a) a coin show
 - b) an educational seminar at the Eric Newman Money Museum along with the Central States Numismatic Society
 - c) a speaker at the American Numismatic Association's annual convention
 - d) a ice cream party following its annual show

- 6) Where was the first MNS meeting held on February 15, 1938?
- a) the Melbourne Hotel
 - b) St. Charles Convention Center
 - c) Gateway Arch
 - d) Farm and Home Savings of Manchester
- 7) What does the MNS hand out at its annual coin show?
- a) elongated cent
 - b) gold commemorative medal
 - c) paper showing local dining locations
 - d) wooden nickel/dollar
- 8) What benefit did the MNS offer its members starting in 1974 and ending in 2004?
- a) life insurance
 - b) 20% off coupon to Six Flags
 - c) library
 - d) annual Christmas/Holiday party
- 9) What US commemorative is the official image of the MNS?
- a) 1921 Missouri Centennial
 - b) 1922 Grant Memorial
 - c) 1934 Daniel Boone Bicentennial
 - d) 1904 Lewis and Clark Exposition
- 10) Who has served as Show Chairman for the MNS' annual coin show?
- a) John Foster
 - b) John Bush
 - c) David Frank
 - d) Sid Nusbaum

Answers on Page 49

Facts and Fantasy About Models for U.S. Coins

By
C. Lynn Glaser

Quite a few conjectures have been made as to who really are persons on certain coins. These theories can all be placed in a category marked Numismatic Folklore; their study can be an interesting sideline for our hobby. But the fallacy is that too many people take these myths as gospel truth. I know of several people who sincerely believe that Sarah Longacre is on the Indian Head cent, and Martha Washington is on the 1792 half disme. In writing this article I am attempting to refute some of the more notorious rumors. Also to bring some of the others, that have no evidence to support or explode them, before a number of numismatic students. I hope that this will eventually add enough information to settle whether some of these stories are true or not.

No.1. This nation's First Lady is the subject of this prevalent rumor. Many people believe that the figure on the 1792 half disme is Martha Washington. Maybe she did sit for the engraver but his legal duty was to depict "an impression emblematic of liberty" rather than a living individual as such. However, Mr. Frossard, a well known student of numisma as they called themselves in Mr. Frossard's day, noticed that there is a reasonable resemblance between the Birch portraiture on both the Birch cent and the half disme and the Trumbull portrait of Martha Washington.

No.2. The second narrative concerns the Flying Eagle cent, and maybe the Gobrecht dollars. The bird on these pieces has a name, Peter. Peter was an American eagle and a pet at the mint. He flew around old Philadelphia for six years (probably between 1830 and 1836). He came and went at the mint building as he pleased but always spent the night there. One unfortunate day Peter perched on a flywheel and received a fatal wing injury. There may be some evidence in the National Archives to authenticate this. It is a letter to the Secretary of the treasury dated April 9, 1836. In the letter Mint Director Patterson mentions using a recently killed eagle as the model for a number sketches for the reverse of the Gobrecht dollar. Later he says that the eagle's neck feathers are ruffled when the month is open ... and portraying the eagle with the mouth closed injures the design by taking away the bird's spirited appearance. Maybe this meant that the Director had a chance to observe a living eagle.

No.3. The Indian Head cent gets the prize for having the most notorious false legend. It seems some Indian chiefs from the Northwest territories were touring the East. James Barton Longacre, who was the mint's chief engraver, invited them to spend the evening with him. While Longacre's daughter, Sarah, age 10, was being amused by the Indians one of the chiefs placed his war bonnet on the

child's head. Longacre being an artist sketched his daughter and afterward used it for the coin's obverse design. Later Longacre discredited this story by claiming that the model was the Venus Accroupie, the well known statue of the crouching Venus (now in the Vatican Museum). The same head was used on the gold twenty and the one dollar gold coins of 1849 and the third type dollar (1856-89) and the three dollar gold (1854-89).

No. 4. George T. Morgan must have been quite interested in education. In 1879 he prepared a pattern dollar with a school girl on it. (Adams-Woodin 1592, the famous school girl dollar). This model was cast out in favor of another one he made with a school teacher on it. The "Goddess of Liberty" appearing on the Morgan dollar (1878-1921) is supposed to be Annie Williams, a Philadelphia school teacher. I have never heard anyone give reasons to dispute this.

No.5. Some people think that Augustus St. Gaudens used his "Irish girl" house maid for a model when he designed the 1907 eagle. Actually the models for the piece were executed by St. Gaudens' protégé Henry Herning and a very complex story behind this coin reduces the possibly of this account being true.

No.6. There is also the story about the bison on the Indian Head nickel. It is apparently true that Black Diamond is the buffalo depicted on the coin's reverse. Black Diamond lived in the New York Zoological Gardens. His parents belonged to the Barnum and Bailey Circus. When he grew older Black Diamond got sick and it was necessary to sell him. He was slaughtered in 1915 and his head mounted.

Sometimes people confuse Black Diamond with Pablo, the critter on the ten dollar buffalo note issued in 1901. I always thought when you have seen one buffalo you've seen them all. But just to keep the record straight, Pablo was a one ton bull born in 1895 and died in 1914. He resided in the National Zoo in Washington. Pablo came from Montana, Black Diamond from Manhattan. Sometimes this fact is confused, and as a result there are some pretty wild stories about the buffalo on the nickel coming from the west.

In the final analysis, I should remind you that if enough people see a figure on a coin it's bound to look like something they know. So most of these stories are not authentic. Anyway I'm leaving it up to you to prove or disprove those stories that remain in question.

Editor's note: this article was written in 1959 and so the information available to Lynn Glaser may not have been very complete. For an update of these, and other, numismatic stories please refer to Robert Van Ryzin's [Twisted Tales Sifted Fact, Fantasy and Fiction From U.S. Coin History](#). Mr. Van Ryzin covers the 1792 half disme, Sarah Longacre's coinage appearance, George Morgan's models and the buffalo on the nickel.

Reprinted from the July 20, 1959 Issue of *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*

Another Wonderful Day at the Eric P. Newman Money Museum

By

Jim Moores, MNS Life Member #328

In honor of the Missouri Numismatic Society's (MNS) 75th anniversary celebration year, MNS Charter Member Eric Newman graciously and generously allowed the Central States Numismatic Society (CSNS) and the MNS to host a second numismatic educational seminar on May 4, 2013, at the Eric Newman Money Museum on the campus of Washington University in St. Louis, Missouri. This exceptional educational event followed a similar seminar held in Mr. Newman's Money Museum five years earlier, in May 2008.

Numismatic knowledge ruled the day from four exceptional speakers, and hobby luminaries, who provided individual perspective and knowledge related to the seminar theme – “75 Years of Numismatics – 1938 to 2013”, which paralleled the founding and existence of the Missouri Numismatic Society. Equally important, the 45 seminar participants were provided a memorable numismatic experience with the two hour participation (including the lunch period) of Eric Newman, who at age 102 spent time recounting his early hobby experiences. Mr. Newman shared his deep passion for numismatics, including how he was introduced to the hobby as a youngster and gave credit to those early numismatists who mentored and encouraged him very early in his life.



Eric Newman and Jim Moores

As a charter member of both MNS and CSNS, Mr. Newman was present at the founding meetings of both organizations, and from a Missouri perspective, was present at the very first meeting of the Missouri Numismatic Society. Eric Newman, whom I consider the preeminent numismatist in America, also addressed his many years as a numismatic researcher, and even touched on his early involvement with the renowned Col. Green collection and his early acquisition, in conjunction with St. Louis numismatist, and Newman mentor, B. G. Johnson, of all five 1913 Liberty Head nickels.

Mr. Newman met with seminar participants individually as time permitted, and graciously signed copies of his works that seminar participants brought along to the seminar. As an add-on, Eric Newman signed many copies of his educationally enlightening pattern collection sale auction catalog by Heritage Auctions in April 2013 – the proceeds of which will be donated to other not-for-profit institutions selected by the Eric P. Newman Numismatic Educational Society. In summary, Mr. Newman humbly characterized his involvement in numismatics for almost a century as the highlight of his entire life.

While Eric Newman’s seminar participation was a true “highlight reel”, the other four well known and exceptionally knowledgeable numismatic speakers provided a 75-year numismatic historical perspective, even leaning into the foreseeable future of numismatic knowledge and research. The four seminar speakers – Ken Bressett, Clifford Mishler, Steve Roach, and Dave Frank – provided great insight into the early years, middle years, later years, and future trends tying to the past 75 years of MNS’ existence and into the Society’s future.



Dave Frank, Steve Roach, Eric Newman, Ken Bressett, Clifford Mishler

Ken Bressett, the long-time editor of Whitman’s Red Book and a collector since 1938, shared his remembrances of the hobby from the mid-1930s through the 1950s. He provided vignettes of the importance of local clubs, and the knowledge base that at that time came primarily from club meetings and numismatic periodicals and the introduction of coin boards that facilitated interest in collecting. Ken also shared credit with numismatists that helped him along the way in pursuit of a life-long hobby.

Clifford Mishler, who started collecting at age 10 in 1950, shared remembrances of numismatics from the 1950s and into the 1980s. As a retired executive and president of Krause Publications, Clifford provided a unique perspective on how the hobby evolved and changed dramatically from the late 1950s into the 1980s. Especially interesting was his description of what might be termed the hobby’s “zenith”, in which over 2,500 coin clubs were active in the U.S. during the mid-1950s to well into the 1960s. Seminar participants also learned much about the importance of contributions made to the collecting community through information provided by Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine, and the later founding of Numismatic News and Coin World.

Steve Roach, the current Coin World Editor, shared enlightening information about collecting during the 1990s up to the present. Steve addressed topics that are still quite current, including third party grading, Chinese counterfeits, importation of ancient coins, challenges facing today's coin dealers, and the importance of viable collector organizations. As a lead-up to final speaker Dave Frank's presentation, Steve Roach touched on new trends on the horizon for numismatics.

Dave Frank, a numismatic researcher and long-time member of the Missouri Numismatic Society, provided a highly informative Power Point presentation on the future direction of our hobby and its collectors. Dave shared a wealth of information and details on how the hobby will look in the future, and gave useable information on the latest technical trends and web-based internet sites that are becoming an enhancement to every collector's knowledge resources. He provided lively commentary on such topics as e-books, online digital publications and commercial resources, and hardware devices that add much to the enjoyment of collecting.



View inside Money Museum

In addition to the educational presentations, seminar participants were able to experience and enjoy a sampling of Eric Newman's rare, extraordinary, and even unique numismatic collection that was displayed in his money museum. And, many of these numismatic treasures were able to be viewed only in Mr. Newman's museum - - in a highly informative and educational manner.

All in all, much credit for this wonderful seminar on an early May day goes to Mr.

Newman and his museum curator, Tom Serfass, the four numismatist speakers who willingly gave of their time to share a wealth of numismatic knowledge, the Central States Numismatic Society for sponsoring the seminar, board members of the Missouri Numismatic Society for seeking out this anniversary event, and Indra Russell of the Washington University staff, who helped immensely with the excellent meeting space and overall seminar logistical matters. Lastly, the 45 eager-to-learn and active seminar participants made this wonderful event more than worthwhile. As everyone departing the seminar almost universally stated, "when will we have another numismatic seminar in the Newman Money Museum?"

A Look at Schillings of the Free Imperial City of Riga

By
Charles Calkins

The seaport of Riga is the capital of Latvia and the largest city of the Baltic states. It is located on the Gulf of Riga, a bay of the Baltic Sea, at the mouth of the Daugava River. The area was settled in ancient times by the Livs, a Finnic tribe, giving the area its name of Livonia. Riga began developing economically due to the Daugava being used as a Viking trade route to Byzantium. By the 12th century, German traders were visiting Riga, establishing an outpost near Riga in 1158. After a failed attempt at Christianization in the late 1100s, Bishop Albert landed with a force of crusaders in 1200, and transferred the Livonian bishopric to Riga in 1201, which became the Archbishopric of Riga in 1255.

Albert established the Order of Livonian Brothers of the Sword in 1202 to defend territory and commerce, and Emperor Philip of Swabia caused Livonia to become a principality of the Holy Roman Empire. The Order of Livonian Brothers was given one-third of Livonia, and the Church the other two-thirds, which included Riga. In 1211, Riga minted its first coinage, and gradually gained more independence through the 1200s. In 1236, the Order of Livonian Brothers was defeated in battle with the Samogitians of Lithuania. The remaining Brothers were incorporated into the Teutonic Knights as a branch known as the Livonian Order. The Livonian Order subsequently gained control of Livonia.

In 1282, Riga became a member of the Hanseatic League, a confederation of towns and merchant guilds which provided legal and military protection. In addition, from 1228 to the 1560s, the states of the Livonian Order, the Archbishopric of Riga, Bishopric of Dorpat, Bishopric of Ösel-Wiek, and the Bishopric of Courland were loosely organized into the Livonian Confederation to protect against Russian expansion.

The Archbishops of Riga also acted as the secular rulers of Riga, even striking coinage with the names of the current archbishop in the legend, with the earliest known struck in 1418. In 1561, the region converted to Lutheranism, and the archbishopric came to an end. Coins continued to be struck in the name of the last archbishop, Wilhelm, Markgraf von Brandenburg, until his death in 1563.

Figure 1 shows a type III schilling of Wilhelm dated 1563. The obverse shows an eagle, with Wilhelm's family shield on its chest, and the legend GVILHELM D G A E R I. The reverse shows the 63 of the date around the small coat of arms of Riga, consisting of two crossed keys of St. Peter, representing the patronage of the Pope, with a cross of the Livonian Order above due to their influence in the city, and the legend MONETA NOVA RIGE.



Figure 1 Schilling of Wilhelm

By the early 1500s, the power of the Hanseatic League had declined, and Riga was under foreign threat. The Livonian War, from 1558-1583, was fought between Russia, Denmark-Norway, the Kingdom of Sweden, the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, and the Kingdom of Poland, over control of Livonia.

After a significant defeat of the Livonian Order and the dissolution of the Livonian Confederation in 1561, Riga was given the status of Free Imperial City of the Holy Roman Empire that same year, meaning that it was a self-governing city directly subordinate to the emperor, and not to a duke, count, bishop, or other ruler, secular or religious. At the time, only about sixty-five of the approximately four thousand cities and towns in the Holy Roman Empire had the status of Free Imperial City. This status lasted until 1581, near the end of the Livonian War, when Riga accepted the rule of Poland, and the Polish monetary system was introduced.

As a Free Imperial City, Riga issued new coinage under the same standards as were specified in the 1422-1426 monetary reform of the Livonian Confederation, with the following denominational relationships: three pfennigs to one schilling, nine schillings to one ferding, four ferdings to one mark, four and one-half marks to one thaler, and three thalers to one ducat. The coins that were struck composed the pfennig, schilling, two schillings, ferding, one-half mark, mark, one-half thaler, and thaler, all in silver, and a three ducat issue in gold. According to Fyodorov's *Baltic Coins of the XIII-XVIII Centuries*, only the schilling was struck each year from 1563 to 1580 (plus an undated issue), with the other denominations struck only intermittently.

The overall design of the schilling remained constant throughout the Free Imperial City period. On the obverse, the eagle and personalized legend of Wilhelm's schilling was replaced by the large coat of arms of Riga, consisting of two flagged towers and a dome, with a small cross above, and the head of a lion in the city gate (with the city gate representing the city's right to autonomy), and typically the legend *CIVITATIS RIGENSIS*. The reverse remained consistent with that of Wilhelm's, showing the small coat of arms of Riga, but usually with a variant of the legend *MONETA NOVA ARGENTEA*. A typical coin is shown in Figure 2.



Figure 2 A typical 1575 schilling

The Devil is in the details, however, and that makes this series particularly interesting for error and variety collectors. The author has obtained 55 examples in the date ranges 1563-64, 1566, 1568-72, 1575-79, and the no-date, which are all different from one another.

Figure 3 shows a Free City schilling of 1563, dated the same year as the last of Wilhelm's. Unlike Wilhelm's, however, the date has moved to the obverse, and abbreviates the legend as MONETA NOVA ARGEN.



Figure 3 A schilling of 1563

The date remains on the obverse for schillings of 1564, although examples exist with 64 on the obverse and 63 on the reverse, and the reverse legend MONETA NOVA RIGEN, as if a 1564 Free City obverse die was paired with a 1563 reverse of Wilhelm's.

Figure 4 shows a schilling of 1569, where the legends are now CIVITATIS RIGENS and MONETA NO ARG. This style of castle, with three towers rather than two towers and a dome, is present on the author's examples from 1566, 1568 and 1569, as well as the no-date. This 1569 shows an open rosette separating RIGENS from CIVITATIS, while the 1566 and 1568s show the Cyrillic character Φ , with the 1566 and the two examples of 1568 in the author's sample the only dated coins that use that particular separator. The no-date also uses Φ as a separator at that position on the obverse, so perhaps the no-date was struck ca. 1566-68, but with a reverse from an earlier year that did not yet contain the date. Incidentally, Φ is also used as a reverse separator on the 1566, and is the only coin in the sample which does so.



Figure 4 A schilling of 1569

Starting in 1570, the design began to include a more elaborate city gate and finer detail in the keys, and variations in the legends continued. Figure 5 shows the obverses of two schillings of 1570 where, instead of the city name spelled as RIGENSIS, it appears again as RIGENS but also as RIGENSI.



Figure 5 RIGENS and RIGENSI

Figure 6 shows two uncommon reverse legends used on coins of 1575. The coin on the left has the legend MONETA NOVA RIGE, as did Wilhelm's, and the one on the right MONE NO RIGENSIS. The latter is also unusual in that two legend separator symbols are present between RIGENSIS and MONE – a pellet followed by a star. Normally, a coin only has one legend separator symbol at any given position.



Figure 6 MONETA NOVA RIGE and MONE NO RIGENSIS

Figure 7 shows another oddity from 1575. On the obverse, the separator and C of CIVITATIS appear to overlap the last few letters of RIGENSIS, causing CIVITATIS to start before the 12:00 position. Part of the legend is difficult to read due to the overlap, but in the figure, the shift is significant enough such that the V

of CIVITATIS is easily seen at the position where the C would normally be. On the reverse, ARGENTEA is misspelled as AEGENTEA – an E is in place of the R, and the A's are upside-down V's, missing their crossbars.



Figure 7 AEGENTEA legend

Figure 8 shows the reverses of two schillings of 1576. The coin on the left has a rotated legend and a misspelling – it reads ARGENTA MONE NO, and the one on the right has a misspelling – ARGNTEA – where both should read ARGENTEA. The coin on the right also shows a large cud, indicating that the die has a defect and is wearing out.



Figure 8 Rotated legend and misspellings

Coins that show other types of errors in the minting process can also be found. Figure 9 shows part of the legend on the obverse of a schilling of 1571. Prior to 1575, these coins were struck by hammer blow, which would allow a coin to flip over and be struck again. Here, the legend appears as ARGESIS, where the N of RIGENSIS is partly visible below the first E of ARGENTEA.



Figure 9 Double struck

The “Walzwerk” coining machine, invented in Hall in Tirol, Austria, in the 1550s, was used for striking coins of Riga starting in 1575. This machine consisted of two rollers, one containing a set of obverse dies, and the other a set of reverse dies, that were synchronized by a toothed wheel. A sheet of metal was fed between the rollers, and as the rollers turned, the metal would be impressed. The coins were then cut out of the metal. Figure 10 shows a coin of 1577 where the coin was cut from the sheet in such a way that the rim of the next coin on the sheet is visible. That same coin shows another misspelled variant of the obverse legend – CIVITATI RIGENIS, and a very low position of the lion’s head relative to the gate, as compared with the other coins.



Figure 10 Shifted cut, CIVITATI RIGENIS legend

From the author’s sample of coins, the diameter of the schilling remained nearly constant before and after the introduction of the Walzwerk, with all specimens ranging from 17mm to 18mm, although prior to the Walzwerk the coins were more irregularly-shaped. Weights also remained at about one gram, although prior to the Walzwerk the variation in weights was greater. Out of 27 coins struck by hammer blow (including the no-date), weights averaged 0.97g ($\sigma=0.111$ g), ranging from the no-date at 0.71g, to a 1569 at 1.27g. Out of 28 coins produced by the Walzwerk, weights averaged 0.98g ($\sigma=0.063$ g), ranging from a 1575 at 0.84g, to coins of 1576 and 1577, both at 1.10g.

A variation can appear on coins of 1577 and 1578 in which the digits of the date appear upside-down relative to the other design elements. While Figure 10 shows a typical 1577, Figure 11 shows the 15LL and 158L varieties. This particular 15LL is noteworthy in that it has replaced the cross above the keys with a fleur-de-lis, misspelled the legend as ARGETE, and has two rosettes between ARGETE and MONE as legend separator symbols, instead of one single symbol.



Figure 11 15LL and 158L

As seen in the various figures, the separators between elements of the legends also vary from coin to coin. Figure 12 shows some of these separators in detail. Differences in style of these also exist, or in their usage, such as the two-pellet “colon” appearing both vertically or horizontally with respect to the legend text, and the rosettes and single pellet appearing solid or open. Some of these symbols may also appear below the keys on the reverse, most frequently open and closed pellets, and the rosette with angular petals.

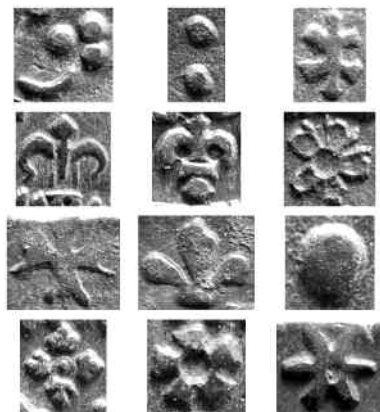


Figure 12 Legend separator symbols

As this article has shown, considering that Free Imperial City schillings were struck for less than two decades, the varieties available are enormous, and provide for a fun and interesting collecting experience. It should be noted that, while Fyodorov assigns an identification number to the standard type of schilling of each year (the range of ID numbers from 578 to 626 include all dates and denominations of Riga Free Imperial City coinage), as well as major varieties of the schilling such as the 63/64, 15LL, 158L and no-date (579, 619, 621, and 626, respectively), variations in legend and style such as those illustrated in this article are not detailed. The author hopes that this work sheds some light on an apparently lightly-documented series.

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Pyotr Ilyich Chaykovsky

(Peter Tchaikovsky)

7 May 1840 - 6 November 1893

By
Kathy Skelton

Tchaikovsky was the first Russian composer whose music made a lasting impression internationally.

Peter was born in Votkinsk, a small town in present day Udmurtia. He had 4 brothers, 1 sister, and 1 half sister. He was particularly close to his sister Alexandra, and his brothers Anatoly and Modest (twins). Peter's father, Ilya Petrovich Tchaikovsky, was an engineer who served as a lieutenant colonel in the Department of Mines. Ilya's father was a Cossack named Fyodor Chaika, who distinguished himself under Peter the Great at the Battle of Poltava in 1709. Peter's mother, Alexandra Andreyevna nee d'Assier, was French. Both parents were trained in the arts, including music.

Peter began piano lessons at age 5, but in 3 years, he was better than his teacher. When Peter was 10, his parents sent him to the School of Jurisprudence in St. Petersburg. He was to be educated as a civil servant. Peter's separation from his family caused an emotional trauma that tormented him throughout his life. In 1854 his mother died from cholera that left Peter devastated. He mourned his mother the rest of his life. The loss prompted him to make his first serious attempt at composition, a waltz in her memory. Peter's father, who also contracted cholera (but recovered), sent him back to school, hoping the class work would occupy Peter's mind. On 10 June 1859, Peter graduated with the rank of titular counselor, a low rung on the civil service ladder. Appointed 5 days later to the Ministry of Justice, he became a junior assistant and within 6 months was promoted to a senior assistant. He remained a senior assistant for the rest of his 3 year civil service career.

In 1861 Peter attended classes in music theory at the Mikhailovsky Palace (precursor to the St. Petersburg Conservatory). After graduating from the Conservatory, Peter was offered the post of Professor of Music Theory at the Moscow Conservatory by Anton Rubinstein's brother, Nikolai. While the salary for this was only 50 rubles/month, it boosted Tchaikovsky's morale. He was further heartened by news that one of his works, *Characteristic Dances*, was conducted by Johann Strauss at a concert in Pavlovsk Park on 11 September 1865. Several factors helped bolster Tchaikovsky's music: One was several first-rate artists willing to perform it; another was a new attitude becoming prevalent among Russian audiences - they gradually began listening with increasing appreciation of the music itself; the publication from 1867 onwards of his songs and great piano music for the home market.

Peter had several engagements, and all were disappointments. The day before their wedding, Belgian soprano Desiree Artot married a Spanish baritone in her

company. Peter then fell in love with former student Iosif Koteck. Koteck proved unfaithful. Peter loved Vladimir Shilovsky, who after 10 years married a woman. Tchaikovsky lived as a bachelor most of his life. In 1877, at the age of 37, he wed a former student, Antonia Miliukova. The marriage was a disaster and lasted only 2 ½ months, due to mismatched psychological and sexual differences, and writer's block. His wife agreed to divorce him, then reneged, moving into the apartment above him in Moscow, accusing Peter about his shameful vice, how great she was suffering, etc. Peter lived in dread of Antonina's power to expose him publicly. Peter was aware of the negative consequences for him and his family if his sexual orientation became public. (At that time homosexuality was punishable by imprisonment, loss of rights, and banishment or exile). Peter's family remained supportive, as well as being aided by the widow Nadezhda von Meck, who became his patroness for the next 13 years, even though they never met.

Von Meck quietly supported Tchaikovsky, giving him an annual subsidy of 6,000 rubles, which enabled him to concentrate on composition. He avoided social contact as much as possible. Peter was able to travel to Europe and remote parts of Russia thanks to her. She ceased her subsidy in 1890 as a result of her own financial difficulties.

Tchaikovsky's foreign reputation grew rapidly. In Russia though, it was "considered obligatory to treat Tchaikovsky as a renegade, a master overly dependent on the West." This changed in 1880 when novelist Fyodor Dostoyevsky charged that poet and playwright Alexander Pushkin had given a prophetic call to Russia for "universal unity" with the West. In 1880, with the 25th anniversary of the coronation of Alexander II being imminent, and the Moscow Arts and Industry Exhibition in the planning stage, Nikolai Rubinstein suggested a grand commemorative for these festivals. Peter began in October 1880 and composed The 1812 Overture in just 6 weeks.

In 1884 Tchaikovsky began to shed his unsociability and restlessness. In March, Tsar Alexander III conferred upon him the Order of St. Vladimir (fourth class), which carried with it hereditary nobility and won Peter a personal audience with the Tsar. In 1885 the Tsar requested a new production of Eugene Onegin to be staged at the Bolshoi Kamenny Theatre in St. Petersburg. By having the opera staged there and not at the Mariinsky Theatre, he served notice that Tchaikovsky's music was replacing Italian opera as the official imperial art. Tchaikovsky was awarded a lifetime annual pension of 3,000 rubles from the Tsar. This made him the premier court composer, in practice if not in actual title.

Tchaikovsky promoted Russian music as a conductor. He was in considerable demand throughout Europe and Russia, which helped him overcome life long stage fright and boosted his self assurance. Conduction brought him to America in 1891, where he led the NY Music Society's Orchestra in his 'Festival Coronation March' at the inaugural concert of the Carnegie Hall. In 1892 he was voted a member of the Academie des Beaux-Arts in France, only the second Russian subject to be honored so. The following year, the University of Cambridge in England awarded him an honorary Doctor of Music degree.

On 28 October 1893, Tchaikovsky conducted the premiere of his Sixth Symphony, the Pathétique, in St. Petersburg. 9 days later, Peter died there, at age 53. He was interred in Tikhvin Cemetery at the Alexander Nevsky Monastery, near the graves of fellow-composers Alexander Borodin, Mikhail Glinka, and Modest Mussorgsky. Peter's death has traditionally been attributed to cholera, probably contracted through drinking contaminated water several days earlier, but some have theorized that his death was a suicide through arsenic poisoning, after suffering lifelong depression and break downs.



1991 Banknote, 1,000 Urals Francs
Obv: Peter Tchaikovsky

Rev: Peter's Home



Bronze Medal, 80 mm (3.1")

Rev: Angel listing Tchaikovsky's achievements



1992 Chinese 10 Yuan
.7488 Silver, Mintage 30,000

Rev: Nat'l emblem of China



1983 Silver Turkey 50,000 Lira, diameter 38.61 mm



2010 Silver Poland Comm.
Diameter 32 mm, Mintage, 25,000



Rev: Violin, harp, keyboard

A Missouri Record

continued from the July, 2011 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.

105. Obv. PENNY COLLECTORS COM / 2013 / SEASON /
Cardinals
Rev. blank



106. Obv. PENNY COLLECTORS COM / St. Louis /Cardinals /
2013 SEASON /
Rev. blank



107. Obv. KIRKWOOD HIGH SCHOOL/ LUNCH ROOM
FIVE / CENTS / VALUE
Rev. same as obv.



108. Obv. T. W. S. S. T. K. S. H.
Rev. FRANKLIN ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER NO.8 /ALTON. ILL
ONE / PENNY

Masonic penny



109. Obv. Saint Louis / ZOO
Rev. blank



The Missouri Numismatic Society - 75 Years

By
Christopher Sutter

On February 15, 1938 the first meeting of the Missouri Numismatic Society was held in St. Louis, Missouri at the Melbourne Hotel on Grand Avenue and Lindell Boulevard. From the start, the MNS was fortunate to have a strong membership group. Throughout its years, numismatic luminaries contributed much to the society's success.



Founding members included St. Louis dealers B.G. Johnson and Arthur Kelley as well as dedicated hobbyists John Stevenson, John Snow and Carl Lounsberry. Eric P. Newman, prominent numismatic researcher, collector and author was among that group. The MNS is proud that Newman is still a member, in fact, the only living charter member.

A brief account of the first meeting was reported in the ANA's *The Numismatist*:

“Arthur Kelley was elected president, Eric P. Newman was elected vice-president and secretary, and C. W. Lounsberry was elected treasurer. By-laws and program committees were appointed, H. A. Stanley by-laws chairman and Walter Rauer programs chairman.”

Minutes of the first several MNS meetings indicate that 40 charter members were accepted into membership, interestingly enough, 37 men and 3 women. Prominent coin dealer B.G. Johnson, Eric Newman's mentor as a young numismatist, was charter member No.6. Consistent with its emphasis on numismatic education, five of the charter members were appointed to an Exhibits Committee. This effort proved quite fruitful, as early club meetings included exhibits of numismatic specimens that would be considered rarities today. Coins such as Proof Trade Dollars, a complete set of Proof 2-cent pieces, selected pattern pieces, and various early American coins and currency. Literary items, such as a donation by Librarian John Snow, included a complete set of *The Numismatist* from 1916 through 1938.

At the third meeting on April 11, 1938, Eric P. Newman gave an address on United States paper currency, giving a history of its use from colonial times to the present. Sam Bushnell displayed frames of the various types of paper currency.

Additional prominent numismatists that were members of the MNS have included: F.K. Saab, Al Wick, Ed Rochette, D. Wayne Johnson, Gene Hessler, and Ron Horstman.

Members who provided many contributions without compensation to the Missouri club included the late Mrs. Bernice (Bink) Stevenson; long-time club correspon-

ding secretary and ANA and CSNS general convention chairperson John Foster, who served as show chairman for many MNS coin shows; Michael Pfefferkorn, longtime librarian (along with the late Frank Shea) and editor of the Missouri Journal of Numismatics; Russell Vogelsang, who served as club treasurer for too many years to count and worked behind the scenes at numerous MNS coin shows; Sid Nusbaum, longtime board member and current MNS coin show chairman; and the late John Bush, an expert in 1904 World's Fair memorabilia and 25-year MNS board member. .



Throughout the years, society meetings have included an educational presentation, most often given by a member; an auction; and an exhibit. As the club evolved, the MNS has expanded its offerings to include:

- An annual Coin Show, with educational exhibits – started in 1960, the 53rd edition will be held July 25 – 27.
- A printed educational journal – started in 1976, 37 volumes.
- An extensive numismatic library – used for continual research and donated to the Newman Money Museum.

The MNS has also issued several numismatic items:

- A wooden nickel with member numbers imprinted on the obverse commemorating the society's 20th anniversary in 1958.
- A countermarked Marie Theresa Thaler celebrating the club's 25th anniversary in 1963.
- A marble paper weight with a bronze plaque commemorating the 40th anniversary in 1978.
- A silver round marking the society's 50th Anniversary in 1988.
- An annual wooden nickel or dollar to coincide with the annual coin show
- A bronze Award of Merit medal – started in 1970 that has been given to 67 persons to date.

The MNS has worked with, and hosted, national and regional numismatic groups, providing support and assistance for these groups' conventions held in St., Louis. MNS was the host club for the 1970 and 1979 ANA Conventions and for the 1957, 1971, 1978, 1987, and 1991 CSNS Conventions.

A stellar example of success at the national level was the 1979 88th ANA Convention at the Cervantes Convention Center. Mrs. Bink Stevenson was the convention general chairman and worked tirelessly to make this event successful. Jim Moores, current CSNS president and still an active MNS member, served as exhibits chairman for this convention and was able to convince Amon Carter, Jr. to exhibit his 1804 silver dollar and Aubrey Beebe to exhibit his 1913 Liberty nickel as capstone convention exhibits. An ANA appreciation medal was given to all committee chairmen and to those who volunteered for one full convention day.



In another example of partnering at the regional level, in 1987 the Central States Numismatic Society held its 39th Anniversary Convention in St. Louis. At this convention an educational forum was held with three speakers: Q. David Bowers, Ron Horstman, and Bruce Smith. The moderator was Gene Hessler.

While this space is too brief to mention all the events that the MNS has been involved with over its 75 years, it does clearly demonstrate the 75-year commitment the MNS has made to the collecting public and to the furtherance of numismatic education. It also highlights the long association between the Missouri Numismatic Society, the Central States Numismatic Society, and the American Numismatic Association.

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Answers to How Well Do You Know The Missouri Numismatic Society

1. Eric Newman
2. counter stamped Marie Theresa Thaler
3. a non-profit educational organization
4. Jim Moores
5. educational seminar at the Eric Newman Money Museum
6. Melbourne Hotel
7. wooden nickel/dollar
8. library
9. 1921 Missouri centennial
10. John Foster, John Bush, David Frank and Sid Nusbaum

Applying a Gas tax

By

Ronald Horstman

Numismatist and Financial Historian

The use of manufactured gas for illumination can be traced back to England in the early 1700s when chemists developed a process to extract a flammable gas from coal. Previously, interior lighting was dependent on candles or oil lamps. Prior to the Civil War, a gas production plant was put into operation in south St. Louis with the production being piped into the city's business district; first for street lighting, then for interior illumination.

Louis Rohrer, who had established a commercial college bearing his name in 1859 on Fourth Street (now Broadway), realized that if he could offer evening classes in a well-lighted atmosphere, he could operate his school both at night and in the day. To pay for the additional cost of the gas service, Mr. Rohrer added a "gas tax" of 50 cents per session to the regular fee of \$25 for penmanship and arithmetic courses. One of Rohrer's college students, William Vermachr, was employed as a clerk for a hat and cap dealer and was later able to advance to the position of salesman. The gas tax receipt illustrated in this article was issued to that student.

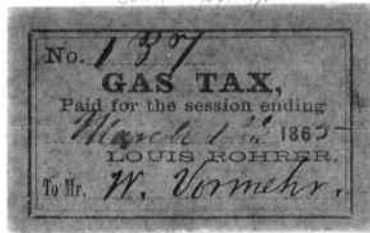
The electric light was invented in 1879 and by the turn of the century, had pretty well replaced gas lamps.



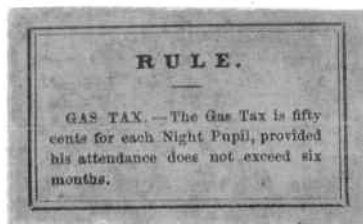
*Barlow's Building
Home of Rohrer's College*



*Face & Back of Class Room
Currency, Also Distributed
As Advertising Material.*



*Receipt for Payment
of the Gas Tax*



*Terms of the
Gas Tax Receipt*

Bookmarks

By
Guy Coffee

Below is a list of current books worth considering to check out from your local library or to even consider for purchasing for your personal library.

2013 Standard Catalog of World Coins: 2001-date by Geroge S. Cuhaj and Thomas Michael. Iola, WI: Krause Pub., ©2012. 909 p.: ill. maps. (ISBN 9781440229658; \$29.63)

America's Money, America's Story: A chronicle of American numismatic history by Richard G. Doty. 2d ed. Atlanta, GA: Whitman, ©2008. 216 p.: ill (some col.). (ISBN 9780794822576; \$26.95)

Canadian Coin Digest by Geroge S. Cuhaj and Thomas Michael. 2d ed. Iola, WI: Krause Pub., ©2012. Online resource. (ISBN 9781440229879; \$10.21).

The Feel of Steel: The art and history of bank-note engraving in the United States by Mark D. Tomasko. 2d ed, rev. and expanded. NY: American Numismatic Society, ©2012. 180 p. (ISBN 9780897223218; \$120.00) First edition cost only \$600.00. Second edition as you see is revised and expanded.

A Guide Book of Peace Dollars by Burdette Roger. Atlanta, GA: Whitman, 2012. (ISBN 9780794837662; \$14.56)

Mr. Coffee is a member of the Manhattan Coin Club and the American Numismatic Association (Member #313260). He can be reached at guycoffee@hotmail.com

Always Follow Good Advice!

By
C. Joseph Sutter

This column attempts to advise the new and experienced collector in ways to obtain the highest financial gain from their collecting dollar. While other columns in this Journal provide educational information this column understands that the main reason anyone starts in this hobby is to make large amounts of money. With that in mind I will now uncover one of the biggest hobby secrets: the only way to make money is to purchase products of the United States Mint that appreciate in value.

Let us examine that statement closely. Looking at an average transaction, the sale of the Walton nickel, you see that anyone who went to the bank in 1913 and obtained a nickel would have received an increase of over \$3.1 million dollars. Yes, it was that simple. In 1913 you could have invested five cents, possibly five Lincoln pennies, and purchased what is today a classic rarity. While I am not a mathematician, I estimate that the return on your five cents (3.1 million divided by 5 cents) is way over fifty percent! Who wouldn't want that kind of return? Of course skeptics may scoff at this and point out that 1913 was one hundred years ago and that you probably would not have been alive then. Ignoring the obvious counter argument that if you came to a coin club meeting and looked around you would see that one hundred is young for the average collector, I will provide a secondary counter: you could have asked your father to get the nickel for you.



Looking at alternate investments, currency comes to mind. At a recent auction a \$1,000 silver certificate from 1891 sold for \$2.6 million. This is over half a million dollars less than the 1913 nickel. It also is twenty two years older or one hundred twenty two years old. This puts it beyond the timeframe where you could ask your father to obtain one and would force you to ask your grandfather. The problem here is that we all know grandfathers are notoriously hard of hearing and would probably mishear you and get the wrong note. They also would tell you a story of how hard it was in their day to make one thousand dollars and would probably make you work for it.



Another popular collecting area is ancient coins. This area is hard to understand since very few coins are dominated in dollars and they are not minted in English. One recent example was a Year Three Silver Shekel from the Jewish War that realized \$9,200. How is it possible to calculate a return on this? My calculator, with all its fancy preprogrammed calculations, can not handle dollars over shekels. I say stick with U.S. coins where a nickel is a nickel!

Even bullion is affected by this issue. One troy ounce of gold, when gold is \$1,385, offered by the U.S. Mint costs \$1,465. However, this same troy ounce is only worth \$1,445 when Canadian gold is offered and \$1,455 when Austrian gold is sold.

The other point to my recommendation, only buy U.S. coins that appreciate in value, is fairly obvious. If the item you buy does not go up in value, then how do expect to make any money? While this may seem a difficult thing to do in reality it is fairly simple. All you have to do is look at a current pricing guide and only buy the coins that exceed their offering price. For example: in 1997 the Jackie Robinson Silver Dollar was offered at \$32.00. Today it is worth \$85.00. In contrast the 2009 Louis Braille Bicentennial Silver Dollars was issued at \$33.95 and can be purchased for \$32.95. Those following my advice would have selected the Jackie Robinson and skipped the Louis Braille coins.

So the next time someone offers you some currency or an ancient coin, ask them what mint it was produced at. When they look at you funny and say “The U.S. Mint did not make this type of material” resist the urge to use your superior knowledge and ask them about Philippine coinage from 1903 through 1919 and just walk away comfortable in the feeling that that you were not one of those who had not seen this column and were taken in by these schemes.

2013 MNS Show Exhibitors and Exhibits

<u>Exhibitor:</u>	<u>Title:</u>
Dr. Juan Castro	Dr. Rizal: New Numismatic Acquisitions
Jeff Garrett	Central America Gold bars
Carl Garrison	Peace Dollars
Jack Huggins	CSNS 75 Years of Memories
Rob Kravitz	75 Years of MNS, 50 Years in Numismatics
Bill Leach	
Joe Lindell	Honoring Eric Newman
Jerry Rowe	Digging 101
Dave Zeisset	Silver
Denise Zeisset	Gold
YN's	

FUTURE NUMISMATIC EVENTS

- July 24 - 27, 2013 **The Missouri Numismatic Society will hold its 53rd Annual Coin Show at the Saint Charles Convention Center. The convention center is located at One Convention Center Plaza.**
- July 28, 2013
24th **The Central Illinois Numismatic Association will hold its Summer Coin Show in Springfield, Illinois at the Northfield Center.**
- August 13 - 17, 2013 The American Numismatic Association (ANA) World's Fair of Money will be held in Chicago/Rosemont, Illinois at the Donald E. Stephens Convention Center. (Consult the ANA website, www.money.org, for details).
- September 12 - 14, 2013 The Illinois Numismatic Association's 54th Coin & Currency Show will be held in Tinley Park, Illinois at the Tinley Park Convention Center.
- September 14, 2013
Coin
Drive, **The World Coin Club of Missouri's 2013 International Fair at the American Legion Post 312, 2500 Raymond Saint Charles, Missouri.**
- October 17 - 19, 2013 **Silver Dollar & Rare Coin Exposition at the Saint Charles Convention Center. The convention center is located at One Convention Center Plaza.**
- October 26 - 27, 2013 The Ozarks' Coin Clubs Annual Fall Coin & Stamp Show will be held in Springfield, Missouri at the Missouri Entertainment & Event Center (Ozarks Empire Fair Grounds E-Plex).
- November 22 – 24, 2013 The Professional Currency Dealers Association will hold the 28th Annual PCDA International Currency and Coin Convention in Chicago/Rosemont, Illinois at the Crowne Plaza Chicago O'Hare.
- January 9 – 12, 2014 The Florida United Numismatists' (FUN) 59th Annual FUN Show will be held in Orlando, Florida at the Orange County Convention Center.
- February 14 – 16, 2014
Louis **The St Louis Numismatic Association will hold their 50th Annual Greater American Coin Fair – 3 Day Show in St. Louis at the Hilton St. Louis Airport Hotel.**
- February 27 – March 2, 2014 The American Numismatic Association (ANA) National Money Show will be held in Atlanta, Georgia at the Cobb Galleria Centre. (Consult the ANA website, www.money.org,
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	for details).
April 23 – 26, 2014	The Central States Numismatic Society’s 75th Annual Convention will be held in Chicago/Schaumburg, Illinois at the Renaissance Hotel and Convention Center.
July 23 - 26, 2014	The Missouri Numismatic Society will hold its 54th Annual Coin Show at the Saint Charles Convention Center. The convention center is located at One Convention Center Plaza.
August 5 - 9, 2014	The American Numismatic Association (ANA) World’s Fair of Money will be held in Chicago/Rosemont, Illinois at the Donald E. Stephens Convention Center. (Consult the ANA website, www.money.org , for details).
March 5 -7, 2015	The American Numismatic Association (ANA) National Money Show will be held in Portland, Oregon at the Oregon Convention Center. (Consult the ANA website, www.money.org , for details).
April 22 – 25, 2015	The Central States Numismatic Society’s 76th Annual Convention will be held in Chicago/Schaumburg, Illinois at the Renaissance Hotel and Convention Center.
July 22 - 25, 2015	The Missouri Numismatic Society will hold its 55th Annual Coin Show at the Saint Charles Convention Center. The convention center is located at One Convention Center Plaza.
August 11 - 15, 2015	The American Numismatic Association (ANA) World’s Fair of Money will be held in Chicago/Rosemont, Illinois at the Donald E. Stephens Convention Center. (Consult the ANA website, www.money.org , for details).
March 3 -5, 2016	The American Numismatic Association (ANA) National Money Show will be held in Dallas, Texas at the Dallas Convention Center. (Consult the ANA website, www.money.org , for details).
April 27 – 30, 2016	The Central States Numismatic Society’s 77th Annual Convention will be held in Chicago/Schaumburg, Illinois at the Renaissance Hotel and Convention Center.
August 16 - 20, 2016	The American Numismatic Association (ANA) World’s Fair of Money will be held in Anaheim, California at the Anaheim Convention Center. (Consult the ANA website, www.money.org , for details).

Ancient Coin Study Group

Since 1980, the Missouri Numismatic Society and the World Coin Club of Missouri have sponsored the meetings of the Ancient Coin Study Group (ACSG). The ACSG is dues free and its meetings are open to the public. Information about the ACSG can be found at meetings of either society or on our Facebook page: <https://www.facebook.com/AncientCoinStudyGroup?ref=hl>

Ancient coins can be easily and often inexpensively purchased from coin show dealers or through internet websites. The ready availability of inexpensive and good quality coins makes this an exiting 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 other collectors 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 p.m. Meetings are usually held at Mike Pfefferkorn’s Numismatic Library, which is located in south St. Louis, but locations vary. Please make sure to check our Facebook page for our meeting locations.

2013

September 19	Tony Albers	American Imagery on Greek and Roman Coins
November 21	Chip Vaughn	Mint Marks on Roman Coins

2014

January 16	Darrell Angleton	Cleaning Ancient Coins
March 20	David Murrey	Late Byzantine Gold Coins
May 15	Ed Rataj	11th and 12th Century Bohemian Coins
July 17	Steve Erdmann	English Coins Before the Norman Conquest

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.

2014

January 12	Joseph Lindell Jr	Ulysses S. Grant
February 9	Mike Pfefferkorn	Numismatic Quiz
March 9	Al Hortmann	Smart Money Part II
April 13	Dan Burleson	Japanese Tempo Coinage
May 18*	Juan Castro	Rizaliana
June 8	Carl Garrison	Flying Eagle & Indian Head Cents, part I
July 13	Dave Frank	Interment Camp Tokens
August 10	Steve Erdmann	Ancient Coins of Britain
September 14		Coin & Book Garage Sale
October 12	Jan Pallares	Early Missouri Currency
November 9	Roger Schmidt	Life and Times of Howland Robinson Green And His Mother Hetty Green
December 14	The WCCOFMO	Christmas Party

* Third Sunday of the Month

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 American Legion Memorial Post 397. Doors open at 6:00 p.m.

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

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

For additional information or a membership application, write to: M.N.S., P.O. Box 410652, St. Louis MO 63141-0652 or see our website missourinumismaticssociety.org.

2013

August 28	Chip Vaughn	Biblical Coins
September 25	David Murrey	The Solidus in the Late Roman and Byzantine Empires
October 23	Sid Nusbaum	Remembering Early St. Louis
November 20**	Chris Sutter	Collecting Mercury Dimes on a Budget

2014

January 22	David Murrey	Late Byzantine Gold Coins
February 26	Chris Sutter	Collecting Standing Liberty Quarters on a Budget
March 26	Joe Lindell	First and Second Banks of the United States
April 23	Jim Moores	Remembrances of 35 Years Ago: The 1979 St. Louis ANA Convention Hosted by the Missouri Numismatic Society
May 28	Dave Frank	Numismatic Games
June 25	Denise Zeissett	Why I Like Gold
July 24*	Special Guest Speaker	
August 27	Dr. Juan Castro	Rizaliana
September 24	Mark Hartford	World Currency
October 22	Kathy Skelton	Vampires' and Bats
November 19 **	Larry Marsh	Check Collecting

* *Coincides with Coin Show.*

** *Third Wednesday because of Thanksgiving*

**The
MISSOURI NUMISMATIC
SOCIETY**

**invites you to attend our
54th Annual Coin Festival
July 23rd - 26th, 2014**

**The
MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
invites you to attend
the
NEXT REGULAR MEETING
which will be held on the fourth
Wednesday
of the month at 7:00 p.m.
Doors Open at 6:00 p.m.**

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