

MISSOURI JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

VOLUME 39

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OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY



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MEMBER CLUB OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION (ANA)

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President's Message

By

Mark Hartford

Welcome to the 54th Annual Coin Show of the Missouri Numismatic Society (MNS). We hope you are enjoying your time here and are finding some exciting new items for your collection.

At this year's show we are continuing some of our most popular offerings: a Boy Scout Merit Badge Seminar, hosted by Norm Bowers, member sponsored exhibits, coordinated by Kathy Skelton and this Journal, edited by Chris Sutter. My thanks go out to these and all the other volunteers that make this show possible.

Scotsman Auction Co continues as the show's auctioneer. We are pleased that they find and present such a fine assortment of items to be bid on by the Show attendees. Hopefully, you will find exactly the numismatic item you are looking for.

We also are proud to offer a special exhibit of gold coins from the S.S. Central America, presented by Jeff Garrett.

Last year, 2013, the MNS celebrated its 75th Anniversary. To commemorate this we produced two medals, one in copper and one in silver, featuring three Missouri icons: Daniel Boone, the St. Louis Arch and a Mississippi River steam boat. Copies of these medals maybe obtained at the MNS booth.

While this year may not be as exciting as last year, we have continued our long tradition in numismatic education. Our monthly meetings feature a 30 – 40 minute presentation given by an MNS member. The topics of these presentations may be found in the back of this Journal. New last year was a Young Numismatists (YN) breakout session at our general membership meeting. These sessions are the work of Wes Jenkins, our Youth leader.

Sid Nusbaum, our Show Chairman, has put together another fantastic show. Sid and Jenny work as a great team in signing up the dealers, laying out the convention hall and making all the arrangements necessary for the show. Thank-you Sid for making this another enjoyable show!

The MNS is a club of volunteers. All the people you see helping out at this show have donated their time and effort. They are the behind the scenes players who deliver the dealer cases and table lights, setup and take down the bourse area, handle any issues that arrive, and make sure our guests, i.e. the general public, have an enjoyable experience while registering for the show.

While preparing this message I had the opportunity to view the Official Program of the ANA's 88th Anniversary Convention. This convention was held in St. Louis with the MNS proudly serving as the host club. In this program the MNS president, James Moores, provided some thoughts that are just as appropriate today as they were then:

“We believe the convention will provide you with the proper atmosphere and enjoyment in which to greet old friends or meet new acquaintances, view the outstanding exhibits of numismatic material, patronize the many bourse dealers, and participate in the educational forum.

The officers and members of the Missouri Numismatic Society stand ready to assist you in everyway, and will show you the friendliness and hospitality that is a tradition with our Society. May your stay in St. Louis be enjoyable and gratifying in every respect.”

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. Our meeting this month is Thursday night (17th July) at 7pm in the auction room. Jeff Garrett will be our featured educational speaker.

Thanks for attending our Show.

Summer Seminar

By
Brian Woods Jr.

Being selected for the ANA Youth Summer Seminar by the Missouri Numismatic Society was a big surprise for me and I am very grateful for the opportunity. What made it even better was I knew I could spend more time with my Father since he was selected too!

The registration for the seminar was fast and easy. I took Grading Part One. The class was very entertaining and I learned a lot. Like the Eight Stages of Toning, which are yellow, gold, and pink like rose color, plus, blue, violet, green, and last stage is black. They also taught me how to grade coins. Near the end of the course we had to grade coins that were already graded by N G. C. The instructor told my father I had a sharp eye and did very well on the test. Another bonus was meeting all the exciting people like Kenneth Bressett and he signed everyone's book in the class. Kenneth signed my 2014 Red Book and my Grading Standards book.

When my father and I went to the Benefit Auction we were surprised at all the additional people that came to help raise funds for the Seminar. People would win an item then give it to an YN. The item I was given was a complete set of the 2013 Summer Seminar Dinner Tokens. From what the catalog states there were only four sets ever issued. We spent a lot of time with Tiny and watched him receive recognition from the Smithsonian during the Auction. Daniel "Tiny" Cross, of the Ozark's Coin Club, is a longtime ANA Summer Session volunteer. Tiny promised to meet us at the MNS Show where he will trade us Hobo Nickels for home made cake!

Again thank you for the great experience!

Editor's Note: The MNS offers two (2) full scholarships and one (1) half youth scholarship to attend the ANA Summer Seminar, held on the campus of The Colorado College in Colorado Springs, CO. Each scholarship is good for one Summer Seminar session.

Two sessions are offered by the ANA, each lasting one week. These sessions feature topics of numismatic interest, coin grading, coin photography, World Bank notes, counterfeiting detection, etc, and are taught by the leaders of the numismatic community.

Auguste Chouteau and the Bank of Missouri

By
Rob Kravitz



Pierre Laclède, a French fur trader from New Orleans, desired to set up a trading post in the French territory, just north of St. Genevieve in the Missouri territory. He instructed a young Auguste Chouteau to begin clearing land on the west

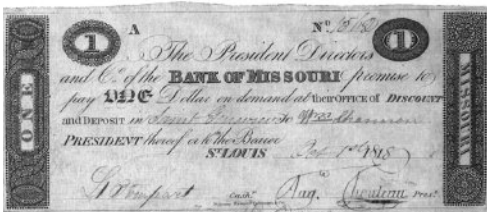
bank of the Mississippi River a little south of where the Missouri river was flowing into the Mississippi River. Auguste Chouteau landed on the shore of what would become St. Louis on February 15th 1764. How cool would it be to own a note hand-signed by Chouteau himself? Now on the 250th Anniversary of founding of St. Louis you can. There is a one dollar note in the auction at this show! It is on funds deposited in the Bank of Missouri, at the rarer St. Genevieve branch, not the main St. Louis Bank!

Auguste Chouteau, the co-founder of the City of St. Louis, was also the President and founder of the Bank of Missouri. The bank was chartered for 21 years commencing on January 31st 1817. These historic series of notes were issued while Missouri was still a



territory, before statehood in 1821. These notes are among the most important "Bank of Issue" series in all of obsolete currency! The bank was off to a great start; it was quickly designated an official depository for federal funds. The cash flow was very

good for the first two years or so; however, the bank made too many loans to its stockholders. Many of the stockholders when it came to pay back the loans did not have the cash to repay the bank although the note holders and the depositors were ultimately paid off. The stock holders lost close to \$150,000, the



bank ultimately went under in August of 1821. It was his experiences as director in the bank that induced Thomas Hart Benton, U.S. Senator from Missouri, to become an ardent hard money advocate and opponent of banks of issue!



How rare are these notes? John J. Ford, who had 23 auctions catalogs to sell his collection of coins and currency, only had six of these rare notes. He had the following:

- One Dollar August 10th 1820 at St. Louis
- Three Dollar August 3rd 1818 at St. Louis
- Five Dollar April 21st 1818 at St. Louis
- Five Dollar April 21st 1820 at St. Louis
- Ten Dollar April 1st 1820 at St. Louis
- One Dollar October 1st 1818 deposit in St. Genevieve Branch.

Stack's cataloger said "We have handled very few from this series over many years; they are considerably very undervalued in our opinion".

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.

2014 Wooden Dollar

This year's wooden dollar commemorates the 250th Anniversary of the Founding of the city of St. Louis and 50 years of the Kennedy Half Dollar.



Assembling a Morgan Dollar Set (1878-1904; 1921)

By
Carl J. Garrison

When you talk about a complete Morgan Dollar set, people often think about the King of Collections: the “Morgan Dollar Date and Mintmark Collection”. It consists of 96 coins of which about two dozen are really expensive.

But there are other collections of which you can choose from, and I feel the best one to start with would be the “Morgan Dollar Date Set”. It contains 28 coins, one example for each year (1878-1904, 1921). You have three to four mints to select from for each year, thereby allowing you to get a better grade of coin at a lower cost and making it easier to complete your collection.

Morgan Dollars were produced at

- Philadelphia: all years, no mintmark
- San Francisco: all years, “S” mintmark
- Carson City: 1878 – 1893, “CC” mintmark
- New Orleans: 1879-1904, “O” mintmark
- Denver: 1921, “D” mintmark.

Before you start putting a collection together you need to decide what grade and cost of the coins you are interested in. Some people simply collect and then upgrade when possible, this is alright, and others pick a certain grade.

For the purpose of this article I chose AU-50, it is a very nice grade with plenty of detail, plus it offers an economical alternative for anyone not wanting to buy Mint State coins. I used the Coin Dealer Newsletter (Grey Sheet) as my price guide finding that I could purchase 24 of the 28 coins in AU-50. Two of the remaining four: an 1892-O in XF-40 and an 1894-O in VF-20 may be obtained for between \$37.00 and \$48.00 each.

The semi-key 1893-O and the key 1895-O are both VG-8 at \$175.00 and \$250.00. These prices may seem a little high, but when you look at a 1909-S V.D.B. Lincoln Cent at G-4 (\$610.00) or even a 1916-D Mercury Dime at G-4 (\$725.00), which are the keys to other collections. Compared to these, a Morgan Dollar Date Set does not seem so expensive.



Very Good 8



Very Fine 20



Extremely Fine 40



About Uncirculated 50



You can simply start by making a list of all 28 years then filling in the mintmarks and grade of the best dollar you have for that year.

List of Years

1878	1885	1892	1899
1879	1886	1893	1900
1880	1887	1894	1901
1881	1888	1895	1902
1882	1889	1896	1903
1883	1890	1897	1904
1884	1891	1898	1921

Collectors, if you have been collecting by both dates and mintmarks, when you finish with this list you may be amazed at how close you can be to completing this set, and how nice it will be.

Sample of a Typical Morgan Dollar Set

1878-S AU-50	1885 MS-60	1892-O XF-40	1899-O MS-60
1879-S AU-50	1886 MS-60	1893-O VG-8	1900 MS-60
1880 MS-60	1887 MS-60	1894-O VF-20	1901-O AU-50
1881-O MS-60	1888 MS-60	1895-O VG-8	1902-O MS-60
1882 MS-60	1889 MS-60	1896 MS-60	1903 AU-50
1883-O MS-60	1890 MS-60	1897 MS-60	1904 AU-50
1884-O MS-60	1891-S AU-50	1898 MS-60	1921-D MS-60

If you would like your date set to represent all five mints, you may choose to substitute your 1882 or 1883 for a Carson City 1882-CC or 1883-CC in the grade of VG-8 for about \$80.00.

Special thanks to Chris Sutter for his help.

Sidney Smith Wooden Dollar

by

Jim Moores

MNS Life Member 328

In the 2011 issue of this Journal, I wrote an article about a counter stamped Maria Theresa Thaler “A Silver Medallion Tribute to MNS’ 25th Anniversary”. In the article I described how the counter stamp came to be created and how it came to be destroyed:

“As for the large remaining quantities of Maria Theresa counterstamps - - well, these were sold, in bulk, to Miami, Florida coin dealer Sidney (Sid) Smith. Smith, who dealt heavily in silver dollars, reported in a January 1968 letter to Mrs. Bink Stevenson (almost 4 years after the initial distribution to MNS members) that he had not been successful in moving the remaining thalers. While he initially priced the remaining pieces at \$17.50 each, he wrote to Bink Stevenson, “that he still had 90% of them left and I don’t know where the inquiries are but there weren’t many that came through from your referrals.”

Sid Smith has passed away, and records are not available as to the final disposition of the remaining MNS counterstamped Maria Theresa thalers. Since specimens seldom become available on the market, we can speculate that the remaining examples were melted and destroyed.”



Recently I was able to purchase an advertising wooden dollar from Sid that I wish to share. While it is not a rare token, I paid \$4.50, it is of value to me since it is a footnote in obscure MNS history.

The obverse contains a picture of Sid Smith surrounded by “SIDNEY SMITH RARE COINS”. If I recall correctly, the image is a very good likeness of Sid, demonstrating that is possible to accomplish this within the limited means of the wooden dollar.



The reverse is an advertisement for his shop.

Coming to Miami?
Stop in for a chat!
SIDNEY W. SMITH RARE COINS
Bought Sold Appraised
2512 Biscayne Blvd.
Miami, FLA
Redeemable For 5¢



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Commemorating the MNS 75th Anniversary

In 2013 the MNS celebrated its seventy-fifth year anniversary through a series of commemorative items:

In December 2012 at the annual awards banquet a zipped bag was given as the attendance price. This bag had images of the St. Louis Arch, the 1921 Missouri Commemorative Half Dollar and the inscription “MNS 75TH ANNIVERSARY 1938-2013”. A diamond, symbolizing a diamond or 75th anniversary, was also included.



At the February 27 meeting a 1938-D Buffalo nickel was given to all attending the general membership meeting commemorating the first meeting held on February 15, 1938. This meeting was held at the Melbourne Hotel on Grand and Lindell. Forty people comprised the charter members.



For the annual Coin Show in July a medal was issued to commemorate the anniversary. It was available in copper and offered for \$5.00. Mintage was 150.

The obverse contained the bust of Daniel Boone surrounded by the inscription: “EXCELLENCE IN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION” with “DANIEL BOONE” appearing above the image’s shoulders.

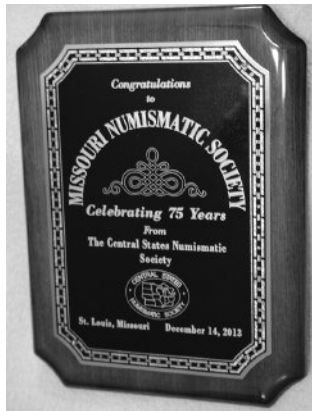


The reverse contained a Mississippi riverboat in front of the St. Louis Arch. “75 YEARS’ appears within the arch along with “1938”, “2013” and “MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY”.



In October a silver version of the anniversary medal was issued. This version was offered at \$30.00. Mintage was 100.

In December the Central States Numismatic Society honored the MSN by presenting it with a plaque. The plaque’s message was:



Congratulations
To
Missouri Numismatic Society
Celebrating 75 Years
From
The Central States Numismatic
Society
St. Louis, Missouri December 14, 2013

At the American Numismatic Association World's Fair of Money 2014 show a plaque was presented commemorating the MNS for 75 years as an ANA member. The wording on the plaque was:



Presented to
Missouri Numismatic Society
On 75 Years of Membership
in the
American Numismatic Association
Member Since 1939
123rd Anniversary Convention
Chicago, Illinois
August 8, 2014

Why Should I Assemble a Type Collection?

By
Carl J. Garrison

It does not matter if you are just starting out or have been collecting for years; a type collection is a wonderful collection to assemble. All the coins are different denominations and series, so you need only one of each, therefore allowing you to get the very best grade at the most economical cost.

Besides a lot of times young collectors are not sure of what they want to collect and this allows them to see all the coins that are available. This helps the young collector to learn about all the denominations. They may even decide on one they did not previously know about.

For other collectors who have been collecting a certain series for awhile and are getting a little bored, a type collection may be a versatile solution that helps them explore other opportunities.

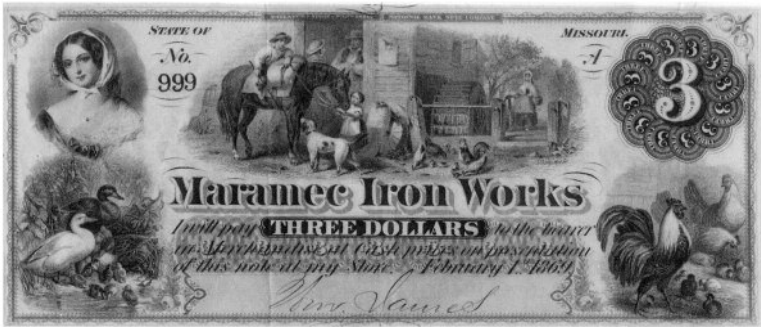
The Maramec Iron Works

By

Ronald Horstman

Numismatist and Financial Historian

In the 19th century, mid-Missouri supplied a great deal of this country's iron. The use of iron ore as a facial pigment by the local Indians tribes led to the uncovering of ore deposits in what is now Phelps County. In 1825, Thomas James, purchased a large tract of land from the federal government consisting of a large very spring and unlimited supply of timber and iron ore.



Starting in 1829, the first iron production was recorded as farm implements, which were sold locally. Soon iron bars were being shipped to St. Louis and beyond. In 1843, Thomas James's son, William, took over the operation as it expanded into a small village with its own store and post office.

The Civil War created a great demand for iron product and with rail lines to transport the finished products, the Maramec Iron Works prospered.

The surrender of the South and the discovery of even larger iron deposits in the Lake Superior region greatly impacted the James operation. In an attempt to fund the modernization of his iron works, William James had private script prepared by the National Bank Note Company in New York dated February 1, 1869 and bearing his signature. This paper was used to pay the employees and purchase needed supplies. The notes were inscribed "Receivable for merchandise at cash prices at my store". The script was well received and accepted outside of the community because of the signer's fine reputation.

It is reported that one resident of St. James, a James R. Bowman, bore a grudge against James and collected the Iron Works script: upon accumulating several thousand dollars worth, he demanded payment. James lacked the financial resources to redeem that much script at one time, so Bowman convinced the prosecuting attorney to file charges in the circuit court of Phelps County for violation of State banking laws. James was found guilty, the verdict was upheld by the state Supreme Court, and he was fined \$10,000 and ordered to redeem his script. Unable to do so, the operation was closed and sold.



Missourians are fortunate in the fact that William James' great-granddaughter inherited a large share of the New York firm of R.G. Dun and Company, later Dun & Bradstreet Inc.: and in the 1920's was able to purchase about 1200 acres where the iron works had stood. Lucy Worthington James created the James Foundation, which today manages the park, spring and remnants of iron manufacturing.

The city of St. James is located on Interstate 44 less than 100 miles from St. Louis. Several fine wineries are to be found in this area as well as a national cemetery and veterans home. A library funded by the James Foundation is situated in the heart of town with a small playhouse on the grounds that was used by Lucy James as a child is now used for children's reading classes.

The Foundation hosts Old Ironworks Days early in October each year at Maramec Spring Park. The scenic drive as well as wine sampling and a stop at the visitors center and fish hatchery at the spring is a day well spent.



MNS Presidents 1938 - 1979

1938-1940	Arthur Kelley	1956 – 1957	D. Wayne Johnson
1940-1941	Sam Bushnell	1957 – 1958	Lloyd E. Ritchey
1941-1942	Carl W. Lounsberry	1958 – 1960	Christian Schlather
1942-1943	F.K. Saab	1960 – Nov.	Stanley B. McClintock
1943-1944	Carl W. Lounsberry	Dec. – 1962	Edward Boehme, Sr.
1944-1945	Walter Vrendenburgh	1962 – 1964	Charles J. Page
1945-1946	John Snow	1964 – 1966	Albert H. Wick
1946-1948	Victor H. Frick	1966 – 1968	John S. Stevenson
1948-1949	George Yehling	1968 – 1970	Dave L. Cooper
1949-1950	Unknown	1970 – 1972	Ora E. Royer, Jr.
1950-1951	W.G. Arnold	1972 – 1974	Charles E. Hileman
1951-1952	Carl W. Lounsberry	1974 – 1976	Robert B. Knowles
1952-1954	Joseph J. Smith	1976 – 1978	Michael Pfefferkorn
1954-1956	Arno S. Meyer	1979 –	James S. Moores

– reprinted from the 1979 American Numismatic Association 88th Convention Guide

New Challenges

Do large cents hold a fascination for you but you think they are unobtainable as a collectable item? Do you read about the fantastic collections that have recently gone to auction and then look at the high prices in the price guides? Is “completeness” an important criteria when considering any collection series? If this applies to you, how about looking at the Braided Hair large cent?

Minted from 1839 – 1857 the series consists of 33 issues as identified in A Guidebook of United States Coins, the Red Book. These 33 entries include several variations: small vs. large heads, over dates, slanted vs. straight numbers and small vs. large dates. Your choice on whether or not to include these varieties defines the number in your collection.

Looking at the July 2014 of Coins magazine, 24 of these coins can be obtained in F-12 for under fifty dollars. Two them are in the \$175 range and the remainder are \$60 - \$90.

F-12 is defined in the ANA Grading Standards as “moderate to heavy wear, entire design is clear and bold”. EF-40 is “very light wear on only the highest points”. Of course the prices are somewhat higher; expect to pay \$100 for the low end coins up to \$300 for the high end.

The Braided Hair series contained an important year in the large cent history, the last one. Since it was the last year, and people tend to keep the first and last year issues, you would think that 1857 would be the least expensive. However, just the opposite is true. With a mintage of 333,456, way under the millions minted in the other years, and split between two varieties; 1857 will cause you to reach into your pocket book the deepest.



Bats and Vampires

By
Kathy Skelton

Chiroptophobia, the fear of bats. Why do people fear bats? Some people have had a personal encounter that has left them fearful. Most people, however, have a lack of knowledge which can be the basis for any phobia. Many people may say that bats carry rabies - true, but only 0.5% of bats even contract rabies. Some people may say that bats will fly into their hair and become entangled. Actually bats do not want anything to do with your hair. They do fly low in search of insects as prey, not hair. The smallest bat is a hog-nosed bat, measuring 1.1" with a wing span up to 6" and weighs only .09 oz. The largest is a flying fox bat with a wing span up to 5'7", weighing up to 4 pounds.

Bats are not rodents. Bats are the only true flying mammal. About 70% of the 1,240 species eat insects. Most of the remaining bats are fruit eaters, with a few species feeding from animals other than insects, such as the fish-eating bat. Only 3 bat species feed on blood. There is a False Vampire Bat of Central America that captures birds, small rodents, and occasionally other bats. The real vampire bats are very small and are found in the South and Latin America regions. They do not suck the blood, but bite then lick the blood.



1990 Israel.
Silver comm

Bats are beneficial and necessary in our lives. Scientists are studying the saliva of the Vampire Bat to develop new anticoagulant drugs to prevent blood clots. The colony of bats at DeHoop Cave near Bredasdorp (Western Cape, So. Africa) catch 100 tons of insects per year, including many crop pests, providing an important service to the farmers. Bats act as 'keystone' species in the lives of plants crucial to entire ecosystems, and to some of the world's most economically valuable crop plants such as wild bananas, breadfruit, avocados, dates, figs, peaches, and mangoes. Throughout the tropics, the seeds are dispersed and pollinated. Studies of bats have contributed to the development of navigational aids for the blind, birth control, artificial insemination techniques, vaccine production and drug testing, as well as to a better understanding of low-temperature surgical procedures.



1994 Silver Samoa \$10

How did bats come to symbolize terror in horror movies? According to Larry Poupard, bats are very common in the older stories of gothic horror, such as stories written by Dunsany and Poe. Since many of the gothic horror stories took place in castles and towers, one would expect to find bats flying around. The most common area of horror symbolism that is associated with bats would be

vampires. Hollywood has trained us over the years to associate bats with vampires as one of the supposed powers of vampires is to turn into a vampire bat. The movies have used the largest species, the flying fox, to represent the vampire. Real Vampire bats have a wingspan of 7". Not very scary. The flying foxes have a wingspan of about 5.5 feet. Much more scary looking.



2005 Transnistria Euro

Hollywood has done quite a job with vampire movies. Long before the 'Twilight' series, there was a 2 minute French film in 1896, 'LeManoir du Diable', in which a bat turns into Mephistopheles. In 1913 there was a Swedish film 'Vampyren', an Italian film 'La Torre ei Vampiri', and in America there were 'In The Grip of the Vampire', and 'The Vampire'. In 1922 'Nosferatu' starring Max Schreck as Count Orlok is considered the first vampire movie based on Bram Stoker's Dracula. In 1927 'Dracula' starring Bela Lugosi opened as a play at the Fulton Theatre in New York City. Mr. Lugosi reprised his role in the 1931 film version of 'Dracula'. This begins countless movies about vampires. In 1964 T.V. sees 'The Munsters' and 'The Addams Family' as horror comedies with vampire characters. In April 1967, episode 210 of 'Dark Shadows' vampire Barnabas Collins makes his first appearance. Numerous vampire movies, comics, and T.V. series abound, with the latest being the 'Twilight' book and movies.

The first known thought of a vampire occurred about 6,000 years ago - the Babylonians and Sumerians had a physical and psychic vampire called an Ekimmu. The Ekimmu is an angry and violent victim of an improper burial - it not only drank the blood of those that passed by, but would



2012 Micronesia Penny

also suck them dry of their life force. Spirit bowls (made of clay and inscribed with powerful incantations) were said to offer protection against the vengeful dead. In 1047 Russians gave the first appearance of the word 'upir' (an early form of the word later to become vampire) in a document referring to a Russian prince as 'Upir Lichy', or wicked vampire. There are many documents after this dealing with vampires. In modern times, the 1819 John Polidori book *The Vampyre* was the first fiction novel, although Bram Stoker's 1897 *Dracula* is considered the basis for the vampires of today.

The first vampire was Ambrogio, an Italian traveling to Greece, he was cursed by Apollo so his skin would burn, then Ambrogio gambled away his soul to Hades. He insulted Artemis (goddess of the moon and hunting), so she made it so Ambrogio's skin would burn if he touched silver. She later gave him mercy in the form of a 'blessing' - immortality. Most people are more familiar with Vlad



1870
Napoleon Vampire

Tepes, son of Vlad Dracul. Vlad Tepes, Prince of Wallachia freed his people from the Turks. In 1451 Vlad moved to Transylvania - a real place in Romania. His brutal way of dealing with the enemy earned him the nickname of 'Vlad the Impaler'. Women could also be talked about being vampires - in 1610 Elizabeth Bathory was arrested for killing several hundred people and bathing in their blood. With all the writings about vampires, waves of hysteria begin - 1710 sees East Prussia in hysterics. It returns in 1725 and expands into Russia, lingering in Hungary. In 1734 the word 'vampyre' enters the English language in translations of German accounts of European waves of vampire hysteria. In 1748 the first modern vampire poem, "Der Vampir" is published by Heinrich August Ossenfelder. In 1750, another wave of vampire hysteria occurs in East Prussia. An opera, 'I Vampiri' by Silvestro de Palma opens in Milan, Italy in 1800. In 1810, a poem in England results in sheep being killed by having their jugular veins cut and their blood drained. In the 1800's plays, poems, operas and books are published from English magazines to Russia, France, and Italy. In 1894 H. G. Wells' short story, "*The Flowering of the Strange Orchid*" is a precursor to science fiction vampire stories. 1897 sees 'Dracula' by Bram Stoker published in England.



*Bronze
Medal Vlad*



Pin

Besides sunlight, running water, salt, faith, and silver, garlic is associated in folklore to repel vampires. Even before Bram Stoker brought up the idea, garlic was known as a natural repellent. Egyptians believed that garlic held great healing powers - maybe the blood sucking mosquitoes? From Egypt it spread and developed more uses and powers. It was known not only for healing but also protection against the plague and supernatural evils. In the 1970s, a Romanian church distributed garlic during service, observing those who refused to eat it and figuring out if the person was a vampire. Crazy that this happened less than 60 years ago!



Central Park Zoo

So keep your doors locked, keep some garlic around with your silver crosses, and don't be fearful of bats! Bats are good for the environment and vampires don't exist!

How Well Do You Know The Kennedy Half Dollar?

This year marks the fiftieth year that the Kennedy half dollar has been issued.

1 Who is honored on the Kennedy half dollar?

- a) John Fitzgerald Kennedy
- b) Robert Francis Kennedy
- c) Eunice Kennedy Shriver
- d) Joseph Patrick Kennedy



2 What years was it issued in a composition of 40% silver and 60% copper?

- a) 1964
- b) 1965 - 1970
- c) 1971 - date
- d) 1927



3 Who designed the coin's obverse?

- a) Gilbert Gottfried
- b) Frank Gasparro
- c) Elizabeth Jones
- d) Gilroy Roberts

4 Was the half dollar issued in "proof" in 1965?

- a) yes
- b) no, no half dollars are dated 1965
- c) no, it was issued as part of a Special Mint Set
- d) yes, but it was available to collectors only, this version was not released to circulation



5 In what year was it issued in Mint Sets only and not released for circulation?

- a) 1970
- b) 1963
- c) 2001
- d) 1994

6 What is true about half dollars minted from 2002 to date?

- a) they have a different reverse than the halves from 1990 - 2001
- b) except for 1964, they are the only years where a silver version was produced
- c) no Proof versions have been made
- d) they are not issued for circulation. They are available only through direct purchase from the Mint

- 7 What is special about the 1975 half?
- a) no half dollars are dated 1975
 - b) it contains the “Bicentennial” reverse showing Independence Hall
 - c) varieties exist where the designer’s, FG, are missing from Kennedy’s neck
 - d) a special “tenth” year design was used to celebrate 10 years of issuance
- 8 Why was the coin originally issued?
- a) to commemorate the first, and only, time that two family members were part of the presidential branch of the U.S. government. John was the President and Robert was Attorney General
 - b) as a memorial to the assassinated President
 - c) by law U.S. coins must show Presidents on the obverse and someone noticed that Ben Franklin was not a president
 - d) mint director Eva Adams wanted a coinage design as part of her legacy
- 9 Why was it possible to have a short timeframe between Congressional authorization and the first production strike?
- a) Kennedy’s election marked the first time a “Catholic” was elected president. The U.S. Mint anticipated that this event would be commemorated on a U.S. coin
 - b) the large size of the half dollar makes it easier to design
 - c) the Coinage Act of 1873 required coins to be redesigned every 25 years and the Franklin Half Dollar had reached that limit
 - d) existing works by Mint sculptors Gilroy Roberts and Frank Gasparro were used. This allowed coinage dies to be prepared quickly
- 10 If silver is \$20.00 per ounce, what is a Kennedy Half Dollar worth?
- a) since there is .36169 ounces in each half it is worth about seven dollars
 - b) there are three types of Kennedy halves each have a different value: 90% silver types are worth about seven dollars, the 40% (.14792) silver versions are about three dollars and the third type have no silver, they are worth fifty cents
 - c) the silver halves are half silver so they are worth ten dollars
 - d) the silver content is so small that the halves have zero silver value, they are worth fifty cents

Coins of the Roman Republic

By

Chip Vaughn

The Roman Republic introduced coins much later than Greece and Asia Minor who introduced coins in the 7th Century BC. The earliest Roman coins were cast in bronze and were first produced sometime in the latter half of the 4th century BC. These rough, heavy bronze coins were called AES GRAVE (heavy bronze). Before the Aes Grave there were "proto currencies" called AES RUDE (heavy bronze) and AES SIGNATUM (stamped bronze). They were probably used more like bullion traded by weight than as true coins.

The Aes Grave were large, heavy and cumbersome. Their weight was based on the Roman pound, 328.9 grams for a Roman "Libra" or "As" with smaller denominations (such as the "Triens", "Quadrans" and "Sextans") down to the "Uncia" at 1/12 Libra (27.4 grams). For comparison - a US penny weighs 2.5 grams.



* Pic # 1 *

Aes Rude 5th Cent BC



* Pic # 2*

Aes Grave Quadrans 280 BC*



Pic # 3

Aes Grave Semis 269 BC



* Pic # 4*

Aes Grave As 240 BC

The Romans soon realized that they would have to have a more convenient monetary system to compete and trade with the Greeks and Greek Colonies. The Aes Grave went through a number of weight reductions forced by the crisis of the 2nd Punic war. By the middle and end of the 3rd century BC Romans had changed from casting Aes Grave to striking bronze and silver coins similar to the other coins circulating in the Mediterranean area. The first silver coins were produced only in small quantities and were similar in size and weight to Greek Didrachms.



Pic # 5
Post Reform Bronze Litra 234 BC



Pic #6
Post Reform Bronze Uncia 217 BC



Pic # 7
Post Reform Bronze Sextans 215 BC



Pic # 8
Post Reform Bronze As 211 BC



Pic # 9
Silver Didrachm 276 BC



Pic # 10
Silver Didrachm 234 BC



Pic # 11
Silver Didrachm 234 BC



Pic # 12
Silver Quadrigatus 225 BC

Eventually the Didrachms name was changed to the Quadrigatus and was produced in large quantities beginning around 235 BC. The name was derived from the reverse side of the coin which depicted Victory driving a 4 horse chariot called a "Quadriga". These coins were produced for several decades until the introduction of the "Denarius" in 211 BC.

The earliest denarii most often depicted the Helmeted Head of Roma on the obverse and the reverse showed the "Dioscuri" (Castor & Pollux) galloping to the right on their horses. The Dioscuri reverses eventually gave way in popularity to a reverse depicting Victory driving a chariot of either 2 horses (Biga) or 4 horses (Quadriga).



Pic # 13
Silver Denarius 211 BC



Pic #14
Gold 60 As 207 BC

The men responsible for producing coins during the later part of the Roman Republic were called "The Tresviri Aere Argentio Auro Flando Feriundo", which literally meant "Three men for casting/striking gold, silver and copper." These men were also known as the "Tresviri Monetales". These were very important positions and were filled by young men around the age of 30 who were planning a career in politics ideally including election to the Roman Senate.

The Romans viewed coins as symbolic representations of power as well as money for trade. The Tresviri Monetales struck coins with images designed to advance their careers. These included important family symbols, or the names or images of their patrons, or glorifications of the State, depending on what the Tresviri Monetales thought would be most beneficial for their advancement. Eventually they began to strike coins with their names engraved on the coins that they were personally in charge of putting into circulation. Many of these coins were incredibly attractive and interesting. The popularity of many of these silver denarii surely propelled many of these men on to successful election campaigns for higher political offices. Here are a number of the more popular examples:



Pic # 15
"Pinaría 1" 149 BC



Pic #16
"Baebia12" 137 BC



Pic # 17
"Fannia 1" 123 BC



Pic #18
"Fonteia 1" 114 BC



Pic # 19
"Didia 2" 112 BC



Pic #20
"Memma 1" 109 BC



Pic # 21
"Minucia 19" 103 BC



Pic # 22
"Calpurnia 12" 90 BC



Pic # 23
"Marcia 24" 82 BC



Pic # 24
"Papia 1" 79 BC



Pic # 25
"Farsuleia 2" 75 BC



Pic #26
"Aquillia 2" 71 BC



Pic # 27
"Plaetoria 5" 57 BC



Pic #28
"Pomponia 19" 56 BC



Pic # 29
"Junia 31" 54 BC



Pic #30
"Cornelia 64" 49 BC



Pic # 31
"Hostilia 4" 48 BC



Pic #32
"Plautia 15" 47 BC



Pic # 33
"Carisia 11" 46 BC



Pic #34
"Mussidia 7" 42 BC



Pic # 35
"Claudia 17" 42 BC



Pic #36
"Accoleia 1" 37 BC

Of course there are dozens of other interesting coins from the Roman Republic. They're all out there just waiting for you to discover them.

A Look at Schillings of the Free Imperial City of Riga, Part 2

The seaport of Riga is the capital of Latvia and the largest city of the Balkan states. A city of importance in the region of Livonia, it was a member of the Hanseatic League and the Livonian Confederation during the 13th through 16th centuries, and became the Archbishopric of Riga in 1255. The Archbishops of Riga acted as secular rulers of the city, striking coinage in their own name, with the earliest struck in 1418. In 1561, the region converted to Lutheranism, and the archbishopric ended, but coins continued to be struck in the name of the last archbishop, Wilhelm, Markgraf von Brandenburg, until his death in 1563.

Between 1558 and 1583, the Livonian War was fought between Russia, Denmark-Norway, the Kingdom of Sweden, the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, and the Kingdom of Poland, over control of Livonia. In 1561, Riga was given the status of Free Imperial City of the Holy Roman Empire, 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. This status lasted until 1581, when Riga accepted the rule of Poland, and the Polish monetary system was introduced. A distinctive style of coinage was issued during the Free City era.

In the Volume 38 (July 2013) issue of the MNS Journal, this author introduced coinage of Riga's Free City period, providing observations gleaned from 55 examples of the schilling. Since then, the author's collection has tripled, allowing more comprehensive discussion of styles and varieties.

This article will describe the collection, and illustrate coins from each of the years of the Free City period. Following, varieties of legends and design elements across the series will also be examined.

The 1563, 1564 and the 1564/63



The last coinage of Riga prior to the Free City Period was that of its last archbishop, Wilhelm, Markgraf von Brandenburg, who died in 1563, a coin of which is shown here (listed in Fyodorov's *Baltic Coins of*

the XIII-XVIII Centuries as #394-5). The obverse shows an eagle, with Wilhelm's family shield on its chest, and the legend GVILHELM D G A E RI. 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. The cross is a cross fitchy (the lower part of the cross is pointed, as if it could be driven into the ground), and is positioned within the inner ring above the keys. The key heads have three lobes with an extra pellet on each – a “fancy” style.

The first coinage of the Free City period was also struck in 1563 (Fy #578). 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 the legend CIVITATIS RIGENSIS. The reverse remained consistent with that of Wilhelm’s, showing the small coat of arms of Riga, but with the legend MONETA NOVA ARGEN. The date, however, was shifted to the obverse, with the last two digits of the year on either side of the towers.



Coins of 1564 (Fy #582) look similar, with the same style, legends, legend separators, keys and cross styles, and date on the obverse.

A strange coin exists (Fy #579) which appears to be a hybrid of the 1564 issue, and the last coinage of Wilhelm. The obverse has a date of 1564, and a style that matches the 1564 issue – it has the same style of gate, legend and legend separators. The reverse is also dated, but dated 1563, and while this coin is not an exact die match to that of the Wilhelm shown above, the legend, legend separators and cross style are the same as that which was used by him.



Schillings of 1563 and 64 are not common, but can be obtained. The 64/63, however, is extremely scarce.

1565 to 1569



In 1565, the style of coinage began to change (Fy #588). The legend separator that marks the beginning of both the obverse and reverse switches from a star to Φ , and the gate becomes the second type in the series – much thinner towers, and the central dome is now also a tower, and a pennant flies above. The date remains on the obverse, but the legend changes. The author’s collection contains two examples from 1565, and they are

different from each other. They both have an obverse-style legend on the reverse of CIVITATIS RIGENSIS, and a reverse-style legend on the obverse, with one coin having MONETA NOVA ARGE, and the other MONETA NOVA ARGEN. While both coins do have a Φ as the separator at the start of the legend, one coin precedes it with a star, which is the separator used in other positions in the legend. The castle is also different between the two coins – one has plain outer towers while the other has large circles, and the first has the pennant flying to the right while the second has the pennant flying to the left. The second coin also has semicircles on either side of the keys on the reverse, while the first does not.

Coinage of 1566 (Fy #591) is similar in style to that of 1565, although two of the three coins in the collection have a more typical legend with the city name on the obverse. Also, while the gate style is thin, it no longer flies a pennant. The key heads have four lobes without the pellets – a “plain” style. This the first year where the plain style is observed. In addition, the date has moved to the reverse.



Schillings of 1567 appear not to exist, although they are listed as extant in Fyodorov (Fy #594 and #595). That is, two years of searching sales sites, and discussions with several sellers in the Baltic region that regularly handle

hundreds of these coins a week, have not revealed any examples. While the 64/63, 65 and 66 schillings are scarce, the 67 seems unobtainable.



Schillings of 1568 (Fy #598), while still not common, are found much more readily for sale than the 65 and 66. As with 1566, they tend not to be struck very well, however, and the examples in the collection often have flat regions

obscuring legends and other design features. The style of the 1568 is the same as previous, with the thin gate, Φ separator character, legends, plain four-lobed key head style, and the like.

While the 64/63 has two dates, one type of schilling has none. The no-date shares the 65 to 68 style, with a small gate, similar legends, and the Φ legend separator, so it seems to have been issued during this period. Fyodorov lists it (Fy #626) independently from the 1567 (Fy #594 and #595), so in his opinion, the no-dates are not the 67 issue. The key heads remain the four-lobed plain style.



1569 (Fy #601) was a transitional year for the schilling, from the thin gate style to the thick style that was used through the remainder of the series. The towers on each side no longer have a central spacing, and the central tower becomes a large dome. Φ is no longer used for the legend separator, but becomes pellets or flowers, depending upon the coin. This adds weight to the argument that the no-date was minted prior to 1569. Additionally, the

number of legend variations is large – out of 12 examples of 1569 in the

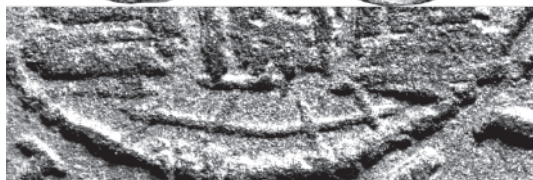
collection, four different obverse and five different reverse legends are observed. For example, these two coins have the legends CIVITATIS RIGENS / MONETA NO ARG and CIVITATIS RIGENSI / MOENTA NO ARGE, respectively. On the second coin, the representation of the city gate is unusual, as it appears to be open, with only parts of the bars of the gate showing above the lion's head.



Out of the twelve examples of 1569 schillings in the collection, all key heads are plain, and one is four-lobed while the others are three-lobed, as are these two coins. As with the second coin shown above, the lobes are not always closed rings, giving the head an appearance of having one single wavy-edged lobe. How open the lobes are varies from coin to coin, from closed solid rings to open wavy lines, through the end of the series, although four lobes are never seen again after 1569.

1570 to 1574

Coins of 1570, 71 and 72 are commonly found, and all have plain, three-lobed keys. Two examples of schillings of 1570 (Fy #603) are shown here. They both have the same obverse and reverse legends – CIVITATIS RIGENSI (one of several different legend types that have been observed for this date) and MONET NO ARGEN. They both also use flowers and pellets for the obverse and reverse legend separators. The main difference is in the gate. The first coin has the standard type, although the lion's head completely fills the gate, while the second has two pellets on either side of the gate, plus what appears to be a gate on the ground in front of the lion's head. This style has only been observed on a few schillings of 1569 and 1570.





This 1571 (Fy #604) uses flowers and pellets as did the 1570, but has a reverse legend of MONETA NO ARGENT, instead of MONETA NO ARGEN, as previously. While all legends are variants of CIVITATIS RIGENSIS or

MONETA NO ARGENTEA, the number of variations is surprising.

The legend separator at the bottom of the obverse is what appears to be three berries on a stem and has only been observed on coins of 1572 (no Fy number), and this symbol is only found between CIVITATIS and



RIGENSIS, and not as a separator at the beginning of the obverse legend, or as any part of the reverse legend.



As with 1567, schillings of 1573 exist according to Fyodorov (Fy #612), but none have been observed in this collector's experience. 1574 exists (Fy #614), but is very difficult to find. This example has a star and pellet as legend separators on the

obverse, and the plumes and pellets once again on the reverse. It also has a pellet below the plain keys, which is unusual – out of all previous years of coins in the collection, only a coin of 1572 has a symbol below the keys, and it, too, is a pellet.

1575 to 1580

In 1575, the “Walzwerk” coining machine, invented in Hall, Tirol, Austria in the 1550s, was first used to produce coinage of Riga. Obverse and reverse dies were placed on synchronized



rollers in the machine, and a sheet of metal was fed between them. The metal would be impressed as the rollers turned, and the coins cut out later. Some coins, like this one, due to inexact alignment, show parts of other coins on the flan. Overall, the quality of the strike became more regular, as compared to the hand-struck coins of previous years. Presumably due to the change in minting processes, the number of varieties of the 1575 (Fy #615) is considerable, with four different obverse legends, seven different reverse legends, and various style modifications, observed in the collection. This particular coin has the unusual reverse of MONE NO RIGENSIS, plus has two legend separator symbols at the 12:00 position on the reverse – almost all other coins in the collection only have one. Symbols beneath the keys start to appear regularly on schillings through the end of the series, with a pellet on this example. Nearly all 1575 schillings in the collection have fancy keys, as does the one shown here, but plain keys also exist.



While not as varied as the 1575, the 1576 (Fy #617) schilling does have its own oddities. While most coins of 1576 are of the typical style, the two shown here have a reverse legend that is rotated 180°. No other coins in the collection, for any year, are rotated in this manner. Although similar, these two have different legends – ARGENTA and ARGENTEA – which would weigh against the idea that the rotation is a one time accident.

Starting in 1576, except for the one instance of the three lobes separator, the legend separators became 5-square-petaled rosettes, which continued until the end of the series. A circle is below the keys on these examples, but rosettes and pellets are seen on other schillings of 1576. Both plain and fancy keys are present, although not all fancy keys have three pellets each, as is normal.

The 1577 (Fy #618) has almost as many differing legends as 1575, with six different obverse and three different reverse legends present in the collection. This particular coin reads CIVITATI RIGENSIS which is only observed to



appear on coins of 1577. This coin also shows a section of another coin on its flan due to inexact cutting. On this example below the keys is a rosette, in the same style as the reverse legend separators, although a much larger flower is seen on other 1577s. The position of the lion's head is exceptionally low, being placed almost entirely below the gate. As with 1576, both plain and fancy keys exist, but fancy keys may not have a pellet on each lobe.



1577 has an interesting variety where the digits of the date are upside down, producing a 15LL (Fy #619). This coin shows another uncommon legend, CIVITATI RIGENSIS. A rosette is below the keys on this

example, as on all six 15LLs in the collection. The position of the 77, cross and other elements differ from coin to coin, so more than a single die is responsible for the upside-down digits. That is, it does not appear to be accidental. Once again, plain and incomplete fancy keys exist.

Schillings of 1578 (Fy #620) have a very stable design with few variants. The legend separator is a small rosette, as is the symbol below the keys. The key heads, cross, and position of the lion's head are also virtually the same



on all nine coins in the collection. The obverse on each is CIVITATIS RIGENSIS, but the reverse reads either MONE NO ARGENTE or MONE NO ARGENTEA. Only plain keys are observed in the collection.



As with 1577, 1578 also has a variety where the date is upside-down, producing the 158L (Fy #621). There are three coins in the collection of this type, and while the overall design is the same (legends, legend

separators, etc.), the varying positions of the letters of the legend and other minor details show that, also as with the 1577, the upside-down date wasn't the result of a single error in one die. Only plain keys are present in the collection. This particular coin is also unusual in that the bars of the gate are not horizontal – only a few coins in the collection show slanted bars.

The schilling of 1579 (Fy #623) is nearly identical to that of 1578, as it shares the same obverse and reverse legends (even with the ARGENTE and ARGENTEA), legend separator symbols, plain keys, etc., and seems to be the last coin obtainable in the series. Fyodorov indicates that a 1580 schilling was produced (Fy #624), but as with 67 and 73, in practical terms, it appears to not exist.



The Cross Above the Keys



These three schillings from 1575 show variations in the position of the cross above the keys. Typically, the cross is within the inner circle, although its position may vary. These coins are otherwise nearly identical in terms of reverse design, with a legend of MONE NO ARGENTEA and rosettes as legend separators (except for the star at the start of the legend on the second coin). All three show a cross fitchy, which is the primary type of cross found across the entire coin series. On the first coin, the cross is fully within the inner circle, on the second it is on top of the circle, and on the third it is high enough above the circle to replace the legend separator symbol.

The first coin does show one difference – the A’s are actually upside-down V’s, while the A’s on the other coins have proper crossbars. This has also been observed on a schilling of 1577.



A second type of cross, a cross crosslet fitchy, can also be found on



coins of 1575 and later,



as shown on the coin to the left. It is similar to the cross fitchy, save that each bar of the cross has a crossbar itself. The coin on the right shows a fleur-de-lis in place of the cross, which has only been observed to occur on some, but not all, 15LL schillings. All other years are observed to have some form of cross above the keys. Additionally, this 15LL has an oddly-spelled legend of ARGETE, and two consecutive legend separators between ARGETE and MONE, which, as described earlier, is very uncommon.

Die Progression



These three schillings of 1575 have the same reverse legend, *MONETA NOVA RIGE*, which is unusual, and appears only in that year. An examination of each coin with respect to letter positioning, doubling on the keys and other features shows that they were struck from the same die, with the rim of the adjacent coin below the N differing from coin to coin explainable by misaligned dies or improper cutting. It appears that the die is degrading from the first to the third coin, with fine detail being lost, features such as the die chip above the 5 increasing in size, and various raised places on the coin appearing.



A closeup of the cross shows that a spike grows from the center of the cross to the lower left along an existing die crack as the die degrades. It is reported that dies used for hand-struck Polish coinage of the period could only last for a few dozen strikes, so perhaps the dies used with the Walzwerk were also susceptible to rapid failure.

A Few Oddities

While the varieties of Free City schillings abound, these are a few of note.



This schilling of 1577 is the only one in the entire



collection that has a design element located

outside of the rim of the coin. On the reverse, in

the lower left of the planchet, are two open circles – the same as would appear as legend separators or below the keys. This coin also shows a strongly slanted gate, plus has both curved and straight clips.

The reverse of this schilling, also dated 1577, has the keys and date shifted significantly downward, enough to crowd the symbol below the keys into overlapping the inner ring. This is the only coin in the collection with a design shift of this magnitude.



Although the 1576 schillings shown above have a reverse legend that is rotated 180°, it is not common for a legend to start other than with a legend separator at the 12:00 position, with the text following. These two coins are exceptions. On the first coin, the C of CIVITATIS is to the left of 12:00 such that the first I is in the noon position. The rosette used as the legend separator is struck on top of the last S of RIGENSIS. On the

second coin, the last A of ARGENTEA is above the cross, pushing the rosette used as the legend separator into the rim. This coin also has a large flower below the keys. This is the only symbol that has been observed that is placed below the keys that isn't also used as a legend separator, and it only appears on schillings dated 1577.

Although the collection contains several examples of the open-gate schilling of 1570 as shown earlier, this coin is different. Instead of two dots, one on either side of the gate, there are multiple dots forming a ring. The dome is also different, with the center, rather than being solid, but composed of what appear to be three columns. It is also another instance of the open gate on the ground, below the lion's head.



This schilling is also unusual in the collection, for two reasons. The first is that it has a pellet before the fleur-de-lis on the obverse. The second is the state of the reverse, as it appears "smeared."

Perhaps the lower die was moving laterally along the metal as the strike was in progress? The obverse appears unaffected.

Speaking of legend separators in unusual places, this coin is the only one in the collection to have a separator both before the fleur-de-lis – a pellet – and before the more typical rosette separator that begins the legend – an open circle. This is also the only 1577 in the collection which contains an open circle in the legend.





A few schillings have misspelled legends. Some are due to striking errors, but there are a few, such as these two, where the misspelling appears to be on the die itself. The first coin of 1575 has an obverse legend with RIENSIS (no G), and the second of 1576 has a reverse legend containing ARGNTEA (no E).

The 1576 also noteworthy as it has a large die break on the reverse, as well as the three lobe legend

separator between the top of the break and MONE. 1576 is the only year in the collection in which this particular legend separator appears.

While the 77 and 78 have recognized upside-down LL and 8L varieties, the second of these schillings of 1571 also shows an upside-down 7, with the upper bar of the rotated 7 as long as the lower bar of the normal 7.



In addition, the first of the two coins uses three plumes at the start of the reverse legend, and is the only coin of 1571 in the collection to do so. Plumes are common on coins of 1572 and 1574, however.

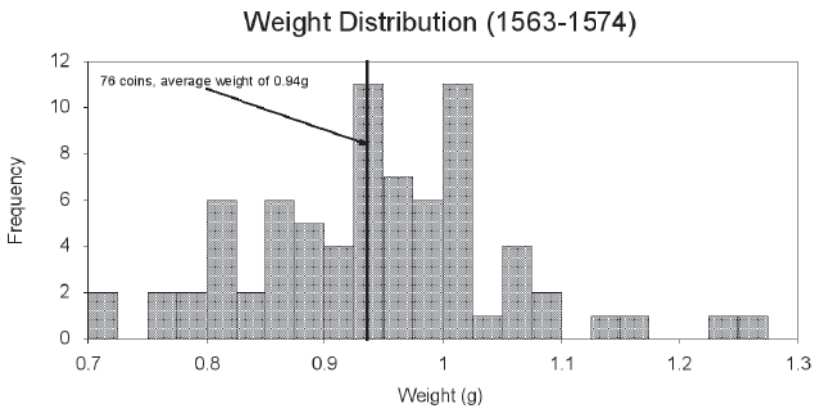


As previously mentioned, the keys appear in two styles – with plain key heads, and with “fancy” key heads that have extra pellets around the outside edge. This schilling of 1575 is the only example in the collection that has anything inside of the key heads. These keys have outer pellets, so are of the “fancy” style, but contain three open circles in each of the key heads. An open circle is below the keys as well.

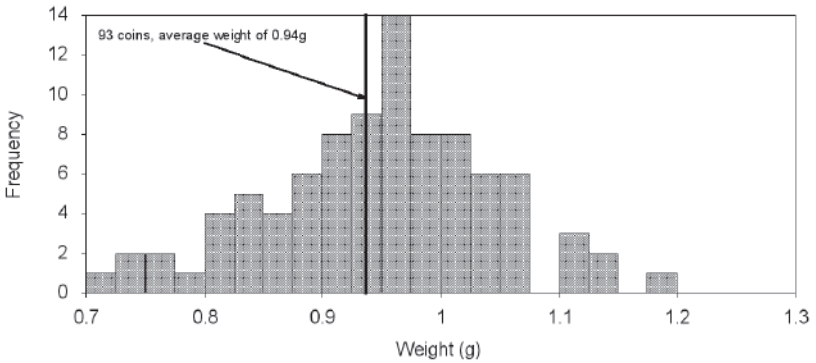
Statistics

The author’s collection consists of 169 schillings, 76 of which were hand struck, and 93 produced by the Walzwerk. The following graphs show the distribution of weights and coin diameters. While the coins are essentially round, the measurement of diameter corresponds to the longest axis, as some deviation can occur. For example, one of the most oval coins in the collection is a 1572 with a diameter that ranges from 16.7mm to 18.6mm, a percentage difference of almost 11%. Additionally, some Walzwerk-struck coins contain round or straight clips that also cause the diameter to be irregular.

The graphs show that the weights of hand-struck coins were more varied than those of the Walzwerk-struck ones.

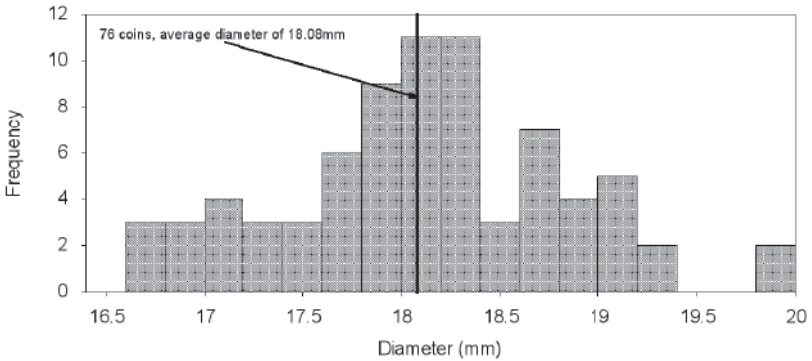


Weight Distribution (1575-1579)

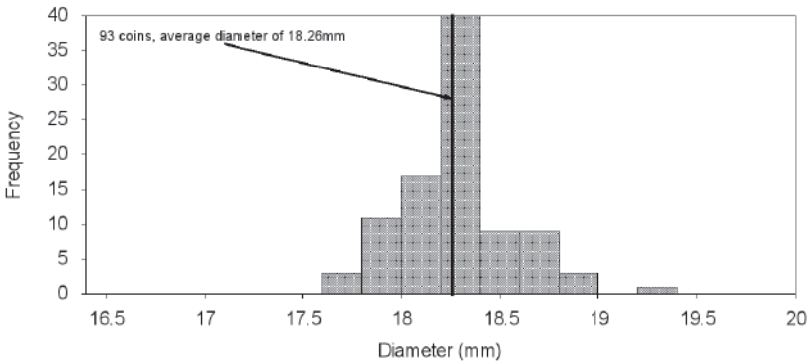


The distribution of diameters is even more dramatic – the Walzwerk-struck coins are much more regular than the hand-struck ones.

Diameter Distribution (1563-1574)



Diameter Distribution (1575-1579)



The Legends

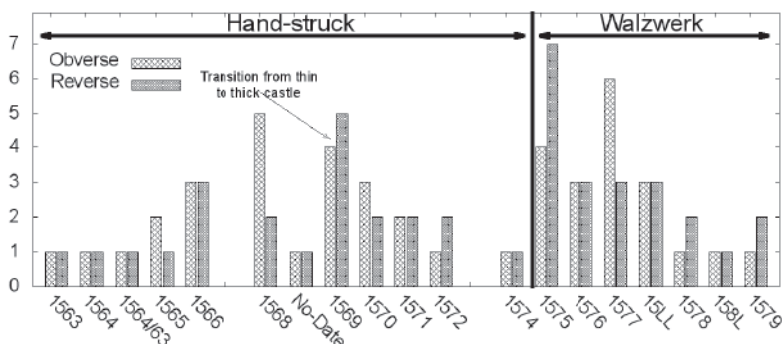
Legends are read clockwise from the separator symbol located at the 12:00 position. While the number of legends observed is extensive, it is very possible that additional legends still can be found. The legends enumerated here are ones that appear to be engraved on the die used for striking the coin – other legends also exist that are clearly blundered due to coin overstrike errors.

Obverse Legend	Dates
CIVITATIS RIGENSIS	1563, 64, 64/63, 70, 71, 72, 74, 75, 76, 77, LL, 78, 8L, 79
MONETA NOVA ARGE	1565
MONETA NOVA ARGEN	1565
CIVITATIS RIGENS	1566, 68, 69, 70
MONETA NOVA ARG	1566
MONETA NO ARG	1568
CIVITATIS RIGEN	1566, 68, 69, ND
CIVITATIS RIGENSSIS	1569
CIVITATIS RIGENSI	1568, 69, 70, 71, 76, 77, LL
CIVITATIS RIGENNS	1570
CIVITATIS RIGENIS	1568, 76, 77
CIVITATI RIGENIS	1577
CIVITATIS RIGENI	1577
CIVITATI RIGENSIS	1575, 77, LL
CIVTTATIS RIGENSIS	1575
CIVITATIS RIENSIS	1575

Reverse Legend	Dates
MONETA NOVA ARGEN	1563, 64, 66
MONETA NOVA RIGE	1564/63
CIVITATIS RIGENSIS	1565
MONETA NOVA ARGE	1566
MONETA NO ARGE	1568, 69
MONETA NO ARG	1566, 68, 69, ND
MONETA NO ARE	1569
MONETA NO ARGEN	1569, 70, 71, 72, 74
MONETA NO ARGENTE	1569
MONETA NO ARGENT	1570, 71, 72
MONE NO ARGENTEA	1575, 76, 77, LL, 78, 8L, 79
MONETA NOVA RIGE	1575
MONE NO RIGENSIS	1575
MONE NO AEGENTEA	1575
MONE NO ARGENTA	1575
MONE NO ARGNTEA	1576
ARGENTA MONE NO	1576

ARGENTEA MONE NO	1576
MONE NO ARGENTE	1575, 77, LL, 78, 79
MONE NO ARGENT	1577
MONE NO ARGETE	LL


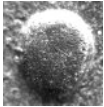
Count of Different Legends Per Year

















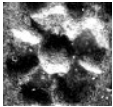

Looking at the number of legends observed per year, it is clear that major changes in design or minting process generally coincide with the largest variations.

The Legend Separator Symbols

As was seen in the coin images above, on most coins various symbols are used at the start of the legend, as well as to separate individual words in the legend. Occasionally, these symbols also appear below the crossed keys on the reverse. The table below shows symbols that appear on the schillings in the collection. The dates observed are marked with an "S:" when used as a legend separator, and "K:" when observed below the keys.

Description	Symbol	Dates Used
Blank (no symbol)		S: 1566, 68, ND, 69 K: 1563, 64, 64/63, 65, 66, 68, ND, 69, 70, 71, 72, 74
Small 6-pointed star		S: 1563, 64, 64/63, 65
Single pellet		S: 1566, 68, ND, 69, 70, 71, 72, 74, 75, 77, 78 K: 1572, 74, 75, 76

Cyrillic Φ		S: 1565, 66, 68, ND
Large, five-petaled flower, represented as openwork to solid		S: 1569, 70, 71, 72
Two pellets, oriented horizontally or vertically		S: ND, 69, 70
Three berries with a stem		S: 1572
Iron cross		S: 1572
Three plumes, with or without points below		S: 1571, 72, 74
Two-barred cross		S: 1572
Large six-pointed star		S: 1572, 74, 75
Closed or open (broken) circle		S: 1575, 77 K: 1575, 76
Fleur-de-lis, thin or thick		S: 1575, 76, 77, LL, 78, 8L, 79
Quad rosette		S: 1575
Large flower with angled petals		S: 1575
Small five-petaled flower		S: 1575, 76 K: 1575, 76

Three lobes		S: 1576
Small, square-petaled rosette		S: 1576, 77, LL, 78, 8L, 79 K: 1577, LL, 78, 8L, 79
Large flower with rounded petals		K: 1577

Conclusion

While Part I of this article introduced the varieties of the schilling, after the acquisition of a wider range of dates and varieties, this article is more comprehensive in its survey of the type, and hopefully will be informative to readers who wish to collect schillings of the Riga Free City Period.

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Schillings of the Riga Free Imperial City (1563-80) period?

http://www.reddit.com/r/CoinClub/comments/1qzcx/schillings_of_the_riga_free_imperial_city_156380/

Walzwerk Coin Striking Machine for Minting Copper Coins

http://www.metaldetectingworld.com/walzwerk_coining_machine.shtml

Collecting Standing Liberty Quarters

By
C. Joseph Sutter

Standing Liberty Quarters were minted from 1916 until 1930. Designed by Hermon A. MacNeil, 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, MacNeil, Adolph A. Weinman and Albin Polasek. The plan was for each man to design one coin. However, MacNeil's was chosen for the quarter, Weinman's offerings were selected for the dime and half dollar 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 liberty stepping forward to the gate way of the country. Her head is turned toward the left. She is shown in full-length figure, front view. Her left arm is up-raised carrying a shield which is being drawn from its covering. The shield is shown in the attitude of protection. Her right hand holds the olive branch of peace. The word "LIBERTY" appears above her head and the motto "IN GOD WE TRUST" is inscribed on the wall. Thirteen stars appear vertically on the wall, six to her left and seven to her right. The date is on a step beneath her feet. The design shows the awakening interest of the country to its own protection. It says: Peace or War, take it or leave it, we are ready for either.



In 1917 the design was changed to add chain mail to cover her exposed right breast. Speculation as to why this change was made includes public outcry about the naked breast. However, no proof has been found to substantiate this theory. It is more likely that the change was made because MacNeil requested it. The rivets on the shield were also changed. Type I, 1916, has 30 rivets on shield while Type II, 1917 - 1930 has 16.



A problem also existed with the date. The date appeared on a pedestal that caused the digits to wear off since they were too high and not protected by other features of the coin. In 1925 the date was recessed.

The reverse is a majestic eagle in full flight sweeping across the coin. "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA" "E PLURIBUS UNUM" and "QUARTER DOLLAR" appear along the rim with 13 stars, seven on the left side and six on the right, connecting the lettering. The changes in 1917 involved the eagle being raised and 3 stars added to prevent the tail from looking like it was connected to the lettering. This change was requested by MacNeil.

Criticism of the design included: the eagle has the body of a dove, wings of an eagle beak of a hawk. And, according to US War Department Heraldic Section, the eagle should be flying to the right which is the honorable side.



In an earlier version of the obverse dolphins were used on either side of the date. MacNeil was not involved with the final die preparation and was not included in any design changes. He believed that his dolphin obverse was the one being produced. However, by January 6, 1917 with the 1916 coins not yet released MacNeil sent a \$20 money order to the Mint and received 20 coins. He was surprised to discover that his design had been changed and that the new coins were not produced using his design.

MacNeil insisted on changes. This caused a problem since the original law prohibited changes to the emblems and devices used. Modifications were allowed to the position of the eagle, the rearrangement of the stars and lettering and a slight concavity given to the surface. To accommodate his request a new law was passed allowing the changes.

The coin weighs 6.25 grams. It is composed of 90% silver, .18084 oz., and 10% copper. Its diameter is 24.3 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 obverse to the left of the date. The designer's initials "M" appear on the obverse to the right of the date.



This series is difficult to collect in date/mint format because it contains at least one stopper: 1916. This year saw only 52,000 produced. They are struck late in year and not released into circulation until January 17, 1917 along with 1917 quarters. This lead to a low survival rate and extremely high prices. Expect to pay \$5,500 for a G-4, \$10,000 for EF-40 and \$25,000 for MS-65. Add \$10,000 if you want a Full head MS-65. (Prices from July 7, 2014 Coin World).

However, it is possible to build a three coin type set.

- Type I 1917 VF20: \$90.00 MS 63 \$325.00
- Type II 1918 VF20: \$30.00 MS 63 \$250.00
1920 VF20: \$50.00 MS 63 \$300.00
- Type III 1927 VF20: \$15.00 MS 63 \$225.00
1930 VF20: \$12.00 MS 63 \$225.00

If you do desire a date/mint set and are comfortable without a 1916, there are 36 other coins to select. Twenty-one of these can be obtained for \$100 or less in EF-40. The exceptions are:

- 1917-D \$175
- 1917-S \$200
- 1917 \$125
- 1917-D T2 \$175
- 1917-S T2 \$180
- 1918-D \$175
- 1919-D \$425

•	1919-S	\$500
•	1920-D	\$150
•	1921	\$800
•	1923-S	\$1,250
•	1924-D	\$225
•	1924-S	\$115
•	1927-D	\$150
•	1927-S	\$1,000



The 1918 over date is also an expensive coin: \$7,500 in XF-40.

There were no proofs produced.

When grading look on the obverse for points of wear on: liberty's head, knee, shield, breast, Type I, and the date. On the reverse the points are the eagle's breast and wing.

One feature to look for is a "Full Head". This is defined as: all details in hair are well defined, hair line along the face is raised and complete, the eyebrow is visible and the cheek is rounded.

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

- G-4 rim is complete, little detail in design, eagle is worn nearly flat
- VG-8 design is weak with most details in gown are worn smooth, one third of feathers are visible
- F-12 gown details are worn but shows clearly, right leg is nearly flat, half of feathers are visible
- VF-20 right leg is worn nearly flat in middle, entire eagle is lightly worn
- EF-40 wear on breast, shield and right leg, high points on eagle are lightly worn
- AU-50 trace of wear shows on breast, knee and inner shield, traces of wear on edge of wings, some mint luster
- MS-63 attractive mint luster, detracting contact marks
- 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 over 7, 1924, 1926, 1927 and 1928 and Denver issues of: 1918, 1919, 1920, 1926 and 1929.

Standing Liberty Quarters has one over date, 1918. San Francisco produced an "8" over "7".

One year is known to have large and small mintmark variations. San Francisco used two sizes in 1928.

The series ended in 1930. A lack of demand from the Depression resulted in no quarters being produced in 1929 and 1931. In 1932 a coin to commemorate the 200th birthday of George Washington was issued. Although this was planned to be one year only, when quarters resumed in 1934, quarters were skipped in 1933, they were of the Washington type. The Standing Liberty Quarter was no more.

Answers to How Well Do You Know The Kennedy Half Dollar?

- 1 John Fitzgerald Kennedy – you better know this one!
- 2 1965 – 1970 – again not too hard!
- 3 Gilroy Roberts
- 4 No, it was issued as part of a Special Mint Set
- 5 1970
- 6 they are not issued for circulation. They are only available only through direct purchase from the Mint
- 7 no half dollars are dated 1975 – while halves were made they used a dual date of “1776-1776”. This continued into 1976.
- 8 as a memorial to the assassinated President
- 9 existing works by Mint sculptors Gilroy Roberts and Frank Gasparro were used. This allowed coinage dies to be prepared quickly. Kennedy was assassinated on November 22 and the new coins were struck the following January.
- 10 there are three types of Kennedy halves each have a different value: 90% silver types are worth about seven dollars, the 40% (.14792) silver versions are about three dollars and the third type have no silver, they are worth fifty cents.

A Missouri Record

continued from the July, 2013 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.

110. Obv. TOWER TEE BASEBALL / EST.1974

Rev. 6727 HEEGE RD / St. Louis / "THAT"
A WINNER" / 752-7767



111. Obv. St. Joseph Health Center / St. Charles Missouri

Rev. Parking Token / NO CASH VALUE



112. Obv. SHOPPING IN A WINNER WONDERLAND

Rev. NO CASH VALUE



113. Obv. BOARD OF EDUCATION CAFETERIA / ST. LOUIS MO

Rev. Same as obverse



Propaganda Leaflet

Philippine-American War

1899-1902

BY

JUAN M. CASTRO, M.D.

May 14, 2014

INTRODUCTION: The Philippine war with the United States of America began on February 4, 1899 and ended by US official standard in 1902. Actually war continued until 1913 with Muslims in the Southern Provinces which include Mindanao and Sulu Archipelago. Private William Grayson of St. Louis, Missouri and of the Nebraska Volunteers fired the first shot in the Battle of San Juan Bridge (Pinaglabanan) just outside Manila. The Filipino Army was no match to the firepower and armaments of the United States Army forces, finally resulting in the capture of the Filipino leader, Republic President and General Emilio F. Aguinaldo in the mountains of Isabela, Luzon by a force of American volunteers and Macabebe Scouts led by Colonel “Fighting Fred” Funston.

The propaganda movement of the Filipino *Ilustrados* in the late 19th century led by Dr. Jose P. Rizal (1861-1896), Filipino National Hero and Martyr, with his writings and books (*Noli Me Tangere*, *Sucesos de las Islas Filipinas* of Morga and *El Filibusterismo*), his founding of *La Liga Filipina* in 1892 and subsequent exile in Dapitan from 1892 to 1896 and his execution by firing squad by the Spaniards on December 30, 1896, led to the outbreak of Philippine Armed Rebellion led by Supremo Andres Bonifacio and later by Emilio Aguinaldo. A truce negotiated by Manila Attorney, Pedro Paterno between Aguinaldo and the Spanish Authorities resulted in a treaty, the “Pact of Biak Na Bato”, with some political and monetary concessions. Aguinaldo and some of his close associates were exiled to Hong Kong and hoped to come back another day, more prepared.

The following year, on May 1, 1898, the American Fleet led by Commodore George Dewey, on order of the Secretary of War Theodore Roosevelt and US President William McKinley, with the outbreak of the Spanish American War, destroyed and defeated the Spanish Armada in Manila Bay. Cavite Naval Base was established. Promoted to the rank of Admiral, Dewey was unable to attack and invade Manila due to lack of the proper land forces. With the help of the British fortune hunter, Howard H. Bray and American Consul, E. Spencer Pratt, they sought and courted Aguinaldo to resume his fight with Spain for “liberty and freedom” with supply of arms and assistance from the American navy. Seeing this great opportunity, Aguinaldo took the USS *McCoullough* to Cavite on May 19, 1898 and after a brief meeting, began his successful war. In the meantime, the US government speedily set up his volunteer army for the Philippines. By June 30, General Thomas M. Anderson’s expeditionary forces were in Cavite and General Wesley Merritt by July 25. Manila surrendered after a mock battle on August 13, 1898. Spain ceded the Philippines to the United States after the

treaty of Paris in December, 1898. Growing tension developed after this, with Aguinaldo and the Filipino people sensing American colonization rather than independence.

In general, the standing policy was a “benevolent assimilation” of the Philippines by President William McKinley. Respecting the rights and properties of the Filipinos was in order. Unfortunately, certain activities were made contrary to on-going policy, such as the order of General Jacob H. Smith regarding the aftermath of the “Balangiga Massacre” in Samar, in 1901, when he allegedly gave the verbal instructions to Major Littleton W. T. Waller to “kill and burn, take no prisoners, make the interior of Samar a ‘howling wilderness’, and regard every male over ten as a combatant.” In the South Tagalog Region and around Manila, a more conciliatory approach was applied with distribution of leaflets inviting people to come to friendly sites before any attack to destroy was given.

MATERIAL: A few items from the collection were selected for illustrations. One of these objects is a recently acquired artifact or ephemera depicting a propaganda leaflet with an accompanying explanatory note that was distributed during the Philippine American War (PAW) of 1899-1902 from Dave Allego of Salem, Ohio during the St. Louis Stamp Show at the Airport Renaissance Hotel on March 3, 2014. The leaflet was printed in the Tagalog Language, measured eleven and a half by nine and half inches and description as “SA LAHAT NG MAG MATAPAT NA PILIPINOING NASA KABUNDUKAN – Pumaroon sa mga pook na ng mga Amerikano. Ang mga Hukbong Amerikano ay nasa Malabon, San Mateo, Antipolo, at sa mga baybayin ng Lawa ng Laguna. Gumawa kayo ng paraan upang marating ninyo ang mga nabanggit na pook, at sa sandaling masalubong or dili kaya matanaw ninyo and mga kawal Amerikano ay ipakita ninyo ang isang maputing bandiula habang kayo ay palapit sa kanila.” 1-F-11 The accompanying instruction leaflet is depicted as:

**PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
HEADQUARTERS XI CORPS
APO 471**

LEAFLET:	To Friendly Filipinos
LANGUAGE:	Tagalog
DESIGNATION:	1-F-11
TARGET:	Filipinos in dangerous areas
REMARKS:	To get Filipinos out of dangerous areas.

**TO ALL LOYAL FILIPINOS IN THEIR MOUNTAINS
COME TO THE AMERICAN LINES.**

American troops are at Montalban, San Mateo, Antipolo, and along the shores of Laguna de Bay.

Make your way through to the American line at any of the above locations. Show a white flag when approaching our lines.

REVERSE: TO FRIENDLY FILIPINOS

DESCRIPTIONS & ILLUSTRATIONS:

- Fig. 1 – Psychological Warfare Branch, Explanation of Leaflet. See above.
- Fig. 2 – Copy of Original Propaganda Leaflet in Tagalog Language.
- Fig. 3 – Admiral George Dewey's Souvenir Medal, 1899, Brass.
- Fig. 4 – Various Sizes of USS Olympia Coin Medal, Made from the propeller.
- Fig. 5 – Color Print of the Battle of Manila Bay, May 1, 1898.
- Fig. 6 – US President William McKinley (1843-1901, 25th President assassinated in 1901, directed the administration of the Philippines through his benevolent assimilation. US Mint 3" Presidential Medal, Bronze.
- Fig. 7 – US President Theodore Roosevelt (1858-1919), 26th President, as Secretary of War directed Commodore George Dewey to proceed to Manila to battle the Spanish Fleet. US Mint 3" Presidential Medal, Bronze.
- Fig. 8 – US President William H. Taft (1857-1930), 27th President (1909-1913) and Chief Justice of the US Supreme Court (1921-1930). As first Civil Governor of the Philippines (1901-1904) he organized a very good system and treated the Filipinos as his little brown brothers and the Philippine representation at the 1904 St. Louis World's Fair was his brain child. US Mint 3" Presidential Bronze Medal.
- Fig. 9 – General Emilio Aguinaldo (1869-1960) installed as first President of the Philippine Republic on June 12, 1898 in Kawit, Cavite during the Spanish American War. An Oil Painting, 18 x 24" by Dan Labor c. 1996.
- Fig. 10 – Victory of Aguinaldo's Forces against the Spaniards in the Battle of Zapote Bridge, Cavite. Oil Painting 18 x 24 " by Dan Labor, c. 1996.
- Fig. 11 – A propaganda silk scarf of Aguinaldo, made in Hongkong in 1898, brought with him back to Cavite when he was brought back in the USS McCollough to fight the Spanish Forces on the side of the US.
- Fig. 12 – Aguinaldo's Bronze Medal Coin, Sept. 15, 1898, 28.2 gms., 42 mm. (Gilt).
- Fig. 13 – Lithograph, American Expeditionary Forces landing in Cavite in 1898.
- Fig. 14 – Beginning of Philippine American War in the Battle of San Juan (Pinaglabanan) Bridge on February 4, 1899 when Private William Grayson fired the first shot. An Oil Painting, 18 x 24" by Dan Labor, c. 1996.
- Fig. 15 – General Henry W. Lawton killed in San Mateo on December 18, 1899. An Oil Painting 18 x 24" by Dan Labor, Manila Artist, c. 1996.

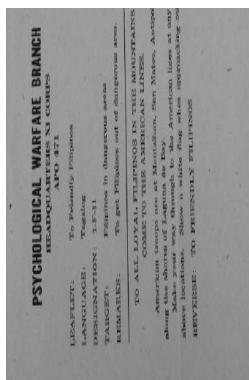


Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3



Fig. 4



Fig. 5



Fig. 6



Fig. 7



Fig. 8



Fig. 9



Fig. 10



Fig. 11



Fig. 12



Fig. 13



Fig. 14



Fig. 15

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St. Louis World Fair of 1904

Dr. Rizal

&

Philippine Exhibits

By
Juan M. Castro, M.D.

The Saint Louis World Fair of 1904, also known as the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, was held in St. Louis, Missouri from April 30 to December 1, 1904. It was delayed a year in commemoration of the centennial anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase of 1803 in order to gain more time in the completion of the fair and accommodate more participants from all over the world. It was the largest in the world, covering 1,272 acres of land, bordered on the East by Kingshighway, West – Big Bend, North – Lindell and South – Highway 40 and Clayton and showing 1500 buildings and 75 miles of roads and walkways. Sixty two foreign countries participated and forty three US states (out of 45).

A total of twenty million people attended the fair, with a record 178,433 on the opening day. It popularized the “Hot Dog”, “Hamburger”, ”Ice Cream Cone” and invented and introduced “Iced Tea”. It showed the largest pipe organ in the world. The exhibits were numerous and in various categories. A week was not enough to see all the displays and shows. The fair’s president was David P. Francis, Mayor of St. Louis City, who became Missouri Governor, Secretary of the Interior and Ambassador to Russia. Many prominent people attended the affair, including President Theodore Roosevelt and Secretary William Taft, who was the first Civil Governor of the Philippine Islands and later President of the United States and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The Philippine delegation was his brain idea.

The exhibits were displayed in various buildings by categories such as railroads, machineries, etc; by countries such as Japan, Germany, Spain, etc; by states: Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, etc. The fine arts exhibits were displayed at the Art Palace, present St. Louis Art Museum, participated by 27 countries and located in three exhibit halls: the center or main hall, east and west halls. Very little Chinese arts were displayed here but relegated to their own Pavilion. The Philippine fine art exhibits were located in the so-called Philippine Village or Reservation which is in the south west section of the fair.

The Philippine Reservation was located in a 47 acres area with 110 structures costing two million dollars. It exhibited 75,000 catalogued displays and included eleven hundred (1100) representatives from different ethnic groups from the islands, consisting of negritos, ifugaos, moros, etc. The structures were carefully constructed to produce an exact replica of what was found in the islands. The exhibits and village could be reached by walking through the Bridge of Spain, which spanned the Arrow

Head Lake (Laguna de Bay) in to the Walled City of Intramuros. The fine arts were seen in the Administration and Education Buildings. It was in these facilities where one could find the great works and masterpieces of nineteenth century artists trained in Manila, Madrid, Paris and Rome.

Among the artist's works included "Spolarium" by Juan Luna and "Christian Virgins Exposed to the Populace" by Felix Resurreccion Hidalgo which won gold and silver medal in the Madrid Exposition in 1884. Both works also won gold and grand prizes respectively. One oil painting of FR Hidalgo, "The Violinist" was picked up as a master work that can stand along with masters of America and Europe and was awarded the grand prize. Other outstanding works came from the hands of Felix Pardo de Tavera, Jose Rizal, M. Zaragosa, Fabian de la Rosa, Ramon Martinez, etc. A clay bust sculpture of Father Guerrico, measuring eleven inches in height, done by Dr. Jose P. Rizal in Dapitan while in exile in 1894, won a gold medal. Father Guerrico, a Jesuit priest, was a former professor of Rizal at Ateneo Municipal de Manila. This sculpture was brought to the expos by Reverend Jose Algue, Director of the Observatory in Manila.

Fine arts were displayed in the Art Palace: for Americans, Europeans, South Americans, Japanese, etc., the Chinese Pavillion for the exhibitors of China and the Philippine Village for the Filipinos. The Chinese works were considered folkish and not considered for the Art Palace. The Filipino works were considered more convenient to be displayed in the whole congregation of the Philippine products located in the village to show America's new colony.

PRIZES & AWARDS: These were given to entities, groups or individual exhibitors. They came in the form of medals accompanied by certificates or diplomas, ribbons with diplomas, and monetary awards. There were three types of medals: the regular medal, same medal with inscription "Philippine Exhibit" and the Philippine Medal of Honor.

The first two medals were made distinct and different from each other and bear the inscription of "Grand", "Gold", "Silver", "Bronze" and "Commemorative". The diplomas were also designated as such. The Honorable Mention was not accompanied by a medal. All medals, in bronze alloy, were designed by Adolph A. Weinman, 1870-1952, (also the designer of the Walking Liberty Half dollar and the Mercury dime) and struck by the Philadelphia US Mint. The shapes were a shield with 5 sides and corners for the Grand Prize, triangular for the Gold, 2.5 " square for the Silver , round for the Bronze and similar triangular for the Commemorative medal.

Common to all medals was the circular design which showed a standing taller figure Columbia with spread arms holding the US flag, a shorter maiden representing the Louisiana Purchase, a rising sun and inscription "Louisiana Purchase-Saint Louis-United States ,of America" MCMCIV (1904) (obverse). The Gold and Commemorative Medal showed a circular wreath on three corners with inscriptions, right 'US', left 'NJ' representing Napoleon and Jefferson and bottom, a Fleur de Lis. The reverse side showed a large eagle with its wings spread,

below a rectangular tablet with inscriptions of “GRAND PRIZE MEDAL or GOLD MEDAL, SILVER MEDAL, BRONZE MEDAL, COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL – LOUISIANA PURCHASE – EXPOSITION”, a shell underneath and two dolphins representing the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The Silver Medal revealed Fleur de Lis in all corners in both obverse and reverse sides. The medals given for the Philippines is similar except for smaller letters and added “Philippine Exhibit” within the tablet.

At times, the recipients got their medals plated with gold or silver accordingly. A commemorative diploma of grateful recognition with gold medal was given to Hon. Secretary of War Wm. H. Taft, Dr. Wm. P. Wilson, Dr. Gustavo Niederlein, David Francis, Lawshe, M. Guerrero, etc.

The Philippine Medal of Honor was issued for the Philippine Exhibit’s Collaborators and comes in five types: Grand Prize Medal or First Class, Gold Medal or Second Class, Silver Medal or Third Class, Bronze Medal or Fourth Class and Honorable Mention Medal or Fifth Class. The grand prize medal was in gold and has a rosette on the ribbon. A special government medal of honor (Gold Medal of Honor with Diploma of Grand Prize or First Class was given to President Theodore Roosevelt, Ex-Secretary of War Elihu Root, Secretary of War Wm. H. Taft, Hon. Luke E. Wright, Civil Governor of the Philippine Islands, etc. Similar medals were also given to Major General Leonard Wood, M.D. and Governor of Moro Province, Juan Villamor, Mariano Trias, etc.

OUTLINE OF DISTRIBUTION OF AWARDS:

1904 St. Louis World’s Fair (Louisiana Purchase Exposition):

1. American-International Division:
 - a. Administration-Collaborators = Commemorative Medals w/ Diploma.
 - b. Exhibitors = Weinman Medals w/ Diploma.
 - c. Types: Grand Prize, Gold, Silver, Bronze & Honorable Mention.
2. Philippine Village Exposition:
 - a. Administration, Juries, Collaborators.
 1. Commemorative Medal w/ Diploma
 - a. Juries: Superior, Revision & Group and Department.
 - b. Exposition Board
 - c. Newspaper
 - d. Railroad & Steamship Lines
 - e. Power House
 - f. Types: Grand, Gold, Silver & Bronze. H.M: only diploma.
 2. Philippine Medal of Honor w/ Diploma:
 - a. Government Collaborators
 - b. Governors
 - c. Insular Chiefs of departments
 - d. Philippine Exposition Board

- e. Philippine Constabulary
- f. Philippine Scouts
- g. Exposition (Jefferson) Guards
- h. Filipino Students
- i. Visayan Village
- j. Samal Moros
- k. Lake Lanao Moros
- l. Bagobo Village
- m. Igorot Village
- n. Negritos
- o. Mangyans
- p. Visayan Midgets
- q. Types:
 - 1. Grand Prize or First Class
 - 2. Gold Medal or Second Class
 - 3. Silver Medal or Third Class
 - 4. Bronze Medal or Fourth Class
 - 5. Honorable Mention Medal or Fifth Class

b. Exhibitors:

- 1. Collective Exhibitors:
 - a. Government
 - b. Provincial Committees
 - c. Municipal Committees
 - d. Ladies Committees
 - e. Collectors, A to N
- 2. Individual Exhibitors:
 - a. 'A' Education
 - b. 'B' Fine Arts
 - c. 'C' Liberal Arts
 - d. 'D' Manufactures
 - e. 'E' Machinery
 - f. 'G' Transportation
 - g. 'H' Agriculture
 - h. 'R' Livestock
 - i. 'J' Horticulture
 - j. 'K' Forestry
 - k. 'L' Mines & Metallurgy
 - l. 'M' Fish & Games
 - m. 'N' Anthropology
 - n. Foreign Imports
 - o. War Exhibits
- 3. Types: Weinman Medals w/ added inscription
 "Philippine Exhibit" Grand, Gold, Silver & Bronze
 w/ Diploma. H.M – no medal.

DESCRIPTION OF SELECTED TOPIC “FINE ARTS & SCULPTURES”:

Fine art works of American and International exhibitors were displayed at the Palace of Fine Arts, now the St. Louis Museum of Arts, Central, West, East and sculpture Pavilion, under the Chairmanship of Halsey Ives. Americans and Missouri artists were well represented. Names such as George Inness, Sr. & Jr., Albert Fleury, William Merritt Post, Fredrick Remington, S. J. Woolf, etc., from USA and Harry Chase, Carl Gutherz, William Howe, Frederick Oak Sylvester, Gustav Wolff, Edmund Wuerpel, Cornelia Maury, etc., from St. Louis, Missouri were noted. Some of the above artist’s works can be seen at the CMA gallery in South St. Louis City. At least 27 countries participated in the fine arts exhibition. Master’s and notable works from Europe, South American and Asia were presented and admired. A work of Charles Daubigny, French, who exhibited four pieces at the fair, may be seen at the CMA Gallery.

The Filipino fine arts were displayed inside the Philippine Village at the Government Building with 89 works of special and notable merits. One hundred twenty eight (128) other works were displayed at the Education Building and the Manila House. Some of these works were recognized as real masters in the world of Art in the hands of Luna, Hidalgo, Zaragosa, de la Rosa, Rivera, Tampinco, Pardo de Tavera, Gaudinez, etc. Juan Luna (1857-1899) was represented by twenty two (22) works including an oil portrait of Rizal and the Spolarium, won fourteen (14) medals, one Grand, four Gold, six Silver and three Bronze; where as Felix Resurrecion Hidalgo (1855-1913) had thirteen (13) medals, one Grand, four Gold, four Silver, four Bronze and three Honorable Mention (Diploma). Roman Faustino (1877-1960), a student of Juan Luna, submitted two works for the World Fair. One of his works, an oil portrait of Dr. Rizal in Mason attire, 30”x24”, done in 1947, can be seen at the gallery. Dr. Jose P. Rizal (1861-1896) was represented by seventeen (17) works; three were from his hands and fourteen by other artists. These works were loaned or submitted by his mother, institutions like Ateneo de Manila and the Philippine Exposition Board, collectors and artists. Dr. Rizal’s mother, Teodora Alonso Realondo Mercado Rizal (1826-1911) won two silver medals with diploma for works loaned to the fair.

COMMENTS: The subjects of the souvenir and Olympic medals were omitted. A close study and evaluation of the Philippine exhibits, particularly its expo medal, was attempted and accomplished. A full satisfactory conclusion to this quest may be difficult to fulfill in spite of the months spent and libraries (Richardson, St. Louis County and Missouri History) visited. The need to evaluate and see the needed artifacts will be helpful. Visiting Presidential Libraries and Memorial Museums, the Smithsonian, etc. may have to be done. Because of the rarity and unavailability of some items, some decisions were quite difficult to make. Seeking some experts and collectors opinion can be enlightening. Continued study and research will be pursued.

On April 27, 2014, Sunday, between 2:00 to 4:00 P.M., the St. Louis Chapter of the Missouri Knights of Rizal will present an educational program “1904 St. Louis World’s Fair, Dr. Rizal and the Philippine Exhibit” with slide show. In addition

to its member Knights and Ladies for Rizal, guests who are World Fair and Philippine Collectors, have been invited to attend. Mr. Max Storm, Founder and Past President of the World's Fair Society will come and bring some artifacts.

It would have been nice and exhilarating if I were here in St. Louis enjoying the beauty and splendor of the Fair. But that was rather impossible, since I was born twenty nine (29) years later in Pampanga, Philippines, then an American colony. The World Fair was considered the largest, most successful and profitable event ever. Some quarters have inserted some politics into it, but after deep and extensive study, one will say that it was fair and democratic, in spite of the emotion and principles of the time.

WORKS BY DR. RIZAL AND OTHER ARTISTS ON RIZAL At the
1904 St. Louis World Fair (Louisiana Purchase Exposition)
Source: Missouri History Library, St. Louis, MO #606 09914P5383 OFFICIAL
CATALOGUE OF EXHIBITS OF THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT

Rizal Works (3):

1. #548, Wood Carving in high relief, loaned by Mrs. Teodora Alonso Mercado Rizal, mother of Dr. Rizal.
2. #549, Clay Bust of Father Guerrico, loaned by Rev. Jose Algue, Director of the Manila Observatory. This sculpture was awarded a Gold Medal under Group 11, Sculpture.
3. #254, Portrait in Oil, loaned by Mrs. Rizal.

Other Artist's Works on Rizal (14):

4. #69, Portrait of Rizal, oil by Felix Resurrecion Hidalgo, loaned by Manuel Hidalgo.
5. #165, Portrait of Rizal, oil by Juan Luna, loaned by Mrs. Rizal.
6. #232, Portrait of Rizal, painted on mother of pearl shell by P. del Perio.
7. #287, Crayon portrait of Rizal by Jose de la Vega, Benguet, Abra.
8. #296, Portrait of Rizal, oil by Maria Infante, Manila.
9. #378, Portrait of Rizal, bas relief in plaster by Anselmo Espiritu.
10. #397, Statue of Rizal, in plaster, Philippine Exposition Board.
11. #398, "ditto"
12. #416, Wood bust of Rizal by Eulogio Garcia.
13. #468, Wood Bust of Rizal by Mariano Madrinan, Paete, Laguna.
14. #562, Medallion portrait of Rizal by Isabelo Tampico.
15. #563, Statue of Rizal by I. Tampico.
16. #568, Plaster bust of Rizal by I. Tampico.
17. #621, Portrait of Rizal in flash frame wood carving by Maria S. Hizon, San Fernando, Pampanga.

Note: Loan by artists unless specified. Three works were made by Rizal and fourteen works by other artists. The works on Rizal did not received any award.

The gold winning sculpture of Dr. Rizal was done in Dapitan, Zamboanga del Norte, Philippines, while in exile by the Spanish Government, in 1894. Father Guerrico was a former professor of Ateneo Municipal de Manila. Although, he died by firing squad in 1896, his works were loaned for exhibition in the 1904 St. Louis World Fair.

Other works loaned by Mrs. Rizal: 1. Peasant Girl Smoking by J. Luna Silver) 2. Bachante by J. Luna (Silver) 3. Female Head Bust by F.R. Hidalgo (Honorable Mention).



Fig. 1 Grand Prize, Obverse & Reverse



Fig. 2 Gold Medal, Obverse & reverse



Fig. 3 Silver Medal, Obverse & Reverse



Fig. 4 Bronze Medal, Obverse & Reverse



Fig. 5 Commemorative Medal, Obv. & Reverse



Fig. 6 Accompanying Diploma (Silver)

Notes: Weinmann Medals and Diploma awarded to American and International Exhibitors (Grand to Bronze) and Collaborators (Commemorative), made by the US Mint (Philadelphia) and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.



Fig. 7 Weinmann Medals w/ Philippine Exhibit, Obv. & Rev.



Fig. 8 Philippine Medal Of Honor, Obv. & Reverse



Fig. 9 PMOH w/ Ribbon & Diploma

Courtesy of Mr. Max Storm (SLWF Society)

Notes: Fig. 7 shows the Weinmann Medal w/ Philippine Exhibit inscribed, comes originally in bronze but silver plated by the awardee. Fig. 8 reveals the bronze PMOH medal w/o ribbon, mint w/o name of awardee inscribed, may be use for the 4th and 5th class. Fig. 9 shows the copy of the original silver PMOH and diploma of 3rd class.

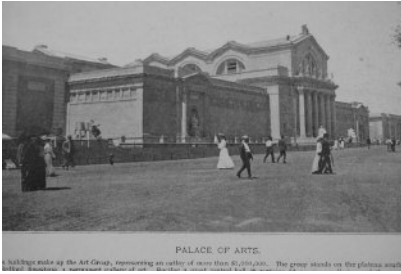


Fig. 1 The Art Palace



Fig. 2 Interior, Art Palace



Fig. 3 Interior Art Palace



Fig. 4

Exhibits



Fig. 5 Weidmann Medals



Fig. 6 Interior Art Palace



Fig. 7 Awards Diploma



Fig. 8 Bridge of Spain

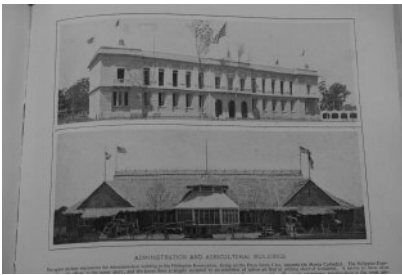


Fig. 9 Philippine Buildings

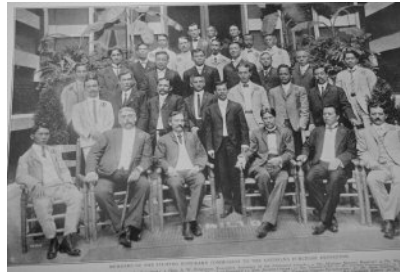


Fig. 10 Philippine Jurors

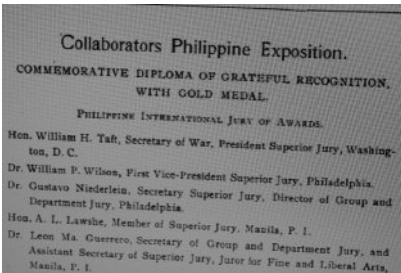


Fig. 11 Commemorative Diploma

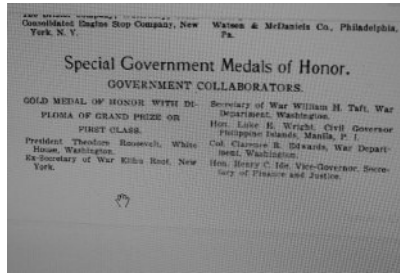


Fig. 12 Philippine Medal of Honor

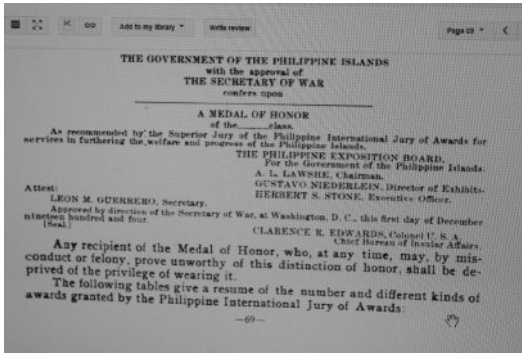


Fig. 13 Philippine Medal of Honor Format

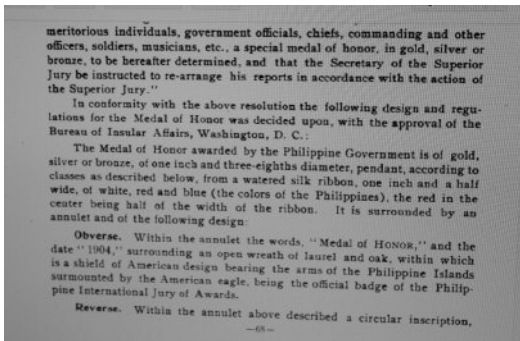


Fig. 14 Phil Medal of Honor Regulation

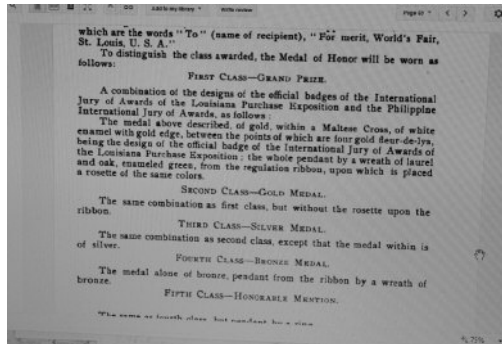


Fig. 15 PMOH Classes



**Fig. 1 Clay Sculpture of
Father Jose Guerrico by
Dr. Rizal c. 1894**



**Fig. 2 Weinmann Gold Medal
Rizal won Gold w/ Philippine Exhibit**



**Fig. 3 Diploma given with Medal (Silver)
Dr. Rizal's Diploma is inscribed "Gold"**

St. Louis World's Fair 1904, Dr. Rizal & Philippine Exhibits:

Research Facilities Visited:

1. Richardson Library, St. Louis Art Museum, St. Louis, Missouri, 2014.
2. St. Louis County Library, Frontenac, Missouri, 2014.
3. Missouri History Library, Skinker Blvd., St. Louis, Missouri, 2014.
4. Rizal Library, Ateneo de Manila University, Quezon City, Philippines, 2012.
5. Jose Rizal University Library, Mandaluyong, Rizal, 2013.
6. De LaSalle University Library, Taft Ave., Manila, Rizal, 2013.
7. Philippine Historical Commission, Manila, Philippines, 2013.
8. Philippine National Library, Manila, Philippines, 2013.

References:

- 1 Robert Allan Reid, History of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 1904.
- 2 The Illustrated Catalog of Japanese Fine Art Exhibit in the Art Palace of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, MO, USA.
- 3 Margaret J. Witherspoon, Remembering the St. Louis World's Fair, 1973.
- 4 Official Catalog of Exhibits, Universal Exposition, St. Louis, MO, 1904.
- 5 David R. Francis, The Universal Exposition of 1904, c. 1913.
- 6 The Greatest of the Exposition, Completely Illustrated, Official Publication, c. 1904 by the Louisiana Purchase Co., S. F. Myerson Printing Co., St. Louis, MO.
- 7 Mark Bennett, Editor in Chief, History of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis World's Fair of 1904, c. 1905.
- 8 William E. Wiggle, Philippine Exposition St. Louis, 1904 Dr. Jose Rizal, the Patriot, MO History Library St. L. 606 09914 P5381.
- 9 Hubert S. Stone, Philippine Exposition World's Fair St. Louis 1904, Phil Government Expo., St. Louis, MO., MO. History Library, SL. L. 606 09914 P5382.
- 10 Catalog, MHL, SL. L. 606 09914 5383.
- 11 Official Catalog of Exhibits, Philippine Government, MHL Sl. L. 606 09914 P5382C.

About the author: Dr. Castro is a retired internist-cardiologist from Manila and St. Louis in 1991. He began researching and writing on Dr. Jose P. Rizal, Philippine National Hero and Martyr in 2009 after he joined the Order of the Knights of Rizal in Springfield, Illinois. He was a flight surgeon of the US Air Force Reserve, stationed at Clark Air Force Base, Pampanga, Philippines and Scott AFB, Belleville, Illinois (1976-1984). He is a lifetime member of the Missouri Air Force Reserve and Order of the Knights of Rizal and active member of the Missouri Numismatic Society, World Coin Club, Central States Numismatic Society, American Legion Post 397, St. Louis World's Fair Society and the Knights of Rizal. He enjoys collecting Rizaliana and Filipiniana, etc. which can be seen at the CMA Gallery, St. Louis, MO by appointment. For interested parties, call (314) 576-8838 or e-mail – hatcast@yahoo.com.

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.

2015 Coin Digest: The complete guide to current market values by David C. Harper. Iola, WI : Krause Publications, [2014], ©2014. 320 p. : ill. (some color) (ISBN 1440240388; \$20.70)

American Gold and Platinum Eagles: A guide to the U.S. bullion coin program by Edmund Chuck Moy and Michael N. Castle. Atlanta, GA : Whitman Publishing, ©2014. xi, 212 p. : chiefly col. ill. (ISBN 9780794839734; \$21.95).

Buffalo Coins: America's favorite by Q. David Bowers. Atlanta, GA : Whitman Publishing, ©2014. ix, 150 p. : ill (some col.). (ISBN 9780794837983; \$11.24)

Carson City Morgan dollars: Featuring the coins of the GSA hoard by Adam Crum, et al. 3rd edition, expanded and revised. Atlanta, GA : Whitman Publishing, [2012]. vi, 130 p. : ill. (ISBN 9780794842277; \$24.95)

A Guide Book of United States Coins 2015 by R. S. Yeoman and Kenneth E. Bressett. 68th ed. Official Red Book series. Atlanta, GA : Whitman Publishing, ©2014. 447 p. : ill. (some col). (ISBN 0794842135; \$14.95)

Morgan Dollar America's Love Affair with a Legendary Coin by Michael Standish. Atlanta, GA : Whitman Publishing, 2014. (ISBN 9780794839536; \$29.95)

Panic Scrip of 1893, 1907 and 1914: An illustrated catalog of emergency monetary issues by Neil Shafer. Jefferson, NC : McFarland & Co., Inc., [2013]. (ISBN 9780786475773; \$75.00)

Standard Catalog of World Paper Money, Modern issues. 1961-Present by George S. Cuhaj. 20th ed. Iola, WI: Krause Publications, ©2014. 1160 p. : ill. (some col.). (ISBN 9780 \$44.55).

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Always Follow Good Advice!

By
C. Joseph Sutter

Over the years this column has built up quite a following amongst the readers of the MNS Journal. To meet the needs of these fans several times a year I meet with them to hear their comments and to plan future columns based on their requests. Well, I do not actually meet with them, but I have it on my calendar for next year to set aside some time to schedule a few meetings. Well, I did not actually write anything on my calendar, but I can assure you that when I finally meet someone who admits to reading the column I will begin to plan to write a calendar entry that will setup a meeting.

At the last pretend meeting one of my long time loyal readers asked me if I had any advice regarding auctions. He was pleased to hear that "of course I did!" And my advice is of the purest kind, since I have never bought or sold anything using an auction. I have not even used online auctions such as eBay! This comforted my long time loyal reader since he knew that I did not have any bad habits that I would pass on to him.

Auctions have come a long ways from the days my dad used to sell our houses under a big apple tree next to the county courthouse steps. Today you have auctions with people at them and auctions where computers do all the bidding, people are not even necessary! Auctions can also breakout all over the place. For example: at the MNS Coin Show you can be sitting at your favorite dealer's table looking at his selection of 1793 large cents when an auction just happens. People just sort of gather, someone goes to the front of the room and starts auctioning off coins from his pocket.

Before I go much further I better tell you the type of coins that you will find at an auction: common collector coins. To illustrate this please refer to the June 30, 2014 issue of *CoinWorld*. On page six they report on the auction sale of two 1922 Peace Dollars. As everyone knows this year is by far the most common issue when almost 52 million were minted. The article states these two coins brought over \$561,000. I think the buyer overpaid just a little since the Redbook says they are worth \$160 a piece. The article also calls them PR-67 and claims that only 13 were made. I say they better check their facts since they are about 52 million off!

That same issue of *CoinWorld* also highlights a second problem with auctions: getting paid. A silver tetradrachm of Syracuse, Sicily realized \$2,737,000 Swiss francs. First of all, Syracuse is in New York not in Sicily and second, what would you do with Swiss francs? Try taking \$2,737,000 Swiss francs to your local Walmart and buy a six pack of light beer. At best they would laugh you out of the store, at worst arrest you for using phony money.

Auctions also can be used as an ATM service. However the problem here is the high transaction fee. Now I do not expect all of you have the same financial skill as me, after all we all can not be MBAs. I avoid all ATM transaction fees by keeping

a small \$100,000 balance in my no interest checking account. When I saw that someone in California received a \$10 note for \$9,048 I knew that fee was too much. To make matters worse the note was from the National Bank of Orange, a California bank that folded in 1927! It has a serial number of one, so you know the buyer is not going to find others who have one so he can possibly give it to them. While I do not wish to offend anyone I am going on record: that ATM transaction fee was too high, even for someone from California.

So how can you best use an auction? One use is to unload your foreign coins. As mentioned in last year's column, it is hard to calculate a profit when the coin is not denominated in U.S. Dollars and is not minted in English. You may remember my brilliant analysis regarding the return of shekels over dollars.

You also can attempt to sell your odds and ends. For example: one collector is selling patterns, designs for coins that never were used. These include: 1871 Indian Princess Dollar in Aluminum, 1866 Washington Five Cent, 1874 Twenty Cent Pieces – real twenty cent pieces did not start until 1875 and 1838 Seated Liberty Half Dollars – this series started in 1839. While I feel sorry for this collector for buying non-existent coins, maybe putting this fact in the public eye was not the best idea.

There are several types of auctions. The first type is where you travel to the site of the auction and attend in person. This is my wife's favorite since it involves great distances from our house. Funny thing though, she never accompanies me on these trips. This type has a large amount of benefits starting with the Auction Catalog. The Auction Catalog is a very large book, or books, written by the auction company containing pictures and descriptions of all the auction lots. Some of these books are extremely large; a few could even make the New York City phone book look small! The advantage here is that you can do a very nice bicep workout while carrying them around for a while. By putting pieces of paper in the catalog so that they stick out you can create the impression that you are a major player in the coin market. My wife also likes them to press flowers and leaves.

Since you are at the auction you can also partake in "auction item viewing". This provides you a chance to sit down and rest and look at beautiful coins. It also allows you to develop the "major player" role you started with the auction catalog by asking for the top end auction items. Just announce in a loud voice "I would like to see the 1804 dollar and the 1822 Five Dollar Gold".

Of course the best reasons to attend in person are the entertainment value, especially if the auction is held in conjunction with a coin show. These auctions are held at night after the bourse closes and before the good action begins at the bars. These auctions also provide you a place to eat. The food is usually pretty good since the auction companies know that the only way that they will unload that 1913 nickel is to someone with a full stomach.

Attending in person also allows you to partake in the latest craze in numismatic social media: the "auction selfie". This, according to Wikipedia, is a self portrait typically taken with a hand-held digital camera or camera phone. You can join in this fun by asking to see the "most expensive auction lot" and hold it up to your

face and snap a picture! Image the fun this will bring! Of course in my case I would also have to ask for the digital camera. One word of caution: select the numismatic items based on your overall appearance. For example: silver works best with blonde hair while gold is best for darker colors. If you have no hair, or very little hair, paper currency especially if it is colored should be selected. While this last piece of advice is intended for women, men should follow it also.

By the way, did you know that the “auction selfie” was started in St. Louis in 1979? It’s true! During the 88th ANA Anniversary Convention a senior officer with the MNS took his picture with a 1913 nickel. This proved to be so popular that when digital cameras and internet inspired social media were created several decades later, this “selfie” idea was continued.

Another way to be part of the auction is by phone. I use this quite often because I am very lonely and the person on the phone has to listen to all of my jokes. I call the phone number early, maybe three or fours before the auction opens and I have a friend for the next six hours. Hint: to keep this an inexpensive option, i.e. without actually spending any money at the auction, seem real hesitant and pretend that you are just about to bid. This will keep the person from hanging up.

The final option is to use the internet. This involves using your computer to dial into the auction’s website. It is the computer only type of auction mentioned earlier. This option is not recommend since it does provide any free food or any phone friends.

Some of the bigger auctions provide all three types of auctions at the same time. I do not recommend doing this because it is clumsy to balance your computer on your lap while waving your auction paddle. You also may spill mustard on your laptop. Using the phone auction may also be annoying to the people sitting around you.

I hope this provides the basics of auctions and how best to use them. I hope it inspires you to seek out auctions as your primary source of numismatic acquisition. I know I am inspired! In fact I plan to use any proceeds from writing this article at the auction accompanying this coin show. At my current rate of zero for each word, I can see that a complete set of Morgan Dollars will be in my grasp before long!

2014 MNS Show Exhibitors and Exhibits

<u>Exhibitor:</u>	<u>Title:</u>
Dr. Juan Castro	Dr. Rizal: New Numismatic Acquisitions
Jeff Garrett	S.S. Central America Gold
Carl Garrison	Morgan Dollar Date Set
Rob Kravitz	Type Set of Fractional Currency
Bill Leach	Paper Masonic Penny
Joe Lindell	Kennedy Memorabilia – 50 Years and Beyond
Jerry Rowe	Digging 101
Kathy Skelton	Bats and Vampires
Dave Zeisset	Silver Strikes
Denise Zeisset	Gold Around the World
ANA	Lincoln
MNS	Recent Awards
YN's	Honey I Shrunk the Coins

FUTURE NUMISMATIC EVENTS

- July 17 - 19, 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.**
- July 23 - 24, 2014 The Higgins Museum will hold its 2014 National Bank Note Seminar at the Higgins Museum, Okoboji, IA.
- July 27, 2014 The Central Illinois Numismatic Society will hold its Summer Coin Show in Springfield, Illinois at the Northfield Center, 3210 Northfield Drive.
- 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).
- September 11 - 13, 2014 The Illinois Numismatic Association's 55th Coin & Currency Show will be held in Tinley Park, Illinois at the Tinley Park Convention Center.
- September 20, 2014** **The World Coin Club of Missouri's 2014 International Coin Fair at the American Legion Post 312, 2500 Raymond Drive, Saint Charles, Missouri.**
- October 5, 2014** **The Metro East Coin & Currency Club will hold a Show at the American Legion Hall, 1022 Vandalia Avenue (Route 159), Collinsville, Illinois.**
- October 11 - 12, 2014 The Johnson County Numismatic Society's 46th Annual Coin, Stamp and Card Show will be held in Lenexa, Kansas at the Lenexa Community Center, Pflumn Road at Santa Fe trail Drive.
- October 15 - 18, 2014** **Silver Dollar & Rare Coin Exposition at the Saint Charles Convention Center. The convention center is located at One Convention Center Plaza.**
- October 25 - 26, 2014 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 9, 2014 The Central Illinois Numismatic Society will hold its Winter Coin Show in Springfield, Illinois at the Northfield Center, 3210 Northfield Drive.
- November 21 - 23, 2014 The Professional Currency Dealers Association will hold the 29th Annual PCDA International Currency and Coin Convention in Chicago/Rosemont, Illinois at the Crowne Plaza Chicago O'Hare.

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- January 8 – 11, 2015 The Florida United Numismatists' (FUN) 60th Annual FUN Show will be held in Orlando, Florida at the Orange County Convention Center.
- February 13 – 15, 2015 **The St Louis Numismatic Association will hold their 51th Annual Greater American Coin Fair – 3 Day Show in St. Louis at the Hilton St. Louis Airport Hotel. This date is not yet confirmed. Please see www.stlouiscoinclub.com for additional information.****
- 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 23 - 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 9- 13, 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).
- August 1 - 5, 2017 The American Numismatic Association (ANA) World's Fair of Money will be held in Denver, Colorado at the Colorado Convention Center. (Consult the ANA website, www.money.org, for details).

Shows held in the St. Louis area are highlighted.

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.

2014

September 18	Chip Vaughn	Depictions of Zeus and Jupiter on Ancient Coins
November 20	David Gwynn	Celtic Coins

2015

January 15	Darrell Angleton	The Coinage of Roman Egypt
March 19	Tony Albers	Travelling Mints of the Roman Empire
May 21	Ed Rataj	11th Century Coinage
July 16	David Murrey	Greek Coin Denominations

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.

2015

January 11		Coin and Book Garage Sale
February 8	Dusty Royer	World War II Propaganda
March 8	Stan Winchester	Numismatic Quiz
April 12	Carl Garrison	Assembling a Morgan Dollar Set
May 17*	Mike Pfefferkorn	Coinage of the Great Depression
June 14	Joe Lindell	Collecting the 60's
July 12	Roger Schmidt	Ancient Greek Coins
August 9	Juan Castro	Rizaliana
September 13	Dave Frank	Numismatic Jeopardy
October 11	Bill Vaughan	A Numismatic Topic of Interest
November 8	Al Hortmann	Notaphilic Journey
December 13	The WCCOFMO	Christmas Party

* Third Sunday of the Month

MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY – YOUNG NUMISMATISTS

The MNS Young Numismatists (YN's) meet one hour prior to the monthly meetings of the general membership. These meetings are under the direction of the Youth Leader.

Meeting consists of 10 – 15 minute hands on youth oriented instructional programs.

2015

January 28	Jeff Sullivan	
February 25	Brigitte Bowers	
March 25	Jeff Sullivan	
April 22	Kathy Skelton	Animals on Coins
May 27	Chris Sutter	
June 24	Wes Jenkins	
July 23 *	No Meeting	
August 26	Carl Garrison	
September 23	Dr. Juan Castro	
October 28		
November 18 **		

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.

2014

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

2015

January 28	Dave Frank	Prison Tokens
February 25	Chris Sutter	Introduction to Classic U.S. Commemorative Half Dollars
March 25	David Murrey	Coins of the 3rd Century Crisis
April 22	Carl Garrison	Assembling a Morgan Dollar Set on a Budget
May 27	Jim Moores	Numismatic Tales from Early MNS Meetings
June 24	Kathy Skelton	Musicians on Coins - Tchaikovsky
July 23 *	Special Guest Speaker	
August 26	Chip Vaughn	Hercules on Ancient Roman & Greek Coins
September 23	Mark Hartford	World Bank Notes
October 28	Dennis Biersack	US Currency 1899 to present
November 18 **	Joe Lindell	Teddy Roosevelt: President, Rough Rider and Friend of Numismatist

* *Coincides with Coin Show.*

** *Third Wednesday because of Thanksgiving*

**The
MISSOURI NUMISMATIC
SOCIETY**

**invites you to attend our
55th Annual Coin Festival
July 23rd - 25th, 2015**

**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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Consign now to the Midwest Winter Sale, official auction of the Silver Dollar Show at the St. Charles Convention Center, October 17th, 2014. Call Scotsman and ask for James Garcia.

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