

MISSOURI JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

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President's Message

*By
Chris Sutter*

Welcome to the 57th 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.

The previous year saw the passing of a long time MNS member and the original Journal editor, Mike Pfefferkorn. Mike devoted a large amount of time and effort making the MNS what it is today and he is missed by the club. Mike was my mentor when I followed him as the Journal's editor. His help and gentle guidance ensured a smooth transition.

On Friday night Scotsman Auctions will hold their latest in a series of successful auctions that have become one of the highlights of our Show. Please take a few minutes to browse their auction catalog and plan to spend some time at the auction. I know that they have worked hard to offer an outstanding selection of numismatic items and to provide you with an enjoyable experience.

Once again our Show Chairman, Sid Nusbaum, along with his wife Jenny, have put together an outstanding show. Sid's performs his magic under a difficult economic and a changing numismatic environment. So remember, as you pull that chair up to examine the item you desire in your favorite dealer's case and turn the light on to get a better look, it was Sid who made it all possible!

Of course Sid does have the help and assistance of many MNS members. Kathy Skeleton coordinates the Show's exhibits, Joel Anderson leads the effort in show setup and breakdown and numerous others provide the people power to make everything happen.

I hope you take advantage of our offer to join the MNS. We meet once a month and have done so since 1938! Our meeting consists of a short business portion followed by a member presented educational topic and a numismatic auction. Please see the last page of this Journal for the location, dates and presentations for the next year.

Thanks for attending our Show.

Michael Gene Pfefferkorn, Sr. 1939 - 2017



I miss Mike Pfefferkorn. It seems strange that I will not see him sitting at the back table at the next MNS Membership Meeting.

Mike was a long time member of the MNS. He was part of a group that helped the MNS through the 70's, 80's and 90's. Mike once told me that he was proud of what his group accomplished for the MNS and that now it was time for my generation to take over.

Mike held many positions in the MNS, serving as president from 1976-1978. He was the club's librarian, where he sought out and obtained many of the volumes that made it the show case it was.

In 1976 Mike started the Missouri Journal of Numismatics. He was the editor for twenty-seven years until I replaced him in 2002. As editor he encouraged me to pursue my dream of writing articles that people would actually read. Following Mike was not easy, he had established a high level of quality that I only hoped to match. Mike made my task easier. He never criticized the changes I made and always was one of the first to tell me how much he liked it. He made me feel good when he would say "Good Job".

Mike was a teacher, serving in the St. Louis Public Schools for forty years. He was happiest when he found someone to share his knowledge. I remember seeing him at our coin show when he had persuaded someone to sit down and talk with him. He especially enjoyed YN's. Mike would have them select a coin from the free coin box and then he would tell them all he knew about the coin, including the surrounding history. I could see by the look on their faces that they enjoyed it too!

Mike was a kind man. I never heard him say a mean thing about anyone or say a word in anger. He was quick to offer help when needed or to share his knowledge. He was not a complaining man. Even when he was dealing with his health issues he always downplayed what he was going through.

Mike's numismatic expertise was tokens. He was probably the authority on Missouri tokens. These included sales tax, strawberry and casino tokens. Another area of expertise was Mardi Gras type doubloons. Mike also liked the obscure. Often when I asked him what he was working on he would mention a little known country in the Balkans. He liked these because he enjoyed history and not many collectors were knowledgeable in these areas. He could discover coins and information that was new to him.

Mike enjoyed talking. One little joke that I shared with him was when someone would tell me that they just had a conversion with Mike. I would ask them if they had a short conversation. The response was always "No, we had a long conversion". I would then say "No one has a short conversation with Mike!"

I really do miss Mike. He was a collector of the "old school" type. He collected for the pure enjoyment of collecting. He was not interested in building a valuable collection, he just wanted to collect knowledge. If you ever saw his house you would see that collecting was a major part of his world. He enjoyed people. He always had a smile and a word of encouragement.

Good-bye Mike. Thanks for everything you gave to the hobby you loved.

New Challenges

Seated Liberty Half Dimes were minted from 1837 until they were discontinued by the Mint Act of 1873, also known as “the Crime of 73”. Along with the half dime, the two cent piece, three cent silver and Liberty Seated Dollar were ended and the Trade Dollar was authorized. Weights of the remaining silver coinage were altered slightly to make them equal to the European Latin Monetary Union.

Four varieties of the half dime exist: no stars on the obverse (1837-1838), stars on the obverse (1838-1853, 1856-1859), arrows at date (1853-1855) and legend on the obverse (1860-1873). Arrows were placed next to the date to indicate that the weight of the coin had been reduced from 1.34 grams of silver to 1.24 grams. This occurred because the early half dimes contained a higher silver value than the face value of the coin. Discovery of gold in California resulted in an over supply of gold relative to silver. The price of silver rose accordingly. The Act of February 21, 1853 required this change to eliminate the melting of the over valued silver coins.

As a challenge why not build a type set of half dimes? In VF-20: variety 1 is about \$150, variety 2 - \$40, variety 3 - \$50 and variety 4 - \$40. Variety 2 is available in a drapery and a no drapery option. Both are available for about the same price. In AU-50 the costs are \$500, \$175, \$140 and \$90. These prices are for the common examples of each variety.

Several mints were used: Philadelphia, New Orleans and San Francisco. Your type collection can be spiced up by including all three. You can also add some interesting varieties: 1873 Close 3, 1872-S Mintmark Above Bow (the usual location was below the bow), the 1848 large, medium and 8 over 6 dates, and the 1859/1860 Paquet Obverse.

Seated Liberty Half Dimes make an exciting addition to any collection. They represent a time period which saw rapid expansion of the territory of the United States. Major historic events such as the Panic of 1837, the War with Mexico, the Civil War and the building of the transcontinental railroad occurred during its usage. At that time one dollar was a lot of money. The need for small change was in high demand.

Completing this challenge can become a spring board into other interesting collecting areas such as completing a date and mint set of seated liberty half dimes or building a type set of the other seated liberty coinage.

Steigerwalt's Coin Journal

A Bi-Monthly Magazine Devoted to Numismatics

Early Gold, by an Old Collector.

A year ago the above heading would have attracted about as much attention as the obituary of a man who had been dead twenty years; of late, however, the interest in early gold has been to some extent resurrected, and new collectors have come into the field. Just why this has not always been the most popular branch of numismatics is a mystery, and why a collector will pay \$200 for an uncirculated 1804 cent, and will hesitate to give \$15 for an uncirculated 1804 eagle is "one of those things that no fellow can find out." True it is, however, and the reason generally given by collectors is that gold is so expensive to collect. This is so, yet these same buyers will invest hundreds of dollars in half cents, half dimes, etc., and have almost nothing of face value to show in return. A powerful argument in favor of gold collecting is most easily kept; it does not tarnish or corrode, and does not keep one in a chronic state of cleaning the pieces with acid – thereby damaging the coin and injuring the eyes. There is also no danger of their turning color and depreciating on that account, as in the case of the copper coinage.

Coin Sale Commissions.

The little item in our last issue mentioning the high charges of our contemporary cataloguers appears to have raised quite a breeze among some of them, if we may judge from their pointless and rather ludicrous efforts to deny the facts. One of them attempts to dodge the issue, and after giving corroborative testimony by stating that ordinary collections will only be taken at an advance of 7 ½% over our own charges, launches out into a criticism of the charges held at Lancaster, and is soon found overboard in deep water by venturing where he knows nothing; for he has never attended a Lancaster sale and rarely any in New York, except those of his own cataloging....

But still the fact remains, and cannot be wiped out, that we are cataloguing collections for sale at **15 per cent.**, cheaper than other dealers by 7 ½% to 15 percent., and that we are selling coins with a smaller margin of profit, and gaining the trade of older numismatics of from 10 to 25 years standing; and here is where the rub comes in... They have yet to learn that small profits, fair dealing, and close attention to business, is the most successful way to build up a large and profitable trade.

Coin Items.

Sullivan David, of Montreal, is requested to settle the amount of \$2.57 due us for many months. Similar invitations will be extended to several other collectors, if they are not more prompt in remitting.

Editors' note: the writer of these articles was: Charles Steigerwalt of Lancaster, Pennsylvania,

Reprinted from *Steigerwalt's Coin Journal - A Bi-Monthly Magazine Devoted to Numismatics*, Vol. 1. – No. 3, November 1883

St. Louis Numismatic Association

Meets First Friday of the month:
8:00 PM, doors open at 6:00 PM

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

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

Dupo Coin Club

Meets Third Monday of the month: 7:00 PM

Sugar Loaf Township Community Building
240 A. Fifth Str.
Dupo, IL 62239

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

Next Show: January 7, 2018 American Legion Hall Post 365,
1022 Vandalia St. (Hwy 159) Collinsville, IL 62234,
9:00 AM – 4:00 PM.

Metro East Coin & Currency Club

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

Collinsville VFW Post 5691
1234 Vandalia Ave (Hwy 159)
Collinsville, IL 62234

Directions: from I 55/70 take Exit 15 (Hwy 159), south which
becomes Vandalia Avenue, go about 1.9 miles to 1234 Vandalia,
turn left into parking lot

Next Shows: Fall Show: October 1, 2017 | Both shows are:
Spring Show: April 15, 2018 | 9:00 AM – 3:00 PM

Always Follow Good Advice!

By
C. Joseph Sutter

Science! This year everyone is talking about science. On August 21 a solar eclipse will be seen in the United States. The last time this happened was on June 8, 1918, 99 years ago. While I realize that today's coin collectors tend to be of non-youthful ages, I do not think that even half of them saw the last eclipse.

As a child I was very interested in Astronomy. I went to the local Planetarium for their monthly star shows and I had a telescope that I used to see craters on the moon. I became interested in my wife when I found out she was a space cadet, although I discovered later that she did not actually have any NASA training.

So to honor the eclipse I decided to set up my own scientific experiment to determine why I do not receive many \$10 notes in circulation. To do this I used the "Scientific Method". This is a series of techniques used to determine if an idea you have is correct, the scientific version of asking your wife. The process involves seven connected steps that are done over and over until your government grant money runs out.

Step one is "Making Observations". This is what I observed: I use my grocery store as an ATM. When I need cash I use the cash back option at check-out. When I request an amount that is a multiple of ten but not a multiple of twenty I receive two \$5 notes and not a \$10 note.

I then performed the step of "Think of Interesting Questions". My questions were: why is the only diet soda most restaurants offer diet Coke and why did I not receive a \$10 note at the grocery store?

This led to "Formulate Hypotheses" where I tried to guess what is causing me not to receive a \$10 note. My guess was: \$10 notes are very scarce.

I then skipped a few steps because I was getting bored and went to "Gather Data". This was easy, I simply kept every \$10 dollar note I received and saved them in a drawer in my desk. In the two months I was doing this study I received over 40 of them! It seems like every time I presented a \$20 note for a less than ten dollar purchase I received a \$10 note back.

This was not what I expected so I asked an expert, Rob Kravitz. Rob is an authority in currency: I often ask him questions about early date walking liberty halves. When I asked him about the rarity of \$10 notes he replied: "Yes, I knew that because I once went to his birthday party and while the notes are not rare, they make fewer tens than the other notes." He answered this way because I first asked him if he knew it was Wavy Gravy's birthday and then asked about the notes.

Reviewing the BEP's production data confirmed this. In 2015 and 2016 fewer \$10 notes were printed than \$1, \$5, \$20 or \$100 notes. Almost four times as many \$20 notes were printed than \$10 notes. However, with over a billion \$10 notes issued in the past two years, Rob's assessment that they are not rare is pretty accurate.

The final step is “Refine, Alter, Expand, or Reject Hypotheses”, or in my case boy was I wrong! It turns out that there are plenty of \$10 notes in circulation. And the chance of receiving one is good.

So what’s the point of this story? Where is the good advice? I was able to accumulate over \$400 that my wife had no idea that I had! I told her it was a science experiment. I even got her involved by giving me \$10 notes that she came across. So now I have the funds to go to the MNS Coin Show and pay cash! And this, according to several dealers I know, is the only way I will be able to pay for my selections.

One final piece of advice, if you write an article detailing how you tricked your wife, do not ask her to proof read it!

How Well Do You Know the Important Dates in United States Coinage History?

1. In 1933 President Roosevelt placed a ban on the ownership of gold items by U.S. citizens. What year was the ban lifted?
2. When was the 1804 silver dollar minted?
3. Which Lincoln Cent, 1909-S VDB or 1914-D is more expensive in MS-63?
4. In what year was the Liberty Head Nickel mintage under ten?
5. What date appeared on all quarters, half dollars and dollars minted in 1976?
6. What year did Missouri become a state?
7. Roman numerals were used on the Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle in what year?
8. After commemorative coinage, sometimes called “classic or early” was stopped in 1954, what was the first new or “modern” commemorative half issued? What year did it appear?
9. When did the United States acknowledge a belief in God on its coinage? What about its paper currency?
10. Would you rather have a gold dollar from 1848 or a silver dollar?

Answers on page 38

SACRED SNAKES AND THE GODS WHO LOVED (OR HATED) THEM

By
Mark Blumenstock

The state of Missouri has a motto chiseled onto the front of the capital building, and sewn on the flag. It says, “Salus populi suprema lex esto” and instructs the General Assembly to make the welfare of the people the supreme law. “Salus” was the ancient Roman Goddess of safety and welfare. As a personification, Salus sits, or stands, beside an altar with a friendly snake on it. She feeds the snake from a patera (a small Roman dish) as it rears up beside her. This sacred snake represents a servant of mankind (see Figure 1).

Note: Chip Vaughn shows a coin of Salus standing while feeding a snake, on RIC 481, in the MJN, vol. 35, p. 55, Picture 14.



Figure 1

(Left) Ceres at the Museum of Art and Archeology (University of Missouri).
(Right) Salus on denarius.

One might assume, from the state motto, that Salus would be perched on the top of the capital dome (Salus, EB). But alas, fair goddess, your prestige was superseded by Ceres. Ceres, the goddess of agriculture, now stands on the dome with wheat in her hand, and overlooks the Jefferson City skyline. In addition to her love of grain, Ceres enjoyed riding about in her “snake-mobile”. That is, she rode in a chariot drawn by two snakes as seen on CRR 945 (Sear vol. I, 153). Ceres can also be seen with grain and a torch on BMCRE 515 (Sear vol. I, 503). This Pagan worship of Ceres could explain why Missouri has so many small farms. If Missouri’s ranking of polytheism goddesses makes Salus feel like a second class deity, the Show-Me State could suffer from some horrible plague. On the other hand, one should still be able to count on Ceres to give you a loaf of Roman Meal bread.

A Greek god with similar ambitions as Ceres, was Triptolemus who gave us agriculture, as well as civilization. This god had his own snake-mobile and rode in a chariot drawn by the Cadillac of serpents, namely two dragons (Sayles vol. IV, 181). A splendid example of this type of coin was issued in Alexandria Egypt, on BMCG 687, about 132 or 133 A.D. under Hadrian (Sear vol. II, 176).

Now let us compare the friendly snakes of Rome, to the Jewish snake in the Garden of Eden. There we see an evil, apple-toting, marketing genius, who could promote fruit better than God (or maybe even Johnny Appleseed). This snake was not considered friendly at all, unless you are one of those hell-bound sinners who want to be like the gods, and know the knowledge of good and evil (Genesis 3:6, Holy Bible).

One of the most venerated Gods of Greece is Heracles (aka. Hercules) the son of Zeus (Heracles, EB). He had twelve Labours to complete and the second one was to fight the Hydra serpent of Lerna. It turns out that the Greek snakes, with nine heads, are the meanest snakes of all, but in his usual heroic style Hercules managed to kill all nine of them (Sayles vol. II, 97).

Note: there are many ancient coin examples, both Greek and Roman, of Hercules and his “Labours”. Chip Vaughn gives an explanation and a photograph of a Hydra coin from Hadrianopolis in the MJN, vol. 30, p. 21. A Roman series of coins, under Antoninus Pius, in 146 or 147 A.D., shows several of the twelve Labours with the Hydra being BMCG 1053 (Sear vol. II, 251).

The great Greek healer Asclepius was the son of Apollo. Asclepius (aka Asklepios) carried a staff which had a snake around it. In Latin, the Romans called him Aesculapius and in 293 B.C. a cult spread through Rome which worshiped him as a god. You know the old saying about being punished for your good deeds, the healing powers of Asclepius were so successful that Zeus slew him with a thunderbolt so he could not make men immortal (Asclepius, EB). In the mean time the Romans built him a temple on Tiber Island to stop a plague, and then the plague ended. Rich Romans who had half-dead, worn-out slaves started dumping them on Tiber Island for a “good healing”, but this provoked the Emperor Claudius to ban the practice (Renberg, 94). Asklepios can be seen sacrificing over an altar and holding a snake-entwined staff on BMCG 1611 (Sear vol. II, 669). He can also be seen with a globe at his feet (Sear vol. II, 540).

The aforementioned one-snake staff of Asclepius should not be confused with the now common two-snake “caduceus” which was the staff of the Greek Hermes, and later the Roman Mercury who were the messengers of the gods and the patrons of trade (caduceus, EB). Another Roman personification is Felicitas, who represented happiness and joy. Felicitas can be seen with a caduceus and cornucopia on BMCRE 35 (Sear vol. II, 584). Pax, who was the symbol of peace is usually seen with an olive branch, but is sometimes seen with a caduceus. The caduceus was originally a forked olive branch with garlands or ribbons on each fork. Over time the garlands became snakes and since Hermes was a very fast messenger, wings were added to indicate his speed. So in this sense a caduceus was a symbol of peace (caduceus, EB). Pax (in the form of Eirene) can be seen with a caduceus on BMCG 349 (Sear vol. II, 91).

Note: Chip Vaughn shows a coin (Plaetoria 5) minted in 57 B.C., with a caduceus in the MJN, vol. 39, p. 26, Picture 27. See also Figure 2.



Figure 2

(Left) Caduceus at the Missouri State Capital.
(Right) Caduceus minted under Vespasian.

Another quality of snakes that was seen in Phoenicia is fertility. In Alexandria a fertility snake was named Agathodaemon (Sayles vol. I, 118). Apparently this snake god could ride a horse. A coin minted under Domitian, in Alexandria, shows him on horseback. See BMCG 334 (Sear vol. 1, 511). Another coin minted under Nerva shows him with a caduceus on BMCG 353 (Sear vol. II, 91-92). If you see an entwined serpent, it usually means that fertility is desired for an emperor or an individual (Sayles vol. IV, 77). A cult worshiped snakes in Asia, and in Ephesus “Cisticphoric Tetradrachms” were minted with snakes on the reverse (Sayles vol. IV, 44).

You are no doubt asking yourself, “What is the deal with snakes in the ancient world?” The reality is that many animals were revered in the ancient world. Some scholars have used the term “animal worship,” but typically the animals “sacred power” is the quality that is revered and not the animal itself (animal worship, EB). Since snakes shed their old skin and then grow a new skin, they seem to rejuvenate themselves. This was one reason that snakes were thought to have curative powers associated with medicine (Anthony, 145). A human practitioner of a certain trade would naturally be seen with the animal that had the sacred power associated with that trade. So if you are a doctor, you hang out with snakes. If you are Salus you feed the sacred snake on the altar to guarantee that this will provide good health to the people of Missouri.

In modern times real snakes have had a place in medicine. The term, “snake oil”, is commonly used to imply pharmaceutical corruption or deception in patent medicine. The practice of using real snake oil started in China to relieve arthritis symptoms. When the Chinese immigrants came to the American West, during the construction of the railroads, many of the snake oil products were adulterated with other things (Gandhi).

As a closing thought one is reminded of the old saying that the more things change, the more they stay the same. One can still find religious people who worship one of these 2,000 year old gods. They pass live rattlesnakes around a church to allow people to prove their faith in that God (Mark 16:18, Holy Bible).

One very public evangelist named Mack Wolford was bitten in Bluefield, West Virginia by a yellow timber rattlesnake and subsequently died of snakebite. This was not surprising however, since it was a family tradition. His father also died of snakebite (Duin, CNN). I'm guessing those West Virginia snakes are as mean as the Greek or Jewish snakes. Concerning these unfortunate events, I'm willing to bet more than a few denarii, that Hercules was not in that congregation.

NOTE: Many other cultures have also worshiped snakes. Both Hindu and Buddhist mythology recognize "naga", who are creatures that are half human and half serpentine (naga, EB). Also "manasa" was a snake goddess who cured snakebite as well as helped with fertility and general prosperity (manasa, EB).

ABBREVIATIONS FOR BOOKS, JOURNALS AND ENCYCLOPEDIAS

BMCG--Catalogue of the Greek Coins in the British Museum 29 vols. 1873-1927.
BMCRE--Coins of the Roman Empire in the British Museum. 6 vols. 1923-1976.
CRR----Sydenham, E. A. The Coinage of the Roman Republic. 1952.
EB-----Encyclopædia Britannica Deluxe Edition. 2011.
MJN----Missouri Journal of Numismatics. 42 vols. 1975-2017.
RIC-----Roman Imperial Coinage. 10 vols. 1923-1994.

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Tribute to Mike Pfefferkorn

By
C. Joseph Sutter

It would not be a proper issue of the Missouri Journal of Numismatics without an article or two by Mike Pfefferkorn. With Mike's passing earlier this year, I thought I would honor him with an article about him, or rather about the Journal that he created and loved.



In August 1976 the first issue of the Journal was issued. It was labeled VOL. 1, NO 1. By adding No 1 I guess Mike had plans for more than one issue per year. This idea continued through volume six. By 1982, “number” no longer appeared and the format was established: one issue per year.

The Journal was timed to go with the annual show, or “convention” as it was known then. The first three issues had “Convention Issue” on the front cover. Volumes one – five shared the same cover: five tokens representing either the city of St. Louis or the state of Missouri. With volume six forward a unique cover image for each issue was adopted.

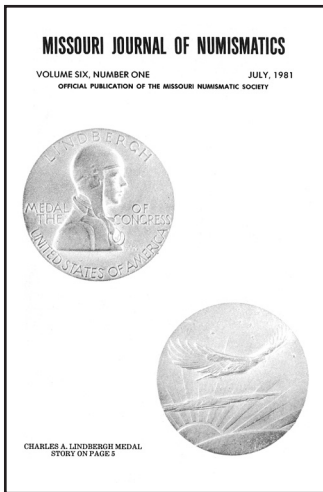
The first issue introduced the layout that the Journal would follow: the President's Message, list of officers/Board members, show bourse layout, a calendar of events, a few numismatic related articles and the Missouri Record. Continuing to this day, the Missouri Record presents items originating in or pertaining to Missouri.

Looking at the dealer lists from the first issues a few names appear that are familiar to today's collector: Jack Beymer, Steve Ivy Rare Coins, Lyn Knight and Silver Towne. Midwest money also had a show table while Scotchman Coins had an ad on the back cover. Mike advertised his new book, *A History and Catalogue of Sales Tax Tokens, Receipts and Punchcards* that he and Jerry Schimmel wrote. Offered at \$17.50 the book contained 246 pages with 24 plates.

Volume two saw the beginning of articles written under Mike's name: *Tony Faust – St. Louis Legend*. Complete with a picture of Faust's restaurant it also described two tokens.

Mike used volume four to introduce Journal readers to Strawberry tokens. Volume five contained Part II. Coincidentally the three strawberry tokens appearing in the current issue of the Journal for Duenweg also appeared in volume four. At that time Mike wrote “virtually all of these tokens are in uncirculated condition and, therefore may not have actually been used.” It is as if Mike is reaching out one

more time and telling me that he is the king of strawberry tokens! Volume four is also where the date on the cover changed to July, corresponding to the date change of the show. Succeeding issues used the July date with the only exception being volume 33, year 2008, when the date was August, representing the only year the date of the annual coin show was moved to August



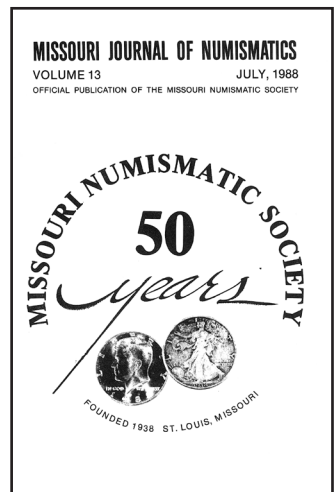
Volume six saw a major expansion of the Journal. While the first few issues contained 12 to 32 pages, this issue is double: 64 pages. The number of authors appearing also multiplied. I guess Mike was finally able to persuade his fellow MNS club members to write for him! An official Librarian's Report including a list of the library volumes in the Asian section was featured. The issue had three articles on ancient coins: Roman, Persian and Indian. So to those who say the current Journal should only allow Missouri related articles, I say "The precedent was set back in 1981 to include any article that a member wanted to write, Missouri related or not."

In volume seven Mike first described the wooden dollar, a tribute to the 300th anniversary of Robert Cavellier, sieur de La Salle, passing by the site where St. Louis would be located. A listing of the library's books on Ancient Coins was provided. And an article that Kathy Skelton and Chip Vaughn might write if they combined their talents was written by Clem Rowe "*Musical Instruments on Ancient Coins*".

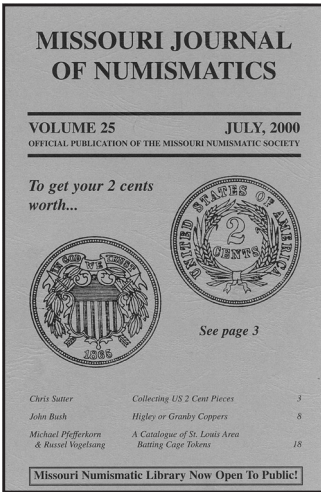
The list of books in the library took an unexpected turn in volume nine. After the expected list of Latin American, South American and Caribbean related books appeared in volume eight, volume nine listed books on United States coins! I was beginning to wonder if the MNS library had any US related volumes. Volume eight also contained the first article that Mike included that had been published somewhere else. I probably should not have given away Mike and I's little secret. On occasion we reprint articles that we find in other sources. We figure that if the article was over one hundred years old, the author would not mind if we borrowed it. Of course we give proper credit to the author and the original source.

Mike finally convinced John Bush to compose an article in volume nine. Mike always used John as a good example of someone who just needed a little push to become a good writer.

The remaining volumes up through volume 25, year 2000, followed the examples of the previous



volumes. The number of pages began to decline in the 90's until volume 25 was only 24 pages. In each volume Mike continued to write the majority of the articles. While the quantity declined the quality did not. Every article was researched thoroughly and properly documented. MNS members continued to contribute articles and Mike continued his helpful editor style.



Volume 20 contained a comprehensive list of all items that appeared in the first 25 issues. This was a momentous task. I know, because Mike convinced me to do the same for the fiftieth issue. While I was able to use a computer with a spreadsheet feature, Mike did most of his work using pencil and paper, a typewriter and later, an early version of a computer processor.

I hope you enjoyed this little tour through the Mike Pfefferkorn Journal days.

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

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

Cryptocurrencies

By
Charles Calkins

A cryptocurrency is defined as “a type of digital currency in which encryption techniques are used to regulate the generation of units of currency and verify the transfer of funds, operating independently of a central bank”ⁱ. What does this mean?

...type of digital currency...

Cryptocurrencies are strictly electronic – they have no physical representation and are strictly numeric quantities. This article, however, will illustrate the means that various organizations have used to make cryptocurrencies feel more concrete.

...encryption techniques...

The “crypto” aspect of “cryptocurrency” indicates that cryptographic techniques are used to ensure that currency amounts and transactions are managed in a secure way. One may think of “encryption” as a way to transmit a message in secret to ensure it can only be read by the intended recipient, but it has other aspects as well. For example:

Digital hash. A digital hash is a number which is calculated from a message which acts as a fingerprint for the message – a small change to the message causes a significant change to the hash, so message tampering can be detected. For example, this technique rose to prominence in 2016 with the WikiLeaks release of Hillary Clinton's presidential campaign chairman John Podesta's email archive. He sent and received email on systems that used a security system called Domain Keys Identified Mail (DKIM)ⁱⁱ which automatically adds a special header to each email message containing a digital hash. If an email message has been changed or otherwise tampered with, re-calculating the hash will produce a value different than the original one. For instance, an email message regarding Ms. Clinton's views on the death penaltyⁱⁱⁱ that DNC chair Donna Brazile claimed to be “doctored by Russian sources” was shown, via DKIM validation, to have not been tampered with.

Encryption and decryption. The more familiar application of cryptography is the encoding (encrypting) of a message in such a way that it cannot be read by anyone except the recipient as they are the only one able to decode (decrypt) it. There are two styles of encryption: symmetric and asymmetric.

In symmetric encryption, the key that is used to encrypt the message is the same as the one used to decrypt the message. The Caesar cipher^{iv}, named after its use by Julius Caesar, created the encoded message by shifting letters up or down. For instance, a shift by 3 causes each 'A' to be replaced by a 'D', each 'B' with an 'E',

and so forth. Decoding the message requires a shift by 3 in the opposite direction. In asymmetric encryption, two different keys are used. One key is used to convert the original message into its encoded form, and a different key is used to convert the encoded message back into a readable one. One key is published as a *public key* that everyone can see, while the other is retained secretly as a *private key* and is known only to the owner of the key. It is this style that cryptocurrencies use.

For example, suppose Alice and Bob want to communicate securely. Alice can send a message to Bob, encrypted with Bob's public key. Since only Bob's private key can decrypt the message, Alice can be sure that no one other than Bob is able to read the message as only Bob knows his private key. The message, however, could have come from anyone, such as a criminal pretending to be Alice. To prevent this from happening, Alice can first encrypt the message with her private key, and then encrypt the result with Bob's public key. When Bob receives the message, he first decrypts it with his private key (again, ensuring only Bob can decode the message), and then decrypts the result with Alice's public key. Since only Alice's public key is able to decrypt a message encrypted with her private key, only she could have sent the message, since only she has knowledge of her private key.

...operating independently of a central bank.

An interesting aspect of cryptocurrencies is that there is no central authority, no central repository for the currency. Resolution of transactions is performed in a distributed manner across many machines. Unlike a traditional currency, there is no bank or Federal Reserve which is the sole authority and manager of the currency.

Enter Bitcoin

In 2008, a whitepaper^v was released, authored under the pseudonym Satoshi Nakamoto, which first described Bitcoin. The core technology behind Bitcoin that makes it feasible is blockchain^{vi}. Blockchain is essentially a collection of distributed, synchronized databases which maintain a list of transactions. Each block in the chain references the previous block, and, for Bitcoin, contains a list of transactions representing the transfer of Bitcoins from one user to another. Since updates to the blockchain are happening concurrently and remotely, a resolution process is part of the blockchain design to confirm transactions.

In this resolution process, a digital hash is calculated for a block by machines in the Bitcoin network, and the first that calculates a hash with a specific property is given Bitcoins for the effort^{vii}. This is known as *mining*, where not only are participants rewarded for the use of their computing resources, but additional Bitcoins are added to the Bitcoin economy. At the present time, over 16 million Bitcoins have been mined^{viii}, out of a total of about 21 million allowed.

A Bitcoin private key allows Bitcoin to be spent and for transactions to be signed. As described above with Bob and Alice, a private key needs to be kept private to

protect one's identity, and, in this case, one's Bitcoins. Matt Miller, a reporter for Bloomberg TV, learned this lesson the hard way.^{x xi} He displayed a gift certificate worth \$20 USD in Bitcoin on television, where a viewer was able to discern the private key and steal the \$20 from him. The viewer sent the Bitcoin back to Miller, as the action was intended as a lesson in security rather than theft, but revealing a private key is like publishing one's bank account number and PIN code, the lesson was well learned.

Because Bitcoin transactions only involve public and private keys and not the identities of the users who possess the keys, Bitcoin transactions are anonymous. While attractive from a Libertarian point of view, this can also lead to abuse. For example, items such as illegal narcotics could be purchased with Bitcoin on the Silk Road marketplace, an online black market. After two years of operation, The Silk Road marketplace was shut down in October 2013 by the FBI.^{xii xiii}

Although Bitcoin is the first and best known cryptocurrency based on blockchain technology, there are over 700^{xiv} different ones in existence. For instance, as to value, Litecoin, created in 2011, is to Bitcoin as silver is to gold, plus it has differences in computation algorithms and characteristics.^{xv xvi} At the time of this writing, one Litecoin is valued at about \$41 USD^{xvii}, while 1 Bitcoin is about \$2500 USD.^{xviii}

Currency Tokens

In order to bridge the gap between a purely virtual currency and a physical one, a number of companies have issued physical tokens for several of these cryptocurrencies which provide the look and feel of traditional money.

Tokens that represent quantities of cryptocurrency typically include a holographic sticker where the private key representing a quantity of cryptocurrency can be stored underneath and fastened to the token. Removing the hologram to retrieve the key damages the hologram so it is clear that the token has been tampered with and the currency used. If the private key was generated by the creator of the hologram, the hologram often has a small part of the key printed on it to help distinguish similar tokens.

In 2013, Lealana^{xix} issued 10,000 nickel-brass tokens with a 1 Litecoin denomination. Holograms in various configurations were attached to these tokens. This first token, with about 2,000 produced out of the 10,000, has a series 1 black label (showing part of the key) hologram, and no serial number. Early tokens in this configuration were funded with 1 Litecoin by Lealana, but due to government regulations, this practice was soon ended. If they were selling digital currency, they would need to be classified as a strongly-regulated “money services” business, a risk that they were unwilling to take.

In this and successive images of tokens, the hologram on the obverse is shown twice, under different angles of light, in order to show its features more clearly.



This next token also has a series 1 black label, but is marked BUYER FUNDED due to the issue described above. Only about 40 tokens were produced in this configuration.



This much more common Litecoin token, has a series 3 green label and is also buyer funded, but also has a serial number on the hologram - 7394 in this case.



Lealana also issued polished brass 0.1 Bitcoin-denominated tokens that same year, also with a mintage of 10,000. This token has a series 1 black label with serial number 83, and is buyer funded. Out of the 10,000 tokens, only about 100 have this hologram style.



Serial numbers up to 500 should have been reserved for the series 1 black label holograms, but a few series 2 green label holograms also received low serial numbers. This one is serial number 218.



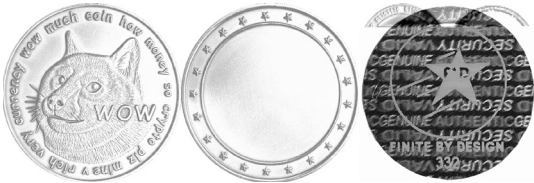
The majority of these tokens – about 9,500 of the 10,000 – have a series 2 green label with serial numbers greater than 500. This one has serial number 5907.



Ravenbit issued Bitcoin-themed tokens in 2014 in at least two finishes – antiqued bronze, with 516 minted, and gold frosted, as this one is, with 216 minted. Their hologram also showed part of the key stored underneath it.



Dogecoin^{xx}, the “fun and friendly internet currency,” was created in late 2013 and has Doge, a Shiba Inu, as its mascot. Finite By Design^{xxi} issued Dogecoin-themed tokens^{xxii} in 2014, including 100 copper and, as shown here, 100 nickel tokens, this one numbered 332. The hologram sticker was available separately so it could be affixed by the purchaser with the purchaser's own key so it does not have part of a key pre-printed.



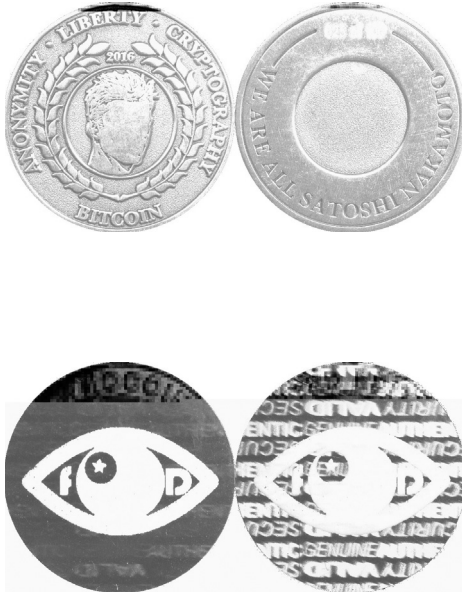
Dash^{xxiii}, previously known as Darkcoin, was created in 2014. Finite By Design also issued 100 Darkcoin/Dash tokens^{xxiv} in 2015 with an antique silver finish, also with a separate numbered hologram.



The Ethereum Foundation^{xxv}, while offering a digital currency, also applies the blockchain concept into the realm of smart contracts, such as document management^{xxvi}. In 2016, Finite By Design issued tokens for Ethereum^{xxvii}, and two holograms were included. This version has antique copper finish and is token #51 out of 100 minted, with the number etched on to the token. The numbered hologram is intended to be used when currency is represented with the token, but a secondary replacement Ethereum hologram is also included.



Finite By Design issued a token in 2016 that commemorates the anonymous nature of Bitcoin, stating that we are all Satoshi Nakamoto^{xxviii}. Three versions were issued – antique gold finish, antique silver finish, and antique copper finish all over a copper/brass alloy, and each with a mintage of 100. It also included a hologram. This is number 25 of the 100 with gold finish, and the number is etched on to this token as well.



The Sol Noctis Binary Eagle^{xxix} has a mintage of 2009 pieces, and some include a hologram with a key corresponding to 0.01 Bitcoin of value.



Cryptocurrency-Themed Tokens

While some tokens as shown above give a denomination (which may be unrelated to the quantity of cryptocurrency associated with their key), some tokens commemorate various cryptocurrencies without specifying a value. Some examples are shown here.

I/O Digital Currency^{xxx} was created in 2014 by the I/O Digital Foundation, and in 2014 I/O Coin tokens were issued in gold and silver finishes with enameled surfaces. This is number 98.



Peercoin^{xxxii}, created in 2012, has tokens issued in 2014 that are also enameled with similar style and finishes as with I/O Coin. This is number 96.



Antana^{xxxiii} issued a series of zinc tokens with a gold finish commemorating various Bitcoin statistics such as processing speeds and block counts, and each token design in the series is limited to a mintage of 300. These tokens also include a comment contemporary to the time of issue. This particular one, #144 in the series, has the phrase “I AM NOT DORIAN NAKAMOTO” referring to the search for the real person behind the Satoshi Nakamoto pseudonym where, at one point, it was thought that Dorian Nakamoto was him.^{xxxiii}



In 2013, the AOCS Mint of Rochester, NY issued a number of Bitcoin-themed one ounce copper rounds with different surfaces – gold plated, silver plated, brass plated, and pure copper, with the same design of an electronic circuit dedicated to Bitcoin mining.



The Titan Mint^{xxxiv} in 2014 also issued Bitcoin-themed one ounce copper rounds. Gold plated and silver plated versions exist of the same design featuring an armored figure on the obverse and a QR code on the reverse.



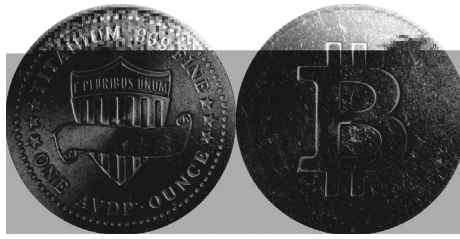
This 2010 Copper Bitcoin Miner Coin issued by CoinedBits® in 2010 commemorates the Bitcoin mining process. The phrase VIS IN NUMERIS on the obverse translates to “strength in numbers” and the phrase NEC SINE LABORE on the reverse translates to “nothing without labor.”



This one ounce copper round from the Anonymous Mint^{xxxv} commemorates the Silk Road.



While cryptocurrency tokens are typically made from copper, nickel, silver and other common metals, this Bitcoin-themed token distributed by Copperhead Bullion^{xxxvi} contains one ounce of titanium.



Conclusion

Cryptocurrencies are viable, and even becoming mainstream with banks such as Barclays. Goldman Sachs and Citi Bank investigating blockchain, Bitcoin and cryptocurrencies.^{xxxvii} While one cannot easily use decentralized cryptocurrencies in day to day purchases such as for groceries or restaurants, one can only guess what will happen in the future.

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Perfect U. S. Mint Rejects or Mint Errors - The Beautiful Coins (What can happen – Will happen)

By

Dave Price - MNS No. 1980

Welcome to the World of collecting United States Mint error coins. Through the following photographs and definitions we hope to explain the terminology of how some types of error coins were created. The “bible” for all PDS classifications, terms and definitions (P – Planchet errors; D – Die errors; S – Striking errors) are taken from the “Official Price Guide to Mint Errors”, 7th edition – 2007, by Alan Herbert.

Here is a little bit of my background history. I first became interested in error coins in 1957 when my uncle gave to me on my 10th birthday an 1847, 30% off center Large Cent. That is when it all began, 60 years ago. The bug bit me and is still biting.

Aside from collecting and hoarding errors coins (it doesn't matter what type), I create mint error displays to be shown at different coin club shows. In 1974, I put my first error display together for the Dupo Coin Club and continued till about 1987 and starting up again in 2012. My first displays for the Missouri Numismatic Society and the Central Illinois Numismatic Association shows were in 2016.

Over the years, numerous professionals have helped me to become a better numismatist. Just to mention a few – Lonesome John; John Wexler; Bill Fivaz; Ken Potter; Don Wallace; Fred Weinberg; Ronn Fern; Natalie Halpern; Frank Spadone; Len Roosmalen; Arnie Margolis; Alan Herbert and John Bush.

In one of my past lives, I used to write articles for a coin publication in the early 1980's. I had forgotten how hard it is. I thought writing an article for the “Missouri Journal of Numismatics” was going to be easy. Boy, was I wrong. Deciding on what to write about, pulling coins from displays that I needed to have photographed, preparing background templates for the photos, and making sure the coin photos would fit in the allowed space.

In the following few words, I hope to show a few strange and interesting examples of what can happen inside the mint. I will not discuss in this article the minting process: preparing metal ingots, rolling planchet strip, punching blanks, upsetting mills, planchet cleaning, riddling, creating dies, or any striking procedures. The before mentioned items will allow me to write something next time.

If there are other error collectors out there, and would like to exchange information and/or trade errors - - give Rob Kravitz, ITS Coins, (314.222.2026) or myself

a call (636.212.0769). Rob is the VP of MNS and I am the VP of the Dupo Coin Club in Dupo, Illinois.

Stop by the Exhibit Hall and see this year's display showing "Defective Planchets" and "Incomplete (Clipped) Planchets".

DEFINITIONS

MINT ERROR: Any mishap to the BLANK (Type I – No Rim) or PLANCHET (Type II – with Rim) or a struck planchet (coin) which occurs during the minting process, from whatever cause, up to and including the final impact of the dies.

Planchet Error: Any error caused during the production of the planchets from mechanical, metallurgical or human error, which alters or changes the planchet prior to its being struck into the coin.

Die Error: Any error which is the result of, or caused during the production and or life of the die from mechanical or human error, which alters or changes the die from the original design.

Striking Error: Any error which occurs due to mechanical or human error during the actual striking of the coin.

I-G-1 Blank: A piece formed by the blanking punch, with one side flat and the other slightly rounded at the edge. To reach circulation it must bypass the edge upsetting process.

I-G-2 Planchet: A piece formed by the blanking punch, which then has the edge upset, turning back the edge metal and forming as slightly raised rim on both sides of the planchet. Thus, a normal planchet.

I-C Curved Clipped Blank or Planchet: A planchet punched from a strip of coin metal, the punch overlapping an already punched area, so that a curved piece of the blank or planchet is missing. The clipped area can range from 1% to 99%.

I-C-6 Double Curved Clipped Blank or Planchet: A blank or planchet punched from a strip of coin metal, the punch overlapping two already punched curved areas of any size.

I-C-10 Incompletely Punched Curved Clipped Blank or Planchet: A blank or planchet punched from a strip of coin metal, the punch overlapping a partial curved punch mark which failed to completely penetrate or shear the coin metal.

I-C-13 Straight Clip Blank or Planchet: A blank or planchet that was punched across the sheared or sawed-off straight end of the coin metal strip or into the straight area of where a coupon of strip has been cut out for testing purposed.

I-C-15 Ragged Clip Blank or Planchet: A blank or planchet that was punched out across the ragged uncut end of a strip of coin metal.

III-B-1: DEFECTIVE PLANCHET: A planchet or coin that does not meet specifications of weight, diameter, thickness or alloy, or that has been damaged in the manufacturing process.

1964 Obv.



Rev.



III-B-10: INCOMPLETE CLADDING: A clad metal planchet which exhibits gaps or missing areas in the clad layer, which allows the core to show through.

1976-D Obv.



Rev.



III-B-26: SCRAP COIN METAL: A coin struck on a piece of scrap metal other than the chopped web or broken piece of planchet with rounded edges due to metal flow.

Obv.



Rev.



STRUCK on a CLIP BLANK OR PLANCHET: A missing area of a planchet or coin, caused by the blanking press punch overlapping an area of the coin metal strip that had already been punch out, that overlapped the end of a strip, a broken area, or an irregular edge of the strip.

III-C- Single Curved Clip:

1957 55%
Crescent



1908 3%



1941 5%



1976 40%



1963-D 8%



1979-S 5%



III-C-6; Double Curved Clip:

1980-D
15% @ K-6:00
25% @ K-9:00



1996
50% @ K-7:00
2% @ K-11:00



1998-D
30% K-7:30
10% K-10:30



III-C-7; Triple Curved Clip:

1970-S
5% @ K-4:30
25% @ K-7:00
2% @ K-10:00



1998-P
3% @ K-3:00
17% @ K-6:00
12% @ K-9:00



III-C-10: INCOMPLETE CLIP PLANCHET: A 1969-D planchet which was punched from the coin 90% curve metal strip with an overlapping punch mark where the punch failed to completely penetrate or shear the metal in the coin metal strip.

Obv.



Rev.



III-C-11: OVAL CLIP PLANCHET: A coin 2000-P struck on a planchet formed by the larger portion of an incomplete punch which breaks along the punch line, or a loose planchet repunched off center on top or below the strip.

Obv.



Rev.



III-C-13: STRAIGHT CLIP: A coin struck on a planchet that was punched across the sheared or sawed-off end of the coin metal strip.

1970

17 %



1989-P

40%



ND

30%



1998-P

15 %



1963

15%



III-C-15: RAGGED CLIP: A coin struck on a planchet that was punched overlapping a broken area of the strip, or an irregular edge of the strip.

1957-D



1958-D



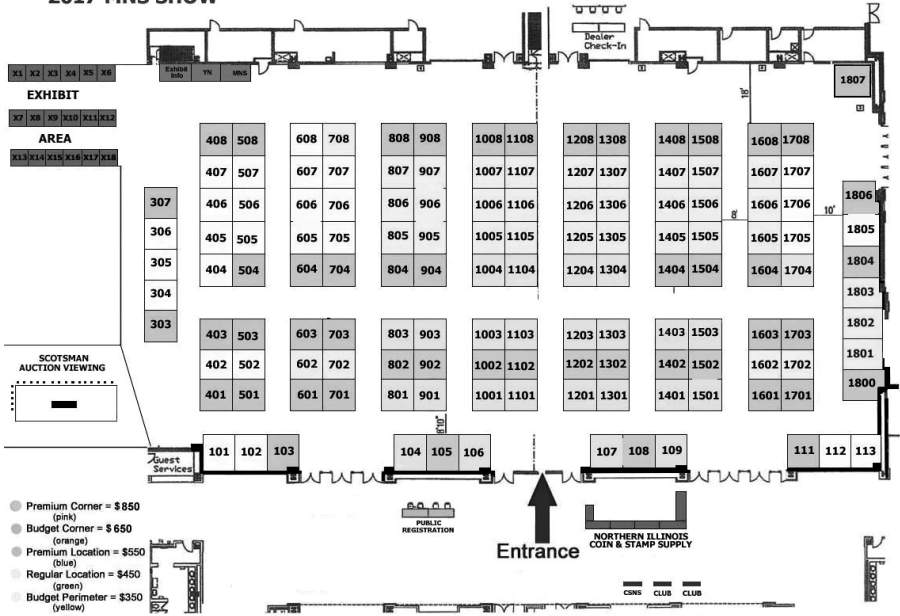
1963



1964



2017 MNS SHOW



ORG. NAME	TABLE NO.	CITY & STATE	ORG. NAME	TABLE NO.	CITY & STATE
Chris Hansen	101	Shawnee, KS	Americana Collectors	603	Independence, MO
Kaylie's Coins	102	Nashville, TN	Greater Midwest Trading Co	604	Milton, WI
Show Me Rare Coins	103	Columbia, MO	Northeast Arkansas Coin Co.	605 / 606	Jonesboro, AR
Gordy's Rare Coins	104	Hot Springs Village, AR	Texas Estate Brokers	607	McKinney, TX
M & M Coins	105	Overland Park, KS	Dennis Newsom	608	Imboden, AR
R & D Enterprises	106	St. Louis, MO	Larry Briggs Rare Coins / SEGS Grading Service	701	Lima, OH
K.D.S. Numismatics	107/108	Richton Park, IL	Tulsa Coin	702	Tulsa, OK
Bob Hurst	109	Vero Beach, FL	Midwest Coinarama	703	Cambridge, IL
Morton Grove Coin	111 / 112	Morton Grove, IL	Quad City Coin	704	Bettendorf, IA
Marsh Collectibles	113	St. Louis, MO	Bozarth Numismatics, Inc.	705	Brenham, TX
Scotsman Coins	401	St. Louis, MO	Armstrong Coin	706	Indianapolis, IN
Spotlight Coins	402	Oostburg, WI	Nolen Numismatics	707 / 708	Grapevine, TX
Texican	403	Texarkana, TX	Estate Coin & Jewelry	801	Sarasota, FL
WI Numismatics	404 / 405	Greendale, WI	Iowa Great Lakes Coin	801	Spirit Lake, IA
Wholesale Numismatics, LLC	406	Lexington, KY	Dusty Royers Notes of Note	802	St. Peters, MO
Andrew Reiber, INC	407	Bourbonnais, IL	Steven Moore	804	St. Louis, MO
Legal Tender Coin & Currency	408	Atlanta, GA	John L. Schuch	805	Roseville, CA
Fred's Cool Coins	501	Geneva, IL	D & S Coins	806	St. Louis, MO
Coinologist	502	Enon, OH	J & J Coin	807/808 & 907/908	Sioux City, IA
John Gulde	503	Scottsdale, AZ	Larry Prough	902	Carrollton, IL
Royalty Coins, Inc.	504	San Antonio, TX	Dr. Eugene Bruder Numismatist	903	Lincoln, NE
Montrey World Coins	505	Springfield, IL	Stateline Coin Exchange, L.L.C.	904	Fort Wayne, IN
Walter Magnus	506	Burleson, TX	Jonathan K. Kern	905/906	Lexington, KY
James Beach	507	Owosso, MI	Centralia Coin, Stamp, Etc.	1001	Centralia, IL
FUBA Coins	601	Plainfield, IN			
High Grade Coins	602	Elmwood Park, IL			

ORG. NAME	TABLE NO.	CITY & STATE	ORG. NAME	TABLE NO.	CITY & STATE
Carter Numismatics	1002	Tulsa, OK	David Johnson	1503	Chattanooga, TN
Appraisal Services	1003	Columbus, OH	Standley/Waggoner	1504	Littleton, CO
Brian's Errors	1003	Columbus, OH	Nickel & Dime Coins	1505	Harlan, IN
Dalton Gold & Silver Exchange			Pegasi Numismatics	1506	Holicong, PA
	1004	Dalton, GA	Allen G. Berman - Professional Numismatist		
NCS, Inc. / Branson Coin	1005	Branson, MO		1507	Fairfield, CT
Sailboat Coins & Currency	1008	Streator, IL	NKA Numismatics	1601	St. Louis, MO
Mike Orlando	1101	St. Louis, MO	Greater Milwaukee Coin	1602	Brookfield, WI
Larry Tekamp Rare Coins & Bullion			Eagle Coin, Stamp & Jewelry Co.		
	1102	Dayton, OH		1603	O'Fallon, IL
Argent Asset Group	1103	Wilmington, DE	DRP Coins	1604	Decatur, IL
Rob Green	1105	Columbus, NE	Dave's Key Coins	1604	Springfield, IL
Rarcoa Inc	1106	Willowbrook, IL	Lone Star Numismatics, LLC		
Iola Gold	1107	Iola, KS		1606	Houston, TX
Buried Treasures	1108	Chillicothe, OH	E.C.I.N. Ancient and Medieval Coins		
Phil Stangler & George Gray				1607	O'Fallon, MO
	1201	Florissant, MO	Chip Vaughn Ancient Coins	1608	Alton, IL
River City Rarities	1202	Memphis, TN	Steven Erdmann	1608	St. Louis, MO
Borrowed Money Trading	1203	Hermitage, MO	Raines Rare Coins, LLC	1701	Lees Summit, MO
JEB Numismatics	1205	Olive Branch, MS	Nomad Numismatics	1701	Kansas City, MO
Gary Burhop	1205	Olive Branch, MS	Mid-America Coins	1703	Grove, OK
Southwestern Gold, Inc.	1206	Albuquerque, NM	Americoin	1703	St. Louis, MO
Oakwood Coins	1207	Chanute, KS	Buffalo Brothers	1704	Pensacola, FL
Kearney Coin Center	1208	Kearney, NE	Leon Thornton	1705	Eminence, MO
Coleman Foster	1301	Austin, TX	Bonnie & Jeff Byer	1706	Skokie, IL
Tom Reynolds	1302/1303	Omaha, NE	Val J. Webb	1707	Atlanta, GA
The Coin Collector	1304	Lewisburg, PA	Latter Investments	1708	Mulberry, FL
Prism Numismatics	1305	Oklahoma City, OK	Laymon's Collectibles	1800	Poplar Bluff, MO
Larry Hylton	1306	Brownsburg, IN	Micky's Currency	1801	Devils Lake, ND
Jay Kin	1307	Logansport, IN	Rob's Coins & Currency	1802	St. Louis, MO
K & S Coins, LLC	1308	Neosho, MO	S & S Associates	1803	Charleston, IL
Augusta Coin Exchange	1401	Augusta, GA	Coin Zone	1804	Norton Shores, MI
Namchong Coin	1403	Glenview, IL	Prospector's Gold & Gems PG & G		
Steven Mileham	1404	Springfield, IL		1807	Fort Collins, CO
Key Coins	1405	Alton, IL	Northern Ill. Coin & Stamp Supply		
Del Parker	1406	Dallas, TX		Lobby	Woodstock, IL
Madison Coin & Currency	1407	Madison, IN			
Largo Coin & Currency	1407	Largo, FL			
Al Boulanger	1408	Pittsboro, IN			
Harbor Coin Co., Inc.	1501/1502	Gurnee, IL			

A Missouri Record

continued from the July, 2016 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.

No. 126 – 128 are Strawberry Tokens

126. Obv. DUENWEG / STATE BANK / DUENWEG, MO.

Rev. ONE QUART



127. Obv. DUENWEG / STATE BANK / DUENWEG, MO.

Rev. ONE TRAY / SIX QUARTS



128. Obv. DUENWEG / STATE BANK / DUENWEG, MO.

Rev. ONE TRAY / 24 QUARTS



129. Obv. GRANT'S / FARM

Rev. ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI / CLYDESDALE



130. Obv. Johnnie Walker Red / The Smooth Satisfying Scotch

Rev. ST. LOUIS CARDINAL / 1973 SCHEDULE



St. Louis Coal Diggins

By

Ronald Horstman

Numismatist and Financial Historian



Today, the southwest section of St. Louis appears as a typical midwest city. This area was part of a Spanish land grant made in the 1700's to encourage settlers. This land ran west from the Mississippi River through prairies and gently rolling tree-covered hills.

In 1805, James Russell, a native of Virginia, purchased 432 acres of fertile land covered with clumps of walnut and oak trees. At the age of 40, Russell married Lucy Bent who was 20 years younger than him. This marriage produced 3 children, 2 boys and a girl. The daughter later married George Parker who eventually became a partner with James Russell. The Parkers built and lived in a large home which was called Oak Hill. A heavy downpour in the 1850's caused

several deep gullies exposing a seam of coal on the property. James Russell and his son-in-law decided to start their own mining company in 1860. In 1865, the joint operation was officially chartered as Oak Hill Fire Brick and Tile Works with a main office at 7th and Pine in downtown St. Louis. The coal was mined to a depth of 80 feet deep. Deposits of fire clay were uncovered in the same general area. Fire clay is a range of refractory clays used in the manufacture of ceramics, especially fire brick.

Henry Shaw, a retired successful merchant from St. Louis, purchased a large tract of land in the area to build his home and gardens. Not wishing to have any of his land disturbed by mining operations, he donated a large tract to the city of St. Louis in 1867 as a municipal park and established a green house and garden operating as a public attraction. After his death, Henry Shaw was buried in a mausoleum surrounded by a grove of trees on the grounds of the garden he founded. This area today is known as the Missouri Botanical Garden and the adjacent Tower Grove Park.

Coal mined on the company property had to be hauled by wagon to a loading railroad track near 12th Street for out of town customers. In 1885, the Oak Hill and Carondelet Railroad was taken over by the Iron Mountain Railroad. The mining and manufacturing operation established a company store on Morganford at Parker to serve the employees and residents in the area. The company workforce were paid in script issued by the Oak Hill store consisting of \$1, \$2 and \$3 notes, along with small change notes. No imprint appears on any of the notes but similar designed notes are known to have 'printed by R.P. Studley of St. Louis' on them.

The \$1 note features the Eads Bridge and a river boat. The \$2 and \$3 notes feature a scene with a riverboat view of downtown St. Louis.

Eventually, the coal seam ran out and the company engaged in mining and production of fire clay and its products only. The neighborhood became residential and today can be remembered by the occasional discovery of fire brick with the company name on it.

Answers to How Well Do You Know the Important Dates in United States Coinage History?

Answers from page 9

1. Gold ownership ban lifted: President Ford lifted the ban in 1975, actually December 31, 1974. However, it was not until 1986 that the U.S. Mint started to issue gold bullion coins. A few commemorative gold eagles, \$10 coins, were issued in 1984 for the Los Angeles XXIII Olympic games and in 1986 half eagles, \$5 coins, to commemorate the Statue of Liberty.
2. Year 1804 silver dollar minted: 1834. Special agent Edmund Roberts was sent by the State Department to negotiate trade treaties. He planned to use current U.S. coinage as gifts. Coinage records indicated that silver dollars were minted in 1804; however they did not indicate that the date on the dollars was 1803. Since no 1804 dollars could be found, new dies with the date 1804 were produced. Later restrikes are also known.
3. More expensive Lincoln cent: according to the July 2017 Coin World value guide, the 1909-S VDB is \$1,700 and the 1914-D is \$3,750, so the answer is the 1914-D. In EF-40 the values are \$1,000 and \$700. Both coins are valued at \$1,300 in AU-50. Both coins pale when compared to the 1922 missing D, Strong Reverse: EF-40 \$1,750, AU-50 \$3,500 and MS-63 \$35,000.
4. Low mintage Liberty Head Nickel: only five were minted in 1913. While mint records do not show that any were minted, five did leave the mint. One of the earliest to own all five was Eric Newman, one of the original founders of the MNS. He did not consider them official issues and did not keep any.
5. 1976 dated coins: in 1976, as well as 1975, all quarters, half dollars and dollars contained the dual date "1776-1976:" to commemorate the bicentennial, 200 year, anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. Normal dating resumed the following year, 1977.
6. Missouri a state: in 1821 Missouri became the 24th state. The one hundredth anniversary of this event was commemorated in 1921 with the issue of the Missouri Centennial half dollar.
7. Roman numeral dating: the original design for the Saint-Gaudens Twenty Dollar gold piece in 1907 contained roman numerals, MCMVII. Unfortunately, the relief was too high and when it was reduced arabic numerals were used for the date.

8. First modern commemorative: the George Washington half dollar was issued in 1982 to mark the 250th anniversary of his birth. Note: in 1932 the Washington quarter commemorated the 200th anniversary of his birth. Originally intended to be a one year issue, it proved so popular it permanently replaced the Standing Liberty design.

9. Belief in God: in 1861 Reverend M.R. Wilkinson asked why the United States did not express a belief in a supreme being. With the presence of the Civil War it seemed that telling God we believed in him was a good idea. In 1864 the phrase “In God We Trust” appeared for the first time on the newly created two cent piece. This motto was later included on all U.S. coinage. In 1952 Matthew H. Rothert suggested that the motto should be used on currency as well. In 1955 legislation was passed requiring this.

10. Gold verses silver dollars: I would take the silver version. The gold dollar was not authorized until March 3, 1849, so one dated 1848 would probably be a counterfeit. The legislation also authorized the twenty dollar gold piece.

2017 Wooden Dollar

This year’s wooden dollars commemorate the 100th Anniversary of WW I and the 200th Anniversary of the first steamboat to reach St. Louis, the Zebulon Pike in 1817.





A UNIQUE BATAAN DEATH MARCH SURVIVOR

By

SIR JUAN M. CASTRO, M.D., KGOR



During a recent sojourn in the Philippines in February and March of the year 2017 to spend some time in Davao for the 21st Knight of Rizal International Assembly, attend some auctions for Rizaliana artifacts and take some car tours to areas like Taal, I got the chance to visit the wife of my best friend and former 1956 medical classmate, Dr. Linda de la Paz. She was always so generous in donating for our project in St. Louis, Missouri, a gallery for Rizaliana and Filipiniana Exhibits. This time, beside some books, she gave me a collection of military medals and insignias of a former medical officer and commander and a Bataan Death March survivor, Captain Vicente de la Paz, Sr., her father in law.

He survived the march by playing dead on the side of the road after collapsing from hunger, dehydration, diarrhea and other afflictions. Usually, Japanese soldiers go around bayoneting supposed corpses, but not this one. In his condition, if he had made it to the San Fernando, Pampanga prison camp, after being compacted like sardines in trains to Capas, Tarlac, it would not have been possible for him to survive the first few days without food and water, like thousands (20) of others who died there like flies. He proved he was a survivor by living to the age of 101 years, a useful and productive citizen in his life time.

Captain Vicente de la Paz, Sr., MC, USAFFE (1900-2001), a physician with a specialty in chest diseases was the father of my late medical classmate, Vicente Jr, a diplomate in the specialty of ophthalmology and ophthalmic surgery. Ting Jr, as we call him in school, gave his collection of Rizaliana books, etc. to the CMA Gallery in St. Louis. He was honored posthumously by the Missouri Knights of Rizal, Inc., St. Louis Chapter as a “True Rizalista” in December 2015 during their commemoration of the 115th Martyrdom Anniversary of Dr. Jose P. Rizal, Philippine National Hero and Martyr.

The presentation of the medals of a Bataan Death March Survivor, the publication of an article “Recalling the Horrors of Bataan Death March” by Janie Harr, Associated Press, in the St. Louis Post Dispatch on April 9, 2017 and the writing of this article in April was just the right combination to mark the 75th year anniversary of the infamous 1942 WWII event. According to this article, it was only recently that the veteran survivors have been recognized and acknowledged with the nation’s highest civilian honor, the Congressional Gold Medal. The feat of Sgt. Jose Calugas, the only Filipino Congressional Medal of Honor recipient for the battle of Bataan, was studied and reviewed. Considering the exploits of Capt. De la Paz, he could have been awarded many more medals and decorations just like Sgt. Calugas did.

THE MEDALS, INSIGNIAS, ETC:

1. The purple Heart for military merit in its original box with very nice intact clean ribbon.
2. The Mobilization Service Medal, bronze with US Army seal in the middle, surrounded by blue enamel inscribed "MOBILIZATION SERVICE", octagonal shape with 6 knobbed spikes, loop. Back showed Crispulo Zamora, Manila. Size: 32 mm in diameter.
3. Three Captain bars.
4. American Defense Ribbon.
5. Army Presidential Citation Ribbon with two oak leaf clusters.
6. WW II Asiatic Pacific ribbon.
7. Philippine Defense Ribbon.

The ribbons were not accompanied by the medals. There are probably hidden somewhere with the family. It is a possibility that he should have the POW medal, Good Conduct, Army Occupation, WW II Victory and Philippine Liberation Medals. An officer of the American Legion Post 397 was consulted and promised to do some studies.

Another medal donated is the "Rizal Golden Award", gilt or gold plated (?) measuring 36 mm. in diameter with a loop and yellow ribbon to hold around the neck. Obverse showed the bust of Rizal facing left in the center, surrounded by a circular band with inscriptions, "UST Alumni Assn" bordered by row of leaves. Reverse side revealed inscriptions: "Rizal golden Award/Commemoration/of the 50 years/graduation".

BIOGRAPHY:

This is a reproduction of the Biography of Vicente De La Paz y De La Paz, Sr., M.D. by Linda De La Paz, M.D.

Vicente de la Paz y de la Paz was born on January 24, 1900 in Sta. Elena, Marikina, Rizalto Estanislao de la Paz and Agatona de la Paz (not blood related) and had 12 siblings. He graduated as a Doctor of Medicine in 1929 at the University of Sto. Tomas through the financial help of his older sister, a nurse at that time. He topped the 1929 Medical Board Examination.

After graduation, he was assigned as Medical Health Officer in Negros Occidental where he met and married Emiliana Totengco, a pharmacist, a graduate of Centro Escolar de Manila.

In 1935, Dr. Vicente de la Paz, Sr., decided to come back to Manila foreseeing that education of his children would be better in Manila.

During World War II, Vicente was an enlisted Captain Commander of the 31st Medical Battalion of the USAFFE. He was one of the prisoners of war that was forced to join the Death March from Bataan to Capas, Tarlac. Along the way, Vicente Sr., collapsed due to severe diarrhea, dehydration and hunger. He was left on the road as dead, while other prisoners continued marching towards Capas. He was lucky the Japanese soldiers did not bayonet him with this fall. His name is inscribed on the wall in Capas of Veterans who were part of the death march.

Dr. Vicente P. de la Paz, Sr. was awarded the PURPLE HEART MEDAL, an honor awarded to those injured in line of duty during World War II.

After the war, Dr. Vicente rendered medical service at the Veteran's Memorial Hospital in Quezon City as a Consultant on Chest Diseases until his retirement in December 1965.

Dr. Vicente P. de la Paz, Sr. passed away on April 4, 2001 at his son's residence in Quezon City at the age of 101.

Like Dr. Jose P. Rizal, Philippine National Hero and Martyr he studied at the University of Santo Tomas.

PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS:

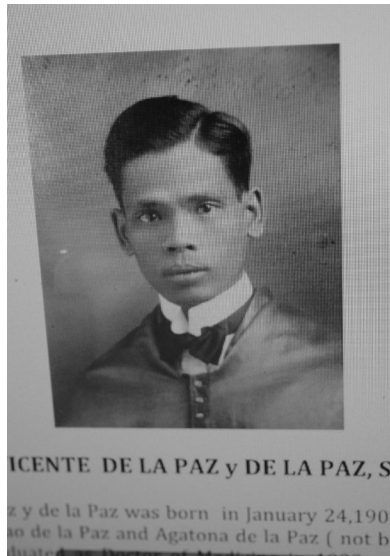


Fig.1: Dr. Vicentede la Paz, Sr.



Fig. 2: The Purple Heart Medal

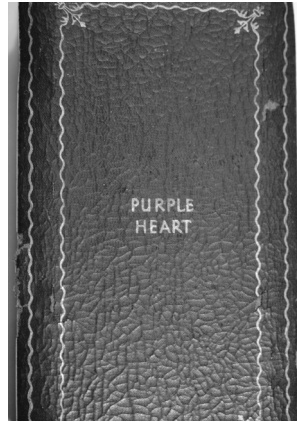


Fig. 2: P.H. Original Case

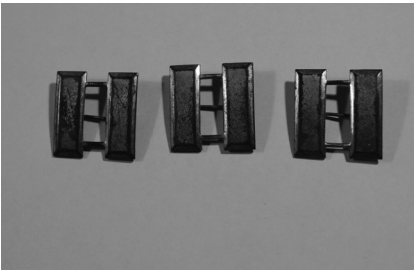


Fig. 4: Captain Bars

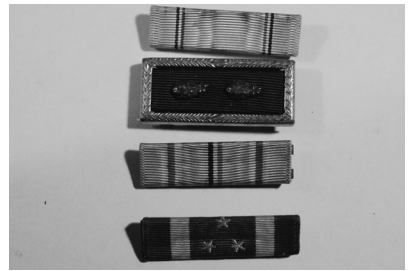


Fig. 5: US Army WW II Ribbons



Fig. 6: Mobilization Service Medal



Fig. 7: Rizal Golden Award (Reverse View)



Fig. 8: Rizal Golden Award, UST Alumni Assn.

PICTORIAL DESCRIPTIONS:

Fig. 1: Photo of a young Dr. Vicente de la Paz as a new graduate of the University of Santo Tomas Faculty of Medicine and Surgery Class 1929. Dr. Jose P. Rizal studied at the University from 1878 to 1882.

Fig. 2: The PURPLE HEART MEDAL, earned during the battle of Bataan as Commander of the 31st Medical Battalion and as survivor of the Death March on April 9, 1942. Dr. Rizal volunteered as a surgeon for the Spanish forces fighting against the rebels in Cuba in 1896.

Fig. 3: The original box for the above medal, still in pristine condition. In the back, on a pasted paper was inscribed “PHM/Capt. Vicente P. de la Paz/998 Trabajo, Samp. Manila”.

Fig. 4: The three Silver Captain’s Bars, WW II vintage.

Fig. 5: The four US Army WW II Ribbons, top to bottom, American Defense, Army Presidential Unit Citation with 2 oak leaf clusters, W II Asiatic Pacific and the Philippine defense.

Fig. 6: The Mobilization Service Medal. “Mobilization Service” is inscribed in a circular medial band of glazed blue enamel. US Army seal or emblem is in the center, made by Crispulo Zamora, Manila, inscribed in the back.

Fig. 7: This is the reverse view of the UST “Rizal Golden Award” medal. The inscription showed: “Rizal Golden Award/Commemoration/of the 50 years/ graduation”.

Fig. 8: The same medal in obverse view with Rizal bust facing left in the center, surrounded by a band of glazed blue enamel with the inception “UST Alumni Assn.” and two rows of garland of leaves on the outside rim. A loop with a yellow ribbon is also shown.

Note: These new acquisitions from the de la Paz family collections will be seen in exhibits at the Galleria de Rizal at the City South Grand and the Williamsburg sites in the near future.

JMC, April 22, 2017

Edited by Lady Zenaida M. Castro, M.D.

Associate Editor, Mokor Gazette, St. Louis.

Centaurs

By
Chip Vaughn

There are a lot of strange and unusual creatures in Greek Mythology. Of these, the Centaur, is probably the most interesting and fascinating. Centaurs are half human and half horse. They are usually portrayed with the body of a horse and the torso, head and arms of a human. They are sometimes shown with horns, and / or wings. They loved wine and were followers of the wine god, Dionysus. Most centaurs were governed by the bestial half of their double nature. Their behavior was uncouth, they were well known for drunkenness, rowdiness, and carrying off helpless young maidens.



Two 1st Century BC Coins from Thessaly featuring Centaurs

They were said to inhabit Mount Pelion in Thessaly, northern Greece. According to one myth, they are the offspring of Ixion, the king of Lapithae (Thessaly), and Nephele, a cloud made in the image of Hera. Ixion had arranged a tryst with Hera, but Zeus got wind of it and fashioned a cloud into Hera's shape to trick him. Because of this the Centaurs are sometimes called Ixionidae.



Thessalian Coin showing Chiron holding a palm frond.



Chiron playing a Lyre on a Bythinian Coin circa 185 BC

Chiron (Chiron) was the most well known and well respected of the centaurs. He was not an ordinary centaur, having ended up with his horsely half by virtue of his father, the god Cronus, taking the form of a horse when Chiron was conceived. Chiron became renowned for his civility and wisdom. He taught music and medicine as well as the skills of the hunt. He served as a tutor to many famous heroes including Heracles, Achilles, Aesculapius and Jason. There are many many myths, legends and stories in Greek mythology featuring the centaurs. And, as you would imagine, many of these are featured on Greek coins, Roman coins, Celtic coins and coins from other ancient cultures.



Greek Coin
circa 500 BC



Roman Republic
Coin 200 BC



Celtic Coin
(Cunobelin) 10 AD



Provincial
Egyptian Coin
100 AD



Artuqid Coin
circa 1200 AD



500 BC Thraco-Macedonian
Centaur Carrying off Maiden



Roman Imperial
Gold Coin 300 AD

The Roman Emperor Gallienus (253-268 AD) minted a whole series of Zoological coins which included quite a few different coins of centaurs. Here are a few of them:



Recently Centaurs have had a resurgence in popularity. They can be found in art, movies, TV and literature especially fantasy and science fiction. Many coin collectors have found centaurs and other mythical creatures to be an exciting area to expand their collection into. But be careful, once you start collecting them, they're so interesting you may not be able to stop. There's something about mythical creatures. The more you study them, the more you start to wonder if they really ARE just mythical.

In closing, here's a few more Centaur coins to wet your appetite :



Greek Gold,
Kyzikos 550 BC



Roman Republic Silver
Denarius, 139 BC



Roman Imperial
Bronze circa 290 AD

NEW RIZALIANA AND FILIPINIANA ACQUISITIONS YEAR 2017



By
SIR JUAN M. CASTRO, M.D., KGOR



INTRODUCTION:

The trip to the Philippines in February and March of 2017 resulted in a quite a good haul of artifacts in the category of Rizaliana and Filipiniana collections. The sources included the Central Bank of the Philippines, Headquarter of the Knights of Rizal, Auctions from members of the Philippine Numismatic Antiquarian Society, the World Treasure House Store, personal gifts, bourse purchases and the Town of Taal Museums. The places visited included Davao, Pampanga, Bulacan, Laguna and Batangas. The sojourn to Davao and Tagum Cities was made possible due to the 21st Knights of Rizal International Assembly from February 23-25, 2017. Philippine Airlines was chosen as the mode of transportation from Manila to Davao and back.

In San Fernando, Pampanga, over a hundred of new Knights of the Kapampangan Chapter were inducted on March 5, 2017 at the Heroes Hall Building. The Central Bank was just a few miles from where I stayed and a quick visit resulted in getting a roll of the new commemorative Rizal coins and a few packed uncirculated other Philippine coins. A few souvenir items were purchased from the museums of Taal, Batangas. The gifts came from Dr. Linda de la Paz of Quezon City and Sir CJ Reynato S. Puno, Sr., KGCR, Supreme Commander, Knights of Rizal.

THE ARTIFACTS:

1. St. Louis World's Fair of 1904, Bronze Award Medal, Philippine Exhibit. It was of an exquisite quality, almost uncirculated with excellent features, brilliant in appearance. It was acquired in a Collector's Auction Sale in Quezon City on February 19, 2017. The medal is

bronze, clean and shiny,

measures 62 mm (3.5 inches) in diameter with smooth rim. Weighs 105 grams (3.5 oz.). Obverse: Two

Women Figures and inscriptions of "Universal Exposition/ St. Louis/United States of America/MCMIV".

Reverse: tablet with inscription of "Bronze Medal/ Philippine Exhibit/ Louisiana Purchase/Exposition,

above Eagle with spread wings and below, shell and dolphins.



2. Aquino's Presidential Medal in an uncirculated, bright shiny round bronze with smooth rim, measures 76 mm (3 inches), edge, 5 mm (1/4 inch), weighs 180 grams (6 oz.). Obverse: Bust of Aquino facing semi-left with spectacles and RP flag in the background. Inscriptions:



“15TH PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES/BENIGNO SIMEON C. AQUINO III/JUNE 30TH 2010”. Reverse: Central Seal, inscriptions: “SAGISAG NG PANGULONG PILIPINAS”/three stars. At rim: www.suarezandsons.com.

3. Duterte's Presidential Medal in an uncirculated bright shiny bronze with smooth rim 4 mm wide, measures 45 mm (1 3/4 inches) and weighs 30 grams (1 oz.). Obverse: Bust of Duterte facing front with RP Flag in background. Inscriptions: 15TH PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES/JUNE 30TH 2016/RODRIGO "RODY" ROA DUTERTE/SUAREZ &



SONS, INC.” Reverse: “SAGISAG NG PANGULO NG PILIPINAS/ 3 STARS”, Central Seal. Square paper sheet with inscription: In commemoration of the inauguration of His Excellency, President Rodrigo R. Duterte.

4. Rizal new circulating and commemorative Coin, 2017, five loose coins and one roll of fifty, purchased from the Central Bank of the Philippines, March 2017, limited and regulated distribution. Size: 24 mm, rim ridged, Cu-Ni. Obverse: Rizal Monument on left, CBP seal w/ inscription “ASEAN 2017”, underneath names of asean countries, “Republika Ng Pilipinas”. Reverse: Figures of Sun w/ 8 rays, hand, hour glass and inscriptions of “PARTNERING FOR CHANGE/ENGAGING THE WORLD”, “ASEAN 50/PHILIPPINES 2017”, names of asean countries.



5. MEAR Lapel Pin 2017 gift of Sir Zane Thirwell, KGCR, Regional Commander in February 2017 with design of Rizal Bust facing right surrounded by inscriptions of “KNIGHTS OF RIZAL/MIDDLE EAST AFRICA REGION” covered with plastic laminate, measures 20 mm, metal.



6. Spanish Medal, 1888, round, smooth rim, measures 40 mm in Obverse: design of standing vampire with spread wings on a crown, diamond square of bars and crosses, two different wreaths and inscriptions “EX-POSICION UNIVERSAL DE BARCELONA/ ABRIL 8- 31 DECEIEMBRE”. Reverse: design of industrial facility in lower center and inscriptions “RECUERDO DE LA EXPOSICION/PALACIO DE LA INDUSTRIAL”.



7. Spanish Coin, Silver, 5 Pesetas, 1870, measures 38mm, Rim smooth with inscriptions “SOBERENIA NACIONAL” three stars. Obverse: Seated Queen holding a raised wreath. Inscriptions: “ESPANA 1870”. Reverse: Spanish emblem in center with inscriptions “N.S. / LEY 900 MIL-LINIAS. 10 RIEZAS EN KILOS / 5 PESETAS ‘M’ ”.



8. KR Medal of Recognition, designed like a sun with 8 rays and a loop with a neck collar ribbon of striped red, white and blue colors., a small triangular plate with Rizal Bust facing left, inscription of “RIZAL” on top and a star on each corner, a round maroon plate underneath with inscriptions “KNIGHTS OF RIZAL/MEDAL OF RECOGNITION” and the Sun Rays. Reverse: Plain. It measures at 64 mm.



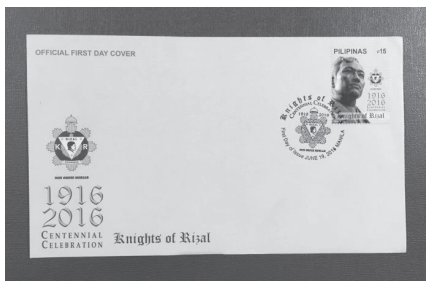
9. Knight Grand Cross of Rizal Rand and Medal, designed with two medals and a sash of brown and orange color worn over and across the chest on the right shoulder towards the left hip. It designates the highest rank in the Order of the Knights of Rizal. It was purchased from the KOR HQ in March 2017 for use as display during the Missouri Numismatic Society Annual Show in July 2017 at the St. Charles Convention Center. The first medal for the chest position is larger at 76 mm and designed with a triangular plate on top with Rizal Bust facing left, star on each corner and inscription of “RIZAL”, a second plate underneath with a wreath of leaves, Letter “C” on the left and “R” on the right and a bottom scroll with inscription “FILIPINAS” and lastly the Sun Rays. The second medal for the hip position is smaller at 60 mm but has a loop with old Filipino Helmet attached.



10. Rizal Golden Award Medal. This medal, the Purple Heart medal other sets of US Army insignias, ribbons and medals have been written and discussed in a previous article “A Unique Bataan Death March Survivor”. A new photo of the Rizal medal will be redone and described again. The medal is designed with a loop and collar yellow ribbon weighs 1 gram and measures by 36 x 43 mm. At the center of the medallion is the Bust of Dr. Jose Rizal facing towards the left and surrounded by a wreath band with inscriptions “UST ALUMNI ASSN”. The Reverse view showed the inscription of “RIZAL GOLDEN AWARD/COMMEMORATION/OF THE 50 YEARS/ GRADUATION”. These collection of artifacts belonged to the late Captain Vicente P. de la Paz, M.D. (1900-2001), US Army Veteran of WW II (USAFFE) and a Death March Survivor and gifted to the CMA Gallery Rizaliana Collections in St. Louis by Dr. Linda Narvaez de la Paz, wife of my best friend and classmate, the late Dr. Vicente de la Paz, Jr, Ophthalmic Surgeon.



11. Official First Day Cover, Knights of Rizal Centennial Celebration, 1916-2016. The envelop measures 112 x 290 mm. On the left side shows “OFFICIAL FIRST DAY COVER”



left upper corner, underneath, the KOR emblem “Non Omnis Moriar” 1916 / 2016 Centennial Celebration / Knights of Rizal. On the upper right shows the stamp with Rizal Bust facing semi-right and inscription “PILIPINAS” P15, KOR emblem, 1916 / 2016 / Centennial Celebration and Knights of Rizal, counter stamp on bottom left side of stamp with similar

description.

12. Sheets of Rizal Stamps, 40/sheet with description as shown on No. 11. It measures 112 mm x 290 mm.



13. Official First Day Cover of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of free and Accepted Masons of the Philippines with two mason's emblem and four figures of former mason Presidents, Quezon, Aguinaldo, Laurel and Roxas on the right and two stamps of Quezon and the propaganda trio of Rizal, del Pilar and Lopez Jaena, masonry, counter-stamped, indicating centennial anniversary, 1912-2012 on July 19, 2012, inside a masonry folder.

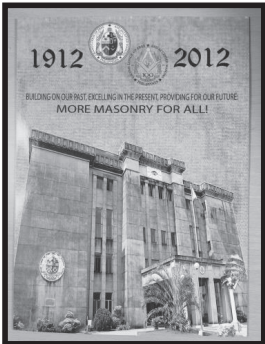
14. Sheet of 20 Masonry Stamps depicting picture of Quezon on a P7 (Seven Piso) Pilipinas and another with the propaganda trio, measuring 30 mm x 40 mm per stamp and the sheet, 150 mm x 160 mm, inside a masonry folder.



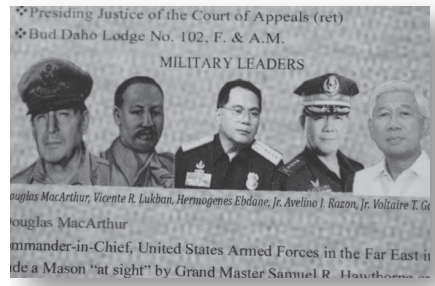
15. Sheet of four of Sandaang Piso (one hundred piso) with picture of President Manuel Roxas facing semi-right, masonry emblem on left and number XG334691, issued during the centennial anniversary of Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons , Philippines, measuring 277 mm x 160 mm, attached inside a masonry folder.

Note: Items #12-15 including the folders plus 3 books of masonry were given as gifts to Sir Juan during his visit to the OKOR HQ and meeting at the Champagne Room of the Manila Hotel, Philippines on February 28, 2017.

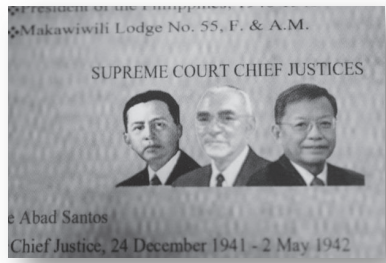




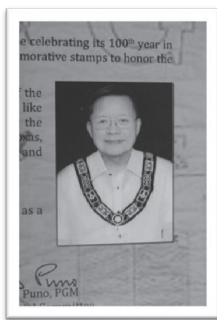
Masonic Folder



Mason Military Leaders of the Philippines
General McArthur (far left)



Mason Supreme Court Chief Justices,
L-R Abad Santos, Moran and Sir Reynato
S. Puno, Sr., KGCR



MW Reynato S. Puno, PGM as
Chairman, Centennial Committee,
Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted
Masons, Philippines (FL-photo)

Sir CJ R.S. Puno, KGCR as
Supreme Commander, OKOR photo
taken in Davao City, Philippines on
February 23, 2017

JMC / May 4, 2017
Lay-out by Sir Felix O. Gonzales, KGOR
Photos by Sir Juan Castro, MD, KGOR
Edited by Lady Zenaida M. Castro, M.D.

Makes Cents

By
Kathy Skelton

I have loved cents since I was a little girl. When my mom, grandma and I went walking, mom usually spotted coins (and a few times, bills!) lying on the ground. She always let me keep the pennies and told me that it would bring me good luck and assure me that I would never be broke. Find a penny, pick it up, and all the day you'll have good luck. The penny superstition may come from a northern European belief that a found coin once belonged to a fairy or leprechaun lending it magical powers. Mom also wore a penny in her penny loafers for good luck.

Later when I was around 11, dad and grandpa started me on collecting coins. Dad bought the blue Whitman folders, and every day everyone put their change in a jar, and once a week we sat around the table and hunted for coins to fill the holes. The penny folder filled quickly, and I had a great sense of accomplishment that I had filled it. After that, more folders were purchased (the ones that had older coin dates), and more hunting ensued. Hunting cents is cheap and easy to do. It's a fun and simple way to involve younger kids, and makes for a great family together time. It is more costly now, because of upgrading the collection, and filling in more blanks of the older cents.

U.S. Pennies:

Benjamin Franklin produced the designs and mottos for the Fugio penny, and at least 55 different varieties of these cents were produced. It consisted of 0.36 oz. of copper. The first official U.S. penny was minted on April 21, 1787.



According to PCGS, there are some of these coins still in existence. Fugio is Latin for flee/fly. The motto at the bottom "Mind Your Business" has been thought to form a rebus meaning that "time flies, do your work." The Fugio cent was produced by the government as a result of inconsistent values in copper coins used before 1787. The lightweight coppers used previously often lost value as they were traded.

Large Cents:

(About the size of our current Susan B. Anthony dollar):

In 1793 we had a Flowing Hair Chain Cent and a Flowing Hair Wreath Cent.

Chain Cent:



The obverse is a stylized Liberty head with flowing hair. The inscription "LIBERTY" appears above the portrait, and the date below. The reverse has a central word "ONE CENT" and "1/100" inside an interlocking chain with 15 links, repre-

senting the 15 American states in existence at that time. Along the outer edge is inscribed "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA". These early dies were cut by hand, and on the first working die, the engraver didn't allow adequate room for the entire inscription. There were 36,103 coins minted. The edge of the Chain Cent contains bars and a slender vine with leaves.

Wreath Cent:

A second design that year was the Flowing Hair Wreath Cent. It was produced to modify the first design that the public critiqued. Below the portrait is a three-leaved sprig and the date. The reverse has a wreath surrounding the words instead of a chain. Approximately 63,353 Wreath cents were struck. The best know cent sold at auction for \$414,000 in November 2004. The edge of the Wreath Cent contains bars and a slender vine with leaves or the phrase "ONE HUNDRED FOR A DOLLAR".



Liberty Cap Cent:

From 1793-1796 we had a Liberty Cap Cent. This coin features an image of the goddess of Liberty and her accompanying Phrygian cap. The Cap cent was designed by Joseph Wright in an attempt to satisfy the public objections to the Chain and Wreath cents. From 1793 through early 1795 the edge contains the phrase "ONE HUNDRED FOR A DOLLAR". In 1795 the planchets became too thin for the use of edge lettering, so coins from late 1795 onward have no edge lettering. The half cent was not designed by Wright, but by Chief Engraver of the U.S. Mint, Robert Scot.

Draped Bust Cent:



From 1796-1807 we had a Draped Bust Cent. The draped bust cent was also designed by Robert Scot. The obverse is a portrait of a society lady by Gilbert Stuart, with some accounts identifying the woman as Philadelphia socialite Ann Willing Bingham. The obverse remained essentially unchanged for several years with the exception of

an extra curl added to her flowing locks in 1798. Reverse: The value of the coin is surrounded by a wreath or vine. Encircling the wreath are the words "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA." The highest mintage occurred in 1802 at 3,435,100 pieces. The lowest reported mintage was in 1804 at 96,500 pieces, although the 1799 is believed to have been lower, but the mintage figure is unknown.

Classic Head Cent:

The Classic Head Cent was minted from 1808-1814. It was introduced by engraver John Reich. The lowest mintage was in 1811 at 218,025 pieces. Total mintage is just 4,757,722,



all from the Philadelphia Mint. The highest was in 1810 at 1,458,500 pieces. The reverse is similar to the draped bust (a "Christmas wreath" style), while the obverse "classical" connection is the narrow headband (the fillet), a device which dates back to ancient Greece. There were no cents issued in 1815 due to the unavailability of copper planchets.

Coronet Cents:



The Coronet Cent was minted from 1816-1839. This cent is sometimes nicknamed "Matron Head" and was minted in Philadelphia. A total of 51,706,473 pieces were minted. The design featured an enlarged head of Liberty. The fillet holding her hair was replaced by a coronet and the word "LIBERTY" was added in relief. Dr.

William Sheldon remarked that the figure of Liberty on these coins "resembled the head of an obese ward boss instead of a lady." The reverse was essentially unchanged from the Classic Head. There are numerous varieties with lettering, stars and heads, including the "Silly Head" and "Booby Head" variety of 1839.

Braided Hair Cent:

From 1839-1857 we had a Braided Hair Cent. Facing more negative public reaction, this cent was redesigned by the new Chief Engraver Christian Gobrecht. The updated obverse gave Liberty a slimmer, more youthful appearance.



The design was the classic figure of Love in Benjamin West's painting, *Omnia Vincit Amor* (Love Conquers All). The braided hair over Liberty's brow, her coronet and loose locks flowing down her neck reflect the famed Empire style. (There was an 1868 cent struck, but it was not a regular issue - Mint Director Henry Linderman ordered "fantasy pieces" made - dated 1868, using old dies in storage. Fewer than a dozen pieces are known today).

Small Cents:

As early as 1850, the Mint gave serious thought to replacing the large cents with a smaller coin. The large cents were too costly to produce any longer. In 1857, officials selected an alloy of 12% nickel and 88% copper for the new 19 mm. Flying Eagle cents.

Flying Eagle Cent:

From 1856-1858 we had the Flying Eagle Cent. The coin was designed by Mint Chief Engraver James B. Longacre, with the eagle in flight on the obverse (based on the work of Christian Gobrecht). This eagle is believed to be based on Peter the Eagle, a tame bird fed by Mint workers



in the early 1830's. The bird is stuffed and on display at the Philadelphia Mint. There were 1,000 1856 Flying Eagle Cents struck without official authorization. It is unknown how many were actually struck, although at least 634 were given to politicians and other well connected people. The cent was struck at the Philadelphia Mint without a mint mark. The eagle design did not strike well, and was replaced in 1859 by Longacre's Indian Head cent.

Indian Head Cent:



The Indian Head Cent was minted from 1859-1909. This new design by Chief Engraver James Barton Longacre was selected by Mint Director James Ross Snowden to replace the flying eagle. In a letter to Snowden, Longacre wrote "From the copper shores of Lake Superior, to the silver

mountains of Potosi from the Ojibwa to the Aramanian, the feathered tiara is as characteristic of the primitive races of our hemisphere, as the turban is of the Asiatic. Nor is there anything in its decorative character, repulsive to the association of Liberty ... It is more appropriate than the Phrygian cap, the emblem rather of the emancipated slave, than of the independent freeman, of those who are able to say "we were never in bondage to any man". I regard then this emblem of America as a proper and well defined portion of our national inheritance; and having now the opportunity of consecrating it as a memorial of Liberty, 'our Liberty', American Liberty; why not use it? One more graceful can scarcely be devised. We have only to determine that it shall be appropriate, and all the world outside of us cannot wrest it from us." Numismatic legend has it that the Caucasian style Indian was based on Longacre's daughter Sarah - she was at the mint one day and tried on a headdress. Snowden chose a laurel wreath for the reverse that was replaced in 1860 by an oak wreath with a shield. These cents were hoarded during the economic chaos of the American Civil War, when metal nickel was in short supply. In the postwar period, the cent became popular and was struck in large numbers in most years, except in 1877, when a poor economy and little demand for the cents created one of the rarest dates in the series. In 1907 production reached 100 million for the first time, mostly due to coin-operated machines in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Lincoln Cent:

From 1909-present we have the Lincoln cent that has 4 incarnations: The Lincoln Wheat was minted in 1909-1958. The Lincoln Memorial was minted from 1959-2008. The Lincoln Bicentennial (2009) has 4 reverse designs. The Lincoln Union Shield was minted 2010-present.



The 1909 obverse and reverse was designed by Victor David Brenner. His initials on the reverse were deemed too prominent and were removed within days of the release. The initials were restored, this time smaller, on Lincoln's shoulder in 1918. Brenner's design follows a profile of Lincoln from an 1864 photograph by



Mathew Brady. In 1909 Philadelphia and San Francisco struck the coins (no mint mark from Philadelphia). In 1911 the Denver Mint began striking cents. From 1941 - 1943, due to WWII, the cents were made from steel. One of the known bronze 1943-S cent was sold to Texas Rangers baseball team co-chairman Bob Simpson for \$1 million. In 1955 several thousand pieces

were struck with a doubled die and displayed the doubling of the date. The Mint was aware of the pieces, but opted to release them, rather than destroy the entire lot.



America got steel cents in 1943; a remnant of the World War II search for a copper substitute remains to tantalize collectors. Glass was also considered. Researcher Roger W. Burdette has reported the only intact 1942 glass experimental piece. Made by the Blue Ridge Glass Company it has been certified by the Professional Coin Grading Service, graded PR-64. The glass experimental piece is presently held in a private collection, according to Burdette.



As he tells its full story, it is made from tempered, yellow-amber transparent glass. It is identical in die alignment to the only other known example, which is broken in half. This is described and illustrated on Pages 95-96 of the book "Pattern and Experimental Pieces of WW-II" by Burdette. During 1942 the U.S. Mint was searching for a substitute for copper used in the one-cent coin. Copper was a critical war materiel and the War Production Board refused to allocate enough to the Mint to make cents for the next year. Several makers of plastic buttons and other small items were loaned a pair of cent-size medal dies prepared by Mint engraver John Sinnock. The obverse included a portrait of Liberty copied from the Columbia two centavos. The reverse design was



a simple wreath designed by Anthony Paquet in the mid-19th century with the words "United States Mint" added in the center.

The experiments were publicized in trade magazines and officials at Blue Ridge Glass Company in Kingsport, Tenn., asked to participate. The Mint had a pair of used dies sent from Colt Manufacturing Co., one of the plastics experimenters, and Blue Ridge obtained tempered glass "blanks" (or "preforms") from Corning Glass Co. Blue Ridge had considerable difficulty in making glass 1942 sample coins. For impressing a design into glass, both glass and the dies had to be very hot – just below glass melting temperature – then the glass had to cool quickly to preserve design detail. But Blue Ridge was not able to heat the die, and the resulting experimental cents were softly detailed and had many minute surface imperfections. Blue Ridge described their process and results in a six-page report, which has been preserved among U.S. Mint documents in the National Archives. The newly identified intact piece weighs – 1.52 grams (approximate), has a diameter of 19.85 mm (approximate) and a thickness of 2.36 mm (approximate). Because of the manufacturing method, weight and dimensions would vary slightly from one specimen to another. Designs are noticeably softer than on plastic or metal examples.

Surfaces have irregular glass flow patterns as well as micro cracks and crazing of the surfaces as described by the Blue Ridge report of Dec. 8, 1942.



The wheat design on the reverse was changed in 1959 by consulting with the Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission. The new design, by Frank Gasparro featured the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C. The coin was officially released on February 12, 1959, the 150th anniversary of Lincoln's birth. There was

considerable public excitement over the "small and large" dates on the 1960 and 1960-D cents. There were approximately 500 million of the Denver small date (out of a total mintage of 1.5 billion). Copper prices began to rise in 1973 and the Mint decided to switch to an aluminum cent. Over a million and a half pieces were struck in 1973, though they were dated 1974. Mint director Mary Brooks wanted the return of samples which had been distributed to members of Congress, but 14 remained missing. One aluminum cent was donated to the Smithsonian. In 1981, faced with another rise in the price of copper, the Mint changed the composition to copper-covered zinc.



The Presidential \$1 Coin Act of 2005 required that the cent's reverse be redesigned for 2009, and four different designs for the Lincoln Bicentennial were issued. The designs were: The birth and early childhood in Kentucky; the Formative years in Indiana; The Professional life in Illinois; and the Presidency in Washington, D.C. The law required that collector's sets be sold to the public using the same alloy used in 1909.

The 2010 reverse bears the design by Lyndall Bass. It features a Union shield. According to the Mint, the 13 stripes on the shield "represent the states joined in one compact union to support the Federal government, represented by the horizontal bar above."

In early January 2017, cents bearing the current date and with the mint mark P appeared in circulation. The Mint had made no announcement of such coins, but confirmed their authenticity, stating that the coins had the mint mark to honor the Mint's 225th anniversary. All 2017 cents struck at Philadelphia are to receive the mint mark, but cents struck in 2018 and after will again omit it.

Metals Used:

Years	Material	Weight (grains)	Weight (grams)
1793–1795	~100% copper	208 grains	13.48
1795–1857	~100% copper	168 grains	10.89
1856–1864	88% copper, 12% nickel (also known as NS-12)	72 grains	4.67
1864–1942	bronze (95% copper, 5% tin and zinc)	48 grains	3.11
1943	zinc-coated steel (also known as 1943 steel cent)	42 grains	2.72
1944–1946	brass(shell case copper) (95% copper, 5% zinc)	48 grains	3.11
1947–1962	bronze (95% copper, 5% tin and zinc)	48 grains	3.11
1962–1981	brass (95% copper, 5% zinc)	48 grains	3.11
1982–present	brass (95% copper, 5% zinc)	48 grains	3.11
	copper-plated zinc (97.5% zinc, 2.5% copper)	38.6 grains	2.5

Some Penny Myths and sayings:

A penny dropped from a skyscraper can kill a person on the sidewalk below, or embed itself into the sidewalk. Reality: According to MythBusters, even when a penny is fired from a rifle, the penny was unable to penetrate concrete or a dummy's skull.

In early days people believed that metal was a gift from the gods which was given to man as a protection against evil forces.

When giving a gift of a purse or wallet, put a penny in it. This is to ensure that the recipient will never be broke. Due to inflation, this superstition has now grown to a dollar bill.

A penny saved is a penny earned: It is as useful to save money that you already have as it is to earn more. The original form of this proverb used 'got' or 'gained' instead of 'earned'. That is recorded as early as the 17th century, in George Herbert's *Outlandish Proverbs*, circa 1633: "A penny spar'd is twice got". The notion appears to have been that, by declining to spend a penny and to save one's money instead, you are a penny up rather than a penny down, hence 'twice got'. The first

usage of the current form of the phrase is sometimes attributed to Benjamin Franklin. That attribution is without foundation and printed examples began in the 19th century. 'A penny saved is a penny earned' was printed in an edition of the Pall Mall Magazine in September 1899.

Throwing a penny over your left shoulder or into a body of water (such as a well or fountain {that doesn't contain fish}) can bring you a wish or good fortune. Don't throw coins of any type into a fountain that has live fish in it - the metal will poison the animals).

Lucky penny day is May 23rd. This is true!

Frank Sinatra sang about 'Pennies From Heaven'.

"A bad penny always turns up": A very old proverb that dates back to at least the mid-18th century and is probably much older. The general sense of the phrase is, as the Oxford English Dictionary puts it, "the predictable, and often unwanted, return of a disreputable or prodigal person after some absence, or (more generally) to the continual recurrence of someone or something." A "bad penny" is a person whose presence is unwelcome on any occasion, but whom fate perversely employs to torment you by making said person appear ("turn up") repeatedly, often at the worst possible times.

'Penny Dreadful': A cheap publication, containing melodramas written in a colorful and down-market style.

'Penny-Pinching' - An old English expression that is first recorded in Thomas Dekker's play *Shomakers Holiday*, 1600: "Let wine be plentiful as beere, and beere as water, hang these penny pinching fathers." The phrase wasn't then much used for several centuries and re-emerged in the USA in the 20th century, and it is from there that it spread to become a commonplace part of the language.

'In for a penny, In for a pound': There's not a great deal to be said about the origin of this little phrase. The precise coinage isn't known, although it was in circulation in the late 17th century, as this example from Edward Ravenscroft's comic play *Canterbury Guests*, 1695 shows: "W'll than, O'er shoes, o'er boots. And In for a Penny, in for a Pound."

'A pretty penny' used to have the variants 'a fine penny', 'a fair penny' etc, but these have fallen by the wayside. All the forms of the expression came into the language in the 18th century and an early example is from a play by the popular playwright Susanna Centlivre, *The Man's Bewitch'd*, 1710: "Why here may be a pretty Penny towards, if the Devil don't cross it." That usage isn't exactly definitive but we can be sure that Centlivre was using the expression with its current meaning as she used it again the following year (as 'a fine penny') in another comic play, called *Mar-plot*. The context of the 1711 usage was a scene where a character was predicting the certain winning of a wager: "I'm like to make a fine Penny on't."

'Cut off without a penny': We now might say 'cut off without a penny' or 'cut off without a farthing' etc. to indicate someone being disinherited.

Current penny thoughts:

The U.S. government is considering the cessation of penny production due to the fact that it costs more to produce than it's worth. (This is also true of the nickel - it costs 11 cents to manufacture the nickel). There is a public outcry to keep our cent - Lincoln is one of our most beloved presidents, representing honesty, strength, humility, and the ability to unite a divided nation. Eliminating the penny can hurt the consumer - economists agree on the principle a "rounding tax" is good for a company, after all, there is no obvious incentive for businesses to set prices in a way that will lead to rounding down; it is also disproportionately hurts those who can least afford it.

A penny for your thoughts!

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DID YOU KNOW?

the city of St. Louis:

- is named after French King Louis IX (April 25, 1214 – August 25, 1270, King: November 29 1226), who was made a saint in 1297
- was in the “Louisiana Territory”, named by the explorer Robert De La LaSalle (November 22, 1643 – March 19, 1687) honoring King Louis XIV (September 5, 1638 – September 1, 1715, King: June 7, 1654)
- was founded in 1764 by Pierre Laclède (November 22, 1729 - June 20, 1778), whose monarch was King Louis XV (February 15, 1710 – May 10, 1774, King: September 1, 1715), who had Louis IX as his patron saint
- is represented by a statue, “The Apotheosis of St. Louis”, which was created by Charles Niehaus for the 1904 World’s Fair. Originally made out of temporary materials it was recast in bronze, at a cost of \$40,000 and moved to the top of Art Hill. On October 4, 1906 it was given to the citizens of St. Louis by the 1904 World’s Fair Exposition Company. Given along with the statue was the Art Museum.



Remembering The St. Louis World's Fair, Margaret Johnson Witherspoon, 1973, p.81
Wikipedia

2017 MNS Show Exhibitors and Exhibits

<u>Exhibitor:</u>	<u>Title:</u>
Sir Juan M. Castro	Knights of Rizal Decorations
Chris Clark	Missouri Tax Tokens
Josh Clark (YN)	Elongated Pennies
Carl Garrison	Morgan Dollars - By The Grade
Joe Lindell	Remembering JFK - 100 Years
Dave Price	Error Coins
Jerry Rowe	Digging 101 (Metal Detecting)
Kathy Skelton	My Favorite Cents
Chip Vaughn	The Coins of Alexander the Great
MNS Membership	September Auction Items

FUTURE NUMISMATIC EVENTS

- July 20 - 22, 2017** **The Missouri Numismatic Society will hold its 57th Annual Coin Show at the Saint Charles Convention Center. The convention center is located at One Convention Center Plaza.**
- July 23, 2017 The Central Illinois Numismatic Association will hold its Coin Show in Springfield, Illinois at the Northfield Center, 3210 Northfield Drive.
- 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).
- September 16, 2017** **The World Coin Club of Missouri's 2017 International Coin Fair at the American Legion Post 312, 2500 Raymond Drive, Saint Charles, Missouri.**
- September 21 - 23, 2017 The Illinois Numismatic Association's 58th Coin & Currency Show will be held in St. Charles, Illinois at the Pheasant Run Resort.
- October 1, 2017** **The Metro East Coin & Currency Club will hold their Fall Show at the American Legion Hall, 1022 Vandalia Avenue (Route 159), Collinsville, Illinois.**
- October 14 - 15, 2017 The Johnson County Numismatic Society's 49th 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 28 - 29, 2017 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 2 - 4, 2017** **Silver Dollar & Rare Coin Exposition at the Saint Charles Convention Center. The convention center is located at One Convention Center Plaza.**
- November 12, 2017 The Central Illinois Numismatic Association will hold its Coin Show in Springfield, Illinois at the Northfield Center, 3210 Northfield Drive.
- January 4 - 7, 2018 The Florida United Numismatists' (FUN) 63rd Annual FUN Show will be held in Tampa, Florida at the Tampa Convention Center.

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- January 7, 2018** **The Dupo Coin will hold their next Show at the American Legion Hall, 1022 Vandalia Avenue (Route 159), Collinsville, Illinois.**
- February 9 – 11, 2018** **The St Louis Numismatic Association will hold their 54th Annual Greater American Coin Fair – 3 Day Show in St. Louis at the Hilton St. Louis Airport Hotel. Please see www.stlouiscoinclub.com for additional information.**
- March 1 - 3, 2018 The Professional Currency Dealers Association (Pcda) will hold their 33rd Annual National Currency & Coin Convention in Rosemont, Illinois at the Hilton Rosemont/Chicago O'Hare.
- March 8 - 10, 2018 The American Numismatic Association (ANA) National Money Show will be held in Irving, Texas at the Irving Convention Center. (Consult the ANA website, www.money.org, for details).
- March 25, 2018 The Central Illinois Numismatic Association will hold its Coin Show in Springfield, Illinois at the Northfield Center, 3210 Northfield Drive.
- April 15, 2018** **The Metro East Coin & Currency Club will hold their Spring Show at the American Legion Hall, 1022 Vandalia Avenue (Route 159), Collinsville, Illinois.**
- April 25 – 28, 2018 The Central States Numismatic Society's 79th Annual Convention will be held in Chicago/Schaumburg, Illinois at the Renaissance Hotel and Convention Center.
- July 26 - 28, 2018** **The Missouri Numismatic Society will hold its 58th Annual Coin Show at the Saint Charles Convention Center. The convention center is located at One Convention Center Plaza.**
- August 14 - 18, 2018 The American Numismatic Association (ANA) World's Fair of Money will be held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania at the Pennsylvania Convention Center. (Consult the ANA website, www.money.org, for details).
- January 10 – 13, 2019 The Florida United Numismatists' (FUN) 64th Annual FUN Show will be held in Orlando, Florida at the Orange County Convention Center.
- March 28 - 30, 2019 The American Numismatic Association (ANA) National Money Show will be held in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania at the David L. Lawrence Convention Center. (Consult the ANA website, www.money.org, for details).
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April 24 – 27, 2019	The Central States Numismatic Society's 80th Annual Convention will be held in Chicago/Schaumburg, Illinois at the Renaissance Hotel and Convention Center.
August 6 - 10, 2019	The American Numismatic Association (ANA) World's Fair of Money will be held in Rosemont (Chicago), Illinois at the Donald E. Stephens Convention Center. (Consult the ANA website, www.money.org , for details).
February 27 – 29, 2020	The American Numismatic Association (ANA) National Money Show will be held in Atlanta, Georgia at Cobb Galleria Centre. (Consult the ANA website, www.money.org , for details).
April 22 – 25, 2020	The Central States Numismatic Society's 81st Annual Convention will be held in Chicago/Schaumburg, Illinois at the Renaissance Hotel and Convention Center.
August 4 - 8, 2020	The American Numismatic Association (ANA) World's Fair of Money will be held in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania at the David L. Lawrence Convention Center. (Consult the ANA website, www.money.org , for details).
April 21– 24, 2021	The Central States Numismatic Society's 82th Annual Convention will be held in Chicago/Schaumburg, Illinois at the Renaissance Hotel and Convention Center.
August 10 - 14, 2021	The American Numismatic Association (ANA) World's Fair of Money will be held in Rosemont (Chicago), Illinois at the Donald E. Stephens Convention Center. (Consult the ANA website, 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 informal meetings of the Ancient Coinage Study Group. The ACSG is dues free and its meetings are open to the public. Information about the ACSG is available at meetings of either society.

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

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

The ACSG meets monthly on the third Thursday of the month at 7:00 p.m. Meetings are held at a variety of locations in the St. Louis area. Please make sure to check out our Facebook page, "St. Louis Ancient Coin Study Group" to find meeting dates and locations and other information.

2017

August 17	Group Discussion	Bring in your favorite coins and new acquisitions for "Show and Tell"
September 21	Douglas Mudd (video)	The Origins of Money
October 19	Jeremy Haag	The Lion and Bull Coinage of Croesus
November 16	David Hendin (video)	Intro to Judean Biblical Coins
December 21	Darrell Angleton	Ancient Roman Coins of Viminacium

2018

January 18	Ed Rataj	Coins of the Dark Ages
February 15	Tony Albers	Coinage of the Fourth Crusade
March 15	Mark Avery	Coins of Thrace
April 19	Douglas Mudd (video)	Money of the 300 / Coinage of the Persian Wars
May 17	Arthur Fitts (video)	English Hammered Coinage
June 21	Mark Avery & Darrell Angleton	Ancient Coins from the Danube River Basin
July 19	Chip Vaughn	The Imperators. Coins of the Late Roman Republic

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.

2017

August 13	Bill Vaughan	Missouri Currency
September 10	Jan Pallares	Early St. Louis Currency
October 8	Kathy Skelton	The Numismatics of Halloween
November 12	Roger Schmidt	Medieval Coins

2018

January 14	Joe Lindell	Henry Clay and the Bank of the United States
February 11	Al Hortmann	Numismatic Quiz
March 11	Carl Garrison	All About the New Orleans Mint
April 8	Tom Howlett	1904 St. Louis World's Fair
May 20*	Dave Frank	World War II Rationing
June 10	All Members	Coin and Book Garage Sale
July 8	Norm Bowers	Euros - Today
August 12	Nick Correnti	Non - Decimalized Coins
September 9	Jan Pallares	Coinage of the Vatican
October 14		A Topic of Numismatic Interest
November 11	Roger Schmidt	Tokens and Medals

* Third Sunday of the Month

MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

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

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

Members' bourse precedes the business meeting. An educational program and auction 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.

2017

August 23	Kathy Skelton	Mark Twain
September 27		Auction
October 25	Mark Hartford	TBA
November 15 **	Jim Moores	Reflections of a 50 Year MNS Member

2018

January 24	Dave Frank	Native American Perspective on Coins
February 28	Chris Sutter	Building a Seated Liberty Set
March 28	Carl Garrison	All About the New Orleans Mint
April 25	Chip Vaughn	Ancient Coins
May 23	Dave Price	Error Coins
June 27	Rob Kravitz	Fractional Currency
July 26 *	Special Guest Speaker	
August 22	Kathy Skelton	My Favorite Cents
September 26	Nick Correnti	Non-Decimalized Coins
October 24	Dr. Juan Castro	Doctor Rizal
November 28	Larry Marsh	Reminiscing About St. Louis Numismatics

* *Coincides with Coin Show.*

** *Third Wednesday because of Thanksgiving.*

**The
MISSOURI NUMISMATIC
SOCIETY**

**invites you to attend our
58th Annual Coin Show
July 26th - 28th, 2018**

**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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