

MISSOURI JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

VOLUME 44

JULY, 2019

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

In Memory



Sidney "Sid" L. Nusbaum

1947 - 2019

<i>C. Joseph Sutter</i>	<i>Short Snorter</i>	12
<i>Charles Calkins</i>	<i>Lithuanian Coinage</i>	16
<i>Ronald Horstman</i>	<i>Loan Office Act of 1821</i>	34
<i>Stan Winchester</i>	<i>Hard Times Tokens</i>	44
<i>Mark Blumenstock</i>	<i>Security Designs for Money: From Queens to Glowing Orbs</i>	51
<i>Kathy Skelton</i>	<i>Scandinavian Composers</i>	60
<i>Robert Kravitz</i>	<i>If a Coin Collector or Dealer Had a Time Machine</i>	68
<i>Dave Price</i>	<i>Where are all the old Error Collectors?</i>	74

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MEMBER CLUB OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION (ANA)

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

C. Joseph Sutter	President's Message	3
Robert Svensson	How to Make Profits with U.S. Quarter Dollars	6
Chip Vaughn	The Coins of Quintus Pomponius Musa	9
C. Joseph Sutter	Short Snorter	12
C. Joseph Sutter	Senator Key Pittman	14
Charles Calkins	Lithuanian Coinage	16
*****	Numismatic Quiz	31
*****	A Missouri Record	32
Ronald Horstman	Loan Office Act of 1821	34
Charles Calkins	Coins of Iron City	36
Stan Winchester	Hard Times Tokens	44
C. Joseph Sutter	Always Follow Good Advice	46
*****	New Challenges	50
Mark Blumenstock	Security Designs for Money: From Queens to Glowing Orbs	51
Kathy Skelton	Scandinavian Composers	60
Robert Kravitz	If a Coin Collector or Dealer Had a Time Machine	68
Dave Price	Perfect U.S. Mint Rejects or Mint Errors – The Beautiful Coins (What can happen – Will happen) “Multiple Error Coins”	71
Dave Price	Where are all the old Error Collectors?	74

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

its COINS	33
CJS&T Inc	33
Eagle Coin and Stamp Co.	Outside Back Cover
Scotsman Auction Co.	Outside Back Cover

GUIDE TO AREA ACTIVITIES

Future Numismatic Events	79
Ancient Coin Study Group	82
World Coin Club of Missouri	83
Missouri Numismatic Society	84

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President's Message

*By
Chris Sutter*

Welcome to the 59th 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.

This past year saw the passing of two longtime MNS members: Sid Nusbaum and Russ Vogelsang.

Sid was our Coin Show bourse chairman. Sid was one of the reasons this show is the success it is. He ran the show from 2010, taking over from Dave Frank. Helping Sid was Jenny, who did a lot of the show's administrative work. Sid was a good friend and a longtime loyal MNS member. Please remember Sid in your thoughts. We also extend our condolences to Jenny on her loss. This year's show is being dedicated in Sid's honor.

Russ was a hard working MNS member. If you are a longtime attendee of this show you may remember the long hours Russ spent taking care of the show's cases. He worked behind the scenes to ensure that every dealer had a working case and light, promptly fixing any problem that arose.

Scotsman Auctions will hold their auction on Friday night. 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.

I want to thank Dave Frank for stepping in to fill the void left by Sid. As prior chairman Dave had the experience and knowledge to complete the show preparation and ensure that this year is one of the best.

Thanks also goes out to the many MNS members who volunteer their time. Those who help with the Show's exhibits, Kathy Skelton, with show setup and breakdown, Joel Anderson, with Dealer Registration, Carl Garrison, and the numerous other areas necessary to make everything happen.

This past year the Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (EPNNE) offered to return the library material that the MNS had donated. We accepted their offer and have moved the books to an offsite location where the books are being cataloged. While we have no plans to establish a library again, we are happy to have the books back. After being cataloged, the MNS will determine what should be done with the material.

This year we hope to add a special meeting to our schedule. The Melbourne Hotel was the original home of the MNS. While the hotel no longer is in existence, the building still stands and is part of St. Louis University. Our plan is to have our November meeting there.

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.



Russ Vogelsang

1925 - 2018

MNS Life Member 22

Treasurer
Board of Directors

Annual Coin Show Information and Service Desk

MNS Medal Award of Merit - 1970



Sidney Nusbaum

1947 - 2019

MNS Life Member 1

Vice-President
Treasurer
Recording Secretary
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Board of Directors

Annual Coin Show Bourse Chairman

MNS Medal Award of Merit – 1992

ANA Member since 1974

How to Make Profits with U.S. Quarter Dollars

By
Robert Svensson

Ten Ways to Find Valuable Coins

1. **DAILY CHANGE.** Change bills as often as possible, taking out needed coins and converting to bills again. Keep loose change in a container and sort from time to time.
2. **BANK ROLLS.** Get circulated rolls of coins at your bank and sort for needed coins. When traveling, stop at small-town banks for these rolls; they are more productive of good coins since fewer people are collecting coins in less-populated areas.
3. **VENDING MACHINE OPERATORS.** Operators of vending machines sell so-called “numismatically untouched” rolls or bags of coins at a slight premium over face value. These have been known to produce scarce coins.
4. **CASHIERS.** Work with owners and managers of places of business at which you shop. Leave a list of coins and ask them to keep a lookout for the coins on your list.
5. **YOUR FRIENDS.** Ask your friends to accumulate their change for you. The more coins you examine the better your chances of finding those you need.
6. **LET PEOPLE KNOW.** Tell your business associates, fellow workers, every one you meet that you are collecting coins. It will surprise you how many people have hoards of coins around their homes. Pay these people a small premium for the coins you need.
7. **SWAP COINS.** Work with other coin collectors, exchanging dates and mints of which you have duplicates for those you need. Join a coin club in your area. Dues are modest and the exchange of knowledge and coins most valuable.
8. **TRADING STAMP BOOKS.** Many collectors will take books of trading stamps in exchange for coins. Many such offers will be found in the classified pages of coin publications.
9. **PREPARE “WANT LISTS”.** Keep an up-to-date list of the coins you need, and send copies to dealers and collectors around the country, asking them to quote on your “wants”. Their names will be easily found in coin publications. Do not send these lists indiscriminately. Always send a self-addressed stamped envelope for reply.

10. **BID AT AUCTIONS.** Each week many coin auctions and mail bid sales are held thru out the United States. You can bid by mail for the coins you need. Addresses of these sales will be found in coin publications. Important: Read the rules of these auctions (they vary) and mail bids carefully. Bid intelligently.

NOTE: A scarcity of coins makes it not unwise, but unfair, to try to save all coins. After you have taken only the coins you need from change, return the remainder to circulation. They are needed.

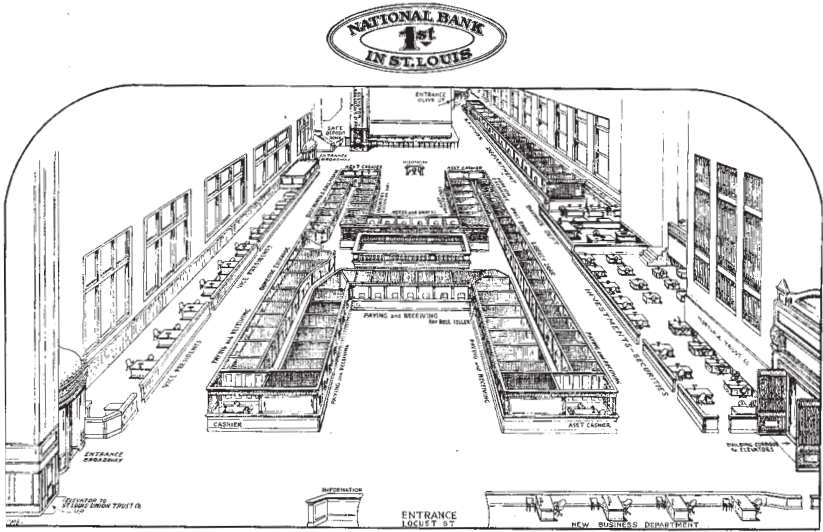
Robert Svensson was a writer and newspaper columnist on numismatics. He had a column "Coin Collector's Corner" that appeared in the Observer-Reporter in the 1970's. This paper covered Pittsburg Pennsylvania within Washington County.

He wrote a series of coin related pamphlets that he offered through Numismatic Research Publication for \$.50 (Cash) and two six cent stamps.

This pamphlet was received by the author in 1970, as indicated by the postage cancellation date. It refers to the Barber series as Liberty Head and has prices for the three keys, in uncirculated as: 1896-S \$1,500, 1901-S \$2,250 and 1913-S \$1,500.

The First National Bank in St. Louis (170) was created as the result of the combination of: the Mechanics American National Bank of St. Louis MO (7715), the St. Louis Union National Bank, St. Louis MO (11366) and the Third National Bank of Saint Louis Mo (170). (Annual Report of the Comptroller of the Currency, December 1, 1919, p. 114.)

Image of main floor plan: D. H. Harris. The Early Saint Louis Movement in Philosophy, Psychology, Literature, Art and Education. St. Louis, 1921



MAIN FLOOR PLAN, FIRST NATIONAL BANK IN ST. LOUIS
 One of the Largest and Most Convenient Banking Rooms in the World



The Coins of Quintus Pomponius Musa

by
Chip Vaughn

Of the coins minted in the Roman Republic era, the "Muse" series of coins made by Quintus Pomponius Musa are among the most beautiful and the most popular. Musa was a "triumvir monetalis" (the magistrate in charge of designing and minting coins at the mint of Rome). He served around middle of the 1st century BC. He was from the Pomponia Gens who claimed to be descended from Numa Pompilius, the second King of Rome.

The Muse Series was made as an obvious pun on this moneyer's name (Musa). Many of the moneyers of that time period had a pretty good sense of humor and used their office to make their coins more memorable with the use of puns. Isn't that a-musing ?



So what is a Muse ? According to the Greek Myths, Zeus bewildered the young woman, Mnemosyne and slept with her for nine consecutive nights. The result of their encounters were the Nine Muses.

Mnemosyne gave the babies to the god Apollo and the nymph Eufime who raised them and taught them the arts. Apollo eventually brought them to the Temple of Zeus on Mount Elikonas where they became the inspirations for, and the personifications of the arts, music, visual arts and the sciences. Their gifts of song, dance, and joy were intended to help the gods and the people forget their troubles and focus more on art and beauty.

Almost all of the ancient writers appeal to the Muses at the beginning of their work. Homer asked the Muses both in the Iliad and Odyssey to help him tell his story. Many of the artists of the Renaissance acknowledged the importance of the Muses by dedicating their works to them. The word "Museum" is derived from the Greek word Mouseion, "the Shrine of the Muses".

The series by Quintus Pomponius Musa is composed of ten coins, each representing one of the Nine Muses, with the tenth coin representing their protector, Hercules. The coins were said to be based on the statues in the Hercules Musarum. (Hercules Musarum was a prominent temple in the Circus Flaminius in Rome. It included statues of the Nine Muses along with a statue of Hercules playing a lyre).

Here are the coins :

1. Hercules Musarum.

Head of Apollo / Hercules wearing a lion headress and holding a club and lyre.



2. Calliope, The Muse of Epic Poetry and Rhetoric Art.

Head of Apollo with lyre key behind / Calliope playing lyre.



3. Clio, The Muse of History.

Head of Apollo with Scroll behind / Clio holding an open scroll.



4. Erato, The Muse of Erotic Poetry.

Head of Apollo with Flower on Stem behind / Erato playing lyre.



5. Euterpe, The Muse of Music.

Head of Apollo with two crossed flutes behind / Euterpe holding two flutes



6. Melpomene, The Muse of Tragedy

Head of Apollo with Sceptre behind / Melpomene holding a club and an actor's tragedy mask.



7. Polyhymnia, The Muse of Hymns and Mimic Art.

Head of Apollo with Wreath behind / Polyhymnia standing facing wearing wreath on her head



8. Terpsichore, The Muse of Dancing.

Head of Apollo with Tortoise behind / Terpsichore playing lyre and holding plectrum.



9. Thalia, The Muse of Comedy

Head of Apollo with Sandal behind / Thalia holding an actor's comedy mask.



10. Urania, The Muse of Astronomy

Head of Apollo with Star behind / Urania holding a pointer and pointing at a globe



Short Snorter

By
C. Joseph Sutter

On February 8th 1943, 21 year old Roy Burman Carris, started on the path he had recently chosen. Gone were the two college years he had taken to pursue his ideals of helping and taking care of animals, ideals he later passed on to his youngest daughter Eleanor. He would never return to the pursuit of becoming a veterinarian. His loving mother's hopes of safety for her son were shattered, for 1943 was a war year. This day was Roy's first day of active service in the United States Army.

Why the Army? Roy wanted to fly! Until 1947 the Air Force was part of the Army. And fly he did. As shown on his Separation Qualification Record, when he separated from the military in February 1946, Roy:

“Flew as a bombardier on B-17 type Aircraft on high altitude bombing of Germany and German occupied areas. Flew 248 combat hours on 34 combat missions while serving 5 ½ months overseas with the 15th Air Force based in Italy.

Upon completion of an operational tour as a bombardier officer, returned to the United States and flew PT-13 and AT-6 type aircraft at pilot training school and took fighter transition in P-51 type aircraft.”

His 1946 separation was one of several that would be followed by reenlistment. Roy was at home in the Air Force until his retirement on January 31, 1972 as a Lieutenant Colonel. His tour of duty included service in Korea and Vietnam and time in Alaska following the 1964 earthquake. His final tour was three years in Italy where he was able to reminisce about his time there in the 1940's.

One of his activities in World War II was the creation of a short snorter. A short snorter, as defined for the purposes of this article, was a group of banknotes joined together to indicate a person's experiences. Often they were signed by fellow service men or others sharing these experiences. The notes were taped together into very long strings. Unfortunately, as time passes the notes become separated and/or damaged. In Lt. Col Carris' case the individual notes are quite damaged and some maybe missing. They are taped together with tape on the last note indicating that more notes could follow.

List of notes in order of appearance:

1. United States – One dollar (Silver Certificate) – 1935. Obverse: George Washington.
2. Morocco – 100 Francs – 1943. Obverse: Fortress (Kasbah)
3. Algeria – 5 Francs – 1941. Obverse: girl with kerchief, Reverse: veiled woman, wharf scene.
4. Great Britain – Bank of England – 1 Pound – 1934 – 1948
5. Croatia – 10 Kuna – 1941
6. Italy – Allied Military Currency – 50 Lire – 1943. Reverse: four freedoms

7. Bank of Chihuahua (state of) – 10 Pesos – 1913. Obverse: cattle herding scene, Reverse: old Mexican coat of arms
8. France – Allied Military Currency – 2 Francs – 1944. Obverse: Green with black border, torches on left and right, Reverse: flag

Additionally three notes were saved from his post WWII experiences that were not joined together.

1. Philippines – 1 Peso – 1949. Obverse: A. Mabini, Reverse: Barasoain Church
2. Japan – 100 Yen – 1953. Obverse: Itagaki Taisuke, Reverse: National Diet Building.
3. Korea – 1000 Won – 1950. Obverse: Syngman Rhee.

What does this short snorter tell us about Lt. Col. Carris' missions? Reviewing the locations of his 34 missions shows locations in Yugoslavia (Croatia), Italy and France that correspond to the notes. The Great Britain note could indicate a common ally while Morocco and Algeria could be places he visited or more likely just notes he came in contact with. Chihuahua is a mystery since unless his navigator have a really bad sense of direction, Mexico was not on his target list. Other locations on his list, including Germany, Hungary, Rumania, Poland and Czechoslovakia are locations which he did not include a bank note or possibly one that fell off the end.

The short snorter does not contain a large number of signatures and time has faded those that appear. However, it did start out on a hopeful note with "SHORT SNORTER-CARRIS" written sideways on the edge of the dollar. Since building this string may have involved gathering friends in locations that also contained alcohol, maybe Lt. Col. Carris' good intentions were lost to other activities.

Short Snorters can also consist of a single note. The interesting point of these is the number and type of signatures. These notes could also be used to obtain free drinks. If you came across someone you had signed a note for you could demand that the note be produced. The punishment for not showing the note was that they had to buy you a drink!

The definition of short snorter explains why this was done. A snort is a mixed drink and short means less than full.

So what is the value of Lt. Col. Carris' short snorter? Each note is in very bad condition. Even if the notes were in top condition, they are quite common and not valued very highly. From a historical perspective, short snorters are easily found. A quick search on eBay yielded 30 hits, ranging from \$5.00 to \$500. These include both single note snorters and strings.

One item on eBay is a short snorter from the 15th Air Force. While it is not a bank note, it claims to be a membership card in the Short Snorter Club. Members of this club were flown by the Flying Fortresses (B-17) of the 15th home after having defeated the Axis in the Mediterranean Theater of Operations (MTO). A map shows the flight from Italy through Algeria and onto Casablanca, Morocco. The year is 1945. Maybe this accounts for Lt. Col. Carris having the two North African notes.

So what value is placed on this short snorter? Priceless, according to his youngest daughter. And who can disagree?

Senator Key Pittman

By
C. Joseph Sutter



Remember when Missouri elected a dead man to public office? The year was 2000. Melvin Carnahan (1934-2000) was such a popular politician that the voters elected him as a U.S. Senator despite the fact that he was killed in a plane crash the previous month.

As a Missourian I am proud that my state does not let a little thing like death stop a good man, or woman if she becomes eligible, from being elected to Congress. In fact, a Congress composed of dead people where nothing was done sounds like a pretty good idea to me.

However, I recently learned that Missouri was not the first state to do this.

In 1940, Nevada reelected Key Denson Pittman (1872-1940) who died before the election. His staff kept his death a secret until after his successful election.

Key Pittman played a key role in numismatics as sponsor of the Pittman Act. This April 23, 1918 legislation authorized converting no more than 350 million silver dollars into bullion to be sold or used for subsidiary coinage. It also directed the purchase of domestic silver for recoinage of silver dollars.

This Act saw 270,232,722 silver dollars melted. Most of these, 259,121,554 were sold to Great Britain and 11,111,168 were used for coinage. This was about 209 million ounces of silver.

This was done to help the domestic mining industry. Pittman was from Nevada which was a major mining state. The Act fixed the price paid at \$1.00 per ounce, which was above the market price.

Mr. Pittman had a St. Louis connection since he represented Nevada at the St. Louis Exposition, i.e. the St. Louis World's Fair or the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, in 1904.

The story of his death is interesting. Mr. Pittman had a heart attack on Election Day, November 5. Doctors claimed his death was imminent. He was taken to the Washhoe General Hospital in Reno where he died. To hide the serious of the attack the press was told he was suffering from exhaustion.

While this is the official story, other details have been mentioned over the years. These may or may not be factual.

Instead of being taken to a hospital it was reported that his staff kept him in a bathtub full of ice at the Riverside Hotel.

The town of Tonopah, Nevada claims that Mr. Pittman died at the Mizpah Hotel. In this version Mr. Pittman was reported to be a heavy drinker. It was this action that led to his fatal heart attack the day before the election. His aides placed his body in the ice filled bathtub and told reporters that he was tired after campaigning and planned to rest until after the election. *

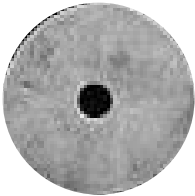
So is there any truth to the Tonopah story? Probably not.

Mr. Pittman’s personal physician Dr. “Bart” Hood stated that he died 4 days after the election in Reno. The Nevada State Journal noted on November 5 that Pittman was hospitalized and that he would not be able to travel to Tonopah to vote. His wife, Mimosa, came from Washington on election day and stated that she saw her husband alive and conscious.

So why this elaborate hoax? Mr. Pittman was a democrat. If he died after being elected, the Governor of Nevada could appoint a democrat as his successor, which is what happened. If he died before the election, his opponent would have been declared the winner.

* As seen on the Trvl Channel - Legendary Locations, “Slave to Love”, Season 2, Episode 11.

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Where Yap Islanders in Harrison, Arkansas save their money: RAI

Lithuanian Coinage

By
Charles Calkins

The region around the Nemen River may have been inhabited since 1500 BC beginning with the pagan Liths. Lithuania as a coherent political entity, however, didn't exist until groups banded together to resist the military gains of the Livonian Brothers of the Sword and the Teutonic Knights. Lithuania's one and only king, Mindaugas, was crowned in 1253, as commemorated in 2003 by this 750th anniversary medal:



Mindaugas also held the title of Grand Duke of Lithuania, as did rulers of Lithuania for centuries onward. Under the leadership of Grand Duke Gediminas and his descendants, Lithuania became a significant political

entity in the region, encompassing what is now Belarus, part of Ukraine, and parts of Russia to the Black Sea.

For one such expansion, in 1386, Jogalia, a son of Algirdas and a grandson of Gediminas, married Jadwiga (daughter of Louis I of Poland and Hungary), becoming King of Poland while still remaining Grand Duke of Lithuania. Once married, he took the name Ladislaus II (a.k.a. Władysław II Jagiełło), and introduced Christianity to the region.

[The “Cast of Characters” at the end of this article will help to clarify relationships between the members of the Gediminas dynasty and other noteworthy personages, the dates of their reigns, and the names they were known by. Individuals were often known by several names, depending upon the region – as in this instance, his Lithuanian name differs considerably from his Polish one. Reference works tend to use only one name for person, often making it challenging to track someone across references as they may appear under their Lithuanian, Polish, Russian, Ruthenian, Latin, or other identification, depending upon the perspective of the work.]

1386 was also the year the first coinage of Lithuania was instituted – half-groat and groat denominations – replacing silver bars which had been used as currency to that point. Over about the next century, symbols appeared on coins for the first time that would continue to appear through modern times.

Vytautas the Great, Grand Duke of Lithuania and Duke of Trakai, issued coinage with a spearhead, a symbol of the Duchy of Trakai, and a cross, symbolic of areas in Ukraine – the city of Lutsk or region of Volhynia. Some of these coins, such as this one issued between 1375 and 1384, have the Slavic word ПЕЧАТ (PECHAT), meaning “coin” or “sign.”



Some of these coins, such as this one issued between 1375 and 1384, have the Slavic word ПЕЧАТ (PECHAT), meaning “coin” or “sign.”



Vytautas' father Kęstutis, Duke of Trakai and son of Grand Duke Gediminas, used a symbol now known as the Columns (or Pillars) of Gediminas which appeared on his coinage. The Columns also appeared on coins

of Vytautas the Great, here with the spearhead facing the opposite direction as it was before.

The Columns also appear as countermarks on other coins. Regions under the control of the Mongol Golden Horde bordered Lithuania, and some of their coinage is stamped with this mark.

This dirham of Khan Shadi Beg (1399-1407),

with an Islamic legend, was counterstamped with the Columns about 1420.

Military gains by Lithuania in Russian areas were aided by the weakening of Russian power due to the Mongol invasion.





As an aside, many other dukedoms, principalities and such came under Lithuanian control. For one, victories by troops under Grand Duke Algirdas led to the control of the Kiev region in 1363.

Algirdas' son Vladimir

Olgerdovich (brother of Jogalia) became Grand Prince of the Principality of Kiev and issued this denar between 1363 and 1394. It features the princely seal on one face and a dot pattern on the other.

A major battle known as the Battle of Grunwald (also known as the First Battle of Tannenberg and the Battle of Žalgiris), occurred on July 15, 1410.

Lithuanian and Polish forces under Grand Duke Vytautas and King Władysław II Jagiello significantly defeated the German-Prussian Teutonic Knights, which further increased the power of the Lithuanian and Polish union.

It was not long after this that descendants of Algirdas adopted a symbol of a knight on horseback, now known as Vytis. Grand Duke Alexander I Jagiellon, grandson of Władysław II Jagiełło, issued the first standardized coinage of Lithuania, and it featured the knight. The double-barred cross on the shield represents that Lithuania was now Christian.



The half-groat (a.k.a. half-groschen)

denomination of Alexander I is the first coinage of Lithuania which is easily available for purchase, so can be an inexpensive way for a collector to enjoy medieval coinage. The obverse features Vytis, with the legend MON(eta) ALEXANDRI (money of Alexander) around. The reverse features a Polish eagle (due to the close relationship with Poland since the 14th century) surrounded by MAGNI DVC LITVANIE (Grand Duke of Lithuania).

These two examples illustrate the many varieties represented in this type. Varieties can be found most notably in the design and position of the knight and eagle, plus the legend typeface which changes from a Gothic to a Roman style.



A smaller penny coin was also issued which is similar in style, but without the legends. The letter A behind the knight indicates it is an issue of Alexander. Issues of these also exist without the A, but are not common.

Alexander was succeeded by his brother, Sigismund I the Old, and although he retained the same style for his half-groat, his coinage is the first to feature the year of issue, such as shown on this example from 1509. In addition to the date, the legend now contains his name instead of Alexander's, so reads MONETA SIGISMVNDI, but the reverse remains MAGNI DVCIS LITVANIE.



This example from 1513 shows some of the varieties that can be encountered in this series. As with the previous issue, there are varieties in the legends and styles of knight and eagle – here, among other things, the horse's

front legs touch while in the 1509 issue they are separated. Symbols before the cross on each face can differ, as well. This one has a colon before the cross on the obverse rather than the reverse, as was true with the example from 1509. This 1513 issue also shows the date represented as just the last two digits.

These half-groschen were issued from 1508 to 1529, but 1508 and dates later than 1523 seem difficult to impossible to locate. Sigismund I the Old was succeeded by Sigismund II Augustus. As with Sigismund I, most dates of

Sigismund II's half-groat are easily obtainable, but other denominations he issued are less commonly found, four of which are shown here.

This style of penny (a.k.a., denar) was issued erratically between 1546 and 1563. This one, minted in 1558 in Vilnius, is similar in style to the penny of Alexander, with the knight on one face and the Polish eagle on the other, but the letter A is absent.



A two-pence denomination was issued in most years between 1566 and 1570, with 1570 the most common. It features the knight on one face with II (2) below, and the monogram of

Sigismund Augustus, a crowned S and A, on the other.

Groats were issued various years between 1546 and 1568. Two styles exist – standard and Polish groats. Polish groats, such as this example from 1566, have the legend POLO MAG DVX L below the bust. This particular coin also features Sigismund's SA monogram, as well as the Columns.





This worn and holed example of a 1568 four groat coin, minted in Vilnius, shows both the knight and the Columns in shields on the reverse.

Sigismund's half-groats are his most plentiful issues. They were produced between 1545 and 1566, and many years are common, save 1545, 1551 through 1555, and 1566. Sigismund's half-groats are similar in style to his predecessor's, although the date has now moved below the knight. There are many varieties in this series, once again with differences in the knight and eagle, as well as in the legend style. These two issues from 1556 show the correct spelling of MAGNI on the first, but an incorrect MANI on the second.



These two issues from 1556 show the correct spelling of MAGNI on the first, but an incorrect MANI on the second.



This one, from 1557, has a reversed N in MONETA, as well as a different style of knight (the straps by the tail, and the shield, have different shapes) and eagle (longer claws extended differently) from the 1556 issues.

This one, from 1565, has a reverse legend that varies from the earlier ones – SIGIS AVG D G REX POLO M D L here, as opposed to SIGIS AVG REX PO MAG DVX LI. There are a number of variations in legends across this series (e.g., LITV vs. LITVA, LI vs L, A's that are missing crossbars, etc.).



The Union of Lublin was signed on July 1, 1569, which created a single state, the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, ruled by a single monarch who was both King of Poland and Grand Duke of Lithuania, and governed with a single Senate and parliament. Since Sigismund II Augustus did not have children, under this union he was succeeded by Stephen Bathory who had married Anna Jagiellon, daughter of Sigismund I the Old.



Bathory issued several denominations, including two shown here. This 1579 two pence (two denar) features the knight with II (2) below, and Bathory's monogram, in the style of Sigismund Augustus.

This three groschen is a Lithuanian issue (with LIT on the bottom of the reverse) and features three symbols – the Lithuanian knight, the Polish eagle, and the Bathory coat of arms between them. The arms consist of three horizontal white teeth on a red background. Around 900 AD, a legend has a warrior called Vitus defeating a dragon in the swamplands of Ecsed, in the Heves County of Hungary, earning the surname Bathory (“good hero”). The teeth in the arms represent the dragon that was slain.





Sigismund III Vasa was also not a lineal descendant of the dynasty, but became Grand Duke of Lithuania by marriage to Catherine Jagiellon, also a daughter of Sigismund I the Old.

This 1620 twopence that he issued features a crowned monogram with II (2) below, and the knight, with a privy mark of two fish between stars below the horse.

This 1627 Grosz of Sigismund III features his portrait as well as the knight. The legends still clearly show his titles: SIG III D(ei) G(ratia) REX PO M(ag) D(ux) L(it) (Sigismund III, by the grace of God, King of Poland, and Grand Duke of Lithuania), and GROSS MAG DVCA LIT.



There is an odd error in this coin series – a variant of the 1622 issue has the 2 and 6 of the date transposed, yielding a date of 1262. Catalog price for this issue is approximately twice that of the other dates in the series, so this error is apparently uncommon.



John II Casimir, son of Sigismund III Vasa, issued copper schillings



which are commonly available, both in Polish and Lithuanian styles. The Polish issue features the eagle on the reverse, while the Lithuanian style, such as this one from 1664, has the knight. The legends on this coin read IOAN CAS REX, and SOLI MAG DVC LIT.



Another denomination of his, a two denari, features a crowned ICR monogram and the knight, with legends IOA CAS D G R POL L and SOLIDVS : M : D : LIT. This one was minted in 1652.

In 1667, during the reign of John II Casimir, all Lithuanian mints were closed, and Poland experienced three intervals of partitioning by Russia, Prussian and Austria in 1772, 1792, and 1795, where the last left Lithuania under the control of Russia. Once the mints ceased production, only a few patterns and other rare issues were produced until Lithuania became a nation once again after declaring independence in 1918 at the end of World War I. Coinage was not issued until 1925, however.

This 1 Litas of 1925 features the knight, now considered the national symbol, with the Columns below. Since it was members of the Gediminid dynasty that defeated the Germans in the Battle of Grunwald in 1410, the Columns of Gediminas became a popular symbol after the defeat of Germany in WW I.





The Battle of Grunwald was also remembered by the honoring of Vytautas the Great, the leader of the Lithuanian forces, on this 1936 10 Litu.

A 10 Litu coin was issued in 1938 to commemorate 20 years of independence, featuring the Columns prominently on one face, and President Antanas Smetona on the other. He was the President in 1938 and was in power until Lithuania's occupation by the Soviet Union beginning on June 15, 1940, as part of their World War II expansion. Lithuania was occupied by German troops from June 1941 to 1944, and then Lithuania was formally annexed by the Soviets.



Both of these 10 Litu coins have the edge inscription TAUTOS JEGA VIENYBEJE, the national motto of Lithuania: "The strength of the nation lies in unity."



Vytautas the Great was also commemorated on the 20 Litu note of 1930, along with his symbol of the spearhead and cross. The dates "1430 – 1930" appear below the portrait, 1430 being the year in which he died.

With Lithuania part of the Soviet Union, no Lithuanian coinage was struck until Lithuania declared its

independence from the Soviet Union on March 11, 1990, when coinage resumed in 1991. This 1998 5 Litai once again

features the knight, and is bimetallic. While under the control of the Soviet Union, national symbols such as the knight were banned, but in 1988 Vytis was legalized again when the Lithuanian independence movement emerged, and all symbols were restored upon independence in 1990.



Lithuania still remembers its past with this 2010 1 Litas commemorating the 600th anniversary of the Battle of Grunwald.

On this coin, the shield of the knight, instead of a double-barred cross, now features the Columns to once again honor the Gediminid dynasty.



As of the writing of this article, Lithuania is an EU member state and adopted the Euro on January 1, 2015. The bimetallic 2015 1 Euro still features the knight, but with the standard Euro reverse.

The 2015 5 Euro is even colorized, with the bands of the banner above the music score the colors of the national flag – yellow, green and red.



Incidentally, it is not just notes and coinage where these various symbols appear. Stamps on an envelope received at the end of 2018 by the author feature both the Columns and the knight. Oddly, though, the knight faces to the right instead of to the left.

Lithuania has had a long history of coinage, and it is interesting to see symbols that originated more than five centuries ago still used to the present day.

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Wikipedia pages for Mindaugas, Gediminas, Kęstutis, etc.

<https://en.wikipedia.org>

Cast of Characters

People appear under alternate names in different reference works, so it is useful to list all of them to know who is who. Titles may not be inclusive.

Mindaugas (ca. 1203 – 1263)

Names: Myndowen (German), Mindowe (Latin), Мендог (Old East Slavic), Міндоўг (Belarusian)

Titles: First known Grand Duke of Lithuania. Only Christian King of Lithuania (crowned summer 1253)

Gediminas (1275 – 1341)

Titles: Grand Duke of Lithuania (ca. 1315 - 1341)

Built Vilnius, capital of Lithuania

Algirdas (ca. 1296 – 1377)

Names: Альгерд (Belarusian), Ольгерд (Ukrainian), Olgiert (Polish)

Titles: Grand Duke of Lithuania (1345 – 1377)

Father: Gediminas

Kęstutis (ca. 1297 – 1382)

Names: Kinstut (Latin)

Titles: First Duke of Trakai (Duchy of Trakai was established in 1337) while Algirdas ruled Vilnius. Governed the Grand Duchy of Lithuania (1342 – 1382), with his brother Algirdas until 1377, and with his nephew Jogaila until 1381.

Father: Gediminas

Vytautas the Great (ca. 1350 – 1430)

Names: Vytautas Didysis (Lithuanian), Вітаўт Кейстутавіч / Vitaūt Kiejstutavič (Belarusian), Witold Kiejstutowicz / Witold Wielki

(Polish), Vitovt (Ruthenian), Alexander Vitoldus (Latin), Wythaws / Wythawt (Old German)

Titles: Prince of Hrodna (1370 – 1382), Prince of Lutsk (1387 – 1389), Postulated king of the Hussites, Grand Duke of Lithuania (1392 – 1430)

Father: Kęstutis

Vladimir Olgerdovich (? – 1398)

Names: Уладзімер Альгердавіч (Belarusian), Vladimiras Algirdaitis (Lithuanian), Włodzimierz Olgierdowic (Polish), Володимир Ольгердович (Ukrainian)

Prince of Kiev (1362 – 1394)

Father: Algirdas

Jogaila (ca. 1351 – 1434)

Names: Władysław II Jagiełło / Ladislaus II (when crowned King of Poland)

Titles: Grand Duke of Lithuania (1377 – 1434), King of Poland (1386 – 1434)

Father: Algirdas

Casimir IV Jagiellon (1427 – 1492)

Names: Kazimierz IV Andrzej Jagiellończyk (Polish), Kazimieras Jogailaitis (Lithuanian)

Titles: Grand Duke of Lithuania (1440 – 1492), King of Poland (1447 – 1492)

Father: Jogaila

Alexander I Jagiellon (1461 – 1506)

Names: Aleksander Jagiellończyk (Polish), Aleksandras Jogailaitis (Lithuanian)

Titles: Grand Duke of Lithuania (1492 – 1506), King of Poland (1501 – 1506)

Father: Casimir IV Jagiellon

Sigismund I the Old (1467 – 1548)

Names: Zygmunt I Stary (Polish), Žygimantas I Senasis (Lithuanian)

Titles: Grand Duke of Lithuania and King of Poland (1506 – 1548)

Father: Casimir IV Jagiellon

Anna Jagiellon (1523 – 1596)

Names: Anna Jagiellonka (Polish), Ona Jogailaitė (Lithuanian)

Titles: Grand Duchess of Lithuania and Queen of Poland (1575 – 1586)

Father: Sigismund I the Old

Catherine Jagiellon (1526 – 1583)

Names: Katarzyna Jagiellonka (Polish), Katarina Jagellonica (Swedish), Kotryna Jogailaitė (Lithuanian)

Titles: Wife of John III of Sweden, so as such, she was Duchess of Finland (1562 - 1583), Queen of Sweden (1569 – 1583) and Grand Princess of Finland (1581 – 1583).

Father: Sigismund I the Old

Sigismund II Augustus (1520 – 1572)

Names: Zygmunt II August (Polish), Žygimantas II Augustas (Lithuanian), Sigismund II August (German)

Titles: Grand Duke of Lithuania and King of Poland (1548 – 1572)

Father: Sigismund I the Old

Stephen Báthory (1533 – 1586)

Names: Báthory István (Hungarian), Stefan Batory (Polish), Steponas Batoras (Lithuanian)

Titles: Voivode of Transylvania (1571 – 1576), Prince of Transylvania, Grand Duke of Lithuania and King of Poland (1576 – 1586).

Father: Stephen VII Báthory of Somlyó

Married Anna Jagiellon, so *jure uxoris* King of Poland and Grand Duke of Lithuania in 1576

Sigismund III Vasa (1566 – 1632)

Names: Zygmunt III Waza (Polish), Sigismund (Swedish), Žygimantas Vaza (Lithuanian)

Titles: King of Sweden (1592 – 1599), Grand Duke of Lithuania and King of Poland (1587 – 1632)

Parents: John III of Sweden and Catherine Jagiellon

John II Casimir (1609 – 1672)

Names: Jan II Kazimierz Waza (Polish), Johann II Kasimir Wasa (German), Jonas Kazimieras Vaza (Lithuanian)

Titles: King of Sweden (1648 – 1660), Grand Duke of Lithuania and King of Poland (1648 – 1668)

Father: Sigismund III Vasa

How Well Do You Know These Numismatic Facts?

Are these numismatic facts true?

1. The Philadelphia Mint made cents in 1922.
2. The 1895 Morgan Silver Dollar is desired by collectors.
3. 1927-D Double Eagles are considered rare even though 180,000 were minted.
4. For year collectors the only way to get a 1916 dime is to purchase the key 1916 – D Mercury dime.
5. By law, coinage designs must be changed every twenty-five years.
6. Coins of Spain, France and Mexico, could be used in the United States in 1842, fifty years after the United States began issuing its own coinage.
7. Liberty Head Nickels of 1913 can be legally spent in the United States.
8. Of the two 1921 Missouri Centennial Half Dollars, the variety with the 2*4 was an afterthought minted to increase sales.
9. Early gold coins were clearly marked as to their value to prevent the average person from misspending them. While not a problem in England, the American colonies were constantly confusing the sovereign with the much smaller half-sovereign since the colonists did not understand the language used on the coins and the values were not numerically marked.
10. If you wanted an example of Capped Head Half Eagle, five dollar gold piece, it probably would not be from 1822.
11. During 1982 the composition of the Lincoln Cent changed from 95% copper 5% tin and zinc to 99.2% zinc .8% copper plating. They are not easy to tell apart.
12. So-called modern commemoratives started in 1982 with the 250th Anniversary of George Washington's birth.
13. Gold coinage started in 1795/1796 with the 1 dollar, 2 ½ dollar, 5 dollar and 10 dollar coins. The 3 dollar and 20 dollar coins followed later.
14. Seated Liberty Quarters were issued from 1838 until 1891 without change.
15. The cent was minted every year from 1793 except for 1815.

Answers appear on page 48

A Missouri Record

continued from the July, 2018 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.

133. Obv. 2008 TEXAS LEAGUE ALL-STAR GAME/
PRESENTED BY GREAT SOUTHERN /



Center: TEXAS LEAGUE /
ALL-STAR-GAME HAMMOND FIELD / 2008

Rev. SPRINGFIELD CARDINALS / 2008 / SPRINGFIELD



134. Obv. PROUD DOUBLE A AFFILLATE OF
THE ST. LOUIS CARDINALS



Center: 2011 WORLD SERIES CHAMPIONS

Rev. SPRINGFIELD CARDINALS / 2012 SEASON 8



135. Obv. PROUD DOUBLE A AFFILLATE / ST. LOUIS CARDINALS

Center: 2013 SEASON NINE

Rev. MLB TEAM OF THE YEAR /
SPRINGFIELD CARDINALS / 2012 Champions



136. Obv. MOON MONEY / CARONDELET / SAFE SOUND /
SECURE /SAVINGS & LOAN / ASSOCIATION /
ROY L. TARTER, PRES.
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI /U.S.A / 1969



Rev. MOON MONEY REDEEM FOR \$1,500
INSURED ACCOUNT AT MOON BRANCH OFFICE



137. Obv. BRANSON LANDING / FISHING IN /BRANSON



Rev. Blank elongated cent

138. Obv. 2018 / 100th / PGA / Championship / Bellerive



Rev. same as obverse.

139. Obv. 27th ERNTE FEST 2000

Rev. Freistatt, MO / Bier / Token / Lions Club



140. Obv. 29th / ERNTE FEST 2002

Rev. Freistatt, MO / Bier / Token /
Lions Club



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Loan Office Act of 1821

By

Ronald Horstman

Numismatist and Financial Historian

Since no bank operated in Missouri after 1821 the state legislature attempted to provide a circulating currency to facilitate business by enacting the Loan Offices Act of June 27, 1821. Under this Statute the state was divided into 5 districts with each district having 3 commissioners, \$200,000 worth of certificates were authorized and the commissioners were empowered to loan no more than \$1,000 to any individual against 50% of the value of any real estate and up to \$200 on personal property.

These certificates were to be in the denominations of no more than \$10 or less than 50 cents. The certificates bore interest at the rate of 2% and were receivable for taxes and other debts due the state.

The certificates served the purpose for which they were intended and most loans were repaid in a timely fashion. However, three men – Hiram Craig, John Moore and Ephriam Moore refused to pay their loan of \$199.99 in November of 1824 and took their case to court in Chariton, Missouri. The case was decided in favor of the state and the debt was affirmed which by then was \$237.79.

The three men appealed their case to the state Supreme Court and lost again. They then appealed to the United States Supreme Court. Finally, in 1830, the Court ruled that the issue violated the Constitution and the three plaintiffs did not have to repay the loan.

Some recipients did pay off their obligations, while others avoided payment by invoking the court's decision. The state treasurer's records indicate that \$184,788 worth of certificates were placed in circulation while \$188,647 were redeemed. This discrepancy could have been caused by including interest paid with the redemption value, plus some counterfeits may have been accepted for redemption.

By this time, most of the loans were repaid and the certificates had been redeemed. The state did continue to accept the remaining outstanding certificates and in 1830 borrowed \$70,000.00 to finish the redemption process.



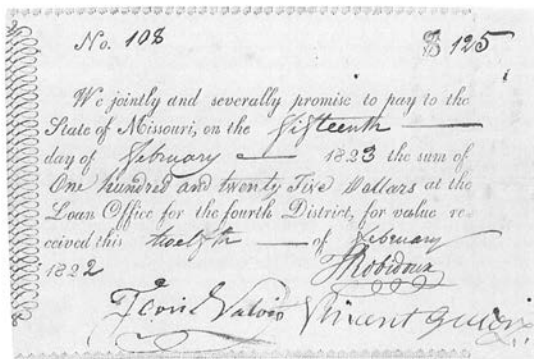
50 Cents Top Center –eagle



1.00 Person rowing boat in stream, beaver on shore



10.00 Seated Female, beaver at left, cornucopia, plow Tree in background



Mortgage in secure circulation

Coins of Iron City

By
Charles Calkins



Gunnm (銃夢), a Japanese manga created by Yukito Kishiro, ran in Shueisha's *Business Jump* magazine from 1990 to 1995. It was soon published as a set of nine manga volumes in Japan, with an English translation for the US market produced by Viz Media titled *Battle Angel Alita* at about the same time. A deluxe edition in five volumes by Kodansha Comics featuring glossy pages and a new English translation was released between 2017 and 2018 with the same title.

Since 1995, James Cameron had wished to create a movie based on the manga, and although one was announced in 2003, it was delayed by his work on *Avatar* and its sequels. Principal photography finally began in Austin, Texas, in October 2016, lasting through February 2017, and was released in the US on

February 14, 2019 as the PG-13 rated *Alita: Battle Angel*. It was the last film made by 20th Century Fox before the studio became fully owned by Disney. With a budget estimated to be between \$175 and \$200 million dollars, as of this writing it has grossed over \$400 million worldwide. If the movie is deemed profitable, Cameron has indicated that he would like to produce two sequels as the initial movie is inspired by only the first four books in the series of nine.

Centuries after a civilization-ending war, the story focuses on the hardscrabble life of the inhabitants of the dystopian Iron City, a town below the inaccessible, mysterious floating city of Zalem, the only sky city to survive the war. The surface provides supplies to Zalem, while Zalem's trash falls to the city below. It is in this trash heap that a Dr. Ido, a cybernetics doctor, finds the core of a cyborg girl with a still-living brain. He repairs her systems, gives her a body, and names her Alita. As she recovers, she realizes that she has no memory of who she is, but she soon discovers that she has the innate skills and reflexes of a long-lost military fighting style, and determines to learn the secrets of her past.

WARNING: SPOILERS AHEAD

In Iron City, two legal ways to earn "credits" are to be a registered bounty hunter (as Ido is and Alita becomes), and to play the game of Motorball professionally (as Alita does later). An illegal way is to steal cybernetic parts from the various cyborg inhabitants of the city and sell them on the black market, often becoming a target of a bounty hunter. It is rumored that if one

can raise enough credits and by knowing the right shady people, one can escape the city and be sent to Zalem above.

Three denominations of credit coins were used during filming: 1, 10, and 1,000, and they appear in various scenes. These coins (tokens, really) were produced by Troublemaker Studios in Austin, Texas, and some have become available to movie prop collectors. Most were treated by Troublemaker Studios with a solution of salt and vinegar to artificially age them, as they initially looked too bright to give the impression that they had been in circulation, so these tokens as found are in various states of preservation.

The 1 credit tokens are made of copper and are 25 mm in diameter. The obverse features a large “1” ringed by 1s, with “IRON CITY” above and “UNO” below. “1 CRÉDITO” surrounded by an inscription of “MOTORBALL . ZALEM OVER ALL . FACTORY . UNO” appears on the reverse. These tokens were used in several scenes in the film, including in the Kansas Bar (a bounty hunter hangout) and were tossed into a fountain shown in a scene where Alita plays an amateur game of Motorball with others her young apparent age. Some of these tokens remained in the fountain for a week of filming, so have additional surface impairment beyond the artificial aging, such as the example below, which shows spotting on the obverse. 500 of these tokens were struck for the film.



The 10 credit coins have a similar design to the 1 credit coins, but have a large “10” on the obverse ringed by 10s, “DIEZ” in place of “UNO” on both faces, and are 30 mm in diameter. They were made of brass, and were also used in the Kansas Bar scene and tossed into, and remained in, the fountain. 500 of these tokens were struck as well.



The 1,000 credit coins, 39 mm in diameter, were struck in three different metals all with the same design. The obverse shows the city of Zalem surrounded by MOTORBALL . ZALEM OVER ALL . FACTORY . 1000” and the reverse shows the Motorball ball with “IRON CITY” above and “1000” below. Both faces have rings of 1000s.



Five hundred of these tokens were struck in nickel silver in September 2016 for use in the film and appear in the Kansas Bar scene, as well as when Alita and Ido are paid for bounties that they have claimed as hunters. When no longer needed, many of these tokens were given to press visiting the set, studio employees, dignitaries, or sent to Fox for promotional giveaways – the 1 and 10 credit coins were not as popular and were not used in promotions.

Seventy-five 1,000 credit tokens were struck in one ounce of .99 fine silver, with fifty in September 2016 and twenty-five more in January 2017. Ten were blackened and aged to be used on film, but the scene they were to be used in was cut when the script was rewritten so they were never seen on screen.

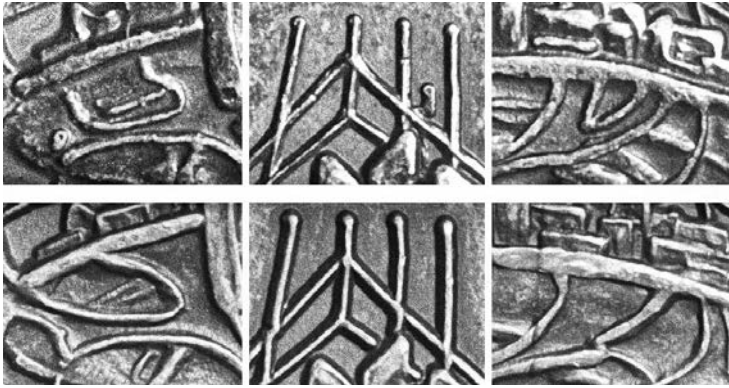
After filming ended, additional 1,000 credit tokens in brass were produced. The nickel silver token production was too hard on the dies, so after the silver, nickel silver, and 300 of the brass tokens were struck, the dies cracked. Second-, third-, and fourth-generation dies were made to strike the remaining brass tokens, with the obverse (Zalem) die possibly laser cut for the additional dies – the original had been hand carved from original designs.

The first 300 of these brass tokens were struck in 2017, the next 2,450 in 2018, and 13,000 more in 2019. The brass tokens were used for an “escape room”-style game called the Alita Experience / Passport to Iron City. No brass tokens were used during filming, and no nickel silver tokens were used for the game.

The game was available in three cities, but has now ended: Los Angeles, California, New York City, New York, and Austin, Texas. Up to ten teams of five or six players played simultaneously with the objective to earn the most credits of all of the teams and to “go to Zalem.” Players had forty minutes to earn credits by participating in various Alita-themed mini-games (such as selecting the most valuable scrap from a scrap pile, performing motor tasks, or answering trivia questions) and to gain clues to learn which of six characters to bet on in the final mini-game, a Motorball match. Each member of the team that had the most credits after the end of the match (presumably after having bet on the Motorball winner) earned one of the brass 1,000 credit tokens. Players could even meet at the Kansas Bar and purchase a special beer in an Alita-themed beer can.



Although virtually the same design as the nickel silver, the successive dies used to strike them are not quite identical to the original. While there are quite a number of minor differences, the images below highlight three of the more significant ones, with images from the nickel silver token on the top row and ones from the brass token on the bottom row.



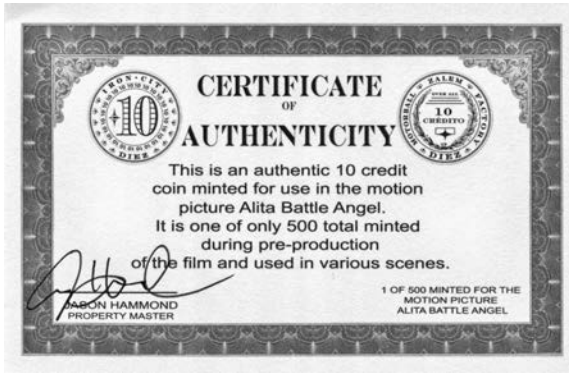
The first image pair shows the lower part of the city between the two first and second pylon (on the left side). The nickel silver token has a curve that is somewhat rectangular in shape, with a single line through it. The brass token has an elliptical curve with two lines through it in the same place.

The second image pair shows the spikes at the top of the city. The nickel silver token has an additional prong between the last two spikes that the brass token does not have.

The third image pair shows the lower part of the city between the third and fourth pylons (on the right side). The nickel silver token has a pointed curve while the brass token has only an empty space in that area. Also, the adjacent area has a line through it on the nickel silver token, but there is no line on the brass one.

The tokens as obtained are provided in holders indicating their mintage and that they were used on screen, plus each includes a certificate of authenticity signed by Jason Hammond, the property master. The certificate included with the 10 credit token is shown below.





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Movie poster courtesy of 20th Century Fox's web site at <https://www.foxmovies.com/movies/alita-battle-angel>

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Troublemaker Studios
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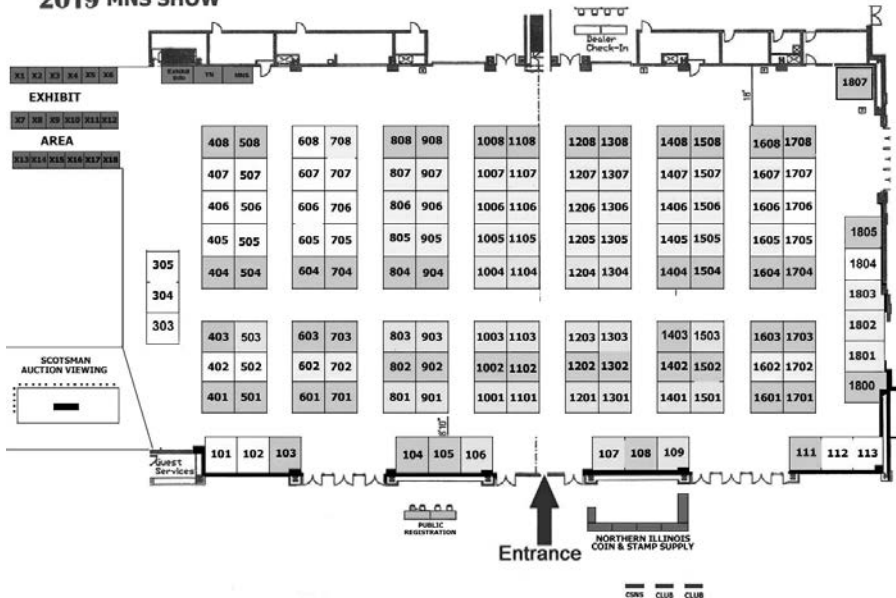
Alita Experience / Passport to Iron City
<https://alitaexperience.com/>

Alita Experience?
https://www.reddit.com/r/alitabattleangel/comments/b600wh/alita_experience/

My review of Alita Battle Angel's ESCAPE ROOM (with Jenny Nicholson)
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HyCvczr0ak>

Minting details provided by eBay auction descriptions and personal correspondence with the movie property master.

2019 MNS SHOW



ORG. NAME	TABLE NO.	CITY & STATE	ORG. NAME	TABLE NO.	CITY & STATE
Chris Hansen	101	Shawnee, KS	Northeast Arkansas Coin Co		
Leon Thornton	102	Eminence, MO		605-606	Jonesboro, AR
Show Me Rare Coins	103	Columbia, MO	Estate Buyz, LLC	607	North Fort Myers, FL
Gordy's Rare Coin	104	Hot Springs Village, AR	Dennis Newsom	608	Imboden, AR
John L. Schuch	105	Roseville, CA	CC Trading	701	Eau Claire, WI
R & D Enterprises	106	St. Louis, MO	Tulsa Coin	702	Tulsa, OK
K.D.S. Numismatics	107-108	Richton Park, IL	Midwest Coinarama	703	Cambridge, IL
Morton Grove Coins	111- 112 -113	Morton Grove, IL	Quad City Coin	704	Bettendorf, IA
Gene Stewart Stamp Co	303-304	St. Louis, MO	Jonathan K. Kern	705-706	Lexington, KY
SLBF Stamps	305	High Ridge, MO	Pacifica Trading	707	Monterey, CA
Scotsman Coins	401	St. Louis, MO	The Coin Shop	801	Dubuque, IA
Quality Stamps of St. Louis	402	St. Louis, MO	Estate Coin & Jewelry	802	Sarasota, FL
WI Numismatics	403	Greenfield, WI	Iowa Great Lakes Coins	803	Spirit Lake, IA
West Coast Coins	404	The Oregon Coast, OR	J & J Coins	803	Sioux City, IA
SLBF Stamps World & U.S. Stamps	405	High Ridge, MO	Steven Moore	804	St. Louis, MO
Wholesale Numismatics, LLC	406	Lexington, KY	Heritage	805	Dallas, TX
Andrew Reiber, Inc.	407	Bradley, IL	D & S Coins	806	Florissant, MO
Legal Tender Coin & Currency	408	Atlanta, GA	Royalty Coins	807	San Antonio, TX
Fred's Cool Coins	501	Geneva, IL	Dollar Bill \$ Rare Coin Gallery	808	Elk Grove Village, IL
Meyer's Coins	502	Shawnee, KS	Coin Zone	901	Norton Shores, MI
John Gulde	503	Scottsdale, AZ	Westford Rare Coin CO.	902	Los Angeles, CA
Linford Coins	504	Oakland Park, FL	Larry Prough	903	Carrollton, IL
Montrey World Coins	505	Springfield, IL	Dave Gourley	904	Columbus, OH
Walter Magnus	506	Burleson, TX	Drovers Coin Exchange	904	Ellsworth, KS
FUBA Coins	601	Plainfield, IN	Worldwide Numismatics	905	Tampa, FL
Jimmie Crawford	602	Avon, Indiana	Paul Reiser Resources	907	Green Bay, WI
Americana Collectors	603	Independence, MO	Butternut	908	Nashville, TN
AMA Coins	604	Tea, SD	Centralia Coin, Stamp, Etc.	1001	Centralia, IL
			Jim Crabtree Coins	1002	Crossville, TN

ORG. NAME	TABLE NO.	CITY & STATE	ORG. NAME	TABLE NO.	CITY & STATE
Appraisal Services	1003	Columbus, OH	David Johnson	1503	Chattanooga, TN
Dalton Gold & Silver Exchange	1004	Dalton, GA	Standley/Waggoner	1504	Littleton, CO
Sailboat Coins & Currency	1008	Streator, IL	Nickel & Dime Coins	1505	Harlan, IN
Mike Orlando	1101	St. Louis, MO	Pegasi Numismatics	1506	Holicong, PA
Larry Tekamp Rare Coins & Bullion	1102	Dayton, OH	Allen G. Berman, Professional Numismatist	1507	Fairfield, CT
Bob Paul Rare Coins	1103	Philadelphia, PA	Ken Byrd Coins & Currency	1508	Colorado Springs, CO
Langham Rare Coins	1104	Vandalia, IL	Chick McCormick	1508	Colorado Springs, CO
Rob Green	1105	Columbus, NE	dbkj Numismatics	1601	Fort Smith, Arkansas
Rarcoa Inc	1106	Willowbrook, IL	Greater Milwaukee Coin	1602	Brookfield, WI
Iola Gold	1107	Iola, KS	Eagle Coin, Stamp & Jewelry Co.	1603	O'Fallon, IL
Buried Treasures	1108	Chillicothe, OH	Dave's Coins	1604	Springfield, IL
K & P Services	1201	Florissant, MO	DRP Coins	1604	Decatur, IL
River City Rarities	1202	Memphis, TN	Steven Erdmann	1607-1608	Arnold, MO
Texican Rare Coins	1203	Texarkana, TX	Vaughn Rare Coins	1607-1608	Alton, IL
The Coin Collector	1204	Lewisburg, PA	Nomad Numismatics	1701	Kansas City, MO
Gary Burhop	1205	Olive Branch, MS	Raines Rare Coins	1701	Lees Summit, MO
JEB Numismatics	1205	Olive Branch, MS	Americoin	1702	Arnold, MO
Southwestern Gold, Inc.	1206	Albuquerque, NM	Mid-America Coins	1703	Grove, OK
Oakwood Coins	1207	Chanute, KS	Insight3 Currency	1704	Portage, IN
Kearney Coin Center	1208	Kearney, NE	Herakles Numismatics	1705	Charlotte, NC
Coleman Foster	1301	Austin, TX	Darrell's Coins	1706	Du Quoin, IL
Tom Reynolds	1302-1303	Omaha, NE	Val J. Webb Numismatics	1707	Atlanta, GA
Dempsey and Baxter Rare Coins	1304	Erie, PA	Workingman's Rare Coins	1708	Monroe, MI
Carter Numismatics	1305	Tulsa, OK	Laymon's Collectibles	1800	Poplar Bluff, Mo
Larry Hylton	1306	Brownsburg, IN	Micky's Currency	1801	Devils Lake, ND
Jay King	1306-1307	Logansport, IN	ITS Coins	1802	Hazelwood, MO
K & S Coins	1308	Neosho, MO	ANACS-Englewood Colorado	1803	Englewood, CO
Larry Lucree	1401	Augusta, GA	Marsh Collectibles	1804	St. Louis, MO
Dusty Royer's Notes of Note	1402	St. Louis, MO	James Beach	1805	Owosso, MI
Namchong Coins	1403	Glenview, IL	PG & G Prospector's Gold & Gems	1807	Fort Collins, CO
Steven Mileham	1404	Springfield, IL	Northern Ill. Coin & Stamp Supply	lobby	Woodstock, IL
Key Coins	1405	Alton, IL			
Largo Coin & Currency	1407	Largo, FL			
Madison Coin & Currency	1407	Madison, IN			
Al Boulanger	1408	Pittsboro, IN			
Harbor Coin Co., Inc.	1501-1502	Gurnee, IL			

Hard Times Tokens

By
Stan Winchester

Hard times tokens are made up of tokens privately minted and issued in the United States from 1833 to 1844. Pieces were made mostly of copper and while most were the size of U.S. large cents, some were half cent size.

They are divided into five categories:

1. pieces referring to the Bank of the United States and the controversy surrounding it
2. those with inscriptions about political and satirical situations of the era
3. tokens with inscriptions and designs close to regular U.S. cents, but different enough to avoid counterfeiting laws
4. store cards – tokens with advertisements of private merchants with dates of the period
5. mules – any combination of the above on the same token.



Tokens with political designs centering on issues of Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren's administrations of 1829-1841 were issued. The Bank of the United States was controlled by the Federal Government, as the largest shareholder, and a director.

Jackson believed the bank operated to the benefit of the rich and to use public money to benefit special interest groups. He totally opposed the bank. His fiscal policies, moving federal money out of the bank, declaring that receivers of public money could only take gold and silver coin for sale of public land, proved disastrous. Instead of stopping uncontrolled inflation it plunged the country into depression.



Martin Van Buren, Jackson's Vice President, was inaugurated President just weeks before the depression started. In his inauguration speech he said "I follow in the footsteps of my illustrious predecessor." That statement came back to haunt him on a token with that phrase over a picture of a donkey.

In May a run on the nations' banks started. By summer ninety percent of eastern factories closed. Many people froze or starved in the winter of 1837-38.

The panic of 1837 resulted in the hoarding of coins in circulation. This period is referred to as the era of Hard Times.



To fill the need for small change a wide variety of copper tokens appeared in 1837. One had the legend – "Substitute for a Shin Plaster", which was a reference to the flood of mostly worthless paper money put out by banks, canals, merchants, turnpikes and others. They had backing no better than the issuer, which was sometimes nonexistent.

One exception to copper tokens were German silver and white metal pieces put out by Dr. Lewis Feuchtwanger.



Mostly copper pieces were sold to merchants at less than face value, so they made a profit by giving them out as change.



Firms that produced hard times tokens include – H. M&E Richards of Attleboro, Mass, Bale & Smith of NYC, NY, Gibbs Gardner & Co. of Bellville, N.J, and the largest producer, Scovill MFG. Co. of Waterbury, Conn.

Scovill MFG. Co. is still in business today. They also made encased postage stamps and civil war tokens in the 1860's, supplied planchets for the U.S. Mint and made depression script in the 1930's.



Lyman Low wrote the first reference work on hard times tokens in 1899. He described 183 different types from 1833-44. Low found out that firms shipped pieces by the thousands in wooden kegs to customers at 60 to 70 cents per hundred. The jewelry firm of Clark & Anthony had 36,000 pieces struck, that they paid \$270 for.



Advertising tokens (store cards) were struck from 17 states: Alabama, Connecticut, Georgia, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont and Virginia.



Large number of heavy circulated tokens that exist today show they were used extensively in commerce.

Always Follow Good Advice!

By
C. Joseph Sutter

In a recent issue of one of the leading hobby newspapers a story appeared describing a new offering from a TPG, third party grader. They will now allow you, for a \$5 fee, to add wording to the label of the Apollo 11 Anniversary coins to indicate that the coin is one of the “Moon Mission Releases”. A special image of an astronaut with an American flag is also provided. In addition to the fee you must submit your coins during a small date range.

My first thought was “why would I want to pay more money to have words added to the label?” But then it hit me, my thoughts were “old school”. Today collectors are no longer satisfied with looking at pieces of metal, they want a pretty plastic holder!

Many people remember the ANA’s, American Numismatic Association, 1977 forum where famous numismatists stood before a large audience and spoke pearls of wisdom. Many of the hobby’s greats were there. In particular, Aaron R. Feldman, said “Buy the Book Before the Coin”. (Editor: actually this appeared in an ad in the March 1966 issue of *The Numismatist* where Mr. Feldman was trying to sell books. However, the author of this column never lets facts stand in the way of a good story).

Not many remember that the next speaker, Dr. Iva Spasm, said “Buy the shiny bright plastic thing before the coin”. This led to the invention of coin grading for hire. Originally the writing on the plastic cases was very boring and only consisted of unimportant things like the type of coin, a grading designation, the grading company’s name, a number uniquely identifying the coin and a series of lines.

As would be expected collectors were not interested in having their coins surrounded by plastic. This changed in 1972 when, after years of sluggish sales, TPG Slabbed Coins are Us added “Happy Birthday” to the label. Finally collectors saw a purpose for this packaging – eliminating the need for expensive birthday cards.

My advice is to throw away, or sell, all the coins you have with boring labels. Find the labels that provide the information that you, and other collectors, need to know. For example: many collectors collect Morgan Silver Dollars. I have a set of dollars from each mint. I wanted consistency so each dollar is graded MS-64, mint state 64. I was quite proud of this set until I started showing it to others. While they all said they enjoyed my set they all turned away when I could not answer a simple question “when were they made?” Sure I could tell them where, Philadelphia, and could show them the year on the coin, but I did not know the exact date. I should have saved my money and bought coins labeled “Early Releases” or “First Releases”. I then could say this coin was minted within 30 days of the release date.

Another option is “First Year of Issue”. Returning to my Morgan example, how is anyone to know when these coins were first issued if the label does not tell them?

Sure you can go to a book, *A Guide Book of United States Coins*, but today's collectors do not have time for that. If it's not on the label they just will never know.

I also could have looked for a hand signed label. If my coins had George Morgan's signature on them they would be worth far more than those that do not. Or maybe a travel label. Maybe these coins have been to an ANA Show. I cannot tell since their label does not say.

Some labels say "Genuine", mine do not. When I try to sell them, how will the buyer know that they are real? Once again, in trying to quickly assemble my set I made a short-term decision instead of planning for the future.

Labels come in wide choice of colors. You can get green, red, white and most other colors. One particular TPG offers the Sherwin Williams selection where you select the color from the inventory of this famous paint company.

In addition to the "Happy Birthday" labels a series is available for baby showers. Called "rattlers" these holders make a sound like a rattle when shook. They were not very popular and now are only available in older types of holders.

Finally, I want to mention the most important reason to buy plastic encased coins. Ageing. As we age our memory tends to deteriorate. There may come a time when we no longer can remember what coins we own. When looking at a coin we may only see a piece of metal. For example, in 2016 the U.S. Mint issued commemorative gold coins on the 100th Anniversary of the issuance of the Mercury Dime. I purchased one of them and keep it the clear plastic holder the mint sent me. I did not have it placed in a special holder that says "2106 W 10C, 24 GOLD 1/10oz/100th ANNIVERSARY". What will I do when I no longer remember the purpose of this coins? Will I look at it and only see a gold colored coin? Will I regret not having it labeled?

Before you think this will not happen, remember Louis Eliasberg. Mr. Eliasberg is known as the one person to have put together a complete collection of United States coins. However, before he died in 1976, he had all his coins put in plastic holders and labeled with his name "Eliasberg" so he could remember what he had. Sad but true. (Editor: the only sad part here is that I keep allowing this person to take up space in the Journal. Mr. Eliasberg died in 1976, before the advent of TPG in 1986. The labeling with his name was done by his son.)

Answers to How Well Do You Know These Numismatic Facts?

1. **False**, only the Denver Mint made cents in 1922. However, do to an over polished die the “D” mint mark was removed. This produced a limited supply of cents without a mint mark. These are a highly sought out variety. Examples do exist with a weak “D”. However, these do not command much of a premium.
2. **True**, while no business strikes were made in Philadelphia in 1895, an estimated 880 proof issues were produced. Collectors want these coins as representatives of the Philadelphia Mint. Business strikes were produced in San Francisco and New Orleans in 1895.
3. **True**, most of these were returned to the mint to be melted in the 1930s because of the Executive Order signed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt on April 5, 1933, forbidding the hoarding of gold coin, gold bullion, and gold certificates within the continental United States.
4. **False**, other options for the 1916 dime include the Philadelphia and San Francisco Mercury issues. These two mints also issued dimes in the Barber series.
5. **False**, the Coinage Act of 1890 allows designs to be changed without Congressional approval if the design had been in use for twenty-five years. It does not require a change. Of course with Congressional approval designs can be changed at any time. A misinterpretation of this law resulted in the discontinuance of the Barber series and the issuance of the Mercury Dime, Standing Liberty Quarter and Walking Liberty Half Dollar in 1916.
6. **True**, foreign coinage were considered legal tender until this status was removed by the Coinage Act of 1857.
7. **False**, the Liberty head Nickel was not officially coined and was not released into circulation. Of course, since the coin is worth several million dollars, its legal tender status will probably never be challenged.
8. **False**, the 2*4 variety was minted first to indicate that Missouri was the 24th state to join the union. The variety without the 2*4 was minted second but sold first.
9. **False**, early gold coins did not specify a value. The weight of the coin determined the value. It also probably was not a problem with the common colonist since the value of the coins greatly exceeded the value of any coins they might come into contact with.

10. **True**, the 1822 Half Eagle is one of the classic rarities with only 3 examples known.
11. **True**, one way to tell the difference is to build a little teeter totter and place a pre-1982 on one end and the cent in question on the other. If they balance the 1982 cent is the old 95% copper alloy.
12. **True**, this was the first commemorative issued since they were discontinued in 1954.
13. **False**, 1795 saw the issuance of the 2 ½ dollar, the 5 and 10 dollar coins came in 1796. After gold was discovered in California, the 1 dollar and 20 dollar were started in 1849. The 3 dollar coin was begun in 1854.
14. **False**, several varieties were issued to highlight changes in the amount of silver used. Originally 6.68 grams were used, in 1853 arrows were added to the date and rays on the reverse to indicate a weight change to 6.22, the rays were removed in 1854 to make coining easier, a motto was added in 1866, arrows were added to the date in 1873 to denote a change to 6.25 grams.
15. **False**, while the cent has been minted in every year except for one, the year was not 1815. It is true that no 1815 dated cents were made. However, cents with an 1816 date were minted in 1815.

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.

New Challenges

This year's challenge is very wide open: a type set of world coins. Wide open means that the set can consist of anything you want. There are no rules. There is no content definition either. You decide what goes in the set, and what stays out. You are the boss!



What is meant by type set? This is a group of items, world coins in this example, that are grouped together in some way. For example, you may decide your set is coins with an image of a dog. In 2018 Canada and Australia issued dog related items. The Canadian one is a stylistic rendition of a dog while the Australian has a German Shepard.

After a while you may decide to expand the set to be domesticated animals. The Isle of Man has issued a very nice set of cat coins since 1988. Each year a different cat breed was featured. Or maybe rabbits are your fancy. Mongolia in 2019 included a rabbit in its Woodland Spirits series. Or you may decide to just collect dogs.

Other options include collecting coins made with only one type of metal. Your dog collection could all be made of silver, no copper-nickel or gold for you! Maybe you just want modern coins, and of course you decide the definition of modern. To some modern is 1964-to-date, to others modern could be anything after 1800.



One member of the club enjoys musicians on coins. The possibilities of this set are never ending: coins featuring composers, or featuring only European musicians, or only composers with a last name starting with "M". She expanded the set to include medals, not limiting the set to just circulating issues. Also included are bank notes. Since she defines what a set is, anything she chooses to include is acceptable.



Before you think this challenge is not much of a challenge consider this example. As a youth I had accumulated several French colonial coins. The image on the coins was Libertine facing left wearing a Phrygian cap with wings. The coins were post World War II, were limited in the number of countries and years they were issued and were made of aluminum. This set seemed to be an easy set to build. After ten years the set is still incomplete. While the number of countries is small, one of them, Togo, issued the coins in limited quantities. This led to a high price tag and with a limited market, few dealers wish to carry them. What seemed like a simple task turned into a major challenge.



So, remember, the set is anything you want it to be. No one can tell you what goes in your type set.

Security Designs for Money: From Queens to Glowing Orbs

by

Mark Blumenstock

While counterfeiting "key coins" can bring thousands of dollars, counterfeiting pocket change is not as profitable. Some countries are making "bimetal coins" or placing a "polymer ring" in a coin to discourage the counterfeiting of high value issues. Germany produced a €5 coin in 2018, and a €10 coin in 2019, with a polymer ring inside of these coins (Wieschowski 117). Another new type of coin which would be hard to counterfeit is a "glow-in-the-dark" coin. Canada has a "northern lights" coin and Austria has a coin with a glowing owl (Starck 138).

A modern currency design has to include a "security device" to discourage counterfeiting (Cuhaj "Security Devices" in World Paper Money xix). The U.S. uses water marks, color changes, fluorescent magnetic "strips" in various colors, infrared strips, and optical reflection devices to protect federal currency.

In modern times money design elements have not changed much. A country's leader, or a favorite son, is on the front, and the back has a scene of national interest or a graphic design. When notes are standardized like this, the average citizen has a better chance of spotting a counterfeit note. This means that citizens, and vending machines, will have a higher degree of confidence in the authenticity of paper bills.

Early U.S. currency had a diversity of designs. One could collect animals, Indians, trains, ships, and famous scientists. One could collect National Currency Notes from each city's bank (Cuhaj U.S. Money). While this offered the collector a large variety of subjects, it encouraged counterfeiting. The average person could not possibly keep track of the many subtle changes of counterfeit notes.

Modern "small note" currency has not offered much variety in U.S. currency collecting. With only a few "note types" (e.g., United States notes, Federal Reserve notes, silver certificates, gold certificates, "star notes", etc.), there is little variety in a modern collection (Lindquist see "User's Guide").

Some foreign currency designs afford colorful art that could be framed and placed in an art museum. One example is the 1000-Franc French Polynesia note of the 1990s which Coin World's William Gibbs says, ". . . is drop-dead gorgeous. Its vivid colors and distinctive Pacific islands motifs make for a beautiful design that captures the spirits of the culture and peoples of the south Pacific Ocean." (Gibbs 152). So if one wants a variety of designs, or colorful art, foreign currency is the only source that provides this.

30% of adults worldwide do not have a bank account. This means that counterfeiting is a significant problem in many countries. One new technology, used to stop counterfeiting, is the polymer note. Polymer notes last four times longer than cotton notes. Their use could save millions of dollars in manufacturing costs. The "De La Rue" company is trying to stop counterfeiting, and has designed more than one-third of the world's currency (Friedberg 118). Some polymer notes have projection holograms. When you shine a laser through a seemingly clear hole on the note, an image is projected on a screen placed behind the bill.

BANK NOTES WITH PROJECTION HOLOGRAMS



CANADA. 20 Dollars. Polymer.

LEFT: White maple leaf is a hologram. RIGHT: Holographic image.



Romania. 2000 Lei. Polymer. 1999. Total eclipse of the sun. Krause #111.

LEFT: White hole is a hologram of a solar eclipse. RIGHT: Holographic image.

LET THERE BE (INVISIBLE) LIGHT

Another security device is the addition of invisible fluorescing ink, which glows "visible light" when exposed to "ultra violet" (UV) light. If you enjoy posters which glow in the dark, under a "black light", then this could be a new collecting challenge for you.

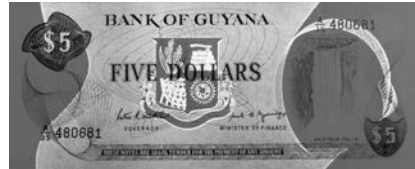
BELOW: Notes are show in visible light (left) and in ultra violet light (right).



Cambodia. 50 Riels. 2002. Krause #52.



Croatia. 50,000 Dinara. 1993. Krause #26.



Guyana. 5 Dollars. 1989. Krause #22e.



Haiti. 1 Gourde. Convention du 12 Avril 1919. 10th issue. Krause #200.



Jamaica. 20 Dollars. 1.2.1995. Krause #72e.



Lebanon. 5 Livres. 1964-1986. Krause #62.



Portugal. 20 Escudos. 4.1978. Krause #176.



Singapore. 1 Dollar. 1967. Krause #1a.



Uruguay. 100 Pesos. 1967. Krause #47.



Uzbekistan. 5 Sum. 1994. Krause #75.



Venezuela. 5 Bolivares. 1974. Krause #50.



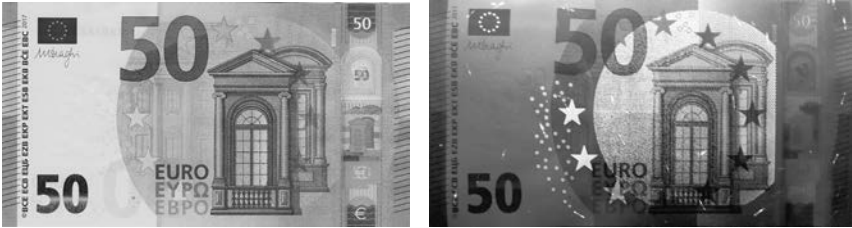
Yugoslavia. 10 Dinara. 1968. Krause #82.

EURO NOTES

In addition to the previously mentioned security devices, the Euro also uses an ink which fluoresces under a higher frequency UV light (UV-C), an ink which fluoresces under Infrared light, and a portrait window (Europe).



20 EURO BACK. 2015.



50 EURO FRONT. 2017.

EURO PORTRAIT WINDOW AND WATERMARK

The portrait window, which is arched, is on the right side of the €50 note. It is second from the top on the vertical column. See figure above. When illuminated from the front the portrait window shows a denomination number. When illuminated from the back a woman's face is shown. See figure below.



LEFT: The €50 note Portrait Window.

RIGHT: €100 note watermark illuminated from the back.

BANK NOTES WITH INFRARED SYMBOLS

The back of a Euro shows a serial number and denomination when seen under an infrared (IR) light. United States notes will show vertical stripes on some recent currency. The 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 Dollar notes are shown below.

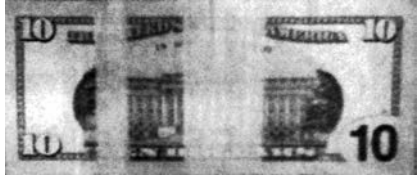
BELOW LEFT: Note in visible light. BELOW RIGHT: Note in Infrared light.



5 EURO BACK. 2013.



UNITED STATES. 5 DOLLAR BACK. 2013.



UNITED STATES. 10 DOLLAR BACK. 2013.



UNITED STATES. 20 DOLLAR BACK. 2013.



UNITED STATES. 50 DOLLAR BACK. 2013.



UNITED STATES. 100 DOLLAR BACK. 2009A.

VIEWING BANK NOTE SECURITY SYMBOLS

Cheap ultraviolet lights are readily available. If a bank note is shadowed from bright sunlight you can view the UV image with your eyes. Many countries have "Test Notes" that may have a more exotic UV pattern on them. These notes usually command a higher price from note collectors (Cuhaj "Security Devices" in World Paper Money xix).

Infrared light is harder to detect than ultraviolet light. Some modern cameras have a filter in front of the charged-coupled device or CMOS sensor (i.e., electronic light sensors) to block IR light (Powel). If this filter is removed, IR light can be photographed directly. If an IR source (e.g., IR LEDS) is placed over the currency, in a dark area, one can photograph the IR image. Some "security lights", with "night vision", will provide an IR light source which can be used to see IR reflection.

A device is being tested by the Technical Research Centre of Finland to be used in iPhones. This sensor can see in the IR spectrum from 450 nm to 550 nm. One use of this "Micro-Electrical-Mechanical System" is the imaging of bank notes for authentication (Rissanen 9).

In a previous article I mentioned that microchips, placed in people, could take the place of money (Blumenstock 8). The Washington Post reports that some Swedish workers are currently being micro-chipped. Some people predict that this technology will be used in the U.S. in a few years (McGregor).

Currently UV and IR tattoos are in vogue. These tattoos could provide an invisible mark (e.g., 666 barcode) that would fluoresce under the proper wavelength of electromagnetic radiation. Money would no longer be needed since everyone would be a walking credit card, and a computer could keep track of everyone's bank account (Ward).

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Scandinavian Composers

By
Kathy Skelton

Denmark

Denmark has a unique national anthem history. It is only one of two countries that has 2 national anthems (the other country is New Zealand). Officially used for royal and military occasions, *Kong Christian Stod Ved Hojen Mast* (“*King Christian Stood by the Lofty Mast*”), has lyrics by Johannes Ewald; composer unknown, (Faedrelandssang – Fathers Land Song) -the civil Danish National Anthem) is *Der er Yndigt Land* (*There is a Lovely Country*), has lyrics by Adam Oehlenschlager and music by Hans Ernst Krayer.



Johannes Ewald, born November 18, 1743, was a dramatist and poet. The lyrics of a song from one of his plays was used for *Kong Christian Stod Ved Hojen Mast*. His father died when he was 15, and Johannes ran away to join the Prussian service. He deserted the Prussian standard in the Seven Years' War and entered the Austrian service. He deserted and returned home to study theology. He died on March 17, 1781 from rheumatism and alcoholism.

Adam Gottlob Oehlenschlager was born on November 14, 1779. His father was an organist who later became keeper of the royal palace of Frederiksberg. His mother suffered from depression, which eventually deepened into madness. Adam and his sister Sophie were taught nothing, except to read and write. When Adam was 9 years old, he began to write verses. At 12 he met poet Edvard Storm and as a result of a conversation, he was nominated and accepted to Posterity's High School, where he learned about Scandinavian mythology. In the spring of 1806 he went to Weimar, Germany and had daily communications with Goethe. He traveled to Paris, France, and wintered in Switzerland as the guest of Madame de Stael, then to Rome to visit Bertel Thorvaldsen. He returned to Denmark in the spring of 1810 to take the chair of aesthetics at the University of Copenhagen, and to marry. On his 70th birthday a public festival was arranged in his honor, and he was decorated by the king of Denmark. He died on January 20, 1850 and was buried in the cemetery of Frederiksberg.



Hans Ernest Kroyer was born January 31, 1798 in Copenhagen. His parents were bookkeepers and cashiers at the Pram and Stencier interest company. In 1815 he graduated from Borgerdydskolen in philosophical studies. He was gifted with musical talent and a good sense of humor. In 1821 he composed the music to

Adam Oehlenschläger's verses, that later became the civil Danish anthem. He was a cantor at the Royal Singers of the Chapel of Christiansborg castle in 1844. In 1869 he became a Knight of the Dannebrog. He died, unmarried, in Copenhagen on March 24, 1879.

Norway

Norway's famous classical composer is Edvard Hagerup Grieg. Born June 15, 1843 in Bergen, Norway, his father Alexander was a merchant and vice-consul in Bergen; his mother, Gesine was a music teacher, daughter of politician Edvard Hagerup. The family name is associated with the Scottish clan Ghriogair (Clan Gregor). Gesine began teaching Edvard piano lessons when he was 6 years old. In 1858 Edvard was sent to the Leipzig Conservatory, he did poorly in studies, but was deeply interested in composition. He also suffered a severe attack of pleurisy, and a collapsed lung, from which he never fully recovered. In 1863 he travelled to Copenhagen and stayed 3 years. He met his first cousin Nina Hagerup, several Danish composers, and fellow Norwegian composer Rikard Nordraak (composer of the Norwegian National Anthem). In 1866 he settled in Christiania (now Oslo). In 1867 Grieg married Nina, who was at that time a lyric soprano. The next year, their only child, Alexandra was born. Alexandra died in 1869 from meningitis.



Hungarian composer, Liszt, sight-read Grieg's Piano Concerto. He was greatly impressed - writing him, asking to meet. The two met in Rome in 1869 and they became close friends.

In 1874 he was granted an annual stipend of 1,600 crowns by the Norwegian government. In 1885 he built his home, Trolldhaugen, near Bergen.

On September 4, 1907, Grieg died at the Municipal Hospital in Bergen from heart failure. His last words were "Well, if it must be so." The funeral drew between 30,000 – 40,000 people. Grieg was cremated and his ashes were entombed in a mountain crypt near his house.

Grieg specialized in short, quiet, exquisite pieces. He is known for his lesser pieces, such as *Peer Gynt Suite No. 1 Op. 46*, and *In the Hall of the Mountain King*.

Sweden

Sweden has a couple of famous classical composers: Franz Adolf Berwald and Axel Evert Taube.

Franz Berwald (cousin to famous concert master of the Swedish Royal Orchestra, Johan Fredrik Berwald) was born on July 23, 1796



in Stockholm. His father taught him violin. In 1818 Franz started publishing the *Musikalisk Journal*, later renamed *Journal de Musique*, a periodical with easy piano pieces and songs by various composers, as well as some of his own original work. In 1821, his Violin Concerto was premiered by his brother, August. It was not well received; some people in the audience burst out laughing during the slow movement.

His father died in 1825 and left the family in dire straits. Franz could only get 1 scholarship from the King, which enabled him to study in Berlin. He could not make a living with his music, so he started an orthopedic and physiotherapy clinic in 1835, which turned out to be profitable. He specialized in orthopedic devices he invented and they were still in use decades after his death. He lived in Berlin until 1841, then moved to Vienna in 1842, where he married Mathilde Scherer. He returned to Sweden for 4 years, but left from 1846 – 1849 for Paris and Vienna. He again returned to Sweden in 1849, where he earned a living as a glass blower and running a sawmill. In 1866 he received the Swedish Order of the Polar Star, in recognition of his musical achievements, and in 1867 he became professor of composition at the Swedish Royal Academy of Music. Berwald is considered the founder of musical Romanticism in Sweden and was the first important Swedish symphonist.

Berwald died in Stockholm on April 3, 1868 of pneumonia and is interred in the Norra Begravningsplatsen (Northern Cemetery). He composed 5 symphonies, 5 concertos, 16 pieces of chamber music, 8 vocal works, 6 stage works, and 9 other orchestral works.

Axel Evert Taube is regarded as one of Sweden's most respected musicians for being the troubadour of Swedish ballad tradition. He was born on March 12, 1890 in Gothenburg, Sweden to Julia Sofia Jacobsdotter and Carl Gunnar Taube, who was a ship's captain and lighthouse keeper. Axel was brought up on the island of Vinga, in the providence of Vastergotland. The Taube name belongs to Number 734 of the Baltic German nobility, introduced to the Swedish House of Nobility in 1668.

Axel spent two years (1907-1909) sailing around the Red Sea, Ceylon, and South Africa. He began singing, songwriting, and collecting sailors' songs, and on Christmas Eve 1908, on board the SS Bergen, headed for Spain, he performed "*Turalleri, piken fra Hamburg*" (*A Turquoise girl from Hamburg*). His main instruments were the lute and guitar.

After a five year stay in Argentina, he developed an interest in Latin American music and introduced the tango to Sweden in the 1920's. While in Argentina he worked as a foreman supervising workers digging canals designed to prevent flooding on the plains.



In 1925 he married Astri Bergman, a painter and sculptress. They had 4 children, one of whom is still alive (Sven-Bertil Taube). On Axel's 60th birthday (1950), Taube received the Bellman Award from the Swedish Academy, and in 1960 he received an honorary doctorate from Gothenburg University. He was elected as a member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Music in 1970.

Taube died on January 31, 1976 from natural causes in Stockholm and is buried in the graveyard of Maria Magdalena Church on Södermalm. Taube had a summer house called Sjosala, located in Stavsñas, which was burned down in December 1969 by Mona Wallen-Hjerpe, an author with psychiatric problems.

Finland

Finland's famous son is Johan Julius Christian Sibelius. Johan was born on December 8, 1865 in Hämeenlinna, in the Grand Duchy of Finland, an autonomous part of the Russian Empire. His mother was Maria Charlotta Borg, his father, Swedish speaking medical doctor Christian Gustaf Sibelius. When Johan was seven, his aunt Julia gave him piano lessons, rapping him on the knuckles whenever he played a wrong note. He learned to read music, but progressed by improvising on his own. He later turned to the violin, which he preferred. He participated in entertaining with his sister Linda on the piano, and his brother Christian on the cello (his brother became a psychiatrist, still remembered for his contributions to modern psychiatry in Finland).



Although his main language was Swedish, in 1874 he attended Lucina Hagman's Finnish-speaking preparatory school. He was an absent-minded pupil, although he did well in math and botany. In spite of repeating a year, he passed the final exams in 1885, which allowed him to enter a university. He adopted the French form of Johan (Jean), inspired by the business card of his deceased seafaring uncle. Thereafter he became known as Jean Sibelius. He was at first influenced by Tchaikovsky, then The Five (Balakirev, Cui, Mussorgsky, Rimsky-Korsakov, and Borodin).

In the autumn of 1888, a friend from the Music Institute invited him home where he met and immediately fell in love with Aino, the 17-year-old daughter of General Alexander Jarnefelt (governor of Vaasa). The wedding was held on June 10, 1892. They had six daughters, one dying very young from typhoid.

During a family trip to Rapallo, Italy in 1901, Sibelius began to write his Second Symphony, partly inspired by the fate of Don Juan in Mozart's *Don Giovanni*. It was completed in 1902, premiering in Helsinki to great enthusiasm.

In 1903 Sibelius began to build his new home, Ainola (Aino's Place) near Lake Tuusula, Javenpaa, 45 km (30 miles) north of Helsinki. The family moved in on September 24, 1904, making friends with painters and novelists. In 1907 Jean underwent an operation for suspected throat cancer (his smoking and drinking had now become life-threatening). In May 1908, Jean's health continued to deteriorate but he traveled to Berlin to have a tumor removed from his throat. He finally quit drinking and smoking. He continued travelling to Paris, Berlin, and the United States. While in the States, he heard about the events in Sarajevo that led to the beginning of WWI. Although he was far away from the fighting, his royalties were interrupted and he was forced to compose smaller works. In March 1915, he was able to travel to Gothenburg in Sweden. While working on his Fifth Symphony in April, he saw 16 swans flying by, inspiring him to write the finale.

In 1917 Sibelius started drinking again, triggering arguments with Aino. Their relationship improved due to the start of the Russian Revolution (the Finnish parliament accepted the Senate's declaration of independence from Russia). By the end of the year, Jean had composed his *Jager March*. In 1920, despite increasing tremors in his hands, Sibelius composed several pieces. Early in 1922, after suffering headaches, Jean decided to acquire spectacles, although he was never photographed in them. In July, his brother, Christian, died. In August he became one of the founding members of Suomi Lodge No. 1 the Finnish Freemasons (having been forbidden under the Russian reign) and composed ritual music for them. In 1924 Sibelius was honored by Denmark with the Knight Commander's Cross of the Order of the Dannebrog. He earned this honor for his work, *Fantasia Sinfonica*, which was first performed in public in Stockholm, where it was a success. In late September it was even more highly appreciated at a series of concerts in Copenhagen. The activity was straining his heart and nerves, and he relied increasingly on alcohol. After 1926 he never touched pen to music paper.

For his 90th birthday in 1955, he was widely celebrated and both the Philadelphia Orchestra and the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra gave special performances of his music. On the evening of September 20, 1957, Sibelius died of a brain hemorrhage. President Sir Leslie Munro of New Zealand ordered a moment of silence, saying, "Sibelius belonged to the whole world. With his music, he enriched the life of the entire human race". Another well-known Finnish composer, Heino Kaski, died the same day but his death was overshadowed by that of Sibelius. Sibelius was honored with a state funeral and is buried in the garden at Ainola. Aino Sibelius lived there for the next 12 years until she died on June 8, 1969 aged 97; she is buried alongside her husband.

Sibelius loved nature, and the Finnish landscape often served as material for his music. He once said of his Sixth Symphony, "It always reminds me of the scent of the first snow." The forests surrounding Ainola are often said to have inspired his composition of *Tapiola*. In 1972, Sibelius's surviving daughters sold Ainola to the State of Finland. The Ministry of Education and the Sibelius Society of

Finland opened it as a museum in 1974. The Finnish 100 mark bill featured his image until 2002 when the euro was adopted. Since 2011, Finland has celebrated a Flag Day on December 8th, the composer's birthday, also known as the "Day of Finnish Music". Also celebrating Sibelius: The Sibelius Monument, unveiled in 1967 in Helsinki's Sibelius Park; the Sibelius Museum, opened in Turku in 1968; the Sibelius Concert Hall in Lahti, opened in 2000, were all named in his honor, as was asteroid 1405 Sibelius.



\$10 Copper Nickel Fantasy Coin from the Republic of Liberia



Dane National Anthem 1997 Silver Medal



20 Kroner, Mintage – 6,000 in 2007
Composed of Copper, Zinc, and Nickel



Obv: Peery Gynt Doubleloon (Norwegian Fairy Tale – famous song – *In the Hall of the Mountain King*). Rev: Knights of Babylon Krewe



Bronze Medal 80 mm (3.1")



Taube – 2015 Sweden 50 Kronor



Rev: The small sailboat represents the Themes of many of his songs based on His sailing trips around the world.



Sibelius 1986 Finland 100 Markkaa Banknote. The 3 circles are raised for the blind.



Rev: Whooper Swans



Obv: Sibelius monument in Finland

Rev: Buildings "Not legal Makauyaune"

Issued 1992 Finland, Composed of 92.5% Silver, Mintage 10,000

If a Coin Collector or Dealer Had a Time Machine

By
Robert Kravitz

Where would you go and what would you buy? First of all, you would need to take with you the correct currency of that time period. For example, the 1899 Black Eagle note.



One stop could be the San Francisco Mint in 1909 when the Lincoln cents first came out. For the one dollar 1899 Black Eagle note you could get a full roll each of the 1909-S and the 1909-S V.D.B's.

Yes, you would also need a time travel vehicle like the DeLorean in "Back to the Future", with a flux capacitor. A flux capacitor is a temporary storage device for the passage of time, it has a direct effect on the overall flux dispersal allowing for the smooth passage through the space-time continuum.

It converts the positive energy into negative energy and opens a wormhole accessible at exactly 88 mph. The flux capacitor makes time travel possible by using the origin point as point of reference to translate what the driver wants into something that the universe can understand. The flux capacitor is a 3 phase load, each leg is clearly capacitive with phase impedances as follows:

$$Z1 = O-J\Omega$$

$$Z2 = J \sin(-\pi/2)\Omega$$

$$Z3 = JE^{j\pi}\Omega$$

A DeLorean is ideal to house the time-machine because its all steel construction provided a shield of protection for massive amounts of negative energy. Being conductive it has a direct effect on the overall dispersal allowing for the smooth passage through the space-time continuum.

Where would you get a Flux Capacitor? One option is O'Reilly Auto Parts. Through their on-line site they offer the Model EB Enterprises, currently with a 20% discount if you use the special code and have it shipped to your house. (Note: the author is not in the business to buy or sell Flux Capacitors and does not benefit in any way from sales with O'Reilly Auto Parts. This O'Reilly example is used for illustration purposes only. Please note also that storage of plutonium may require a government permit.)



Product Details:

Information

Gigawatts:	1.21
Material Compatibility:	Plutonium
Working Speed:	88 mph
Maximum Power:	1.21 Gigawatts

Applications for this product

Detailed Description

Time Travel at your own RISK!!!

Plutonium is required to properly operate Flux Capacitor
Plutonium is used by on-board nuclear reactor which then powers the Flux Capacitor to provide the needed 1.21 Gigawatts of Electrical Power. Plutonium not available at O'Reilly Auto Parts. Please contact your local supplier.

Flux Capacitor requires the stainless-steel body of the 81-83 DeLorean DMC-12, V6 2.9L, to properly function.

Once the time machine travels at 88 mph (142 km/h), light coming from the flux capacitor pulses faster until it becomes a steady stream of light.

Then, time travel begins.

Upgrade Kits available: Part # 121GMF

Now back to the coins! I would go back to the Philadelphia Mint with 10 1899 Black Eagles in 1916 to buy a roll of quarters. I also would go back to the Carson City Mint with some old \$20 gold coins to 1871 and buy some dimes, quarters, halves and dollars. Today's values in MS63 are:

1871-CC Dime	\$115,000
1871-CC Quarter	\$150,000
1871-CC Half	\$55,000
1871-CC Dollar	\$175,000



One last stop would be returning to San Francisco in 1894. Could I just have one dime for my collection please? Today's value in Proof 63 is \$1,500,000.

Now back home with all my goodies. But wait, what would be the consequences of getting one of those rare coins back then? Would these coins disappear from modern collections because they were never sold?

About the Author:

Robert Kravitz is the author of the definitive book on Fractional Currency: A Collector's Guide to Postage & Fractional Currency (second edition). He is a dealer who attends most major shows and currently resides in St. Louis. Visit his website www.robsfractional.com.

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

“Multiple Error Coins”

By

Dave Price – MNS No. LM-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

DEFINITION:

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.

Div. I, Planchet Errors: 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.

Div. II, Die Errors: Any error which the result is 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.

Div. III, Striking Errors: Any error which occurs due to mechanical or human error during the actual striking of the coin.

III-C-2 THRU 15 - CLIPPED BLANKS OR PLANCHET: A process which can produce a single, double, triple, straight, ragged or incomplete of any combination thereof.

III-D-1 thru 11 – LAMINATED: A coin which has split, cracked or broke parallel to the face of the coin. Causes are included gas, dirt, or other impurities, or alloy mix problems.

III-J-1 – INDENTED STRIKE: A coin which was struck with PART of an unstruck PLANCHET between it and one of the dies.

III-J-5 – BROCKAGE STRIKE: A coin which was struck with PART of a struck COIN between it and one of the dies.

II-M-4, 5 - BROADSTRUCK: A coin which was struck by the dies in or out of the collar and can be centered or uncentered.

III-M-7, 8, 9 - OFF CENTER STRUCK: A coin which was struck above or out of the collar and only partly between the dies.

MULTIPLE ERROR COINS

197x
M7, 25% O/C @ K-6
C4, 20% CC @ K-10
Rev. - Rotated
Wt: 2.66gm



1975-D
M7, 15% O/C @ K-2
C5, 25% CC @ K-6
C13, 2% STR C @ K-3
Wt: 2.12gm



1976
M7, 15% O/C @ K-10
C4, 12% CC @ K-10
Wt: 2.40gm



1981-D
M7, 20% CC @ K-3
C4, 15% CC @ K-10
Wt: 2.68gm copper



1981-D
M7, 15% CC @ K-1:30
C4, 25% CC @ K-10
Wt: 2.36gm copper



1982-D
M7, 15% O/C @ K-2
C5, 30% CC @ K-7
Wt: 1.95 gm copper



19xx
M7, 25% O/C @ K-5
C5, 26% CC @ K-11
Wt: 1.81gm clad



1998-P
M7, 10% O/C @ K-8
C5, 40% CC @ K-9
Wt: 3.61gm clad



No Date
M8, 50% CC @ K-2
B1, Damaged Plan.
Wt: 2.56 gm copper



197x-D
M4, Cent. Brdstrike
C13, 18% Str Clip
Wt: 2.55gm copper



1946
M4, Cent. Brdstrike
C13, Str Clip
Wt: 2.87gm copper



2000 (Rev)
M7, 10% O/C @ K-1:30
K7, Struck thru Frag.
@ K-9 (rev)
L14, Foldover @ K-2 (rev)
Wt: 2.47gm clad



1971
J4, 25% Indent @ K-12
J5, 25% Brockage @ K-12
M5, Uncentered Broadstrike
Wt: 3.10gm copper



1979
J1, 20% O/C @ K-1
M5, Uncentered Broadstrike
M1, Railroad Rim
Wt: 3.11gm copper



1988
M7, 8% O/C @ K-3
J1, 10% Indent @ K-5:30
Wt: 2.49gm clad



ND
M9, 80% O/C @ K-2:30
J1, 8% Indent @ K-3
Wt: 2.49gm clad



Where are all the old Error Collectors?

By

Dave Price – MNS No. LM-1980

I started collecting error coins in 1957 when I was 10 years old. We lived in a farming community in North Central Missouri. On special Saturdays, Dad would drive 35 or 50 miles (no coin shops) to a town big enough to have a store large enough to have Coin World or Numismatic News newspapers, full size papers, not the little one of today. And occasionally I would pick up a COINS or COINage Magazine, or one of the early error books by Spadone or Herbert and sometime a ‘Whitman’ blue coin folder to put pocket change into (back then you could still find all the early Indians Cent to Walking Liberty Half). If only dad had been rich enough and I had the foresight to keep every copper and silver coin I ever touched back in that day. As far as I knew, I was the only error collector in the world.

I hoarded major mint errors and varieties from 1957 to 1966 (mostly from pocket change or roll searching from the bank, and occasionally from coin shops), searching from Spadone’s book for BIE’s; die chips, die cracks, clash dies, and laminations. The days of silver - no clad.

1806, Large 6, w/ stems
III-M-7, 5% o/c @ K-12:30

1960 D/D
II-C-1, Double mint mark
Wexler, RPM #1D, West



The big treat of the summer vacation (early 60’s) was when we would go to Sunset Hills to visit my aunt and uncle, go to the “MNS - BIG COIN SHOW”, little coins shops like Martins (both downtown and Gravois); and Famous Barr (downtown – mom’s shopping trip, but they had a big coin section and the best chance of finding errors or an error book that I didn’t have). 1964 MNS show, met John Buck and Rob Kravitz, now I knew there were at least two others that like mint errors.

I would always read the CW and NN newspapers (frontwards, backwards, top to bottom) searching for articles and photographs about error coins. Finally getting to the classified advertisements in the back. You had to read all the ads because the papers didn’t separate the regular coin sales from the error or varieties. Normally, there were 2 or 3 nationwide error dealers and 5 to 10 collector/dealers advertising in Coin World and about the same in Numismatic News.

Nickel Webbing
I-H-2



No Date
1-H-3, T-1 Cancelled



DIME
clad



QUARTER
clad



Sacagawea /
Presidential
DOLLAR
manganese

Skip forward to the early 1970's, after military service and college, the error hunt started again. Most collectors in St. Louis that I knew joined **NECA** - Numismatic Error Collectors of America or **CONE** - Collectors of Numismatic Errors, (both no longer exist) and in 8/83 they joined into **CONECA** - Combined Organization of Numismatic Error Collectors of America. Another was **MECCA** – Midwest Error Collectors' Association.

NECA published the Errorscope. CONE published the Errorgram. CONECA published the Error Scope Gram and now the ErrorScope. There was also the Error-Variety News. All were great organizations – with auctions, excellent photography, stories, interesting articles about every possible error coin type and all based on education.

In 1973, I started studying coins to be able to tell what year a no date coin (off center or clip) was minted. In 1975, I began putting mint error displays together for the Dupo Coin Club. My first display for MNS was in 2016 when I rejoined. Currently, I have compiled 8 different PDS displays, some will be shown in Missouri and Illinois this year.

1-C-4, T-1 Blank
20% curve clip



1-C-6
15% and 25% curve clip



Just to be a name dropper, people that I have rubbed shoulders with over the years are: Lonesome John - monthly error catalog; Natalie Halpern - error mail bid and monthly error catalog; Frank Spadone - error and variety books; Len Roosmalen - error mail bid auction and monthly catalog; Arnie Margolis - error mail bid and “**Error Trends Coin Magazine**”; and Alan Herbert - wrote newsletter, books, and

articles for CW and NN. All of which helped me to become a better numismatist. Others are Bill Fivaz, Counterfeit Detection Guide and the Cherrypickers' Guide; John Wexler for his great study and knowledge for DDO/DDR and RPM Books; Leroy Van Allen for his compiling of Morgan Dollar (VAM) varieties; Fred Weinberg; Brian Raines; Rob Kravitz; John Buck; Eagle Coin; Justice Coin; Midwest Money; and Missouri Coin.

Stop by the exhibit area and we can talk about the mint error minting process. Now I know there are hundreds of error collectors.

As the old timers would say – “Just a few coins to wet your whistle”!

1-G-2, 1 cent
T-2 Planchet
Copper



1-G-2, 5 cent
T-2 Planchet
Nickel



1-G-2, 10 cent
T-2 Planchet
Clad



1-G-2, 25 cent
T-2 Planchet
Clad



1-G-2, 50 cent
T-2 Planchet
Clad



1-G-2, \$1
T-2 Planchet
Manganese



After 62 years of collecting error coins and displaying error coins. I can finally answer the question, “Where are all the old error collectors”? Some of us are still here - some have quit collecting - and some have gone to that mint error coin shop in the sky!!!

Happy error hunting - until next time!

St. Louis Numismatic Association

Meets First Friday of the month:
7:30 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 bourse 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 5, 2020 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.

American Legion Hall Post 365
1022 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 1022 Vandalia,
turn left into parking lot

Next Shows: Fall Show: Sept. 29, 2019 | Both shows are:
Spring Show: April 5, 2020 | 9:00 AM – 3:00 PM

at the American Legion Hall Post 365
www.metroeastcoincurrencyclub.com

2019 MNS Show Exhibitors and Exhibits

<u>Exhibitor:</u>	<u>Title:</u>
Mark Avery	New Orleans Coins
Jeff Sullivan	Selections From the Eric Newman Collections
Dave Price	Error Coins
Chris Clark	Missouri Sales Tax Token
Josh Clark	Elongated Pennies
Joe Lindell	Indian Peace Medals & Memorabilia
Kathy Skelton	Scandinavian Composers
-----	My Two Cents Worth
-----	Barber Halves, Well Almost
Chip Vaughn	Famous and Infamous People on Ancient Coins

FUTURE NUMISMATIC EVENTS

- July 28, 2019 The Central Illinois Numismatic Association will hold its Coin Show in Springfield, Illinois at the Northfield Center, 3210 Northfield Drive.
- August 13 - 17, 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).
- September 12 - 14, 2019 The Illinois Numismatic Association's 60th Coin & Currency Show will be held in St. Charles, Illinois at the Pheasant Run Resort.
- September 21, 2019 The World Coin Club of Missouri' 2019 International Coin Fair at the American Legion Post 312, 2500 Raymond Drive, Saint Charles, Missouri.**
- September 29, 2019 The Metro East Coin & Currency Club will hold their Fall Show at the American Legion Hall Post 365, 1022 Vandalia Avenue (Route 159), Collinsville, Illinois.**
- October 18 - 19, 2019 The Johnson County Numismatic Society's 51th Annual Coin, Stamp and Card Show will be held in Lenexa, Kansas at the Lenexa Community Center, Pflumm Road at Santa Fe Trail Drive.
- October 26 - 27, 2019 The Ozarks' Coin Clubs Annual Fall Coin Show will be held in Springfield, Missouri at the Ozarks Empire Fair Grounds E-Plex.
- November 7 - 9, 2019 The Coin X at the Saint Charles Convention Center. The convention center is located at One Convention Center Plaza.**
- November 10, 2019 The Central Illinois Numismatic Association will hold its Coin Show in Springfield, Illinois at the Northfield Center, 3210 Northfield Drive.
- January 5, 2020 The Dupo Coin will hold their next Show at the American Legion Hall, 1022 Vandalia Avenue (Route 159), Collinsville, Illinois.**

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- January 9 – 12, 2020 The Florida United Numismatists' (FUN) 65th Annual FUN Show will be held in Orlando, Florida at the Orange County Convention Center.
- February X – XX, 2020 The St Louis Numismatic Association will hold their 56th 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.**
- 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 5, 2020 The Metro East Coin & Currency Club will hold their Fall Show at the American Legion Hall Post 365, 1022 Vandalia Avenue (Route 159), Collinsville, Illinois.**
- 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.
- April 22 – 25, 2020 The Professional Currency Dealers Association (Pcda) will hold their 34th Annual National Currency & Coin Convention along with the Central States Numismatic Society show. See above.
- July 9 – 11, 2020 The Florida United Numismatists' (FUN) 14th Annual Summer FUN Show will be held in Orlando, Florida at the Orange County Convention Center.
- July 23 - 25, 2020 The Missouri Numismatic Society will hold its 60th Annual Coin Show at the Saint Charles Convention Center. The convention center is located at One Convention Center Plaza.**
- 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).
- January 7 – 10, 2021 The Florida United Numismatists' (FUN) 66th Annual FUN Show will be held in Orlando, Florida at the Orange County Convention Center.
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| 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. |
| July 29 - 31, 2021 | The Missouri Numismatic Society will hold its 61th Annual Coin Show at the Saint Charles Convention Center. The convention center is located at One Convention Center Plaza. |
| 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). |
| April 27– 30, 2022 | The Central States Numismatic Society’s 83rd Annual Convention will be held in Chicago/Schaumburg, Illinois at the Renaissance Hotel and Convention Center. |

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.

2019

August 15	Ancient America	Ed Rataj
September 18	Christian Symbols on Ancient Coins	Mark Avery
October 17	Show and Tell Night - Bring in your Favorite Ancient Coins	
November 14	Ancient Coin Video	Mike Beall and Mike Markowitz
December 19	Coinage under Constantine	Darrell Angelton

2020

January 16	Ancient Coin Analysis from a Scientific Perspective	Jeremy Haag
February 20	Antiquities Night - Bring in and Show your Ancient Weapons, Jewelry, Statues, etc	
March 19	The Forgotten Crusades	Tony Albers
April 16	Coins of the Barbarians	Chip Vaughn
May 14	Coins of Bar Kochba	David Hendin (Video)
June 18	Roman Imperial Coinage	Dale Bunyard
July 16	Bactrian Coinage	Doug Tomey

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.

2019

August 11	Nick Correnti	Non-Decimalized Coins #2
September 8	Larry Marsh	Civil War Currency
October 13	Stan Winchester	
November 10	Roger Schmidt	Tokens and Medals

2020

January 12	Dusty Royer	Disney Money
February 9	Roger Schmidt	Numismatic Quiz
March 8	All Members	Coin and Book Garage Sale
April 12	Joe Lindell	Who was Daniel Webster?
May 17*	Dave Frank	KKK Tokens
June 14	Carl Garrison	
July 12	Norman Bowers	The Euro Today
August 9	Nick Correnti	East Caribbean Coins and Currency
September 13	Jan Pallares	Postal Notes by Aaron T. Crane
October 11	Al Hortmann	Paper Money - Biography
November 8	Dan Burleson	

* 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 missourinumismaticsociety.org.

2019

August 28	Nick Correnti	Non-Decimalized Coins
September 25	Carl Garrison	Counterfeit and Altered Coins
October 23	Al Hortmann	Paper Money
November 20 **	Larry Marsh	Documents

2020

January 22	Dave Hamill	
February 26	Chris Sutter	
March 25		Auction
April 22		
May 27	Dave Price	Error Coins
June 24	Kathy Skelton	Musicians on Coins – Liszt
July 22	Special Guest Speaker	
August 26	Nick Correnti	East Caribbean Coins and Currency
September 23	Doug Tomey	Primitive Money
October 28	Carl Garrison	
November 18 **	Rob Kravitz	

** *Third Wednesday because of Thanksgiving*

**The
MISSOURI NUMISMATIC
SOCIETY**

**invites you to attend our
60th Annual Coin Show
July 23rd - 25th, 2020**

**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.**

**Creve Coeur American Legion
Memorial Post 397
934 E. Rue De La Banque
directly behind (north of) Bristol's Restaurant**

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the Silver Dollar Show at the St. Charles Convention Center,
November 8, 2019. Call Scotsman and ask for
Mark Mamelian (markm@scoins.com)**