

MISSOURI JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

VOLUME 46

JULY, 2021

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY



Missouri Bicentennial 1821 - 2021

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OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
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MissouriNumismaticSociety.org

www.mnscoinshow.com

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President's Message

*By
Chris Sutter*

Welcome to the 61st 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 year we honor the bicentennial of the State of Missouri. A special wooden nickel is available at the registration desk commemorating this event.

The prior year's changes saw a major disruption in the numismatic life of our members. 2020 was the start of and 2021 was the continuation of the coronavirus, or COVID-19. COVID-19 is a breathing disorder that is transmitted between unsuspecting individuals through normal everyday contact. This has led to reduced contact by using gloves, face masks, social distancing and elimination of contact awaiting the existence and distribution of a vaccine. With the arrival and distribution of the vaccine some of these restrictions were lifted for those vaccinated.

To the MNS this resulted in cancelled meetings. For most of the year our meeting location, the Creve Coeur American Legion Hall was closed by the order of St. Louis County officials. When it did open, these same officials restricted the number of people in the building to a number that did not allow the MNS to meet. We found a temporary location until the Legion Hall was opened in November. Unfortunately this good news did not lead to large member turnouts since many felt uncomfortable to leave the security of their homes until they received the vaccine.

In recent months attendance at the monthly meetings has improved. We have added the ability to attend via ZOOM, a way to use the internet to gather in groups without actually leaving your home.

The numismatic hobby has continued to see major coin shows cancelled. As mentioned last year, the Central States Numismatic Society (CSNS) show was cancelled as were the spring Florida United Numismatists (FUN) and American Numismatic Association (ANA) shows. However, hope is on the horizon as the ANA and FUN are planning to hold their summer shows.

Chris Clark, our Show Bourse Chairman, continues to work his magic. The 2020 show was a huge success even though he had to battle the uncertainty of the coronavirus and the learning curve of his first show. This year promises to be even better with most of the coronavirus restrictions lifted and with increased dealer demand since they experienced success at last year's show.

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.

Based on Chris Clark's recommendation the materials used at the show, cases, lights, etc, were moved to a storage locker close to the show's location. This resulted in reduced access time, cost and effort to move the material to and from the locker. Thanks go out to all who helped with the move, especially Eleanor and Chris Sutter, Fran and Carl Garrison, Ed Terneus, and Wes and his son Andrew.

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 set-up and breakdown, Joel Anderson, with Dealer Registration, Carl Garrison, Dave Frank and Dan Winchester and the numerous other areas necessary to make everything happen.

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

Thanks for attending our Show.

Cryptocurrencies

By
Charles Calkins

Reprinted in part from Missouri Journal of Numismatics,
Vol 42, July 2017

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

...type of digital currency...

Cryptocurrencies are strictly electronic – they have no physical representation and are strictly numeric quantities.

...encryption techniques...

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

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

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

In symmetric encryption, the key that is used to encrypt the message is the same as the one used to decrypt the message. The Caesar cipher^v, named after its use by Julius Caesar, created the encoded message by shifting letters up or down. For instance, a shift by 3 causes each ‘A’ to be replaced by a ‘D’, each ‘B’ with an ‘E’, and so forth. Decoding the message requires a shift by 3 in the opposite direction. In asymmetric encryption, two different keys are used. One key is used to convert the original message into its encoded form, and a different key is used to convert the encoded message back into a readable one. One key is published as a public

key that everyone can see, while the other is retained secretly as a private key and is known only to the owner of the key. It is this style that cryptocurrencies use.

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

...operating independently of a central bank.

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

Enter Bitcoin

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

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

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

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

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

Conclusion

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

Author's Addendum to Original Article

“Although the fundamentals of digital currencies haven’t changed significantly since the writing of this article in 2017, volatility has only become more extreme. At the time of this update in early July 2021, 1 Bitcoin is now valued at a bit over \$30,000, down from a high of over \$60,000 back in April of this year.”

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2021 Wooden Dollar

This year's wooden dollar commemorates the Bicentennial of the Missouri becoming the 24th State.



The Veiled Prophet Organization

A 143-year-old St. Louis institution

By
Jeff Sullivan

When we talk about numismatics most people naturally think about coins and paper money. However, collecting tokens, which is referred to as Exonumia falls into this category as well. There are thousands of tokens that have been produced worldwide over the years, all serving different purposes. Some tokens commemorate a special event, some were used for advertising, while others were used in lieu of money. This article centers on a token from one of St. Louis's longest running organizations, the Veiled Prophet.

The Veiled Prophet organization, commonly referred to as the V.P. fair and ball was established in the 1870's by a group of prominent St. Louisans. These prominent citizens and businessmen met at the Lindell Hotel in downtown St. Louis and came up with the idea of organizing a fair to attract artisans, craftsmen and agriculturalist into the city. This was done in an attempt to reclaim St. Louis as a manufacturing city and agricultural shipping port from the fast growing city of Chicago.

Charles Slayback, a prominent grain broker who had spent many years in New Orleans, along with his brother Alonzo, wanted to form the Veiled Prophet organization based on Mardi Gras traditions and mythologies, and it was important to them to include a parade and pageantry into the fair. The Veiled Prophet organization is based on the Mystic Krewe of Comus, the longest, continual running krewe of New Orleans Mardi Gras which began in 1856.

The first Veiled Prophet fair and ball took place on October 8th, 1878. The fair was originally held in October during the fall harvest but now coincides with the July 4th celebrations here in St. Louis. In 1992 the fair was renamed Fair St. Louis, though the name has changed, the Veiled Prophet organization still remains very involved in this event. The fair usually runs over a three-day period and in 1974 it began being held on the St. Louis riverfront on the grounds of the Gateway Arch. This fair includes a parade, games, food, an air show and concludes with spectacular fireworks. The July 4th celebration in St. Louis is one of the largest in the country.

The Veiled Prophet ball is a debutante ball that also originally took place in October but now takes place on the Friday before Christmas. During this ball a member of the organization is secretly chosen to be the "Veiled Prophet of Khorassom". This name was taken from Irish author Thomas Moore's poem "Lolla Rookh" which was published in 1817. In this poem, the Veiled Prophet was a mystical disfigured man who considered himself a prophet. At the V.P. ball, the Veiled Prophet, who wears a robe and veil over his face to conceal his identity, presides over the ball. One of his duties at the ball is to choose five Special Maids of Honor, then to choose another and crown her the "Queen of Love and Beauty".

The Veiled Prophet organization has been in continual existence since the 1870's except for the years 1917-1918 and 1942-1945, the years of our two World Wars.



This token showing a depiction of Veiled Prophet on one side and the date of October 7th, 1902 on the other is of an unknown purpose. It could have been used to advertise the upcoming event, or it could have been given out or sold as a souvenir piece. The piece was holed at about the twelve o'clock position after it was produced, probably so that it may be worn as a necklace.

From an April 24, 1967 News Release by the Missouri Numismatic Society:

Exhibit Chairman Ora Royer, announced the procurement of the Amon Carter, Jr., 1804 silver dollar, and the Leo Hayes "Golden Lady" statue arrayed in some \$12,000 worth of gold coins, as exhibits at the Society's 8th Annual Coin Festival to be held Saturday and Sunday August 5th and 6th, 1967 at the St. Louis Gateway Hotel.

(Mrs.) Bernice Stevenson,
Publicity Chairman

This year we said good-bye to several long time MNS members who gave much of themselves to the club.

John and I go back to our earliest working days when we met as two young government employees and discovered we had a shared interest in paper currency. In addition to all he had going on in life, John found the time to serve as Show Chairman for many MNS Coin Shows.

I remember many numismatic conversations about St. Louis paper money and its' history with Ron, memories that added greatly to my numismatic knowledge. I treasure the numismatic friendships with both John and Ron, whom I knew for over 50 years.

Gene and Mike were MNS members whose enthusiasm for numismatics and friendliness toward their fellow numismatists added much to our shared club experiences. Their support of the MNS was unwavering, and I will retain many positive memories from my numismatic discussions with them at club meetings and at the MNS coin shows.

Good-bye old friends and I hope there are coins in heaven.

Ronald (Ron) Horstman
Life Member 12 - January 6

Eugene (Gene) Glandt
Member 1906, January 25

Mike Orlando
Life Member 20, March 4

John Foster
Life Member 27, March 16

Contributed by Jim Moores, MNS Life Member 0328,
with assistance from Kathy Skelton.

Thomas Hart Benton



Do you often confuse Thomas Hart Benton with Thomas Hart Benton?

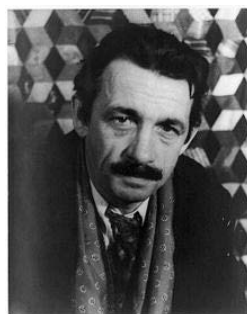
While both are well known Missourians, one was a politician and the other an artist.

Thomas Hart Benton: March 12, 1782 – April 10, 1858. He was one of Missouri's first Senators, the other being David Barton, serving five terms, 1821-1851. He was born in North Carolina, moved to Tennessee and then Missouri. Originally a slave owner his opposition to slavery cost him his Senate seat. He became a House Representative, representing Missouri, from 1853 – 1855. His numismatic connection earned him the nickname "Old Bullion" since he supported the idea that money should be "hard", gold coin and not paper money backed by gold. He killed Charles Lucas in 1817 during a two part duel on "Bloody Island". He is buried in Bellefontaine Cemetery.

He appears, ironically, on 1870, 1875, 1882 and 1922 \$100 Gold Certificates, paper money backed by gold.

He appears, ironically, on 1870, 1875, 1882 and 1922 \$100 Gold Certificates, paper money backed by gold.

Thomas Hart Benton: April 15, 1889 – January 19, 1975 was a painter and muralist. He was born in Neosho, Missouri and died in Kansas City. In 1936 he painted *A Society History of Missouri*, in the Missouri State Capitol. His home and studio in Kansas City from 1939 until his death is a state historic site. He is known for graphic and colorful depictions of American, especially Midwestern, life. His ashes were scattered over Martha's Vineyard Massachusetts, where he summered for fifty years.



So what's the connections between the two? One was the Great-Uncle of the other.

Don't feel too bad about confusing the two. The book noted below confused the two in the INDEX. References for the painter were listed under the politician.

D. Ray Wilson, Missouri Historical Tour Guide, Crossroads Communications, 1988

Newmania in the 1930s

By

Leonard Augsberger

While the frontline portion of the Eric P. Newman numismatic library was sold by Heritage Auctions in Newman XI (November 2018), the Newman books and papers still in storage at Washington University in St. Louis remain a treasure trove of *Newmania*, of interest to researchers and collectors alike. Recently, as Project Coordinator of the Newman Numismatic Portal (nnp.wustl.edu), I cataloged a box of research material, related to Missouri paper money, which reveals some of Newman's earliest collecting interest.

The story of Eric's (maternal) grandfather gifting the young lad with a copper-nickel 1859 cent is well known: Eric set the coin aside, later found another, and noticed a difference. The seed of curiosity was planted and in time sprouted abundantly. Newman's collection, at the age 20, was described in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, and by this time (1931) included at least four pieces of Massachusetts silver, other colonial coins, hard times tokens, and a run of large cents, the entire collection numbering some 300 examples.¹ Newman noted that he had purchased early American coins on a trip to Europe at the age of 13, in addition to making auction purchases and trading with other collectors.

Equally well known is the Newman acquisition of portions of the Col. E. H. R. Green collection, in partnership with Burdette G. Johnson, for which negotiations began in 1939. Purchases extended over several years, and at the end of it all Newman had one of the finest collections of U.S. federal coins in existence. Even before the Green acquisition, Newman was active, and his primary interest in the 1930s was Missouri paper money. Remarkably, as we shall see, Newman's interest in Missouri paper money was one of the keys that ultimately unlocked the Green collection.

Newman graduated from MIT in 1932, followed by the Washington University School of Law in 1935, and maintained numismatic interest even during his academic years. Newman's correspondence file on Missouri paper money begins in the fall of 1934.²

The initial matter is a letter referred to Newman by T. E. Duncan of the St. Louis Numismatic Society.³ John Rothacker, writing from Spokane, WA, inquires as to the value of an early emission of Missouri territorial scrip. The seventy-five cent note in question was issued by the St. Louis Exchange and Land Office, dated December 2, 1817, and signed H. Pearson & Co. Newman and Rothacker began a several year dance around this note, which failed to conclude with a sale. Newman obliquely suggests a lack of funds ("I have begun the practice of law and have been working steadily in spite of the handicaps in a remunerative sense which such a professional entails for a long time") while Rothacker responds "the amount you offer...does not overcome my desire to retain same in my possession."⁴

Two letters follow to St. Joseph, MO banking institutions, requesting samples of 1907 and 1933 clearing house certificates. Prior to the Federal Reserve Banking system, banks banded together, during times of financial crisis, to form clearing houses. These houses issued certificates, which were in turn used as currency substitutes for inter-bank accounting. Cash, in short supply, was reserved for retail customers.⁵ Newman, unsuccessfully, requested samples of these certificates. Although these were eventually acquired and appeared in Newman VIII (lots 29609-29611), the more significant point is that we see a young Newman (23 at this time) understanding that good research involves a search for original information. The February 4, 1935 letter from The First National Bank of St. Joseph additionally reveals that Newman was “endeavoring to complete a collection of money issued in this state.”

Newman corresponded in 1936 with Howland Wood, ANS Curator, and this indicates Newman was attempting to create a comprehensive catalog of Missouri money. Wood forwarded rubbings of Missouri store cards and noted that the ANS held little in the way of Missouri paper money.⁶ Newman also had some interchange with Farran Zerbe at the Chase Manhattan Bank money museum, for the Newman files included an inventory of Missouri paper items in the Chase collection as of 1934, initialized “F. Z.”⁷ Newman further created an inventory of Missouri numismatic items at the Western Reserve Historical Society in Cleveland.⁸

The extent of Newman’s search for examples of Missouri paper money is best related by his document “Missouri Currency not in my collection.”⁹ Newman’s extensive list notes the sources of his information, including collectors (“Mrs. Vaughn,” “Rothacker), dealers (“Wismer list,” “Julius Gutttag”), institutions (“Chase National Bank,” “Missouri Historical Society”) legal records (“Law suit 19 MO 213,” “Statutes of redemption”), and contemporary newspapers (“Jefferson Enquirer,” “Missouri Sentinel”). Newman clearly intended to cast as wide a net as possible.

Newman’s dealer contacts included Julius Gutttag and Thomas Elder. In 1936, a pair of letters from Julius Gutttag indicates that he and Newman were trading various items including store cards and scrip of Missouri and other states. Newman dealt more extensively with D. C. Wismer, who at that point had written the best summary of Missouri paper money.¹⁰ The Newman-Wismer correspondence file is especially rich for 1939, and culminated on July 10th in the purchase of an 1861 St. Louis \$10 Demand Note, one of four known, for \$125.¹¹ Newman was sufficiently excited about the purchase that he delivered a related address on the St. Louis radio station WIL three days later.¹² The same month, Newman inquired with the Treasury Department as to the amount outstanding in unredeemed Demand Notes, once again reflecting Eric’s urge to seek information at the source.

Wismer wrote to Newman on August 12, 1939, acknowledging Newman’s payment for the 1861 Demand Note, and also noting “on a separate sheet I am sending a list of my Original Collection of Missouri notes sold [to] the late E. H.R. Green.” As an afterthought, the letter was placed back in the typewriter, and this mis-

aligned comment appears: “I do not wish to have this reported of broadcast.” Three days later, Newman wrote to the Col. Green estate executors, asking about Missouri paper money, without mentioning any of the specifics furnished by Wismer.¹⁴

The Green estate correspondence continues through the fall, without much progress. By sheer coincidence (a frequent theme in the Newman biography), Newman, during his honeymoon (late 1939) made the acquaintance of Adam Geiger of the Chase National Bank in New York. Geiger “greased the skids” with the Green estate administrators, and Eric was on to his next numismatic adventure. Newman made his first purchase from the Green estate, consisting of Missouri paper money, in March 1940. For the next few years, Newman remained actively engaged with the Green estate and his partner in the Col. Green acquisitions, Burdette G. Johnson.

Newman’s first numismatic publication, “Earliest Picture of St. Louis,” was fittingly on the subject of Missouri paper money. Published by the Missouri Historical Society in 1941, the article discussed the St. Louis riverfront view depicted on the 1817 Bank of St. Louis \$10 note. Two examples of this note appeared in Newman VIII, with lot 28356, a proof, selling for \$7,800, while a signed example, lot 28357, went for \$4,800. Closing the loop, the latter note was part of the first tranche of the Green estate sold to Newman in 1940.

Although “Earliest Picture...” was Newman’s first published item, a one page typed manuscript from 1936 appears to be his first formal bit of numismatic research. Dated April 7, 1936, this piece covers the legislation related to the Missouri state loan office notes of 1821.¹⁵ While brief, Eric was clearly leveraging his legal training and studying documents that had never been examined through the eyes of a numismatist. Related emissions appeared in Newman VIII (lots 28385-28389), including a unique 50-cent note.

Newman seems to have envisioned at least one other publication on Missouri paper money. His research papers include an unpublished draft entitled “Missouri Laws Regulating Circulating Money.”¹⁶ This 26-page manuscript features a short introduction followed by an enumeration of related legislation from 1789 to 1919. A more comprehensive Missouri paper money publication was discussed among Newman, Bruce Smith, and Ron Horstman in the 1970s, but never came to fruition.¹⁷ Smith published extensively on Missouri banking history in *The Check List* in 1978 and 1979.

Newman’s definitive Missouri paper money collection was presented in Newman VIII (Heritage Auctions, November 2017) and consisted of over five hundred lots of Missouri promissory notes, scrip, loan office notes, bank notes, bonds, and other financial instruments. The highlight of the sale was the 1861 St. Louis \$10 Demand Note, lot 28315, acquired in 1939 from Wismer for \$125, which realized \$168,000. Wismer provided the back story of the note in his letter of July 20, 1939: “A wealthy Banker was the owner, and he told me he did not need the money, I was over six months trying to get it before I could get him to name a price, and after he named the price and I sent him my check he said he was sorry he sold it... he had intended to give it to his son.”¹⁸

- ¹ *St. Louis Globe Democrat*, September 27, 1931, <https://nnp.wustl.edu/library/book/545292>.
- ² Correspondence Related to Missouri Paper Money, 1934-1980, <https://nnp.wustl.edu/library/archivedetail/532241>.
- ³ Little of this organization is known. It was superseded by Missouri Numismatic Society, which was founded in 1938 and today remains the primary Missouri numismatic group. The St. Louis Numismatic Society appears to have had some connection to Washington University. Dick Johnson served as its president while a Washington U. student in the 1950s.
- ⁴ S The Newman collection included other examples of Missouri territorial scrip (Newman VIII, lots 28337-28349, 29394-29397, with prices realized, for the frontline material, ranging from \$204 to \$1,440).
- ⁵ The standard numismatic reference is Neil Shafer and Tom Sheehan's *Panic Scrip of 1893, 1907, 1914: An Illustrated Catalog of Emergency Monetary Issues* (McFarland & Company, Inc., Jefferson, NC, 2013).
- ⁶ The Wood correspondence is split across two files, "Correspondence Related to Missouri Paper Money," <https://nnp.wustl.edu/library/book/564139>, and "Missouri Paper Money Research Notes," <https://nnp.wustl.edu/library/book/565442>. The general page for Newman's Missouri paper money research files is <https://nnp.wustl.edu/library/archivedetail/532241>.
- ⁷ Research Notes on Missouri Paper Money, <https://nnp.wustl.edu/library/book/565598>.
- ⁸ Missouri Paper Money Research Notes, <https://nnp.wustl.edu/library/book/565442>.
- ⁹ Research Notes on Missouri Paper Money, <https://nnp.wustl.edu/library/book/565598>.
- ¹⁰ Published in the December 1927 and January 1928 *Numismatist*. Newman extracted both sections into a single document, which he extensively annotated (<https://nnp.wustl.edu/library/book/565599>). Wismer's daughter, C. Elizabeth Osmun, carried forward her father's work and presented a more extensive list to Newman in 1967 (<https://nnp.wustl.edu/library/book/565569>).
- ¹¹ Newman-Wismer correspondence file, <https://nnp.wustl.edu/library/book/520767>.
- ¹² Research Notes on Missouri Paper Money, <https://nnp.wustl.edu/library/book/565598>.
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- ¹⁴ Correspondence Related to the Purchases from the Col. E. H. R. Green Estate: 1940, <https://nnp.wustl.edu/library/archivedetail/525101>. The Green estate records confirm the serial number of the note in question (no. 773).
- ¹⁵ Missouri Paper Money Research Notes, <https://nnp.wustl.edu/library/book/565442>.
- ¹⁶ Missouri Laws Regulating Circulating Money, <https://nnp.wustl.edu/library/book/565567>.
- ¹⁷ Correspondence Related to Missouri Paper Money, 1950-2008, <https://nnp.wustl.edu/library/book/565569>.
- ¹⁸ Newman-Wismer correspondence file, <https://nnp.wustl.edu/library/book/520767>.

Events From My Past

Governor Richard Ogilvie

By
C. Joseph Sutter

While browsing through a dealer's box of old "junk" coins I found a medal of the 35th Governor of the State of Illinois Richard B. Ogilvie. To many this was just a reminder of the many men who served the state as governor. However, to me it was a link to my past.

So who was Richard B. Ogilvie?

Governor Ogilvie lived from February 22, 1923 until May 10, 1988. He was born in Kansas City and died in Chicago. He was the Illinois Governor, 1969 – 1973.

Some interesting highlights of his career include: President of Cook County (Chicago) Board of Commissioners 1966 – 1969 – last Republican to do so, his lieutenant governor was a Democrat, Paul Simon – the only time the governor and lieutenant governor were elected from different parties, he won with 51.2% of the vote, he lost in 1972, also by 51% of the vote to "Walking" Dan Walker and he created the Illinois State Income Tax in 1969. Some say the creation of the Income Tax is what lost him the governorship.



To those of you who are cynical, he was also one of the recent Illinois Governors who did not spend time in prison after leaving office.

And about my connection?

When I was a young man I worked as a golf caddie at Peoria Country Club. One day Governor Ogilvie came to play golf and since I was also the Caddy Master I



assigned myself as his caddie. We had a nice day and he posed for pictures with me. He later sent a picture along with a signed letter. I was and still am honored to receive it.

And yes, we really did wear pants like that in the 70's.

GOVERNOR RICHARD B. OGILVIE /
INAUGURATED JANUARY 13, 1969

SEAL OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS /
AUG. 26TH 1818



The Art of Silver

By
Kathy Skelton

Silver: Atomic symbol: Ag. Weight: 107.9. Atomic number: 47. Melting point: 1,763.2 degrees F (961.78 C). Our name for the element is derived from the Anglo-Saxon for silver, 'seolfor,' which itself comes from ancient Germanic 'silabar.' Silver's chemical symbol, Ag, is an abbreviation of the Latin word for silver, 'argentum.' The Latin word originates from argunas, a Sanskrit word meaning shining.

Both silver and gold are formed in star explosions. A study published in September 2012 in the journal *Astronomy and Astrophysics* found that smaller stars that explode produce silver, while larger stars produce gold.

Silver has a special place in history. It was one of the first elements discovered and used by humans (the others were gold, copper, lead, and iron). No one knows who discovered it, but there have been silver objects dating from before 4000 BC Greece, and later in Anatolia (in modern Turkey).

Silver really exploded on Earth, however, when Europeans landed on the New World in 1492. Spanish conquerors discovered that South America was home to rich veins of silver and silver ore, and they mined that wealth enthusiastically; according to the Silver Institute, an industry trade group, 85 percent of the silver produced worldwide came from Bolivia, Peru and Mexico between 1500 and 1800.

No doubt about it; silver is pretty, and humans have long thought so. In February 2014, archaeologists uncovered a trove of silver, including five hoop earrings, at a 3,200-year-old site in Israel. The silver objects found in Greece, Turkey and Kish were made of silver that was refined from lead-containing ores such as galena. (Humans have been successful chemists for a surprisingly long time.) First the ore was smelted under reducing conditions to obtain a mixture of silver and lead. The metals then went through cupellation: the metals were heated to about 1000 oC in a strong stream of air. Under these conditions lead reacts with oxygen forming lead oxide, leaving liquid silver metal floating on top.

Silver is a soft, ductile, malleable, lustrous metal. It has the highest electrical and thermal conductivity of all metals. Because of their antimicrobial properties, the use of silver nanoparticles (AgNPs) is increasing fast in industry, food, and medicine. In the food industry, nanoparticles are used in packaging to enable better conservation products such as sensors to track their lifetime, and as food additives, such as anti-caking agents and clarifying agents for fruit juices.

Stephanie Pappas, a Live Science Contributor, says that silver often plays second fiddle to another precious metal, gold, but this element has special properties that deserve a good look. For example, of all the metals, pure silver is the best conductor of heat and electricity, according to the Jefferson National Linear Accelerator Laboratory. It's also the best reflector of visible light, which is why it is commonly used to make mirrors — though silver does tarnish and turn dark grey when exposed to air, requiring periodic polishing.

Pure silver is too soft for products like jewelry and tableware, so the family's finest forks and knives are most likely sterling silver, an alloy of 92.5 percent silver and 7.5 percent copper (though sometimes other metals are used). Silver is also used in some electronics and batteries. About 30% of silver produced is used in the photographic industry, mostly as silver nitrate. Because the metal has antimicrobial properties, nanoparticles of silver can be woven into clothing to prevent bacteria from building up on deposits of sweat and oils, according to the Royal Society of Chemistry (RSC).

Silver is used in solders, electrical contacts, and silver-cadmium and silver-zinc batteries. Silver paints are used in the manufacture of electronic printed circuits. It is used in superior mirror production, as silver is the best-known reflector of visible light, although it does tarnish over time. Silver iodide is used in artificial rain making to seed clouds.

Silver compounds were used successfully to prevent infection in World War I. Silver has antimicrobial properties, but that doesn't make it a good option for home remedies. Homeopathy providers sometimes sell colloidal silver for a variety of health complaints, but drinking the stuff has an unfortunate weird side effect: It turns the skin blue.

The first huge silver strike in the United States was Nevada's Comstock Lode, first discovered in 1857 by two brothers who died before they could reap the benefits of their claim. According to Online Nevada, \$305,779,612.48 of silver was pulled from the ground between 1859 and 1992. Think of the TV show *Bonanza*

The historical association between silver and money is still found in some languages. The French word for silver is *argent*, and is the same word used for money. The Romans used the word 'argentarius' to mean banker (silver trader).

What Is the Silver Standard?

For the first 40 years of its existence, the U.S. operated on a bimetallic system of gold and silver, according to Investopedia.com. "However, silver coins were the favored currency, and domestic purchases made with gold were rare," Investopedia.com reports. "The Founding Fathers wrote a bimetallic gold-silver standard into the United States Constitution."

At its genesis, the U.S. dollar was initially tied to the more abundant, reasonably priced white metal rather than the scarcer, costlier yellow metal. At the outset, Americans were so skeptical about the creation of paper money that silver certificates—redeemable for silver-dollar coins—were used for decades as legal tender.

In 1853, the U.S. government moved to debase—reduce the amount of silver—in its silver coinage. While the silver dollar returned as legal tender in 1878, it didn't last long. And a silver-preserving law known as the Sherman Silver Purchase Act of 1890 was repealed because it undercut gold reserves. "The attempts to return to bimetallicism actually demonstrated the instability of silver [at the time]," according to the Mint website, "and eventually led to the establishment of the gold standard in the United States during the 20th century."

The silver standard lost some of its luster in the 1870s, though. When President Ulysses S. Grant signed the [Coinage Act of 1873](#) (also known as the Mint Act of 1873 or the Fourth Coinage Act), few people noticed a provision that called for switching the U.S. from a bimetallic standard to a gold standard, according to the U.S. Mint. Since 1853, people had been able to take silver bullion to the U.S. Mint and get it converted into the standard silver dollar, reports the Mint. “Just like its gold counterpart, silver had unlimited legal tender. In other words, the value of the coin that could be minted from silver bullion was unlimited. Since the country was on bimetalism, the same principle held true for gold,” explains the Mint’s Office of Corporate Communications.

Before 1873, the only significant difference between the two was that silver coins had become challenging to obtain, according to the Mint. As a result, less silver was taken to the Mint for coinage. Instead, people were hoarding silver coins. According to ThoughtCo., people stopped spending silver coins and chose instead to sell them or have them melted down. The change in the bimetallic standard went largely ignored until miners sought to have their silver bullion coined into legal tender after the law took effect. The silver miners were rejected, according to the Mint, meaning the metal had been demonetized. It wasn’t long before the Mint stopped silver production, and financial institutions urged customers to avoid using silver dollars.

The Gold Standard Act of 1900 abandoned bimetalism in the U.S., according to Kitco.com. From 1900 to 1933, the U.S. dollar was fully backed by gold, and paper notes could be exchanged for gold on demand. Meanwhile, silver saw a steady decline. Finally, in 1935, the silver standard withered after China and Hong Kong ditched it in favor of the gold standard, according to Investopedia.com. Two years earlier, in 1933, President Franklin D. Roosevelt had untethered the U.S. from the gold standard. Then in 1971, President Richard Nixon cut the last ties between the dollar and gold when he announced that the U.S. would officially no longer back the dollar with gold reserves.

Decades later, government-issued silver coins remain popular. Demand for physical silver is likely to increase by about five percent in 2019, reports The Silver Institute.

Though silver often takes a backseat to gold when it comes to precious metals, it offers many of the same benefits as the yellow metal—but usually at a far lower cost. That’s one reason silver represents an excellent, affordable option for a portfolio. Despite the absence of the silver standard, silver coins (a commonly accepted form of currency for thousands of years) have shown to be an attractive way to store wealth over time, for any buyer at any level. A silver coin’s design, low production numbers, and high marketplace demand can all support a coin’s appeal—and ultimately, its potential upside.

The silver art bar field is very young compared to other numismatic fields. The decision to remove silver from coinage of the United States in 1964 raised the price of silver, and encouraged hoarders to grab all the silver coins they could get their hands on. Art bars were born when a coin dealer in California bought a bunch of 1 oz. silver planchets, stamped an eagle on them and sold them all over

the country, through a mail order campaign. The first commemorative bar struck was done so by Danny B. Crabb. The bar he produced was “Secretariat” in 1973. Other mints began minting limited editions commemorating everything imaginable at the time.

In 1979 the sons of patriarch H.L. Hunt, Nelson Bunker and William Herbert, together with some wealthy Arabians, formed a silver pool. In a short period of time they had amassed more than 200 million ounces of silver, equivalent to half the world’s deliverable supply. When the Hunt’s had begun accumulating silver back in 1973 the price was in the \$1.95 / ounce range. Early in ‘79, the price was about \$5. Late ‘79 / early ‘80 the price was in the \$50’s, peaking at \$54. Once the silver market was cornered, outsiders joined the chase but a combination of changed trading rules on the New York Metals Market (COMEX) and the intervention of the Federal Reserve put an end to the game. The price began to slide, culminating in a 50% one-day decline on March 27, 1980 - the price plummeted from \$21.62 to \$10.80. The collapse of the silver market meant countless losses for speculators. The Hunt brothers declared bankruptcy. By 1987 their liabilities had grown to nearly \$2.5 billion against assets of \$1.5 billion. In August of 1988 the Hunts were convicted of conspiring to manipulate the market.

Antique Art Bars: By antique, we mean silver art bars that pre-date the big silver melt of the early eighties, when millions of these bars were melted for their silver value (almost \$50 each). Since mintages were often low in the first place, many of these old art bars are extremely rare today. When the price rose so dramatically, many of the common art bars were sold for their original purpose...profit! How many are left for the collector is not certain. All of the bars in existence today were or are held by someone that felt they were worth more than the high price of silver, or they would have been sold off for bullion. Silver Art Bars are highly collectible and new collectors join the ranks every day. The last cataloging and pricing were completed in 1991.

Private mints are owned by shareholders and individuals, not the government of a country. These companies break the mold (no pun intended) when it comes to the gold and silver pieces they produce. Many choose to create unique rounds, bars, and other objects that baffle the mind, by contracting known and unknown artists, or doing it themselves. These mints differentiate themselves by not being retailers, sometimes middlemen, but often artists and innovators. These are also called boutique mints, as opposed to sovereign, government, or nationally-ordained coinage producers. Often, smaller governments with less resources outsource their production of legal tender coins to private mints.

Silver as an art form is believed to date from ancient Sumer from around 4000 BCE. In ancient times the Romans thought that silver was prized for making plate ware, utensils, and ornamental work. Silver lost its position to gold, but during the Middle Ages it once again became the principal material for metal artwork in Europe.



A jug containing silver earrings and ingots has been discovered at the ancient biblical city of Abel Beth Maacah in Israel. Found to the north of a massive structure that may be a tower, the jug and its treasure appear to date back to about 3,200 years ago, long before minted coins were invented, archaeologists said. These are an identical replica of an ancient Israeli coin. An ancient Hebrew text is engraved around to indicate the coin's worth and a delicate balls decoration is attached to the round dangling earrings.



Silver Spoon and Fork ca. 3rd century C.E.
The handle is decorated with a spotted panther, an animal associated with Dionysus.

A neoclassical silver urn by Fletcher and Gardiner, 1830. Modeled after an amphora and topped with the god Neptune, this piece was commissioned as a gift honoring the completion of a canal. (Photo: Yale University Art Gallery [Public domain])



In the New World colonies, Paul Revere was an excellent silver smith.

This silver teapot by Paul Revere, was crafted in 1795, the early stages of neoclassical influence.

In today's world, you can design and make your own silver jewelry, bars and rounds. There are websites for making your own silver jewelry using clay, and local colleges had offered classes using cork, modeling and stamping images.



Hand stamped pieces using clay and cork.



Examples of antique art bars from 1973.



Example of a modern art round.

Modern silver art with gold plating.



Modern art bars with enameling.

Coin Investment Offer

By
C. Joseph Sutter

In the St. Louis Post Dispatch, the exclusive St. Louis newspaper, advertisements have been appearing over the past year offering coin investments. As a coin collector these ads seem to offer numismatic investments to the uninformed. They offer fantastic “deals” and claim that collectors and dealers will be attempting to purchase all the item quantities before the general public has a chance.

So what is the story behind these ads?

For this article, five ads covering five different items were reviewed. These ads appeared in the St. Louis Post Dispatch on December 15, 2020, January 20, 2021, January 26, 2021, April 08, 2021 and June 7, 2021.

The ads were all headlined by “ADVERTISEMENT” followed by, except for the last ad, “SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT FEATURE.” They offered, respectfully:

1. Bags of over 100 U.S. Gov’t issued coins dating back to the 1800’s, limit twenty
2. First Bank of the United States Jumbo Gold bars with the destination state stamped on it, no limit
3. Rolls of ten Morgan Silver Dollars labelled with State of Missouri RESTRICTED on the wrapper, limit four
4. Rolls of ten Missouri one ounce silver ingots, limit four
5. Bags of three pound (over 100) U.S. Gov’t issued coins dating back to the 1800’s, no limit.

Where are these ads from? Canton, Ohio. To be more precise: The Lincoln Treasury, Inc (ad 1) and the National Mint and Treasury (ads 3,4) are in Canton while the Federated Mint, LLC (ads 2,5) is in Massillon which is 8 miles from Canton.

Other interesting observations:

- The bags in ads 1 and 5 look identical. Both ads state that **after the bags were filled**, my emphasis, the dates were never searched and the bags were sealed
- The gold bars not only have Property of the First Bank of the United States stamped on them they also say “EST. 1791” making you think the bars were created back then. They are also stamped “Missouri” which conflicts with the 1791 date since Missouri did not exist until 1821
- The bars are stamped “.999 Gold” and state “a full 20 ounces of 24 Karat Gold and valuable bullion copper”. Since another part of the ad tells you these are mainly copper the offering firm would tell you that the ad is not misleading you into thinking more gold is present than actually is. I believe it is misleading.
- All the offers are restricted to local residents: Missouri residents (ads 2, 3, 4) or selected zip codes (ads 1, 5)

- All the offers are time conditioned: two days or 48 hours. Note: since these are the same time frame the advertisers are probably seeing which of the references yields the best results
- All offers have penalties if the deadline is missed: offer extended to beyond stated group and/or increased price.
- None of the offers provide grades of the coins.
- Browsing the offering firms websites:
 - o National Mint and Treasury – website just has text from ad 3
 - o the Federated Mint, LLC – due to coronavirus concerns their phone lines are closed. They are trying to ship previously received orders. It says this in June 2021 even though most businesses have moved on from this limitation.
 - o The Lincoln Treasury, Inc – they do have an active website which features items similar to those offered in the ads.

So what about the price, is it a good one?

1. \$49 per bag. The ad shows a 1908-S Indian Cent (value estimated in the ad at \$90.00), a 1914-D Lincoln Cent (value estimated at \$215.00) and a 1943-S Steel Lincoln Cent (value estimated at \$6.00) but does not indicate the grade of these coins nor promise that one of these will be in the bag.
2. \$49 per ounce or \$980 for a brick, the basic sales unit. A Brick is four bars, each bar is five ounces. Each bar is five ounces of high demand bullion copper layered in 24 karat gold. With copper at \$4.27 / ounce that's \$85.40 for the twenty ounce Brick. Depending on the amount of gold in the layer, \$980 seem high.
3. \$59 per coin \$590 per roll. Since each Morgan dollar contains .77344 ounces of silver and silver in under \$30 per ounce and condition is not specified, \$59 seems high.
4. \$79 per coin \$790 per roll. Similar to Morgan Dollar. While these coins are one ounce of .999 silver \$79 seem high.
5. \$980 per bag. In one part of the ad these coins are: silver, scarce collectible and non-circulating U.S. coins. When describing the coins they include bicentennial quarters, wheat cents and Buffalo nickels. The descriptions conflict. Seems high.

The words in the ads were chosen to instill confidence in the buyer if they are not read carefully and analyzed to determine their meaning. For example: stating that the coins in ads 1 and 5 were not searched after sealing them in the bags implies un-searched coins. A careful reading discovers that the coins could have been selected before placing them in the bag.

The ads also contain quotes from famous or at least famous sounding people to justify the value of the items. Ads 2 and 5 use Mary Ellen Withrow as a source. Who is Mary Ellen Withrow? She was the 40th Treasurer of the United States. Appointed by Bill Clinton she served from 1994 – 2001. She is ninety years old. The ads call her emeritus Treasurer which is fancy way of saying she was formerly in the job. She is not quoted as to the value of the items, only about how they are

offered. If you think she is recommending the purchase, she is not. She is telling you that a limited window of ordering exists.

Ad 3, for the Morgan Silver Dollars is representative of the potentially misleading word choices. The ad does not refer to Mary Ellen Withrow by name, instead she is “retired Treasurer of the United States of America”. She is quoted as saying “In all my years as Treasurer I’ve only ever seen a handful of these rare Morgan Silver Dollars issued by the Gov’t back in the 1880’s”. Since Morgan Dollars are easily available and can be found at numerous coin shows or retail locations by numerous dealers, her statement lacks credibility. The ad mentions the possibility of finding a 1892-S worth thousands of dollars in the unsearched rolls. It does state that “there are never any guarantees”. I agree with the ad on this point.

The ad refers to the rolls as “Restricted” because the coins are placed in a paper wrapper with the words “RESTRICTED / FOR MISSOURI STATE RESIDENTS ONLY” printed on them. I am not sure how restricted this really is. In fact any roll not purchased within the time window maybe be purchased by non-Missouri residents, for an increased amount of \$136 / coin or \$1,360 a roll.

While no grade for the Morgan Dollars is provided, ad 3 does mention the Official Red Book, A Guide Book of United States Coins and illustrates four specific coins: 1886-S, 1888-S, 1896-S and 1899-P. Looking at the 2021 addition of the book the values stated in the ad match the values for grades vf-20 through ms-60. The ad also states that all Morgan’s are worth a minimum of \$125. Of course they did not offer the 1881-S or 1882-S as examples.

The offering firm’s websites do not inspire much confidence since one is basically shutdown, another only has the one ad in it and the third offers a few similar type items. None of the websites provide information about the company or other pertinent information.

Are these good deals? I admit that I entered this research with a closed mind. I thought the ads were intending to sell overpriced numismatic items to unknowledgeable people. Since ad 3 say the rolls make “amazing gifts for ... children, parents, grandparents, friends or loved ones”, it does not appear that the target market is collectors. No collector would think this is money well spent. Nothing in my research changed my mind. I believe the items are vastly over-priced and should be avoided.

Rome's Nemesis: Parthia and Sassania

By

Mark Blumenstock

Early History

In the 5th Century BC the Greeks and Persians started using pieces of metal (e.g. brass, bronze, copper, silver, and gold) to trade in commerce. To distinguish one coin from another, different images appeared on their coins. Some had different gods, animals, kings, etc. (Blumenstock 8-9). For example, Athens put the goddess Athena on their coin's obverse and an owl on their coin's reverse. See "Athenian Owl Coins" by Chip Vaughn in the July 2020 Missouri Journal of Numismatics (Vaughn 50).

When Alexander III of Macedonia conquered the Western World he put the face of Hercules on his coin's obverse. Hercules was the mythological founding father of Macedonia. Alexander wanted to be the king of a super-empire by combining the peoples of Europe and Asia together with a capital in Babylon. When he died in 323 BC, four of his Greek generals tried to keep the territories that they had captured. Ptolemy I ruled Egypt, Judea, and part of Syria from 323 to 285 BC and as his line continued it famously produced Cleopatra VII. Seleucus Nicator had the Far East and India. Cassandor had Greece and Macedonia. Lysimachus had Asia. After this era ended two superpowers emerged: Rome and Parthia.

Parthian Empire

The Kingdom of Parthia was at the Euphrates and Tigris rivers which is modern day Iran (Adkins 20). The area of this empire was about 33,000 square miles (Rawlinson, History of Parthia, 5). This former nomad tribe became an empire starting in the 3rd Century BC and it ended in the 3rd Century AD (DailyHistory.org). Their first king was Arsaces I who ruled from 247 to 217 BC. When we think of high-tech warfare we might recall that World War II ended with the use of the atom bomb, or more recently we might think of a stealth aircraft or drone. The Parthians deadly weapon was an archer on horseback, known as a "Sagitarii". Since they had no stirrups, they used their legs to guide the horse while both hands were holding a bow and arrow. As they rode their horse they turned away from the enemy and shot backwards. This was called the "Parthian shot", and this idiom has survived today as a "parting shot" (Sayles, Ancient Coin Collecting VI ,46). This low-tech warfare stopped the Romans in their tracks. See Figure 1.

The Roman Republic and Empire, had a reputation as an unstoppable military power. However, the Romans fought wars against Parthia, and later Sassania, for hundreds of years without success (Sayles, Collecting I, 135). Many famous Roman generals had terrible defeats when fighting the Parthians. In the last days of the Roman Republic three men ruled together in a "Triumvirate". They were Julius Caesar, Pompey, and Marcus Licinius Crassus (115-53 BC) (Adkins, 20). Crassus was defeated and killed in 53 BC at the Battle of Carrhae by the Parthian cavalry. Julius Caesar prepared 16 Roman Legions in an effort to punish the Parthians, but before he could leave Rome for the East he was killed in the Roman Senate (Caesar, Britannica).

The Parthians could storm a Roman Camp and then retreat, or they might feign a retreat and then turn to fight the Romans again. This type of fighting allowed them to slaughter thousands of Roman Legionnaires, and their astounding success made the Parthian Empire one of the longest existing civilizations in the world's history. To give you some idea of the power of the Parthian army, Dr. Kaveh Farrokhi estimates that each horseman initially had about 30 arrows and could shoot 8-10 arrows per minute. There were about 10,000 archers who were constantly being rearmed with arrows. So in a 20 minute period about 1.6 to 2 million arrows could be launched. Since there were several poisonous snakes in the area, poison arrow tips increased the death rate (Rea 134-136).

The Republican model of Rome's legislative bodies influenced the structure of the United States government in a profound way. Alexander Hamilton's study of the Roman legislative bodies persuaded him to argue for the creation of the House of Representatives and the Senate. See Federalist Paper Number 34 concerning the Roman "Comitia Centuriata" for the patricians and the Roman "Comitia Tributa" for the plebeians. On the other hand the Parthians had no strong central government or standing army as did Rome. The Parthian king had a small armed guard but he also had several governors who would help assemble an army in times of war (Rea 123). This lack of a central government may be one reason why this Empire is not mentioned more often in history classes.

Parthian coins in lower grades are very abundant (Sayles, Collecting I, 135). The obverse of these coins have the king's picture. Most drachm coins have an archer with a bow on the reverse side. See Figure 1.



Figure 1.
Parthian Coin

Left: (Obverse) Parthian King. Right: (Reverse) Archer with Bow.

Sassanian (or Sasanian) Empire

In 226 AD the Sassanian Empire, under Ardashir I, captured the Parthian capital at Ctesiphon and then continued to war against Rome. This empire can be thought of as a "Neo-Persian" or an "Empire of Iranians". Shapur the Great defeated the Roman Emperor Philip I in AD 244 and Valerian I was captured in AD 260. (Sayles, Collecting VI, 64). The government became more centralized with officials responsible for roads, city buildings, and agriculture (Sāsānian, Britannica).

The Sassanian religion was Zoroastrianism and the reverse of Sassanian coins usually showed an altar with a fire on it, with two attendants watching over it. Fire, air, earth, and water were regarded as essentially holy, but fire was especially held in high honor. This religion had two gods: a god of light and a god of darkness (i.e., good and evil).(Rawlinson, History of Sassania 36). See Figure 2.



Figure 2.
Sassanian Coin

Left: (Obverse) Peroz AD 459-48. Right: (Reverse) Fire-altar with attendants.

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Alexander the Great

By
Chip Vaughn

Alexander III, King of Macedon, better known as “Alexander the Great” is widely considered to be one of history’s most successful military commanders. He was undefeated in battle and by the age of thirty he had succeeded in establishing one of the largest empires of the ancient world, stretching from Greece to Africa and to Asia as far as northwestern India.



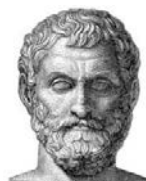
Silver Tetradrachm of Philip II



Pella Mint circa 342 BC

He was born at Pella (an ancient city located in Central Macedonia, Greece) in 356 BC to Philip II (King of Macedon) and Olympias (daughter of Neoptolemus I, King of Epirus).

He was tutored by many great scholars of his day, led by Aristotle. Aristotle’s influence directly bore upon Alexander’s later dealings with the people he conquered, in that Alexander never forced the culture of Greece upon the inhabitants of the various regions but merely introduced it in the same way Aristotle used to teach his students.



Aristotle

Alexander succeeded Philip II to the throne at the age of 20. From his father he inherited a strong kingdom and an experienced army. Alexander gained power swiftly in Greece and used this authority to launch his father’s dream project, which was to lead the Greeks in the conquest of Persia. In 334 BC, he invaded the Achaemenid Empire (Persian Empire) as a part of a campaign that lasted 10 years. Following the conquest of Anatolia (western Turkey), Alexander broke the power of Persia in a series of decisive battles, most notably the battles of Issus and Gaugamela. He subsequently overthrew Persian King Darius III and conquered the Achaemenid Empire in its entirety. At that point, his empire stretched from the Adriatic Sea to the Indus River.

His royal titles include: Basileus (King) of Macedon, Hegemon of the Hellenic League, Shahanshah (King of Kings) of Persia, Pharaoh of Egypt and Lord of Asia.

He is often ranked among the most influential people in human history.



Bronze Miletos 332 BC

Alexander’s coins are fairly easy to recognize. Most have his portrait, posing as Herakles, on the obverse wearing a lion-skin helmet.

Also you’ll usually find the Greek legend : ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ (of Alexander) and / or ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ (King) or possibly the abbreviation, “B A” (ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ).



Alexander III Silver Tetradrachm. Issos 324 BC

There are thousands of varieties, mostly occurring in the different symbols and monograms on the reverses of the coins (often denoting the city or region where the coin was minted) or the style of the portrait on the obverse.



Dr Martin J. Price in his book “The Coinage in the Name of Alexander the Great” estimates that 55 million Silver Drachms were struck in Asia Minor alone [this number does not include other denominations (e.g. tetradrachms, staters, obols), other metals (e.g. gold, bronze, billon) or coins struck in Europe and Africa].



There are many ways to collect the coins of Alexander. Some suggestions of the most popular: Type sets of the different denominations. Coins from all of the mint cities. All the varieties within one of the mint cities. Types of symbols on the reverses (e.g. animal symbols, astronomical symbols, monograms, weapons, mythological creatures, etc) ... just to name a few. Many people are happy just to own a single coin from such an important historical figure. A bronze coin of Alexander is certainly affordable to almost any collector.

Finally, Alexander died in July of 323 BC at the palace of Nebuchadnezzar II in Babylon, at the age of 32. He was going to make Babylon his capitol city and at the time of his death, he was already busy planning a series of campaigns beginning with an invasion into Arabia. If it wasn't for his untimely death, he probably really would have conquered the world.

Perfect U. S. Mint Rejects *or* Mint Errors – The Beautiful Coins (What can happen – Will happen) “How ‘Error’ Coins Are Made

By

*Dave Price – MNS No. LM-1980
2021, MNS Journal*

Welcome to the world of collecting and displaying United States mint error coins. This year, through the following coin photographs, descriptions, and definitions, we hope to explain the terminology and technology of how Div. I - Planchet error coins were created. We will not discuss or display Div. II - Die Varieties or Div. III – Striking errors but will save them for another time, due to limited space.

Credits

Definitions - PDS System: The “bible” for all PDS classifications, terms, and definitions ((P - Planchet errors (preparation); D - Die varieties (design); S - Striking errors (production)) are taken from the “Official Price Guide to Mint Errors”, 2nd Edition, 1978; 6th Edition, 2002; 7th Edition, 2007; by Alan Herbert.

Minting Process: “Error Trends Coin Magazine”, 1981, by Arnold Margolis.

Coinage History, Weights and Measures: The Official Red Book, “A Guide Book of UNITED STATES COINS”, 73rd Edition, 2020, by R.S. Yeoman.

Definitions

MINT ERROR - Div. I, Planchet: Any mishap to the BLANK (Type 1 - No Rim) or PLANCHET (Type 2 - 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.

Note: Years ago (1970 or 1979) when I met Alan Herbert at the St. Louis ANA convention (not 1904, not born yet) he explained the definition of a mint error as one of a kind, unique, no other like it. Sure, some may look and be awfully close, but no two are **exactly** alike.

MINT VARIETY - Div. II, Die: Any change in the design, or a significant portion of the design for a given series of coins.

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

The Minting Process: Melting, Rolling, Blanking, Annealing, Upsetting, Die Making, Striking. It seems so simple when I write it like this!!

Div. I, Planchet Errors

Any error caused during the production of the planchets, which alters or changes the planchet prior to its being struck into the coin.

In other words, from the time the metal is melted down (1,700 deg.) and formed into an alloy by mixing various metals; thru the casting of the ingots; the rolling of the ingot into strips; the punching of the blanks from the strip; annealing; cleaning; edge upsetting (the planchet is born); up to the moment of impact of the dies; the planchet is subject to a variety of mechanical, metallurgical, or human malfunction that can alter the final appearance of the planchet.

INGOT ERRORS:

I-A-1, Improper Alloy Mix: A disc that was made of coin metal alloy that was defective because of a failure to properly process, heat, or mix the metals, or because of adding the wrong metals or omitting metals before pouring the ingot.

5c
T-2



I-A-2, Slag Inclusion Planchet: A planchet that had a layer of slag on the surface or an inclusion of slag that penetrated the surface.



1c, T-1

I-B-1, Defective Blank or Planchet: A disc which shows cracks at an angle near 90 degrees to the face or has interior areas missing or broken out.

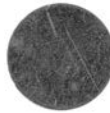
Note: The coins for this area are on loan and are not available for this display.

I-B-2, Mechanical Damaged Blank or Planchet: A disc which suffered mechanical damage from any possible cutting, scraping, impacting, or deformation from any mechanical source within a mint which affected the blank or planchet while it is being processed.

1c, T-2
plated



10c, T-1
clad



25c, T-2
clad



I-D-1, Laminated, Split or Broken Blank or Planchet (Ingot Error): 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.

Note: The coins for this area are on loan and are not available for this display.

History: Wartime nickels (mid 1940's), due to military requirements, 5 cent coin alloy was switched from copper-nickel alloy to a mixture of silver, copper and manganese. The manganese was difficult to blend properly into the alloy, causing clustering in clumps, creating all sorts of defective coinage – which we know as ***“laminated planchets”***.

Other Ingot Error Types: Blistered Plating; Included Gas Bubble; and Partially Plated and Unplated Clad blanks and planchets.

ROLLING MILL ERRORS:

I-B-3, I-B-4, Rolled Thin and Rolled Thick Blank or Planchet: A blank or planchet punched from a coin metal strip which had too many (thin) or too few (thick) passes through the rolling mill.

Did You Know? In 1792, Martha Washington's silverware was used to strike the first half-dimes.

I-B-5, Tapered Blank or Planchet: A blank or planchet punched from a coin metal strip that was rolled incorrectly at the end of the strip reducing the thickness sharply at one edge.

I-B-9, Included Gas Bubble Blank or Planchet:

A blank or planchet punched from coin metal strip that contained pockets of gas, leaving a void or cavity in the planchet. 10c, T-2 clad



I-B-10, I-B-11, Partially and Unplated Blank or Planchet: A blank or planchet punched from clad coin metal strip which has gaps or openings in one or both clad layers, so that a portion or portions of the core metal of the planchet are exposed.

10c, T-2
35% unclad



25c, T-1
100%, unclad
both sides



I-E-1, Wrong Stock Blank or Planchet: A wrong stock (thickness) metal strip was run thru the blanking press making discs of the correct diameter but of the wrong thickness, alloy or metal, or a combination of the wrong thickness and the wrong metal.

Note: The blanks for this area “just look like any other regular discs”, did not photograph.

BLANKING PRESS ERROR:

The blanking presses are 100-ton presses, mounted on bedrock, which operate at 250 strokes per minute and make 12-coin banks per down stroke (for cent and dimes). If the metal strip slipped multiple times how many clip blanks could have been made before an operator would have caught the malfunction??

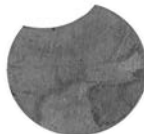
I-C-2 thru 15, Clipped Blank or Planchet: A process which can produce a single, double, triple, incomplete, oval, crescent, straight, ragged or of any combination thereof.

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

Single
1c, T-1
35 % cc
2.41gm
Cu



Single
10c, T-1
20%, cc
2.26gm
Ag



Single
10c, T-1
30%, cc
1.84gm
Clad



Double
10c, T-2
15%, cc
25%, cc
clad



Double
25c, T-1
5%, cc
6%, cc
clad



2-Incomplete
Curve Clip
25c, T-2
5% cc
20% inc
25% inc
clad



1-Incomplete Clip
Ragged Clip
10c, T-2
45%, inc
55%, rag
clad



Straight Clip
Crescent Clip
1c, T-1
5%, str
70%, cres
cu



Straight
10c, T-1
6 % str
clad



11 Incomplete Clips
Single
10c, T-1
15%, cc
10% inc
clad



THE RIDDLER SHAKE:

After the ingot, rolling, and punching of the blank is complete, the next process is the Riddler. This is when all clip collectors should stand-up and shake their fist at the U.S. Mint, because this piece of machinery has eliminated 90 to 99% of the mis-punched blanks. The Riddler has 3 vibrating screens of different sized holes. The blanks are fed onto the top screen which has holes to permit only correct sizes blanks, (larger than normal sized will not pass thru); the middle screen has holes which are slightly smaller than a normal blank (normal coins will not pass thru it, but smaller than normal will fall thru such as fragments); the bottom screen has holes much smaller than a blank, (it will pass only clips, small bits of metal or scrap and all these go to the furnace).

UPSET MILL ERROR:

I-B-16, Upset Edge Blank or Planchet: After punching and riddling, the blanks are sent to an upsetting mill that passes them between a revolving grooved drum and a matching grooved fence. The blank rolls through, with the edges and bottom of the groove forming the upset rims on both sides of what is now a planchet. If the fence is not properly adjusted, (does not match the drum), it will cause the sharp edge of the groove to slice a piece of metal (**rim burr**) from the rim or edge of the planchet. 'If you are lucky, the rim burr will stay attached to the rim and be struck into the face of the coin and retained. If the burr falls off the planchet – you will see an indented slice in the rim. If the rim burr falls out of the coin, there will be a tear shaped indentation in the coin face.'

EXTRA METAL ERROR:

I-F-3, SINTERED COATING: A blank or planchet that has stuck in the annealing drum and is partially or completely coated with sintered coin metal dust. 10c, T-2
Copper
Colored



Note: True extra metal is just that – metal added to the blank during the blanking operation. This occurs as metal is scraped off the sides of the blanks as they are driven down through the bottom or thimble, the lower die in the blanking process.

I-G-1, I-G-2, Blanks and Planchets:

Minting Process! Blanks and planchets are considered errors because they have left the mint.

Note: In past MNS Journals, I have written about and shown Blanks and Planchets for about all denominations.

I-H-1, Coin Metal Strip: Stop by the Display Area and see our display with the 1 cent coin metal strip and touch the dies we wrote about. See you there!

I-H-2, Chopped Coin Metal Strip: Pieces of the web or punched coin metal strip that were chopped into small pieces.

I-H-3, Waffle (Cancelled) Blanks or Planchets: The mint after 2003 has destroyed "error" blanks, planchets and struck coins before sending to be melted.

I-H-4, Non-Punched Coin Metal Strip: Stop by the Display Area and see our display, an Ike dollar and quarter clad square coin metal strip. Touch and hold them!!

Minting Process: The law of averages shows us that for a given quantity of coins there will be a certain small percentage of defective coins. Because of this "low mintage" many minting varieties are avidly collected. A coin struck on a clipped planchet may occur once in 500,000, or 20 out of every million or 2,000 in every billion, or 18,000 out of nearly 9 billion cents struck in 1976. This is a guess, as are all mintages for minting varieties and errors. Because of the new Riddler system, these numbers have drastically reduced.

Have you ever wondered - when that unfortunate error occurs at one of the mints, at one of the highly technical machines, before the inspector looks on the conveyor or looks in the tote box, what if you were there to grab and pick it up before an armed guard grabs you? What a dream just to think about it. I cannot even imagine all the combination types that possibly could be found, (capped die, bonded, multiple struck/clipped off center, broadstrike, brockage, indented, split before or after striking, multiple strikes). Well, back to reality, but it was fun to dream.

Stop by the display area and let's talk errors & varieties. Until next time - Happy error hunting!

"To error is human and unfortunate - - to collect them is so much fun".

How Much Do You Know About People in the Missouri Numismatic Society?

In 2020 *Coin World* published a list of the 96 most influential people in Numismatics 1960-2020. This was done to celebrate the sixty years of publication of the Magazine. While my name was not inside the publication, it did appear on the mailing label used to send the magazine to me.

I thought it might be interesting and fun to remember the people who were part of the history of the Missouri Numismatic Society.

Do you know these people?

1. Current President and editor of the Missouri Journal of Numismatics? All around nice guy.
2. Oldest active MNS member?
3. First MNS President 1938 - 1940?
4. Former Show Chairman, President 1989 – 1992, Show Chairman 1990's and 2004 -2006, Auction Chairman for Scotsman Auction Company?
5. First Journal editor?
6. Long time Show Chairman, retiring in 2003?
7. Egyptian national who donated a special plaque to the MNS on the 25th anniversary in 1963?
8. Club Secretary 1961 – 1970, Assistant General Chairman of 1970 ANA Convention, Co-Chair of 1971 and 1979 Central States Numismatic Society convention? She ...this is enough of a clue.
9. First editor of *Coin World* in 1959?
10. Numismatist and Financial Historian, expert in St. Louis currency and banking?
11. Token and wooden nickel collector, MNS exhibit judge?

Bonus Question:

Founder of MNS, numismatic scholar, researcher and author? Longtime resident of St. Louis. Owned five 1913 Liberty Head Nickels.

Answers appear on page 66

Always Follow Good Advice!

By
C. Joseph Sutter

To those who regularly follow this column in the Journal, and I hope there is at least one of you, your time is finally going to pay off. This is the year I give you good, no GREAT, advice on how to get extremely wealthy very quickly!

But first a caveat. I am NOT an investor in what I am about to tell you. I am not trained in the topic and I know nothing about the topic except for a few articles in *TIME* magazine. In fact, everything I am going to write I just found through a Google search. However, I think my experience qualifies me to become an expert as a cable news show contributor.

How would you like to own something that requires no storage space, is available whenever you want, is the envy of all your friends and does not require the use of cash money? Sounds pretty good, yes! Then you want to enter the world of NFT's, Non-Fungible Tokens.

So what are NFT's? They are a unit of data stored on a digital ledger, called a blockchain – ethereum blockchain to provide one example, which certifies a digital asset to be unique and therefore not interchangeable. Or at least this is what Wikipedia says they are.

Let's break it down: Looking the words up in my handy Funk and Wagnalls Standard Desk Dictionary, “non” is “a simple negation or absence of”, “token” is “anything indicative of some other thing” and “fungible” is not found. However, Wikipedia tells me that “in economics, fungibility is the property of a good or a commodity whose individual units are essentially interchangeable and each of whose parts is indistinguishable from another part”.

So, putting it all together you have something that represents something else and that something is not interchangeable with anything else. For example: precious metal, silver or gold, is not an NFT since the metal is fungible in that a piece of silver in any form, a coin or a bar or raw metal, is equal to the other forms, one ounce of silver is worth the same no matter what form it is in. A NFT does not exist in another form.

If you do not like that explanation, how about: the NFT is unique and cannot be replaced with something else. Mitchell Clark explained it this way when I looked up NFT.

Ok I know you are saying “I know all that, how do I get rich?” Simple: you look at one of the NFT marketplaces and select an item you like. No, I am not going to tell you where these marketplaces are, you have to put out some effort! You then purchase this item. A word of explanation is needed here. Item, as it is referred to here is a reference to an image. This item does not have a physical presence. For example: I have a set of two cent pieces. Since I want to keep my two cent pieces

but want to make some money on them, I take a picture of them. This picture is a digital image of the coins. I then go to a marketplace and offer this picture. You come along and offer me a large amount of money to purchase this picture. When we are done everyone is happy. I still have my coins and your money and you have a digital picture that only you can own.

Is there any downside to this? No, of course not. Well, there is the idea of copyright protection. There is none. You do not receive a copyright on my two cent pieces. Your ownership extends to just the digital image. You also can not prevent me from taking a new picture and selling a NFT on it. I also can sell the coins without your knowledge.

Another issue brought up is the amount of greenhouse gas emissions used to make the electricity necessary to create the blockchain. However, you are not creating emissions, you are not even using electricity, at least you do not see yourself using electricity, so why worry? If you are environmentally oriented you can always buy carbon offsets.

You see how I can make money, but how do you do it? Simple, you can sell the NFT of the two cent pieces for more that you paid me. See how easy that is. I will not speak down to you and tell you how to find this buyer. Another easy way to make money is to replace “me” in the above story for “you” and find a buyer beside you.

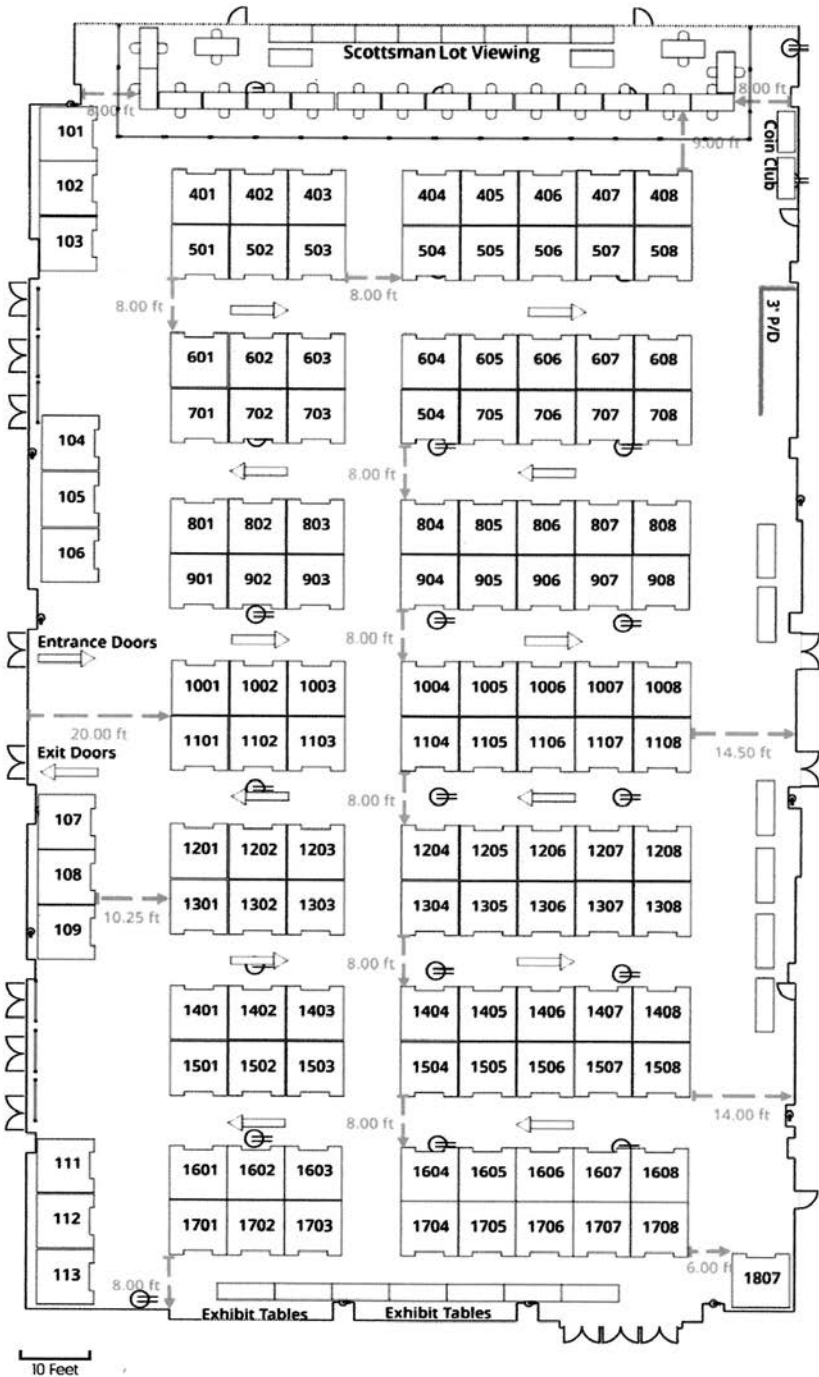
Mitchell Clark also told me that someone named Beeple sold an NFT of *Everydays: The First 5000 Days* at Christie’s for 69 million dollars. Maybe the idea of selling an image of my two cent pieces is not as outlandish as I thought!

I mentioned that NFT’s do not require cash money. This is true, they require some kind of digital currency. So, keep your wallet in your pocket when you pursue these. And best of all if your spouse or significant other asks what you are buying, you can say “nothing” because that is what you are getting.

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.

2021 MNS Show



ORG. NAME	TABLE NO.	CITY & STATE	ORG. NAME	TABLE NO.	CITY & STATE
Al Boulanger/Andy Mirski	1408	Pittsboro, IN	Kedzie Koins & Jewelry	1007-1008	Chicago, IL
Alabama Coin & Silver Company	1006	Huntsville, AL	Ken Byrd Coins & Currency	1228	Colarado Springs, CO
Allen G Berman	1406	Professional Numismatist	Key Coins	1405	Alton, IL
AMA Coins	1608	Tea, SD	Lake Region Coin & Currency	1002	Devils Lake, ND
Americana Collectors	603	Independence, MO	Langham Rare Coins	1104	Vandalia, IL
Andrew Rieber Inc.	407	Murrayville, IN	Larry Briggs Rare Coin/SEGS Grading	504-506	Lima, OH/Chattanooga, TN
Appraisal Services	1003	Columbus, OH	Larry Lucree Numismatics	1401	Augusta, GA
Bob Hurst Numismatics	109	Vero Beach, FL	Larry Prough	903	Carrollton, IL
Bob Paul Rare Coins	1103	Philadelphia, PA	Larry Tekamp RCB	1102	Dayton, OH
Bunyards Coin & Stamps	1305	Williamsville & Poplar Bluff, MO	Legal Tender	408	Lawrenceville, GA
Buried Treasures	403	Chillicothe, OH	Leon Thornton	102	
Butternut Coins	908	Nashville, TN	Lopp	1607	Merchantville, NJ
Centralia Coin, Stamp, Etc.	1001	Centralia, IL	Madison Coin & Currency/Largo Coin & Currency	1407	Madison, IN / Largo, FL
Chick McCormick	507	Colorado Springs, CO	Mark Richter	105	Vicksburg, MS
Chris Hansen	101	Shawnee, KS	Marverick Mint	1708	St Charles, MO
Christal Clear Showcases	1403	Des Moines, IA	Midwest Coinarama	703	Cambridge, IL
Coleman Foster	1301	Austin, TX	Morton Grove Coins & Collectibles	111-113	Morton Grove, IL
Costa's Coins & Currency	702	Libertyville IL	Namchong Cho	805	Glenview, IL
D & S Coins	806	St Louis, MO	Nickel & Dime Coins	402	Harlan, IN
Dalton Gold & Silver Exchange	1004	Dalton, GA	Nomad Numismatics/Meyer's Coins	1601	Kansas City, MO
Darrell's Coins	1706	DuQuoin, IL	Northeast Arkansas Coin Co	604 & 704	Jonesboro, AR
David Johnson	1503	Chattanooga, TN	Numismatic Financial Corp	707	Winter Springs, FL
DBKJ Numismatics	701	AR	Oakwood Coins	1207	Chanute, KS
Dempsey and Baxter	1304	Erie, PA	Pacifica Trading Co.	1203	Monterey, CA
Dollar Bill \$ Rare Coin Gallery	808	Elk Grove Village, IL	Paper Money Depot	1505	Gainesville GA
Dollars and Cents Coins	605	Rochester IN	Paul Reiser Resources	1705	Green Bay, WI
Drovers Coin Exchange	904	Decatur IL	Pegasi Numismatics	1506	Holicong, PA
DRP Coins	1604	Springfield, IL	Prospectors Gold & Gems	1807	Fort Collins, CO
Duke Numismatics	1703	Ringold, GA	R & D Enterprises	106	Florissant, MO
Dusty Royer's Notes of Note	1302	St Peters, MO	Raines Rare Coins	1701	Raymore, MO
Eagle Coin, Stamp & Jewelry Co.	1603	O'Fallon, IL	RARCOA Inc	1106	Willowbrook, IL
Eagle Rare Coin Company	602	Kansas City, MO	Richard McPheeters Rare Coins	1402	Claremore, OK
Falcon Coins	404	Falcon, CO	River City Rarities	1202	Memphis, TN
Fred's Cool Coins	501	Geneva, IL	Rob Green	1105	Columbus, NE
FUBA Coins	601	Plainfield, IN	Royalty Coins, Inc.	807	San Antonio, TX
Glenn Schinke	1508	Mentros, CA	S & N Coin	902	Newcastle, OK
Gordy's Rare Coin	104	Hot Springs Village, AR	Salt City Coin	608	Hutchinson, KS
Greater Milwaukee Coin	1602	Brookfield, WI	Schaffer's	1702	Tulsa, OK
Harbor Coin Co., Inc.	1501-1502	Gurnee, IL	Scotsman Coin	401	St. Louis, MO
Herakles Numismatics	1606	Charlotte, NC	Show Me Rare Coins	103	Columbia, MO
Insight3 Currency	1204	Portage, IN	Southwestern Gold, Inc.	1206	Albuquerque, NM
Iowa Great Lakes Coin	803	Spirit Lake, IA	Standley - Waggoner	1504	
ITS Coins/Mickey's Currency	1704	St Louis, MO	Stateline Coin Exchange LLC	708	Fort Wayne, IN
J & J Coins	801-802	Sioux City, IA	Steven Mileham	1404	Springfield, IL
J & P Coins & Currency/Curbitts Coins	1005	Birmingham, AL	Steven Moore	804	St. Louis, MO
James Beach	1107	Owosso, MI	Texican Wholesale	502	Texarkana, TX
Jay King	1306-1307	Logansport, IN	The Coin Collector	1101	Lewisburg, PA
Jay Temchack	405	Bismarck, ND	The Coin Shop	901	Dubuque, IA
JDP Coins	906-907	Orlan Park, IL	Tom Reynolds	1303	Omaha, NE
JEB Numismatics/Gary Burhop	1205	Olive Branch, MS	Val J Webb	1707	
Jeff & Bonnie Byer	606	Skokie, IL	Vaughn Rare Coins/Steven Erdmann	1507	Alton/Arnold IL
John Gulde	503	Scottsdale, AZ	W.I. Numismatics	1108	West Allis, WI
John Schurch R.C.	905	Roseville CA	Walter Magnus	607	Burleson, TX
Jonathan K. Kern	705 - 706	Lexington, KY	Wholesale Numismatics, LLC	406	Nicholasville, KY
K & P Services	1201	Florissant, MO	Working Man's Rare Coins	1605	Monroe MI
K.D.S. Numismatics	107-108				
Kearney Coin Center	1208-1308	Kearney, NE			

Numismatics of Darker Times

By
Charles Calkins

Some of the more unusual coins, tokens, notes, and medals were produced during times of economical, political, or social strife. This article will show a few examples from the author's collection of what is produced when times are tough. The various categories are generalizations, and often an item can fit in more than one.

War: Victory and Occupation

During times of war, one nation may occupy another and impose a special monetary system, even making the new currency the only accepted one of the land to manage and control the population's ability to buy and sell. The wars in the first half of the twentieth century provide a number of examples.



During WW I, Germany issued military coinage under the authority of the German Military Commander of the East. One, two, and three Kopek denomination coins made of iron were

produced for circulation in Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, and Northwest Russia. This two Kopek example, KM #22, was struck in Hamburg in 1916.

In the same war, Germany was on the receiving end, as well. The British Expeditionary Force in France issued coinage for use by German prisoners in British-run prisoner of war camps, such as this 10 Centimes token made of zinc-coated iron.





Japan's invasion of China resulted in a number of different areas issuing coinage in the 1930s and '40s. Manchukuo was a Japanese puppet state in northwest China and Inner Mongolia from 1932 to 1945

after the Japanese invasion of Manchuria. This bronze 1 Fen (Y #6) was struck in 1934.

The East Hopei Anti-Comintern Autonomous Government was established by the Japanese in 1936 to undermine China in its northwest provinces. This copper-nickel 2 Chiao (Y #520) was struck in 1937 featuring the T'ien-ning Ssu T'a Pagoda in Peking.



Japan moved into north China in 1937 and effected the merger of several banks into the Meng Chiang (Mongolian Borderlands or Mongol Territory) Bank, with its currency declared

exclusive for the area. This copper-nickel 5 Chiao (Y #521) was struck in 1938.

The Japanese North China Expeditionary Army established the Provisional Government of China at Peking (Beijing) in 1937 and the Federal Reserve Bank of China was opened in 1938 as a puppet bank



of Japan. This aluminum 1 Fen (Y #523) was issued in 1942. The reverse features the Temple of Heaven in Beijing.



The Japanese Central China Expeditionary Army established the Reformed Government of the Republic of China at Nanking (Nanjing) in 1938, and the Hua Hsing Commerce Bank was opened in

1939 in Shanghai as a puppet bank of Japan. This copper-nickel 10 Fen (Y #522) was issued in 1940.

With the advent of WW II, Japan produced paper notes for circulation in addition to coinage. Issued by the Japanese Military Authority, the notes were distributed in regions it began to occupy. For example, this 1000 Peso note was produced for the Philippines, with other issues replacing local currency in places such as Burma, Malaya, North Borneo, Singapore, the Dutch East Indies, and elsewhere.



Germany also produced coinage and currency for use in occupied territories. This zinc 1940 5 Reichspfennig (KM #98) was minted in Berlin.

This bilingual German/Latvian textile voucher was produced by Germany for use in Latvia. It is valued at one Point (Punkt) for the purchase of cloth goods, with prices listed on the reverse, including an 80 centimeter by 1 meter piece of cotton cloth for 8 points and a pair of socks for 4 points. The bottom of the reverse states that the voucher is valid until April 30, 1945, and “Missbrauch wird bestraft” (“Abuse is punished”).



The voucher was issued by the order of the Reich Commissioner for the East.

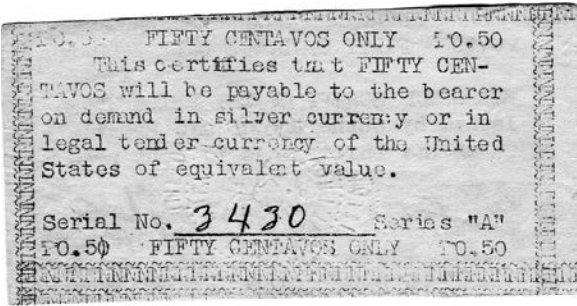
Germany, too, was ultimately the recipient of occupation coinage. This zinc 10 Reichspfennig (KM #A104, interestingly, still the same denomination as used by the Third Reich) was minted in Stuttgart in 1948 by the Allies after the war.



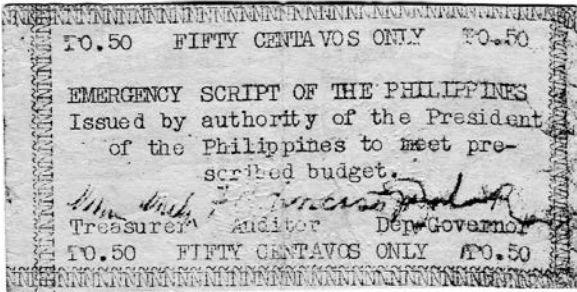
War: Resistance

While the occupying force may issue its own forms of money, the occupied region can as well, often in dire economic straits.

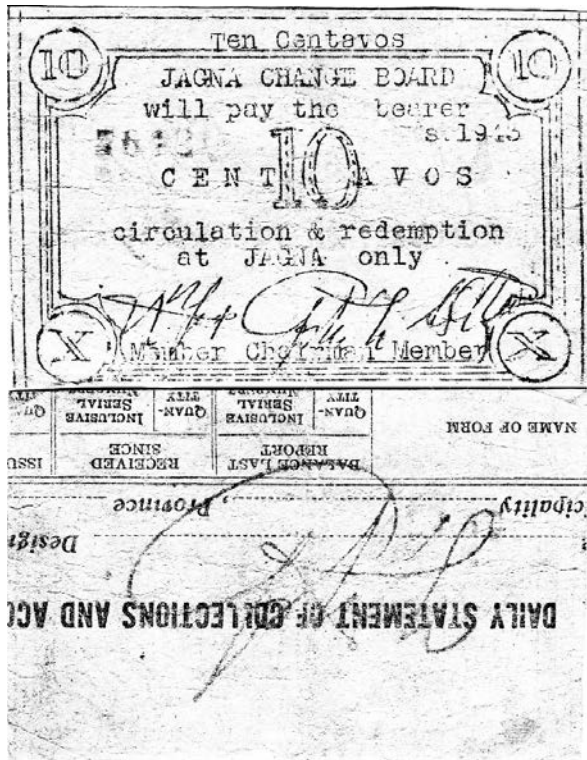
As mentioned previously, Japan issued paper money for circulation in occupied Philippines, various guerrilla groups in the Philippines issued their own notes, as well. Three examples are shown here.



There are many types of notes from many regions with varying levels of sophistication, but this is one of the cruder examples. This Fifty Centavos note from Apayao (S #123) was issued in 1943 and appears to have been made on a typewriter and cut erratically. However, it is individually serialized, embossed, and signed.



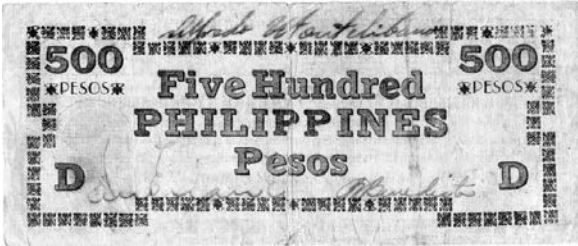
This issue, by the Jagna Change Board in Bohol, also in 1943, is another crude one. It was printed on the blank side of a tax form where the form title and header columns are still visible. A handwritten signature is also on the reverse.



This is part of the second issue by the Jagna Change Board where the 5 and 10 Centavos notes are on tax forms, the 20 Centavos on tax forms and ledger paper, and the 50 Centavos on white ballot paper.



This 500 Peso note from the Negros Emergency Currency Board (#S667b), also issued in 1943, is of much higher quality. Interestingly, while the signatures of the Treasurer, Auditor, and Governor are pre-printed on the front, due to the high denomination of the note (of which only 1,700 were produced) they hand-signed the reverse themselves.



The 50 Pesos note is hand-signed by the Treasurer and Auditor, the 100 Pesos just the Governor, and the 500 Pesos all three.

Resistance coinage is not a new phenomenon. In 1688, James II was overthrown as king of England, Ireland, and Scotland by his daughter Mary and her husband William. James' supporters



retained control of Ireland, and because precious metals were in short supply, mints in Dublin and Limerick used metal from items such as cannons and bells. Coinage dated with a year and month was issued with the intention of it being redeemed with silver once James regained the throne.



Unfortunately for those holding this coinage, James was defeated and William allowed conversion to standard coinage but at a very low rate. Gun money was produced until July 1690 at the Dublin

mint until captured by William's forces, and for a few months longer at Limerick until that mint was captured as well. The first example above is a

shilling (KM #94, XII → 12 pence), dated September 1689 and the second is a half crown (KM #95, XXX → 30 pence), dated April 1690.

Essentially new nations can emerge from within and in opposition to an existing one. The Communist Chinese Soviet Republic (CSR) was established in 1931 by Mao Tse-tung, and it lasted until

1937. At its peak it covered over 12,000 square miles of Chinese territory and had a population of three million. It was opposed by the Kuomintang led by Chiang Kai-shek. After CSR military defeats in 1934 due to repeated encirclement campaigns by the Kuomintang, in 1937 the two formed a “United Front” to oppose the Japanese (which had made inroads into China, as seen in the coinage above), recognizing Chiang Kai-shek as the leader of China. Over a half dozen regions in China issued coinage during this period, with two of these regions, Kiangsi and Szechuan-Shensi, shown below.



Two examples from the Consolidated Soviet Republic in Kiangsi are these undated 1 Cent (or Fen, with 100 Fen to a Yuan, Y #506, above) and 5 Cents (Y #507), both issued in 1932.

Both have hammer and sickle imagery, with the second over a map of China. The legend along the top of the obverse of both reads “Chinese Soviet Republic.”

These three examples were issued by the Szechuan-Shensi Soviet in much larger denominations than the previous region. A number of examples also exhibit much cruder designs with soft strikes and, at times, reversed digits. This 200 cash (Y #511) has the 4 reversed in the 1934 date, for example. The obverse features a hammer and sickle in a star with the



legend “Communiste entire Chuān” and the reverse “Soviet of Chuān Shǎn” along the top.



This type of 200 Cash (Y #510) from 1933 with three stars around a hammer and sickle is more crudely struck, and has a variant where the 200 is in reverse.

Lastly, this 500 Cash (Y #512.1) from 1934 reads “Proletarians of the world, unite” along the top of the obverse.



Propaganda

Parties may issue money to influence the outcome of war, to support or subvert, or just as tools of political propaganda.

Even back to the days of Rome, coinage was issued to commemorate the conquering of foreign territory and the suppression of revolt so citizens could celebrate the exploits of their rulers and look more favorably upon them.



This bronze coin of Nemausus (now Nimes, France) in southern Gaul featuring Augustus and Agrippa was issued between 28 BC and AD 14 and commemorates their victory in the Battle of

Actium in 31 BC. They defeated Cleopatra’s Egypt, symbolized by the crocodile chained to a palm tree on the reverse.

The first Jewish war against Rome began under Nero in AD 66. Nero sent his general, Vespasian, to quell the revolt, and Titus, Vespasian's son, was named second in command. Vespasian himself became emperor in AD 69, and Titus took over command, laying siege to Jerusalem and ultimately destroying the second temple in AD 70. Vespasian issued a number of coin types commemorating victory over the Jews. This one, Sear 2296, struck in Rome, portrays Judea as a captive in mourning, seated at the foot of a military trophy.



In AD 208, an invasion of Caledonia (Scotland) was led by the Roman emperor Septimius Severus, accompanied by his two sons, Geta and Caracalla. While Severus did repair both the Antonine and

Hadrian's Wall, and initially recaptured forts that had been lost to the Romans over time, the invasion was never really a victory.

Although Caracalla led a scorched-earth expedition north of the Antonine Wall with the expectation that Severus would follow and permanently occupy all of Caledonia, the death of Severus in AD 211 caused Caracalla to withdraw from the territory he had taken and return to Rome to consolidate power. Despite military gains, the territory was not conquered, but yet all three issued coinage commemorating the "victory," even being granted the title of Britannicus (seen as BRIT in the obverse legend of coinage). All three of the examples shown here were minted in Rome in AD 210 with the reverse legend of VICTORIAE BRIT[ANNIA].





The first of these VICTORIAE BRIT denarii was issued by Septimius Severus, featuring Victory advancing right holding a wreath and palm (Sear 6382). The second was issued by Caracalla with

Victory advancing right carrying a trophy with both hands (Sear 6900). The third is by Geta showing Victory standing left holding wreath and palm (Sear 7254).

This solidus of Flavius Honorius (emperor AD 384-423), Sear 20920, issued during the latter half of his rule, is clear propaganda. On the reverse, Honorius is standing, wearing military attire, holding



both a vexillum (a military standard) and a personification of Victory on a globe, and resting his foot on a captive – clearly the image of a triumphant Emperor over barbarian hordes. Unfortunately, however, the R-V gives away the deception, indicating that the coin was minted in Ravenna. When the Visigoths under Alaric entered Italy in 401, Honorius fled his capital at Milan and went to Ravenna, a well-defended coastal city but poorly located to protect Italy from invaders. In 410, at approximately the time this coin was issued, Rome was sacked for the first time in about eight hundred years. Incidentally, the Emperor's residence remained in Ravenna until the last Western Roman Emperor was overthrown in 476.

Some tokens issued during the U.S. Civil War were also used for propaganda purposes. While most either had generic patriotic messages or advertised a business or service, some tokens had messages which were intended to strengthen or undermine the war effort.



This one, based on the circulating Indian cent of the time, states "Millions for Contractors, Not one cent for the widows" to sow dissent and dissatisfaction with the war and thus aid

the Southern cause. In place of LIBERTY on the headband is “Fort Lafayette,” a prison in New York harbor which housed southern sympathizers who had been arrested.

This token encourages peace to be declared and the war ended, showing a pair of shaking hands. The cuff of the one on the left reads “South” and the one on the right reads “North.” The addition of George Washington with flags around implies that it is the patriotic position to end the war and let the South become its own nation.



With the slogan “Horrors of War, Blessings of Peace” this token addressed the morality of war. Presumably the idea was to oppose continuation of the conflict, yet the “Union For Ever”

reverse implies a single country must be maintained and succession rejected.

On January 29, 1861, Secretary of the Treasury James Dix sent a telegram to Treasury agents in Louisiana ordering that a Federal revenue cutter (a ship of the precursor to the Coast Guard) in New Orleans not fall into the hands of Southern sympathizers. The telegram ended with the message “If anyone attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot.”



The telegram ended with the message “If anyone attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot.” The phrase became publicly known and became a rallying cry for the North. The Scovill Manufacturing Company of Waterbury, Connecticut produced a token with a variant of that message, although, as in this case, some tokens misspelled SPOT as SPOOT.



On May 7, 1915, the Cunard liner *Lusitania* was hit by a torpedo from the German submarine U20. It sank in under twenty minutes and 1,201 passengers of the 2,000 on board died. Karl Goetz, a Munich-

based medalist, produced a satirical medal commemorating the event, with the perspective that the British government and Cunard Steamship Company were well aware of the dangers of the U-boat presence and were negligent in letting the ship sail.

The obverse of the medal shows the sinking ship, and the reverse shows Death behind the ticket counter, a man reading a paper with the heading “U BOOT GEFAHR” (“U-boat danger”), and a representation of the German ambassador to the USA, Count Johann-Heinrich von Bernstorff, raising a finger in warning, implying the danger was known. The suggestion is that business interests overrode the safety of the passengers, with the text on the reverse reading “GESCHAFT ÜBER ALLES” (“Business above all”).

Unfortunately for Germany, Goetz had the date of the sinking incorrect – the medal reads “5. MAI 1915” instead of May 7th. British Naval Intelligence promoted this as Germany having pre-planned the sinking before the ship even sailed, and struck 300,000 copies of the medal to generate anti-German sentiment. This is one of those medals.

Tokens can also be used to influence opinion during peacetime as well. The Whig opposition to the Democratic party, which opposed the closing of the Second United States Bank, issued tokens



like this one, (Hard Times) HT 9. The use of “MY” repeatedly on the token refers to the Whigs accusing **Jackson of dictatorial powers by his control of assets**, and “PERISH CREDIT, PERISH COMMERCE” as the result of abolishing the central bank by vetoing the bill to re-charter the United States Bank on July 10, 1832. The boar may represent Jackson's fiscal policies running wild and causing havoc.



Probably one of the best known phrases that summarizes an ideology is “Workers of the world, unite!” from The Communist Manifesto (1848) by Marx and Engels. The Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic was proclaimed on November 7, 1917 (at the conclusion of the Russian October Revolution), with a constitution adopted in 1918, and thus became the first constitutionally socialist state based on Communism. As shown before, this also appears on the 500 Cash of Soviet China.



A result of the revolution, civil war, and drought in 1921 led to the Povolzhye famine of 1921-22, eventually killing five million people. This 10,000 Roubles note (РАСЧЕТНЫЙ ЗНАК – “Calculation Certificate,” P #114) was issued in 1921 during the economic upheaval, and features the slogan from the Manifesto no less than six times – in Italian, English, Arabic, German, French, and Chinese – to encourage workers to revolt.

Economic Collapse

During a depression, or a war and its aftermath, a region’s economy may be so shattered that official currency may reach absurd denominations due to inflation, or third parties step in to relieve the burden. The German Weimar Republic, immediately following World War I, is a classic example. In 1923 and 1924, paper notes reached incredible denominations due to hyperinflation. In Berlin, a loaf of bread that cost 160 Marks in 1922 cost 200,000,000,000 Marks by late 1923. By November 1923, one US dollar was worth 4,210,500,000,000 German marks.

Individual cities issued notes in high denominations to match. This Gutschein (coupon/voucher) from Weisbaden (a city in central western Germany) issued in 1924 is denominated in 500 Milliarden (500 Billion) Marks.



The reverse shows an aerial view of a town and an inscription along the lines of “There were ruins in the old days / Today you can see them far and wide / Now build with a firm hand / The last thing applies to every one.”



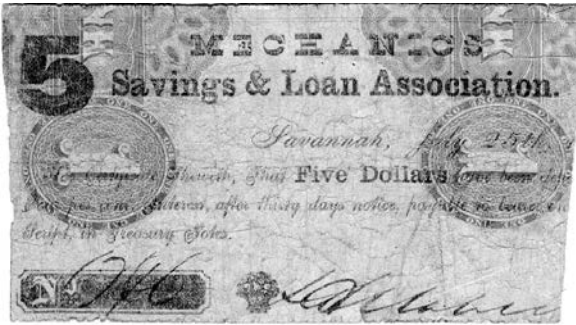
This uniface 1923 note from Buer is even worse, issued in 10 Billionen (10 Trillion) Marks.

The largest denomination note issued by the Weimar Republic was 100 Trillion Marks.

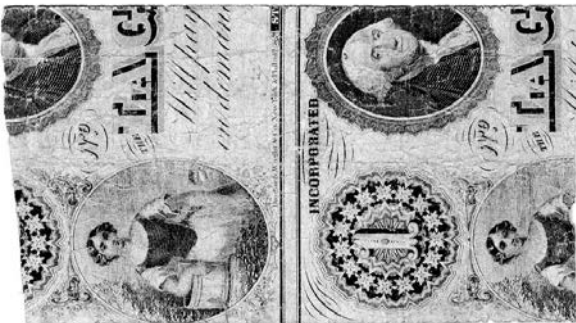
The impact of World War II can be seen in coinage changes in many countries – the US produced nickels containing silver in 1942-45, and steel cents in 1943, for example – but the impact in Japan, as resources became scarcer as they were losing the war, can be clearly seen in microcosm when looking at the size and composition of the Japanese 1 Sen coin.

Date	Composition	Diameter	Weight	Reference
1927-38	Bronze	23 mm	3.75 g	Y# 47, Y# 55
1938-40	Aluminum	17.6 mm	0.90 g	Y# 56
1941-43	Aluminum	16 mm	0.65g	Y# 59
1943	Aluminum	16 mm	0.55g	Y# 59a
1944-45	Tin-Zinc	15 mm	1.30 g	Y# 62
1945	Baked clay	15 mm	0.80 g	KM# 110

The final 1 Sen “coin” of clay circulated unofficially for a few days before the end of the war in central Japan and features a cherry blossom on one face and a mountain on the other.



The U.S. Civil War was also not kind to the losing side. For instance, this 1863 \$5 note issued in Savannah, Georgia by the Mechanics Savings & Loan Association, is badly cut and printed over a sheet of \$1 notes issued by the La Grange Bank of La Grange, Georgia, over 250 miles away.



Famine

Although famines can be a result of economic collapse, they can also be caused by a number of other events. From April through July 1815, Mount Tambora in the Dutch East Indies (now Indonesia) erupted, ejecting 24 cubic miles of

material, leading to weather changes across the world for the next two years, with 1816 called the “year without a summer” in North America. Cold, frost, and excessive rainfall leading to flooding destroyed crops – for example, snow fell and the ground froze in New York in June. Excessive rainfall also made river transport impossible, impeding shipping. All of this culminated in worldwide food shortages leading to famine.

In Germany, to help combat the increasing price of grain – the price of a loaf of bread had risen to that of a day’s wage – the town of Eberfeld formed the Kornverein, a grain association, to purchase grain in bulk to lower the price of flour. Dishonest bakers tried to increase profits by adding fillers to the flour – this was combated by the Kornverein issuing tokens to accompany the flour that was sold where bakers were only allocated a certain amount of flour per token.

This is one of those tokens, with one face indicating that is produced by the Eberfeld Kornverein, and the other that it is “for use in an emergency” and worth “1 bread.” It has both 1816 and 1817 dates, and is also counterstamped “G. LD”, although the meaning of the stamp is not known.



A silver-plated brass jeton was produced by Stettner, a Bavarian medalist, that commemorates that same event. One side has a child begging from his mother “O, give me bread, I hunger” and the other,

with a balance with a weight on one side and seeds on the other, has the legend “do not be dismayed, God yet lives.”

Incidentally, the constant rainfall during June 1816 encouraged Mary Shelley, Lord Byron and others to stay inside at Villa Diodati when the group were vacationing in Switzerland. Lord Byron, inspired by ghost stories they had read, suggested a contest as to who could write the scariest story. This led Mary Shelley to write Frankenstein.

Disease

Contagious diseases can isolate populations that sometimes need their own monetary systems. Leprosarium coinage and notes are an example, as people felt that money could carry leprosy and cause recipients to become infected. Although unlikely that transmission is possible via physical objects, a number of colonies across multiple countries established their own monetary systems.

The leper colonies of Agua de Dios, Cano de Lord and Contratacion (1871-1961) in Colombia issued coinage in various denominations in 1901, 1907, 1921, and 1928. The hospitals were closed in the 1950s and patients could exchange these coins for regular currency.

This 50 Centavos coin from 1928 was minted in brass at the Bogota Mint (KM# L14). A “lazareto” as given on the obverse is a quarantine station for travelers.



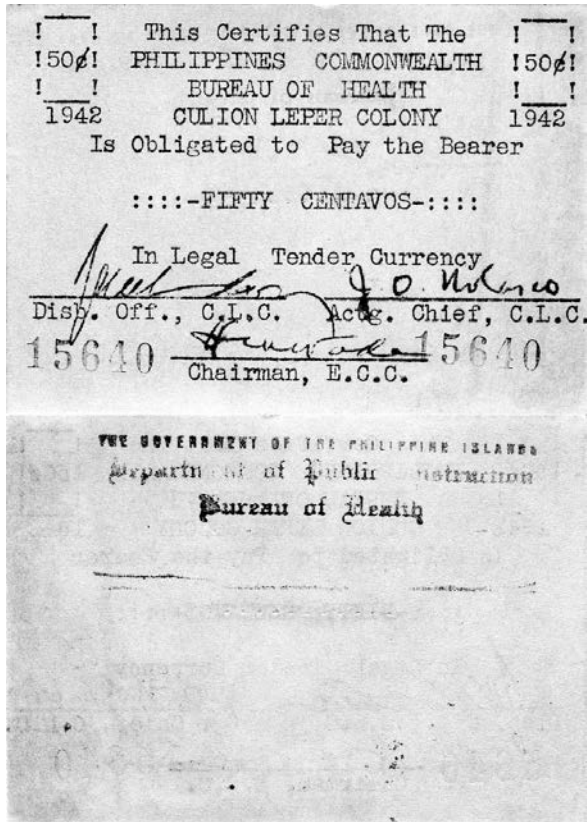
Leprosy in the Philippines is known back to the 1500s with various leper colonies established at Manila, Cebu, and other areas. The Culion Leper Colony was commissioned in 1902, with the first patients arriving in 1906. Population peaked in 1933 at nearly 7,000 but began to decline, with 5,500 by 1941 and 739 in 1978, serving 16,138 recorded patients during its lifespan. The island of Culion was declared leprosy-free in 2006.



Culion issued coinage of various denominations in 1913, 1920, 1922, 1925, and 1927, and paper notes at various times. This copper-nickel 20 Centavos coin (KM #13, with a mintage of 10,000)

was struck in Manila in 1922 and features a caduceus.

The Culion colony issued paper notes, as well. This 50 Centavos note from 1942 (#S244) is printed on pink paper and as if it was designed on a typewriter. The Bureau of Health stamp on the reverse is in blue ink.



Culion paper money was issued in 1, 5, 20 and 50 Centavos, and 1, 5 and 20 Pesos denominations. Due to the invasion of Japan, these notes were also backed by the United States Army administration.



Venezuela had several leper colonies including Cabo Blanco, Isla de Providencia, and Maracaibo Lazareto National, that issued coinage. Cabo Blanco only issued coinage in 1936 and is rare, but

examples from the others are more accessible. Isla de Providencia produced coinage in 1939 in various denominations, including an unusual 0.12 1/2 Bolivar (a.k.a., 12 1/2 Centimos, KM# L20).

Maracaibo had coinage issues in 1913 and 1916. This 5 Centimos was struck in brass in 1916 (KM# L10).



Incarceration



Tough times can apply to an individual as well as society as a whole. As with leprosarium coinage, prisons are also isolated populations that have their own economy. In modern times, currency is

often digital so there is no physical token for one inmate to steal from another, but in the past, prison tokens were common. Many prisons both domestically and internationally have issued tokens which are often found for sale. Tokens from famous prisons, such as this one from Sing Sing in New York, are always interesting to find.

Prison tokens were issued in Missouri, as well. This one, from the Missouri State Penitentiary in Jefferson City, features the signature of the warden at the time it was issued – Merton James



Sanders, signing as “J. M. Sanders” and known as “Mert” or “Myrt” – who was warden from 1933 to 1937, and later a sheriff in Newton County. Incidentally, he was the warden who oversaw the construction of the prison gas chamber, as well of its test on a hog.



Even St. Louis has its own prison tokens issued by the Medium Security Institution (“The Workhouse”) in several denominations and at least two different fonts. While the current MSI dates from 1966 and is located on Hall Street,

these tokens are likely from its predecessor that was opened in 1853 on 50 acres of what is now South Broadway, though I-55 now crosses much of the original land. Those who were incarcerated that had to pay a fine or penalty would work off the debt for 50 cents per day. Some women worked as seamstresses, but men and other women would spend ten hours each day breaking rocks in a quarry. This token would be the value of a day’s compensation.

Hate Groups

While the vast majority of social organizations are benevolent, there are some which promote hatred toward particular groups of people. Social organizations can use tokens to signify membership and promote their values, and hate groups are no different, with the ultimate example being the Ku Klux Klan.

There are three phases when KKK tokens were issued – 1865-1915 after its initial founding on Christmas Eve of 1865, 1915-1954 during the New Order (primarily 1915-1933), and starting in 1954 with



the Supreme Court decision regarding school desegregation. The tokens shown here, featuring symbols and slogans of the organization, are from the second period. The first token, from 1922, is even classified as So-Called Dollar as HK-908 (and Birdsell KK-214). The obverse features images of the U.S. Constitution, a cross, Bible, U.S. flag, bundle of sticks, and a hand representing the Knights of the Open Palm. The abbreviation “O.S.F.K.” echoes the full legend as “One School, Flag, Kountry.” A version of this token also has “I.W.H.W.E.” to the right of the scroll standing for “Imperial Wizard Hiram Wesley Evans.” The reverse features a number of of KKK slogans including “SYMWAQ.”, “Spend Your Money with Americans Only”; “A K I A”, “A Klansman I Am”; and “NON SILBA SED ANTHAR”, “Not Self, but Others.” “MOKANA” likely represents Missouri-Kansas, while other tokens in similar

style have “USOKLA”, which is “United States – Oklahoma.” This particular token is inscribed “H.G.F. MO ’41” in the center square, presumably the member’s initials and state of residence.



This token (unlisted in Birdsell), also dated 1922, features a hooded klansman on horseback on the obverse with a variant spelling of NON SILBA SED ANTHAR. An anti-Catholic message is on

the reverse.

Another token (Birdsell KK-210) from the 1920s features a flying eagle and mottoes including MIAFA, either “Made in America for Americans” or “My Interests are for America.”



Conclusion

There are countless examples of coinage and currency produced under less than ideal circumstances which is often much more creative and interesting to collect than mainstream types.

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A Missouri Record

continued from the July, 2020 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 exnumia, thereby preserving such items for future research.

143. Obv. MISSOURI CAVERNS /
WINE TABLE / STANTON, MO

Rev. GOOD LUCK FROM / JESSE JAMES HIDEOUT



144. Obv. MISSOURI CAVERNS / STANTON, MO

Rev. JESSE JAMES HIDEOUT /
GOOD LUCK SOUVENIR



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Answers to How Much Do You Know About People in the Missouri Numismatic Society?

1. Chris Sutter – Life Member 57. President since 2015 and Journal Editor since 2002. Received Award of Merit (66) in 2005. I hope no-one missed this one!
2. Jim Moores – Life Member 0328. Received Award of Merit (39) in 1979. MNS President 1979, 1981 – 1982. Jim may also be the OLD EST member, I have always be afraid to ask! I joke with Jim regarding this point. However, since he became a member in 1956 I believe he has been attending MNS meetings the longest.
3. Art Kelley – MNS Charter Member 8. Coin dealer. Co-founded: Central States Numismatic Society and Professional Numismatic Guild (PNG).
4. John Bush – Life Member 37. Received Award of Merit (59) in 1993. MNS President 1989 – 1992. Proud owner of 1856 Flying Eagle Cent.
5. Mike Pfefferkorn – Life Member 11. Received Award of Merit (42) in 1979. MNS President 1976 – 1978. Authority on Missouri tokens and Mardi Gras doubloons.
6. John Foster – Life Member 27, Received Award of Merit (38) in 1978. While my records are incomplete, John started as Show and/or Bourse Chairman in the 1990's (?) and continued until 2003.
7. F.K. Saab – MNS President 1942 - 43. The plaque contains five silver dollars, three St. Louis World's Fair medals and one 1927 Charles Lindberg medal.
8. Bernice "Bink" Stevenson - Life Member 27, Received Award of Merit (2) in 1970. Received the ANA's Good Fellowship Award. Member of U.S. Assay Commission, appointed in 1971 by President Richard Nixon. Named Numismatic Ambassador in 1978 by Numismatic News.
9. D Wayne Johnson – MNS President 1956-57. Left St. Louis and moved to Kansas City as retail advertising editor of *Kansas City Kansan*.
10. Ronald Horstman – Life Member 12, Received Award of Merit (43) in 1980. Frequent contributor to Journal. Respected author. Member, officer and frequent contributor to "Paper Money" official publication of the Society of Paper Money Collectors.
11. Paul Leistriz – Life Member 6, collector of Canadian silver dollars. Mr. Leistriz was a contributor to the Journal and helped educate others in the creating numismatic exhibits.

Bonus: Eric P. Newman - Life Member 4, Received Award of Merit (4) in 1970. The MNS is proud that Mr. Newman was a founding member in 1938. Mr. Newman was featured in the 2016 Journal coinciding with the publication of "Truth Seeker: the Life of Eric P. Newman" by Leonard Augsburg, Roger Burdette and Joel Orosz. He was also featured in 2018 with his passing at age 106.

New Challenges

The past year has seen unprecedented changes in the world we live in. The long periods of staying at home have encouraged more people to focus on hobbies they can do without leaving the house, for example: baseball cards, comic books, stamps and coins. This led to increased prices for collector items in these hobbies.

The changes also reduced the number of events that could be attended. While some events could be replaced by online access, auctions and club meeting via Zoom, it was not the same as going to the event and meeting other attendees and feeling the excitement generated by the event.

So what can we do? It has been said that we cannot change people or events, but we can change how we react to the people or events. I challenge you to change the way you interact with the numismatic hobby.

Take advantage of the new offerings provided by social media. Hopefully you have a smart phone or home computer to access these offerings. I call them “internet” however I am sure there probably is a better term.

One example is Facebook. Once you become a member you can contact other members and share ideas. You can also post pictures, comments and other personal items for others to see. Facebook also offers a place to join with others with common interests in “groups”. Many enjoyable hours can be filled “talking” with others about numismatics.

This is a good time to mention that all suggestions appearing in this article must be evaluated before adopting them. Each idea has good points and bad. For example, people exist in the social media world who just like to emotionally hurt others. Their enjoyment is to make fun of and verbally attack others. Another problem is that anyone can write anything, there is no fact checking. Be careful before believing anything you read. Especially think twice before spending any money!

Other communication tools exist. Twitter, Instagram, Snapchat, LinkedIn, etc. are just a few.

Maybe instead of communicating with others you just want to listen and learn. Maybe you enjoy listening to the radio. Podcasts could be the answer for you.

A Podcast is an episodic series of spoken word digital audio files. Many sources offer Podcasts. Two examples are the ANA, which offers “Two Bits” (money.org) and *Coin World* (www.coinworld.com) which offers a series by Jeff Starck. Jeff is a Senior Editor who has been with *Coin World* for eighteen years, has produced almost 120 podcasts and is an MNS member.

If seeing things is more enjoyable than just hearing them, you’re a TV as opposed to a radio fan, YouTube is your answer. You bring up the site on the internet and enter an item you wish to see. Multiple choices will be offered to you. While you only want to see numismatic videos, Youtube’s primary purpose is to show you the amazing things that cats can do.

Ever heard of “blogs”? These are someone’s, or a group of someone’s, ideas placed in a written form. They typically are diary type entries written in a series surrounding a central idea. While the lack of fact checking may be an issue, sitting back and

reading a string of these entries maybe a quiet way to spend an afternoon. The ANA is a good place to find a “blog” and see if it appeals to you.

Have you heard about the idea of competitive collecting? While you may be informally competing against other collectors for, say, the best Morgan Dollar collection, it is all subjective, there is no way to know if mine is better than yours. But now there is: Registry Sets.

Registry sets were created by several third party grading services, TPG’s, to allow you to enter your collection on their website under specifically identified categories. Your collection is assigned a value based on completeness, among other things, and listed next to others in the collecting category. While some TPG’s have conditions, for example all items must be in their holders and also determine what is in a set, this is a way to tell the world how your collection ranks with others in the world. It also is a great way to see what others have collected.

The idea of joining a local coin club is an old one that still can increase your hobby enjoyment. Hopefully you are an MNS member. If not look at the last page of this Journal and come and give us a try. There are other clubs local to the St. Louis area that you may want to try. They also are mentioned in the Journal: World Coin Club, Ancient Coin Study Group, St. Louis Numismatic Association, Dupon Coin Club, and the Metro East Coin & Currency Club.

Maybe you would enjoy a club dedicated to a hobby specialty. One such club is the Liberty Seated Collectors Club (www.lscweb.org). While they do not have a physical home, they do offer an interesting printed magazine and have a monthly online newsletter. Currently they are meeting monthly via Zoom.

After you have joined a club how about increasing your involvement in it? Maybe become an officer or giving a presentation at a meeting or volunteer to help at a coin show? Getting out and spending time with other collectors is very enjoyable. You may also make some new friends.

The internet is a great reference tool. Your browser offers a look-up facility. Simply enter an idea you want more information about, say “Newfoundland Gold Coins” and you will be offered many locations with information. Some of these may just offer information about the topic, others may offer the items for sale. You may have heard this referred to as “Google it”, named after one of the most popular searching tools, or engines.

Areas exist on the internet that are storage locations of knowledge. One such site is mentioned in this Journal, the Newman Numismatic Portal. This portal was setup by Eric Newman to provide everyone access to numismatic information. And it is Free! The ANA is another good source of information. They have a world class museum you can look at as well as information on finding a coin show or attending a numismatic class.

The main change you can make is to change your attitude. It is easy in these restrictive times to lose one’s sense of humor, to turn to the dark side as Star Wars would say. So lighten up! Instead of saying “I am so upset the CSNS show was cancelled”, say “while I can’t go to the CSNS show I can attend the show’s auction over the internet”. Or “I now have time to research my buffalo nickel collection and finish the grading book I started”. Attitude is everything. I bet those around you will appreciate your new attitude. I challenge you to find out!

Sometimes we need a little help... Can Anybody => (Point) Me in the Right Direction?

By
Ed Terneus

The 1874 half-dollar (Philadelphia Mint) has a mintage of 2,360,300 pieces, with a few varieties identified, courtesy of Randy Wiley and Bill Bugert. Through their research, we know the 1874 half-dollar has three varieties, from nine die marriages, via eight head dies, and seven tail dies, resulting in the scarce small arrows at date, the common large arrows, and the more rare, and hard to find, larger very small arrows at date.

As my search of the harder to find, large over small arrows variety, I may have found one new variety (see photo of coin 1 and 1a for a close up of the arrow next to the four in the date). Can a knowledgeable club member help point me in the right direction? The coin grades AU-50 in a third party holder. Originally identified as the large over small arrows, when I inquired if it may be a discovery coin, they retracted the variety attribution.

I also have another half-dollar (see photo 2 and 2a), that looks as if it has a large over small arrows. The small initial punched arrows appear to be the dime size punch of .75 mm high and 1.5 mm long. I have since had this coin attributed and it has come back as a large over small arrows variety. Both of these coins have the arrows punched at different positions as compared to the photos in the 1992 edition of the *Complete Guide to Liberty Seated Halves*, by Randy Wiley and Bill Bugert.

Sometimes, not everything is as it appears. On the other hand, are there more varieties that exist in earlier die stages prior to the polishing or re-dressings of dies? As one process can remove details, another may add scratches, gouges, or abrasions.

Any help is appreciated in identifying the photos of 1 and 1a. Please contact me at eterneus@yahoo.com



1.



1a.



2.



2a.

Coins and Currency

Used at the 1904 St. Louis World's Fair

By
Robert Kravitz

The fair opened on April 30th 1904 with the attendance of 178,423, which set a world's fair record. The closing day was December 1, 1904 with 200,000 in attendance. Over the course of eight months nearly 19.7 million people visited the fair, from more than 60 countries.

Admission to enter the fair was 50 cents, which would have been a Barber Half Dollar.

Following are some of the other costs to the public:

- At the Old Parliament House Restaurant:

○ Ham Sandwich	10 cents
○ Tongue Sandwich	15 cents
○ Sardine Sandwich	25 cents
○ Frankfurter with Sauerkraut	30 cents
○ Roast Beef Sandwich	45 cents
○ Fried Fog Legs	\$1.00
○ Soft Shell Crabs	75 cents
○ Waldorf Salad	35 cents
○ Cotton Candy	25 cents
○ Pabst Blue Ribbon beer	15 cents / pint
○ John Jamerson's Dublin Whiskey	30 cents / shot

- Luchow-Faust Restaurant:

○ Fillet of Black Bass	90 cents
○ Salmon Dinner	75 cents
○ Omelette Au Rum	75 cents
○ Tenderloin Steak	\$1.50
○ Chateaubriand Dinner	\$3.00

- The 264 feet high Ferris Wheel would have cost you 50 cents, which got you two trips around the Ferris Wheel.

- The Inside Inn Hotel (love that name) was the only hotel for visitors located on the fairgrounds. The hotel had 2,250 rooms. "European Plan" was \$1.50 per night. You could also chose "American Plan" which included three meals at \$3.50.

The coins at the that time, 1904, would have been: Indian Head Cents, Liberty Nickels, Barber Dime, Quarter and Half dollar and the Morgan Dollar. So how many of the scarce 1903-O dollars were spent by visitors to the Fair from New Orleans? Also, how many of the very scarce 1904-S halves were spent by people from out west? The 1904-S half today in just unc MS60 is valued at \$12,000! To me the currency at that time was much more colorful and interesting than the coins. The series of 1899 one, two and five dollar notes and the 1901 ten dollar notes are way cool. To this day they are the most popular of the large size currency.



The series 1899 One Dollar Silver Certificates, nick-named “the Black Eagle” notes, are the most abundant type of any of the large size notes that would have been spent at the St. Louis World’s Fair. The total number of notes issued for the “Black Eagle” type was some 3.744 billion notes!

The series 1899 Two Dollar Silver Certificate front with the head of George Washington between figures of Mechanics and Agriculture also would have been abundant at the Fair with a total printing issued of 540.2 million notes.



The series 1899 Five Dollar Silver Certificate, nick-named “the Indian Chief” was also very abundant at the Fair, with 583,778,000 notes issued. Very popular with collectors today, very fine notes can be had for around \$750.00 today and gems are at \$7,000 or so.



The series 1901 Ten Dollar United States Note is nick-named “the Bison”. A bison (named Black Diamond) is between the explorers Lewis and Clark on the front of the notes. These notes would also have been spent at the Fair. The total number of notes issues was only 148,960,000.

National Bank Notes from many different banks were also in circulation before, during and after the St. Louis World’s Fair. In all there were some 14,348 banks from all over the United States.

Some examples are:

Charter # 5172 State National Bank of St. Louis, was chartered January 21 1899. Issued five, ten and twenty dollar 1902 plain back note. These are still common to this day.

Charter # 6773 the Bank of Washington National Bank of St. Louis was chartered May 1903. Issued only tens and twenties 1902 plain back notes.

Many St. Louis National Banks did not get chartered (open up) until after the Fair was over.

For example, the First National Bank of Wellston was chartered in December of 1905.

Fractional currency, the 3 cent thru 50 cent notes that circulated in the North during the Civil War starting in 1862, were still around. There were five different issues the last being in 1876. It has been noted that fractional currency was even still in circulation up until the 1920's! The first four issues were mostly redeemed shortly after the Law of April, 12, 1876, directing that fractional notes be redeemed with silver coins. Therefore the fifth issue notes ten cent, twenty cent and fifty cent would have been the fractional currency to be used at the fair.



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Kravitz, Robert "A Collector's Guide to Postage & Fractional Currency", 2012

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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.

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 3, 2022 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. 26, 2021 | Both shows are:
Spring Show: April 3, 2022 | 9:00 AM – 3:00 PM

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

2021 MNS Show Exhibitors and Exhibits

<u>Exhibitor:</u>	<u>Title:</u>
Bob Hermann	America the Beautiful
Jenkins	A Herd of Buffalos
Rob Kravitz	Eric Newman Memories
Joe Lindell	Missouri History: 1821 - 2021
Dave Price	Error Coins
Kathy Skelton	The Art of Silver
Doug Tomey	Primitive Money
Chip Vaughn	Famous People on Ancient Coins

FUTURE NUMISMATIC EVENTS

Please confirm all show dates. Due to COVID-19, some shows are subject to cancellation.

- August 7, 2021 SEMO Miner Card and Coin Show will be held in Miner, MO at the City of Miner Convention Center.
- August 10 -14, 2021 The American Numismatic Association (ANA) World's Fair of Money will be held in Rosemont (Chicago), Illinois at the Donald E. Stephens Convention Center. (Consult the ANA website, www.money.org, for details).
- September 9 - 11, 2021 The Illinois Numismatic Association's 62nd Coin & Currency Show will be held in Wheaton, Illinois at the Dupage County Fair Grounds.
- September 11, 2021 SEMO Cape Card and Coin Show will be held in Cape Girardeau, MO at the Eagles Club
- September 18, 2021 **The World Coin Club of Missouri' 2021 International Coin Fair at the American Legion Post 312, 2500 Raymond Drive, Saint Charles, Missouri.**
- September 26, 2021 **The Metro East Coin & Currency Club will hold their Fall Show at the American Legion Hall Post 365, 1022 Vandalia Street (Route 159), Collinsville, Illinois.**
- October 2, 2021 SEMO Miner Card and Coin Show will be held in Miner, MO at the City of Miner Convention Center.
- October 15 - 16, 2021 The Johnson County Numismatic Society's 53rd 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 23 - 24, 2021 The Ozark's Coin Clubs' Annual Fall Coin and Stamp Show will be held in Springfield, Missouri at the Ozarks Empire Fair Grounds E-Plex.
- November 4 - 6, 2021 **The Coin eXpo at the Saint Charles Convention Center. The convention center is located at One Convention Center Plaza.**

November 6, 2021	SEMO Popular Bluff Card and Coin Show will be held in Popular Bluff, MO at the Elks Club.
November 14, 2021	The Central Illinois Numismatic Association will hold its Fall Coin Show in Springfield, Illinois at the North field Center, 3210 Northfield Drive.
December 18, 2021	SEMO Miner Card and Coin Show will be held in Miner, MO at the City of Miner Convention Center.
January 2, 2022	The Dupo Coin will hold their next Show at the American Legion Hall, 1022 Vandalia Street (Route 159), Collinsville, Illinois.
January 6 – 9, 2022	The Florida United Numismatists' (FUN) 67th Annual FUN Show will be held in Orlando, Florida at the Orange County Convention Center.
February 11 – 13, 2022	The St Louis Numismatic Association will hold their 58th Annual Greater American Coin Fair – 3 Day Show in St. Louis at the Hilton St. Louis Airport Hotel. Please see www.stlouiscoinclub.com for additional information.
March 10 – 12, 2022	The American Numismatic Association (ANA) National Money Show will be held in Colorado Springs, Colorado at the Broadmoor. (Consult the ANA website, www.money.org , for details).
April 3, 2022	The Metro East Coin & Currency Club will hold their Spring Show at the American Legion Hall Post 365, 1022 Vandalia Street (Route 159), Collinsville, Illinois.
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.
July 7 – 9, 2022	The Florida United Numismatists' (FUN) 16th Annual Summer FUN Show will be held in Orlando, Florida at the Orange County Convention Center.

July 20 - 23, 2022	The Missouri Numismatic Society will hold its 62nd Annual Coin Show at the Saint Charles Convention Center. The convention center is located at One Convention Center Plaza
September 25, 2022	The Metro East Coin & Currency Club will hold their Fall Show at the American Legion Hall Post 365, 1022 Vandalia Street (Route 159), Collinsville, Illinois.
January 5 – 8, 2023	The Florida United Numismatists' (FUN) 68th Annual FUN Show will be held in Orlando, Florida at the Orange County Convention Center.
April 26– 29, 2023	The Central States Numismatic Society's 84th Annual Convention will be held in Chicago/Schaumburg, Illinois at the Renaissance Hotel and Convention Center.
July 13 – 15, 2023	The Florida United Numismatists' (FUN) 17th Annual Summer FUN Show will be held in Orlando, Florida at the Orange County Convention Center.
January 4 – 7, 2024	The Florida United Numismatists' (FUN) 69th Annual FUN Show will be held in Orlando, Florida at the Orange County Convention Center.
July 11 – 13, 2024	The Florida United Numismatists' (FUN) 18th Annual Summer FUN Show will be held in Orlando, Florida at the Orange County 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 ACGS meets monthly on the third Thursday of the month at 7:00 p.m. Meetings are held at the Star Coin Shop, 1356 South 5th Str. St. Charles, MO, 63301.

Please check our Facebook Page, "St Louis Ancient Coin Study Group" to confirm meeting dates, location and other information.

2021

August 19	Dave Grant	Papal Numismatic Connections to the Ancient World
September 16	Doug Smith	Ancient Coin Photography
October 21	Dr. Nathan Elkins	Coins and the Colosseum: How Coinage Informs Our Knowledge of the Colosseum and its Games in Flavian Rome
November 18		Round Robin Show and Tell
December 16	Ed Rataj (and Elise)	(1) Mules or (2) Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery

2022

January 20	Dr. Michael Fuller	Coins, Lamps and Bones of Caesarea Maritima In Israel
February 17	David Hendin	Bar Kokhba Revolt: Secrets of the Coins (Video).
March 18 *	Dr. Judith Mann	Tour of St. Louis Art Museum Numismatic and Antiquities collections
April 21	Jeremy Haag	Lessons from the Roman Republic Coinage of C. Marcus Capito
May 19	Doug Tomey	Coinage of the Indo-Scythians
June 16	Ross Larson	The Myth of Europa as Depicted on the Ancient Greek Coins of Crete
July 21	Chip Vaughn	The Coinage of the Seleukid Empire, 312 BC - 63 BC

* We will meet the 3rd Friday of March for our meeting at the St. Louis Art Museum.

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.

2021

August 8	Nick Correnti	Newfoundland Coins
September 12	George Maun	Route 66 in St. Louis
October 10	Al Hortmann	TBD
November 14	Dan Burseson	TBD

2022

January 9	Jeff Stark	TBD
February 13	Ed Terneus	Numismatic Quiz
March 13	Dusty Royer	First World War in Africa
April 10	Joe Lindell	Numismatic Revolutions
May 15*	Dave Frank	To Dream the Impossible Dream
June 12	All Members	Coin and Book Garage Sale
July 10	Carl Garrison	Carson City Mint
August 14	Nick Correnti	Olympic Coins
September 11	Dave Hamill	TBD
October 9	Al Hortmann	TBD
November 13	Jan Pallares	Bank of Edwardsville Currency

* Third Sunday of the Month

MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

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

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

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

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

2021

August 25	Nick Correnti	Newfoundland Coins
September 22	Doug Tomey	Coins of the Bible
October 27	Carl Garrison	Carson City Mint
November 17 *	Jan Pallares	Postal Notes by Aaron T. Crane

2022

January 26	Dave Frank	Preparing your collection for the beyond
February 23	Chris Sutter	European Gold Coin Collecting on a Budget
March 23	Carl and Nick	Auction
April 27	Dan Kemper	A Historical Mint
May 25	Dave Price	Error Coins
June 22	Kathy Skelton	Musicians on Coins – Liszt
July		No Meeting because of Annual Coin Show
August 24	Nick Correnti	Olympic Coins
September 28	Dave Hamill	Large and Half Cents by Variety
October 26	Doug Tomey	Coins of the Seleucid Empire
November 16*	Carl Garrison	Indian Head Cents, part 2

** *Third Wednesday because of Thanksgiving*

**The
MISSOURI NUMISMATIC
SOCIETY**

**invites you to attend our
62nd Annual Coin Show
July 20th - 23rd, 2022**

**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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