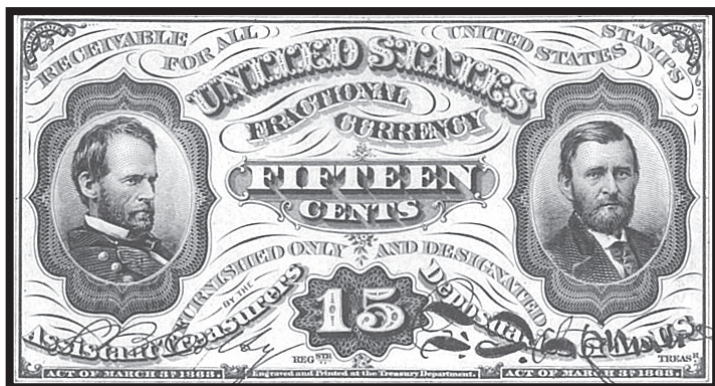


MISSOURI JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

VOLUME 47

JULY, 2022

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY



Grant and Sherman – the St. Louis Connection

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Missouri Numismatic Society

and Scotsman Auctions

present:



MNS 62nd Annual Coin Show and Scotsman Auction

July 20th—23rd, 2022

St. Charles Convention Center

Convention Center Plaza

St. Charles, Missouri 63303



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President's Message

*By
Chris Sutter*

Welcome to the 62nd 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.

We are trying a new idea with this year's show, management by committee. When the Show Chairman's position opened up, several members of the Board stepped up and offered to manage the show. While I have been told that there is no true chairman, in fact when you look at the show related documents you will see a different chairman listed on each one, I would like to highlight several of the individuals who devoted vast amounts of time and effort on the key tasks of running the show.

Dan Marion is our master of the spreadsheet. He was the one who identified every task required, the time each task required and the timeframe the task had to be completed. He also coordinated the committee meetings and met with the Convention Center to ensure the facilities were prepared to the Show's specifications.

We use our own dealer cases. These cases consist of several types and have been with us for a long time. In other words they are old and not very well maintained. Dan and Dave Hamill looked at these cases and decided that many of the cases needed help and some needed to be replaced. They, along with Jenkins, handled each case, around 500, and spent numerous hours replacing locks, glazing glass tops and enhancing the hinges and slides. Why? So that our dealers would have cases they could easily use. As Dave would tell you, "it's all about the dealers!"

Getting our dealers interested in attending our show requires good communication. Someone has to send out notices and other show related documents and to be on the other end of an email or phone call if the dealer has a question. That person, or persons, was Rob Kravitz for phone calls and Kathy Skelton, for emails and mailing. Doug Tomey is our social media contact.

Joel Anderson is the Master of the money. I think we all can understand how important it is to have our bills paid. He also makes sure we have a truck handy to bring the cases and other show related equipment to the show. Jeff Sullivan is the go to guy, initially contacting the Convention Center and the Boy Scouts to make sure they are ready and available to help.

I know when Dan reads this he will say "don't forget the members!" Ok Dan, I won't. The show is successful because the members of the MNS volunteer their time to setup and teardown the show site. They are the faces you see at the registration desk, club and youth booths. If a dealer has a problem, it is a member who will assist him/her.

One last thing about the show, the Show Committee and helping members are volunteers. We do not pay for their help. Yes, we will throw in a free lunch at the show or a thank-you dinner afterwards, but we do not have any paid staff.

As President I want to publicly thank each member of the Show Committee. The Annual Coin Show is the most important activity of the MNS. Since the President is responsible for insuring the success of the MNS, the leadership of the show is critical to this success. Being faced with finding this leadership is a tremendously stressful task. And remember, I had to deal with the task twice! So, again, thank-you.

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.

This is the last show I will be involved with as President. While I have enjoyed my time as President, most if it anyway, it is time for someone else to have this opportunity. I think eight years is long enough, some might say "it is too long!" Maybe it is time for a new direction. Possibly the era of all male Presidents is at an end.

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.

The Adventure Book of Money

By
Eva Knox Evans

Editor's note: the following is reprinted from a children's book published in 1956. While several good things have come from 1956, the editor is one of them, the advice printed here is not. This article is included to illustrate how things have changed over the years.

DO NOT FOLLOW THE ADVICE CONTAINED IN THIS ARTICLE!

We might as well stop right now and talk about making a home for the coins that you have been collecting and that may be rattling around in some box. They do wear out and lose their shine if they are not given care.

Most collectors will tell you never to clean a coin. They can be so easily scratched, it is better to leave them alone. But it's very hard to get hold of a dirty coin and not try to clean it up if it is one you would like to keep. So if you must clean it, and all of us are bound to feel that way about some of our collection, there is a right way and a wrong way.

Silver coins should be cleaned with a paste of bicarbonate of soda. Rub them gently with this, using a soft cloth or your fingers; never use a brush or a scouring pad. Then wash off the paste in warm water. Or they can be put into a bath of household ammonia and water, and dried gently. A paper towel is much too rough for drying. Use a cloth or facial tissue.

Copper coins should be rubbed gently with a little oil on a chamois cloth. Don't scrub them down to the raw copper or they will be ruined. The oil and gently rubbing will take off the surface dirt.

Do not try to improve the looks of the uncirculated or Proof coins. You remember that they are always valuable no matter what year they were issued, if they are kept in their original condition. Keep the Proof coins in the same envelope in which they came from the mint.

Coins should be kept in a special place. This is important not only so that you can keep them in the best possible condition, but because it is the only way for you to know what you have and what you should be looking for.

Both sides of the coin are interesting, and one of the best ways to store them is so you can look at both sides.

...

The best way to show both obverse and reverse sides of a coin is to cover it with something transparent. Dealers sell small plastic envelopes for this purpose, but you can make them, too.

A roll of Saran Wrap, which you can find on your grocer’s shelves near the wax paper, can be used to make satisfactory envelopes. Cut pieces about three inches by six inches. Place the coin inside and fold over. Make a small over-lapping fold on the sides and ends and press with your finger. The plastic sticks without paste or glue. Each coin should be in a separate envelope.

Excerpted from The Adventure Book of MONEY. A Capitol Young Collector Book by Eva Knox Evans (1905-1998), 1956, Capitol Publishing, Inc.

2022 Wooden Dollar

This year’s wooden dollar commemorates the Centennial of the U.S. Grant Memorial Half Dollar.



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

Joyce Beckman
Life Member 3, July 11, 2021

Joy Leistriz
Life Member 6, May 9

George Gray
Member 1853, May 15

Joy was a longtime, over fifty years, friend who was married to my
boyhood friend Paul. Paul and I enjoyed many collecting experiences
especially in his interest as a Numismatic Judge. Joy was most proud of the
assistance that she provided to Paul in preparing an exhibit on Canadian
Silver Dollars that won First Place in the Foreign Coins category
at a Central States Numismatic Society Annual Convention. In recent years
she would accompany me to the MNS Holiday Party where she enjoyed
spending time with old friends and meeting new ones.

Dan Kemper remembers Joyce as the lady who sat in front of him off
to the left a little. They used to kid each other about the attendance prices
offered up by the club. Whenever her name was called he would kid her to
take the coffee mug or the Christmas ornament which of course was always
the last prize to be taken. She had a great sense of fun about the joke of the
prizes that were never taken and subsequently they always shared a laugh
when she was called as an attendance prize winner. She was an incredibly
nice woman and he is glad he got to interact with her. She always said she
was collecting coins for her family. She was a devoted club member.

She was a devoted club member since the early 1960s,
as was her husband, Bill, who preceded her in death.

George was a staple in St. Louis coin shows and specialized in Silver
Dollars. At one time George had the complete set of Morgan Silver Dollars
include the Proof Only Issue that every collector wants and need, but usually
can't afford. George was active in the MNS and SLNA and was President of
SLNA. George was a very good man and a good friend to many people.

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

Contributed by Jim Moores, MNS Life Member 0328,
with assistance from Kathy Skelton, Dan Kemper and
Phil Stangler.

Collecting Practices

By
C. Joseph Sutter

A recent Letter to the Editor in *Coin World* covered the method used by the writer to build his collection. He had slowly assembled various series of coins over many years, starting as a young child and progressing to his, now, older age. The letter made me think about how I had built my collection and how I differed with what others have told me was the way I should have done it. I wondered if others also were trying to resolve this conflict and if they would appreciate knowing that they are not alone.

In the numismatic hobby there are many ways to build a collection. As is often heard, each individual is unique and whatever method he or she follows is the correct one. There is no right or wrong way. No rules. By the way, I see the logical conflict of this article: telling you that no one has the right to tell you how to collect as I am telling you how to collect!

I would like to mention here that this is an “opinion” piece. It is not a factual presentation of collecting methods. Please feel free to disagree. As I have learned collecting over the years, fifty plus, the hobby provides many different paths to collecting enjoyment.

My collection was built similarly to the writer of the letter, I started as a young child filling the blue Whitman books with coins out of circulation. Lincoln cents, Jefferson nickels, Roosevelt dimes and Washington quarters were my basic sets. I tried Franklin and Walking Liberty half dollars, Buffalo nickels and Peace dollars. These I assembled by going to coin shops and through a feature in *Coin World* where you placed adds to trade your extra coins for ones you needed. I recall sending off my 90% silver coins and receiving Franklin D. Roosevelt coins in return. Local coin shows at the VFW Hall were an infrequent occurrence.

You have probably heard this story many times. Many of my age group began this way. While I will not tell you how old I am, I will say that I work for the Government. It sends me a check, see I am old when I call an electronic deposit a check, once a month as a thank-you for the many times I sent it a percentage of every dollar I earned. It also helps out with my medical expense. What a nice guy!

Over time I added to my collectible series. For example, Indian head cents, two cent pieces and to add a little flair, two and half dollar Indian gold pieces. All of these are very basic circulated samples, my budget did not allow me to accumulate brilliant uncirculated examples. I also did not branch off into Morgan dollars. I mention this not to criticize Morgan collectors, remember the no rules rule, but to point out that we all can choose what appeals to us.

I am a generalist, not a specialist. I did not work on one series, finish it and then move on to a new endeavor. Even today I am working on several different areas at the same time.

I also deviate from current collecting advice since I still have every coin I ever obtained. Oh, I may have sold a roll or two of 90% silver or sold an occasional item in a MNS club auction, but nothing from my sets have left my hands.

This practice was challenged a few years back when I attended the ANA Summer Seminar. I took a class in Seated Liberty coinage. One idea presented was that it is important to continually buy and sell items in order to understand the market and to validate your pricing skills. The idea of never selling anything was not shared by the other members of the class.

It is important to say that the class is “right”. I am not criticizing them in any way. In fact I respect everyone I meet in that class and am even jealous of what they have accomplished with their collections. While not naming any individuals, one of them has a quarter collection that I can only dream about. Maybe if I had chosen to specialize, a similar collection could have been mine. They also are correct that their ability to value items is vastly superior to mine.

Attending the Seminar is another of the ways I may differ from most. The Summer Seminar is one of the best things about the hobby. The chance to spend a week with other hobbyists, away from the pressure of everyday life is a great opportunity not to miss. I wish I could have gone early in my collecting life. However, time restrictions, using a weeks’ vacation under a limited work related plan, meant delaying attendance. Financial considerations also played a role. I was able to attend twice while having the MNS cover my expenses and I went once using my own dime. My advice: join the MNS. Have them pay for you to attend!

The opportunity to attend this training class is something different between me and the collector of today. Or so I thought. I always felt that I wished the class was available when I was younger, but then I found out that the classes date back to the 1970s! So, they were available. I just didn’t know about them. So, what is different? Access to information!

About this access, I try to obtain all the information I can. I read several hobby related magazines each month, I have joined several hobby clubs, I try to attend coin shows and I even subscribe to several hobby related podcasts and email groups. Last year in the New Challenges section of this Journal several ideas to increase your access to information were identified.

Another thing today’s collector does is spend time online in chat groups and reading online resources. I do not do that. So, if you are like me and enjoy reading paper articles instead of browsing online, consider it OK. Nothing wrong with online access, but not everyone has to enjoy it.

In a similar fashion I do not buy many numismatic items online. Yes, I do purchase items from the U.S. Mint and an occasional item from online vendors, certified only, but most of my purchases are done at coin shows. I like to see and touch the item I am buying.

I mentioned validating my pricing skills. Here’s a radical idea, when I am seeking an item on my want list, say a Buffalo nickel, I buy an item if I need it and can

afford it. I am not overly concerned if I am getting the best price. My goal is to obtain the item. If I need a 1926-S Buffalo and the dealer has one that I like and can afford, I will buy it even though I did not search other dealers to make sure I was getting the best price.

Yes, I am a set completer, not an investor. I want to fill the holes in my “blue” book. And after I am done, I am done. I am not an upgrader. Filled is filled. I do not want to buy a good 1926-S now and later a very fine. I only want to buy one. Of course exceptions do exist. As mentioned some of my coins were obtained years ago and are not in great condition. These I may upgrade. The teenage version of myself could only afford low grade Buffalos!

Were you ever at a show and saw a coin that interested you but did not fit any of your collecting interests? Say a bank note from the First National Bank of St. Louis, but you don’t collect bank notes? Hobby advice would tell you to save your money for items you do collect. Don’t waste your funds on something you find very interesting but would probably put it in a draw and only see on rare occasions. Yes, I would buy it! Want to see my Peoria Ill token collection?

Hopefully this article provides some reassurance that your collection is just as exciting as other collections. Not every Lincoln cent collection has an 1909-S VDB in MS65. In fact, some don’t even have an S VDB! Don’t be like the old me and feel that everyone but you has a fascinating valuable collection. They don’t. And while my collecting is somewhat simple, it is my collection and it has brought me hours of enjoyment.

In last year’s Journal, Volume 46 July 2021, article Coin Investment Offer, by C. Joseph Sutter appeared. This article described some dubious ads appearing in the St. Louis Post Dispatch, the exclusive St. Louis newspaper, offering coin investment related items. The author felt that these ads were misleading and were “intended to sell over-priced numismatic items to unknowledgeable people”. Unfortunately these ads are still appearing.

– Editor

Collecting Ancient Coins

By
Chip Vaughn

Why collect ancient coins? Why aren't ancient coins more expensive?

I often get these questions from collectors who are curious about ancient Roman and Greek coins. After all a US coin from the late 1700s are often very expensive. Here's an example from just a few months ago:



David Lawrence Internet Auction # 1210
Sunday, February 27, 2022
1798 Large Cent, Fine 12
Price Realized : \$550.

So why would a Roman coin that's 1,500 years older be worth so much less than a 1798 Large Cent?

Answer: Supply and Demand.

In 2018 the U.S. Mint estimated the number of coin collectors who collect U.S. coins worldwide to be upwards of 140 million! I've read estimates of ancient coin enthusiasts to be somewhere around 5,000 to 100,000 collectors in the U.S. and somewhat less than a million worldwide. So the competition for ancient coins is not nearly as great. Plus many "new" ancient coins continue to be found by metal detectorists or during construction projects like this hoard of 5,500 Roman coins found in Germany last fall.



From my example above, the mintage number of the 1798 Large Cent was 1,841,745. Comparatively, Constantine the Great was a Roman emperor for 30 years. During much of his reign he had as many as 17 Imperial Mints: London, Lugdunum, Arelate, Trier Ostia, Rome, Carthage, Siscia, Sirmium, Serdica, Thessalonica, Heraclea, Constantinople, Cyzicus, Nicomedia, Antioch and Alexandria. I've read that each mint oficina (workshop) could produce around one million coins per year. Note: some of the larger mints had many more than one oficina. During the time of Constantine, coin production estimates are around 40 million coins per year. Forty million times thirty years equals a whole lotta coins!

With that in mind, here's a Bronze Follis of Constantine the Great from 322 AD that sold two months later than the 1798 large cent.



Roosevelt Clark Auction # 357
Saturday, April 23, 2022
Constantine the Great. Bronze Follis
Trier Mint. 322 AD
Price Realized : \$ 39.

Of course, each emperor made quite a few different types of coins, and some types are rarer and more valuable than others. But in general, with ancient coin you get really good value for the amount of money you spend.

Many coin collectors are afraid of ancient coins because they believe they must be very rare, too expensive to collect, and too difficult to understand. While some ancient coins are rare, many are very common. The most famous cities and rulers of the ancient world struck coins in great quantities. Quite a few of the coins of Athens, Carthage, Jerusalem and Rome and of Alexander the Great, The Twelve Caesars, Xerxes, and Marcus Aurelius are actually somewhat common. Many are less expensive than modern U.S. coins. You can often find nice examples of late Roman bronze coins for as little as a few dollars each.

Most young collectors start out collecting Lincoln cents or Jefferson nickels that they can find in change. With a little research they find out which years and mintmarks are more rare and valuable. Maybe eventually they move on to Indian Head pennies or Buffalo nickels or Morgan dollars. Nobody starts out collecting EVERY single type of U.S. coin. Likewise ancient coin collectors don't collect EVERY single type of ancient coin. You get your feet wet with one emperor or king or mint city and as you learn you expand your interest from there.

Just for fun, here's a few ancient coins that are very affordable:

Widow's Mites of the Bible (Jerusalem) 1st Century BC:



Gallienus' Zoo Series of Real & Mythical Creatures (Roman Empire). circa 260 AD:



The Gallic Roman Empire Usurpers (France and Great Britain) 260-274 AD:



Kings of Elymais (the Biblical realm of Elam) 1st Century BC - 3rd Century AD :



Anyone can appreciate ancient coins and quickly learn the basics of collecting them. Ancient coins are historically interesting, artistic and obtainable at reasonable prices. I encourage local collectors visit our Facebook page or to attend a St Louis Ancient Coin Study Group meeting and find out more. There's a list of meetings and topics to be discussed at those meetings at the end of this Journal.

Little Known Gem: A Survey of the Saint Louis Art Museum's Numismatic Collection and Display

By
Jeremy Haag



Figure 1. St. Louis Ancient Coin Study Group members with Senior Curator Dr. Judith Mann in the Saint Louis Art Museum antiquities section. Those in attendance included Richard Aach, Darrell Angleton, Dale Bunyard, Theresa Bunyard, Walter Burkart, Sr., Walter Burkart, Jr., Stephanos Freeman, Jeremy Haag, Paul Janssen, Patrick Kelly, Ross Larson, Joe Lindell, Ed Rajatj, Gurprit Singh, and Chip Vaughn.

The St. Louis Ancient Coin Study Group (ACSG) met the evening of March 18 at the Saint Louis Art Museum (SLAM). Senior Curator Dr. Judith Mann led fifteen ACSG members on a guided tour of the museum's ancient coin and antiquities collections (Figure 1). This offered members the opportunity to see and appreciate cultural treasures that are in our own backyard including an Assyrian carved stone relief, an ancient Greek ram's head

bronze ceremonial helmet, and fragments of a Roman sarcophagus depicting the Labors of Hercules.

Despite the large size and prominent main floor display of these antiquities, the interest of ACSG members was admittedly drawn to the tour segment that brought us to a small corridor room on Level 3 between the Egyptian and American Art collections. Here resides SLAM's display of 51 ancient coins. Before delving into the display itself though, let us first review the museum's numismatic collection. No catalog of the collection in its entirety exists in print or online for public consumption but it was inventoried in the 2010s by Dr. Lisa Ayla Çakmak while a SLAM curator of ancient art. To aid the effort, Dr. Çakmak audited the Eric P. Newman Graduate Seminar in Numismatics at the American Numismatic Society. This series of courses familiarized her with key cataloging references and helped establish a network she could call upon for attribution assistance when needed.

Category	Count	Gold	Electrum	Silver	Bronze	Copper	Non-metal
Greek	257	14	5	216	22		
Celtic	3			3			
Oriental Greek	1			1			
Central Asian	18	11		7			
Roman Provincial	2			1	1		
Roman Republican	13	1		8	4		
Roman Imperial	39	3		19	17		
Byzantine	1	1					
Chinese Cast Money	8				8		
Primitive & Odd Money	12					1	11
	354	30	5	255	52	1	11

The SLAM numismatic collection comprises 354 pieces (Table 1) obtained mainly via donation between 1915 and 2012 based on the SLAM internal objects inventory provided to the author. The largest concentration, 257 coins total, is in ancient Greek coinage, which spans the Archaic, Classical, and Hellenistic periods with all

major metals represented - gold, electrum, silver and bronze. Roman coinage comes in a distant second with 54 coins including Republican, Imperial and Provincial types. The balance of the collection represents other categories - Celtic, Oriental Greek (Greco-Bactrian), Central Asian (Sasanian, Kushan, and Indo-Scythian), Chinese cast (fish, knife and spade) money, and primitive & odd money (including shell and feather money as well as a Tlingit ceremonial copper).

The SLAM ancient coin display was unveiled alongside the reinstalled Egyptian collection in 2017. Dr. Çakmak shared, “To the best of my knowledge, the coins had never been displayed en masse prior to the coin gallery. The motivation was simply that if I remember correctly about 1/3 of the SLAM’s ancient collection is comprised of coins; what good were they doing sitting in storage? This is an ancient technology that is still used today and I thought that idea could be an interesting point of connection to visitors.”



Figure 2. The Saint Louis Art Museum ancient coin display in a Level 3 corridor room being viewed by ACSG members. Greek, Roman Republican, and Roman Imperial coinage is contained in the main display case. The opposite wall holds a selection of Roman Imperial and Provincial coinage dating to the Severan dynasty.

The aim of the display is not to present an exhaustive survey of ancient numismatics but instead to focus on eight distinct periods of ancient coinage with a small but representative sampling of each (Figure 2). In so doing SLAM attempts to capture the interest of both the uninitiated with a digestible and artful arrangement of iconic coins and the more advanced collector with the collection’s overall excellent state of preservation and inclusion of notable rarities. The eight distinct periods on exhibit are:

(1) “Early Coinage” dating to the Archaic Period (750-479 BC) is represented by some of the first coins as we know them struck by the Lydians (modern Turkey) in electrum, an alloy of gold and silver (Figure 3). The coins of this period often only have an obverse relief design and a reverse incuse punch. Towards the latter end of this period bimetallic coinage systems using gold and silver emerged.



Figure 3. *One-third Stater with Head of a Lion, 600–560 BC; Greek, Turkey, Archaic period; electrum; diameter: 1/2 inches; Saint Louis Art Museum, Gift of Mr. Cornelius F. P. Stueck 111:1991*



Figure 4. *Dekadrachm with Head of Arethusa, 405–395 BC; Greek, Syracusan, Italy, Classical period; silver; diameter: 1 5/16 inches; Saint Louis Art Museum, Purchased from Edna Jane Musick as a memorial to James B. Musick 123:1945*

(2) “Greek City Coinage” contains many iconic coins from the Classical Period (479-323 BC) with emblems representing the city-states that issued them (an owl for Athens, Pegasus for Corinth, a rose for Rhodes, and a bee for Ephesus). The star of the display is a Syracusan silver

dekadrachm (equal to 10 drachms) with a racing chariot of four horses on the obverse and head of Arethusa on the reverse engraved by Euainetos (Figure 4). This is a large and rare silver denomination that epitomizes the height of coin artistry but surprisingly receives no special note.



Figure 5. Tetradrachm with Bust of Eukratides, c.171–135 BC; Greek, Asia, Hellenistic; silver; diameter: 1 1/4 inches; Saint Louis Art Museum, Gift of Mr. Cornelius F. P. Stueck 208:1991

built was divided amongst his generals giving rise to the Hellenistic Period (323-31 BC). The coins of this era commonly depict the portraits of these generals and their successors. The display includes examples issued from the kingdoms of Bactria (Figure 5), Egypt, Macedonia, Pergamon, and Syria.

(4) “Ptolemaic Coinage” surveys the Hellenistic coinage of Egypt struck under Ptolemy I and his descendants. This is another notable segment of the collection featuring two gold oktodrachms each weighing about 28 grams (Figure 6). Only a kingdom with Egypt’s vast wealth could afford to strike such large gold coins, which were the equivalent of 100 days pay for an ordinary soldier in Ptolemaic Egypt. Included is a large bronze drachm with the head of Zeus Ammon and silver portrait tetradrachms depicting busts of Serapis and Isis. This part of the display offers a nice segue to the neighboring Egyptian collection.



Figure 6. Oktodrachm with Bust of Berenike II, 246–221 BC; Egyptian, Ptolemaic dynasty, or Greek, Hellenistic, associated with Ptolemy III; gold; diameter: 1 1/4 inches; Saint Louis Art Museum, Gift of Mr. Cornelius F. P. Stueck 215:1991

(5) “Early Roman Coinage” introduces the rise of the Roman Republic with issues dating between 225 and 46 BC. An impressive large cast bronze Aes grave with the head of Janus is a focal point with a weight of 285 grams (over half a pound) and a diameter of 61 millimeters (almost 2 1/2 inches). The almost ubiquitous silver coinage of this period depicting the female deity Roma as well as Jupiter standing in a quadriga driven by Victory is also displayed.

(6) “Coins of Caesar” focuses on those of none other than the famous Julius Caesar who was a Roman general and statesman. Many of his coins were struck by moving military mints to pay his legionary soldiers (Figure 7) and reference his triumph in the Gallic Wars, including a gold aureus with bust of Victory. He was the first living Roman bold enough to issue a coin with

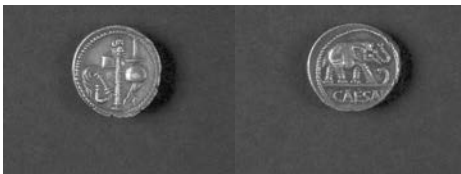


Figure 7. Denarius with Elephant, 49–48 BC; Roman, Italy, Republican period; silver; diameter: 11/16 inches; Saint Louis Art Museum, Gift of Mr. Cornelius F. P. Stueck 268:1991

his own portrait on the obverse, an example of which is on display. This was seen by Republican Rome as a step too close to Hellenistic rulers and was a contributing factor in his assassination on the Ides of March 44 BC.

(7) “Antony, Cleopatra & Octavian” were major players after Julius Caesar’s death during the latter years of the Roman Imperial Era (59-27 BC). Mark Antony and Cleopatra consolidated power in Egypt and the Eastern Provinces, while Octavian (Julius Caesar’s nephew and heir) held the Western Provinces and Italian peninsula. Plays, books, movies, and television series based on their lives and struggles continue to captivate us over two centuries later. On display are portrait coins for each as well as a notable denarius of Octavian (later known as Augustus after becoming Rome’s first emperor in 27 BC) depicting a crocodile and proclaiming victory over Antony and Cleopatra with the Latin legend “AEGYPTO CAPTA” or “Egypt Captured.”

(8) “Severan Coinage” is in a separate wall mounted display opposite that above with focus on coinage from the Severan dynasty, which ruled the Roman Empire from AD 193 to 235. Included are coins minted in both Rome and the provinces depicting Septimius Severus, his wife Julia Domna, and one of their sons Caracalla. Caracalla and his brother Geta were co-rulers after their father’s death in AD 211, but later that year Caracalla had Geta killed. He issued orders for Geta’s name and image to be wiped from history. The absence of a Geta portrait coin in this display seems to continue that *damnatio memoriae*.

Unlike the open spaces elsewhere that allow one to soak in larger antiquities from multiple vantage points, the small corridor room housing the SLAM ancient coin display creates an intimate setting for close examination of these miniature works of art. Dr. Çakmak explains, “Displaying small objects can be challenging but it’s not something that scares me. That’s where technology comes in. We designed the case and the display of coins to accommodate a small touch screen. It’s nothing fancy – it’s just a webpage that has high-resolution images of both sides of every coin in the gallery, grouped as they are in the cases so that if a visitor sees a coin they like to see enlarged, they can just take two steps to the right and click on the coin’s image and zoom in or flip [to see the opposite side]. We also designed the case to have a sliding magnifying glass so that you can pull it over any one of the coins you might want to look at more closely.”



Figure 8. *Solidus of Byzantine Empire with Bust of Jesus Christ*, minted under Justinian II, 692–695; Byzantine; gold; diameter: 3/4 inches; Saint Louis Art Museum, Museum Purchase, by exchange 1:2012.

Easily missed but also of particular note is a Byzantine gold solidus of Justinian II displayed on Level 2 in the Ancient Art section (Figure 8). This coin holds great significance, as it is the first numismatic representation of Jesus Christ. Its issue immediately followed the AD 692 Trullan Synod ruling that Jesus should be depicted in human form rather than by symbolic representation. As the museum display states, “it is [also] the first time that Jesus Christ appears as the pre-eminent image on [the obverse], with the emperor relegated to subservient status on the [reverse].” Dr. Çakmak notes the “Justinian II solidus very neatly illustrates this important transition from Paganism to Christianity. It pack[s] a lot of interpretive and historical punch.”

Perhaps just as interesting as the coins themselves are the people to whom they once belonged (Figure 9). The 51 coins displayed on Level 3 come from four sources. The earliest donation is that of a single Roman Republican silver denarius of Mn. Cordius Rufus in 1920 by Miss Mary E. Bulkley (1856-1947). Bulkley lived in St. Louis much of her life and was a bookbinder that trained many women in the profession. She was active in the St. Louis Equal Suffrage League and wrote “The Trial: What’s the Constitution Among Friend” about Susan B. Anthony’s legal battle following her attempt to vote in 1872 and “Aid to the Woman Voter in Missouri” in 1918 that by 1920 had a title change and became an educational booklet for all Missouri voters, among other works.



Figure 9. The coins on display at the Saint Louis Art Museum originate from four local numismatists - Mary E. Bulkley, John Max Wulffing, James B. Musick, and Cornelius F. P. Stueck.

The museum purchased 62 coins (8 on display) in 1945 from Miss Edna Jane Musick as a memorial to her brother, James B. Musick (1891-1945), from whom they were inherited that same year. Musick was an educator and after moving to St. Louis in 1914 became a doorman at the City Art Museum, later renamed the Saint Louis Art Museum. With time he worked himself up to the role of museum secretary in addition to being director of the Missouri Historical Society. According to his obituary he was, “an authority on portraits of [George] Washington and of the early days of St. Louis.” His hobbies included collecting ancient Greek coins as well as 17th and 18th century maps of North America. A surviving notebook logs the contents of his collection and purchase records from well-known dealers of the time such as Burdette G. Johnson of St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co. and Wayte Raymond, Inc.

The John Max Wulffing Collection at Washington University in St. Louis has on loan most of the Roman Imperial and all of the Severan coinage on display (12 coins total). John Max Wulffing (1859-1929) was a native of St. Louis and wholesale grocer. He was president of the St. Louis Numismatic Society and for many years a member of the American Numismatic Association and the American Numismatic Society. He bequeathed his collection to the university, which now holds some 16,000 ancient Greek, Roman, and Byzantine coins and is ranked as one of the largest university collections in North America.

The gift of Cornelius “Neil” F. P. Stueck (1921-1991) makes up the largest portion of SLAM’s ancient coin collection numbering 261 coins (30 on display). Stueck, pronounced Stook, was a civil engineer for 40 years at Stupp Brothers Bridge & Iron Co. residing in Webster Groves, MO. After retirement in 1980 he became actively involved in numismatics, which was booming at this time. A fateful interaction that occurred entirely by chance at a coin show at the old Henry VIII Hotel near the St. Louis Airport turned Stueck from collecting U.S. coins to world thalers, Spanish American, and ancient coins. As the story goes he asked the late coin dealer George Beach to direct him to a prominent dealer doing business at the show who will go unnamed here. Beach pointed to a table down the aisle and told Stueck that the man he sought was the one sitting atop a safe drinking champagne and throwing popcorn down a woman’s dress. Stueck was beside himself in disbelief that he had been doing business with a dealer of this sort. He flashed Beach a check out of his vest pocket that was to be spent at that show with the unnamed dealer. It was made

out for the amount of \$100,000. Stueck looked down at Beach's display cases and asked, "What kind of coins are these?" That was Stueck's introduction to ancient and world coins and the start of a decade-long business relationship with Beach.

Stueck was a Life Member of the American Numismatic Association and an Associate Member of the American Numismatic Society. He enjoyed sharing his passion for the hobby with others. With the help of Beach he put together small packages of ancient coins with personal write-ups about the coins and their history that he sold to fellow members of his country club. He presented a program titled "Evolution of Coinage through Alexander the Great" to the St. Louis Ancient Coin Study Group in 1989. Some of the coins passed around to illustrate the talk may very well be on display now at SLAM. Stueck is remembered as being larger than life, very successful, dignified, and generous to the community. He donated his ancient coin collection to SLAM to further its educational reach a year prior to his death.

Anyone living in or visiting the region should make a visit to the Saint Louis Art Museum to view its numismatic and antiquities collections, in addition to its other excellent holdings and special exhibits. A small subset of the collection can be viewed online by using the search term "coins" at < <https://www.slam.org/collection/objects>>. Hopefully with time the entirety of the collection will make its way online. The museum library also holds a respectable number of numismatic reference works and facilitates research by request.

The St. Louis Ancient Coin Study Group meets on the third Thursday of each month at Star Coins & More (1356 S 5th St., St. Charles, MO) with doors open at 6pm for a small bourse and a presentation at 7pm. Visitors are always welcome as are new members. See page 70 of this issue for more information and our upcoming calendar of presentations.

Acknowledgments

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Soviet Spaceflight Medallions

By
Charles Calkins

The Soviet space program and the “Space Race” with the United States was a defining feature of U.S.-Soviet relations for a number of decades. Many of the scientists, missions and events in the program were commemorated by various Soviet numismatic issues. The author was fortunate to obtain the collection illustrated here, many of which were acquired in the early 2000s.

The Russian space program can trace its origin to Konstantin Eduardovich Tsiolkovsky (1857-1935), a pioneer of astronautic theory. In the late 1800s he studied space travel and rocket design, being the first person to conceive of a space elevator (a tower reaching geosynchronous orbit) in 1895, and in 1896 proposed the ideal rocket equation which associated a rocket’s velocity to its fuel mass as it is consumed. In his 1903 work *Exploration of Outer Space by Means of Rocket Devices* he used his equation to calculate the speed needed to orbit the earth, and conceived of rockets divided into three sections: the pilot and copilot in the first, and liquid oxygen and liquid hydrogen as fuel in the second and third, a design still used today. In 1929 he proposed true multistage rockets in his book *Space Rocket Trains*.



The 125th anniversary of his birth is commemorated by this 50 mm bronze presentation medallion of the Cosmonautics Federation, minted by the Moscow Mint in 1982. The obverse shows a portrait of Tsiolkovsky and the reverse his name, Константин Эдуардович Циолковский, surrounding the commemoration dates.



On October 3, 1967, his memory was honored by the opening of the Konstantin E. Tsiolkovsky State Museum of the History of Cosmonautics in Kaluga (the town in which Tsiolkovsky had lived on the outskirts of), the first museum in the world dedicated to space exploration.

The person most responsible for the creation of the museum was Sergei Korolyov, and the cornerstone was laid by Yuri Gagarin on June 13, 1961 – two names that will appear again in this article. The obverse of this aluminum 54 mm medal shows Tsiolkovsky, and the reverse the museum with its location and opening year below.

After the Russian Revolution, the first study of solid fuel rockets began at a military laboratory in 1921 led by Tikhomirov and supported by Artyemyev, with the first test firing of a solid fuel rocket in March 1928 that flew for about 1,300 meters. Development of missiles for military purposes continued into the 1930s.

Stalin's Great Purge in the late 1930s retarded progress because scientists were among those targeted, but during World War II research continued.

After the war, as the United States did with Operation Paperclip, the Soviets obtained German technology and scientists to aid in their rocketry program. With this help, by October 1948 the Soviets had a working replica of the V-2 rocket called the R-1. This led to the creation of short to intermediate range ballistic missiles including the R-2, R-5 and R-14, and parallel development of liquid-fueled rockets led to intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) such as the R-7 successfully tested in August 1957.

In 1930, Ukrainian aircraft engineer Sergei Korolev became interested in using liquid-fueled rockets to propel airplanes (a technology further developed during World War II), and became part of the Soviet space program over the next few years. Although caught up in Stalin's purge with other engineers and imprisoned in the Gulag, he was moved in 1940 to a prison for scientists and engineers. After the war he helped coordinate the knowledge transfer from the German scientists and went on to design ballistic rockets. During this time he kept his interest in space travel secret, but with the U.S. announcement in July 1955 of its plan to launch a satellite, Korolev convinced Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev to support his plan of doing it first.

Using the R-7 as a basis for a launch vehicle, Sputnik 1 was successfully launched on October 4, 1957, orbiting the earth operationally for three weeks until its batteries ran out, and for two months more until it fell back to Earth on January 4, 1958. Beating the U.S. to orbit was the trigger for the start of the Space Race because the U.S. felt obligated to respond.



This 65 mm presentation medal of the Cosmonautics Federation from 1982 was intended for veteran participants of the launch. The obverse shows Sputnik 1 orbiting earth with СССР on it below. The reverse reads “in honor of the launch of the world's first artificial satellite in the USSR.” 25 years since the

launch of Sputnik 1 in 1957. It was Continuing the race with America, Korolev used the R-7 again as a basis for the launch vehicle for Luna E-1 No. 1, intended to impact on the Moon. Originally scheduled for August 17, 1958 to match a U.S. lunar launch, problems with the R-7 design were worked on quickly to meet the deadline. As the problems were not fully corrected by that date, Korolev held back the launch, intending that the Luna probe could still reach the Moon first due to its faster speed. However, the U.S. launch of Pioneer 0 ended with a booster explosion, so Korolev had time to fully correct the problems leading to a successful launch on September 23, 1958 with a successful third stage booster separation on January 2, 1959. Unfortunately, a ground control problem caused an incorrect engine burn causing the craft to miss the Moon by 5,995 km on January 4 and instead enter a heliocentric orbit between Earth and Mars. Even though the mission was not successfully concluded, it was the first spacecraft to leave Earth orbit and the first to the vicinity of the Moon.



This 65 mm bronze medal minted for the Academy of Science by the Moscow Mint was issued in 1959 to commemorate the flight. The obverse shows the University of Lomonosov, one of the largest scientific institutions in the Soviet Union with the inscription “In the glory of the great motherland” and is dated

January 1959. Around the reverse reads “in honor/commemoration of the launch of the first in the world space rocket” and the center has a quote from Tsiolkovsky: “I believe that many of you will be witnesses of the first out of atmosphere journey.” The pentagonal image is of the “pennant” placed aboard the rocket. Instances of this medal were presented to scientists and designers and were not released publicly.



Incidentally, the University of Lomonosov (M.V. Lomonosov Moscow State University) was founded by polymath Mikhail Vasilyevich Lomonosov in 1755. Lomonosov made contributions to a number of fields including physics, chemistry, geology, geography and poetry. His astronomical contributions

included discovering the atmosphere of Venus and creating an improved design of a reflecting telescope. This 65 mm medal was issued for the 250th anniversary of his birth and was owned by cosmonaut and designer Georgiy Grechko. The reverse quotes from one of his poems: “The Russian soil indeed is able to give birth to its own Platos and sharp-minded Newtons.”

After unmanned missions, the next achievement for Soviet astronautics was to be a manned flight, but that required a crewed spacecraft to be designed. For this, Korolev developed Vostok, which contained an instrument package, engine system and, most importantly, a descent module which could house a cosmonaut and return him safely back to Earth.



The Moscow Mint produced this 65 mm medal in 1976, ten years after the death of Korolev (1906-1966). The obverse shows a profile of Korolev and the reverse his hands designing Vostok. It also features a quote of his from the newspaper Pravda on December 10, 1957: “A dependable bridge to the

cosmos is created by the launch of Soviet artificial sputniks (satellites) of earth... the road to the stars is open.” This medal features the artwork of Shagin, and has a mintage of no more than 1000 pieces. It was not released to the public, but was intended for scientists and designers in the Soviet space program during the birthday celebration.



This 60 mm USSR Academy of Science presentation medal also commemorates Korolev's birthday. The reverse features a rocket, his signature, and a quote from him: "Cosmonautics has an infinite limitless future and its prospects are boundless as the universe itself."



Korolev, along with German (and later United States) scientist Wernher von Braun, also appears on this 90 mm x 40 mm medal minted in 1994 by the Moscow Mint for the Association of Cosmonautics Museum (with artwork by A.S. Zabaluyev). It has a mintage of 1000 pieces and was not distributed to the public. This particular one was owned by the president of the association, the fourth Soviet cosmonaut Pavel Romanovich Popovich.

The first crewed flight of Vostok, Vostok 1, launched from Baikonur Cosmodrome, carried Yuri Gagarin into orbit on April 12, 1961. The flight consisted of a single orbit around Earth (196 km / 91 nautical miles at its lowest point), and lasted 108 minutes from launch to landing with Gagarin parachuting to the ground.

Gagarin and his flight are arguably the most commemorated cosmonaut and mission in Soviet spaceflight with numerous coins, notes and medals issued from multiple countries – not just ones in the Soviet bloc, but are as diverse as from Malawi, the Cook Islands and even appearing on a Shell Oil token in 1969 obtained from their stations when a customer filled their tank with gas.



This medal was issued in 1971 for the 10th anniversary of Gagarin's mission. It is encased in a red plastic pentagon, and blue versions also exist. The obverse shows a helmeted Gagarin with his name and mission date. The reverse shows a rocket launching into space and the legend "10 years since the first manned flight into space."

САРАТОВ (Saratov) is the city where Gagarin landed at the end of his 108 minute orbit. The medal measures 60 mm itself, and the holder 83 mm.



Minted in 1981, this 75 mm medal has a profile of Gagarin on the obverse and his signature on the reverse. At the 20th anniversary celebration at the Baikonur cosmodrome of the flight, an engraving was added to the reverse: "20 years of flight of man into space from cosmodrome Baikonur" and the medal was presented to

launch team officers who had participated in the Vostok 1 launch.



Also on the 20th anniversary this 31 mm one ruble coin was issued by the U.S.S.R. featuring the national arms on the obverse and Gagarin flanked by the Vostok rocket and Salyut space station with two docked Soyuz spacecraft. The reverse reads “20 Years of the First Flight of Man in Space” with dates across and Gagarin’s name below.



On the 30th anniversary of the flight in 1991 this 40 mm medal was issued with a helmeted Gagarin on the obverse, Vostok on the reverse, and inscribed “First man in space 12.IV.1961.” It is made from metal from a Soviet spacecraft flown in space and has a mintage of 160,000 pieces.



For the 40th anniversary in 2001, a related 40 mm medal was released by the Space Federation of Russia in that it was also made from metal from a flown Russian spacecraft. It also features a helmeted Gagarin and Vostok, though the reverse shows the International Space Station. The mintage is much lower, though, at only 12,000 pieces

Other commemoratives were also issued at the 30th anniversary of the flight. This 70 mm x 48 mm medal minted at the St. Petersburg mint as a souvenir of the “Cosmos at service of peace and progress” conference shows both a helmeted Gagarin and Sputnik on a star field on the obverse and reads “To the stars 91.” The reverse inscription reads “XXX years of the first man of the century into space.” It has a mintage of 10,000 pieces.



This 60 mm presentation medal minted at the Moscow Mint shows a helmeted Gagarin on the obverse, and exhaust from a rocket as it lifts off a pad with the inscription “Cosmodrome Baikonur.”



and was unveiled in June 1980. It was designed by sculptor Pavel Bondarenko and architect Yakov Belopolskiy.



Gagarin also appears on this 45 mm souvenir medallion for guests at the Cosmonaut Training Center in Star City - what had been a guarded military installation but is now under civilian control. As of June 19, 2001, only two production runs of 1,000 pieces each had been completed.



In 1994 the Moscow Mint produced this 40 mm medal for the Cosmonautics Museum. The obverse shows Gagarin and Vostok 1 and the reverse the emblem of the Central Museum of Cosmonautics. It is made from metal of the launcher used to launch Mir space station modules into orbit.



This 50 mm Gagarin commemorative medal shows his capsule in orbit around Earth with the caption "The first flight of the age into space" along with the mission date, name, and country.



Along the same lines, this 50 mm bilingual Gagarin "first cosmonaut of the Earth" medal shows his capsule after landing, with him standing next to it and its parachute unfurled. This was issued by the Association of Museums of Cosmonautics (AMCOS) for display in Russian museums and not for public distribution. This was designed by A.

Zavaluyev, and minted at the Moscow Mint in 1992.

The last Vostok mission, Vostok 6, also launched from Baikonur, carried Valentina Vladimirovna Tereshkova, the first woman in space. Launched on June 16, 1963 it orbited the Earth 48 times for a total mission duration of 2 days, 22 hours and 50 minutes.



In 1983, on the 20th anniversary of her flight, this Soviet 31 mm one ruble coin was issued with the national arms on the obverse and a helmeted bust of her on the reverse with the mission dates below.

Although the Soviets had early success in spaceflight, by the later 1960s efforts started to flounder. Vostok was replaced by the Soyuz spacecraft, and the program had the goal of orbiting a cosmonaut around the Moon in 1967 and a landing in 1968. However, with the death of Korolev in 1966 the space program suffered. Vasily Pavlovich Mishin, engineer and rocket pioneer, took over the design bureau and became Chief Designer, but the Soviet program faltered under his leadership.

Design problems caused the first Soyuz flight, Soyuz 1, launched on April 23, 1967, to result in the death of cosmonaut Vladimir Komarov when his descent module crashed due to a parachute failure, the first in-flight fatality of the Soviet space program.

The Soviets were beaten to Moon orbit by the Americans with Apollo 8 in 1968, though it was hoped that the new N1 heavy-lift launch vehicle could still let the Soviets perform a Moon landing before the U.S. However, the four attempted launches, the first on February 21, 1969, were all failures and ensured the U.S. would reach the Moon before the Soviets with Apollo 11 in July 1969. The repeated failure of the N1 caused the program to be suspended in 1974 and canceled in 1976 by Mishin's successor, Valentin Glushko. By this time, Mishin was regarded as a not very capable administrator and had become an alcoholic due the pressures of his failures which also included additional cosmonaut deaths on the Salyut 1 mission in 1971 due to Mishin's decision to not have the cosmonauts wear pressure suits. Incidentally, the explosion of the second attempted N1 launch when the rocket fell back to its pad was one of the largest non-nuclear explosions by that time estimated as the equivalent of a thousand tons of TNT.

Under Glushko's administration the Soviet program improved, with the most noteworthy mission the Apollo-Soyuz Test Project in conjunction with the United States in July 1975. An American Apollo spacecraft docked with a Soviet Soyuz capsule and is considered a symbol of détente during the Cold War and the end of the Space Race between the nations.

The three U.S. astronauts, Thomas P. Stafford (U.S. commander), Vance D. Brand, and Deke Slayton, and the two cosmonauts Alexei Leonov (Soviet commander) and Valeri Kubasov, performed individual and joint experiments, and the cooperation provided a model for later joint missions such as with the Shuttle/Mir and International Space Station programs. The ASTP mission encompassed 96 Earth orbits by the Soyuz and 148 by the Apollo craft, and durations of 5 days, 22 hours, and 30 minutes by the Soyuz and 9 days, 1 hour and 28 minutes by Apollo. This was the last crewed U.S. spaceflight until April 12, 1981 with the launch of the first Space Shuttle.



The ASTP is commemorated on this 60 mm USSR Academy of Science Intercosmos Council experimental flight of space ships medal. The obverse shows the docked Soyuz and Apollo craft over the Earth, and the reverse helmeted images of the astronauts and cosmonauts along with flags of both countries. This was presented to scientists and officials associated with the Apollo-Soyuz Test Program.



This 65 mm medal has a similar obverse, but with a reverse showing two men floating in space (an allegory of the two nations?). It is made of titanium flown on the ASTP mission and was owned by Alexei Leonov, the Soviet commander.



Leonov himself is featured on this 40 mm medal from 1975 that acknowledges the ASTP in the obverse legend. The reverse shows his signature.

After the ASTP the Soviet space program did have success with long-duration space-flights with cosmonauts in orbit multiple months to a year. The Salyut program led to four scientific and military reconnaissance space stations from 1971 to 1986, with Salyut 1 becoming the world's first crewed space station. Salyut was supported by the Soyuz crewed modules and the Progress cargo spacecraft.



Several long-duration records are commemorated on this red brass 65 mm medal issued by the USSR Cosmonautics Federation. It was designed by A.V. Kozlov and produced by the Leningrad Mint with a mintage of 1,500 pieces. Three cosmonauts are shown: Vladimir Afanasyevich Lyakhov, Leonid

Ivanovich Popov, and Valery Victorovich Ryumin. The reverse shows a rocket over Earth with the Soviet Union marked and a Soyuz capsule docked with the Salyut 6 station. The inscription reads “Long duration space flights of Soviet cosmonauts V. Lyakhov, L. Popov – 6 months and V. Ryumin – 1 year on board of orbiting complex ‘Salyut-Soyuz-Progress’ 1979-1980 with international teams” referring to the time they spent on the Salyut 6 station during those years. These medals were presented to the cosmonauts and flight preparation personnel with this particular one owned by Lyakhov.

With the cancellation of the N1, a new heavy lift vehicle was needed, so Glushko began the Energia program specifically for use with the Buran orbiter, the U.S.S.R.’s response to the U.S. Space Shuttle. The Energia program began in 1976, though only two flights to orbit in 1987 and 1988 were made before the program was discontinued.



The first flight is commemorated by this 40 mm medal that is made from flown metal of that flight. The obverse shows the Energia on its launch pad with the legend “15 May 1987, 21:30 PM, cosmodrome Baikonur.” The reverse reads “This medal is minted from original metal of rocket-carrier Energia.”



The first flight is also commemorated by this 63 mm presentation medal. The obverse shows Energia and its date of launch, and the reverse the text “universal booster” and “to the participant of the first launch.”

The second flight of Energia on November 15, 1988 was the one and only flight of Buran, and it was uncrewed. Buran orbited Earth twice and then landed at Baikonur. Construction of Buran began in 1980 and the first full-scale orbiter was completed in 1984. A second uncrewed flight was planned for 1993, but the breakup of the Soviet Union caused funding to disappear and the launch never occurred. On May 12, 2002, the hangar it was stored in collapsed due to poor maintenance and the vehicle was destroyed. Two other Buran variants not suitable for spaceflight still exist, however.



As with the Gagarin medal, in 1994 the Moscow Mint also produced this 40 mm medal for the Cosmonautics Museum. The obverse shows Buran – very similar to the U.S. Space Shuttle but with СССР on the wing. Also as with the other medal, the reverse shows the emblem of the Central

Museum of Cosmonautics, and is also made from metal of the launcher used to launch Mir space station modules into orbit.



Made by the Space-Earth company in Moscow, a company that promotes the Russian Space Agency, for fundraising purposes, this 40 mm medal features the date of flight and Buran on the obverse and a hologram of Buran on the reverse. About 5,000 were minted out of metal from equipment used to

construct Buran - it is not made from flown metal itself. Other medals of identical design were made of flown metal, however.



The Baikonur cosmodrome is located in southern Kazakhstan, and Kazakhstan has issued various 31 mm 50 Tenge coins commemorating launches from Baikonur, such as this one from 2014 featuring Buran. Other releases include a Sputnik issue in

2007, Vostok in 2008, Apollo-Soyuz in 2009, Gagarin in 2011, and Venera 10 (a Venus probe) in 2015.

Baikonur is still in operation. Originally established on June 2, 1955 by the Soviet Ministry of Defense it is now used as a spaceport for military, scientific and commercial missions, such as being the launch point from Russia to the International Space Station. Baikonur itself has been commemorated on various medals.



This 60 mm medal commemorates 30 years of Baikonur operation in 1985 and was presented to the first test field launch team that launched the first Soviet satellites and spaceships in the 1950s and 60s.



This 58 mm medal was issued for the 35th anniversary of Baikonur. The obverse shows Vostok on the left, and Buran attached to the Energia heavy lift vehicle in the center.



This 70 mm presentation medal from the Russian Space Agency (RKA) to Kazakhstan officials is bronze with an attached white metal representation of a launching Soyuz. The RKA, российское космическое агентство as it appears on the reverse, was established on February 25, 1992, was restructured in 1999, and is now known as

Roscosmos, so this medal is from the era before the restructuring. It has a mintage of 50 pieces.

Although Baikonur is the best known Russian cosmodrome, it is not the only one. The Plesetsk Cosmodrome is located 200 km south of Arkhangelsk and 800 km north of Moscow. It was created in 1957 primarily for ICBM and military launches and was kept secret until 1983. With the breakup of the Soviet Union, Baikonur is now located in foreign territory and Kazakhstan has charged a \$115 million yearly usage fee, so Plesetsk, still within the confines of Russia, has seen greater activity.

In 1992 the Space Flight Europe-America 500 goodwill mission was launched from Plesetsk. In honor of 500th anniversary of Columbus' landing in America, the 35th anniversary of both the beginning of space era (Sputnik 1 1957-1992) and the European community and International Space year announced by UNESCO, a Resurs 500 capsule (derived from the Vostok design) was launched on November 16, 1992. It carried messages to the American people and Russian promotional materials such as toys, gifts, examples of the last 1 ruble Soviet notes and other items. The capsule orbited Earth for 7 days before parachuting into the Pacific Ocean 120 miles off of Grays Harbor in Washington State on November 22. It was recovered and brought to Seattle on November 24. The mission spawned a major local event with many dignitaries in attendance and even residents hosting

the crew of the Russian recovery ship in their homes. The mission spawned other social development programs, such as an internship that over time hosted 10,000 young people in a 4 to 6 week American program for the development of entrepreneurial skills.



The mission was commemorated by this 60 mm presentation medal minted at the St. Petersburg mint. With artwork by A. Baklanov these were given to Russian and American officials of the joint space project.

One of the items flown in the capsule was this metal 84 mm x 87 mm enameled “pen-nant.” The obverse depicts the wing emblem of the Russian Space Forces over the globe and the Russian flag. On the map of Russia arrows identify both the Baikonur (right arrow) and Plesetsk (left arrow) cosmodromes.

The reverse shows the emblem of the space divisions of Russia which launched the craft.

As with the Space Flight Europe-America 500 mission, the U.S.S.R. has had some success with unmanned missions. As mentioned before, Sputnik 1 was the first satellite in orbit, and Luna 1 reached the vicinity of the Moon before a United States mission did. The Venera probe series to Venus also produced a number of firsts, such as the first man-made object to enter the atmosphere of another planet (Venera 3 on March 1, 1966), make a soft landing on another planet (Venera 7 on December 15, 1970), return images from a planet’s surface (Venera 9 on June 8, 1975), record sound on another planet (Venera 13 on October 30, 1981) and the first to perform high-resolution radar mapping (Venera 15 on June 2, 1983). For its problems, even Buran did orbit Earth and land successfully while uncrewed.

As with Luna 1, though, not every unmanned mission could be considered fully, or even partially, successful. The Phobos 1 and 2 missions, launched just days apart on July 7 and July 12, 1988 were such missions, with Phobos 2 the last space probe designed by the Soviet Union.

Phobos 1, launched from Baikonur, was intended to explore Mars, including its two moons, Phobos and Deimos. Unfortunately, a political argument between Moscow and ground control in Yevpatoria divided mission responsibility – Moscow would remain in control but Yevpatoria would check and send all transmitted commands. A technician in Yevpatoria left out a hyphen in a command, but the computer that proofread commands had malfunctioned. Rather than waiting for the computer to be repaired so the command could be verified, the technician sent the unknowingly faulty command anyway in breach of protocol on August 28, 1988. Execution of the command deactivated the attitude thrusters on the spacecraft causing it to lose its lock on the Sun. Since it was solar powered, its batteries could no longer be charged because the solar power arrays were not oriented properly and the spacecraft was lost – an expected transmission on September 2, 1988 never arrived.

Phobos 2, also launched from Baikonur, had greater success. It did reach Mars and was able to return 37 images of Phobos, and did provide other data such as from an infrared spectrometer, but was unable to fulfill its full mission of releasing two landers on to Phobos itself. Three computers were on board the probe and operations were “voted” on to ensure spacecraft health. By the time the probe reached Mars however, one computer was dead, and another had started to malfunction. As such, one computer could not correctly control the craft because it could not “outvote” the others, so the Phobos landers failed to launch. Subsequently, signals from the probe, due to the failing computers, could not be reacquired on March 27, 1989 formally ending the mission.



This 60 mm medal commemorates the Phobos 2 mission. The obverse reads “international project Phobos” around the rim and “flight control center” between the stars. The reverse shows the Phobos 2 probe above Phobos with the two landers successfully deployed.

The Soviet space program was a significant component of the relationship between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. and it is interesting to see it expressed in numismatics.

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Many medal descriptions and all provenance courtesy of Alex Panchenko of USSR-Russian Aviation & Space Collectibles (<http://www.ussr-airspace.com/>).

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Luna 1

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<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roscosmos>
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salyut_programme
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sergei_Korolev
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https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Space_Flight_Europe-America_500
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https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tsiolkovsky_State_Museum_of_the_History_of_Cosmonautics
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Venera>
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vostok_\(spacecraft\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vostok_(spacecraft))
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vostok_6



*“Bank in Harrison, Arkansas finds a competitive edge:
atm’s with real people!”*

Always Follow Good Advice!

By
C. Joseph Sutter

I have been told that this article is the first one many Journal readers turn to. Or at least the voices in my head tell me that. Many of you spend the entire year watching your bank balances grow, not knowing what to invest in, afraid to waste your money on foolish things like corporate stocks or government bonds. Without my carefully prepared advice how do you know what are the sure winners in the numismatic market? Well the wait is over. (Editor's note: you do know he is kidding, right! At least he better be.)



This year I have found a lost area of collecting gold, silver actually: seated liberty dollars. But not just any dollars, ones with little known mint marks.

The average collector can gain a basic knowledge on these dollars by consulting *The Guide Book of United States Coins*, or *Redbook*. This book has been issued “off and on” since 1946. I say “off and on” because it was not published every year. I know this because my personal liberty does not have a book from every year. One example is 2015. I don't have one so I know this year was skipped. I also know it is called the *Redbook* because most people read (red) it cover to cover. I myself do not do this since I do not see anything on the back cover worth reading.

Getting back to the seated liberty dollars. Here's my first tip, you will not find them if you look under “seated liberty”. Instead they are listed as “liberty seated”. I wonder how many people ignore these coins because they are hidden in the *Redbook*? Fortunately, you will not be one of those people!

The *Redbook* devotes two entire pages to the dollars. At least in the 2022 edition, from one of the years the book was actually published. The years of issuance are identified as 1840 through 1873. The mints used were: Philadelphia, New Orleans, San Francisco and Carson City. Values are given for various years, mints and grades.

Everything about the book is geared to provide a comfort level. And I am sure, the average collector is comforted. But, what about the LOST AREA! What about the coins that I have discovered that are not mentioned here! I am of course writing about the 1845 Carson City dollar!

While the *Redbook* does mention Carson City dollars, it starts with 1870. In fact only the last four years, 1870 -1873, are listed. No mention is made of the earlier years. While I do not know how many other earlier years exist, I only have the 1845, I am reasonably sure if one year exists, others exist.

Earlier in the book, on page 21, a complete list of mints is given along with their years of operation. For Carson City, the years 1870-1893 are provided. I hate to use the word “conspiracy”, but 1845 is not even mentioned! I think this is pretty

convenient, not listing 1845 as a year the mint was opened and then not listing it in the seated liberty, I mean, liberty seated, section. Maybe I should mention that the author of the book is listed on the front cover as R.S. Yeoman, but doesn't mention that this is not his real name and that he was not alive in 2022!

What about the year, 1845? This year is mentioned as a year the dollar was coined but a complete list of mints is not provided. In fact no mint is identified. Why are they hiding the Carson City mint?

In my research for this article I have discovered a rare book: *The Official Red Book A Guide Book of Liberty Seated Silver Coins*. This book was only originally published in 2016 and is only available in out of the way markets like Amazon, ebay, Whitman, Barnes and Noble and Books A Million. Why are they hiding this book?

This book also does not mention the 1845 Carson City dollar. However, in Chapter 9, Gobrecht and Liberty Seated Dollars (1836-1873) it does have a section called "Mint Shenanigans", which I did not read but I am sure described minting coins in 1845 at the Carson City Mint, and under the description of the 1845 dollar it refers you to an earlier chapter (chapter 3) saying "Silver coins of all denominations were scarce ...see the Year 1845". As we know the dollar coin is a "denomination"!

Before you say that maybe the coin is a counterfeit, I want you to know that I thought of that and discounted it. First let me say that I identify as a counterfeit detection expert. Many people know me as a phony! My source for the coins had several of them. I myself was able to purchase two! How can they be counterfeit if he had many of them? I paid a high price for them, five hundred cents each!

The coins pass the smell test, they do not smell or taste funny. I also asked my source if he had recently been to China and he said "No". I even asked him if he thought they were counterfeit and he answered me.

For you purists, and who today is totally "pure?" I tried counting the reeds on the edge. You know, the coin's third side? See, as an expert I know ALL the buzzwords and numismatic jargon. Anyway, with my bad eyesight I could barely see the reeds, let alone count them. I do know that there are at least 5. According to PCGS, which is a third party grader, see another buzzword, famous expert Dr. John McCloskey said that the dollars did have reeds on the edge and that the mints each had a different number. By the way the edge on these coins are blurred and the reeds don't go all the way to both edge sides, so how am I supposed to count them?

If this advice appeals to you, how do you take advantage of it? I don't know. I am not sure what is the best way to uncover these lost coins. This is contrarian investing at its finest. When someone offers you a coin, or better yet, when you butt in on someone else's deal like I did, where the date and/or mint mark seems suspicious, take the plunge and make the purchase. Verify the coin against the *Redbook* or some other credible source. And remember you read it here first!

As a reward for making it this far in the article and not giving up in an earlier paragraph I will make you a special offer. You can have my coins! All I ask is the same amount I paid with one small substitution: dollar for cents. That's all and this great investment offer is yours!

Alphabetical Dealer to Booth # Mapping and Exhibition Hall Map

Booth Sign Name	Booth #	Booth Sign Name	Booth #	Booth Sign Name	Booth #
Al Boulanger / Andy Mirski	1408	Gerald Franz	1508	Nickel & Dime Coins	502
Alabama Coin + Silver	1006	Gordy's Rare Coins	104	Nomad Numismatics / Meyer's Coins	1601
Alexander's Estate Coins	1708	Greater Milwaukee Coin	1602	Northeast Arkansas Coin	704
Allen G. Berman Professional Numismatist	1507	Harbor Coin Co., Inc.	1501, 1502	Northern IL. Coin & Stamp Supply	Lobby
Americana Collectors	603	Herakles Numismatics	1606	Numismatic Financial Corp.	1403
Andrew Reiber Inc	1208	Hipps Rare Coins	102	Oakwood Coins	1207
Appraisal Services	1003	Hughes Numismatics	1302	Pacific Trading Company	1203
Arch City	106	Insight3 Currency	1204	Paper Money Depot	1505
Bob Hurst Numismatics	109	Iowa Great Lakes Coins, Inc	802	Prospector's Gold & Gems	1807
Bob Paul Rare Coins	1103	J + J Coins	801	Quad City Coin	1406
Buryard's Coin	1705	J + P Coins + Currency	1005	Raines Rare Coins	1701
Butternut Coins	908	James Beach	1305	Rarcora, Inc.	1106
Centralia Coin, Stamp, Etc.	1001	Jay King	1306, 1307	Richard McPheeter's Rare Coins	1402
Chick McCormick	508	Jay Temchack	405	Richee Coin & Currency	606
Chris Hansen	101	JEB Numismatics / Gary Burhop	1205	River City Rareities	1202
Christopher's Rare Coins	1304	John Schuch RC	905	Rob Green	1105
Coin, Cards, + Collectibles	1108	Jonathan K. Kern	705, 706	Rob Kravitz / Mickey's Currency	1704
Coleman Foster	1301	K & P Services	1201	Royalty Coins	807
Cortas Coins & Currency	702	KDS Numismatics	107, 108	Salt City Coin	608
D & L Coins	707	Kearney Coin Center	1308	Schaffer's	1702
D + S Coins	806	Kedzie Coins + Jewelry Inc.	1007, 1008	Scotsman Coin & Jewelry	401
Dalton Gold + Silver	1004	Kentucky Coin Cabinet	407	Show Me Rare Coins	103
Darrell's Coins	1706	Key Coins	1405	Southwestern Gold Inc.	1206
David Johnson	1503	Langham Rare Coins	1104	Standley - Waggoner	1504
DBKJ Numismatics	801	Largo Coin + Currency / Madison Coin and Currency	1407	Stateline Coin Exchange, LLC	708
Dempsey + Baxter	703	Larry Briggs Rare Coins	504, 505, 506	Steven Mlleham	1404
Dollar Bill's Rare Coin Gallery	808	Larry Lucree Numismatics	1401	Steven Moore	804
Dollars and Cents Coins	605	Larry Prough	903	Steven Musil Rare Coins	604
Drovers Coin Exchange	904	Larry Tekamp RCB	1102	The Coin Collector	1101
DRP Coins / Dave's Key Coins	1604	Doug Smith	507	The Coin Shop	901
Duke Numismatics	1703	Legal Tender	408	The Gold and Silver Vault	1002
Dusty Royer's Notes of Note	902	Mark Richter	105	Tom Reynolds	1303
Eagle Coin & Stamp Company	1603	Marty Bourquin	1107	Val J Webb Numismatics	1707
Eagle Rare Coin Company	602	Maverick Mint	1608	Vaughn Rare Coins / Steven Erdmann	1607
Economopoulos Numismatics	1506	McIntire Rare Collectibles	406	Walter Magnus	607
Falcon Coins	404	Midwest Coinarama	703	West Coast Coins	403, 503
Fred's Cool Coins	501	MNS Exhibit Tables	E01-E12	Wholesale Numismatics LLC	906, 907
FUBA Coins	601	Morton Grove Coins	111, 112, 113	Wolf Creek Coins	402
		Namchong Coin	805	Working Man's Rare Coins	1605

How Well Do You Know the Monetary Units Used Around the World?

Match the Country with the monetary unit used in that country. For European countries currently using the Euro, what was used prior to 1999?

Country	Units
1. United Kingdom	Ruble / Kopek
2. Germany	Rupiah
3. Israel	Yen / Sen
4. Liberia	Riyal / Halalah
5. Russia	Dollar / Cent
6. El Salvador	Krona / Aurar
7. Vatican City	Shekel / Agora
8. Mexico	Colon / Centavo
9. Saudi Arabia	Dinar / Dirham
10. Libya	Austral / Centavo
11. Vietnam	Marks / Pfennig
12. Reunion	Pounds / Pence
13. Argentina 1985 – 1991	Rand / Cent
14. Kenya	Dollar / Cent
15. Japan	Dong / Xu
16. Iceland	Shilling / Cent
17. Canada	Franc / Centime
18. South Africa	Real / Centavo
19. Indonesia	Lira / Centesimo
20. Brazil	Peso / Centavo

Source: Coin World Almanac, Fifth Edition

Answers appear on page 59

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
2022, MNS Journal

Welcome to the world of collecting United States mint error coins. This year, through the following coin photographs, descriptions, and definitions, I hope to explain the terminology and technology of how some types of error coins were created.

In 2017, the article was about all kinds of clipped (incomplete) coins with 36 photos. 2018, the article was about a type set of 36 error coins produced for the 2017 FUN Show.

2019, the article was about 16 multiple errors.

2020, produced an article with 60, Div. III - Striking Error photographs.

2021, was the first installment of a series of articles called “How ‘Error Coins’ Are Made” for the Journal, I wrote about Div. I - Planchet Errors with 19 photos.

2022, we are continuing the series of “How ‘Error Coins’ Are Made”, Div. III - Striking Errors – Part 1. Stop by the exhibit area and see the real coins.

The Minting Process:

Div. I, Planchet Production: Melting/Mixing, Rolling, Plating/Cladding, Blanking, Annealing, Upsetting. **Div. II**, Die Production: Die Making – Hubbing, Mint Marks, Die Cracks, Chips, Breaks, Clashes, Polishing. **Div. III**, Coin Production: Striking, Waffles.

It seems so simple when I write it like this!!

Photographs:

In specific cases, coins from earlier years articles may be included in this article for coin or error collectors who did not have the chance to obtain earlier issues.

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 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 (heating the blank to soften it); 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.

Div. II, Die Varieties

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

Another way to say it is - A die variety is the result of a change in the die and will repeat exactly on every coin struck by that die until some further change occurs to the die.

Alan Herbert once wrote, "There are many minting varieties and errors that are far too common to ever have any collectible value. Some of the things that occur during the minting process are repeated on every machine, or every die, flooding the country with coins that – while they are variations from the normal – are being turned out by the millions."

Of the 115 different types of varieties included in the "7 Edition of "Mint Errors", the most common are overdates; doubled dates; blundered dates; damaged punches; doubled digits; blundered letters; Hub doublings; mint mark varieties; die, collar, and hub cracks; die, collar and hub breaks; "BIE" die varieties; worn and damaged dies, collars, and hubs; die clashes; and die scratches, polished and abraded dies.

Die Note: Years ago, I procured a 1971 proof quarter obv die, (I could see the 'L' of Liberty and the bottom of the 71 in the date). I have 7 others now. I would like to discuss 2 of them.

#	Denom.	Year Produced	Dies	Coins	Avg. Die Life
#1	1c	1998-P	6,093	5,032,155,000	826,000
#2	5c	2005- P	1,838	448,320,000	244,000

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, 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.

Div. III, Striking Errors

Question: What is the difference between Div. I - Planchet Errors and Div. III - Striking Errors? Not much, except this is where the dies have now come to rest on that non-faced blank or planchet, to be born into a struck coin. A lot of the processes are the same, for example: I.B.10 - **Partially Unclad** Blank or Planchet becomes a III.B.10 - **Struck on a Partially Unclad** Blank or Planchet. Clips, laminations, wrong stock, sintered coatings, fragments are all the same until they get past the Riddler and encounter the dies, then they become Striking Errors. The following Div. III classes do not have a Div. I blank or planchet category - struck on a - wrong

planchet; chopped coin metal strip; die adjustment strikes; indents, brockage, and capped dies; struck through (whatever); double, triple, and multiple strikes – on or off-center (saddle or chain); and broadstrikes; just to name a few.

Cent Production: The presses for cents are all quad presses. That is, each press has four sets of coinage dies which strike four coins in each down stroke. Each press runs at approx. 120 strikes per minute, or about two strikes per second, producing around 600 cents a minute. Each cent is struck with about forty tons of striking pressure.

It is in this stage of the minting process, the striking press, that the largest number of error types are produced. The flaws create in this area range from those which result from dies that are defective in one way or another, to actual malfunctions of the feeders or ejectors of the press. Between these two categories we find the vast quantity of error coins that are the backbone of the numismatic error collecting hobby.

Of the 192 different types of errors included in the “7th Edition of “Mint Errors”, the most common are **die struck blanks or planchets** – improper alloy mix; slag inclusions; defective or mechanically damaged; rolled thin or thick; tapered; partially unplated; blistered plating; included gas bubbles; unclad; scrap coin metal; curved clip - single, double, triple; incomplete, oval, crescent, ragged or straight; laminated, split or broken; wrong stock; extra metal; sintered coating; chopped coin metal; die adjustments; indent; brockage; capped die strikes; struck thru - cloth, wire, thread, grease, dropped fillings, struck or unstruck fragment, rim burr; double, triple or multiple strikes; partial collars; broadstrikes; off centers; and rotated die strikes.

DEFECTIVE ALLOY MIX:

III-A, IMPROPER ALLOY MIX: An alloy which had the wrong amounts of the correct metals or in which the metals are not correctly or completely mixed.

III-A-1, SURFACE STREAKS: Streaks of vari-colored metal in the planchet resulting from the improper mixing of the metals in the alloy, or the use of improper proportions of the correct or incorrect metals.

1919-S, 1c



1935, 5c



III-A-2, SLAG INCLUSION: A coin struck on a blank or planchet with a layer of slag on the surface, or with inclusions of slag that penetrate the surface.

1971-D, 1c



DAMAGED, or DEFECTIVE BLANK OR PLANCHET:

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



1920, 1c



1960-D, LD, 1c

A planchet that is abnormal and unable to be struck into a normal coin, a planchet which shows cracks at right angles to the face, or has interior areas of the planchet missing or broken out.

1959, 1c



1964, 50c



III-B-2, DAMAGED PLANCHET: A planchet which has been damaged or altered by contact with other planchets, tools, equipment, or other accident prior to being struck.

ND, 1c 75% o/c
9@ K-2:00
Uniface



III-B-5, TAPERED PLANCHET: A struck coin on a planchet punched from coin metal strip that has been rolled incorrectly at the end of a strip reducing the thickness sharply, showing on the struck coin as thin area at one edge.

1952, 1c



III-B-6, -7, PARTIALLY or COMPLETELY UNPLATED PLANCHET: A coin struck on a planchet which normally would be plated but exhibits gaps or missing areas in the copper layer, which allows the showing of the core metal.

1992, 1c



1999, 1c



Note: For US coins, this class applies to cents struck since 1982.

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

1967, 10c



1972-D, 10c



1976-D, 25c



1972, 50c



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



CLIPPED BLANK or PLANCHET:

III-C-2 thru 15, CLIPPED BLANKS OR PLANCHET: A missing area of a planchet or coin, caused by the blanking press punch overlapping an area of the coin metal strip that had already been punch out, that overlapped the end of a strip, a broken area, or an irregular edge of the strip. A process which can produce a single, double, triple, straight, ragged, or incomplete of any combination thereof.

III-C-5; Single, 1c
Curved Clip:
1969-D
60% @ K-10:00



III-C-7; Triple, 50c
Curved Clip:
1974
2% @ K-1:30
5% @ K-4:30
1% @ K-7:00



III-C-6; Double, 25c
Curved Clip:
1998-P
30% @ K-7:30
10% @ K-10:30



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



1974-P, 25c

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

1970, 1c
17%



N.D., 10c
30%



1963, 50c
15%



1989-P, 5c
40%



1998-P, 25c
15%



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

1965, 1c



1958-D, 5c

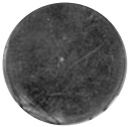


LAMINATED, SPLIT, or BROKEN PLANCHET:

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

III-D-3, SPLIT PLANCHET - BEFORE STRIKING: Any planchet which splits before the strike, so that when struck, both sides will be in contact with the dies, but the split side will show striations in the weakly struck areas that result from the lack of metal to fill the design of the die.

ND, 1c
90% O/C @ K-3



1950, 1c



1960-D, 1c
L.D.
Struck thru
Slag



1972, 1c



1974-D, 5c



III-D-5, PUNCHED with CLAD LAYER MISSING:

A coin struck on a planchet punched from clad metal strip, from which one of a clad layer split off or separated, either before or after the strike.

1965, 10c
New York



2001-P, 25c



III-D-10, SPLIT PLANCHET - AFTER STRIKING: A coin which splits parallel to the face after the strike, so that the smaller portion contains at least 20% (by weight) of the coin and the entire face area, so that each part of the split coin will show one side struck, and one side with striations from the split.

2000-P, 10c
10c Clad
Layer



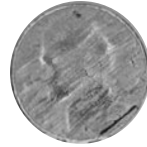
1972-D, 1c



1920, 5c
Buffalo



ND, 5c
Jefferson



WRONG STOCK PLANCHET:

III-E-7, 9, STRUCK on a WRONG STOCK PLANCHET: A coin struck on a planchet for any other denomination of U.S. coin punched from dime-thickness stock but punched to the correct diameter for the struck coin, showing on the struck coin usually as a weaker or stronger than normal strike depending on the thickness of the stock.

1970-D, 25c
Wrong stock -
quarter struck
on dime stock



1968-D, 10c
Wrong stock -
dime struck on
quarter stock



EXTRA METAL on STRUCK COIN:

III-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.



1959, 5c

WRONG PLANCHETS:

III-G-8, WRONG PLANCHET or METAL on a CENT PLANCHET: A coin other than – and larger than – the cent struck on a cent planchet, showing on the struck coin as a partial strike with missing design beyond the edge of the planchet.

1997, 1c
Cent dies struck
on a dime
T-2 planchet



1975, 5c
Nickel dies
struck on a
cent T-2
planchet



1974, 25c
Quarter dies
struck on a
nickel T-2
planchet



Mint Error Production: 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.

Credits

Definitions - PDS System: The “bible” for all PDS classifications, terms, and definitions (P, Planchet errors (disc 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”, 75rd Edition, 2022, by R.S. Yeoman.

**Stop by the display area and we will talk about errors & varieties.
Until next time - Happy error hunting!**

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

Chernobyl Remembered

By
Charles Calkins

International attention is focused on Ukraine at the moment due to the conflict with Russia but this is not the first time the country rose to worldwide prominence. On April 26, 1986 the number four nuclear reactor in the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant in the city of Pripyat experienced an uncontrolled nuclear reaction.

A number of coins and medals have been issued to commemorate the plant, the disaster, and the aftermath, several of which are presented here.

The Chernobyl plant (officially the Vladimir Lenin Nuclear Power Plant) is located about 60 miles north of Kyiv, the capital of Ukraine, and less than two miles from the town of Pripyat. Pripyat was established February 4, 1970 as an *atomgrad* (“atom city”), a special town set up to serve the needs of the plant.

The Chernobyl plant at the time of the accident consisted of four RMBK-1000 reactors, each able to produce 1,000 megawatts of power, and two additional reactors were under construction. Reactor No. 1 was completed in 1977, No. 2 in 1978, No. 3 in 1981 and No. 4 in 1983.



This 38.6 mm silver medal with a patina surface was designed and minted in 2008 by Alexey Kovynyev, a nuclear reactor operator and a shift supervisor at the Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Station in southern Ukraine. The obverse shows the Chernobyl plant with the commissioning date of the first reactor. The

reverse reads “The participant of the design, construction, installation and start-up of the NPP.” This medal has a mintage of 100 pieces and was struck at the Mint of Ukraine.

The exact events of the accident may never be fully known due to the deaths of control room personnel and other critical witnesses, but statements from survivors, forensic analysis, and computer simulations have constructed a likely scenario.

The RMBK reactor uses enriched uranium as fuel and graphite to moderate the nuclear reaction. Water is used both to cool the reactor and to boil to steam to run turbines which in turn produce electricity. The water is cycled via electrical-driven pumps, and Chernobyl had three backup diesel generators that would kick in if power was lost to keep the water flowing. Unfortunately, they took up to 75 seconds to come to full operation, so it was surmised that during a station blackout the momentum of the slowing but still-rotating turbine would be sufficient to power the pumps until the generators could come on line. The only way to be sure, however, was to test the system – shut down the reactor and measure the voltage of the coasting turbine to see if it would be sufficient. Tests in previous years were not promising or were inconclusive, but modifications were made and another test was to be performed.

The test was to be executed during the day shift on April 25, 1986 and reactor power was reduced in preparation from its maximum capacity of 1,000 MW. The test required power to be lowered to no less than 700 MW, but another regional power station went offline at 2 PM shortly before the test was to start, so power levels remained high to compensate for the lost load and the test postponed until later. It wasn't until the evening shift before the power reduction continued, and the beginning of the night shift before the test itself to commence. The night shift, beginning at midnight, was not well prepared and trained for the test.

At 12:05 on April 26, the reactor power had dropped to 720 MW in accordance with the test plan, but problems were already beginning. Iodine-135, a reaction product, decays to xenon-135, which quickly becomes xenon-136 as it absorbs neutrons from the reaction. The lower reactor power, however, caused a buildup of xenon-135 which as a neutron absorber causes "reactor poisoning." At this time, the reactor power dropped to 500 MW, and then suddenly to 30 MW, which is a near shutdown state. This allowed even greater amounts of xenon-135 to accumulate as there was insufficient neutron generation for it to "burn off" and convert to the stable xenon-136.

To increase the reactor output, control rods were removed from the reactor, raising the power generation to 160 MW by 12:39, and 200 MW twenty minutes later. Operating at a low power and high poisoning level caused reactor instability and warning signals were sent to the control room. In response, additional cooling water was used, and relief valves opened to release the additional steam that was generated.

Even though the test called for the reactor to operate at 700 MW, the test was allowed to proceed at the 200 MW rate. Part of the test required even more water to be released, and this both reduced the reactor temperature as well as reduced the number of "steam voids" in the core – where water had been turned to steam. Water absorbs neutrons more effectively than steam, so this reduced the reactor performance still further, so yet more control rods were removed to increase the reaction rate. 43 to 48 control rods were in use during typical reactor operation (out of 211), and safety required at least 15 to be inserted – at this point, fewer than 15 were in use.

The result was highly unstable – the coolant rate was high, but already near boiling point when it entered the reactor, increasing the number of steam voids even further. As the voids were less effective than water in absorbing neutrons, the reaction and temperature increased, causing more steam voids, in a positive feedback loop now causing power to increase.

All of the above was in the preparation phase for the test – the test itself formally began at 1:23:04 when steam to the turbines was shut off to allow them to start to spin down and water flow rate to the reactor decreased. Without water to fill in the voids, even more steam voids were produced from the water still in the reactor that became converted to steam.

At 1:23:40, the AZ-5 button was pressed to insert all control rods and perform an emergency shutdown of the reactor. It was already intended to use this procedure to shut down the reactor for maintenance after the test, but it is surmised that this must have been pressed only after the reactor began to self-destruct.



Ukraine Chernobyl NPP Block 4 26 April 1986 1:23:40” and the reverse “a third of a century” since this medal was made in 2016.

Each control rod had a graphite neutron moderator at the lower end which displaced water as the rod was lowered. Graphite does not moderate neutrons as well as water, so the lowering of the control rods actually increased the nuclear reaction still further. A subsequent power spike had been noted at a RMBK reactor at another plant several years before with the insertion of control rods but was considered unimportant so no countermeasures were put in place at Chernobyl to compensate.

A power spike occurred at Chernobyl, and in three seconds the reactor power increased to 530 MW. The overheating core may have damaged some of the fuel rods, causing the control rods to jam and not be lowered further. The increased temperature and steam buildup likely caused a steam explosion from this alone that caused further damage to the reactor. The reactor temperature then increased to at least ten times normal operating temperature (the maximum the sensor could read) and that led to further, larger, steam explosions. This caused the graphite moderator and other reactor components to be ejected and on exposure to air subsequently caught fire leading to radioactive fallout and contamination of the area.

The resulting cleanup was extensive. The initial first responders, such as firemen, were unaware of the radiation and believed it to be a conventional disaster so did not wear equipment that would protect them from radiation. As such, many received a lethal exposure and died within days or weeks. Efforts were successful, however, in dousing the fires that threatened the No. 3 reactor, though No. 4 would still burn internally until May 10. Over time, the subsequent cleanup involved over half a million workers, some who could only work minutes at a time in certain areas due to high radiation. According to Mikhail Gorbachev the Soviet Union spent 18 billion rubles (\$2.5 billion USD at the time, \$68 billion in 2019 dollars) on containment and decontamination, though as of 2005 the cost to Belarus for the monthly payment to the Chernobyl liquidators was estimated at \$235 billion at the time. In 2018, over 30 years after the disaster, Ukraine still spent 5-7% of its national budget related to Chernobyl.

The Chernobyl liquidators were civil and military personnel who dealt with the disaster including firefighters, military troops, scientists, transportation and construction workers, and even reporters that risked their lives to document the event.



Liquidators received various commemoratives for their service, such as an ID booklet, military badge or this enameled medal. The inscription is an abbreviated "участник ликвидации последствий аварии на Чернобыльской АЭС" - "participant in liquidation of the Chernobyl NPP accident consequences" - and the center image shows an atom splitting into alpha and beta particles and a gamma ray over a drop of red blood over a blue background signifying the health effects of the accident.

It has been noted that while the physics represented is generally correct – in a uniform magnetic field perpendicular to the medal, the trajectories of alpha and beta particles will curve in opposite directions while a gamma ray is unaffected, the exact curvatures represented here are artistic rather than physical as they do not correspond to a natural process.



This 60 mm aluminum medal is similarly themed for liquidators as it also reads “The participant of liquidation of the accident at the Chernobyl NPP.” It is dated 1986 and shows images of the plant with hands releasing a dove above.

As part of the cleanup the town of Pripjat was evacuated, though not for 36 hours after the explosion until early on April 27. By that time two people had died and 52 had been hospitalized due to the fallout.

In that year the city of Slavutych began construction to replace Pripjat, using the old Slavic name of the Dnieper River on which it sits. Slavutych is about 28 miles from Pripjat and 50 from Chernobyl and is outside of the hazardous exclusion zone around the plant. In 2021 it had a population of 24,685 which is about half of that of Pripjat before the accident. Eight Soviet republics helped to construct the city: Armenian SSR, Azerbaijan SSR, Estonian SSR, Georgian SSR, Latvian SSR, Lithuanian SSR, Russian SFSR and Ukrainian SSR, and subsequently the city is divided into eight districts named after each republic, each with their own atmosphere.



This cloisonne enameled 66 mm medal is dedicated to the construction of the town from 1986-1988. It has the name of the town in English on one face and Ukrainian on the other along with an angel with sword and shield.



In 1996 Ukraine memorialized the 10th anniversary of the disaster with this 33 mm 200,000 Karbovanets coin featuring the national arms on the obverse and a cross-topped bell on the reverse. The bell is reminiscent of a memorial to the liquidators (a bell with Orthodox cross behind) located at the Chernobyl plant near the administrative block. It has a mintage of 250,000.



Even 35 years later Chernobyl is still remembered on this 25 Rublei of Transnistria, an unrecognized breakaway part of Moldova on the Ukrainian border. Interestingly, there are tour companies such as Rocky Road Travel and Young Pioneer Tours which provide trips through both Chernobyl and

Transnistria as part of the same travel package. What was arguably the worst nuclear disaster in history is now a tourist attraction.



Surprisingly there is much to see. Not only can one visit the remains of the nuclear plant itself, but a nature reserve has been created in the exclusion zone around it. This 2021 5 Hryven coin of Ukraine illustrates the biodiversity of the Chernobyl Radiation and Ecological Biosphere Reserve.

Established in 2016, the reserve has a diverse ecosystem, and even features a population of Przewalski's horses. These horses, while once ranging across Europe and Asia, are now near extinction and are the only nondomesticated wild horses left in the world. They are unusual in that they have 66 chromosomes as compared to the 64 of domestic horses, but can breed with them and produce 65 chromosome fertile hybrids. This coin features images of the wildlife in the reserve around a nuclear radiation symbol on the obverse and a colored representation of a Przewalski's horse on the reverse.

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William Tecumseh Sherman: The 1848 Quarter Eagle Gold Coin with “CAL” and Sherman in St. Louis

By
Robert Kravitz

The gold that would become the famous 1848 “CAL” Quarter Eagle was in the hands of William Tecumseh Sherman when he helped collect samples in California.

The year was 1848, the Military Governor of California, Colonel Richard Mason, sat in his headquarters in Monterey with his two officers, Lieut. W.T. Sherman and Lieut. Lucien Loeser. They were talking about a box with 230 ounces of gold dust samples that Mason and Sherman had picked up in the gold fields the previous month. Mason said “I am determined to furnish the War Office with undeniable proof that all the wild stories are true!” Therefore: this box “must be delivered to General Jones in Washington City before President James K. Polk (March 4, 1845 – March 4, 1849) delivers his annual address to Congress on December 5th’.



Colonel Mason chose Lieut. Loeser to carry the samples of gold to Washington. He choose Sherman to write the report about the gold samples that he and Sherman collected.

In his report one thing he wrote was an example of what was called specimen No. 7. The gold that was bought from General Stockton at a rate of \$12 per ounce was mostly dust. The average assay of this gold was .892 pure gold.

Lieut. Loeser did not get to Washington until December 7th, two days after President Polk’s annual address to Congress. None the less the news was out. GOLD IN CALIFORNIA! President Polk said “the recent discoveries render it probable that these gold mines are more extensive and valuable than was anticipated.”

On December 8th General Jones gave the gold sample to Secretary of War William A. Marcy, (March 6, 1845 – March 4, 1849). Marcy sent a letter to Dr. Robert Maskell Patterson, Director of U.S. Mint (May 1835 – July 1851):

“the weight of the California gold is as follows; 230 ounces 15 pennyweights and 9 grains. I wish to have this coined. As many wish to procure specimens of coin made from California gold I would suggest that it be made into Quarter Eagles with a distinguishing mark on each.”



That mark ‘CAL’, was punched on the coin while still in the die above the eagle on the reverse. Today the Cal Quarter Eagles sell for a price range of \$35,000 to over \$100,000. Just 1,389 were minted.



William Tecumseh Sherman, (February 8, 1820 – February 14, 1891) had very strong ties to St. Louis. He lived in St. Louis both before and after the Civil War. His first time was November 1843 when he visited former West Point classmate John McNutt. He also visited Colonel Kearny at Jefferson Barracks. Sherman stayed just one month. During this short visit he became impressed with St. Louis and the people there. He thought St. Louis had a great future. He would not be back to St. Louis until May of 1850. In 1848 he would be in Northern California.

In May of 1850 Sherman was ordered to St. Louis. His first residence began at the Planters House. He reported September 23rd to Jefferson Barracks to Captain Braxton Bragg, a future Confederate General. Bragg thought Sherman would stay at Jefferson Barracks, but Sherman wanted his new wife Eleanor, (or Ellen Boyle Ewing, October 4, 1824 – November 28, 1888), to stay with him in St. Louis. So, as soon as he was settled he began to encourage Eleanor to move from her parent's house in Lancaster, Ohio to St. Louis. By October Sherman was promoted to Captain.

In December of 1850 Sherman went to Lancaster for Christmas to be with Eleanor. She stayed in Lancaster to give birth to their first child, Maria. In March Sherman, his wife and daughter moved to St. Louis, staying at the Planters House. Eleanor found it too small so Sherman bought their first house, a small house on Chouteau Ave near 12th street.

In the summer of 1851 Sherman represented his farther-in-law in buying some tracts of land in St. Louis. In 1852 he received orders transferring him to New Orleans. In 1853 he had resigned his army commission in order to manage the San Francisco branch of the St. Louis based Lucas and Turner Bank. However, the banking panic of 1857 drove the bank out of business.

In January of 1861 Sherman returned to St. Louis to accept the presidency of the St. Louis Railroad Company, a streetcar company.

With the start of the Civil War Sherman volunteered to go back into the Army. In October 1861 he was appointed Colonel of the 13th United States Infantry and mustered at Jefferson Barracks. On December 23rd he took command of Benton Barracks. Benton Barracks was located along Natural Bridge Road near Grand Ave. It was an instructional camp for the thousands of volunteer soldiers coming into St. Louis. On March 1st 1862 Sherman left St. Louis to take command of a Division of the Army of Tennessee under General U.S. Grant. His service during the war would help end the war sooner than it would have without him!

The postwar Sherman assignment as commander of the Military Division of the Mississippi put his headquarters in St. Louis. On August 15th 1865 a committee of grateful St. Louisans presented General Sherman with thirty thousand dollars. This was to be used to purchase a house in St. Louis. The Shermans bought a large red-brick house located at 912 North Garrison Ave.



In February 1869 Sherman moved to Washington D.C. to accept a promotion to full General and became Commanding General of the United States Army, succeeding Grant who became U.S. President. The Shermans then moved to Washington, but kept possession of their St. Louis home.

Sherman disliked Washington and the constant political battles. In October of 1874 the Shermans returned to their house in St. Louis. In his library he completed his memoirs on the Civil War, published on 1875.

The Shermans lived in St. Louis until 1886 when they moved to New York City to be with their youngest child who was attending school there.

Sherman passed away on February 14th 1891 of pneumonia. He was 71. Demands were made on his family to bury him at West Point or Arlington, but he left “positive orders” to be buried next to his wife who passed away three years before and was buried in Calvary Cemetery in St. Louis.



Funeral Procession of General Sherman Passing the Gates of Calvary and Pine
Photograph by Paul Dahl, 1971. Museum Historical Society Photograph and Print Collection.

There was first a funeral in New York City, the “official one”, then his funeral in St. Louis was his “homecoming”. On February 20th. The crowds began assembling before dawn. Never before had the city seen a turnout of this size!

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The Civil War in St. Louis, William Winter, 1995

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.

A Missouri Record

continued from the July, 2021 issue

The editor encourages reader assistance in locating, attributing, and documenting the historical significance of numismatic items relating to Missouri. This column provides a place to publish unusual exonomia, thereby preserving such items for future research.

145. Obv. LORD OF LIFE LUTHERAN CHURCH /
CHESTERFIELD, MO. / Journey to Bethlehem



- Rev. 1 SHEKEL with Hebrew text around
pomegranate design



146. OGILVIE, campaign pin, follow-up to article appearing
in MNS Journal Vol 46, July 2021



147. Obv. ST CHARLES / COUNTY, MO /
900370 / RABIES VACC/REQ / 636 949-7387



- Rev. blank

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

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

New Challenges

Last year this column addressed ideas of new ways to interact with the numismatic hobby. This year we will drill down on one of these areas: Registry Sets.

The following two paragraphs appeared last year:

“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, TPGs, 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.”



ers. However, that is the beauty of collecting, there are no right or wrong answers. Your choices are just that, your choices.

Taking this advice we started a set, Saint Gaudens \$20 Gold Coins. Why this set? Please note that these reasons are personal. They are what we used to make this selection. You may not agree with them or you may have others.

Here are our reasons. We wanted a set that:

- would impress others. Since each coin is roughly one ounce of gold, .9675 to be precise, and 34 mm in size, they are impressive to look at. The design is considered one of the best, some say only the Walking Standing Liberty Half Dollar is better. It does not take a complete set to make this impression. If we lay out ten of them most observers would comment favorably.
- had several options. For example, Saint Gaudens has the basic circulation set, the circulation and proof set and the circulation set with major varieties to mention a few. Of course we are realistic, adding proofs and varieties to our set are way beyond our financial means, but it is always nice to dream.
- could grow and look good while it was growing. We knew we would never complete the set. When one member in the set is unique in collector

hands and recently sold for 18.9 million, that's million with an "m" dollars, we are pretty sure our set will never be complete. There also are some members at the end of the run that sell for six and seven digits, these we also will never own. However, we can be happy with some of the set members. In fact, just purchasing the first one made us happy.

- was affordable. Looking at price guides, we determined that out of 51 members in the set, around twenty were common. This seemed like a nice number to shoot for. Included in this subset are two varieties, with and without a motto, several mints, Philadelphia, Denver and San Francisco, and if we stretch our budget a little, two types of numbering, Roman and Arabic.
- was a good investment. While this cannot be guaranteed, each is an investment in gold.

So did we make a good choice? At this point in time, we think so. While they are harder to find than we anticipated, most dealers have maybe four or five and they are mainly 1924 and 1928, we do enjoy the hunt. Finding one is still exciting.

We registered with two TPGs Professional Coin Grading Service, PCGS, and Numismatic Guaranty Company, NGC. NGC allows coins graded by both TPGs while PCGS only allows their own.

Our set is visible using the TPGs website on our desktop and through our smart phone. We can add new entries using either device and they are available on both devices immediately. While it is fun to see how we rank against other collectors, especially as we increase our ranking as we add items, this is not a major feature for us. Even if we complete our goal of twenty set members, this is still less than fifty percent complete. Our competitive ranking will never be very high.

The Registry provides information about the set you have chosen. For example, with our set we can learn about the Saint Gaudens \$20 Gold Coin: who designed it, when it was minted, and what are the key and semi-key issues. Mintage figures for each coin are provided as well as population reports for those certified. We can tell how many coins exist in conditions better than the one we have. Auction history is given as well as dealer offers to purchase coins we do not have.

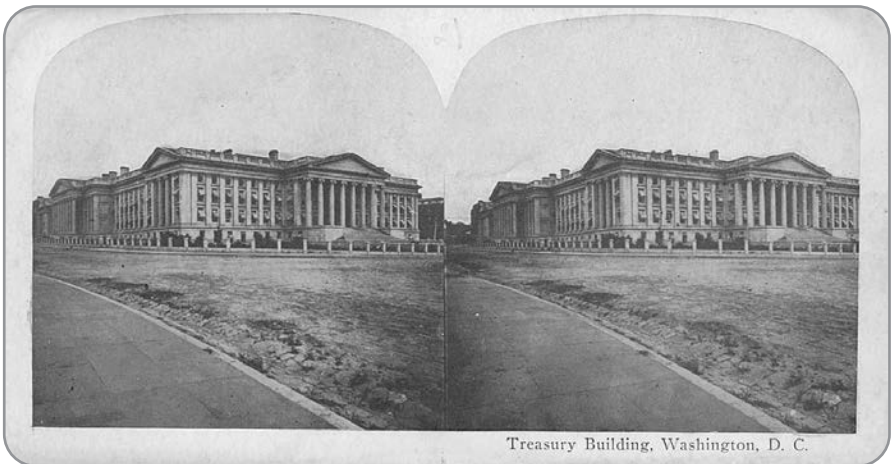
The Registry also gives out points and awards as we build our set. While these are not important to us, they maybe to you. For example, under PCGS we have won a Hobbyist and a U.S. Bronze medal. We will leave it to you to see what we did to win such prestigious honors.

If you are wondering how many coins you need to start a Registry Set, the answer is one! One will get you registered as a set owner and allow you to see how you compare with others. Of course, with one coin you will not compare very highly.

Does starting a Registry Set sound like fun? If so, go out and buy that first NGC or PGCS graded coin and go to their social media sites and get started! Remember that the sets are available in many different areas, in both United States and World collectables. Hopefully there is one that appeals to you.

Answers to How Well Do You Know the Monetary Units Used Around the World?

1. United Kingdom - Pounds / Pence
2. Germany - Marks / Pfennig
3. Israel - Shekel / Agora
4. Liberia - Dollar / Cent
5. Russia - Ruble / Kopek
6. El Salvador - Colon / Centavo
7. Vatican City - Lira / Centesimo
8. Mexico - Peso / Centavo
9. Saudi Arabia - Riyal / Halalah
10. Libya - Dinar / Dirham
11. Vietnam - Dong / Xu
12. Reunion - Franc / Centime
13. Argentina 1985 – 1991 - Austral / Centavo
14. Kenya - Shilling / Cent
15. Japan - Yen / Sen
16. Iceland - Krona / Aurar
17. Canada - Dollar / Cent
18. South Africa - Rand / Cent
19. Indonesia - Rupiah
20. Brazil - Real / Centavo



Treasury Building, Washington, D. C.



Hiram Ulysses (Lyss) Grant aka U.S. (Sam) Grant April 27, 1822 – July 23, 1885



By
Kathy Skelton

Why was Grant commemorated on a coin in 1922? Why is he on the \$50.00 bill? Why isn't his name H. U. Grant? Was it because he was an extraordinary horseman? Was it because he was a hero in the Mexican-American War? Was it because he was a failure at business ventures? Was it because he was a genius on the battlefield and helped to end the Civil War?

President Grant was born at Point Pleasant, Ohio on April 27, 1822 to Jesse and Hannah Grant. When he was a year old, his family moved to Georgetown, Ohio, where his family had hopes of establishing a successful business. This was his home for the next 16 years. His father was successful in the tannery business (which the young Grant disliked), and the making of bridles for horses. Young Hiram worked with the horses and developed a lifelong passion for them. At the age of 9 he was so good at breaking horses that many farmers in the region came to him for assistance in training their animals. At West Point, he set the high jump record that lasted for more than 25 years.

To enter West Point, Grant's father wrote to Representative Thomas Hamer. Hamer submitted an incorrect name to West Point. On September 14, 1839, Grant was enlisted as Cadet U.S. Grant. His nickname was "Sam" since the initials U.S. also stood for "Uncle Sam". Upon entering the academy, he weighed only 117 pounds, and stood 5'2". After 4 years, he had grown to 5'7" and was still a slim build at 135 pounds. Grant's first assignment was in the 4th Infantry Regiment at Jefferson Barracks south of St. Louis, MO. His West Point roommate, Frederick Dent, grew up in the area, and Grant was often invited to the family home, where he met Frederick's sister, Julia Dent. Although Grant and Julia were in love, and became engaged in 1844, their marriage was delayed until August 22, 1848, due to Grant serving in the Mexican-American War. They had 3 sons (Ulysses S. Grant Jr. {Buck}, Frederick Dent, and Jesse Root), and 1 daughter (Nellie). Grant resigned from the military in 1854.

Grant tried farming on his brother-in-law's property, Wish-ton-wish, near St. Louis, using Julia's slave Dan. The farm was not successful and to earn a living, he sold firewood on St. Louis street corners. The Grants moved to land on Julia's father's farm, and built their home 'Hardscrabble' on what is now Grant's Farm. In 1858, Grant rented out Hardscrabble and moved his family to Julia's father's 850-acre plantation. After suffering from malaria that fall, Grant finally gave up farming. Later that year, Julia's father gave Grant a slave to help. Grant could not bring himself to force a slave to do work, so in March 1859, Grant freed him at a personal cost of \$1,000.00 (what his slave was worth if he sold him). After several failed business attempts, Grant moved his family to Galena, IL, accepting a position in his father's leather goods business, run by his younger brothers Simpson and Orvil.

When the Civil War broke out on April 12, 1861, Grant enlisted in the Union Army. He was appointed as an aide to Governor Richard Yates, and later promoted to Colonel and put in charge of the 21st Illinois volunteer Infantry Regiment. They were then transferred to Missouri to displace Confederate forces. On August 5th, Grant was appointed Brigadier General of volunteers. He then commanded the District of Southeastern Missouri. After winning the battle at Ft. Donelson, Grant was pictured smoking a victory cigar. He began receiving cases of cigars from well-wishers - thus began his habit of smoking 20 cigars a day. After many brilliant strategic battles and his determination to never go back, always push forward, on April 9, 1865, Grant and Lee met at Appomattox Court House. Grant allowed Lee's troops to keep their horses and ordered his men to stop all celebration, saying "the war is over; the rebels are our countrymen again."

On April 14, 1865, Lincoln invited Grant and Julia to Ford's Theater. They declined; and a good choice - Julia was being stalked by John Wilkes Boothe. If the Grants went to the theatre, there was a possibility of them also being assassinated. Julia gave the excuse of wanting to visit their children.

Grant attempted to work with President Johnson, but the two did not get along. Grant refused to back Johnson with his disputes with congress. At the Republican Party convention in 1868, Grant won the nomination on the first ballot. He won the election by an electoral margin of 3:1 over the Democratic Party candidate Horatio Seymour, and the popular vote by 300,000. He was the 18th president from 1869 - 1877. Soon after taking office, Grant took steps to return the nation's currency to a more secure footing. The Public Credit Act of 1869 guaranteed bondholders would be repaid in "coin or its equivalent", while greenbacks would be redeemed by the Treasury and replaced by notes backed by specie. It also committed the government to return to the gold standard within ten years.

Grant was able to have a free trade with the Kingdom of Hawaii. He also tried several peace treaties with the Native Americans and established a Board of Indian Commissioners. In the Coinage Act of 1873, he tried to work for a strong dollar, ending the legal basis for bimetallism - ending the standard silver dollar and establishing the gold dollar as the monetary standard.

After leaving the White House, Grant said that he was never so happy in his life. The Grants left Washington for New York to see their daughter Nellie, who was married in the White House in 1874. The Grants took a well-deserved vacation, sailing on various federal ships - the SS Indianan, USS Vandalia, USS Ashuelot, and the USS Richmond. They traveled to England, Europe, Africa, India, the Middle East, and the Far East, meeting with Queen Victoria, Pope Leo XIII, Otto von Bismarck, Li Hongzhang and Emperor Meiji. Grant was the first U.S. president to visit Jerusalem and the Holy Land. The Grants became homesick in 1879 and returned to San Francisco on the SS City of Tokio, escorted by a Japanese man-of-war.

At that time, there were no federal presidential pensions, and the Grants' personal income was \$6,000.00 a year. The world tour cost them most of their savings. Wealthy friends bought him a house on Manhattan's Upper East Side, and to make an income, Grant, Jay Gould, and Matias Romero chartered the Mexican Southern Railroad in 1883, planning to build the railroad from Oaxaca to Mexico City. The railroad fell into bankruptcy in 1884.

In the summer of 1884, Grant complained of a sore throat. In October he was diagnosed with cancer. Knowing of the Grant's financial difficulties, Congress honored him and restored him to the rank of General of the Army with full retirement pay (with the presidency in 1869, it was required that he resign his commission and forfeit his pension). In July 1885, Grant, with the help of Mark Twain, finished his memoirs and died only a few days later on July 23rd.

Grant could not abide animal or human cruelty. A strange characteristic for a general who commanded some of the cruelest battles ever fought. One time, while commanding the Union forces, he came upon a teamster whipping some horses. He had words with the man, and ended up tying him to a tree for 6 hours for brutality. In the White house he had many pets, including a Newfoundland named Faithful, and a mutt named Rosie. Grant would often take dinner in the stables and talk to the horses and dogs.

On May 11, 1921, Representative Charles C. Kearns of Ohio introduced a bill for a Grant Memorial gold dollar. Originally there were to be 200,000 gold dollars to be struck. On October 17, 1921 the bill passed. Upon reaching the Senate, it was referred to the Committee on Banking and Finance. They reduced the number of gold dollars to 10,000 and authorized 250,000 silver Grant Memorial half dollars. It became law on February 2, 1922 with the signature of President Warren G. Harding.

Sculptor James Earle Fraser (designer of the Buffalo nickel) was allowed to select the coin's designer so he selected his wife, Laura Gardin Fraser (in 1921 she designed the Alabama Centennial half dollar). The designs are from the photograph by Mathew Brady (Lincoln's photographer). The obverse shows Grant wearing a military coat, as well as his name, the centennial dates, the denomination of the coin, and the issuing nation. The reverse is Grant's birthplace in Point Pleasant, OH. The type of house was misidentified by Secretary of the Treasury, Andrew W. Mellon, in his annual report for 1922 (he confused the log cabin with the one Grant built in his thirties on the Dent's farm near St. Louis). Also, on the reverse are the legends 'IN GOD WE TRUST', and 'E PLURIBUS UNUM'.

Both the Alabama and Missouri Centennial half dollar (1921) had included a special mark on some of the coins, so collectors would have to buy two coins for a complete set. The Grant Commission wanted to do the same for its issues, and instructed the Mint to include a star on 5,000 of the gold dollars. In March of 1922, the Philadelphia Mint struck 5,006 half dollars with a star, and 95,055 without. It also struck 5,016 gold dollars with the star and 5,000 without.

In the December 1922 issue of *The Numismatist*, an ad was placed warning that sales would close on January 1, 1923, offering the no-star half dollar at \$.75 each in lots of ten. The half dollar with the star would be \$1.50, and the gold dollar with star for \$3.50. The Grant Commission sold the entire issue of gold pieces, but returned 750 of the half dollars with stars, and 27,650 of those without to the Mint for redemption and melting. The silver half is 90% silver, 10% copper, weighs 12.50 grams and has a diameter of 30.6 mm. The gold is 90% gold, 10% copper, weighs 1.70 grams, and has a diameter of 14.30 mm.

<u>1922</u>	<u>Sold For:</u>	<u>Mintage:</u>	<u>1940</u>
Gold Dollars, No Star	\$3.00	5,000	\$8.00
Gold Dollars, with Star	\$3.50	5,000	\$12.00
Half Dollar, No Star	\$1.00	67,405	\$1.50
Half Dollar, with Star	\$1.50	4,256	\$37.00

	<u>1950</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>2021 (MS65)</u>
Gold Dollars, No Star	\$21.00	\$250.00	\$1,260.00
Gold Dollars, with Star	\$25.00	\$265.00	\$1,350.00
Half Dollar, No Star	\$2.50	\$ 25.00	\$350.00
Half Dollar, with Star	\$55.00	\$135.00	\$3,500.00

Grant is also featured on our \$50.00 note. In 1880 he was on the obverse of the large note (approximately 7.4" x 3.1"). In 1928 all currency changed to its current size (6.1" x 2.6"), with the same portrait of Grant on the obverse and our capital on the reverse.

Grant had an interesting life, and if not for the wars, he may have just faded into every day oblivion. He was a poor farmer and businessman, but a genius on the battlefield.



Reverse of 1922 Commemorative half dollar.



1871 Peace Medal obv.
64 mm diameter, 132 gr. Weight,
minted in Philadelphia



1871 Peace Medal rev.



1879 Parade Medal obv.

1879 Parade Medal rev.

Made for the employees of the U.S. Mint in Philadelphia Dec. 16, 1879
25 mm brass, also made from gold, 21 mm.



1899 \$ Silver Eagle Lincoln & Grant large note

Hundreds of millions of the silver and likewise the black eagle notes were printed.



1928 Series of the gold seal and the red seal (reproductions), small note,



The current \$50 note entered circulation on Sept. 28, 2004 and features subtle background colors of blue and red.

Also, there is an embedded security thread that glows yellow when illuminated by UV light.



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 1, 2023 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: Oct. 2, 2022

Spring Show: April 2, 2023

Fall Show: Oct. 1, 2023

All shows are:

9:00 AM – 3:00 PM

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

2022 MNS Show Exhibitors and Exhibits

<u>Exhibitor:</u>	<u>Title:</u>
Joe Lindell	Harry Truman, Missouri's Favorite Son
Dan Marion	German Notgeld
Jenkins	A Half Century Of Indian Cents
Rob Kravitz	52 Years in the Coin Business
Dave Price	Mint Errors
Kathy Skelton	1922 Grant
Chris Sutter	Illinois Governor Richard Ogilvie
Jeff Sullivan	Selections from the Eric P. Newman Collection
Chip Vaughn	More Examples of Famous People on Ancient Coins

FUTURE NUMISMATIC EVENTS

- July 24, 2022 The Central Illinois Numismatic Association will hold its Coin Show in Springfield, Illinois at the Northfield Center, 3280 Northfield Drive.
- August 16 -20, 2022 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 17, 2022 **The World Coin Club of Missouri' 2022 International Coin Fair at the American Legion Post 312, 2500 Raymond Drive, Saint Charles, Missouri.**
- October 2, 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. (www.metroeastcoincurrencyclub.com).**
- October 14 - 15, 2022 The Johnson County Numismatic Society's 54th Annual Coin and Currency Show will be held in Lenexa, Kansas at the Lenexa Community Center, 13420 Oak St. (www.jcns.org)
- October 21 - 22, 2022 The Ozark's Coin Clubs Annual Fall Coin and Stamp Show will be held in Springfield, Missouri at the Relics Antique Mall Event Center. Note new location and schedule: Friday / Saturday.
- November 3 - 5, 2022 **Coin-X, Powered by Roundtable Trading 2022 at the Saint Charles Convention Center. The convention center is located at One Convention Center Plaza.**
- January 1, 2023 **The Dupo Coin will hold their next Show at the American Legion Hall, 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.

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- February 8 – 11, 2023 **The St Louis Numismatic Association will hold their 59th 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 2 – 4, 2023 The American Numismatic Association (ANA) National Money Show will be held in Phoenix, Arizona at the Phoenix Convention Center.
(Consult the ANA website, www.money.org, for details).
- April 2, 2023 **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. (www.metroeastcoincurrencyclub.com).**
- 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.
- June 24, 2023 **The St Louis Numismatic Association will hold their 69th One Day Coin Show in St. Louis at the Machinists’ Hall. Please see www.stlouiscoinclub.com for additional information.**
- 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.
- July 26 - 29, 2023 **The Missouri Numismatic Society will hold its 63rd Annual Coin Show at the Saint Charles Convention Center. The convention center is located at One Convention Center Plaza.**
- August 8 -12, 2023 The American Numismatic Association (ANA) World’s Fair of Money will be held in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania at the David L. Lawrence Convention Center.
(Consult the ANA website, www.money.org, for details).
- October 1, 2023 **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. (www.metroeastcoincurrencyclub.com)**
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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.
March 14 – 16, 2024	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).
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.
August 6 -10, 2024	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).
January 9 – 12, 2025	The Florida United Numismatists' (FUN) 70th Annual 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.

2022

July 21	Allen Berman (Guest Speaker)	Early Medieval Coins
August 18	Darrell Angleton	Circulation of Provincial Coins in Viminacium
September 15	Gurprit Singh	Coins as Symbols of Sikh Sovereignty
October 20	Chip Vaughn	The Romano-Gallic Empire
November 17	Lannie Rossi	Roman Campgate Coins
December 15	Jeremy Haag	Round Robin Show and Tell

2023

January 19	Steve Roach (Guest Speaker)	Renaissance Medals
February 16	David Grant	An Alternative Approach to a 12 Caesars Set
March 16	Ed Rataj	7th Century Imitations of Byzantine Coinage including Pre-reform Arab Coins
April 20	Tony Albers	Papal Coins of the Balkan Crusades
May 18	Mark Avery	Alexander the Great and his Successors
June 15		Ancient coins-themed video

These "Monthly Presentation Themes" are subject to change. Please check the "St Louis Ancient Coin Study Group" webpage on Facebook for updates and alterations. We post meeting info on our Facebook page about a week before meeting dates.

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.

2022

August 14	Nick Correnti	Olympic Coins
September 11	Dave Hamill	TBD
October 9	Al Hortmann	TBD
November 13	Jan Pallares	Bank of Edwardsville Currency

2023

January 8	Dusty Royer	World War II Propaganda
February 12	Nick Correnti	Numismatic Quiz
March 12	Doug Tomey	Primitive Money
April 9	Ron Mueller	Change is Good Trivia
May 21*	Joe Lindell	Ulysses S. Grant
June 11	Dave Frank	St. Louis Coin Shops
July 9	All Members	Coin and Book Garage Sale
August 13	Joe Campbell	TBD
September 10	Jeff Stark	TBD
October 8	Dan Winchester	Hard Times Tokens
November 12	Dave Hamill	Animals on Coins to grow the Hobby Of Numismatics

* 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.

2022

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

2023

January 18	Dave Frank	Preparing your collection for the beyond
February 22	Dan Kemper	Historical Mints
March 22	Dave Price	Error Are Fun!
April 26	Carl and Nick	Auction
May 24	Kathy Skelton	General Grant
June 28	Chris Sutter	Registry Sets
July		No Meeting because of Annual Coin Show
August 23	Nick Correnti	Transportation Tokens
September 27	Doug Tomey	Coins of the Bactrian Empire
October 25	Carl Garrison	Dollars or Cents, How to Choose?
November 15*	Rob Kravitz	Currency

** *Third Wednesday because of Thanksgiving*

**The
MISSOURI NUMISMATIC
SOCIETY**

**invites you to attend our
63rd Annual Coin Show
July 26th - 29th, 2023**

**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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