

MISSOURI JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

VOLUME 51

AUGUST, 2026

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY



Happy 250th Birthday America!!!

Mark Blumenstock	SOVEREIGN NATION COINS: 2010 SHAWNEE TRAIL OF TEARS AND 2016 IROQUOI	6
C. Joseph Sutter	The United States Silver Dollar of 1919?	8
Joel Anderson	The Dalles Mint	13
Jeremy Haag	The Ancient World in St. Louis: A Year of Coins, History, and Discovery	15
Pete Smith	The First St. Louis Coin Dealer Needs a Tombstone!	21
Kathy Skelton	Joan of Arc	25
Kathy Skelton	1921 Daniel Boone Coin Commemorative	30
Chip Vaughn	The Sulcus Primigenius Coins of the Romans	36
Robert Kravitz	The 1861 Confederate Half Dollar	40
Charles Calkins	Missouri: Paid in Confederate Currency	43
Robert Kravitz	I Get No Respect!	53
Dave Price	Mint Errors – Laminations – The Falling Apart Coins	55
Dave Price	Mint Errors – A Story of Little Round Things	59

Missouri Numismatic Society
and Scotsman Auctions
present:



MNS 66th Annual Coin Show and Scotsman Auction



August 5th—8th, 2026



**St. Charles Convention Center
Convention Center Plaza
St. Charles, Missouri 63303**



Show Hours:

DEALERS ONLY: Wednesday, August 5th Noon - 6 pm

PUBLIC: Thursday, August 6th 10 am - 6 pm

DEALERS & EARLY BIRDS: Wednesday, August 5th 3 pm - 6 pm

Friday, August 7th 10 am - 6 pm

(\$50 fee for Early Birds
good for all days)

Thursday, August 6th 8:30 am - 6 pm

Saturday, August 8th 10 am - 4 pm

Friday, August 7th 8:30 am - 6 pm

SCOTSMAN AUCTION:

Saturday, August 8th 8:30 am - 4 pm

Friday, August 7th 6 pm

140 Booths

Free Admission and Free Parking

**U. S. & Foreign, Ancient & Modern Coins and Currency,
Gold & Silver Bullion,**

**Numismatic Exhibits MNS Penny Press, and
Young Numismatist Activities and Prizes,**

The Missouri Numismatic Society was founded in 1938.



MNS Bourse Chairmen: Rob Kravitz (314 809-8275) and Dan Marion (314 550-6186)

P. O. Box 410652, St. Louis, Missouri 63141-0652



MISSOURI JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

VOLUME 51

August, 2026

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

MEMBER CLUB OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION (ANA)

P.O. Box 410652

St. Louis, MO 63141-0652

MissouriNumismaticSociety.org

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Kathy Skelton	President’s Message	3
*****	Milestone Dates in the History of the United States	5
Mark Blumenstock	SOVEREIGN NATION COINS: 2010 SHAWNEE TRAIL OF TEARS AND 2016 IROQUOI	6
C. Joseph Sutter	The United States Silver Dollar of 1919?	8
Mark Blumenstock	PHYSICS GENIUS: NIKOLA TESLA	10
Joel Anderson	The Dalles Mint	13
Jeremy Haag	The Ancient World in St. Louis: A Year of Coins, History, and Discovery	15
Pete Smith	The First St. Louis Coin Dealer Needs a Tombstone!	21
Kathy Skelton	Joan of Arc	25
*****	A Missouri Record	29
Kathy Skelton	1921 Daniel Boone Coin Commemorative	30
C. Joseph Sutter	Always Follow Good Advice!	33
*****	New Challenges	34
Chip Vaughn	The Sulcus Primigenius Coins of the Romans	36
Robert Kravitz	The 1861 Confederate Half Dollar	40
*****	Quiz	42
Charles Calkins	Missouri: Paid in Confederate Currency	43
Robert Kravitz	I Get No Respect!	53
Dave Price	Mint Errors: Laminations – The Falling Apart Coins	55
Dave Price	Mint Errors: A Story of Little Round Things	59

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Scotsman Auction Co.

Outside Back Cover

GUIDE TO AREA ACTIVITIES

Future Numismatic Events	72
Ancient Coin Study Group	74
World Coin Club of Missouri	75
Missouri Numismatic Society	76

CURRENT OFFICERS

President	Kathy Skelton
Vice President	Rob Kravitz
Recording Secretary	Nicholas Correnti
Corresponding Secretary	Dave Frank
Treasurer	Joel Anderson
Young Numismatists Director	Dave Hamill
Sargent of Arms	Carl Garrison

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Dale Bunyard	Carl Garrison	Dave Hamill
Tom Howlett	Dan Marion	Doug Tomey
Chip Vaughn		

ANNUAL COIN SHOW

Show Chairman	Dan Marion	
Show Committee	Joel Anderson	Mark Feldman
	Dave Hamill	Dan Marion
	Kathy Skelton	Doug Tomey
Bourse Chairman	Rob Kravitz	

PUBLICATIONS

Editor	Christopher Sutter
Monthly Newsletter	Dave Frank
Printing	World Press

President's Message

By
Kathy Skelton



Welcome to the 66th Annual Coin Show of the Missouri Numismatic Society (MNS)! A big Thank You to St. Charles Mayor, Dan Borgmeyer - he and representative Colin Wellenkamp, came to our show last year and presented the club with a proclamation. This year, past president and life member Jim Moores will be given an award by Jack Huggins, secretary of the CSNS, and Mitch Ernst, president of the CSNS. At the CSNS convention in April, past president Chris Sutter and I were presented the Sower Award by Jack and Mitch.

This year our club is publishing a token book by Bruce W. Smith – *“Missouri Trade Tokens, Small Business Pocket Change of the Show Me State.”* We are in the process of editing and publishing. If you would like to pre-order the book, please go to the registration desk to sign up – the cost will be \$75.00.

Our penny press has several dies including our state insect, the honey-bee. There are also pressed coin sets for sale – a set for our 2026 show, as well as our country's semiquincentennial. Visit Mark in the lobby and you can either press your own penny or pick up one already pressed for your collection!

We have a great exhibit of our show memorabilia from years past. Also, exhibitors have brought their interesting exhibits, such as our expert in errors, ancient coins, and more.

On a sad note, we lost Life Member 942, Ed Schroeder. A few of our dealers also passed away – Mike Crabb (founder of the Int'l Paper Money Show), Mike Copeland (Royalty Coins), and Steven Clenney (of Florissant, MO).

Our show couldn't happen without our volunteers – not just the show committee, but also members of our club. They help in many 'behind the scenes' ways. A big **THANKS** to all who put in a lot of time and effort into keeping dealers, volunteers, and the public happy. Thank you to our board – they come together for running the club. Each board member has a special talent, and do an excellent job at their position – Rob Kravitz, Vice-President; Joel Anderson, Treasurer; Nick Correnti, Recording Secretary; Dave Frank, Correspondence Secretary and Governors Dale Bunyard, Carl Garrison (also our Sgt. At Arms),

Dave Hamill (also our YN Director), Tom Howlett, Dan Marion (also our Show Chairman), Doug Tomey (IT), and Chip Vaughn (Website).

Be sure to check out the lots at Scotsman Auction. Friday night is auction night and will be exciting as always. Good luck and happy bidding!

Join our club and share your interests with other members! If you join at our show (only \$10.00!), your membership will not expire until the end of 2027. You will receive a gift, a free meal and entertainment at our Award Party in December. At our meetings (see the last page of this journal), you have a chance to win great attendance prizes and learn about different numismatic interests. If you volunteer at our show, we have a free volunteer thank you dinner. We also send adults and YN's to Colorado for the annual ANA classes, and other educational endeavors. We have a Face Book page - Missouri Numismatic Society, and a website, MissouriNumismaticSociety.org. Most of all, we have fellowship with like-minded collectors.

Thank you for attending our show and have a fun time! We hope you have a wonderful experience and find some treasures for your collection!

Route 66

2026 marks the 100th anniversary of United States Highway 66, the "Mother Road". It was created on November 11, 1926 in Springfield, Missouri. It ran from Chicago, Illinois to Santa Monica, California for a total of 2,451 miles, passing through Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona. It was removed as an active highway in 1982.

If your travels take you to Springfield be sure to stop and have your picture taken inside the Queens Gate 66. It is located on St. Louis Street next to the Best Western Route 66 Rail Haven, where Elvis stayed!



Milestone Dates in the History of the United States

1770	March 5	Boston Massacre
1773	December 16	Boston Tea Party
1775	April 19	Battles of Lexington and Concord
1776	July 4	Declaration of Independence adopted
1777	September 19 - October 7	Battles of Saratoga
1781	March 1	Articles of Confederation ratified
1781	September 28 - October 19	Battle of Yorktown
1783	September 3	Treaty of Paris
1788	June 21	U.S. Constitution ratified
1791	December 15	Bill of Rights ratified
1823	December 2	Monroe Doctrine
1848	February 2	Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (Mexican-American War)
1848		Gold discovered in California
1861	April 12	Fort Sumpter (Civil War)
1863	January 1	Emancipation Proclamation
1898	February 15	Sinking of USS Maine (Spanish-American War)
1903	December 17	First flight in Kitty Hawk, North Carolina
1916	April 6	War on Germany Declared (WWI)
1920	August 18	19th Amendment ratified (Women's Suffrage)
1929	October 29	Black Tuesday
1941	December 7	Pearl Harbor (WWII)
1950	June 25	North Korea invades South Korea (Korean War)
1954	May 17	Brown vs. Board of Education
1958	January 31	Explorer I launched
1965	March 8	9th Marine Expeditionary Brigade goes to Vietnam
2001	September 11	9/11

SOVEREIGN NATION COINS: 2010 SHAWNEE TRAIL OF TEARS AND 2016 IROQUOI

*By
Mark Blumenstock*

TRAIL OF TEARS

In 1791 George Washington entered into a treaty with the Cherokee Nation giving them 70 thousand acres of land. This area included parts of Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky. As time went on, they traded or sold some of this land. (Gilbert 5-13)

The Cherokee Tribe was considered to be a “civilized tribe”. Washington thought these Indians could be educated and given full citizenship. (Ehle 55) A Cherokee Indian named Sequoyah invented a new written script for the Cherokee language. A newspaper called The Cherokee Phoenix was printed using this language.

Georgia tried to evict the tribes from its territory and the Indians complained to President James Monroe. In 1830 President Andrew Jackson pushed a bill through Congress called “The Indian Removal Bill”. (Gilbert 5-13) Thus, began the “Trail of Tears” which evicted over 100,000 Indian People from their homes. Their destination was Tahlequah Oklahoma. (Britannica) In 2010 the Shawnee Tribe minted a one-ounce silver coin depicting the Trail of Tears. See Figure 1.



**2010 SHAWNEE TRAIL OF TEARS
FIGURE 1.**

My home town is Springfield, Missouri. The Northern Route of the Cherokee “Trail of Tears” passed through there as the Indians went to Tahlequah Oklahoma, which is the Capital of the Cherokee Nation. Different routes were taken in order to provide enough food for the tribes.

SOVEREIGN NATION COINS

Today Sovereign Nation coins are manufactured by several Indian Tribes. Most of these coins are included in The Standard Catalog of World Coins. There are sets of very inexpensive smaller denominations from different tribes, which are both silver and base metal coins. Some of these tribes include: Abenaki, Apache, Creek, Crow, Eskimo, Iroquois, La Posta, Seminole, and Shawnee. See the Iroquois 2016 coin set in Figure 2.



2016 IROQUOIS TRIBES COIN SET (OBVERSE ONLY).
FIGURE 2.

References

www.Britannica.com

Ehle, John. Trail of Tears. The Rise and Fall of the Cherokee Nation. New York: Anchor Books, 1989.

Gilbert, Joan. The Trail of Tears Across Missouri. Columbia, Mo: University of Missouri Press, 1996.

NOTE: These and other highly unusual coins are for sale by:
Joel Anderson's Interesting World Coins and Paper Money
PO BOX 365, Grover Beach, CA 93843-0365 USA.
or at www.joelcoins.com.

The United States Silver Dollar of 1919?

*By
C. Joseph Sutter*

Morgan silver dollars are one of the most popular coin series collected today. While no exact percentages are available, the demand shown in numismatic sales indicate that most collectors of U.S. coins have a few Morgans in their holdings.

The series was produced annually from 1878 through 1904, was revised in 1921 and then was started again in 2021 as an anniversary edition. Multiple mints were used, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Carson City, New Orleans, and Denver.

However, this production listing ignores the coins produced in 1919! What, you did not know that Morgans were produced in 1919? Neither did I! However, I was fortunate to hear Mike Nottelmann, of Harlan J. Berk, speak at this year's Central States Numismatic Society convention and he told the story. He even has one displayed in the Harlan J. Berk office.

While hundreds of millions of Morgans were minted from 1878 to 1904, a large amount were melted under the Pittman Act of 1918.

The Pittman Act was passed to help the United Kingdom. World War I was raging and Germany tried to disrupt the United Kingdom's Indian currency. At that time India was an English colony so the Germans tried to convince the Indian people that British banknotes were not redeemable in silver, leading to a run of the British silver supply.

To help the English the United States sold silver to England to vastly increase its supply. Senator Key Pittman, Nevada, sponsored the act calling for the melting of up to 350,000,000 silver dollars. The act was passed on April 22, 1918. A total of 270,232,722 silver dollars were melted, 259,121,554 were sold to the United Kingdom at the cost of one dollar per troy ounce. These were sent to Calcutta (Kolkata) and were used in 1919 to mint Indian rupees bearing the effigy of King George V.

Did it work? Yes. The rupee was stabilized preventing the collapse of the silver standard. In the U.S. the number of silver certificates in circulation had to be reduced since the coins backing them were melted, causing the Federal Reserve to issue new \$1 and \$2 notes to replace them. Morgan coinage was restarted in 1921 to replace the melted coins. In 1921 the Peace dollar was begun to continue the replacement.



The 1919 Rupee had the obverse design of the crowned bust of King George V facing left, with the inscription “GEORGE V KING EMPEROR”. The reverse design was the words “ONE RUPEE INDIA 1919” encircled by an ornate floral wreath. It was made of 91.7% silver and 8.3% copper and weighed 11.66 grams. Its diameter was 30.6 mm and it had a reeded edge. Mintage was over 211 million and it has no mint-mark.

So, is this really a Morgan dollar? Some say “Yes” since it was made from melted Morgan Dollars. Others say “No, it is an Indian coin.” Whatever side of the argument you are on, the 1919 Indian Rupee does make a nice conversation starter to a collection of Morgan Dollars.

References

Bowers, Q. David. A Guide Book of MORGAN SILVER DOLLARS 2016. Whitman Publishing, LLC

Garrett, Jeff. A Guide Book of UNITED STATES COINS 2026 2025. Whitman

Krause, Chester L Misher, Clifford. 1993 standard catalog of WORLD COINS 20th Anniversary Edition. krause publications.

Nottelmann, Mike. *Tales From the Counter: Encounters with Rare Coins that have Crossed My Path at Harlan J. Berk.* 2026 Newman Numismatic Portal. Presentation at Central States Numismatic Society Convention. (www.youtube.com/watch?v=iVLY-bOkz3Y&list=PLD-k2lseZ-iyodoUj7VRU5iSYB348Gm3KD&index=5)

PHYSICS GENIUS: NIKOLA TESLA

By

Mark Blumenstock

I once took a trip from St. Louis to the Big Apple on the train. I stayed at the New Yorker Hotel in room 1984 (think Eric Blair). Now in this same hotel the famous scientist Nikola Tesla resided for the last 10 years of his life in Room 3327. 2006 was the 150th anniversary of his birth on July 10, 1856. He was honored by the proclamation of “Nikola Tesla Year”. When he died the Mayor of New York, Fiorello LaGuardia, gave a eulogy that was broadcast on a New York City Radio Station.

His native land was Serbia, and the Serbians minted eight different 100 Dinara coin designs in his honor. They are one-ounce 99.99 percent Silver and honor his many achievements. It is hard to describe the many incredible inventions that he made, but I will list a few of them.

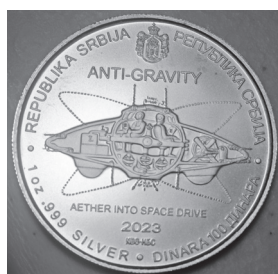
He wrote a book called *My Inventions* which is still available from many bookstores. His name has been honored with the International Unit of Magnetic Flux Density. He is the father of radio and modern electrical transmission systems.



Nikola Tesla Obverse, Shadowgraph X-Ray, and Waves and Energy
Figure 1.

In 2020 a coin was minted about Tesla's Shadowgraph: X-Rays. He discovered X-Rays a year before Wilhelm Rontgen published his discovery of X-rays.

In 2023 a coin was minted about Secrets of the Universe: Frequency, vibration, and energy. He thought that everything could be understood by the measurement of waves and energy. See Figure 1.

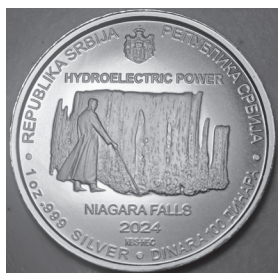


Space is Filled with Aether, Wireless Telegraph Radio, and Death Beam
Figure 2.

In 2023 a coin was minted about Anti-Gravity: Aether into Space Drive. He thought that space was not a vacuum, but was filled with “Aether”. He envisioned an anti-gravity flying car.

In 2023 a coin was minted for the Tesla Coil: High Voltage-Low Current AC Oscillator. This was early radio. The “wireless” telegraph signal was able to travel many miles using Morse code.

In 2024 a coin was minted for Teleforce: Direct Energy Weapon. He thought that this “teleforce” death beam could destroy military machines within 200 miles. See Figure 2.



Hydroelectric Power, Oscillator, and Electromechanics
Figure 3.

In 2024 a coin was minted for Hydroelectric Power: at Niagara Falls. Tesla and George Westinghouse made an electric plant, using alternating current, that powered Buffalo, New York.

In 2025 a coin was minted for Tesla's Oscillator: The Earthquake Machine. Forced resonance at a certain frequency can cause the molecules in a substance to vibrate (think MRI). Tesla alarmed neighbors by shaking his laboratory in New York City. However this experiment was never reproduced.

In 2025 a coin was minted for Electromechanics: Rotating Magnetic Field. A version of this rotating field was shown at the Chicago Worlds Fair in the form of a rotating egg. It demonstrated the technology of the induction motor. See Figure 3.

References

Joel Anderson Interesting World Coins. www.joelscoins.com

Tesla Memorial Society of New York.

Tesla Museum in Belgrade, Serbia. www.teslasociety.com

2027 Central States Numismatic Society Annual Convention

In 2027 the Central States Numismatic Society's, CSNS, 88th Annual Convention will be held in Chicago/Schaumburg at the Renaissance Hotel and Convention Center from April 22 – 24.

The theme for this Convention will be Michigan. Included will be presentations, exhibits and some very nice attendance prizes. All featuring the State of Michigan!

States featured in prior CSNS Conventions were: Iowa (2024), Nebraska (2025) and Missouri (2026).

The Dalles Mint

By
Joel Anderson

In the late 1850's through the 1860's, approximately 80,000 prospectors came to Idaho, Oregon, and the Washington territory after gold was discovered. There was a demand for a local mint or assay office (an assay office tests gold and silver; a mint strikes coins).

In 1862 Senator James W. Nesmith introduced a bill to create a mint in Portland, Oregon. It did not pass. Congress later approved the project on July 4, 1864, being championed by James Nesmith, stating that Idaho, Oregon, and Washington Territory was in need of a local mint to assay and coin the gold coming out of the Pacific Northwest mines. Dalles City was a small riverside town on the Columbia River, about 80 miles upstream from Portland. The Dalles Mint was authorized by Congress and construction was begun, yet not a single coin was ever minted.

Mary Laughlin donated the land; Harvey A. Hogue oversaw construction, and William Logan was named Superintendent. Unfortunately, Logan never made it to The Dalles. He was aboard the S.S. Brother Jonathan when it sank on July 1, 1865 - he did not survive.

Construction was slow. By 1869, the basement and first floor were finished, but no coinage equipment had arrived. Setbacks began - funding delays; mining output declined in the region, and the Central Pacific Railroad finished their line in 1869 - that rerouted trade and made the Dalles location look pointless; work was suspended in 1870; then a fire ripped through Dalles City in 1871—the mint building survived and actually served as a firebreak (it was in the middle of the city block and helped stop the fire), but priorities had already shifted. In 1872 an assay office was opened in Boise, Idaho, and that sealed the fate of Dalles. By 1873, construction was formally abandoned. The cost was \$105,000.00; the building has a basement and was 35 feet tall, 50 feet x 60 feet at the base. It originally was to be two-stories, 90 feet x 51 feet, but was never completed.

In 1875, the U.S. Government handed the site over to the State of Oregon, who sold it to private interest in 1889. By 1940 the building was used by the Columbia Warehouse Company. A fire in 1943 damaged the building but was repaired in 1947. The structure was also owned by Ralph's Transfer & Storage Co. before becoming the home of Erin Glenn Winery in 2007, after a \$1.5 million dollar renovation.

Puzzling question: What would the Dalles mint mark be? Dahlonga had closed in 1861, and Denver wouldn't open until 1906. Would Dalles have a mint mark of "D"? Would it have something like "DC" for Dalles City, or "TD" for The Dalles, or "DD" to avoid a Dahlonga confusion?

An architect's elevation drawing of The Dalles Mint as proposed, including a red cupola. Courtesy of the Dalles City Planning Department



Construction of the mint, circa 1870. Courtesy of the Dalles Chronicle

The mint's distinctive stonework is evident in most of the rear section of the building. Photo by Rodger Nichols



Taken on March 27, 2012

References

Dryson, Dre. *How the Dalles Mint's Untold Story Reveals the Power of Mint Location in Coin History*

Nichols, Ridger. *The Mint That Never Was*

The Dinosaur Man. *The Dalles Mint*

Coin Clinic: What Happened to the Dalles Mint? By Numismatic News Staff. April 20, 2020.

US Mint History: The Dalles, The Mint That Never Was by Great American Coin Admin

More on the Proposed U.S. Mint at the Dalles, Oregon from The E-Sylum
The Dalles Mint – Wikipedia

The Ancient World in St. Louis: A Year of Coins, History, and Discovery

*By
Jeremy Haag*

Over the past year, the St. Louis Ancient Coin Study Group (ACSG) continued its mission of exploring the ancient world through coins while expanding well beyond our monthly meetings. Regular presentations were complemented by museum tours and a university lecture. Together these activities demonstrated that ancient numismatics is best understood not as an isolated hobby, but as an avenue for studying the civilizations that produced the coins we collect.

The year's programs opened in July with cultural property attorney Peter Tompa's presentation, *Coins as Cultural Goods: Promoting Conservation Over State Control*. Tompa reviewed the legal framework governing the international movement of ancient coins and other cultural objects. He also outlined proposed federal legislation, H.R. 595, intended to facilitate the lawful trade of coins already subject to overlapping import restrictions. Members were encouraged to remain informed, actively engage government representatives and the State Department regarding cultural property agreements, purchase carefully, and document provenance whenever possible.

August featured *A Money-Themed Tour of Pompeii*, a presentation examining the role of coinage in one of the Roman world's best-preserved cities. Rather than focusing exclusively on the coins themselves, the program explored the archaeological contexts in which they have been recovered. Finds from shops, taverns, bathhouses, and villas reveal not only how money circulated, but also how closely numismatic evidence is tied to everyday life. The presentation served as an introduction to one of the group's most anticipated activities of the year.

On August 24, fifteen members and guests toured Pompeii: *The Exhibition* at the Saint Louis Science Center on "Eruption Day," the 1,946th anniversary of Mount Vesuvius' destruction of Pompeii in A.D. 79. The exhibition recreated private and public spaces allowing visitors to view nearly 150 artifacts from the National Archaeological Museum of Naples and the Archaeological Park of Pompeii in their appropriate context.

Frescoes, mosaics, statuary, household furnishings, jewelry, military equipment, and ancient coins illustrated everyday life in the Roman city. Interactive features included a holographic presentation comparing four gladiatorial classes and a 4D theater recreating the eruption of Vesuvius. The exhibition concluded with plaster casts of victims preserved

beneath volcanic deposits, reminding visitors that the archaeological objects on display once belonged to the inhabitants of Pompeii.

The remaining monthly programs reflected the remarkable breadth of ancient numismatics. Mike Markowitz provided a foundational primer designed to help both novice and advanced collectors decode the inscriptions found on ancient Greek coinage and how they were not only used to spell city ethnic and magistrate names, but also substitute as numerals to date issues. Dr. Michael Fuller continued his study of Roman Antioch, combining the city's political history with archaeological evidence and the evolution of its provincial bronze and silver coinage from the time of Mark Antony and Cleopatra (37 B.C.) to Septimius Severus (A.D. 211). Ben Walker demystified the technical art and subjectivity of ancient coin grading standards emphasizing the nuances of hand-struck production and the assessment of wear, strike, style, and surface condition. December concluded with the annual Show and Tell Night, where members presented their favorite acquisitions spanning nearly fourteen centuries from the Roman Republic to Byzantine Empire.

Programming in the new year continued with Paul Bredt examining the personifications of the seasons in Roman art and coinage, showing how their iconographic attributes became increasingly standardized and how they symbolized prosperity, abundance, and the orderly progression of the natural world. Doug Tomey outlined various frameworks for building a cohesive ancient collection such as theme (e.g. animals, architecture, ships), historical events, and non-standard metals. David Grant followed with an introduction to the prolific but short-lived coinage of Emperor Probus (A.D. 276-282), highlighting the emperor's extraordinary variety of bust types, the output of ten imperial mints, and the intriguing AEQVI-TI codeword concealed within Rome and Ticinum officinae mintmarks to reference Probus' "justice" and "fairness." In May, Mark Avery traced the evolution of the principal trade coinages that facilitated commerce throughout the ancient world, explaining why issues such as the Persian siglos, Athenian owl, Alexander the Great tetradrachm, and Byzantine solidus achieved widespread international acceptance.

In April, the ACSG adjusted its meeting schedule to attend a public lecture sponsored by the Department of Classics at Washington University in St. Louis. Professor Liv Mariah Yarrow presented *Divine Currency!? Italic and Roman Monetary Cultures on the Eve of the First Punic War*, examining recent archaeological evidence for the emergence of Roman monetary practices during the third century B.C. Rather than viewing early coinage solely through an economic lens, Yarrow emphasized archaeological context, metallurgy, and patterns of ritual deposition at sanctuaries including Diana's sanctuary at Nemi and the recently excavated thermal sanctuary at San Casciano dei Bagni. Her interpretation challenged sev-

eral long-held assumptions about the earliest use of Roman money and demonstrated how archaeological discoveries continue to reshape our understanding of the ancient economy. Members and guests of the ACSG comprised approximately half of the audience, reflecting the strong relationship that has developed between the regional collecting community and Washington University's Department of Classics.

Museum visits remained an important part of the year's activities. On May 17, seventeen members enjoyed a guided tour of *Ancient Splendor: Roman Art in the Time of Trajan* at the Saint Louis Art Museum. The exhibition examined the Roman Empire during Trajan's reign (A.D. 98–117), when imperial territory reached its greatest geographic extent. Sculpture, frescoes, mosaics, luxury glass, jewelry, and Roman coins illustrated the artistic achievement and prosperity of the period, while knowledgeable guides helped place the objects within their historical context. For many members, knowledge garnered via the study of ancient numismatics aided in the understanding and interpretation of the displayed objects.

The year's final presentation looked toward new directions in numismatic research. Bryan O'Neill, founder of CoinCabinet.io, demonstrated how artificial intelligence can assist provenance research by matching coins to images in a reference database of more than 2,500 historical auction catalogs dating back to 1880. Recovering these earlier pedigrees can not only increase the value of ancient coins but establish documented ownership histories for coins affected by modern cultural property restrictions. Beyond pedigree searches, O'Neill showcased the platform's expanding applications, which includes an upcoming dealer management system and specialized AI vision tools designed to automate complex die studies for researchers.

Looking ahead, the St. Louis Ancient Coin Study Group remains committed to presenting programs that appeal to both beginning and advanced collectors while continuing to strengthen relationships with local museums and academic institutions. St. Louis offers an unusual concentration of resources for students of the ancient world, and the past year's activities demonstrate that opportunities to study ancient numismatics extend well beyond coin shows and auction catalogs. By examining coins alongside archaeology, history, and art, we gain a fuller appreciation of the people and civilizations that produced them.



Figure 1. St. Louis Ancient Coin Study Group members at *Pompeii: The Exhibition* hosted by the Saint Louis Science Center.

From left to right: Phil Tomcsanyi, Jeff Starck, Dale and Theresa Bunyard, Mary Tomcsanyi, Susan and Doug Tomey, Dr. Richard Aach, Neathery and Dr. Michael Fuller, Gurprit Singh, Jeremy Haag, Ross Larson, and Chip Vaughn.



Figure 2. ACSG member Dr. Richard Aach viewing a group of 1st century A.D. Roman silver and bronze coins from the House of the Successus and a terracotta “piggy bank” found in Pompeii.



Figure 3. St. Louis Ancient Coin Study Group members at *Ancient Splendor: Roman Art in the Time of Trajan* hosted by the Saint Louis Art Museum. Left to right: Jeremy Haag, Paul Janssen, Phil and Mary Tomcsanyi, Dale and Theresa Bunyard, Chip Vaughn, Mark Avery, Doug Tomey, Stephanie Waldheuser, Susan Tomey, Doug Bierce, and Bob Gaeta. This photograph includes only part of the tour group.



Figure 4. Tour guides examine Mark Avery's coin of Trajan while Doug Tomey provides additional light.



Figure 5. ACSG Show and Tell Night held at Star Coins and More in St. Charles, MO.

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.

The First St. Louis Coin Dealer Needs a Tombstone!

*By
Pete Smith*

In the June 14, 2026 edition of *E-Sylum* (Volume 29, Number 24), published by the Numismatic Bibliomania Society, Pete Smith submitted an article about Frank Elmer Ellis. Pete speculated that Frank maybe the first Coin Dealer in St. Louis. Pete mentioned that Frank, and his wife, were buried in a St. Louis suburb, however, he did not mention that Mr. and Mrs. Ellis do not have a grave marker!

Editor

Here is what Pete wrote:

Frank Elmer Ellis (1861-1937)

“I recently wrote about the Clemens collection. formed in St. Louis before there was any coin dealer in town. I wonder who was the first coin dealer in town. It may have been Frank Elmer Ellis.”

Frank was born in Pennsylvania on September 5, 1861, the son of John Ellis and Henrietta Corley.”

Ellis was a stamp dealer working out of his home at 817 Sixth Avenue in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. He advertised as a coin dealer in the February 1897 issue of *The Philatelic West*. He eventually established a full-page ad inside the front cover of *The Philatelic West*.

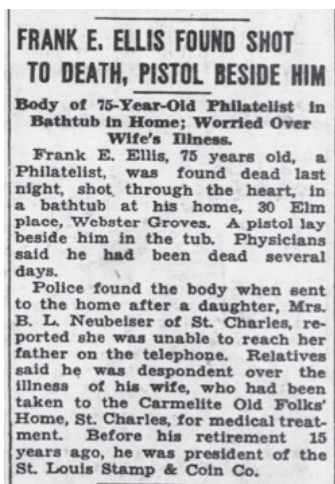
He opened the St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co. in 1897 at 1240 Franklin Avenue in St. Louis. The following year he moved to 312 North 4th Street. He then moved to 1003 Pine Street in 1901.”

Frank was married in St. Louis to Anna Magdalena Seim (1877-1939) on November 28, 1901. They had a daughter, Ruth Magdalena Ellis (1902-1975).”

Ellis began mail bid auction sales in 1902 with St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co. from his address at 1003 Pine Street. Their sixteenth sale was their first public auction sale held on April 13-14 1906. He then returned to mail bid sales.”

He ran advertisements to buy guns, swords and pistols. He also advertised frequently in German language newspapers.”

In 1904, he hired Burdette Johnson to work as an assistant at his store, then located at 115 North 11th Street. In July of 1907, he sold the company to Burdette G. Johnson and his cousin, David A. Sutherland for \$6500.” After sale of the coin company, he moved to 30 Elm Place in Webster Grove, Missouri. and worked as an antique dealer.”



The date of death for Ellis is listed as February 1, 1937. His obituary describes his cause of death.”

He was buried at Saint Paul Churchyard in Affton, Missouri. His wife outlived him by 26 months and is buried in the same cemetery.”

Pete’s article interested me and since I live close to Affton, I went to look for his grave.

Using the Find a Grave (www.findagrave.com) site I easily located his plot number but could not find his marker. Fortunately, I found two ceme-

tery workers who were pleased to use cemetery records to lead me to the nice spot of grass where Frank and Anna are buried. Of course, if I had been more observant in my review of the Find a Grave reference it would have told me that there was no marker and saved me the trip.



Pete also included a biography of Burdette Johnson:

Burdette Garner Johnson (1885-1947)

Burdette Johnson was the successor to Ellis as owner of the St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co. He took a small local operation and built it into one of the most important national dealerships. He is also noted for his mentorship of young collector Eric P Newman.”

Johnson was born in Desoto, Missouri, on January 2, 1885. He was the son of William Johnson (1849-1931) and Lou Ella Conway (1859-1914). The family moved to St. Louis when Burdette was 12.”

He was self-educated and did not complete the ninth grade. After learning to read, Burdette claimed to read a book every day. His numismatic memory was as good as any encyclopedia.”

He worked as a cashier for Prudential before 1902.”

Johnson was admitted to ANA membership in February 1903 as member 473 from his address at 1814 Oregon Avenue in St. Louis.”

Johnson and Sutherland bought the St. Louis Stamp and Coin Company from F. E. Ellis on July 7, 1907, for \$6500. Johnson managed the store for a weekly salary of \$25. He then bought out Sutherland on September 21, 1908, for \$2750. He continued to run mail bid sales and auctions until 1915. In 1912, Johnson sailed to Europe on a buying trip. He would make another twenty trips to Europe to acquire inventory he could resell at a profit.”

Johnson was a suitor for Stella Hall (1894-1950) and he proposed marriage in 1910. She married Charles Henry Cowan, III (1890-1969), and they had a child, Mary, in 1912. On a visit, Johnson saw that Mary was living in poor conditions with parents who had substance abuse problems.”

Johnson arranged with the parents to take Mary (1912-1996) to St. Louis and to raise her there. Although she was not adopted, he treated her as a daughter and supported her until her marriage to Winston Vance Cruzan DDS (1912-1993) in 1939. Mary and Winston are buried in Oklahoma City. Mary inherited the entirety of Johnson’s U.S. colonial coin stock which was sold at auction for \$1.1 million upon her death.”

In 1932, Johnson was hired for the laborious process of appraising the estate of Virgil Brand as it was divided between two disagreeable brothers. Johnson handled the sale of some items from the Brand estate.”

In 1940, Eric Newman was able to acquire a small group of banknotes from the estate of Colonel E. H. R. Green. Newman and Johnson then formed a partnership. Johnson would provide the funds and Newman would arrange for the purchases. Then each would select coins from the group and the remainders would be sold with the profits shared equally.”

In 1941, Newman arranged to buy the set of five 1913 Liberty nickels from the Green estate for \$3000. They bought an additional group of three 1913 Buffalo Nickels for \$1000.”

Johnson never married. He died on a street car on the way to his office in St. Louis on February 24, 1947. His funeral was held at his residence at 712 Audubon Drive in Clayton, Missouri. He is buried at Valhalla Cemetery in St. Louis.”



Eric Newman and another attorney were co-executors of the estate. The estate was valued at \$212,700 to be shared equally by his unadopted daughter, Mrs. Mary Cowen Cruzan (1912- 1996) and a cousin, Mrs. Mary Hedgecock Sheffield. The heirs did not want Johnson's library and gave it to Newman for a small amount." Additional information concerning Mary Cowen Cruzan has been added to the original article.

Burdette Johnson was the Missouri Numismatic Society's Charter Member #6 and Eric Newman was #4.

Burdette Johnson's coin cabinet was passed to Eric Newman upon his death and then sold at auction when Eric passed. The cabinet was purchase by Sid Nusbaum and then resold to Christopher Sutter in 2019.



About the Author:

Thank-you to Pete Smith and Wayne Homren for permission to use this article.

Pete Smith is an *E-Sylum* Feature Writer and the author of the *American Numismatic Biographies*.

Wayne Homren is the editor of the *E-Sylum*. *E-Sylum* is an award winning electronic weekly publication by the Numismatic Bibliomania Society. To be included in the over 6,500 subscribers, send your email address to Wayne at (whomren@gmail.com). For information on The Numismatic Bibliomania Society, a non-profit association devoted to the study and enjoyment of numismatic literature, see their web site at coinbooks.org.

Joan of Arc

c. 1412 – 30 May 1431

by

Kathy Skelton



Joan was born to a propertied peasant family in Domremy (northeast France). Her father, Jacques d'Arc was a farmer, and her mother, Isabelle Romee was a deeply religious homemaker. As a child, Joan helped with the housework, spun wool, helped her father in the fields, and took care of the animals.

During this time, Marie Robine of Avignon prophesized that an armed virgin would 'come forth to save France'. Another prophecy, by Merlin, stated that 'a virgin carrying a banner would put an end to France's suffering'. Joan hinted that she was the maiden.

When Joan was 13, she testified that St. Michael and angels came to her in the garden. Throughout the rest of her life, she had visions of St. Michael (patron saint of the Domremy area). She also saw St. Margaret and St. Catherine.

At the time, the kingdom of France was in dispute because the French King, Charles VI, disinherited his son, the dauphin Charles (later Charles VII) appointing the King of England, Henry V as his heir. Unfortunately, Henry V died before Charles VI resulting in two claimants to the throne, Charles VII and Henry V's son, Henry VI. To make matters even more interesting: Henry VI was nine months old when he became King of England and ten months old when he was claimant as King of France.

Follow that? Basically, the King of France had made the King of England his heir after losing a battle (Agincourt). However, the English king died first. So, the French decided that the English claim was now invalid and the son of the French King was now King of France. Result: two King's of France. Not every Frenchman agreed, the duke of Burgundy was in alliance with Henry's armies. The Armagnacs remained supporters of Charles.

In May 1428, Joan's uncle took her to the town of Vaucouleurs. There she petitioned the garrison commander, Robert de Baudricourt for an armed escort in Chinon. He refused. In July, Domremy was raided by

Burgundian forces; the town was burnt down, crops destroyed, and the townspeople had to flee. When Joan returned to Vaucouleurs in January 1429, her petition was again refused. She was summoned to the town of Nancy where Charles II, Duke of Lorraine resided. The duke was sick and thought Joan had supernatural powers that could help him. In February 1429, Baudricourt finally agreed to meet with Joan, around the time the English captured an Armagnac convoy at the Battle of the Herrings, during the Siege of Orleans. He allowed her to go to Chinon for an audience with dauphin Charles. Joan was escorted by six soldiers and dressed in men's clothes. She continued to wear men's clothes for the rest of her life.



2018 Fantasy Note

Country: Kamberra (located in the Pacific Ocean)

Manufacturer: France

Print Run: 300

Artist: Franck Medina (first king of Kamberra)

Charles VII met with Joan at the Royal Court in Chinon. She told Charles that she was going to raise the siege of Orleans and lead him to Reims for his coronation. The Dauphin commissioned armor for her. She designed her own banner and had a sword from under the altar in the church at Sainte-Catherine-de-Fierbois. Around this time, she began calling herself "Joan the Maiden". She set out, and on April 29, 1429, she met the commander Jean the Bastard of Orleans (the future Count of Dunois). She was welcomed and initially was there to raise morale by flying her banner on the battlefield. She was not giving any formal commands and was not invited to join the military councils, but she did gain support of the Armagnac troops when they began accepting her advice, such as deciding what position to attack, how to place artillery, and when to continue the assault (such as the attack of the bastille de Saint-Loup). Nine days after her arrival in Orleans the English ended their siege.

Joan encouraged the troops to launch an assault on the fortress, les Augustins, On May 7th, the Armagnacs attacked the English stronghold, les Tourelles. Joan was wounded by an arrow between the neck and shoulder while holding her banner. She later returned and encouraged an assault that took the fortress. Joan was supported by prominent clergy, such as the Archbishop of Embrun, but the English declared that Joan was possessed by the devil, that being the only way she could defeat their army.

After the success at Orleans, Joan insisted that the army should go to Reims to crown the Dauphin. To do this, they had to recapture towns along the river Loire. They set out on June 11th and arrived at Jargeau, where the English refused to withdraw. Joan advised the Armagnac forces to assault the walls, and by days end, the town was taken. Joan had her helmet split by a stone when she was scaling a siege ladder with her banner. On June 15th the army advanced on Meung-sur-Loire and took control.

Clearing the way for Charles's coronation, Reims opened its gates on July 16, 1429. Charles was crowned the next day. The royal court negotiated a truce of fifteen days with the Duke of Burgundy. The Duke reneged on his promise, and the Armagnacs marched toward Paris. Many towns along the way surrendered without a fight. On August 15th, English forces under the Duke of Bedford, confronted the Armagnacs near Montepilloy. The next day the English retreated. Onward to Paris, and on September 8th, the Armagnacs attacked. The Armagnacs suffered 1,500 casualties. Joan was wounded in the leg by a crossbow bolt. Charles ordered an end to the assault, much to Joan's displeasure. After this defeat, Joan's aggression was at odds with the court's emphasis on diplomacy. Charles disbanded the army.



Obv: Blessed Joan of Arc

1909 Medal
Size: 20 mm
Composition: Bronze
Manufacturer: France
Weight: 10 gr.

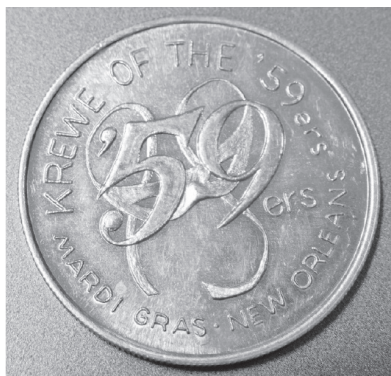


Rev: House of Joan of Arc, Domremy,
house with pine trees

In October, Joan was sent as part of a force to attack the territory of Perrinet Gressart. The army besieged Saint-Pierre-le-Moutier, which fell after Joan encourage a direct assault on November 4th. In November and December, the army unsuccessfully tried to take La-Charite-sur-Loire. Joan returned to the court where she learned that she and her family had been ennobled by Charles.

The Duke of Burgundy began reclaiming towns. Compiègne was one of the towns. On May 14, 1430, Joan and about 400 soldiers entered the town. She was captured and agreed to surrender to a nobleman

named Lyonnel de Wandomme, who moved her to his castle at Beaulieu-les-Fontaines, near Noyes. After her attempt to escape, she was moved to Beaurevoir Castle. She attempted another escape by jumping from a tower window and landing in a dry moat; she was hurt but survived. In November she was transferred to the town of Arras. The English negotiated with the Burgundians to pay Joan's ransom of 10,000 livres tournois and moved her to Rouen.



Mardi Gras Token
1971 Krewe of the '59ers
Diameter: 1 ½"
Metal: Aluminum

Joan was put on trial for heresy on January 9, 1431. She was accused of blasphemy by wearing men's clothes and acting on demonic visions. Joan should have been in the church, guarded by women, but instead she was guarded by soldiers, and interrogated without legal counsel. She was shown instruments of torture, but the clerical jurors voted against their use; however, heresy was a capital crime. On May 30, 1431, Joan was executed by being tied to a tall, plastered pillar and burned. Her remains were thrown into the Seine River.

On May 16, 1920, Joan was made a saint by Pope Benedict XV. Her feast day is May 30th, the anniversary of her execution. Pope Pius XI declared Joan one of the patron saints of France on March 2, 1922.

References

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joan_of_Arc
<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Saint-Joan-of-Arc>
<https://faith.nd.edu/saint/st-joan-of-arc/>
<https://www.biography.com/military-figures/joan-of-arc>

A Missouri Record

continued from the July, 2025 issue

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

162. Obv. PENNY COLLECTORS / ST. LOUIS
AQUARIUM / SANDBAR SHARK



Rev. Blank

163. Missouri Quarter from America
the Beautiful Quarter Program
used as part of Central States
Numismatic Society's
Celebrate Missouri program at
87th CSNS Anniversary
Convention



164. Obv. 2026 MISSOURI EST. 1821 /
THE SHOW ME STATE



Rev. INDIANA IOWA KANSAS KENTUCKY
MICHIGAN MINNESOTA MISSOURI
NEBRASKA N DAKOTA OHIO S DAKOTA
WISCONSIN ILLINOIS / CENTRAL STATES
NUMISMATIC SOC. / WE ARE ONE



165. Obv. Central States Numismatic Society
87th Anniversary Convention /
Schuamburg, IL. /Missouri State Insect /
The Honey Bee



Rev. Missouri Numismatic Society /
88th Annual Coin Show Aug 8-6, 2026 /
USA / 1776 – 2026 /
SEMIQUINCENTENNIAL / St. Charles, MO.



1921 Daniel Boone Coin Commemorative

By

Kathy Skelton

The Missouri Numismatic Society (MNS) adopted the Daniel Boone commemorative coin as its logo. The 1921 Missouri Centennial half dollar, which depicts Daniel Boone, was struck by the United States Mint to commemorate Missouri's centennial in 1921. Eric Newman, founder of The Missouri Numismatic Society, likely played a role in promoting the coin and its significance within the numismatic community.

The MNS was created in 1938: When Eric Newman was vice president of the Missouri Numismatic Society, he helped raise awareness and appreciation for such commemorative pieces.



The coin was designed by Robert Aitken and was signed into law by President Warren G. Harding in 1921. The purpose of the coin was not just to commemorate Missouri's centennial but also to help defray the costs of the centennial celebration and state fair.

Maximum Number Authorized: 250,000 pieces.

Sale Price: \$1.00

Designs: Obverse – Designed by Robert Aitken; Bust of Daniel Boone facing left wearing a coonskin cap and a deerskin jacket. There is a low mintage variety that includes an incused 2*4, indicating Missouri as the 24th state to enter the Union. The bust of frontiersman Daniel Boone, who lived in Missouri for the final quarter century of his life, appears on the obverse. Anthony Swiatek and Walter Breen, in their 1988 book on commemorative coins, speculate that the obverse may have been inspired by Albin Polasek's sculptured bust of Boone in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans in New York City. The centennial dates, the name of the country and the coin's denomination surround the bust.

Reverse – Also by Robert Aitken; Boone with rifle and powder horn, and a Native American—who bears a shield and peace pipe. The 1921 Report of the *Director of the Mint* describes the interaction as "Daniel Boone, with powder and rifle, directing the attention of an Indian to the westward course of the white man". 24 stars appear in the field. "SEDALIA" appears at the bottom. Sedalia is the city in Missouri where the centennial celebration took place. The designer's initials are in the lower right field close to the rifle stock.

The Missouri Centennial half dollar, showing Boone on both sides, is one of the few coin designs in United States numismatic history to have the same individual depicted on both sides; other such depictions include Boone himself on the 1934–1938 Daniel Boone Bicentennial half dollar.

The Missouri piece, and the Columbian half dollar of 1892–1893, are the only US commemorative half dollars to bear none of the patriotic mottoes usually found on US coinage, (LIBERTY, IN GOD WE TRUST and E PLURIBUS UNUM).

Popularity: 50,028 were minted, with 28 pieces for the Assay Commission. 50,000 Missouri Centennial half dollars were produced for the public. 5,000 strikes were minted showing the 2*4 inscription while 45,000 of the plain variety were created. 29,600 of the second (plain) variety were eventually returned to the Mint and melted.

Value:	50 cents
Mass:	12.5 g.
Diameter:	30.61 mm (1.2 in).
Thickness:	2.15 mm (0.08 in)
Edge:	Reeded
Composition:	90% silver, 10% copper

Trivia: While Daniel Boone is shown wearing the famous coonskin cap, he much preferred wearing a broad brimmed hat to protect his eyes from the sun.

Missouri was admitted to the Union in 1821 as part of the Missouri Compromise, along with Maine in 1820. We wanted a commemorative coin for sale at the Missouri Centennial Exposition and State Fair, held in Sedalia from August 8 to 20, 1921. Legislation was introduced

in the Senate by Selden P. Spencer on January 20, 1921, the bill being designated S. 4893. The bill was passed by the House without recorded objection and was enacted into law with the signature of the new president, Warren G. Harding, on his inauguration day, March 4, 1921.

Production, distribution, and collecting

The first 5,000 coins displayed the 2★4 on the obverse; later the 2★4 was ground off the dies. The Sedalia Trust Company distributed the coins at a price of \$1 on behalf of the centennial commission, selling both varieties by mail and plain ones at the exposition in August. The exposition took place during the Recession of 1921.

All the 2★4 coins sold, but when sales slowed of the plain variety, 29,600 were returned to the mint for melting. Aitken, in a letter published in part in the December 1921 issue of *The Numismatist* (the journal of the American Numismatic Association) wrote that "The illustration that you published was made from one of several drawings which I submitted to the Federal Art Commission. The Missouri committee was informed that I would work along these lines, though I was given full latitude for any change I might advise. The seal of the State did not work out well, so I developed the reverse with the two standing figures, which met with the instant approval of the Commission in Washington."

The deluxe edition of R. S. Yeoman's *A Guide Book of United States Coins*, published in 2018, estimates that 9,400 of the 2★4 were issued, and 11,400 of the plain – a discrepancy from earlier numbers. Both varieties sold at a premium above the issue price by 1925, and at the height of the first commemorative coin boom in 1936, the 2★4 sold for \$25 and the plain for \$28. By 1940, the 2★4 sold for more than the plain, and at the height of the second boom in 1980, the 2★4 brought \$2,600 to the plain's \$2,400.

Yeoman's book lists the 2★4 for between \$625 and \$7,250, and the plain for between \$400 and \$6,650, each depending on condition. An exceptional specimen of the plain variety sold at auction in 2015 for \$70,500. At least one specimen in proof condition is known, and was sold at auction in 1992, price unknown.

References

Money.org. American Numismatic Association

<https://historicmissourians.shsmo.org/historicmissourians/name/b/booned/>

<https://digital.shsmo.org/digital/collection/p17228coll11>

Wikipedia:

Always Follow Good Advice!

By
C. Joseph Sutter

In 2026 the United States stopped making the cent. The reason given was the disparity between the purchasing and manufacturing cost of the cent. The U.S. Mint estimated that in 2024 the cost to produce each cent was 3.7 cents.

This discontinuance led some people to hoard copper. Why copper? Because the cent is made out of copper. This is common knowledge since the cent is copper colored and looks like it must be made out of pure copper. The government has issued laws making it illegal to melt the cents for their copper.

What I just wrote is part of the government's mis-information campaign to hide the real source of value in our coins: zinc! While we think the cent uses a lot of copper, in fact since 1982 only .8% of the core is copper with 99.2% zinc! True, prior to 1982 95% was copper and the rest zinc plus another metal. However, since 1982 the metal to be hoarded is zinc, not copper.

How do I know this? Do I have access to some highly secrete government document? No, actually this information is readily available, hidden in plain sight. I used *A Guide Book of United Staes Coins*, aka "The Red Book". There hidden in the Small Cents section, obscured by all the pretty pictures and fancy numbers is the composition of the coins. Now that you know where to look you can see it too! The secret's out!

Want more proof? If you refer to the official U.S. Mint files you will see that the U.S. Mint uses confusing words to refer to cents: pennies! But the United States doesn't have any pennies. However, England does. Imagine the U.S. Mint using England's terms to refer to our coinage. It does this while claiming to celebrate the semiquincentennial of our independence from England.

The U.S. Mint made a major mistake that led me to identify this trickery. I purchased a 2026 Silver Proof Set. Imagine my surprise when I saw a cent dated 2026. Not making any they said. Then why did I have one in my extremely masculine hand? Officially the U.S. Mint is not making any cents but in reality, they are smuggling zinc out to their fellow conspirators using U.S. Silver Proof sets.



So, there's this years' advice: buy zinc. Where do you find it? The Presidential Dollars are 6% zinc. No one else wants them so you should be able to find all you want. And don't worry about competing with me. I'm buying copper pennies.

New Challenges

Yearly anniversaries are celebrated to recognize the major milestones in the life of a person or entity. In the case of the United States, 250 years have passed since the country decided to become a separate nation by removing its colonial ties to England. July 4, 1776 was selected as the first day of independence.

This year many events have been scheduled to commemorate the 250 years. The U.S. Mint has created special circulating coins, bullion items and medals to add to this celebration.

This year's challenge is to assemble a collection of the coins and medals that have been issued in the past to mark these anniversaries. A basic set could include the coins minted by the U.S. Mint. Of course, designating what a set consists of is up to the collector. Medals, coin banks and paper items would also fit in nicely.

A short, but by no means comprehensive, list is:

- 150 years (sesquicentennial) in 1926:
 - o Half Dollar – silver, 141,120 minted, Obverse: George Washington and Calvin Coolidge, Reverse: Liberty Bell with dual dates – 1776-1926.



- o Quarter Eagle (2 ½ Dollar) – gold, 46,019 minted. Obverse: Liberty holding a torch and holding the Declaration of Independence with dual dates – 1776 1926, Reverse: Independence Hall, Philadelphia
- 200 years (bicentennial) in 1976 – for circulation:
 - o Quarter Dollar – copper-nickel clad, 809,784,016 minted Philadelphia, 860,118,839 minted Denver, silver, 11,000,000 minted San Francisco, Obverse: George Washington with dual dates – 1776-1976, Reverse: military drummer boy.



- o Half Dollar – copper-nickel clad, 234,308,000 minted Philadelphia, 287,565,248 minted Denver, silver, 11,000,000 minted San Francisco, Obverse: John F. Kennedy with dual dates – 1776-1976, Reverse: Independence Hall.
- o Dollar – copper-nickel clad, 117,337,000 minted Philadelphia, 103,228,274, minted Denver, silver Clad, 11,000,000 minted San Francisco, Obverse: Dwight D. Eisenhower with dual dates – 1776-1976, Reverse: Apollo 11 Insignia.
- 250 years (Semiquincentennial) in 2026 – for circulation:
 - o Dime – Enduring Liberty – Obverse: liberty with dual dates – 1776-2026, Reverse: Eagle with arrows in claws.
 - o Quarter Dollar: five designs celebrating: Mayflower Compact (Obverse: Pilgrims), Revolutionary War (Obverse: George Washington), Declaration of Independence (Obverse: Thomas Jefferson), U.S. Constitution (Obverse: James Madison), and Gettysburg Address (Obverse: Abraham Lincoln) with dual dates – 1776-2026.



- o Half Dollar – Enduring Liberty – Obverse: Statue of Liberty with dual dates – 1776-2026, Reverse: Torch.
- o Cent and Nickel have the previous year designs with dual dates – 1776-2026.

The Sulcus Primigenius Coins of the Romans

by

Chip Vaughn



Octavian 29 BC Nikopolis



Augustus 14 AD
Patrae, Achaia, Peloponnesos

The Sulcus Primigenius (Latin for "initial furrow") was the ritual in ancient Rome for the plowing of the boundary ("pomerium") of a new city to mark its sacred perimeter from the world beyond. The Romans considered the ritual extremely important and very ancient, believing that their own founder of Rome, Romulus had adopted it from the Etruscans.



C Marius C f Capito.
81 BC Rome Mint



M Fulvius 44 BC Celsa, Spain

Most of the coins representing the Sulcus Primigenius were minted during the Roman Imperial times throughout the provinces, but there were some struck during the Roman Republic era (before 27 BC) also.



Nero 58 AD
Ake-Ptolemais, Phoenicia



Hadrian 117 AD
Caesarea, Judaea

The ritual was typically performed by the city's founder, but in many cases it was performed by designated priests, colonists or even the emperor himself. It was executed using a bronze plow pulled by a bull on

the right and a cow on the left symbolizing strength and fertility. Priests determined the initial layout by petitioning divine approval using celestial and terrestrial signs as well as good omens (such as the flight of birds). Once this was determined the plowing began in a counter-clockwise direction lifting the plow for places where the gates were to be positioned. The area was then divided

into square areas (centuriae) and further into individual lots. The distribution of land was determined by pulling lots from an urn until every citizen was assigned their own piece of land.



Augustus 1st Century AD
Philippi, Greece



Marcus Aurelius 161 AD
Lycaonia

The seriousness of this ritual can be illustrated by the killing of Romulus' brother Remus for making fun of Romulus and his ritual by jumping back and forth over the plowed furrow in a dispute over the initial layout of the city of Rome.



Caracalla ca 200 AD Pisidia



Maximinus 235 AD
Claudiopolis

I found it extremely interesting how strictly the Romans adhered to their rituals and religious beliefs even in the laying out of their cities. Everything seemed to be spelled out down to the most minute detail.

To find out more about ancient coins, try exploring the St Louis Ancient Coin Study Group, one of the largest ancient coin clubs in the country. Read more at:

<https://www.missourinumismaticsociety.org/ancient-coin-club> or go to St Louis Ancient Coin Study Group on Facebook.

Missouri Numismatic Society's 66th Annual Coin Show Alphabetical Dealer to Booth Cross Reference

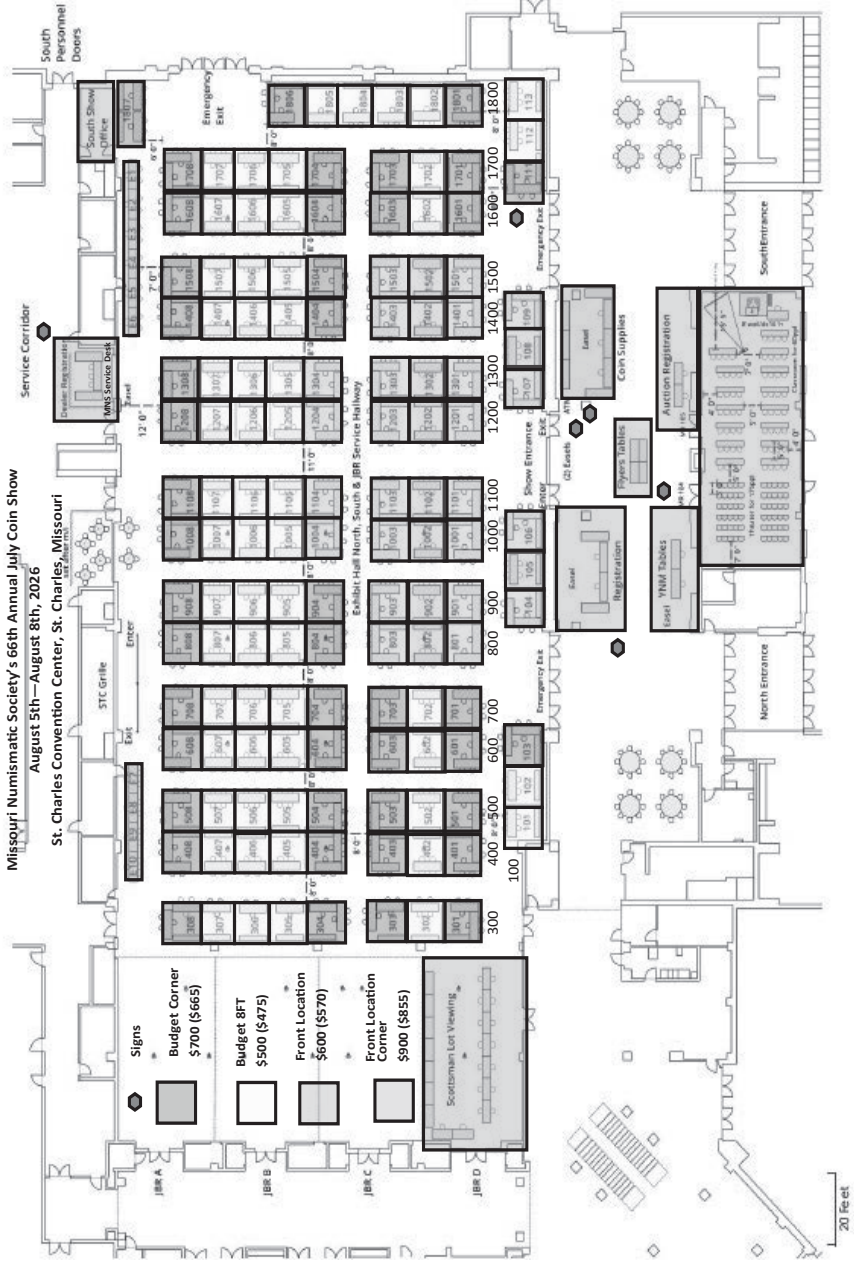
ACE Coins	1207	DRP Coins / Dave's Key Coins	1604	Laigo Coin + Currency / RCG	1407
Al Boulanger	508	Duke Numismatics	903	Larry Tekamp RCB	1102
Allen Berman Prof. Numismatist	1507	Dusty Royer's Notes of Note	806	Latimore Numismatics	1501
Americana Collectors	1701	Eagle Rare Coin Company	103	Mark Richter	105
Americana Rare Coin	1503	Falcon Coins	404	Marty Bourquin	1107
ANACS	505	Front Range Coin & Currency	605	Meyer's Coins	1602
Andrew Reiber Inc	1408	FUBA Coins	601	Mild America Coins	604
Appraisal Services - We Buy Coins	1003	Gerald Franz	1506	Midwest Coinarama	703
Arch City	106	Gold Standard Auctions	1204	MKC Collectibles	1206
BCCS / LCSS	1802	Goldback	906	Morton Grove Coins	111, 112, 113
BHK Coinastic Inc.	1104	Gordy's Rare Coins	104	Namchong Coin	805
Big Foot Coins & Comics	507	Great Lakes Numismatics	1504	NFC Coins	1302
Bob Jones	1703	Grest Collections	1401	Nomad Numismatics	1601
Brian Raines Rare Coins	708	Herakles Numismatics	1606	Northeast Arkansas Coin	704, 705
Bunyard's Coin & Stamps	1705	Heritage Numismatic Auctions	401	Northern Illinois Coin Supply	Lobby1
Buried Treasures	303	Hipps RC	102	Pacifica Trading Company	1203
Central States Numismatic Society	607	ICoin, INC	1605	"PMI" Precious Metals Investments	1002
Centralia Coin, Stamp, Etc.	707	Iowa Great Lakes Coins, Inc	902	Prospector's Gold & Gems	1807
Chick McCormick	1805	J + J Coins	801, 802	Quad City Coin	1406
Chris Hansen	101	James Beach	1305	Rarcoa, Inc.	1106
Christopher's Rare Coins	1304	Jay King	1306, 1307	Rob's Coins & Currency / Maverick Mint	1704
Clarksville Coins	504	Jay Temchack	702	S & J International, LLC	306
Coleman Foster	1301	Jerry Wienzierl	1205	Salt City Coin	608
Collect Indy	308	John Schuch RC	905	Schaffer's	1702
Crossroads Collectibles	408	Jonathan K. Kern	706	Scotsman Coin & Jewelry	301, 302
D & L Coins	1403	Jovi Numismatics Ancient Coins	1608	Society of Paper Money Collectors (SPMC)	907
Dan Engravalle	109	K & P Services	1201	Stateline Coins	603
Dan W. French Rare Coins & Stamps	1103	KDS Numismatics	107, 108	Steve Musil	501
Darrell's Coins	1706	Kearney Coin Center / Trader Bea	1208, 1308	Steve Zeller	1202
David Carruthers	602	Kedzie	1007, 1008	Steven Hoskin	1502
DBK Numismatics	701	Kent "KD" Dickerson Currency	405, 406	Steven Mileham	1404
Dollar Bill's Rare Coin Gallery	808	Kentucky Coin Cabinet	407	Steven Moore	804
Drovers Coin & Antiquities	904	Key Coins	1405	Terry Bry	1603
Texican Wholesale	307				
The Coin Collector	1101				
The Coin Shop	901				
Tom Reynolds	1303				
Tom Waggoner	807				
Vaughn Rare Coins / Steven Erdmann	1607				
West Coast Coins	402, 403, 502, 503				
Wholesale Numismatics LLC	1608, 1708				
Windy City Currency / Vasili's Currency	1001				
WolfCreekCoin / SI Coin	1508				
Woodsmith Numismatics	304, 305				
World Coins South FL	1004, 1005				

2026 MNS Show

Missouri Numismatic Society's 66th Annual July Coin Show

August 5th—August 8th, 2026

St. Charles Convention Center, St. Charles, Missouri



The 1861 Confederate Half Dollar

By

Robert Kravitz

In December of 1860 the Secession Convention resolved that the New Orleans Mint should be “taken into trust” for the Confederacy! This did not actually take place until February 28, 1861. Dr. B.F. Taylor was appointed the Chief Coiner. The New Orleans did not have an engraver, as the Philadelphia Mint had supplied dies since the mint opened in 1838.



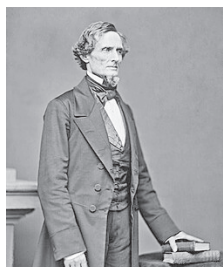
During mid-April of 1861, CSA Treasury Secretary Christopher Gustavus Memminger (January 9, 1803 – March 7, 1888) asked for designs for a half dollar. The one he approved combined the Union Seated Liberty obverse with

the reverse of the Confederate arms: Confederate shield with seven stars and stripes, Liberty Cap, and wreath. A. H. M. Paterson, a local engraver and die sinker, was the designer. Due to the very short supply of high-grade steel for the dies and the lack of silver bullion, only four proofs were made. Conrad Schmidt, foreman in the coining room, when preparing the die for the press noticed that the die was already cracked from the rim to the bridge of liberty’s nose almost touching the seventh star. This could be another reason only four proofs were made.

One of the four was given to Secretary Memminger, who gave it to Confederate President Jefferson Davis. Another was given to Professor John Leonard Riddel of the University of Louisiana. The third went to Dr. E. Awes of New Orleans. The fourth was kept by Chief Coiner B.F. Taylor, who also kept the reverse die!

Taylor kept it until 1879 when coin dealer Ebenezer Locke Mason Jr. found out what Taylor had, and bought the coin and the die from Taylor. Mason resold both the coin and the die to J.W. Scott. Scott found that the die had extensive rust damage. With the help of David Proskey, he repolished the die and struck 500 “white metal” Scott tokens with the Confederate reverse and the obverse with the inscription “4 ORIGINALS STRUCK BY ORDER OF C.S.A. IN NEW ORLEANS 1861 / ***** / REV. SAME AS U.S. (FROM ORIGINAL DIE*SCOTT)”.

Since the reverse die worked with no further deterioration, Scott went on to make 500 restrikes. He obtained 500 1861 seated liberty halves. Again, with the help of Proskey he planned off the reverse and restruck the new blank reverse with the Confederate die. Most of the obverses were flattened and the reverses are unevenly struck. Scott allegedly annealed the die and defaced it with chisel marks.



Eric P. Newman's confederate half dollar was the one that went to Dr. E. Awes. The Awes family collection was sold to coin dealer Thomas L. Elder in 1912 then to collector Waldo Newcomer. The ANA Convention in 1916 was held in Baltimore, which was Newcomer's home town. He displayed part of his collection, including: 1861 Confederate Half Dollar, 1804 Silver Dollar, 1870-S Dollar, 1894-S Dime, 1838-O Half Dollar and a complete set of

four 1879 & 1880 gold stellars. Many years later Colonel Green bought the Confederate half from Newcomer, then Burdett G. Johnson and Eric Newman bought it from Green in 1942 for \$3,000.00!

I was fortunate to do research for my fractional currency book at Mr. Newman's house where Eric would always show me a coin or two. One time he handed me an 1861 half. On one side was the C.S.A. shield. I asked him if this was one of the four originals or a restrike. "Oh, it's one of the four originals", he calmly said. I almost dropped it!

Wow, was that way cool! That Confederate Half Dollar, graded PF-40, sold for \$960,000 at Heritage Auctions sale Part IX of the Eric P. Newman collection on November 1, 2017!



Of the other three Confederate halves: Dr. Taylor's / J. W. Scott's has been held by the American Numismatic Society since 1918, J.L. Riddel's went to coin dealer Lester Merkin and is in the Kendell Family Foundation, the Memminger / Davis half, supposedly Davis's pocket piece, confiscated when Union Soldiers captured him (in female clothes) and confined him in Fort Monrow, was the one that John Ford had.

References

- Bowers, Q. David. Coins and Collectors. 1964. Bowers & Merena Galleries
Breen, Walter. Complete Encyclopedia of U.S. and Colonial Coins. 1988. FCI/Doubleday, New York
Philott Jr, W.A. The Numismatist. August 1953
Taxay, Don. Encyclopedia of U.S. Coins. 1971 Scott Publishing
Talks with Eric P. Newman, 1972-1975

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.

How Well Do You Know the History of the Origin of the United States?

2026 marks the 250th Anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence in 1776.

1. What is the official name of the 250th Anniversary? Looking for the Latin name.
2. What is the Declaration of Independence?
3. When was the Declaration of Independence signed?
4. Who was the primary writer of the Declaration of Independence?
5. What document is the supreme law of the United States? It established the framework of government, defined the powers of its branches, and protected its citizens' rights.
6. When was the U.S. Constitution written?
7. What did the U.S. Constitution replace?
8. What is the Bill of Rights?
9. The three founding documents of the United States, (Declaration of Independence, U.S. Constitution, and Bill of Rights), are called the Charters of Freedom. Where are the originals stored?
10. Who were the first five presidents of the United States?

Bonus points are given if you can pronounce the answer to question 1!

Bonus Question 2: What are the first seven words of the Declaration of Independence?

Bonus Question 3: What does the Declaration of Independence say about “truths”?

Answers on page 69

Missouri: Paid in Confederate Currency

By

Charles Calkins

In the election of 1860, Claiborne Fox Jackson was elected Governor of Missouri, and took office on January 3rd, 1861. He was a Southern sympathizer, owner of 38 slaves, and in his inaugural address he “defended the actions of the seceded states, labeled Northern states as aggressors, and called on Missouri to ‘best consult her own interest, and the interest of the whole country, by a timely declaration of her determination to stand by her sister slaveholding states, in whose wrongs she participates, and with whose institutions and people she sympathizes.’” He also called for a state convention to discuss the succession issue. A convention was held and on March 19th the delegates voted 98-1 to remain in the Union.

However, that did not change his political leanings. For example, in response to Lincoln’s request for troops after the bombardment of Fort Sumpter on April 12th and 13th, Jackson responded with “Sir: Your dispatch of the 15th instant, making a call on Missouri for four regiments of men for immediate service, has been received. There can be, I apprehend, no doubt that the men are intended to form a part of the President’s army to make war upon the people of the seceded states. Your requisition, in my judgment, is illegal, unconstitutional, and revolutionary in its object, inhuman, and diabolical and cannot be complied with. Not one man will the State of Missouri furnish to carry on any unholy crusade.”

Subsequently, Jackson was more overtly pro-Southern. He communicated with Jefferson Davis, the President of the Confederacy, plotted to seize the Federal arsenal at St. Louis, and assembled troops and cannons at Camp Jackson in St. Louis. On May 10th, Union Captain (later Brigadier General) Nathaniel Lyon captured Camp Jackson, the arms, and arrested 700 militiamen. This spawned a riot which killed over two dozen, mostly civilians.

This act led Jackson to lead the legislature to create the Missouri State Guard with Major General Sterling Price commanding as a defense against “invasion” but meaning opposing Federal forces. Jackson’s continued machinations were viewed as treasonous and Lyon advanced to Jefferson City with 1,500 troops, capturing it on June 15, 1861. Jackson, some of his cabinet, and about a third of the Southern-leaning legislature had escaped and became a government in exile.

Shortly before, Jackson and his supporters went to Boonville, about 50 miles west of Jefferson City with the Missouri State Guard. The Guard was defeated by the Union in the Battle of Boonville on June 17, but

Jackson and the Guard moved southward through Missouri, and engaged in the Battle of Carthage, near Joplin, on July 5th, and the Battle of Wilson's Creek, near Springfield, on August 10th. By October, the Confederacy had a hold on southwestern Missouri, which led Jackson to convene his exiled government in Neosho, near Joplin. It met from October 21st through the 28th where the ordinance of succession was officially approved. While Jackson's government was too small for a quorum for any acts to be truly official statewide, this led to a Union-aligned government in Jefferson City, and a Confederate-aligned government on the move through Missouri, Arkansas, and which eventually stopped in Marshall, Texas.

Although in Neosho he pledged to raise revenue it wasn't until a second convening of his government in Cassville that ten million dollars was approved in Missouri Defense Warrants on November 5th. The government had planned to meet in Pineville, south of Neosho, but moved eastward instead due to Union pressure. At the time Southern support in the entire area was significant.

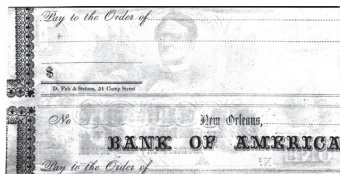


Incidentally, while the succession order was approved in Neosho on October 28th, it wasn't signed by Jackson until the 31st, in Cassville. This led the Confederate Congress to accept Missouri into the Confederacy



on November 28th, adding a star to the Confederate flag. Missouri, by being admitted to the Union as a state on August 10th, 1821, already had a star on the Union flag. Along with Kentucky, which also had a government in exile, Missouri was only one of two states that had stars on both flags.

A. Malus, a New Orleans-based engraver, was engaged and he quickly produced notes that were able to be issued in the winter of 1861-62. These notes had the optimistic date of January 1st, 1862 and location of Jefferson City to give an air of legitimacy, even though the Confederacy did not control the city at that time.



He saved time by using simplified designs and engraving techniques, plus used repurposed paper, such as on the backs of existing unused Union Bank of New Orleans drafts and other pre-printed financial forms. Although intended as bonds with

maturity dates three years in the future of the date of the note where the note's value would be at face value at that time, they immediately circulated at face value to pay Guard troops and for similar expenses.

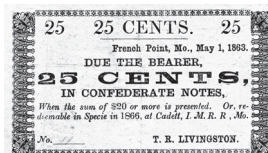
January 1ST 1862

Some of these notes were held back and only issued later in the war and were re-dated by hand. Malus' printing stopped when Union forces captured New Orleans in April 1862.

These notes were the only ones issued, however, as Confederate support in Missouri collapsed a few months into 1862 after the defeat at the Battle of Pea Ridge on March 7th and 8th. This led to the Missouri State Guard's merger into the regular Confederate army on March 17th. A series of bonds, and a subsequent series of bond requisitions, were printed but were never issued. They are only now found as remainders. A few, however, can be found with signatures and dates added after the war possibly to boost potential collector value.

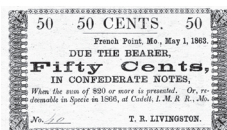
There were, however, businessmen who issued their own notes that stated that they would be paid in Confederate currency. Generally speaking, local notes would be paid in the common currency of the area – the North in Federal dollars and the South in Confederate ones – but custom notes paid in Confederate currency are rare in border states such as Missouri due to the limited time and region of Confederate influence, with surviving pieces often down into the single digits.

T. R. Livingston, as it appears on his notes, more properly Major Thomas Robinson Livingston, operated a lead mine, smelter, and general store in French Point, a small mining settlement a mile or two from Center Creek, about 20 miles east of Joplin. He became a Confederate guerrilla leader and participated in a number of actions such as:



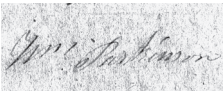
- A raid on Humboldt, Kansas on September 8th, 1861 with a 150 man force that led to the burning of the town.
- The organization of "Livingston's Rangers" (formally the 1st Battalion Missouri Cavalry) in March 1862 after the defeat at Pea Ridge. His band would commit arson, robbery and murder to disrupt Union activities.
- Led 67 men on May 18th, 1863 in Sherwood, Missouri to ambush a Union foraging party killing over 40 Union soldiers.
- Led 250 Rangers for a raid on Stockton, Missouri. He was shot from his saddle while leading a charge on the courthouse, and initially survived because of his breastplate. He was fatally shot six more times as he tried to stand up.

Although located in French Point, his notes are redeemable at Cadett (now Cadet, near Potosi), about 250 miles eastward, a stop on the Iron Moun-



tain Rail Road (I. M. R. R. as it appears on his notes), chosen perhaps because Cadett was a travel hub. This railroad, founded in 1856, carried ore from Iron Mountain (near Bismark, MO) to St. Louis.

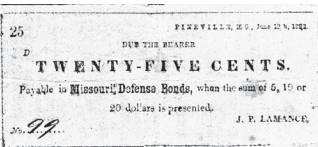
William Parkinson, his half-brother and business associate, signed the backs of the notes. On these notes the obligation clause states “in Confederate notes.”



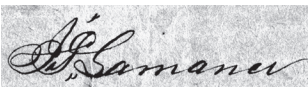
Neosho, the brief Confederate capital and county seat of Newton County, is also in the same area – about 25 miles south of French Point. This note, issued by Roberts and Ellis, states that it is “redeemable in Confederate money.” The note is dated

March 17th, 1862, the same day the Guard merged into the regular Confederate army. Incidentally, this note is on very thin paper with significant ink bleed to make the back essentially a mirror image of the front.

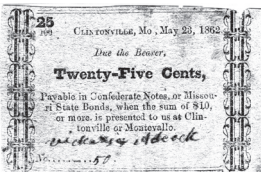
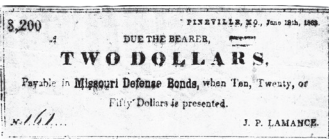
James P. LaMance operated a general store in Southwest City, which started in 1856, and a mercantile business in nearby Pineville on the main square starting shortly before the war. This is the same Pineville, a town about 20 miles south of Neosho that was initially planned to be the second meeting place for Jackson’s government.



He enlisted in the Confederate army in 1861, served three years, and in that time rose to Captain. With notes dated 1862 and 1863 that he personally signed on the back he appears to have maintained his business while he served in the military.



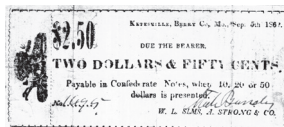
His notes state they are payable in “Missouri Defense Bonds,” though are referring to large format coupon bonds and not the currency-style defense bonds that followed the A. Malus notes. Perhaps it shows the deteriorating state of the economy when the 1862 note was valued at 25 cents and redeemable in sums of 5, 10 or 20 dollars, but the 1863 note was valued at 2 dollars and redeemable in sums of 10, 20 or 50 dollars.



Vickers and Adcock issued this 25 cent note in Clintonville, dated May 23, 1862 and is payable in “Confederate notes or Missouri State Bonds,” redeemable in Clintonville or Montevallo. Clintonville, a community established in Cedar Coun-

ty in 1857 no longer appears on modern maps. Montevallo, in Vernon County but bordering Cedar County on the east, still exists and is near Stockton, northwest of Springfield.

W. L. Sims, A. Strong and Company of Ketsesville (now Keytesville) issued this \$2.50 note dated September 5, 1862 to be payable “in Confederate notes.” Ketsesville is located northeast of Columbia and directly north of Boonville, in a region known as “Little Dixie.”



The region is not well-defined but is considered to include counties just north of or near to the Missouri river in the central part of the state including Callaway, Boone, and Howard at its core, plus adjacent Audrain, Monroe, Randolph, Chariton and Saline. Other counties along the river and bordering the primary counties are often included as well. This region had a plantation-centric economy

(hemp, tobacco, cotton) with more slaves on average (20-50% vs ~10% of the population) as compared to the rest of the state. It was settled by migrants from upper-South states such as Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina, and exhibited pro-Southern sympathies. Echoes of this time still persist, such as the stone gutters along roads in Arrow Rock, Saline County, that were built by slaves in 1858 are still in use, and the Prairie Park Plantation, a private residence in the same county, still retains the original slave quarters. The 135-acre Confederate Memorial State Historic Site in Higginsville, Lafayette County, is considered the largest Confederate memorial in the state and includes over 700 Confederate graves in addition to a chapel and other preserved buildings.

The Missouri banking system itself, while not “paid in Confederate currency” directly, was that in effect because of its misuse. Geiger, in his thesis *Missouri Banks and the Civil War: The End of a Pro-southern Entrepreneurial Elite* illustrated how sympathetic bankers were to the Southern cause. He noted that over 75% percent of Missouri bankers whose politics could be determined were pro-Confederate, and over 80% of the bank presidents and cashiers owned slaves when the state average was only 13%. This includes bankers not only in the Little Dixie region, but also those in St. Louis, the other hub of banking power.

The Missouri banking system was fairly new at the start of the war. The Bank of the State of Missouri had been chartered in 1837 for twenty

years, but the Missouri Banking Act of 1857 authorized up to ten banks to be chartered, though only nine were established. Six were headquartered in St. Louis, one in Lexington, one in St. Joseph, and the Bank of the State of Missouri's charter was extended. All of these banks and their branches could legally issue banknotes where prior to the act only the Bank of the State of Missouri was authorized.

Even the act itself was Southern-influenced. This act was primarily the work of then Representative Claiborne Fox Jackson of Fayette, who had been a former banker. When the act passed, he was appointed the first Missouri Bank Commissioner by the current governor, Sterling Price. When Jackson was elected governor in 1860, he resigned as Commissioner and named Price as his replacement. As mentioned previously, Jackson appointed Price as the commander of the Missouri State Guard, where Price led it to victories against the Union at the Battle of Wilson's Creek and the First Battle of Lexington. Price was commissioned as a major general in the Confederate army in March of 1862 after the Confederate defeat at Pea Ridge and the Missouri State Guard was absorbed into the Confederate Army of the West.

After the Battle of Boonville, while Jackson evaded Union forces and Federal troops arrived from neighboring states, secessionists realized that with the state funds distributed through the banks and effectively under Union control, took matters into their own hands. The Union responded to their actions. As described by Geiger:

“Thus, beginning in late 1861 and continuing through the first year of the War, propertied pro-southern Missourians wrote huge numbers of promissory notes on their own personal security to each other, far beyond the drawers' ability to pay, and discounted the notes to Missouri's banks. Pro-Confederate bankers, which meant nearly all of them, accepted such notes by the thousands in the counties of central and western Missouri. In effect this was a massive check-kiting scheme which drained capital from the banks, with the connivance of the bankers themselves. The signatories of the promissory notes are a virtual Who's Who of Missouri Confederacy, including Jackson himself, the sons of former governors Marmaduke and Price, [Confederate Major General] Joseph Orville Shelby, and numerous regimental colonels and prosperous farmers whose sons went marching off to war. [In Pettis County alone, a satellite county just south of Little Dixie, \$215,000 of promissory notes were written to divert funds to rebels – over \$7,000,000 in 2026 dollars.]

The promissory notes were the Confederate side of a free-for-all scramble for the liquid assets of the banks. Where they were able to do so, the federals simply confiscated whatever coin the banks had on hand

and sequestered it. General John C. Fremont, in his brief tenure as military commander of U. S. forces in Missouri, seized all the specie in the vaults of the St. Louis office of the State Bank and ordered the branch offices to send what they had to him. His collections by this method were, however, extremely small. Where Union military authorities couldn't seize the banks' coin, they seized the bankers. John J. Anderson, President of the parent branch of the Bank of St. Louis, and Paymaster General of the Confederate State Militia forces, was arrested in May 1861 at Camp Jackson. John A. Brownlee, President of the Merchants Bank of St. Louis, was arrested in August and released, on condition that he leave St. Louis and not return without permission of the military authorities. Robert A. Barnes and John W. Wills, Presidents of the parent branches of the Bank of the State and the Mechanics Bank, were assessed for their Confederate sympathies. Still, the St. Louis bankers were treated more gently than their Little Dixie counterparts. Judge Thomas Richardson, President of the Union Bank of Missouri branch at La Grange [a Mississippi river town north of Quincy in Lewis County, Southern-leaning but outside of Little Dixie], was murdered while under military arrest. Other bankers, such as Alfred T. Lacy, President of the Bank of the State of Missouri at Cape Girardeau, simply fled. Exactly when the blow fell depended on a number of things, including how secure Union military control was in that part of the state. The Farmers Bank of Missouri parent branch in Lexington, Missouri, one of the most active pro-Confederate banks, remained open under its original management until November 1862. At that time General Benjamin F. Loan, Commander of Missouri's Northwestern Military District, jailed the President and Cashier of the Farmer's Bank and installed new banking officers more to his liking."

Colonel David Moore, leading a Union regiment in the area, took his friend Richardson, a fellow Mason, into custody to the local courthouse in order to protect him from threats made against him. Shortly after dark, while in an overly warm room with a fireplace, Richardson opened a window for cooler air. While he was doing so he was shot above the eyes through that window by one of Moore's soldiers which killed him instantly. The soldier was identified by a glove left at the scene, was captured and sent to Palmyra Jail (about 20 miles south of La Grange) for trial, but escaped a few weeks later and was never found. According to a newspaper account the assassination occurred on November 16th, 1861 (the Saturday before the article publication on the 22nd), though Richardson's gravestone in the Memphis Cemetery, Jefferson Township, MO lists the 18th as his day of death.

This is a note with a printed date of July 1st, 1861 from the Union Bank of Missouri's branch at La Grange, the bank where Richardson was President. After Richardson was removed (and killed), J. H. Alexander became President until early 1862, followed by H. O. W. Barksdale into 1863. This note appears to be signed by Barksdale as President and J. W. Oates as Cashier where the note was issued later than the printed date.



As may be expected, the defeat of the South had a significant negative impact on the banking system that had favored it. Few banks survived in form or function after the loss, and the passing of the National Banking act of 1863, signed by Lincoln, that established a national banking system and currency.

1 About These Notes

Clintonville, Vickers and Adcock 25 Cents, PMG Very Fine 20 Heritage auction 62310, lot 94276, 2023: “This is only the third note of any kind from this issuer that we are aware of at present, with the other two being different denominations, both from the Eric P. Newman Collection. Missouri notes payable in Confederate funds are seldom seen or offered.”

French Point, T. R. Livingston 25 Cents, PCGS Currency Very Fine 25 Heritage auction 3547, lot 28477, 2017: “A gorgeous example and the only 25 cent denomination in the Newman Collection. Extremely rare and excellent condition.”

Ex Eric P. Newman

French Point, T. R. Livingston 50 Cents, PCGS Currency Very Fine 30

Heritage auction 3547, lot 28479, 2017: “Very rare”

Ex Eric P. Newman

Jefferson City, \$1 1862 1st Series Defence Bond, PCGS

Banknote Ch AU 58

Criswell #Cr-MO-13

Ketesville, W. L. Sims, A. Strong and Company, PMG

Choice Fine 15 Net

Heritage auction 3577, lot 22497, 2020

Ex Randy Shipley

La Grange, Union Bank of Missouri, PCGS Banknote

Choice Fine 15

\$1 1861 Unregistered Civil War Issue – St. Louis, Missouri

Lyn Knight Auctions, The Dean Oakes Collection Session 3,

Lot 989, 2025

Haxby #MO-65-G50a, listed as SENC (“Surviving Example Not Confirmed”)

Not apparently listed by the Society of Paper Money Collectors (SPMC)
Ex Dean Oakes

Neosho, Roberts and Ellis \$2, PCGS Currency Extremely Fine 40PPQ

Heritage auction 3547, lot 28501, 2017: “This is in superior grade for an example from Neosho and might be the finest known.”

Ex Eric P. Newman

Pineville, J. P. Lamance 25 Cents, PCGS Currency Very Fine 20 Apparent

Heritage auction 3547, lot 28505: “All notes from this Confederate-period issuer are very rare.”

Ex Herb and Martha Schingoethe, Eric P. Newman

Pineville, J. P. Lamance \$2, PCGS Currency Very Fine 30

Heritage auction 3547, lot 28507, 2017: “Save for an upper right pinhole, a ‘PPQ’ note. The finest known in all likelihood.”

Ex Eric P. Newman

Eric Pfeiffer Newman, a St. Louis native, began collecting coins at age 7 in 1918 which grew into a significant collection of early American coinage, even possessing a unique 1792 pattern gold coin believed to have been given to Washington, eventually being auctioned by Heritage for about \$70 million. He authored a number of books including *The 1776 Continental Currency Coinage: Varieties of the Fugio Cent and The Early Paper Money of America*. At one point he was vice-president of the Missouri Numismatic Society, secretary-treasurer of the Central States Numismatic Society, and won numerous awards including the Royal Numismatic Society Medal in 1991 and the ANA Numismatist of the Year in 1996.

Dean G. Oakes began collecting coins at age 13 in 1949, and in 1962 co-founded A&A Coins (later becoming sole owner of Dean Oakes Coin & Currency in Iowa City, Iowa). He was the author of *Iowa Obsolete Notes* and *Scrip* – he amassed the finest known collection of Iowa obsolete notes – and co-authored the *Standard Guide to Small-Size U.S. Paper Money: 1928 to Date*, and was inducted into the Society of Paper Money Collectors (SPMC) Hall of Fame.

Herbert Schingoethe and Martha Louise Dunham Matyas Schingoethe are known for their collection of obsolete currency of over 30,000 notes. They contributed to reference works such as *College Currency: Money for Business Training*, and were inducted into the halls of fame of the Society of Paper Money Collectors.

Dr. James Randall (“Randy”) Shipley specialized in Confederate States of America currency, and operated Shipley’s Currency, based in Mooresburg, Tennessee, a dealership focused on paper money. He contributed to reference works such as *Fred Reed’s Encyclopedia of Obsolete Paper Money*, and his collection was dispersed by Heritage after his death.

2. References

Claiborne Fox Jackson (D)
https://oa.mo.gov/hall_of_governors/C_Jackson

Claiborne Fox Jackson (1806–1862)
<https://missouriencyclopedia.org/people/jackson-claiborne-fox>

Claiborne Fox Jackson
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Claiborne_Fox_Jackson

The Civil War in Missouri
<http://www.civilwarmemo.org/educators/resources/info-sheets/camp-jackson>

Thomas R. Livingston – Confederate Guerilla
<https://www.legendsofamerica.com/thomas-livingston/>

Little Dixie (Missouri) article and map
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Little_Dixie_\(Missouri\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Little_Dixie_(Missouri))

Judge Thomas Richardson’s grave memorial
<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/82058852/thomas-shannon-richardson>

Geiger. *Missouri Banks and the Civil War: The End of a Prosouthern Entrepreneurial Elite (thesis)*, University of Missouri-Columbia, 2000.

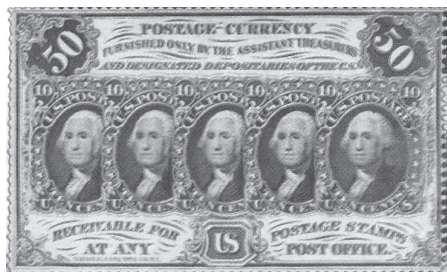
General information searches with Grok.

I Get No Respect!

By

Robert Kravitz

Hi, I'm Postage and Fractional currency, I helped save the Union! I get no respect!

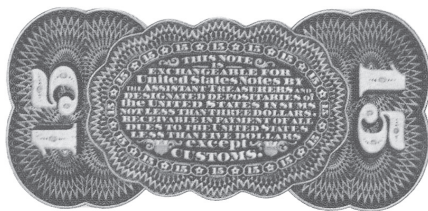


During and after the Civil War when all the coins disappeared and there wasn't any change to make change, I was there with 3¢, 5¢, 10¢, 15¢, 25¢ and 50¢ notes to make change for everyday business! We helped pay the Union Army too. The first sheets of postage currency helped pay the

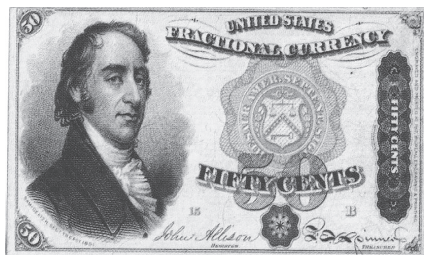
Army at Philadelphia at the end of August 1862! John S. Knox, a Major in the Civil War, wrote "The little notes were stuffed into the trouser pocket of every union soldier, with his pen knife, cartridges, a plug of tobacco and other handy articles". \$368,724,079 was issued by the Northern Government from 1862-1876.

There are a lot more of the large size currency out there then there are postage and fractional currency! A good example: 1899 One Dollar Black Eagle notes are the most abundant types of any large size notes. A total of 3.74 billion notes were issued! The total of all the Postage and Fractional currency issued was 1.8 billion notes, from 1862-1876. Five different issues, 134 different notes. Some less than 20 known. FR1352 for example, with only three known, sold last year for just \$126,000. If that was a large size note with just three known it would have sold for 1 million or more! I get no respect!

There are also proof notes, like the Grant/Sherman FR1275 spwm which has wide margins and autographed signatures of John Allison. Register of the Treasury (1869-1878) and Francis Spinner, U.S. Treasurer (1861-1875). This note in gem sells for \$3,500. Again, if this was a large size note proof with autographs it would be \$20,000 or more! I get no respect!



For many of the postage and fractional notes, when you compare rarity to price, they are all way undervalued! This is especially true when comparing them to other currencies. There is not that many postage and fractional currency notes left out there to find!



The July 1964 Treasury Department Circulation Money report states that just \$482,000 worth of fractional currency is still outstanding. The total issued of postage and fractional currency amounted to \$1,368,724. That's only .132% of all notes issued!

By the end of June 1864, the Register of the Treasury reported that during the preceding year 31,000,000 notes of postal currency had been redeemed for new fractional currency and then Destroyed.

Over the years many notes just tore apart or wore out. Representing notes lost or destroyed.

The Law of January 14, 1875, provided for the redemption of fractional notes for silver coins. Therefore, many thousands of notes were turned in for silver. How many can be left today? They are way undervalued, especially in high grade, even the most common notes. So as Rodney Dangerfield says "Hey, I get no respect!" Postage and Fractional currency, is the Rodney Dangerfield of currency!

References

Carothers, Neil. Fractional Money. 1967

Friedman, Milton. The Encyclopedia of United States Postage and Fractional Currency. 2000

Limpert, Dr. F. A. Fractional Money, The Numismatist.1947

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

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.

**‘Perfect U. S. Mint Rejects’
or
Mint Errors – The Beautiful Coins,
(What can happen – Will happen)
“Where did my other piece go!!”
Laminations – The Falling Apart Coins – Part 1**

By

Dave Price – MNS No. LM-1980, 2026, MNS Journal

Welcome to the world of collecting United States mint error coins. This year, with the magic of photography, descriptions, and definitions, we hope to show and explain what happens when a laminated blank, planchet or struck coin shows the physical effects of going through the coining press.

Source Definitions

OFFICIAL Price Guide to MINT ERRORS, 7th Edition, by Alan Herbert, 2007, lists eleven different categories:

Small and Large lamination cracks.

Struck on a split planchet; Struck on a hinged split planchet.

Struck on a planchet with a clad layer missing; Both clad layers missing.

Struck on a separate clad layer.

Struck on a broken planchet before the strike. Broken coin during the strike.

Struck coin fragment.

Reedless coin broken during the strike.

The Official Red Book, “A Guide Book of UNITED STATES COINS”, 78th Edition, 2025, by R.S. Yeoman. Mis-strikes and Errors, page 448, Lamination - A flaw whereby a fragment of metal has peeled off the coin’s surface.

Error-Ref.Com, by Mike Diamond, (Senior Editor and Author) has over six categories of laminations.

Loss of lamination before strike; Lamination loss after strike.

Laminated crack; Retained lamination.

Fold-over before strike; split clad layers.

Laminated Die: A thin layer of the die metal which was lifted up and partially separated from the die, appearing on the struck coin as a depressed area usually with a die crack along one side of the edge of the depression. This error occurred in the early years of the Lincoln shield cent.

Laminated, Split or Broken Blank or Planchet (Ingot Error): A coin which has split, cracked, or broken parallel to the face of the coin. Causes are included gas, dirt, and other impurities, or alloy mix problems.

Laminated Blank or Planchet: Whether the lamination is on a **T-1 Blank** (no rim) or **T-2 Planchet** (with rim) – all laminations start with the mixing of the metals in a furnace where that miscellaneous molten mass of metal is being slated to become a full-fledged U.S. American coin.

See Blanks & Planchets elsewhere in this issue.

Author's Note: Notice I have not mentioned: metal type; composition; year of coinage; denomination or series of coins. Blanks or planchets mint made or bought. Mint equipment.

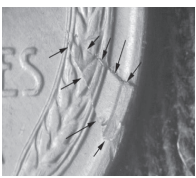
Let us start at the beginning (as the story goes) – the raw metals, each metal is purified, weighed, mixed, and dumped into a cauldron. The metal starts to melt, more metal is added, more melting, slag forms, more metal, cooks some more, slag is pulled off the cauldron. Finished molten metal is poured into the ingot box, (**improper alloy mix**), cooled, stacked, and stored in vaults for future then the use. Common causes of laminations are included gas, dirt, grease, slag, or other impurities, all are alloy mix problems.

It seems that people of knowledge have a terrible time talking about what to call the “lamination.” See if you agree: retained; attached; detached; split off; flakes; clamshell; line; fold; peel; and spalled. I can understand what each one of these terms mean. Preparing to write this article, du diligence in study and revisiting each of my 2036 laminations. Man, what a way to start off an article for the MNS Journal.

TYPES OF LAMINATIONS:



1c, cu, 1921-S,
Line K730 to date,
Improper Alloy Mix.



1c, cu, 1944-D,
Retained Die Break,
k330.



1c, cu, 1944-S,
Retained Lam
Peel.



10, ag, 1944-D,
60% lam k530-7,
2g.



\$1, ag, 1923,
Peace, Line 8-2.



1c, cu, 1838,
Retained, neck.



1c, cu, 1925,
Lam Line,
k3-11.



5c, ni, 1913, T-1
mound,
Detached &
Retained.



50c, ag, 1964-D,



1c, cu, 1917-S



1c, cu, 1942-D,



1c, cu, 1972-D,
Lg Peeling Lam



10c, 1956, ag,
30% Lam



50c, ag, 1944-D,
Detached Lam



\$1, ag, 1923,
Lam Flap
Attached



5c, ni, 1936
2-Detached
Areas



1c, cu, 1983-D,
Lam, k 2-7,
2-Detached,
2-Attached.



5c, 1930-S, ni,
Lg Lam, K12-3.



5c, ni, 1901,
Lam 2-lines, k2-7.



5c, ni, 1866,
Pl. Break Rim
NNW, 7mm.

Credits

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

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

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

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

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

‘Perfect U. S. Mint Rejects’ or Mint Errors – The Beautiful Coins, (What can happen – Will happen) “Type-1, and Type-2 Blanks-n-Planchets” A Story of Little Round Things

By

Dave Price – MNS No. LM-1980, 2026, MNS Journal

Welcome to the world of collecting United States mint error coins.

This year, through the following coin photographs, descriptions, and definitions, we hope to show and explain some of the problems that the newly punched metal discs have with the badly-behaved pieces of the Mint’s highly technical minting equipment, prior to striking of the coin.

Ingots are rolled into coiled strips of correct thickness, **Coils Weighed**, 13 inch wide, 1,500 feet long, 6,000 lb. and are then **Cleaned** – soaped, cleaned, rinsed, wire brushed; made into single metal (nickel) strips; copper plated strips; and multi-layer (clad) strips; and Coil Weighing. Then the strip goes into the Blanking Press.

The **Blanking Press** is where the round metal discs are punched out of the strip. Some branches receive prepared blanks.

Following is the **Riddler** (vibrating mesh) that separates the good from the bad (clipped) blanks. The Riddler has perforations just smaller than the size of the coin being shaken. Present day the rejects are returned to the vendor.

After the Riddler is **Blank Annealing** (heating 1,600 deg F to soften) then comes the Upsetting Mill force cuts (puts the edge/rim on both sides) that helps to reduce wear and makes coins stackable.

Next comes the **Coin Press**, Inspection (rejects back to Make-up; good to Weighing); to Counting and Bagging; and finally, to Pre-shipment Storage.

Our article stopped seconds before the Coin Press strikes. We will not show any mis-struck coins in this article. We are about blanks and planchets. we will not discuss or display Die Varieties or Striking errors, in this issue, but will save them for another time, due to limited space.

Definition – Planchet Errors:

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

In other words, from the time the metal is melted down (1,700 deg. F) 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 1,600 deg F; 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.

Type-1, Blank (no rim).

Type-2, Planchet (with rim)

INGOT ERRORS:

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

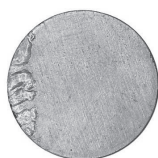


1c, T-2, Imp alloy mix



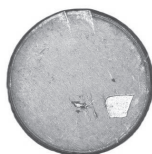
5c, T-2, IAM

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



1c, T-1, Slag

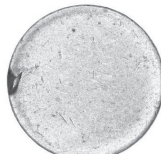
I-B-2, Mechanical Damaged Blank or Planchet: A disc which suffered mechanical damage from any possible cutting, scraping, impacting, or deformation from any mechanical source within a mint which affected the blank or planchet while it is being processed.



1c, T2
cu coated



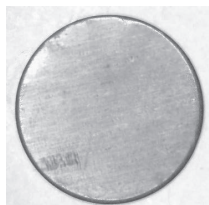
10c, T1
damaged clad



25c, T2
mech dam scratched

I-D-1, Laminated, Split or Broken Blank or Planchet (Ingot Error): A coin which has split, cracked, or broken parallel to the face of the coin.

Causes are included gas, dirt, and other impurities, or alloy mix problems.



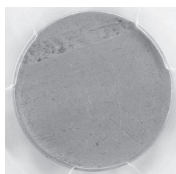
1c, T1, laminated

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

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



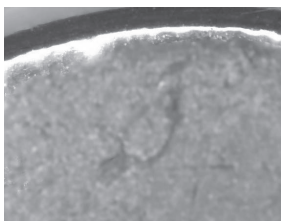
1c, T-2 cu
Lam, k8 to12:30



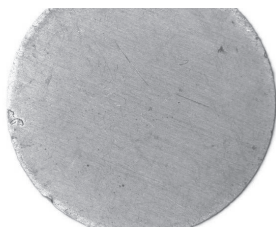
5c, T-2 ni, LIB Ni
Lam, 10 to 1



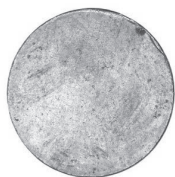
10c, T-2 Ag
Lam, k-7 to11



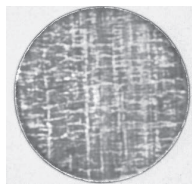
Lam, retained
25c, lam, retained



50c, T-1 clad lam, detached, k-7 to 11
50c, lam, detached, k-7 to 11



Lam, T-1, obv



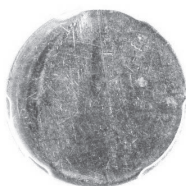
rev



T-2, rev



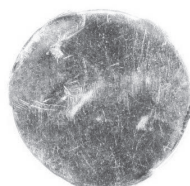
T-2, rev



10c, T-2, 30%
clamshell split



25c, 1965-22, T-2
obv-clad layer
missing, 4.78g

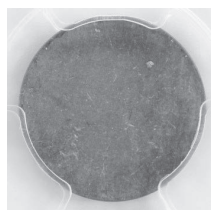


25c, T-2
separated clad
layer, 0.91g

ROLLING MILL ERRORS:

I-B-3, I-B-4, Rolled Thin and Rolled Thick Blank or Planchet:

A blank or planchet punched from a coin metal strip which had too many (thin) or too few (thick) passes through the rolling mill.



1c, T-2 cu, rolled thin, 1.8g,

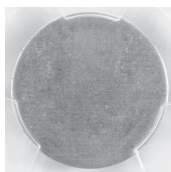
I-B-9, Included Gas Bubble Blank or Planchet:

A blank or planchet punched from coin metal strip that contained pockets of gas, leaving a void or cavity in the planchet.

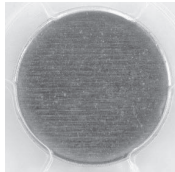


10.1, T2 clad, included gas bubble

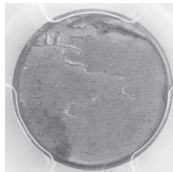
I-B-10, I-B-11, Partially and Unplated Blank or Planchet: A blank or planchet punched from clad coin metal strip which has gaps or openings in one or both clad layers, so that a portion or portions of the core metal of the planchet are exposed.



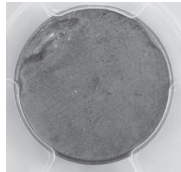
1c, T-1 bl
unplated



1c, T-2 pl
unplated

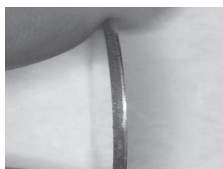


1c, T-2 zn
def plating



1c, T-2 zn
def plating

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



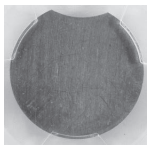
25c, T1, 10c stock punched for 25c dies

BLANKING PRESS ERROR:

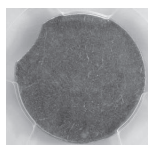
The blanking presses are 100-ton presses, mounted on bedrock, which operate at 250 strokes per minute and make 12-coin banks per down stroke (for cent and dimes). If the metal strip slipped multiple times how many clip blanks could have been made before an operator would have caught the malfunction??

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

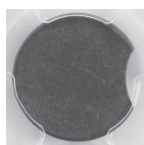
A missing area of a planchet or coin, caused by the blanking press punch overlapping an area of the coin metal strip that had already been punched out, that overlapped the end of a strip, a broken area, or an irregular edge of the strip.



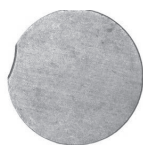
1c, T-1 cu
4%cc



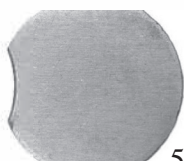
5c, T-2 ni
3% cc



1c, T-2 cu
5% cc



25c, T2
5% cc



50c, T1, 10% cc



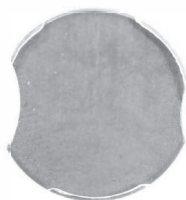
1c, T1 cu, 35% cc



10c, T1 clad, 30% cc



5c, T1 clad, 60% cc



1c, T-2 cu, dbl cc,
2% @ k-3; 5% @ k-9;



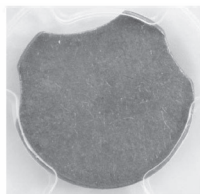
T-2 clad, dbl cc,
15% @ k-1:30;
25 @ k-10:3



25c, T-1 clad, dbl cc,
5% k-3; 6% k-9



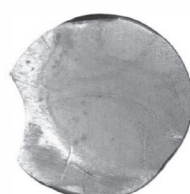
5c, T-2 clad, dbl cc- 55% k-3, 1% k-9, feeder finger



1c, T-2, cu, 9% trip cc



25c, T-1 clad,
85% inc cc +6 other,



10% k-9 cc,
15% inc cc



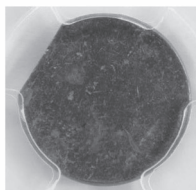
1c, T-2 cu
crescent
70% cc



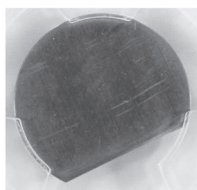
1c, T-1 cu
crescent
70% cc



25c, T-1 clad bl
crescent
70% cc w/ 5% str cl



1c, T-2 cu
5% str cl



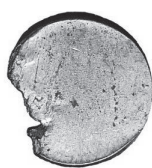
1c, T-1 cu
15% str cl



25c, T-2, 8% str cl, proof pl,



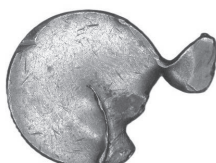
1c, T-2 cu, ragged clip



10.1, T2 clad
55pc ragged, incomplete punch cc



1c, T-2 Pl, rag clip torn by upsetting mill



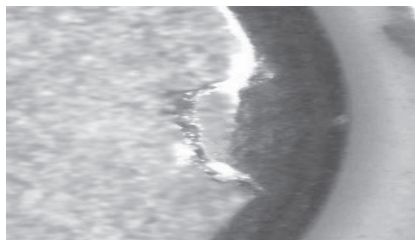
THE RIDDLER SHAKE:

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

it, but smaller than normal will fall thru such as fragments); the bottom screen has holes much smaller than a blank, (it will pass only clips, small bits of metal or scrap and all these go to the furnace).

UPSET MILL ERROR:

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



1c, faulty upset edge

EXTRA METAL ERROR:

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

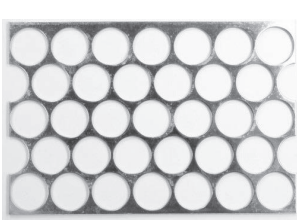
Note: True extra metal is just that – metal added to the blank during the blanking operation. This occurs as metal is scraped off the sides of the blanks as they are driven down through the bottom or thimble, the lower die in the blanking process.

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

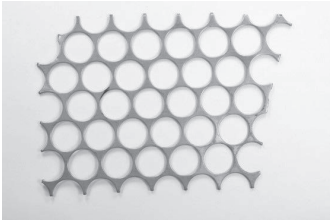
Minting Process! Blanks and planchets are considered errors because they have left the mint.

Note: In past MNS Journals, I have written about and shown Blanks and Planchets for all denominations except gold; 3 cent silver and nickel; 20 cents; T-1 2 cent and T-1 Presidential manganese dollars.

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



1c, copper web scrap



5c, nickel web scrap

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



1 cent, Copper
Chopped Metal
Coin Strip



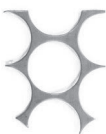
5 cent, Nickel
Webbing



10 cent, Clad
Webbing



25 cent, Clad
Webbing



\$1, Clad
Webbing

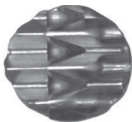
I-H-3, Waffle (Cancelled) Blanks or Planchets: The mint after 2003 has destroyed “error” blanks, planchets and struck coins before sending to be melted.



5 cent, T-1
Nickel, Waffle
(Cancelled)



10 cent, T-1
Clad Waffle
(Cancelled)



25 cent, T-1
Clad Waffle
(Cancelled)



1\$, SBA, T-1
Clad Waffle
(Cancelled)

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

What if's

Minting Process: The law of averages shows us that for a given quantity of coins there will be a certain small percentage of defective coins. Because of this “low mintage” many minting varieties are avidly collected. A coin struck on a clipped planchet may occur once in 500,000, or 20 out of every million or 2,000 in every billion, or 18,000 out of nearly 9 billion cents struck in 1976. This is a guess, as are all mintages for minting varieties and errors. Because of the new Riddler system, these numbers have drastically reduced. Have you ever wondered - when that unfortunate error occurs at one of the mints, at one of the highly technical machines, before the inspector looks on the conveyor or looks in the tote box, what if you were there to grab and pick it up before an armed guard grabs you. What a dream just to think about it. I cannot even imagine all the combination types that possibly could be found, (capped die, bonded, multiple struck/clipped off center, broadstrike, brockage, indented, split before or after striking, multiple strikes). Well, back to reality, but it was fun to dream.

Credits

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

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

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

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

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

Answers to How Well Do You Know the History of the Origin of the United States?

1. Semiquincentennial: Latin for semi (half or 0.5), quin (quinque, five), cent (centum, hundred), ennia (annus (year) via the Greek ennia- (ten years), but in this case, centennial already implies 100 years). In other words, it is half of five hundred years.
2. The Second Continental Congress' statement severing ties with Great Britain.
3. August 2, 1776. It was approved by the Second Continental Congress on July 4, 1776; however, the actual signing wasn't until August 2. Approval was made by 12 of the 13 colonies, New York abstained, on July 4. Multiple copies of the document were printed and distributed to the colonies. Since all the required signers were not originally present, they reconvened in August. New York's approval was also received.
4. Thomas Jefferson. He wrote the original draft which was then modified by the Second Continental Congress.
5. United States Constitution.
6. 1787, it was ratified in 1788 and took effect in 1789.
7. The Articles of Confederation.
8. First ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution. Ratified in 1791. It guarantees fundamental freedoms and protects citizens from government overreach.
9. The National Archives Rotunda in Washington D.C.
10. George Washington (1789-1797), John Adams (1797-1801), Thomas Jefferson (1801-1809), James Madison (1809-1817) and James Monroe (1817-1825). These are the only Presidents who are considered "Founding Fathers".

Bonus Question 2: **"When in the Course of human events".**

Bonus Question 3: **"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness".**

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 Shows: August 2, 2026, August 1, 2027

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. 4, 2026

Spring Show: April 4, 2027

Fall Show: Oct. 3, 2027

All shows are:

9:00 AM – 3:00 PM

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

2026 MNS Show Exhibitors and Exhibits

<u>Exhibitor:</u>	<u>Title:</u>
Joel Anderson	the Dalles Mint
Jenkins	Mint Set of 1793
Rob Kravitz	Eric P. Newman
Joe Lindell	U. S. Medals
Dave Price	Mint Errors
Gurprit Singh	Ancient & Medieval Coins - Indian Sub-Continent
Kathy Skelton	Joan of Arc
Chris Sutter	Route 66 – One Hundred Years
Chris Sutter	America’s Anniversary Coins
Doug Tomey	Primitive Money - Coinage Before Minting
Chip Vaughn	Famous and Infamous People on Ancient Coins

FUTURE NUMISMATIC EVENTS

- August 25 -29, 2026 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).
- September 26, 2026 **The World Coin Club of Missouri' 2026 International Coin Fair at the St. Peter Parish Center, 301 First Capital Drive, Saint Charles, Missouri.**
- September 30, 2026 -
October 3, 2026 Great American Coin & Collectibles Show will be held in Rosemont, IL at the Donald E. Stephens Convention Center.
- October 4, 2026 **The Metro East Coin & Currency Club will hold their 44th Annual Fall Show at the American Legion Hall Post 365, 1022 Vandalia Street (Route 159), Collinsville, Illinois. (www.metroeastcoincurrencyclub.com).**
- October 16 - 17, 2026 Johnson County Numismatic Society will hold their 58th Annual Coin and Currency Show in Lenexa, Kansas at the Lenexa Community Center, 13420 Oak St. (www.jcns.org).
- October 23 - 24, 2026 The Ozark's Coin Clubs Annual Coin and Stamp Show will be held in Springfield, Missouri at the Glendalough Conference Center, 2431 N. Glenstone Ave.
- November 5 -7, 2026 **Coin-X, Powered by Roundtable Trading, at the Marriott St. Louis Airport, 10700 Pear Tree Lane (<https://www.coinxrt.com>).**
- January 7 – 10, 2027 The Florida United Numismatists' (FUN) 72nd Annual FUN Show will be held in Orlando, Florida at the Orange County Convention Center.
- March 4 – 6, 2027 The American Numismatic Association (ANA) National Money Show will be held in Virginia Beach, Virginia. (Consult the ANA website, www.money.org, for details).
- April 4, 2027 **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).**
- April 21 – 24, 2027 The Central States Numismatic Society's 88th Annual Convention will be held in Chicago/Schaumburg, Illinois at the Renaissance Hotel and Convention Center.

July 15 – 17, 2027	The Florida United Numismatists' (FUN) 21st Annual Summer FUN Show will be held in Orlando, Florida at the Orange County Convention Center.
July 21 - 24, 2027	The Missouri Numismatic Society will hold its 67th Annual Coin Show at the Saint Charles Convention Center. The convention center is located at One Convention Center Plaza.
August 1, 2027	The Dupo Coin will hold their next Show at the American Legion Hall, 1022 Vandalia Street (Route 159), Collinsville, Illinois.
August 10 -14, 2027	The American Numismatic Association (ANA) World's Fair of Money will be held in Rosemont, IL at the Donald E. Stephens Convention Center. (Consult the ANA website, www.money.org , for details).
October 3, 2027	The Metro East Coin & Currency Club will hold their 44th Annual Fall Show at the American Legion Hall Post 365, 1022 Vandalia Street (Route 159), Collinsville, Illinois. (www.metroeastcoincurrencyclub.com).
April 26 – 29, 2028	The Central States Numismatic Society's 89th Annual Convention will be held in Chicago/Schaumburg, Illinois at the Renaissance Hotel and Convention Center.
July 13 – 15, 2028	The Florida United Numismatists' (FUN) 22nd Annual Summer FUN Show will be held in Orlando, Florida at the Orange County Convention Center.
August 8 -12, 2028	The American Numismatic Association (ANA) World's Fair of Money will be held in Rosemont, IL at the Donald E. Stephens Convention Center. (Consult the ANA website, www.money.org , for details).
April 25 – 28, 2029	The Central States Numismatic Society's 90th Annual Convention will be held in Chicago/Schaumburg, Illinois at the Renaissance Hotel and Convention Center.
July 12 – 14, 2029	The Florida United Numismatists' (FUN) 23rd Annual Summer FUN Show will be held in Orlando, Florida at the Orange County Convention Center.
April 24 – 27, 2030	The Central States Numismatic Society's 91st Annual Convention will be held in Chicago/Schaumburg, Illinois at the Renaissance Hotel and Convention Center.

Shows held in the St. Louis area are highlighted.

Ancient Coin Study Group

The St. Louis Ancient Coin Study Group (ACSG), founded in 1979, is one of the nation's largest ancient coin clubs. Jointly sponsored by the Missouri Numismatic Society and the World Coin Club of Missouri, ACSG offers free membership and informal meetings that are open to the public.

Ancient coins are readily available through coin shows, online marketplaces, and auction houses, often at modest cost. ACSG members are always willing to assist new collectors in developing collecting goals and strategies.

Each meeting features an educational presentation on an ancient or medieval numismatic topic by a member or guest speaker. "Show and tell" sessions provide opportunities for collectors of all experience levels to share recent acquisitions and discuss them with fellow enthusiasts, including professional archaeologists and historians. Members and guests are also encouraged to bring unidentified or challenging coins for group attribution and discussion.

The ACSG meets on the third Thursday of each month at 7 p.m. at Star Coins and More, 1 Garvey Pkwy., Suite 100, St. Charles, MO 63303. Attendees are welcome to bring coins to buy, sell, or trade. Most meetings are also broadcast via Zoom for those unable to attend in person.

For current meeting information, visit the "St. Louis Ancient Coin Study Group" Facebook page. Recordings of many recent presentations are available there and through the Newman Numismatic Portal. To join the ACSG email distribution list, contact Chip Vaughn, Jeremy Haag, or Doug Tomey at stl.acsg@gmail.com

2026

July 16	Benjamin Czarnetzki & Farhad Aspy Fatakia	Imperial Achaemenid Coinage in the Age of Empires
August 20	Jeremy Haag	John Max Wulfin'g's Passport to the Past (meeting held at Washington University in St. Louis @ 6 pm)
September 17	Paul Bredt	Roman Vota: Coins for the Wishing Well
October 15	Jake Pawlusch	Do or Die (-Study): The Issues of Ephesos' Civic and Arsinoeian Coinage
November 19	Dr. Michael Fuller	Abila of the Decapolis: Roman Coins and Architecture
December 17	Jeremy Haag (host)	Show and Tell Night

2027

January 21	Mike Markowitz	The Emperor Who Lost His Nose: Coinage of Justinian II
February 18	David Vagi	Ancient Coin Forgeries
March 18	David Scott Michaels	Roman Legionary Coinage
April 15	Bryce Hoener	Preserving the Past: the Art, Science, and History of Coin Cabinets
May 20	Mark Avery	The Last of the Twelve Caesars
June 17	Josh Benevento	Divine Kings and Bronze Eagles: A Numismatic Journey Through Ptolemaic Egypt

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. Meeting starts at 2:00, includes an educational program 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.



MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

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

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

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

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

2026

August 26	Elijah Skinner	
September 23	Rob Kravitz	Fractional Currency
October 28	Nick Correnti	Inflation Notes of the Past Century
November 18*	Chris Sutter	History of the MNS

2027

January 27	Dan Kemper	TBD
February 24	Dave Frank	KKK (Ku Klux Klan) Tokens
March 24	Dave Price	Mint Errors – the Beautiful Coins
April 28	Carl and Nick	Auction
May 26	Kathy Skelton	Cleopatra
June 23	Phil Stangler	Precious Metal News
July		No Meeting because of Annual Coin Show
August 25	Joel Anderson	The Dalles Mint
September 22	Rob Kravitz	Fractional Currency
October 27	Nick Correnti	Coins of Queen Elizabeth II
November 17*	Chris Sutter	Coin Quiz

** *Third Wednesday because of Thanksgiving*

**The
MISSOURI NUMISMATIC
SOCIETY**

**invites you to attend our
67th Annual Coin Show
July 21st – 24th, 2027**

Please note the new Show Month!

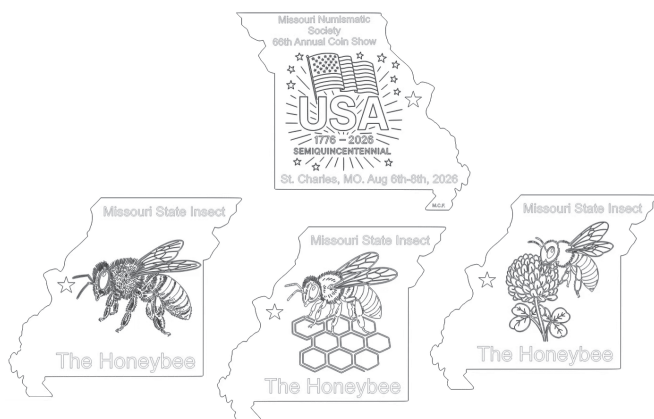
**The
MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
invites you to attend the
NEXT REGULAR MEETING**

**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**

2026 Wooden Dollar

This year's wooden dollar celebrates the
U.S. Semiquincentennial, 250th Anniversary of the
Signing of the Declaration of Independence and the
66th Annual Coin Show



Now Accepting Consignments
*for our Collectors' Auction - 2026 and our
Jewelry and Heirlooms Sale*

*We invite your participation in our
autumn auction events as a consignor.
Visit us at the lot viewing section of the
bourse to discuss our favorable terms.*

SCOTSMAN AUCTION CO.
11005 Olive Boulevard - St. Louis, MO 63141 - scoins.com