

Madison County Coin Club

of Huntsville, Alabama



Volume 9, Issue 7

August 2009

The President's Corner

Our July meeting was a good one and we had a good attendance. We had 19 members including 4 new members and one guest. I am pleased to see our Club growing.

Our program on *Trade Dollars* by Club Vice-President Dennis DeLong was very interesting. He brought some fine examples to add to his presentation.

We have had some Chinese counterfeit coins being sold at our meetings as a novelty, but such a practice is against ANA regulations, so it will no longer be allowed.

Please see my article in this newsletter.

The speaker at our next Club meeting will be Frank DuVall on *The Good Old Days*. Please plan to attend.

Be sure to bring something for our "show and tell" portion of the meeting. See you on August 24th.

Sincerely,

Bob Jaques

The Second Series of Banknotes from Sudan

By Peter Symes

The Bank of Sudan commenced business on 22 February 1960, establishing the infrastructure of a central bank and succeeding the Sudan Currency Board as Sudan's note-issuing authority. Sudan was not the most stable of nations and as the 1960s drew to a close, the Bank of Sudan was caught in the political turmoil of the time. The turmoil, which continued into the early 1970s, had an interesting effect on the second series of banknotes issued by the Bank of Sudan, resulting in one of the most challenging series for collectors of Sudanese banknotes. However, the varieties are not well documented and there is a degree of misinformation recorded for this series.

In October 1964 the government of General Ibrahim Abboud, who had claimed power in a coup in 1958, was overthrown in a revolution that saw the restoration of a civilian government. Elections held in 1965 resulted in a government under Muhammad Ahmad Mahjoub but, due to factional intrigue, in 1966 the government was replaced with a coalition led by Sadiq al Mahdi. However, by 1967 Muhammad Ahmad Mahjoub had regained power. Elections held in 1968 saw Mahjoub retain power but, on 25 May 1969, there was a revolution led by General Jaafar al Nimieri, which consolidated power under the authority of the Revolutionary Command Council, which assumed authority following the revolution. Although Babiker Awadallah became Prime Minister, it was Nimieri who became head of the Revolutionary Command Council and the man who held executive power. As the tumultuous 1960s came to a close, there was no

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guarantee of political stability in Sudan, but the wheels of administration continued to operate amidst the turmoil.

The Bank of Sudan's first banknotes were based on designs originally prepared for the Sudan Currency Board and the Bank's first notes circulated for about ten years. Toward the end of the 1960s the central bank prepared a new series of banknotes and, according to the Bank of Sudan, the new notes were introduced

'... to protect the citizens against counterfeit money, to indicate by the new designs the extent of progress and development that have taken place in the country since the older issues were provided and to make use of the latest developments in the field of designing and printing banknotes.' (*Eleventh Annual Report*)

The notes were probably prepared during 1968 and 1969, as the final issue of the previous series was dated 7 February 1968, and the new notes were introduced in early 1970.

The most significant difference between the notes of the first and second series is the reduction in size of the notes of the later series.

The most significant difference between the notes of the first and second series is the reduction in size of the notes of the later series. The same five denominations are used in each series and, while the notes of the second series have been modernized, they retain colours similar to their counterparts in the first series. All banknotes carry Arabic text on the front of the note and English text on the back. 'Bank of Sudan' is at the top on the front of the notes, below which is written 'I promise to pay on request to whomever carries this note a sum,' after which appears the value of the note as 'Sudanese Pounds' in words at the bottom right of the note. 'Bank of Sudan' appears at the top on the back of the note and the value of the note is written at the bottom of the note. Each denomination carries the same illustration of the headquarters of the Bank of Sudan on the front of the notes, and this illustration and the text are the only common features for all denominations.

Four of the five notes in the second series use

plants in their design (the exception being the 25-piastre note), although the manner in which the plants are depicted varies from note to note. Details of each denomination follow.

The notes of the second series were issued from 1970 until 1980 and during that period the principal design of these notes remained unchanged.

The notes of the second series were issued from 1970 until 1980 and during that period the principal design of these notes remained unchanged. However, the series utilises two watermarks, nine dates, three signatures and two titles for the signatories, providing a fascinating range of varieties.

The signatory of the first notes issued in 1970 was Abdel Rahim Mirghani, who had been governor of the Bank of Sudan since 7 October 1967. He remained in office until 16 May 1970 when he retired. However, it appears his retirement was linked to the nationalization of the commercial banks in Sudan, which occurred within ten days of his resignation. On 25 May 1970 Sudan nationalized the British banks 'Barclays DCO' and 'National and Grindlays', as well as the 'Commercial Bank' of Ethiopia, the Egyptian 'Bank Misr', and the Jordanian 'Arab Bank'. With the nationalization of the banks, the government changed the structure of the Bank of Sudan to take into account its responsibility for running the nationalized commercial banks.

The retirement of Abdel Rahim Mirghani is closely linked to the shakeup in the structure of the Bank of Sudan, as it appears the nationalization of the banks and other sectors of the economy demanded managers and employees with left-leaning tendencies. Following the retirement of Abdel Rahim Mirghani, the remaining members of the Bank's Board of Directors continued in their positions for just a few more days, until 25 May 1970, when they were replaced by a new Board of Directors, which took control of all banks in Sudan from 26 May 1970.

The new Board of the Bank of Sudan was headed by a 'Chairman' who was also a cabinet minister, such was the responsibility of supervising

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25 Piastres



Size – 120 x 60 mm

Colours – Red and orange, with a red intaglio print.

Back – The manufacture of cotton thread is depicted on the back of this note, with a man standing next to rows of spooling cotton. Cotton has been one of Sudan's principal exports for many years and this illustration celebrates the manufacture of a commercial product from a primary crop.

50 Piastres



Size – 130 x 65 mm

Colours: – Green, purple and brown, with a green intaglio print.

Plant – On the front of the note, to the left, is believed be a Water Primrose; a plant of the *Ludwigia* species.

Back – An illustration of buildings that constitute the University of Khartoum dominates the back of the note. The building on the banknote was originally the Gordon Memorial College, which was opened in 1902. The college was established through public subscription in Great Britain, in memory of Charles Gordon. In 1951 the building became the centre of the University College of Khartoum and later it became part of Khartoum University.

One Pound



Size – 140 x 70 mm

Colours – Green and yellow, with a blue intaglio print.

Plant – Orchids are incorporated in the design on the front of the notes, once at the right in full colour and once at the left in outline. The flowers are again depicted in colour at the left on the back of the note.

Back – The Kiosk at Naqab (or Naga), found at the Wadi Awateib, is depicted on the back of the one-pound note. Probably built between 1 and 300 CE during the Meroitic period of the Nubian kingdoms, the small temple shows a distinctive mix of local architecture and adornments, with an equal amount of features clearly derived from Roman architecture and design. At the right is a statue of King Taharqa, a Nubian king who ruled Egypt from 690 to 664 BC, during the 25th Dynasty. The illustration depicts the kneeling king in an Egyptian kilt, crowned with two cobras (representing the two kingdoms of Egypt and Nubia), and offering two round receptacles containing wine. The illustration is drawn from a statuette in the Louvre, which is part of a group that includes the god Hemen, depicted as a falcon, to whom the king is making the offering.

Five Pounds



Size – 150 x 75 mm

Colours – Orange, green and brown, with brown and pink intaglio prints.

Plant – Cotton plants are depicted at the left and right on the front of the note. The illustration at the right is in colour, while that at the left is in outline. Two small sprigs of cotton are illustrated in colour at the lower left on the back.

Back – The back of the five-pound note depicts various fauna of the African continent, all of which can be found in Sudan. At the far left are a pair of ibex, while in the centre are cattle and a pair of camels, and at the right are an elephant, a rhinoceros, and a lion.

Ten Pounds



Size – 160 x 80 mm

Colours – Purple, yellow, and pink, with purple and green intaglio prints.

Plant – Branches of an acacia plant are depicted at the left and right on the front of the note. The illustration at the right is in colour, while at the left the illustration is only an outline. An example of the acacia is again depicted in subdued colours on the back of the note at the left. The two principal acacia plants grown in the Sudan are *Acacia senegal* and *Acacia seyal*, both of which produce gum arabic. It is the branches of *Acacia seyal* that are depicted on the ten-pound banknote.

Back – The back of the note depicts the quay at Port Sudan, with trains and trucks ready to take away goods that are being unloaded from ships. The intention appears to be to depict different modes of transport, as an aeroplane has been added to an otherwise typical scene at the quay.

Sudan's central bank and all commercial banking activities in the country. The chairman was Mohamed Ali El Mahasi and Abdel Lateef Hassan became Governor of the Bank of Sudan.

The term of Abdel Lateef Hassan's governorship was very short and his signature does not appear on any banknotes. On 19 July 1971 the government of Sudan was briefly toppled in a coup led by Major Hashem al Atta, but the Nimeiri government was restored several days later on 22 July. Many supporters of the coup were communists and, in the aftermath of the coup, leaders of the Communist Party and other individuals who were associated with the coup were gaoled or executed. When the banks were nationalized in May 1970, the Communist Party of Sudan was an ally of the president and the Minister of Economic Affairs and Foreign Trade, Mr. Ahmed

On 19 July 1971 the government of Sudan was briefly toppled in a coup ...

Suliman, had knowingly appointed communists to positions in the banks and other nationalized businesses. The communists had fallen from favour and, although President al Nimeiri had attempted to remove communists from the public service in the months prior to the coup, public servants who were regarded as possessing communist sympathies or who were unsympathetic to the government lost their positions following the coup. It is probable that Abdel Lateef Hassan and Mohamed Ali El Mahasi were suspected of being associated with communists, if not communists themselves, and they were relieved of their respective posts of Governor and Chairman of the Board.

Following a reorganization of the cabinet on 3 August 1971, Awad Abdel Magid Aburiesh was appointed Chairman of the Board of Directors for the Bank of Sudan on 21 August 1971, but the position of Governor was not filled. Awad Abdel Magid consequently signed the banknotes dated 30 November 1971 as 'Chairman of the Board of Directors' and he is the only signatory to use this title, as his predecessor and successor signed as 'Governor'.

Awad Abdel Magid did not remain in authority for much longer than his predecessor. In August 1972 President al Nimieri announced that elections would be held for a Sudanese People's Council, which would then take the next six months to draft a new constitution. The election was held between 22 September and 4 October 1972, after which, on 5 October, al Nimieri asked his cabinet to resign so that he could select a new cabinet in consultation with the People's Council. He accepted the resignation of the entire cabinet plus the Secretaries of State, the Secretary-General of the Presidential Palace, and the Governor of the Bank of Sudan. Although this was the date on which the resignations were accepted, the Bank of Sudan's *Annual Report* for the year ending 1972 states that Awad Abdel Magid left office on 19 September 1972, which was just prior to the elections and it can be conjectured that the President's plan had been made clear to the governor of the Bank by this time.

The first two issues in this series have several elements that create distinct varieties. Not only do they carry different signatures and different titles for the signatories, but they carry different watermarks, dates, and different formats for expressing the date.

Although a new cabinet was announced on 9 October 1972, the position of governor of the Bank of Sudan was not immediately filled. After several months Ibrahim Mohammed Ali Nimir was appointed to head the Bank of Sudan from 11 February 1973. Carrying the title of 'Governor and Chairman of Board of Directors', he remained the governor of the Bank of Sudan until 13 February 1980. This achievement was significant, given the previous instability of the office, the number of foiled coups during his tenure, and cabinet reshuffles that took place during the years he was in office. Nimir's signature is the third and final signature to appear on the second series of banknotes, with his signature being used until the concluding issue of this series in 1980, just prior to him leaving office.

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carry different signatures and different titles for the signatories, but they carry different watermarks, dates, and different formats for expressing the date. Notes of the initial issue carry the signature of Abdel Rahim Mirghani, signing as 'Governor' of the Bank of Sudan, the date is expressed as 'Khartoum on first of January 1970', and the head of a rhinoceros is used as the watermark on the 1-, 5- and 10-pound notes (with the 25- and 50-piastre notes carrying no watermark). In comparison, the notes of the second issue carry the signature of Awad Abdel Magid, signing as 'Chairman of Board of Directors', the date is expressed as '30 November 1971' (without mentioning the place of issue as 'Khartoum'), and the 1-, 5- and 10-pound notes carry Sudan's coat of arms as the watermark. The coat of arms consists of a secretary bird with a native shield on its breast. Above the bird is a scroll that carries the Arabic text *Al Nasr Nila*, which translates as 'Victory is Ours', while below the bird is a second scroll that carries the text *Jamhuryat al Sudan*, which translates as 'Republic of Sudan'. (The text is not apparent in the watermark.)

In considering the dates used on the notes, it is worth observing that dates from the Gregorian calendar are used and not hejira dates.

There is very little difference between the notes of the second issue and the remaining seven date varieties of this series—although there is one aberration with the expression of the date. All banknotes carrying the remaining seven dates are signed by Ibrahim Mohammed Ali Nimir as 'Governor' of the Bank of Sudan and six of these dates are expressed in the format of a simple date; e.g. '1 April 1973'. Only one date reverts to the format used in the first issue that includes the use of the word 'Khartoum'. Why, having dropped this format for the date after the first issue, it was re-introduced for one issue in 1978 is a conundrum. It may be suspected that the change in date format is linked with the use of a different printer, but all notes in this series are printed by De La Rue and the 'De La Rue' imprint appears on the back of each note in this series. The remaining seven dates are:

- 1 April 1973

- 27 April 1974
- 25 January 1975
- 7 February 1977
- Khartoum on first of January 1978
- 28 May 1978
- 2 January 1980

In considering the dates used on the notes, it is worth observing that dates from the Gregorian calendar are used and not hejira dates. Sudan is predominantly an Islamic country, although southern Sudan is largely Christian. It is therefore a little unusual to find that hejira dates are not included on the banknotes. It is likely that the dates of the Gregorian calendar were used due to the strong British administrative heritage in Sudan, and it was not until the issue of 1985 that hejira dates were used on Sudanese banknotes in tandem with dates of the Gregorian calendar.

The intriguing and tantalizing aspects of collecting the notes in this series is that assembling the full range of denominations carrying the various dates is quite difficult.

The intriguing and tantalizing aspects of collecting the notes in this series is that assembling the full range of denominations carrying the various dates is quite difficult. With five denominations and nine date varieties, there forty five notes for the collector to acquire. Many of these notes are difficult to find, especially in high grade. After collecting this series for over fifteen years, the author's collection is still missing three varieties.

The collector's task has not been aided by the description of this series in the *Standard Catalog of World Paper Money* (SCWPM). In the SCWPM this series is described with varieties of 'a', 'b', and 'c', but it is not apparent how these varieties are determined, especially for the 25- and 50-piastre notes. Certainly, the 'a' and 'b' varieties for the 1-, 5- and 10-pound notes can be recognized by the watermarks, but there is only one date for the variety with rhinoceros watermark (not two as indicated for the 1-pound note

The SCWPM lists a date variety of 'Jan. 1972' for

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some denominations but reports of this date are in error, with the error probably due to the similarity of the Arabic numerals for '2' and '3'. The date of 'Jan. 1971', reported in the SCWPM, also does not exist and there is no reason to create a separate variety for the 1980-dated notes.

The best way for collectors to identify the simple varieties in this series is to use the following criteria. For the two lower denominations—25 and 50 piastres—there are two basic varieties:

Signature of 'Governor' (two signatures)

Signature of 'Chairman of Board of Directors' (one signature)

For the three higher denominations—1, 5, and 10 pounds—there are three basic varieties:

Signature of 'Governor' and rhinoceros watermark (one signature)

Signature of 'Chairman of Board of Directors' and coat of arms watermark (one signature)

Signature of 'Governor' and coat of arms watermark (one signature)

For those who collect signature varieties, there are three varieties for each denomination, and for those who collect date varieties, there are nine varieties for each denomination.

Hopefully this information and other facets of this study will clarify the range of varieties available to collectors and remove the misinformation on this series.

Sources

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Cuhaj, George S. (2007) *Standard Catalog of World Paper Money, Modern Issues, 1961–Present* 14th Edition, Krause Publications, Iola, USA.

Rosenberger, Dr. Walter and Herbert C. Tobin [Editors] (1971-1972) *Keesing's Contemporary Archives* 'Volume No.XVII 1971–1972', Keesing's Publications Limited, London.

About the author:

Peter Symes is a publisher of books and articles on world paper money. Many have been published in the *International Bank Note Society Journal*. To learn more about his books available for sale, please visit his home page at <http://www.pjsymes.com.au/>. ■

Chinese Counterfeits No Longer Allowed to be sold on Meeting Premises

By Bob Jaques

In the last two months there have been some Chinese counterfeit U.S. coins being sold to Club members, including myself, which were sold as novelties. I was asked to check if this practice violated any ANA rules so I contacted the ANA legal staff.

Here is the reply from Ron Sirna ANA's legal person:

As a member of ANA, I agree to comply with the following standards of conduct: Not to sell, exhibit, produce or advertise a counterfeit, copy, restrike, or reproduction of any numismatic item if its nature is not clearly indicated by the word "counterfeit", "copy", "restrick", or "reproduction" incused in the metal or printed on the paper...."

Also, the Hobby Protection Act requires that copies of U.S. coins have the words "copy" incused in them. Selling counterfeits violates ANA Code of Ethics, and any complaints made could expel your club from ANA.

Therefore, we will not allow any known counterfeit coins to be sold on our premises before, during, or after our meeting. This will protect us from any problems with ANA or the Government. ■

The Jersey Coinage Issued During Queen Victoria's Reign From 1877-1894

By Harold Fears

Following the act of February 25, 1876, Jersey coinage would be denominated as a 12th, 24th, and 48th of a shilling following the English standard. The new coins of 1877 are the same size, although not the same weight as their English counterparts. The obverse has a dexter coroneted bust of Queen Victoria, with a seven pointed star with the legend "VICTORIA D. G. BRITANNIAR. REGINA F.D." The legend in English is "Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith." Leonard Charles Wyon engraved both the obverse and the reverse of the new coin. The 1876 Coinage Committee requested the reverse to be "*similar to, though not an exact copy of the Channel Islands' Exhibition Medal 1871, which also contains other arms than those of the Island. As regards [to] the obverse, the Committee is particularly desirous of retaining that of the Jersey coinage, one penny and one half penny pieces of which are herein enclosed -- the only alteration needed being the substitution of the year 1876 for 1866, or 1870.*" J. B. Payne designed this 50 mm medal and his name appears at the bottom of the medal.



From the Shield on a 1877 Proof One Twenty Fourth of a Shilling

While working on the reverse, L. C. Wyon wrote to the Royal Mint on November 4, 1876, concerned about the missing spots on the beasts. Were the beasts lions or leopards? The Bailiff assured the Royal Mint in a November 7, 1876 letter that the leopards on the

previous coins were a mistake and the animals were actually lions. However, the Bailiff was incorrect about the nature of these cats.



The obverse of the one 48th of a shilling

Note that this is a proof (without the H mintmark)



The reverse of the one 48th of a shilling

Some understanding of heraldry is necessary for any numismatist, especially regarding tinctures (colors).

Vertical lines are red (gules) and dots are gold (yellow). Thus on the older coins, we have passant, guardant, yellow lions on a red shield. Mr. Wyon, based upon the Bailiff's directions, updated the shield from "leopards" to "lions" by removing the dots. He did keep the lines on the shield. The shield itself is a heater shape shield and it divides the date. The wording "STATES OF JERSEY" is around the upper half of the reverse, with the denomination around the lower half. This design lasted until 1923, when a square shield, in addition with scrolls, was restored.

Mintages for the Jersey Victorian Coinage

date	Farthing	Half Penny	Penny
1877	288,000	336,000	240,000
1881			75,153
1888		120,000	180,000
1894		120,000	180,000

Things to note about this series:

- The Coinage Committee changed the original 1877 order of £1,000 in pennies, £500 in half pennies, and £500 in farthings to £1,000 in pennies, £700 in half pennies, and £300 in farthings.
- In 1877 the coins were not minted by the British Royal Mint but by the private Heaton Mint (later known as the Birmingham Mint). However, the Royal Mint did engrave the dies for the coins. These coins are the only Jersey coins with a mint mark. It is of interest that in 1877, the Heaton Mint minted coins for Hong Kong, Mauritius, and Jersey.
- On February 23, 1881 the Treasury authorized that thirteen boxes containing £260 worth of the 1877 farthings to be returned to the Royal Mint and be recoinced into pence. The total mintage had a nominal value of £313/2/9 (or 75,153 coins).

- Proofs exist for the 1877, 1877H, and 1894 coins. For both the 1877 and 1877 H proof nickel proofs are extremely rare.
- There are unconfirmed reports of an 1877 proof in aluminum issues, coins were struck in bronze and nickel. The.
- The 1888 mintage was authorized on January 16, 1888 and confirmed by Order in Council on March 17, 1888. The act authorized £2,000 nominal value worth of coins; half of which was delivered in 1888. The remaining £1,000 was supplied in 1894.
- The new shield design, known as heater-shaped, is the earliest shape used for armorial purposes. ■

August is Foreign Coin Month

August is foreign coin month. So whether if you wish to trade, sell, or buy some foreign coins, the coin club's August meeting is the place to be!



Some Scenes from the Last Meeting



Members' Notices

Rules for users of the member notice page: All notices are free and should be directed to the editor of the Madison County Coin Club newsletter (see back page for address). Notices will be limited to a maximum of 8 lines, including the name and contact information. The person entering the notice must answer all responses to notices. Preference will be given in the following order to notices when the page is oversubscribed in a single month:

1. Research Notices
2. Wanted Items
3. Trades Offered
4. For Sale Items

Looking for world coins or tokens with sailing ships, or dragons. Interested in crowns, and smaller denominations. Silver, Cupero-Nickel, bronze, Aluminum and the like. Contact Mark at TheLarsens@bellsouth.net

Looking for Alaskan Medals and Tokens. Contact: Richard at ANALMRJ@gmail.com or 256-337-5092

Looking for numismatic information concerning the Island of Jersey, Channel Islands. Especially interested in magazine or newspaper articles. Contact: Harold at hkfears@knology.net or 256-881-6268.

Looking for circulated contemporary Canadian coins. Also have a few available, including some older items. Contact: Mike at mcampbell7@juno.com

Why not bring a friend to the next meeting?

Can You Identify this Coin?



This proof one year type was issued in 1969. Can you identify it? The solution will be published next month in the newsletter.

Solution to last month's quiz: A 1986 New Zealand dollar.

Inclement Weather Notice



If the Huntsville City Schools are closed due to inclement weather, then the Huntsville Senior Center is closed. There will be no club meeting if the Huntsville Senior Center is closed. Local TV and radio stations will give notice of any Huntsville school closure. ■

2009 CALENDAR OF EVENTS

All meetings are held at the Senior Center in Huntsville in the Ceramics Room. We meet on the fourth Monday each month except for May and December. Meetings start at 6:30 and typically end around 8:30. The Thomas W. Davidson, Sr. Senior Center is located at 2200 Drake Ave. SW, Huntsville, AL 35803

JANUARY 26

PHOTOGRAPHING COINS BY JOHN LINDBERG

FEBRUARY 23

COINS ON GLASS BY RICHARD JOZEFIK

MARCH 23

STATE OF THE COIN MARKET BY CHARLES CATALDO

APRIL 27

EARLY DOLLARS BY MIKE FORD

JUNE 22

ANNUAL POTLUCK AND BOURSE NIGHT

JULY 27

TRADE DOLLARS BY DENNIS DELONG

AUGUST 24

THE GOOD OLD DAYS BY FRANK DUVALL

SEPTEMBER 28

Open.

OCTOBER 26

COMMEMORATIVE HALVES BY ROBERT PATRICK

NOVEMBER 23

ANNUAL THANKSGIVING CELEBRATION AND BOURSE NIGHT

CLUB OFFICERS

PRESIDENT: [BOB JAKUES](mailto:rjapilot@charter.net) (rjapilot@charter.net)

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SECRETARY: [Richard Jozefiak](mailto:analmrj@gmail.com) (analmrj@gmail.com)

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BOARD MEMBER: [Mark Larson](mailto:thelarsens@bellsouth.net) (thelarsens@bellsouth.net)



**Please bring a coin,
medal, note, or
something for Show-
and-Tell.**

Visit us on the web at <http://mccc.anacclubs.org/>

2009 Coin Shows Around Huntsville, AL Area

Date(s)	Area	Location	Contact Info	Richard's Rating
Sept 19-20	Pelham (Birmingham), AL	Central AL Coin Show Civic Center 500 Amphitheater Road Pelham, AL Sa 10 am – 6 pm Su 10 am – 3 pm	Dr. Carl Shory 205-620-0560	
June 13 July 11 August 15 Sept 5 Oct 17 Nov 14 Dec 19	Franklin, TN	Coin Show TBD 9 am – 4 pm	Col. Tom Bass 615-740-7952 615-428-0125 tbass73142@aol.com	TBD
Oct 23-24	Huntsville, AL	Rocket City Coin Show Knights of Columbus Hall 3053 Leeman Ferry Road Huntsville, AL	Charles Cataldo AL Coin & Silver Co. 256-536-0262	
July 17-19	Bessemer, AL	Alabama State Coin Show 1130 Ninth Ave SW Bessemer, AL 10 am – 6 pm	Corbitt Chandler 205-939-1178 corbitchandler@bellsouth.net	
Aug 21-23	Dalton, GA	50 th Blue Ridge Numismatic Association Coin Show Northwest Trade Center I-75 exit 333 2211 Dug Gap Battle Road Dalton, GA Fri-Sat 10 am – 6 pm Su 10 am – 3 pm	Bob Hurst 321-383-1742 forvm@cfl.rr.com www.brna.org	

Richard's Rating:



Small coin show, no educational programs



Medium/Large coin show, no educational programs



Large coin show, educational programs and/or exhibits. Worth the drive

TBD- Have not been to show

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