

# Madison County Coin Club

of Huntsville, Alabama



Volume 23, Issue 6

June 2023

**Our next meeting will be at  
the South Huntsville Public  
Library**

**7901-L Bailey Cove Rd SE  
Huntsville, AL 35802**

**On Monday  
June 26, 2023  
from 6:00 – 7:30  
Doors Open at 5:30**

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## June is our Annual Auction and Potluck Celebration



The June meeting is our annual mid-year potluck supper. Please bring a dish to share with your fellow club members. Also, it is our auction and bourse night. Use this link if you would like to sign up for a dish:

<https://www.signupgenius.com/go/70a0c49a5af23aafe3-mccc#/>

We hope to see you there!

## **The (Vice) President's Corner**

The 26JUN23 meeting is our 4<sup>th</sup> of July Potluck, Bourse Night, and Auction.

*GOOD LUCK!* No, seriously: perhaps we should call it “4<sup>th</sup> of July MCCC Wheel of Fortune Night.” Each element—potluck, bourse and auction—tends to be a matter of chance.

We know a “potluck” as a communal meal where each guest brings a dish to share with a few others.

A little research online finds the original meaning of the term was likely what you’d expect by sticking the words “pot” and “luck” together, literally “the luck of the pot,” whatever an unexpected guest happened to find in the pot.

True to its origins, it is still a fun and exciting aspect of potlucks that you never really know what to expect: it’s still what Lady Luck ladles onto the table.

My experience over the last six years of MCCC Potlucks (we have two a year) is there is always quite a variety, with multiple dishes to please any individual’s tastes.

What dish to bring? I just follow one rule in choosing: bring something I really like myself! If folks eat it, great; if they don’t, even better! ☺

The “bourse” (rhymes with “course, if you aren’t familiar with the word, which I wasn’t until coin collecting drug it into my lexicon) is another element of the evening that is an adventure, never knowing what you’ll find.

The word appears to have originated from a 13th-century trading location in Belgium outside a home with that namesake and is now a French word that means “stock exchange.” It is a common term for European equivalents to our New York Stock Exchange; famously, for example, the historic Paris Bourse.

Every coin show is a bourse and is indeed pretty much a matter of chance, just like the potluck, coming down to what you happen to find in each vendor’s “pot.” This is our mini coin show, where you too can be “Coin Dealer for a Day.”

The final element held precariously by the fickle fingers of fate is the auction. What will be up for bid and who will bid what on what lot?

We’ve had some memorable auctions over the years and we still tell tales of them. (Ask Kurt Springfield about his daughter and a certain silver medal that she may never sell.)

See you there on 26JUN23 to spin the wheel—and did I say, *GOOD LUCK?!*

Wayne

## Some Scenes from our Last Meeting



*Wayne Koger presents Harrison Knowlton his Educational Award*



*Members getting ready.*



## **Madison County Coin Club is Host Coin Club at HUNTSPEX 2023**

*By*

*Richard Jozefiak*

*ANA District Representative for AL & GA*

HUNTSPEX 2023 was held at the Jaycee Community Building at John Hunt Park on June 3-4, 2023. This was the first show that included stamp dealers, postcard dealers and coin dealers. The Madison County Coin Club (MCCC) was the host coin club. There were eight-coin dealers at the show. MCCC had a club table at the show along with an American Numismatic Association (ANA) Membership Table.

MCCC members signed up for time slots to staff the club's table. A number of club members brought numismatic displays to show to the public and to help at the club table. Many visitors to the show stopped by the MCCC and ANA tables and received information on the organizations.

HUNTSPEX 2023 allowed synergy between the stamp collectors, postcard collectors and coin collectors. By the end of June 3, it was reported that a little over 200 people had registered to attend the show. There were another 30-35 dealers and support people at the show. Sunday, June 4, was expected to have another hundred people or so attend.

Over a dozen young people were brought to the show and came to the coin section. At the ANA Membership Table, they all got to pick out 4-5 world coins and received information on coin collecting.

The last time there was a coin show in Huntsville was over ten years ago. The coin dealers at the show were doing a lot of business. The show with the three collecting groups (coins, postcards, stamps) was very successful.

## MCCC Club Table and ANA Membership Table at HUNTSPEX 2023



*Mike Campbell (L), Wayne Koger, and Harold Fears at MCCC Club Table  
Richard Jozefiak (R) at ANA Membership Table  
(Photo by: Karen Jozefiak)*

## Young Numismatists (YNs) Selecting World Coins at ANA Membership Table



*Young people had a large selection of world coins to select for their coin collections  
(Photo by: Richard Jozefiak)*

### MCCC Club Table was Busy with Many Visitors



*MCCC Members Meeting with Visitors to the Show  
(Photo by: Richard Jozefiak)*

### View of HUNTSPEX 2023 Show



*Show floor on Saturday, June 3, 2023  
(Photo by: Richard Jozefiak)*



## Three Cent Silver

*By Doug Glandon*

### History: 1848 - 1873

The Gold Rush of 1848 began to influence the entire U.S. market. By 1849, the price of gold dropped relative the value of silver. As a result, gold was being used to purchase U.S. silver coins to be sold as bullion on the world market. This caused a severe shortage of U.S. silver coins leaving only Spanish Colonial Reals in circulation. The Reals consisted of the One Real, known as the “Levy” (~12 cent value) and the Half Real, known as the “Fip” (~6 cent value).



**Gold Rush of 1848**



**Spanish Colonial Real**



In 1850, Daniel S. Dickinson (NY) introduced legislation for the production of a three-cent silver coin. The goal was to replace the Spanish Colonial coins and provide an intermediate denomination between the large cent and half dime. The legislation did not pass.



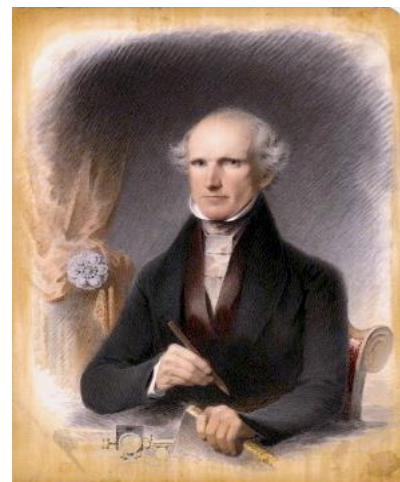
**Daniel S. Dickinson (NY)**

In 1851, the legislation was reintroduced and passed by Congress. Its intention was to use the Three Cent Silver coin to complement the postage stamp price reduction from five to three cents. Once minted began, the coin was sent directly to post offices.



**Three Cent Silver**

The Three Cent Silver was designed by Charles B. Longacre (1794 – 1869), who was the fourth Chief Engraver at the United States Mint (1844 – 1869). He also designed the Flying Eagle Cent, Indian Head Cent, Shield Nickle, and the Double Eagle. The “official” name for the Three Cent Silver was the “Trime”.



John B. Longacre



Example of Type I Variety  
(Small Star)

Minting began in 1851 and concluded in 1873. The entire series was minted in Philadelphia with the exception of an O variety minted at the New Orleans mint in 1851. The first variety was minted from 1851 through 1853. This variety weighed 0.80 grams with a

composition of 0.750 silver and 0.250 copper. The obverse consisted of a Union Shield on a Heraldic Star surrounded by the legal inscription and date. The reverse consisted of the Roman Numeral “III” embraced with an ornamental letter “C” and 13 stars.

A second variety was minted from 1854 through 1858. The coin’s weight was reduced to 0.75 gram, but its composition increased to 0.90 silver. The weight increase was to help eliminate Spanish coins from circulation. On the obverse, two additional outlines of the Star were added to identify the weight change. An Olive Branch and Arrows were added above and below the Roman Numeral III on the reverse.



Example of Type II Variety  
(Large Star, 3 Lines)



The third and final variety was minted from 1859 through 1873. The obverse had one of the three outlines around the Star removed and the lettering size was reduced and more evenly spaced.



Example of Type III Variety  
(Large Star, 2 Lines)



Civil War

From 1851 through 1860, the Three Cent Silver experienced its highest mintages. During this period two different varieties were struck (see above). From 1861 through 1863, gold and silver coins vanished from circulation due to the Civil War and hoarding. Also, during this period, legal tender notes, fractional currency and postage stamps replaced coins. As a result, mintages were reduced.

From the period of 1864 through 1886, the U.S. Mint began minting base-metal coins, starting with the Two Cent Piece (bronze) in 1864, the Three Cent Piece (copper-nickel alloy) in 1865, and the Shield Nickel (copper-nickel alloy) in 1866. The introduction of these coins further reduced the mintage of the Three Cent Silver coin.



Two Cent Piece

Three Cent Piece

Shield Nickel



By 1867, the mintages had been reduced to only a few thousand each year. In 1873, the last year of mintage, only proof coins were struck.



**1873 Proof Three Cent Silver**

### **Reception**

The Three Cent Silver has received mixed design reviews over the course of history. Cornelius Vermeule, an Art Historian, commented that it is “one of the ugliest U.S. coins, though it has some redeeming feature of delicate workmanship”. Dennis Tucker from Whitman Publishing commented, “Something of a Sarah plain and small”. In defense of his design, John B. Longacre stated, “On so small a coin it is impossible that the device can be at once conspicuous and striking unless it is simple -- complexity would defeat the object.”

Public consensus was also mixed. It was given the nickname “the fish scale coin” because it was considered too small and easily lost; however, it did compliment the lowering of a postage to 3 cents. It also circulated well while other silver coins were being melted and hoarded.

From a historical perspective, Numismatist R. W. Julian commented, that it “played its part well in the U. S. monetary system, but there was no longer a need for it.”

### **Legacy**

The Three Cent has several unique things that cement its place in U.S. coin history. It was the first coin that did not portray Lady Liberty. Secondly, it was the first U.S. coin to contain metal valued significantly less than its face value. Thirdly, it was the first silver coin not to be legal tender for an unlimited amount (originally for 30 cents only). It was made full legal tender with the Coinage Act of 1965.

The “Trime” is also very collectable. It has several common dates which make it collectable as a type coin. Since it has three different varieties, it is a perfect choice for variety collectors. Thirdly, there are several rare dates in the series making it popular among advanced collectors.

Below are images of various Three Cent Silver coins in different grades for reference.

## Grading Your Three Cent Silver

Good

Fine

Extremely Fine



## What Could Possibly Go Wrong? (a look at US error coins)

By Todd Hutto

When minting coins, it's inevitable that mistakes will be made. From off metal strikes, to incredible die caps, fascinating error varieties are out there to be discovered and collected.

To help you understand how errors occur, it helps to learn a bit about how coin minting works. From the US Mint website, a description of the minting process:

*"The Mint buys large metal coils 1,500 feet long to cut out blanks. **Blanks** are flat metal discs that will eventually become coins or medals. A blanking press punches out blanks from the coil like a cookie cutter.*

*After washing, the blanks travel to the upsetting mill. **Upsetting** means to "upset" the edge of a coin to create a raised rim. Some people also call this step rimming. The rim protects the final coin from wear and makes it stackable.*

*A blank with a rim is called a **planchet**, although it's acceptable to continue to use 'blank' as a general term for a coin before it's struck.*

*Special proof and uncirculated planchets go through a cleaning process called **burnishing** to smooth and polish the surface using metal pellets.*

*Finally, the planchets travel to the coin presses for striking. **Striking** happens when the press forces the obverse and reverse dies together to transfer the design onto the coin.*

*The coins are inspected for defects and then sent for packaging. If circulating coins don't meet certain standards, the batch goes to a machine called a **waffler**. The waffler bends the coins to form wavy lines before they're sent for recycling."*

The Mint has several different kinds of presses for striking coins, but they all work the same way. The press forces the obverse and reverse dies together against the planchet to strike both sides of the coin at once. Circulating coin presses use from 35 to 100 metric tons of pressure to strike the coins, depending on the denomination. Other presses strike with up to 540 tons of force.

When the dies come together, the planchet metal flows into the shape of the design. A collar placed around the planchet prevents the metal from expanding too much. It also forms the edge design, whether smooth, reeded, or lettered. Dollars receive a smooth edge from the collar, but then go through an additional machine that rolls the lettering onto the edge. Once the planchet receives the design, it becomes a coin.



A circulating coin press strikes 750 coins per minute, which is over 12 coins a second. The Philadelphia Mint produces 47,250 coins per minute if all of its 63 presses are operational. The Denver Mint makes 40,500 coins per minute with its 54 coin presses. That results in millions of circulating coins struck each day of production.

Coins are struck differently depending on their final and intended finish. Circulating, uncirculated, and bullion coins are struck once. Proof coins are struck at least twice. The circulating coin presses strike coins faster than the presses used for the collectable uncirculated, proof, and bullion coins.

Once the press strikes the coins, they drop into either a bin or a tray. An inspector examines samples for errors. If they pass inspection, they move to packaging. If circulating coins don't meet certain standards, the batch goes to the waffler mentioned earlier.

Luckily, for collectors, not all error coins are found by the Mint inspectors, presenting a unique collecting opportunity.

Complexity of the striking process, coupled with human error, result in many visually impressive errors, that often seem to defy explanation as to what the heck happened to that poor coin.

I started collecting error coins about 25 years ago, starting with off center pennies, progressing up to nickels, and finally quarters. So, let's take a look at some of my collection of what goes wrong at the Mint!



Before we look at the error coins, here's an example of how it's supposed to work. This is a 1985 Proof US Quarter, struck at the San Francisco Mint. It's in a PCGS holder and is graded Proof 69 Deep Cameo.



Coins are punched out of a coiled metal sheet, and the scrap left over from this process is called webbing. This is the webbing left over after US Quarters have been punched out.



This is a punched US Quarter Blank before it is processed and made ready for striking.



This is a US Quarter Planchet, made from a blank. You can see how the edge has been “upset” in order to create a raised rim, which protects the coins design from wear, and allows the coins to be stacked.

### **The ANA eLearning Academy Courses**

Enjoy online courses and lectures from fellow collectors and experienced numismatists. The courses are free and open to the public. See <https://info.money.org/elearning> for details.





Broad Struck US Quarter 1985 P. The collar dies did not close while the coin was struck, so the edges flowed outward, resulting in a much wider coin, and there is no reeding on the coin edge. This error quarter is almost as wide as a half dollar coin.



Broad Struck US Quarter 1989 P. The collar dies did not close while the coin was struck, so the edges flowed outward, resulting in a wider coin, with some cupping of the planchet. There is no reeding on the coin edge.



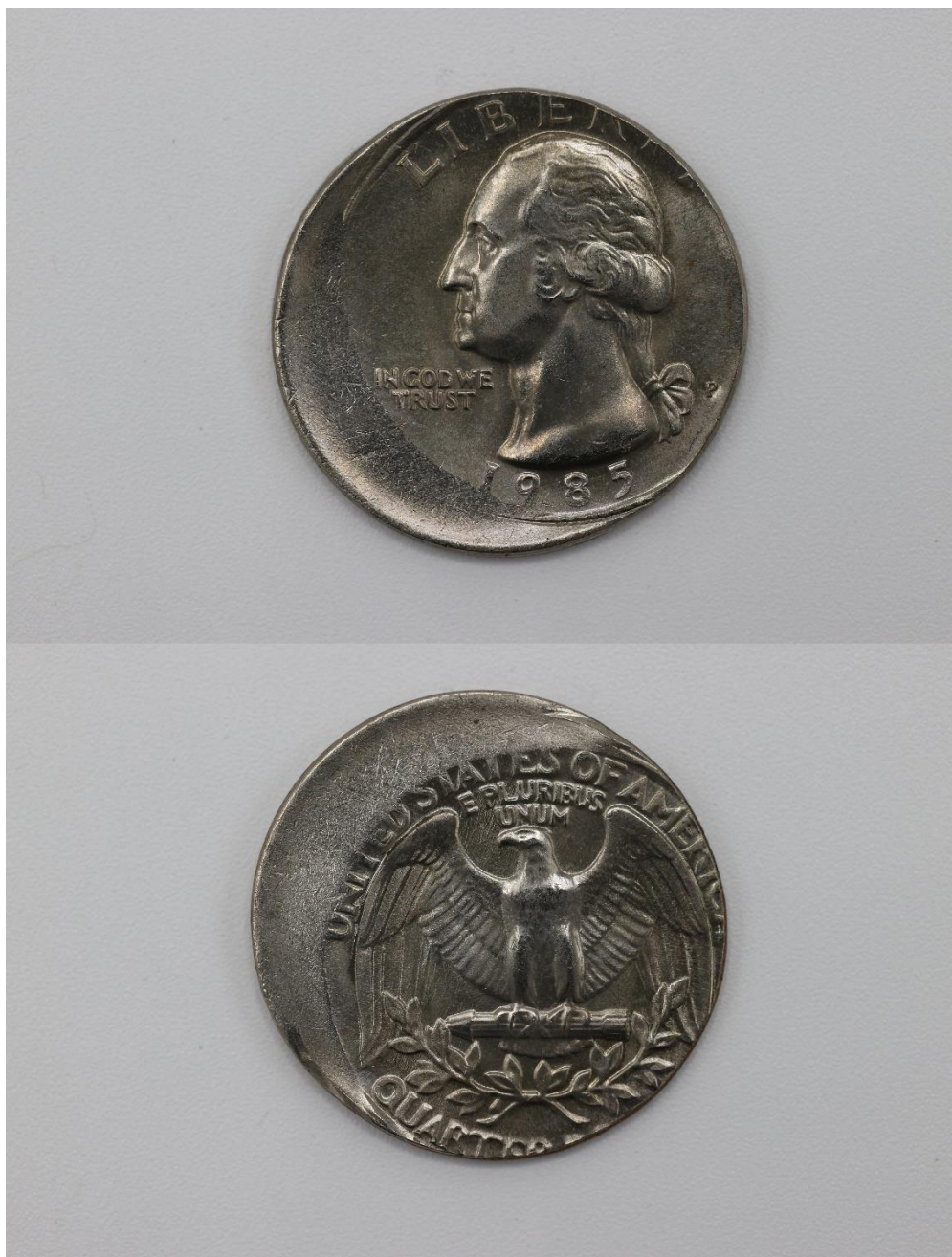


Double Struck US Quarter 1985 P. This coin did not properly eject from the dies after being initially struck, and was struck again, but off center. There are also some die clash marks on both sides of the coin.





Off Center Strike US Quarter 1985 P. This coin did not feed properly into the dies and was struck approximately 60% off center.



Off Center Strike US Quarter 1985 P. This coin did not feed properly into the dies and was struck approximately 15% off center.





Off Center Strike US Quarter 1985 P. This coin did not feed properly into the dies and was struck approximately 50% off center.





Off Center Strike US Quarter 1983 P. This coin did not feed properly into the dies and was struck approximately 50% off center.

In addition to genuine coinage errors, collectors will also occasionally find coins altered after they left the Mint. While some may consider this a type of

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counterfeiting, it actually isn't technically illegal to alter coins as long as there is no intent to defraud. Collectors of errors should be careful to examine any error coin for evidence of alterations done after the fact. Here's an altered quarter I've found in my wanderings.



On the left is a normal circulated US Quarter 1997 D. On the right is a 1997 D altered US Quarter.

Can you tell the difference? The coin on the right has been subjected to a process called High-Velocity Metal Forming. This involves a rather dangerous procedure using a 10-turn work coil made from insulated copper wire. Through transformer action, a current of one million amperes is induced within the coin. This instantaneous power applied to the coil is comparable to the total electrical power

consumed by a medium sized city. The coil explodes in a bright ball of blue-white plasma, so this is done in a bullet proof chamber, resulting in this shrunken coin.

## Classification of Error Coins

There are three different major classifications of error coins. Some error coins may have a combination of these problems.

1. **Planchet:** Any problem with the planchet that the coin was made on. This may include incomplete planchets, wrong metal, cracked, chipped, clipped, or thickness.
2. **Die:** A coin die is a hardened piece of metal that is used to strike the coins in the coining press. Any coin die that is not made in adherence to United States Mint standards. This may include preproduction errors and damage to the coin die during the coining process.
3. **Strike:** Any problem with the physical production of the coin in the coining press. There are numerous classifications of errors that are due to the improper striking of a coin. Examples include off-center strikes, multiple strikes, rotated dies, misaligned dies, weak strikes, overstrikes, etc.

## Types of Mint Errors

- Die Cap - Occurs when a planchet is fed into the coining press, the previous planchet did not eject and the first planchet sticks to one of the coin dies. After repeated strikes, the first planchet starts taking the form of a bottle cap.
- Wrong Planchet - The incorrect planchet is fed into the coining press and does not match the dies that are loaded in the press.
- Off-Centers - The planchet is not centered between the coin dies in the coining press.
- Broadstrikes - The coining collar that holds the coin between the two dyes is not fully engaged and the coin is struck anyway.
- Partial Collars - The coining collar is partially engaged in results in a malformed coin edge.
- Brockages - One coin is struck on top of another coin in the coining chamber.
- Double & Triple Struck - The coin is struck multiple times.
- Die Adjustment - The coin is struck with not enough pressure due to the coin press operator adjusting the machine.
- Bonded Coins - Two coins are struck together.



- Double Denominations - A coin is first struck with one denomination and then fed through a coining press that has coin dies for a different denomination.
- Coins Struck on Feeder Finger Tips - The coin press uses "feeder fingers" to feed the planchets into the coining press. Occasionally, the feeder finger gets struck with the coin design instead of the planchet.
- Struck Fragments - Metal fragments from various sources can end up in the coining press and get struck with the coin design.
- Proof Errors – Any proof coin that was not properly prepared according to proof coin standards.
- Transitional Errors - When the mint changes from one metallic composition to another and a previous planchet with the old composition ends up getting struck as newly dated coins.
- Fold-Over Strikes - A planchet is fed into the coining press in the vertical position and get struck on its edge instead of on its surface.
- Missing Edge Lettering - Coins that are supposed to have lettering on the edge is missing. This is most prevalent on Presidential Dollars.

Certain types of errors are rare, resulting in premium prices for those. My ultimate error coin that I'm currently seeking is a die cap, as described above. I saw one superb example and the owner was asking almost \$10,000, so I'm hoping to find a more reasonably priced example eventually.

Hoped you enjoyed this article!

*"Numismatics, like some aspects of astronomy and natural history, remains a branch of learning in which the amateur can still do valuable work, and it is on the great collecting public, or rather on that part of which is interested in the subject at a scientific level, that the progress of numismatic science largely depends."*

Philip Grierson - Professor of Numismatics, University of Cambridge

## **In Search of a King Charles Coin**

*By Ann Fulmer*

On May 6th, Tom and I set out for Scotland and Wales. On this day, Charles became the King of England. Our trip took two full days and one night. We flew to Atlanta, waited 6 hours for the 9-hour flight to London and then boarded a train for 8 hours to Stonehaven, Scotland. While waiting on the train in London, I took pictures of the new King and began my search for Aaron and Harold, a King Charles coin. In the following ten days, I would buy a bottle of water and say "Do you have a King Charles coin?", I would eat a meal of fish and chips and say, "Do you have a King Charles coin?", I would buy my family gifts and ask, "Do you have a King Charles coin?" The answer was always the same, "no and I doubt you will ever get one". But a grandmother will not be denied. We traveled by train to Wales and my quest continued. On the next to last day in Wales, we rode the bus to Conway to try and ride the steam engine train into Snowdonia Park. We were too late, so we went into the gift shop to buy gifts and ask an important question. The gentleman behind the desk replied to my request, "I have a King Charles coin on my table at home. I had planned on returning to try and ride the train the next day so I said, could you bring it tomorrow - I am coming back to ride the steam train. He replied, "I am so sorry, but I am off tomorrow." My disappointment was great because in 10 days - he was the only person to have even seen one. I thanked him anyway and paid for my gifts.

The next morning we left for the bus early in hopes of making the steam train. We arrived at 10:00am and the train was to leave at 10:15. We rushed to the counter to buy our ticket and to my great surprise and joy, there stood the gentleman from the gift shop explaining to the lady that an American was coming to get tickets on the train and she wants this King Charles coin. I rushed to him and gave him a big hug. He drove in on his day off to give me his coin for Aaron. My joy and happiness that he cared enough to do that for a perfect stranger was so great. I still get emotional thinking of the great kindness people in the world can and do share to others. We rode the steam engine with smiles on our faces. The next day - our last day in Wales, I went to the post office to mail the last of my postcards and I thought why not ask one more time - for Harold - "Do you have any King Charles coins?" Yes, I do - she said. So, Harold and Aaron have a King Charles coin.



*The Obverse of the King Charles coin*





*The Reverse of the King Charles coin*



## Not Paul Revere

*By Monica Couch*

Ever heard of the Allman Brothers Band? Some might say they were the most influential rock group in America during the 1970's. They melded rock, blues, jazz, and R&B. Duane and Gregg Allman started a garage band that later became the Allman Joys. Their first contract was with Liberty Records. However, the band split after Liberty rejected their third album.

Afterward, Duane Allman began working as a guitarist at FAME Studios in Muscle Shoals, Alabama. That's a little over an hour away from where most of us live in HuntsVegas. He recorded for Wilson Pickett, Aretha Franklin, etc. Later, he left session work and began putting together a new band, the Allman Brothers Band in 1969. They played heavily in the Florida (where Duane and Greg grew up) and Georgia area before their first album.

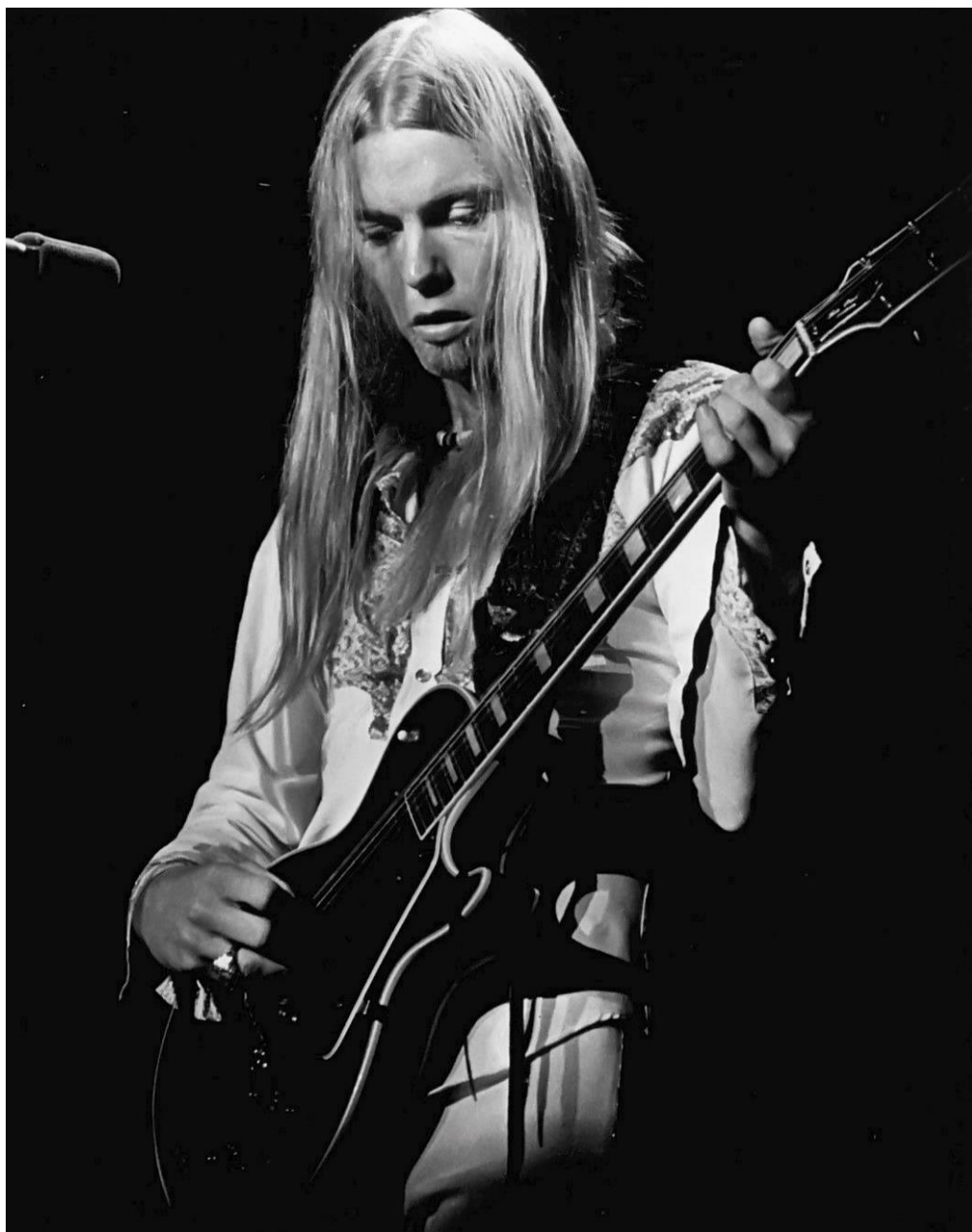


The song “Midnight Rider” was a song on their 2<sup>nd</sup> album, Idlewild South. The song originated during the group's time spent at Idlewild South, a \$165-a-month farmhouse they rented on a lake outside Macon, Georgia. Gregg Allman wrote a rough draft in just over an hour. He also enlisted the help of a roadie, Robert Kim Payne for a few lines of the 3<sup>rd</sup> verse. The song sums up what it must be like to be the outlaw who lives life a day at a time, moving from place to place in a journey that never ends. The “Midnight Rider” is a faceless character that invites the listener in to make his or her own conclusions.





Capricorn Sound Studios was near the warehouse where they stored equipment. They ended up breaking into the studio in the middle of the night to record the song. The album was released in 1970. Unfortunately, the song didn't chart in its original release. The album became more popular due to the 100's of shows the band performed that same year. Greg Allman released it in 1973 as a solo version and it reached the top 20 in the US and Canada. It's been recorded by other bands and singers to include Joe Cocker and Willie Nelson. Gregg Allman called it "the song I'm most proud of in my career."



The lyrics to "Midnight Rider":

*Well, I've got to run to keep from hidin'*

*And I'm bound to keep on ridin'*

***And I've got one more silver dollar***

*But I'm not gonna let 'em catch me, no*

*Not gonna let 'em catch the midnight rider*

*And I don't own the clothes I'm wearing*

*And the road goes on forever*

***And I've got one more silver dollar***

*But I'm not gonna let 'em catch me, no*

*Not gonna let 'em catch the midnight rider*

*And I've gone by the point of caring*

*Some old bed I'll soon be sharing*

***And I've got one more silver dollar***

*But I'm not gonna let 'em catch me, no*

*Not gonna let 'em catch the midnight rider*

*No, I'm not gonna let 'em catch me, no*

*Not gonna let 'em catch the midnight rider*

*No, I'm not gonna let 'em catch me, no*

*I'm not gonna let 'em catch the midnight rider*

*No, I'm not gonna let 'em catch me, no*

*I'm not gonna let 'em catch the midnight rider*

*Not gonna let 'em catch the midnight rider*

If you haven't listened to the song in a while, give it a try. Maybe you have a favorite song that makes you think of coins as well. This one makes me think of coins every time I listen to it. Happy listening.

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

## **Recipe for Silver Dollar Pancakes**

*By Aaron Wales*

The original silver dollar pancake has Scottish origins and was originally served for dessert – after dinner. These pancakes originated as early as the 1800s and were adopted in England and renamed flapjacks. The silver dollar pancakes were usually about two to three inches wide. These small pancakes got their name from being roughly the same size as the US silver dollar that was made before 1979. One serving usually consists of five to ten silver dollar pancakes.





Ingredients:

- 2 cups all-purpose flour
- 4 tsp baking powder
- ½ tsp salt
- ¼ cup butter melted
- 1 large egg
- ¼ cup sugar
- ¼ tsp baking soda
- 1 ¾ cup whole milk
- 1 ½ tsp vanilla extract

Step 1: Place dry ingredients in a bowl. Whisk to combine.

Step 2: Form a well in the middle. Add milk, butter, vanilla, and egg. Whisk until smooth and lump free.

Step 3: Set for 10 minutes. Heat a non-stick pan with butter.

Step 4: Ladle ¼ cup of mixture into pan. Cook until bubbles form. The bottom should be brown.

Step 5: Flip and cook until the color of the pancake is golden brown. Repeat with remaining batter.



Serve with melted butter and your favorite syrup.

We enjoyed these special pancakes on Mother's Day. We hope you find a special occasion to make them.

## Can You Identify This Coin?



In this section each month a new coin will be pictured, and your task is to see if you can identify it. Can you step up to this numismatic challenge every month? Email you answer to [hkfears@gmail.com](mailto:hkfears@gmail.com) and we will publish the names of winners in our next newsletter.



Last month both Wayne Koger and Stan Benedict identified the coin as a Russian 50 kopeks piece.



*1924 Russia 50 kopeks*



## **The Minute Man**

*By Aaron Wales*

May 15, 2023

Mike came to give us an update on the coin and stamp show in Huntsville aka HUNTSPEX. It is on June 3 to June 4. Location: Jaycee Community Building. There will be 9 Coin dealers, 8 stamp dealers, and 8 postcard dealers. Steve Young will have tables along with Michael Howard. It will last from 10am to 5pm on Saturday and 10am to 3pm on Sunday. Security will be there. Setup is on Friday if you want to help. MCCC will have a table at the show. Manning the MCCC booth information to follow soon.

### **Announcements from Mr. Wayne Koger:**

- Remember to read the newsletter.
  - Wayne has been giving a precursor to the next meeting's presentation.
  - This past newsletter had some great articles by Mr. Harold and the Wales family.
  - There are detailed meeting minutes. So, if you ever miss a meeting you can catch up on anything you missed.
  - Partake in the numismatic challenge. No one entered this last month and there was a \$100 prize 😊
  - Next meeting is a potluck and auction. Bring what you want to sell and eat. We will try to arrange for a Sign Up Genius to make sure all types of food are covered.

At this meeting, there was no dedicated presentation. There were several show and share items. Mr. Harold talked about the Uganda 1981 commemorative coin. It commemorated Prince Charles and Princess Diana during their travels to the British Commonwealth. Web-based statistics state that there are 15,000 copper/nickel, 1500 silver, and 500 gold minted. That is false. There were actually 500 copper/nickel, 50 silver, and 30 gold. There was quite a scandal associated with this item as the maker was operating a scam. They ended up cancelling all further coins and attempted to destroy all not sold. Mr. Harold also brought an 1892 \$5 gold piece.

I talked about special Rocket City Trash Panda coins/tokens. The Rocket City Trash Pandas are a double A baseball team in Huntsville. They are only available to season ticket holders. I have 2020, 2021, and 2023. But I'm missing 2022. If anyone comes across one, please let me know. I'm definitely interested.

Note: Toyota Field has a capacity of 7,500. There were originally 1,300 season ticket holders. But that number was increased by 500 recently to a total of 1,800 season ticket holders.

Kurt Springfield brought in several items for show and share:

- A Chicago Illinois 1965 one fare bus token which was blue in color with a marking of 23<sup>rd</sup> annual convention
- A Huntsville, AL transportation token with a crescent symbol
- A 1936 Half Dollar from Texas

Wayne welcomed visitor Jeff Hall, a first-time meeting goer.

Wayne Koger brought a list of what to do and not to do at a coin show. Here is the list for his recommendations from over the years. He also utilized this list when attending a recent Chattanooga show. Additional information was shared including advice for maintaining an inventory.

- 1) If it doesn't add appeal to the collection, don't buy it!
- 2) Don't acquire non-circulating coinage! (Jetons are the exception, along with other such exnumia.)
- 3) Coin collecting is chancy; you come across what you come across.
- 4) Focus on eye appeal, not quantity.
- 5) "Collection space" is limited; be selective!
- 6) Visual appeal is a key characteristic of the collection:
  - a. Striking artwork!
  - b. A variety of shapes.
  - c. A variety of colorations.
  - d. Larger is typically better, but tiny is appealing too!
  - e. Character, with interest!
  - f. Silver is a lovely medium for art.
  - g. Upgrade coins I paid little for with significant improvements in grade, artwork, see-ability and reasonable prices. Steve's can be returned!
- 7) Other aspects that add appeal to the collection:
  - a. Early dates.
  - b. Stories.
  - c. Special edges.
  - d. "Unusual." Stay open to new experiences outside my box.
- 8) Acquisitions should be inexpensive—appropriate for The Cheap Coin Collector, but *appeal* is huge!
- 9) Don't:
  - a. Pay significantly more dollars for rare!
  - b. Pay significantly dollars more for a high grade if a lower grade is visually acceptable.
  - c. Buy dark coins! Don't buy dark coins! Don't buy dark coins!
  - d. Waste much time on bargain bins. They may be enticing, but the results usually aren't worth the time. If I'm compelled to look, "dump, spread and scan" for that unusual find.
  - e. Buy unintended dupes.

Mike shared several wooden nickels from candidates running for ANA offices.

Door Prizes:

- 2013 American Eagle was won by Mike Campbell
- A Walker was won by Wayne Koger
- A World Wild Life Federation 50 pence coin full of animals was won by Monica Couch

Attendees: 13

We will see you at the next meeting June 26<sup>th</sup>.

## Last Month's Door Prize Winners



Each meeting the club gives away several door prizes. The winners of at our last meeting were:

First Prize:	Mike Campbell:	2013 Silver Eagle
Second Prize:	Wayne Koger:	2022 Quarter Silver Eagle
Third Prize:	Monica Couch:	Hong Kong Bank Note



## 2023 Coin Shows within Driving Distance from Huntsville

DATE	Location	Contact
July 7-9	Alabama Numismatic Society Annual Convention Bessemer Civic Center 1130 9th Ave SW Bessemer, AL 35022	<a href="http://www.coin-zip.com/alabama-numismatic-society-convention-coin-show">http://www.coin-zip.com/alabama-numismatic-society-convention-coin-show</a>
August 3-5	BRNA Blue Ridge Coin Show <a href="#">Dalton Convention Center</a> 2211 Tony Ingle Pkwy Dalton, GA 30720	<a href="https://brna.org/">https://brna.org/</a>

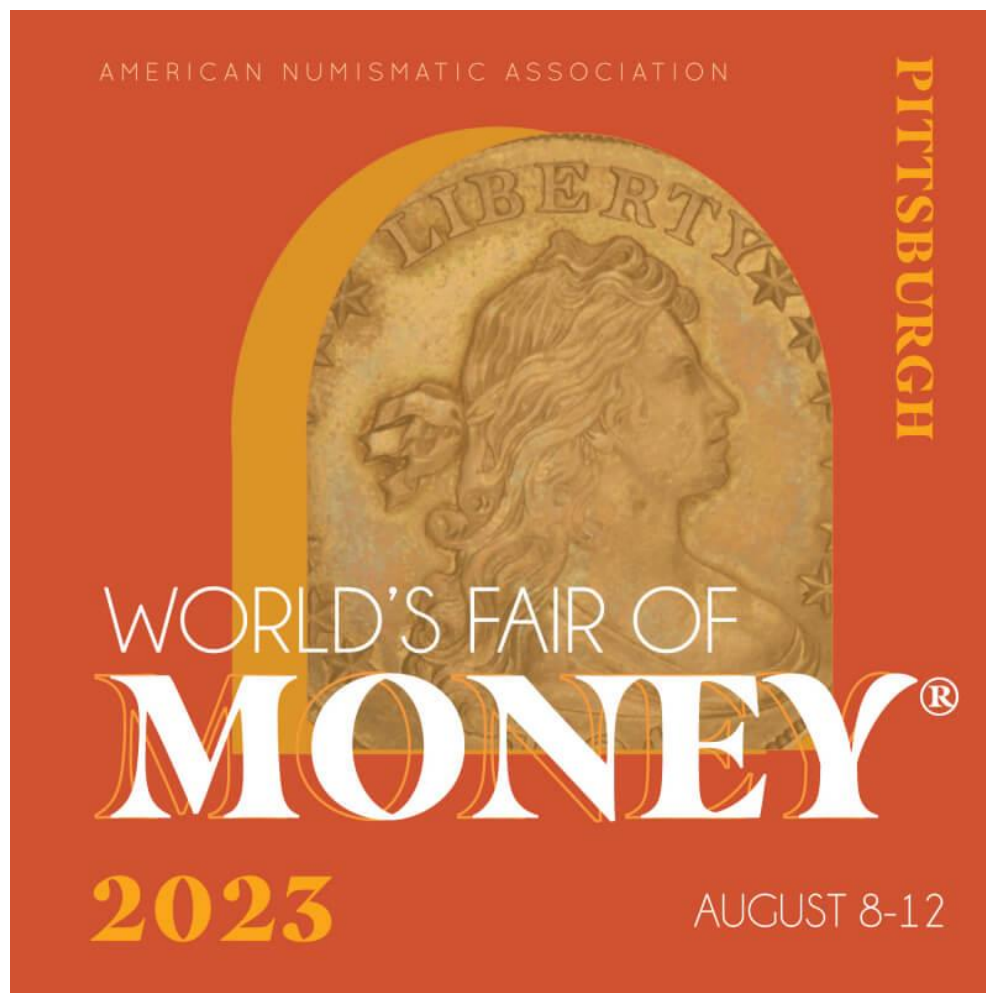
## Members' Notices

Rules for users of the member notice page: All notices are free and should be directed to the editor, [hkfears@gmail.com](mailto:hkfears@gmail.com), of the Madison County Coin Club newsletter. 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

**World Coins, Tokens, Jade, Relics, etc. for sale.** Contact: Steve Young, P.O. Box 8031, Huntsville, AL 35808, 334-300-5409 [taegu\\_steve@hotmail.com](mailto:taegu_steve@hotmail.com).

## Pittsburgh World's Fair of Money Promises Numismatic Adventures



This year's World's Fair of Money® promises to be one of the most exciting numismatic events in years. The show, scheduled for August 8-12 at the David L. Lawrence Convention Center in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, will bring collectors together from all over the world and feature hundreds of dealers; auctions by Heritage and Stack's Bowers; amazing displays of rare treasures (including a special Tyrant Collection exhibit and the Great Collections display of Elite Collection of St. Gaudens \$20 Double Eagles – the finest collection ever assembled); educational opportunities; fellowship, fun and so much more! Don't miss this opportunity to attend! Learn more by visiting [WorldsFairOfMoney.com](https://WorldsFairOfMoney.com).



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CLANTON, AL 35046





## 2023 Madison County Coin Club Program Refreshments and Programs Schedule

Meeting Date	Refreshments	Program
Jan 23	Wayne Koger	Harold Fears Foreign Coins with U.S. Mint Marks
February 20	Harrison Knowlton	Todd Hutto British Conder Tokens
March 20	Todd Hutto	Harrison Knowlton Counterfeit Coins & Currency
April 17	Ann Fulmer	Ben Crow Hawaii and North Africa Bills
May 15	Harrison Knowlton	Fellowship Time
June 26	4th of July Potluck, Bourse Night, and Auction	
July 17	Aaron Wales	Aaron Wales Nickels
August 21	Doug Glandon	Steve Young Stories from Coin Shows
September 18	Don & Jennie Adams	David Hollander Banknotes
October 16	Chad Thrasher	Todd Hutto Charles the First and the British Civil War
November 20	Thanksgiving Potluck, Bourse Night, and Auction Election of Officers	
December- NO MEETING		

## Madison County Coin Club

For over twenty years, the Madison County Coin Club has served the north Alabama community by bringing numismatists together for the love of coin collecting. The Club strives to impart knowledge to its members through presentations and personal experiences. Through the sharing of knowledge and experiences, it enhances and enriches coin collecting for the numismatic community. Speaking of our members, we have a vast group of collectors who collect all types of United States coins, as well as foreign coins. Many of our members collect coins from a certain era (19th century, for example), while others collect strictly modern coins. We also have members who collect only a certain type of coin (Seated Coins, Morgan Dollars, and Commemoratives, to name a few). Some members focus solely on foreign coins (for instance English, German, and Chinese) which can span many centuries. This diversification makes our club dynamic, providing something for every type of collector.



Members of the club enjoy a number of benefits:

- Monthly lectures, covering a range of numismatic topics
- Access to the club's extensive numismatic library
- Monthly notices via email of club events
- Able to purchase club medals

We are keen to encourage anybody with an interest in numismatics to join the club. We provide a warm and friendly welcome and are very keen to encourage those new to the study, collecting of coins, tokens or banknotes.

The club is a member of the American Numismatic Association (Member #C-195870 Region 20, AL & GA), Alabama Numismatic Society (ANS), Georgia Numismatic Association (GNA), and the Florida United Numismatists (FUN).



## **The Club's Mailing Address:**

**Madison County Coin Club**  
P.O. Box 12242  
Huntsville, AL 35815

## **Club Officers**

President: <a href="#">Doug Glandon</a>	Vice President: <a href="#">Wayne Koger</a>
Secretary: Aaron Wales	Treasurer: <a href="#">Mike Campbell</a>
Board Member: Kurt Springfield	Librarian: <a href="#">Ann Fulmer</a>
Newsletter Contact: <a href="#">H.K. Fears</a>	Dues and Membership Info: <a href="#">Mike Campbell</a>

## **Club Library**

Madison County Coin Club members can access our lending library of more than 130 books, auction catalogs, and periodicals. The library features resources and materials on subjects including but not limited to U.S. and foreign coins, ancients, paper money, tokens, and medals. You can request materials by emailing the librarian, [Ann Fulmer](#). Library materials are checked out to members for a four-week period. You can email the librarian to renew items for another four-week period (as long as no other member has submitted a hold on the item/items). To return your items simply bring them to one of our meetings.

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