

Madison County Coin Club

of Huntsville, Alabama



Volume 26, Issue 6

June 2026

Our next meeting will be at the

South Huntsville Public Library
7901-L Bailey Cove Rd SE
Huntsville, AL 35802

On June 1, 2026
from 6:00 – 7:30
Doors Open at 5:15

**The Meeting is
Our Potluck,
Bourse, and
Auction Night**

Please Join Us

If you are in Huntsville the day of one of our meetings, we look forward to your company. If you can't make it in person, please join us on line at our YouTube Channel [MCCC Meeting](#).

Mike, our long-time treasurer, runs the channel and he typically starts the live stream at 6:00pm. The meeting itself will commence with club news, show and tell, sharing, and the lecture begins immediately after that. We wrap up with our drawing, which includes a silver eagle to one lucky winner.

Membership to the club is open to all persons with an interest in numismatics. (The membership form for new members can be found at our website <http://mccc.anaclubs.org>). To renew, your dues can be paid at the next meeting, or if you wish, you can send your check to:

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

Please make check payable to
Madison County Coin Club.

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Monday June 1 Monthly Meeting is Our Potluck and Auction

The June meeting is our annual mid-year potluck supper. Also, it is our auction and bourse night. If you wish to participate in our auction, please read the rules and procedures which you can find later in the newsletter.

Please bring a dish to share with your fellow club members.

You can sign up at the May meeting or online at:

<https://www.signupgenius.com/go/10C094FA4A729AAFCCF8-63386926-2026>



Madison County Coin Club Website Update

Our club's website (<http://mccc.anaclubs.org/>) has two links that will give you access to all our previous newsletters dating back to 2005. We also have a link to programs that are presented at club meetings.

Read our previous newsletters at: <http://mccc.anaclubs.org/newsletters/>

View our previous presentations at: <http://mccc.anaclubs.org/programs/>

We Need Your Help!

At the 6-7JUN26
HUNTSPLEX Stamp, Postcard & Coin Show
*At the Jaycee Building at
John Hunt Park, 2180 Airport Rd SW, Huntsville, AL.*

The MCCC will have a table at the show to promote the Club to attendees.

We need two MCCC members staffing our table at all times during the show, Saturday, 6JUN26, 10:00am-5:00pm and Sunday, 7JUN26, 10:00am-3:00pm. Staffing slots are one hour long (doing two adjoining slots works nicely, BTW). You will need to arrive a few minutes early to be ready to take over from the prior team staffing the table.

You can sign up for one or more slots by going to the MCCC website and clicking on “The 2026 Coin Show” or at:

<https://www.signupgenius.com/go/10C094FA4A729AAFCCF8-63383783-coin>

We will have our MCCC banner, a newsletter and membership applications on hand; and will also have two display cases for the members who are staffing the table to display items of interest from their collections. Each case is 15” front-to-back, 18” wide, and 2.5” deep.

This will be our fourth year participating in the show and the many of us who have staffed the table have overwhelmingly reported having a really good time. It is very easy to strike up a conversation with attendees dropping by the table. Everyone will have a “story” about why they came to the show—and you will have plenty to talk about from your collecting experiences and knowledge, regardless of how long you’ve been in the hobby.

We like to always have two of our folks at the table. This allows for someone to chat with when there is no visitor at the table and allows for sort of naturally “tag-teaming” visitors as well.

The participation of members at our table at the prior shows has really served to “get the Club out there” to the community and has resulted in several new members every year, so you helping out at the table is very beneficial to the Club.

If you plan to be at the show anyway—and, for folks who live in or near Madison County, attending a coin show can't get any more convenient than attending this one—volunteer for a stint at the MCCC table, and bring along parts of your numismatic or exonomia collection that might catch a curious eye or initiate questions or comments from passers-by. And if you collect Washington Quarters and want to dress up as George himself, have at it!

If you have any questions regarding the show or staffing the MCCC table, give me a call at 256-684-1038 or email [me](#).

See you there!
Wayne (Koger),
VP MCCC



Some Scenes from our last Meeting



Nate, our President, brings the meeting to order.

Why not bring a friend to the next meeting?



The crew settles in for a nice presentation on half dimes by Kurt.

Why not bring a friend to the next meeting?



Kurt receives his educational award.

Last Meeting's Door Prizes

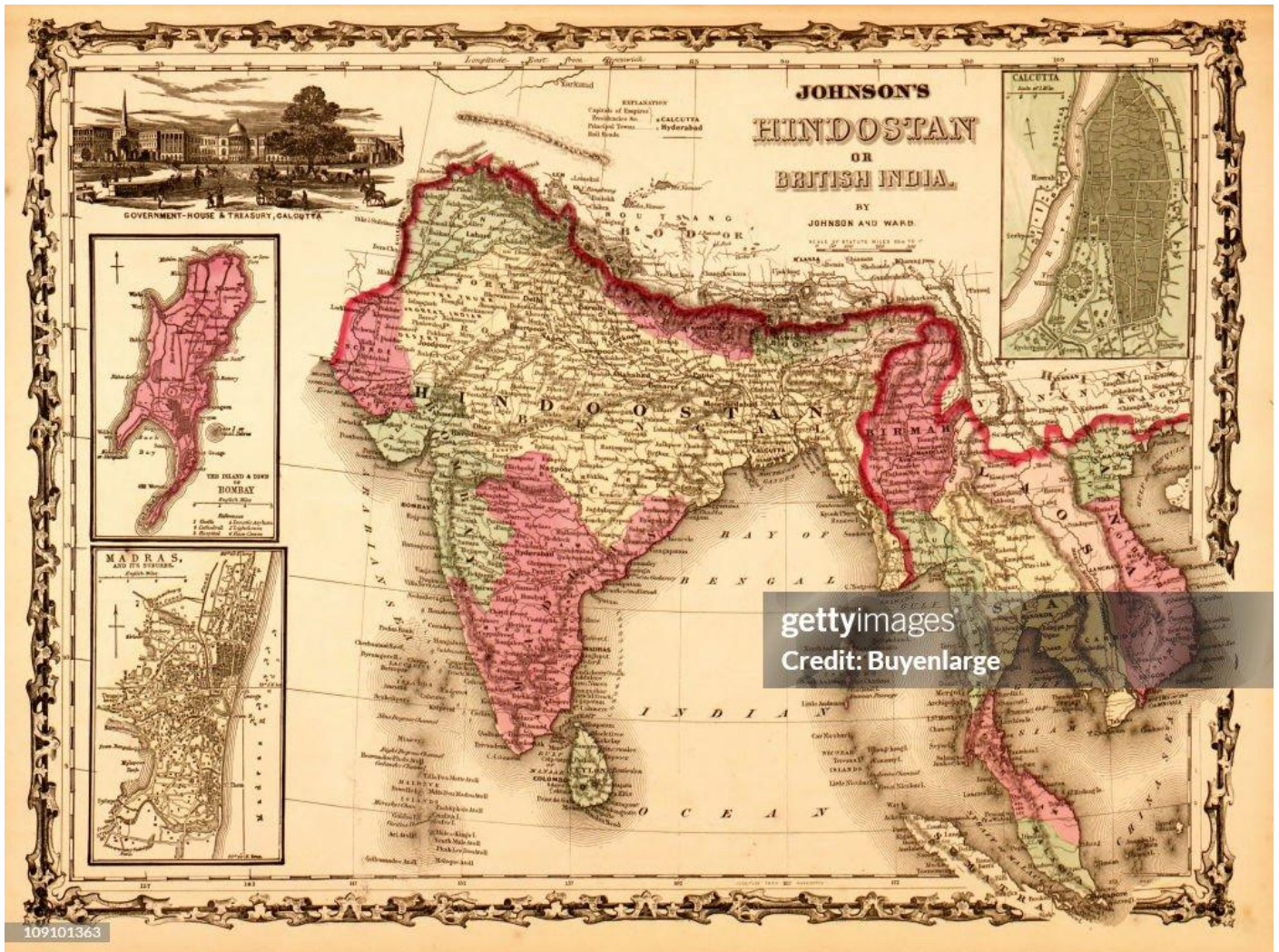


Each meeting the club gives away several door prizes. The winners at our last meeting won a **silver eagle**, **two 1/10-ounce silver eagles**, and an **Alabama innovation dollar!**

The 1862 Rupee of British India

Overview

The 1862 silver rupee is one of the most historically significant coins ever struck for the Indian subcontinent — the first rupee issued under the direct authority of the British Crown, marking the transition from East India Company rule to the era of the British Raj. It carries on its obverse the portrait of Queen Victoria, inscribed *VICTORIA QUEEN*, and stands as the foundation of an imperial coinage series that would endure until India's independence in 1947. Beyond its role as currency, the 1862 rupee is a numismatic monument to a political transformation that reshaped the course of Indian history, and its extraordinary variety of die types, mint marks, and the unique dot-dating system that followed make it one of the most studied and collected coins in all of South Asian numismatics.



British India in 1862



From Company Rule to Crown Rule

For more than two centuries, the British East India Company (EIC) had administered trade, governance, and coinage across its Indian territories. Following the Uniform Coinage Act of 1835, the three separate Presidency coinages of Bengal, Bombay, and Madras were merged into a single unified coinage, with the silver rupee — weighing 180 troy grains at 11/12ths silver fineness — established as the sole legal tender across British India.

The Indian Rebellion of 1857–58, sometimes called the Sepoy Mutiny, fundamentally altered this arrangement. The uprising, rooted in a combination of political, economic, and cultural grievances against Company rule, ended with the Government of India Act 1858, which dissolved the East India Company and transferred direct governance of India to the British Crown. A new Secretary of State for India was appointed, the Governor-General received the new title of Viceroy, and the entire imperial apparatus — including the monetary system — was reorganized under royal authority.

The 1862 rupee was the physical embodiment of this transfer of power. After the Great Indian Revolt of 1857, the British government disbanded the East India Company and took direct control of India; the first Indian coinage under the British

Crown was issued in 1862. At the same time, all private mints except the Hyderabad Mint were abolished, concentrating production under Crown-authorized facilities.

The Fixed Date and the Batta System

One of the most distinctive features of the 1862 rupee — and the reason for its unusually long effective date span — was a deliberate monetary policy decision. The early imperial issued coins continued to bear a fixed date, for example, rupee coins with the year 1862. This practice was intended to discourage the prevalent 'batta' system, i.e., a heavy penalty imposed by money changers or 'shroffs' on coins bearing an older date to account for wear and weight loss, irrespective of the actual condition of the coin.

The *batta* (or *bhatta*) system was deeply embedded in Indian commercial culture. Money changers would routinely apply a discount to coins dated earlier than the current year, treating older coins as inherently debased regardless of their actual silver content or physical state. This created serious inefficiencies in commerce and undermined public confidence in coinage. By freezing the date at 1862, the Crown ensured that all rupees — regardless of which year they were physically struck — appeared identically dated, preventing shroffs from applying age-based discounts. This policy held for over a decade.

Physical Specifications

Attribute	Detail
Denomination	One Rupee
Composition	91.67% silver (11/12ths fine)
Weight	11.66 grams (180 troy grains)
Diameter	30.7–31.0 mm (varies by mint)
Edge	Reeded
Obverse Legend	VICTORIA QUEEN
Minting Facilities	Calcutta, Bombay, Madras
Catalogue Reference	KM# 473.1

The silver standard — 11/12ths fineness, or approximately 91.7% — had been established by the 1835 Uniform Coinage Act and was maintained unchanged into

the imperial era. The coin's weight of 11.66 grams (one *tola*) was similarly carried over, providing continuity with the previous EIC-era rupees in everyday commerce.



Queen Victoria by Sir David Wilkie, 1840

The Obverse Design

The obverse side features the crowned bust of Queen Victoria facing left, encircled by the inscription "VICTORIA QUEEN." This design was crafted by the renowned engraver William Wyon. William Wyon RA was Chief Engraver at the Royal Mint in London and one of the most celebrated coin designers of the 19th century. His portrait of Victoria — dignified, laureate-crowned, and presented in clean left-facing profile — became the visual anchor of British Indian coinage for the entire *Victoria Queen* era. In 1862, a revised portrait with a more mature depiction of Victoria was introduced for the rupee, maintaining the "Victoria Queen" legend until 1876.

The obverse design exists in multiple die varieties, catalogued by researchers primarily according to the treatment of the bust — specifically the number of panels visible on the front of Victoria's dress (the *jabot*). These bust varieties (commonly labelled A, B, and C) are among the primary tools used to attribute 1862 rupees to their mint of origin.



The Obverse

The Reverse Design

The reverse side displays the denomination "ONE RUPEE" and the word "INDIA" above the date "1862," all within an intricately designed wreath. The elements are separated by a horizontal line. The wreath on the reverse incorporates lotus flower sprays — a distinctly Indian botanical element — with a crown above, blending imperial British heraldic conventions with South Asian visual motifs. This fusion of British and Indian design language is characteristic of the 1862 coinage as a whole.



The Reverse

The Three Mints

The 1862 rupee was struck at three principal mints, and distinguishing between them is one of the central preoccupations of specialist collectors. Each mint left identifiable signatures in the coins it produced.

Calcutta (Kolkata)

The Calcutta mint was the senior institution of the three, operating as the primary production center for Crown coinage in India. Calcutta mint coins usually carry no mint mark or an incused 'C' at the bottom of the reverse. Calcutta issues tend to have a diameter of 30.7 mm or less and are attributed through a combination of the absence of mint marks, die variety, and size measurement.

Bombay (Mumbai)

The Bombay mint was the most prolific source of the 1862-dated rupees and is associated with the most numismatically complex group of coins in the series. Bombay mint issues are usually marked by a raised bead below the date, or a raised/incused 'B' in the top or bottom flower, with some exceptions. Bombay-struck coins have a diameter range of approximately 30.7–30.9 mm. Most significantly, Bombay was the mint responsible for the dot-dating system that followed the initial 1862 issues (see below), making it the dominant player in rupee production throughout the fixed-date era.

Madras (Chennai)

The Madras mint produced a more limited run of 1862 rupees before ceasing production of the denomination in 1869. The Madras mint operated from 1862 to 1869, after which rupee production was consolidated at Calcutta and Bombay. Madras-struck coins are identifiable in part by their slightly larger diameter of approximately 30.9–31.0 mm, and through die variety attribution.

The Dot-Dating System

Among the most fascinating numismatic features associated with the 1862 rupee is the system of dots introduced at the Bombay mint from 1863 onward to secretly encode the actual year of production within coins that continued to bear the frozen date of 1862.

From 1863 till 1875, the Bombay mint introduced an unusual system of dots to date the coins. These dots occur on the reverse below the date, above the word 'ONE', or in both positions. The number of dots corresponded to the number of years elapsed

since 1862: one dot indicated 1863, two dots 1864, and so on. This system was invisible to the casual observer in the marketplace — any merchant or shroff would see only the date "1862" — but allowed mint administrators and government officials to track the actual production year of any given coin.

From 1874, this practice was halted and coins began to be dated continuously. From this development, it may be inferred that by this time the 'batta' system must have all but disappeared. The abandonment of the dot system after 1874 signals not just an administrative decision but a broader shift in market behavior: the shroffs had apparently stopped penalizing dated coins, rendering the subterfuge unnecessary. The dot varieties — including coins with no dots (the pure 1862 issues), and those with 0/4, 0/7, and other dot configurations — are today among the most keenly sought variants by specialist collectors. The dot-dating system was not used for fractional denominations, and is unique to the 1862-dated Bombay rupees.



Zero, One, or Two Dots can be found here. This coin has two.



Various dot configurations can also be found below the date. Here we have six.

Proof and Specimen Strikes

In addition to circulation-quality coins, the Royal Mint prepared proof and specimen strikes of the 1862 rupee for presentation, archival, and collector purposes. These pieces, struck from specially prepared dies on polished planchets with multiple blows to achieve sharp relief and mirror fields, are exceedingly rare and represent the highest level of the engraver's craft. Proof 1862 rupees appear occasionally at major auction houses and command substantial premiums over their circulation counterparts.

The Victoria Queen Era and Its End

The 1862 rupee initiated a coinage era that lasted until 1876 under the *VICTORIA QUEEN* legend. Although India had already been ruled by the British Crown since 1858, the title of "Empress of India" was bestowed upon Queen Victoria in 1876. Though it was mostly ceremonial in nature, it was meant to increase the acceptance of the British monarchy as the official head of state.

As with all other Victoria coinage, the title on the obverse was changed from 'Victoria Queen' to 'Victoria Empress' in 1877. From that point, rupees bore the legend *VICTORIA EMPRESS* on the obverse, and the *Victoria Queen* series — of which the 1862 rupee is the founding member — became a closed and defined collecting series. Victoria Empress rupees continued to be struck until her death in 1901, followed by the Edward VII series from 1903, George V from 1911, and George VI from 1938, until Indian independence in 1947.

Collectability and Varieties

The 1862 rupee is one of the most extensively studied coins in British Indian numismatics. The scholarly literature is substantial — dedicated reference works by Falcke and Clarke (*India's 1862 Rupees*), Pridmore, and various articles in the *Journal of the Oriental Numismatic Society* have catalogued the obverse and reverse die types, mint attributions, bust varieties, dot configurations, and proof strikes in considerable detail.

For the general collector, circulated examples of the 1862 rupee are accessible, with decent grades available for modest sums relative to the coin's historical importance. The silver content (approximately 0.344 troy oz fine silver) provides a bullion baseline. However, the numismatic premium — driven by historical significance, variety interest, and strong collector demand — typically places well-attributed examples well above melt value.



There are several Reverse designs, which can easily be identified by examining the flower at the very top of the coin.

Key areas of collector interest include:

Mint Attribution. Correctly identifying a coin as Calcutta, Bombay, or Madras issue — through die variety, diameter, and mint mark — is a specialist discipline in itself and significantly affects value.

Bust Varieties. The obverse die types (differing in the treatment of Victoria's dress and bust) are catalogued and collected as distinct varieties, particularly among advanced collectors.



The number of panels visible on the front of Victoria's dress (the jabot)

Dot Varieties. Bombay mint rupees with various dot configurations (representing the actual year of striking from 1863–1873) are among the most enthusiastically collected members of the series, with rarer dot combinations attracting premium prices.

Proof Strikes. Proof and specimen coins are genuinely rare and appear only occasionally in major auction contexts.

High Grade Circulated. Since most 1862 rupees entered active commerce and were widely used, truly uncirculated or near-uncirculated examples are scarcer than their large overall mintage might suggest.

Legacy

The 1862 rupee marked the beginning of 85 years of Crown coinage in India, a numismatic era that would pass through four reigning monarchs before ending with Indian independence in August 1947. It embodied the colonial project in physical form — a British monarch's portrait on a coin circulating across a subcontinent she never visited — while simultaneously solving a practical monetary problem through the ingenious device of the fixed date and, later, the dot-dating system. For collectors today, the 1862 rupee stands at the intersection of imperial history, monetary policy, and numismatic artistry. It is the coin that reset India's monetary clock under a new authority, and the extraordinary complexity of its varieties ensures that even a century and a half later, specialists continue to study, debate, and discover new details within this seemingly simple silver piece.

Further Reading:

Victoria - The Coins of British India One Rupee

<http://jfcampbell.us/india/victoria/rupee-dot.htm>

1862 Dotted Rupee Paradox by Amit Surana and Yatin Sawant

Journal of the Oriental Numismatic Society Autumn 2024 # 257

https://www.academia.edu/124568016/1862_dotted_rupee_paradox

Why not bring a friend to the next meeting?

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 your answer to the [newsletter editor](#) and we will publish the names of winners in our next newsletter.



Last month Jonathan Deller, Chad Thrasher, Wayne Koger, and Mike Campbell were able to identify the mystery coin, a 1986 \$1 coin from New Zealand.



The Club's Auction Procedures

Consignment:

- **Only members that are current in their dues may make consignments to the auction.**
- We recommend that if you wish to participate in the auction as a seller you arrive at the meeting room at 5:15 or soon thereafter to present your consignments for inclusion in the auction.
- To proceed timely with the auction, we are not able to accept consignments after 6:00 pm on the day of the auction.
- As lots (along with completed auction slips) are presented by consigner, lot numbers are assigned in numerical order, beginning with "1," by a member of the Auction Team (Auctioneer, Auction Record Keeper, or Runner).
- Only numismatic and exonumismatic items may be consigned for auction.
- The maximum number of lots to be auctioned per member is **five (5)**. All consigned items must be appropriately packaged and described.
- Seller may indicate their assessment of the "condition" of the item in the "Description" block of the auction slip.
- The auction slip can be downloaded [here](#).
 - Do not write in the "Lot", "Buyer" and "Sold" sections of the slip!
 - Complete all other sections of the slip.

Viewing:

- Auction lots and their slips will be added to the auctioneer's table and be available for viewing by potential bidders shortly after the consigner presents the lot and its completed auction slip to be included in the auction.
- We recommend that if you wish to participate in the auction as a buyer you arrive at the meeting room at 5:15 or soon thereafter to have the maximum amount of time to view and consider lots.
- The auction begins and viewing concurrently ends promptly at 6:15 pm.
- Once the auction begins, for the auction to proceed without undue delay no further inspection of items consigned for auction will be allowed; nor will the auction be delayed allowing potential bidders to research or discuss consigned items.

- Before the auction starts, if you are interested in bidding for an item, place a hatch mark “/” in the lower right corner of that lot’s auction slip. If there are no hatch marks on an auction slip by the time the auction begins, the associated lot **will not be included** in the auction.

Auctioneer:

- The Auctioneer (a MCCC Officer or Board Member) guides the bidding process.

Bidding:

- Bidders raise their hands or call out bids, with the Auctioneer determining the highest bid.
- Bid increments are at the discretion of the Auctioneer.
- The decision of the Auctioneer as to the winning bid and winning bidder is final.

Runner:

- A Runner (an Officer or Board Member) will carry the lot to the winning bidder and take the payment from the winning bidder to the Auction Record Keeper (an Officer or Board Member).
- “No bid” items will be returned to the consignor by the Runner as soon as the items are identified as having no bid.

Payment:

- Payment must be in cash.
- The Auction Record Keeper will make change, and the Runner will carry the change to the winning bidder before the auction of the next item begins.

Auction Record Keeper:

- The Auction Record Keeper keeps a record of sales.
- As soon as the winning bidder of a lot is determined by the Auctioneer, the lot auction slip is handed by the Auctioneer to the Auction Record Keeper to fill out the “Buyer” and “Sold” (winning bid amount) sections.
- During auction the Auction Record Keeper maintains control of proceeds from each lot; and, once received from the Auctioneer, control of the auction slip related to the lot.

Auction Ends:

- The **auction ends at 7:00 pm** whether there are lots remaining or not.
- Any lots remaining at the end of the auction will be returned to the consigner by the Runner in an orderly fashion by lot order number.

Post-Auction:

- As soon as the auction concludes, consigners whose lots were sold must present themselves to the Auction Record Keeper to receive the proceeds from the sale of each lot.
- The Auction Record Keeper will disperse proceeds in lot number order.

Items for Sale but not Consigned for Auction:

- Members may bring numismatic and exonumismatic items to sell before and after the auction. Such items must be kept under the control of the seller and buyer.
- The MCCC, although supportive of these activities, has no official involvement in such items or the transactions related to them.

"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

Members' Notices

Rules for users of the member notice page: All notices are free and should be directed to the [newsletter editor](#) of the Madison County Coin Club newsletter. The person entering the notice must answer all responses to notices. Preference will be given in the following order to research 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.

Buying Tokens

Contact me if you want to buy or sell tokens, medals, pinback buttons, encased coins, etc.

Randy Partin
P.O. Box 276
Scottsboro, AL 35768
AUBRPARTIN@GMAIL.COM



A Collection for Collectors at Heart!

I have a collection for collectors at heart! It includes: 1) 21 sets of 12 uncirculated \$1 gold clad presidential coins, 2) 22 single disk (wrapped) uncirculated \$1 gold clad presidential coins, 3) a handsome 18" by 11" walnut case (pictured.) Produced by Danbury Mint. That is Washington through Chester A. Arthur/Grover Cleveland, a total of 274 uncirculated coins. For sale at \$1000 OBO and can deliver to MCCC meeting. Contact Sara Baldwin 205 217 3221.

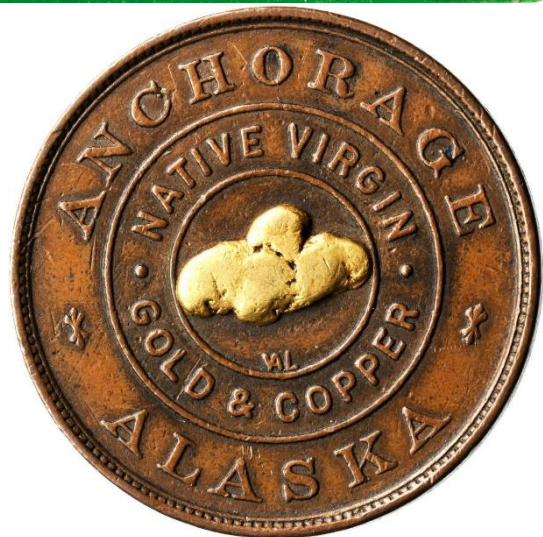




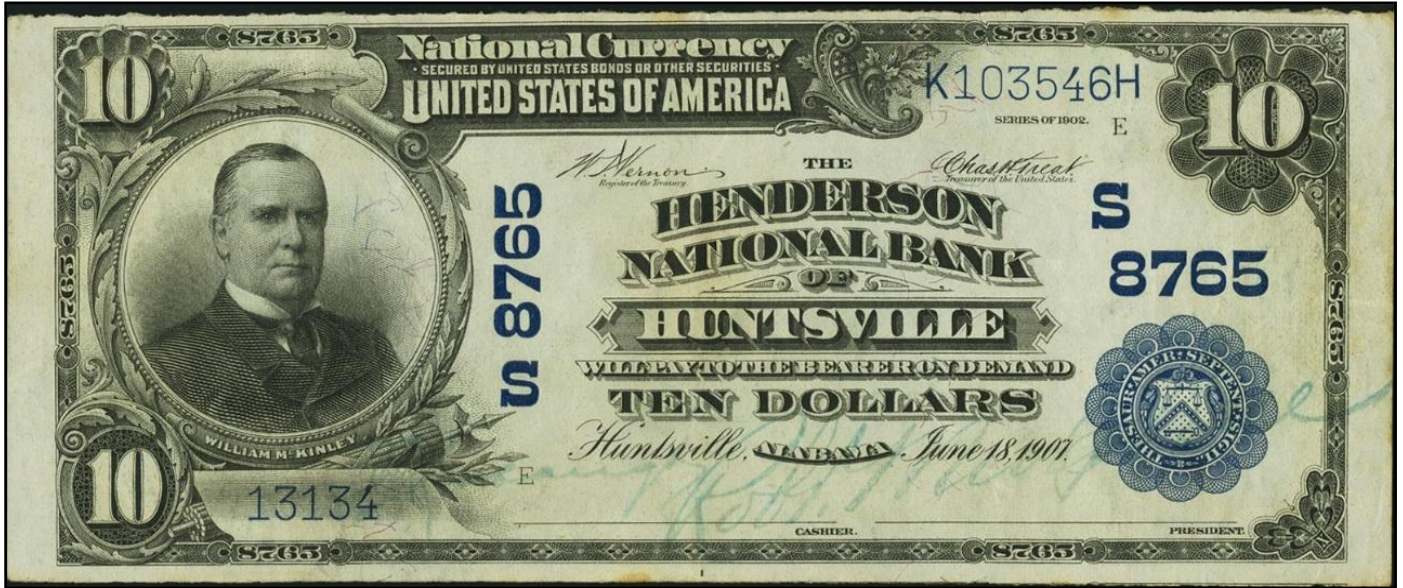
Looking for Alaskan Medals and Tokens



Contact: [Richard](#).

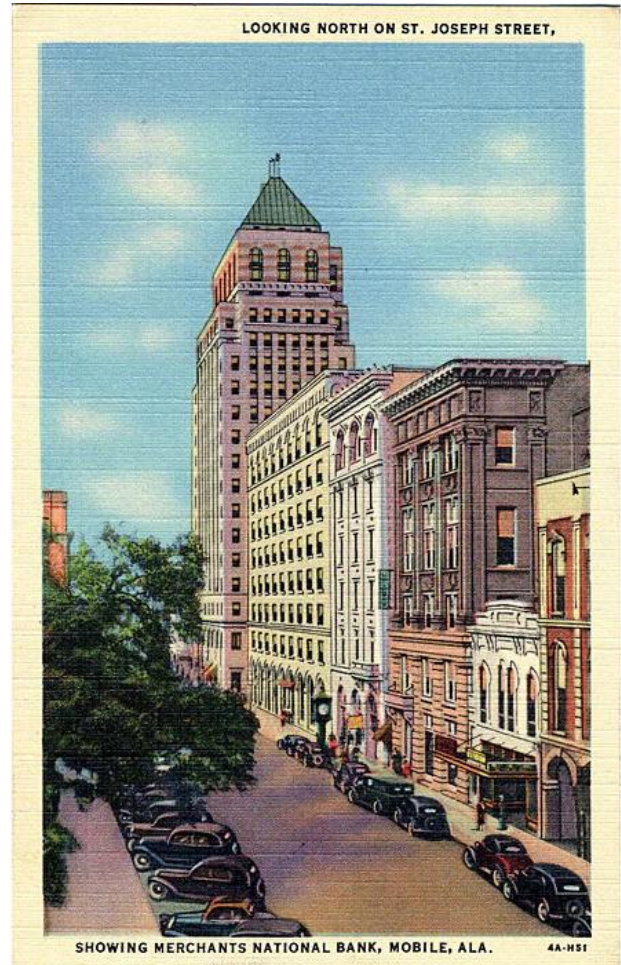


**Wanted Alabama Large Size National Banknotes and better
Alabama Obsolete Banknotes**



Also, postcards portraying Alabama Banks.

Call David at 256-468-5891.



2026 Madison County Coin Club Program Refreshments and Programs Schedule

Meeting Date	Refreshments	Program
January 26	Meeting Cancelled	
February 2	Harold Fears	Everyone Show and Tell
March 16	Provided by the Club	Richard Jozefiak The Club's Past, Present and Future
April 6	Wayne Koger	Stephen D'Angelo <i>Odd Denominations</i>
May 18	Ann Fulmer	Kurt Kelley <i>Collecting Seated Liberty Half Dimes 1837-1873</i>
June 1	Potluck, Bourse Night, and Auction	
July 13	Aaron Wales	Aaron Wales <i>TBD</i>
Tuesday August 18	Chad Thrasher	Everyone Show and Tell
September 21		David Hollander The Wonderful World of Banknote Collecting
October 19	Keith George	Chad Thrasher My Collecting Journey and What I Would Tell My Younger Self
November 16	Thanksgiving Potluck, Bourse Night, and Auction Election of Officers	
December- NO MEETING		

2026 Coin Shows Within 3 Hour Driving Distance From Huntsville

Date(s)	Area	Show & Location	Contact Info	Richard's Rating
Mar 6-8 Nov 13-15	Chattanooga, TN	Tennessee State Numismatic Society Camp Jordan Arena I-75, Exit 1 Chattanooga, TN Fri & Sat 10 am – 6 pm Sun 10 am – 3 pm	Bob Hurst 321-427-6474 forum@comcast.net www.tsns.org	++
Jun 6-7	Huntsville, AL	HUNTSPEX 2026 Stamp, Postcard & Coin Show Jaycee Community Building 2180 Airport Road, SW Huntsville, AL 35802 Sat 10 am – 5 pm Sun 10 am – 3 pm	Mike O'Reilly 256-527-4601 mcoreilly@yahoo.com	+
July 16-19	Bessemer, AL	63rd Alabama State Coin Show 1130 Ninth Ave SW Bessemer, AL Bessemer Civic Center 10 am – 6 pm	Corbitt Chandler 205-616-9385 jcolyn@aol.com	++

Aug 5-8	Dalton, GA	67th Blue Ridge Numismatic Association Coin Show Dalton Convention Center I-75 exit 333 2211 Dug Gap Battle Road Dalton, GA Fri-Sat 10 am – 6 pm Sun 10 am – 3 pm	Ronda Leeper 678-232-6982 ronda@leeper.biz www.brna.org	+++
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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- +++

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

Madison County Coin Club

For over twenty-five 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 several 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: [Nathan B.](#)

Vice President: [Wayne K.](#)

Secretary: [Keith G.](#)

Treasurer: [Mike C.](#)

Board Member: [Kurt S.](#)

Librarian: [Ann F.](#)

Board Member: [Todd H.](#)

Membership Info: [Mike C.](#)

Newsletter Contact: [Harold F.](#)

Club's YouTube Channel

You can subscribe to our YouTube Channel at [MCCC Meeting](#). There you will find links to both upcoming and past meetings.

Join the Club

The membership form can be found [here](#) on our [website](#).