

World Coin News • August 2024



World Coin News

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The 11-Euro Coin: A Numismatic

pg. 40

Fairy Tale!



NEW COUNTERFEIT DETECTION TECHNOLOGY pg. 16



CELEBRATING ANNIVERSARY OF RUBIK'S CUBE pg. 6





Stack's Bowers Galleries is Proud to Present Select Highlights from **THE L. E. BRUUN COLLECTION**

PART I: MASTERPIECES OF SCANDINAVIAN COINAGE COPENHAGEN, DENMARK • SEPTEMBER 14, 2024



Denmark. 3 Sovereign, 1608.
Elsinore Mint. Christian IV.
NGC MS-62.

*The Finest Known
Outside of Museum.*



Norway. 2 Speciedaler, ND (1661). Christiania Mint.
Frederik III. NGC AU-58.
*Historic Akershus Type.
Unique in Private Hands.*



Denmark. Portugaloser
(10 Ducats), ND (1604-1607).
Copenhagen Mint. Christian IV.
NGC AU-58.

Minted for the King's Personal Use.



Norway. 2 Ducats, 1673.
Christiania Mint. Christian V.
NGC AU-58.



Denmark. 2 Krone (Corona Danica),
1618. Elsinore Mint; privy mark:
crossed clubs. Christian IV. NGC MS-61.
The First Danish "Krone".



Denmark. Ducat, 1794. Altona Mint.
Christian VII. NGC MS-67.
*"Wildman" Ducat -
The Last Danish Ducat Issued.*



Norway. Sølvgylde (Gimsøydaler), 1546.
Gimsøy Mint. Christian III.
NGC AU Details--Cleaned.
*The Only Taler-Sized Coin
Minted in Norway Before 1628.*



Sweden. Elbing. Ducat, 1657.
Karl X Gustav. NGC MS-64.



Norway. 4 Speciedaler, 1680.
Christiania Mint. Christian V.
NGC MS-61.
Extremely Rare Denomination.

Learn more about the collection and view a preview of the full auction contents at www.stacksbowers.com/the-l-e-bruun-collection.

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August 12-16 & 19-22, 2024 • Costa Mesa, CA

HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE RICHARD MARGOLIS COLLECTION OF FRENCH COINAGE



FRANCE. Kingdom. Écu aux branches d'olivier, 1774-A. Paris Mint. Louis XVI. PCGS PROOF-63.



FRANCE. Kingdom. Silver Écu de Calonne Module Essai (Pattern), 1786. Paris Mint. Louis XVI. PCGS SPECIMEN-62.



FRANCE. Constitution. Bell Metal Assignat of 5 Livres with Added Parchment, 1791. Paris Mint. PCGS MS-64.



FRANCE. Constitution. Silver Écu de 6 Livres Module Essai (Pattern), Year 2/1791. Paris Mint. PCGS SPECIMEN-64.

POSSIBLY UNIQUE SPECIMEN 20 FRANCS WITH ORNAMENTAL EDGE



FRANCE. Consulate. Gold 20 Francs Essai (Pattern), Year XI-A (1802/3). Paris Mint. Napoléon as First Consul. PCGS SPECIMEN-65+ Cameo.



FRANCE. National Convention. Reign of Terror. Silver 5 Décimes Essai (Pattern), Year 2-A (1794). Paris Mint. PCGS SPECIMEN-61.



FRANCE. Consulate. Silver 5 Francs Essai (Pattern), Year XI (1802/3). Geneva Mint. Napoléon as First Consul. PCGS SPECIMEN-62.



FRANCE. Consulate. Silver 40 Francs Module Essai (Pattern), Year XII (1803/4). Paris Mint. Napoléon as First Consul. PCGS SPECIMEN-61.



FRANCE. Consulate. Copper 5 Francs Module Essai (Pattern), Year XII (1803/4). Paris Mint. Napoléon I. PCGS SPECIMEN-63 Brown.

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What's New in NumisMaster

By Thomas Michael, Senior Editor & Market Analyst, NumisMaster



This antique finish 2023 Crocodile 100-francs was struck for Burundi at the Shanghai New Century mint. Its five ounces of silver currently has a melt value just shy of \$160 and at a mintage of 799 pieces boasts a retail value of about \$525, just over three times its intrinsic value.

Those hot sticky summer days have come around again but at NumisMaster we keep on truckin' through the heat and humidity to keep you informed and up to date on the world of coins. We've circled back to the "A" countries now and are again working our way through the alphabetic list.

Approximately 650 new master records were added this month for countries from "A" to "E" and over 750 new pairs of obverse and reverse images were acquired and imported into the system. The 100-count difference means that many older types have now had images added, making identification and the cataloging of your collection or stock a simpler task.

Some of the largest concentrations of new types for this month are packed away in Australia, Barbados, Cameroon, Canada and Chad. Other countries with new types include Austria, Belgium, People's Republic of China, Cook

Islands, Croatia, Czech Republic, Djibouti and Estonia.

Burundi received a full pricing update as well as the addition of 15 new master records. The gold bullion types in Burundi had healthy adjustments completed, as did the lower priced circulation coins, which are gaining in demand for a growing number of beginning collectors looking for interesting, inexpensive and limited series to complete.

Nicaragua, which fits similar demand criteria, had a nice facelift too. Silver commemoratives gained value in more grades and circulating coins were adjusted and expanded to reflect the coin traders' approach to our multifaceted hobby.

Armenia and Aruba are some additional countries to examine if you are updating your collection's value, revising stock prices or just looking for possible bargains in the market. I mention this because just a few weeks ago we received a question from one of our readers regarding the old print catalogs and possible new editions. They had not seen a new edition in quite a while and were wondering how they would update their collection's values. We explained that the database from which the old catalogs were drawn was now set up at www.numismaster.com and that thousands of new types had been added and countless bytes of data revised. This has become the new "Standard" in world coin cataloging and offers all of us a great source for gathering and disseminating information.

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Metals

July 8, 2024

Gold	\$2,374.58
Silver	\$31.08

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Stack's Bowers Galleries is Pleased to Present Highlights from

THE EMILIO M. ORTIZ COLLECTION OF LATIN AMERICAN REPUBLICAN CUARTILLOS

Featured in the August 2024 Global Showcase Auction



(2x Image)

ARGENTINA. Cordoba. 1/4 Real,
ND (1815-17).
NGC VF-20.



(2x Image)

COLOMBIA. 1/4 Real,
1833-B RS. Bogota Mint.
NGC MS-62.



(2x Image)

ECUADOR. 1/4 Real,
1843-QUITO MV. Quito Mint.
NGC AU-55.



(2x Image)

ECUADOR. 1/4 Real,
1862-QUITO GJ. Quito Mint.
NGC Unc Details--Cleaned.



(2x Image)

GUATEMALA. Central
American Republic. 1/4 Real, 1851-
G. Nueva Guatemala Mint.
NGC EF Details.



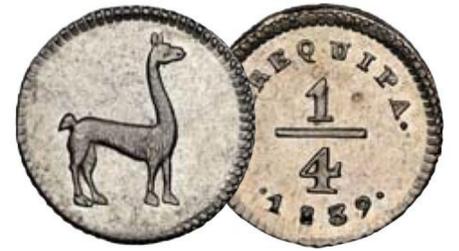
(2x Image)

GUATEMALA. 1/4 Real,
1859. Nueva Guatemala Mint.
NGC EF-40.



(2x Image)

MEXICO. 1/4 Real, 1844-GC LR.
Guadalupe y Calvo Mint.
NGC MS-62.



(2x Image)

PERU. 1/4 Real, 1839-AREQUIPA.
Arequipa Mint.
NGC MS-63.



MEXICO. Zacatecas. Silver 1/4
Real, 1825. Zacatecas Mint.
NGC MS-61.



MEXICO. Zacatecas. 1/4 Real,
1824. Zacatecas Mint.
NGC MS-64.



MEXICO. Sinaloa.
1/4 Real Pattern,
1861. Culiacan Mint.
NGC EF Details.



MEXICO. Zacatecas.
Brass 1/4 Real Pattern, 1838-Zs.
Birmingham (Soho) Mint
NGC MS-65.

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Hungary Issues Coin for 50th Anniversary of Rubik's Cube

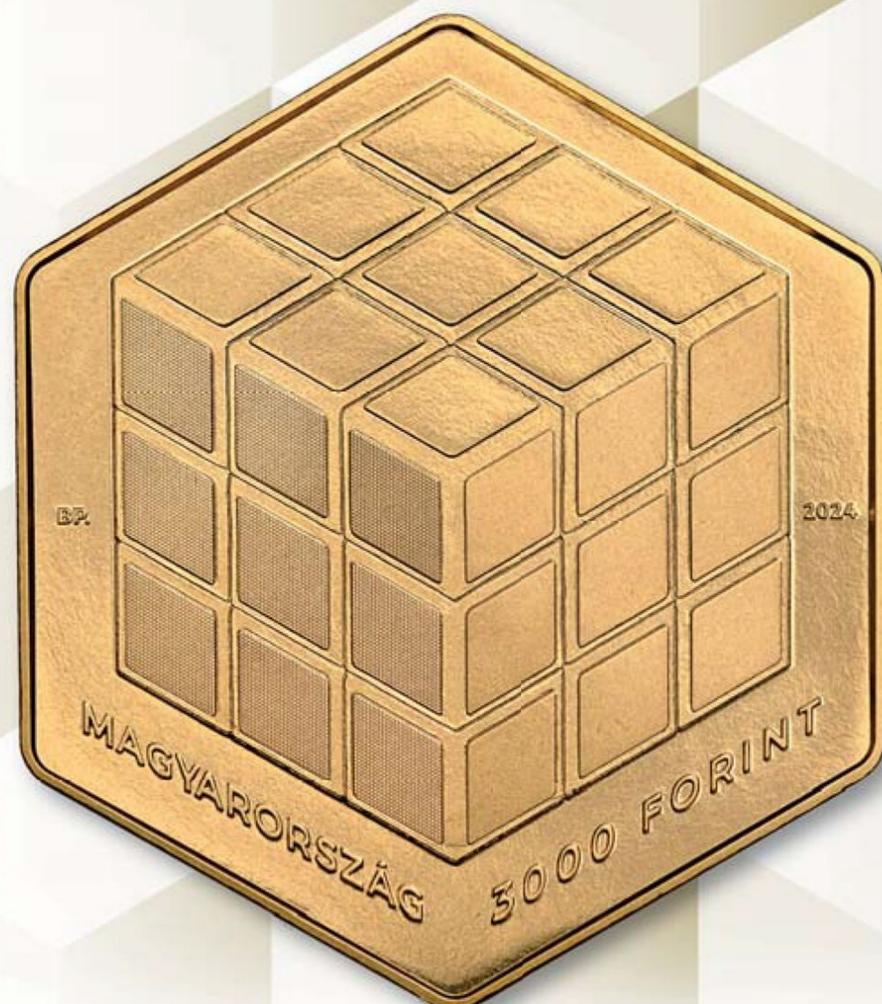
The three-dimensional combination puzzle known to generations as Rubik's Cube was invented in 1974 by Hungarian sculptor and architecture professor Ernő Rubik. It was not until 1980 that it was introduced internationally, when the cube, with 43,252,003,274,489,856,000 ways of arranging the squares, but with only one solution quickly became an addiction, and took the world by storm.

The rights to sell Rubik's cubes belong to the Spin Master Corporation, a Canadian multinational children's toy and entertainment company. According to *Fortune*, as of January 2024, around 500 million cubes had been sold worldwide, making it the world's bestselling puzzle game, and, says *The Independent*, the bestselling toy. Rubik's Cube was inducted into the United States National Toy Hall of Fame in 2014.

Spin Master has granted the Hungarian National Bank approval for a coin issue celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of this Hungarian phenomenon. 20,000 proof-like 3,000-forint coins will be released by the Hungarian Mint on Monday, July 15, two days after the official anniversary. They are made of an alloy of copper, aluminum, zinc, and tin known as "Nordic gold." The hexagonally shaped coin measures 37.18 mm (1 1/2 inches) and weighs 20 grams. It is accompanied by a certificate, something usually done only for precious metal issues.

The obverse and reverse show the cube from two perspectives, outside and inside. The obverse is of the cube as we know it - Six faces of miniature cubes, nine per side, arranged in a 3x3 pattern. The reverse solves a mystery for those who have never taken one apart. It shows the inside, with a three-dimensional cross as its anchor to which the cubes are interlocked in such a way that enables it to rotate. The world record for solving a cube is 3.13 seconds.

The coin is available from the Hungarian Mint's North American Representative, Coin & Currency Institute, at P.O. Box 399, Williston, VT 05495. Toll-free 1-800-421-1866. Fax 802-536-4787. Email: mail@coin-currency.com. Visit www.coin-currency.com for secure website ordering. They are \$19.95. Five or more are \$17.95 each. Add \$6.50 to each order for shipping and handling in the U.S.A. Allow several weeks after the issue date for shipping from Budapest. Postage to other countries will be based on actual cost. Vermont residents add a six percent sales tax. ●





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VIRTUAL COIN SHOW 33: PAPAL MEDALS 1878-1903

I love coin shows but when social distancing arrived I put them on hold for a while. I also realized that many mail order customers never get to see my show inventory. Thus I accomplished both objectives by grabbing my coin show boxes, and typing them up. When isolation ended I decide to just keep listing show stock (and newps) through the end of the alphabet.

I have enough material from **Leo XIII** (1878-1903) to devote almost this entire list to him. Pretty good for a Pope who could not issue coins. He was in fact the first Pope to be elected since Italy deprived the Papacy of all sovereign territory. Resolved to restore an independent Papal State, he forbade Italians to vote in Italian elections or serve in the Italian government. That did not work, but he did improve other diplomatic relations and slightly eased the *Kulturkampf* with Germany.

Personally he was a brilliant academic, comfortable in Latin and with a strong interest in the philosophy of Thomas Aquinas. Hence he founded the Pontifical Academy of St. Thomas Aquinas.

He is most famous for his encyclical *Rerum Novarum* (1891) in which he both defends capitalism and the rights of workers, going so far as to uphold the legitimacy to trade unions. Thus he has acquired to sobriquet "the workers' Pope."

ABBREVIATIONS: AE44 is a bronze medal 44 millimeters diameter, AR44 is the same in silver. AE= Bronze/Brass, AR= Silver, WM= White metal, An.= Regnal year, ND, Not dated, I.L.= integral loop as made, Maz.= Mazio, clnd.= cleaned, ND = not dated, but struck during his reign, BVM = Blessed Virgin Mary standing.

"Annual" medals are those released for the feast of SS. Peter and Paul. Maundy Medals celebrate Maundy Thursday. All other official medals are "extraordinary medals."

ALL official medals struck during the period of this list are **ORIGINAL** strikes. All obverses are the bare or capped bust of Pope unless otherwise noted.

DISCOUNT SCHEDULE

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10-24..... 10%
25+ 20%

SEDE VACANTE 1878

Medal of the Marshall of the Conclave, AE28.5, Arms / Inscr. *He seals the conclave doors from the outside.* UNC/AU 150.00

LEO XIII: OFFICIAL MEDALS

1879, **An.II**, AE44, Annual. R: Church enthroned. *Against subversive theories.* Bart.879, M.775, Rin.73. XF 95.00
Same, AU/UNC 110.00

1880, **An.III**, AE44, Annual. R: St. Thomas Aquinas stg. between Religion & Philosophy. *For encyclical "Aeterni Patris" regarding Christian Philosophy.* Bart.880, Rin.74, M.780. UNC 125.00

1881, **An.IV**, AR44, Annual. R: The Church stg. amid four children. *For the School of Fine Arts.* Bart.881, Maz.784, Rin.75. AU, clnd ... 165.00

1881, **An.IV**, AE44, Annual. As above. AU 125.00

1882, **An.V**, AR44, Annual. R: SS Benedetto Giuseppe Labre, Chiara da Montefalco, Giovanni Battista de Rossi & Lorenzo da Brindisi. *For their 1881 canonization.* Bart.882, Maz.787, Rin.76. XF 165.00
Same, but bronze, UNC 125.00

1883, **An.VI**, AE44, Annual. R: Pope receiving Slavic pilgrims. *For reform of Slavic church & Feast of Cyril & Methodius.* M.791, deL-5, Rin.77. AU/UNC 150.00

1887, **An.X**, AR44, Annual. R: The Church standing between Spain & Germany. *For Pope having resolved the dispute between Spain & Germany over the Caroline Islands.* Bart.887, M.808, Rin.81. XF, polished 109.00

1888, **An.XI**, AR44, Annual. R: Pope enthroned above Five Continents. *For 50th anniversary of priesthood.* Bart.888, Rin.82, M.812. VF/XF, clnd 125.00
Same, but bronze, UNC 125.00

1888, AR44, R: Large bust St. Thomas Aquinas. *Award medal of Academy of St. Thomas Aquinas.* Toned AU, hint ex bezel 150.00

1890, **An.XIII**, AR44, Annual. R: St. Peter std. in chains. *For Lack of Freedom of the Apostolic Ministry (tensions between Pope & Italy).* Bart.890, Rin.84, M.818. AU/BU 175.00

An.XIV, AE30, silvered, Extraordinary. R: Inscr. *For Encyclical Rerum Novarum.* Maz. __., CNORP 188. XF, hint mt. mark 39.00

1892, **An.XV**, AR44, Annual. R: The Church stg., a working class family l., employers r. *For Encyclical Rerum Novarum on Capital & Labor* Bart.892, Maz.825, Rin.86. XF 165.00

1899, **An.XXII**, AE44, Annual, R: Church crowning SS Antonio Zaccaria & Peter Fourier. *For their canonization.* Maz.844, Bart.899. UNC 125.00

1900, **An.XXII**, AE30, Extraordinary. R: Christ above Holy Door. *For Holy Year.* Maz. __. VF+ 29.00
Same, XF 39.00

1900, **An.XXIII**, AR44, Annual. R: Pope opening Holy Door. *For Holy Year.* Bart.900, Maz.846. UNC 185.00

UNOFFICIAL MEDALS

1878, WM26, by Pittner. R: Tiara & keys. *For Election.* BU, in original coin-like brass box 125.00

1878, AE21 button, German. R: Star & inscr. *For Election.* VF, flaws, central shank removed 6.00

1887, WM60, bronzed. R: Arms. *For 50th Anniv. of Priesthood.* High relief, VF 96.00

1887, WM39, by WM. R: Inscr. *For 50th Anniv. of Priesthood.* VF, clnd 39.00

1887, WM38. O: Pope enthroned between Angel & Church R: Inscr. *For 50th Anniv. of Priesthood.* BU 75.00

1887, AE38 gilt, by Schiller R: Eucharist. *For 50th Anniv. of Priesthood.* High relief bust. AU 60.00

1887, AE34, I.L. R: Inscr. *For 50th Anniv. of Priesthood.* XF, old toned scrs 32.00

1887, AE30, by Schiller. R: Eucharist. *For 50th Anniv. of Priesthood.* Bold portrait, XF 30.00

1887, AE28, by Wiesbadener. R: Tiara & keys. *For 50th Anniv. of Priesthood.* XF 25.00

1887, AR27, I.L. R: Arms. *For 50th Anniv. of Priesthood.* AU 39.00

1887, AE26x22 oval, I.L. R: SS Peter & Paul. *For 50th Anniv. of Priesthood.* AU 25.00

1888, WM39, by WM. R: Inscr. *For 50th Anniv. of Priesthood.* Br.AU 69.00

1893, AE45 by Leisek. R: Inscr. *For 50th Anniv. as Bishop.* AU 60.00

1900, AE30, I.L. R: Holy Door. *For Holy Year.* AU 39.00
Same, but Red, White & Black ribbon still attached, XF 39.00

1900, AE25, I.L. R: Christ enthroned. *For Holy Year.* XF 25.00

1900, AL25, I.L. R: Christ enthroned. *For Holy Year.* AU 20.00
Same, Date MDCD in error. AU 25.00

1901, AE22, I.L. O: Pope stg. R: Polish inscr around cross. *For Holy Year.* VF 12.00

1902, AE30x27 omate, I.L. R: Church enthroned, farmer and scholar below. *For 25th Anniv. of reign.* AU 20.00

1902, AE26 Bi-Metallic, I.L. R: Church enthroned, farmer and scholar below. *For 25th Anniv. of reign.* XF+ 25.00

1903, AE26 silvered. R: Plaque in German. Death medal. XF, mt.mk 20.00

ND, AE39, Bi-Metallic, R: BVM, radiate. AU 49.00

ND (1887-1903), WM38, R: Pope enthroned between Angel & Church, VF+ 49.00

ND, AE30, R: Piazza San Pietro, VF, mt. mark 25.00

ND, AE25, I.L., R: SS Peter & Paul, VF, faint old scrs. 12.00

ND, AE25, R: Similar, F/VF, lacquer, mt. mk ... 9.00

ND, AR25x20, oval, R: BVM, VF, mt.mk 12.00

ND, AE21 silvered, I.L., R: BVM, XF 15.00

ND, AE21, I.L., R: Holy Family, VF 12.00

ND (c.1890), AE21, R: Spanish Arms. Fo Cobo Bros. Chocolate, Madrid. UNC, small spot 45.00

ND, AE21x17, octagonal, Bi-Metallic, I.L. R: BVM, XF 25.00

ND, AE18, Bi-Metallic, I.L. R: BVM, XF 25.00

c.1970s by Maggi, Milan, AE35, silvered, R: Tiara & keys, BU 10.00

SEDE VACANTE 1903

Medal of the Marshall of the Conclave, AR28.5, Arms / Inscr. *He seals the conclave doors from the outside.* AU 200.00

Same, but bronze, UNC 160.00

BOOKS

[Lincoln], **Catalogue of Papal Medals**, Reprint of 1898 Spink. 123 pp., SC 25.00

Mazio, **A Pictorial Catalogue of Papal Medals 1417-1942.** How can you tell if a papal medal is official? If it's in Mazio it's official. Reprint of plates illustrates over 900 different medals. 120 pp., SC 25.00

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BERMUDA
2006 \$30 K-D156 NGC-GEM PRF SEA VENTURE ONE OF FIRST 300 STRUCK..... 2,500
2007 \$30 K-D168 NGC-GEM PRF SAN PEDRO ONE OF FIRST 300 STRUCK..... 2,500

CANADA
1997 \$5 GOLD MAPLE BU FAMILY 1/10 OZ..... 260
1998 \$5 GOLD MAPLE BU EAGLE 1/10 OZ..... 260
2021 \$8 PROOF CHINESE DRAGON TR..... 200
2001 \$10 HOLOGRAM PROOF MAPLE 1/4 OZ..... 610

CHINA
2013 150 YUAN NGC-PF69UC FAN SNAKE 1/3 OZ .. 825
2014 PANDA SET PCGS-MS 70 20, 50, 100, 200, & 500 YUAN..... 4,700

CUBA
1915 2 PESOS K-17 BU TINY RIM NICK..... 320
1916 2 PESOS K-17 BU..... 300
1916 2 PESOS K-17 BU LT SCR..... 290

CZECHOSLOVAKIA
1924 DUCAT K-8 UNC..... 1,350
1934 DUCAT KMX-14.1 NGC-MS64PL KREMNICA MINES 288 MINTED..... 7,000
1928 2 DUCAT KMX-3 NGC-MS63 ANNIV..... 1,750
1929 3 DUCAT KMX-8 NGC-MS63 CHRISTIANITY 1000TH ANNIVERSARY, 1,058 MINTED..... 5,000
1929 5 DUCAT KMX-9 NGC-UNC DETAILS REV SCRATCH CHRISTIANITY 787 MINTED..... 5,500
1929 5 DUCAT KM-13 NGC-UNC DETAILS CLEANED TRADE 1,785 MINTED..... 8,500

DENMARK
1890 20 KRONER K-791.1 NGC-MS64 OLDER SLAB..... 695
1911 20 KRONER K-810 NGC-MS65 OLDER SLAB..... 650

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
1979 250 PESOS K-56 PRF POPE JOHN II..... 2,275

EGYPT
1955 POUND K-387 PCGS-MS63..... 680
1982 POUND K-543 PROOF AIR FORCE..... 750

FRANCE
1866A 20 FRANCS K-801.1 NGC-AU58..... 445
1867A 20 FRANCS K-801.1 NGC-AU58..... 445
1866BB 20 FRANCS K-801.2 NGC-AU58..... 445
1867BB 20 FRANCS K-801.2 NGC-AU58..... 445
1868BB 20 FRANCS K-801.2 NGC-AU58..... 445
1876 20 FRANCS K-825 BU ANGEL 450 TR AN 12A 40 FRANCS K-652 NGC-AU DET CLND..... 950

GERMANY-BADEN
1873 20 MARK K-261 AU..... 650

GERMANY-PRUSSIA
1879 10 MARK K-504 UNC..... 325
1888 10 MARK K-514 AU 1 YR TYPE..... 325
1902 10 MARK K-520 AU..... 310
1905 10 MARK K-520 AU/UNC..... 310
1888 20 MARK K-515 XF 1YR TYPE..... 565
1905 20 MARK K-521 UNC..... 555
1911 20 MARK K-521 UNC..... 555

GREAT BRITAIN
1869 1/2 SOVEREIGN K-735.2 NGC-AU50..... 600
2012 SOVEREIGN K-1207 BU DIAMND JUBL..... 580
2022 1/4 OZ TRIAL OF PYX..... 650

GREECE
1884A 20 DRACHMAI K-56 XF..... 490

ISLE OF MAN
2009 1 OZ ANGELS (2 COINS IN NGC-PF69UC) ANGEL VS DRAGON K-1467 & K-1468..... 5,000

MALTA
1961 5 SCUDI FR-1 UNC .1179 AGW..... 280

MEXICO
1870MO PESO K-410.5 NGC-MS62 1ST YEAR..... 450
1903MO PESO K-410.5 NGC-MS63 LRG DATE..... 450
1944 2 1/2 PESOS K-463 NGC-MS66..... 300
1945 2 1/2 PESOS K-463 RESTRIKE..... 160
1946 2 1/2 PESOS K-463 NGC-MS66..... 300
1906 5 PESOS K-464 BU..... 310
1906 10 PESOS K-473 AU CLEANED..... 590
1959 10 PESOS BU..... 590
2015 5 PC GOLD LIBERTAD SET #011 IN ORINGAL WOOD BOX 1.9 OZ RARE!..... 6,250
1969 450TH ANNIV OF VERA CRUZ GOLD UNC GROVE 1071 56.5g PURE GOLD..... 4,500

MOROCCO
ND(1915) GOLD JETON AU 3.5 GRAM WITH ROOSTER AND CASABLANCA..... 900

POLAND
1925 20 ZLOTYCH Y-33 BU..... 1,300

RUSSIA
1898 5 ROUBLES Y-62 AU+..... 360
1902 5 ROUBLES Y-62 ICG-MS66..... 450
1902 5 ROUBLES Y-62 NGC-MS66..... 550
1899 10 ROUBLES Y-64 AU..... 800

1904 10 ROUBLES Y-64 BU BETTER DATE..... 1,500
1976 CHEVRONETZ Y-85 AU..... 760

SOUTH AFRICA
2008 NATURA GOLD SET ALL NGC-PF69UC 1.85 OZ ELEPHANTS..... 4,625

SWEDEN
1876-EB 20 KRONOR K-744 PCGS-MS65..... 650

THAILAND
BE2511 150 BAHT Y-88 AU EX JEWELRY..... 275

VATICAN CITY
1934 100 LIRE K-19 BU..... 695
1936 100 LIRE K-39 PCGS-MS64..... 950
1950 100 LIRE K-48 BU HOLY DOOR..... 450
1953 100 LIRE KM-53.1 PCGS-MS65..... 900
1941 MINT SET W/ GOLD IN BOX K-MS25..... 1,200

***** CERTIFIED CROWNS AND MINORS OF THE WORLD *****

AFGHANISTAN
1978 250 AFGHANIS K-978 NGC-MS65 SNOW..... 75

AUSTRIA
1816A KREUZER K-2113 NGC-MS64 BN..... 68

BIAFRA
1969 2.5 SHILLINGS K-4 NGC-MS64..... 80

BRAZIL
1889 20 REIS K-490 NGC-MS63 BN..... 120
1873 40 REIS K-479 NGC-AU DETAILS ENV DAMAGE..... 24

1913 500 REIS K-512 NGC-MS66..... 120
1935 500 REIS K-533 NGC-MS66..... 380
1820B 960 REIS K-326.2 OLD NGC-AU58 STRUCK OVER 1818 8 REALES..... 500
1913 1000 REIS K-510 NGC-MS63..... 68
1888 2000 REIS K-475A NGC-MS63..... 175
1922 2000 REIS K-523 NGC-MS63..... 58

BRITISH HONDURAS
1914 CENT K-19 NGC-MS62 BN..... 150

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO
1938H CENT K-3 NGC-MS65..... 100

CHILE
1916 5 CENTAVOS K-155.3 NGC-MS65..... 75

CHINA-FENGTIEN
1904 20 CENTS L&M-485 NGC-XF40..... 200

CHINA-KWANGTUNG
YR18(1929) 10 CENTS L&M-160 NGC-MS62..... 100
(1890-1908) 20 CENTS L&M-135 NGC-MS63..... 200
(1909-11) 20 CENTS L&M-139 NGC-MS64..... 300
YR2(1913) 20 CENTS L&M-143 NGC-MS64..... 80
YR18(1929) 20 CENTS L&M-158 NGC-MS63..... 65

CHINA-MANCHURIAN
(1914-15) 20 CENTS L&M-497 NGC-MS62..... 225

CHINA-YUNNAN
YR21(1932) 20 CENTS L&M-431 NGC-MS62..... 80

CHINA-REPUBLIC
YR25(1936) CENT Y-349 NGC-MS63 BN..... 35

YR29(1940) 2 CENTS Y-358 NGC-MS65..... 100
YR29(1940) 2 CENTS Y-358 NGC-MS66..... 200
YR3(1914) 10 CENTS L&M-66 NGC-VF30..... 150
YR27(1938) 10 CENTS Y-349 NGC-MS64..... 100
YR25(1936) 20 CENTS Y-350 NGC-MS65..... 80
YR31(1942) 50 CENTS Y-362 NGC-MS64+..... 80

CUBA
1943 CENTAVO K-9.2A NGC-MS64..... 40

1946 CENTAVO K-9.2 NGC-MS63..... 40

1920 10 CENTAVOS K-A12 NGC-UNC DET CLND..... 50

1948 10 CENTAVOS K-A12 NGC-MS65..... 275

1915 20 CENTAVOS K-13.1 NGC-AU58 FINE..... 120

1916 20 CENTAVOS K-13.2 NGC-MS64..... 800

1920 20 CENTAVOS K-13.2 NGC-MS63..... 100

1948 20 CENTAVOS K-13.2 NGC-MS66..... 3000

1953 25 CENTAVOS K-27 NGC-MS63..... 60

CURACAO
1944 2.5 GULDEN K-46 NGC-MS65..... 60

CZECHOSLOVAKIA
1930 20 HALERU K-1 NGC-MS64..... 40

1952 5 KORUN K-34 NGC-MS64+..... 600

1965 10 KORUN K-58 NGC-PF67 JAN HUS..... 100

1949 100 KORUN K-30 NGC-MS64 STALIIN..... 90

DANISH WEST INDIES
1905 10 CENTS K-78 NGC-MS63..... 120

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
1961 10 CENTAVOS K-19 NGC-MS64..... 65

1963 10 CENTAVOS K-27 NGC-MS65..... 40
1980 100 PESOS K-X#3A ANACS-PF68 DCAM ONLY 40 PCS MINTED..... 350
1977 200 PESOS K-X#2A ANACS-PF64 DCAM ONLY 40 PCS MINTED..... 220
1977 200 PESOS K-X#2A ANACS-PF66 DCAM ONLY 40 PCS MINTED..... 240
1976 500 PESOS K-X#P1 ANACS-PF67 DCAM ONLY 10 PCS MINTED..... 400

ECUADOR
1919 5 CENTAVOS K-63 NGC-MS62 3 BERRY..... 70
1934 SUCRE K-72 NGC-MS65..... 50

EGYPT
AH1335/1917H MILLIEME K-313 NGC-MS65..... 125
AH1335/1917H 10 MILLS K-316 NGC-MS64..... 120

EL SALVADOR
1948 5 CENTAVOS K-134A NGC-MS66+..... 350

FINLAND
1907 PENNI K-13 NGC-MS64 RD..... 80
1915 MARKAA K-3.2 NGC-MS64..... 45

FRANCE
1829A 1/4 FRANC K-722.1 NGC-AU53..... 60
1841A 1/2 FRANC K-741.1 NGC-AU55..... 40
1825A FRANC K-724.1 NGC-AU53..... 95
1875A 5 FRANCS K-820.1 NGC-MS63..... 125

FRENCH INDO CHINA
1938 CENT K-12.1 NGC-MS64 RB..... 38

GERMANY-BADEN
1905G 2 MARK K-272 NGC-MS63..... 150

GERMANY-MAINZ
1795 KREUZER K-404 NGC-MS65 TOP POP..... 300

GERMANY-PRUSSIA
1913A 2 MARK K-532 NGC-MS63..... 55

GERMANY-SAXONY
1904E 2 MARK K-1261 NGC-MS64+..... 150
1909 5 MARK K-1269 NGC-MS64..... 300

HONG KONG
1875 CENT K-4.1 NGC-MS64BN..... 800
1901 CENT K-4.3 NGC-MS61 BN..... 120
1901H CENT K-4.3 NGC-MS63BN SOME RED..... 250

INDIA
1894C 1/12 ANNA K-483 NGC-MS64 RB..... 95
1880C 1/4 ANNA K-486 NGC-MS64 RB..... 85
1880C 1/4 ANNA K-486 NGC-MS64RD INCUSE..... 100
1889(C) 1/4 ANNA K-486 NGC-MS65 RB..... 125
1889(C) 1/4 ANNA K-486 NGC-MS65 RD..... 150
1950(B) 1/4 RUPEE K-5.1 NGC-MS65..... 60
1862(C) RUPEE K-493.1 NGC-AU58..... 70

INDIA-KUTCH
1936/V51993 5 KORI Y-75 NGC-MS65 PERIPHERAL TONING W/SOME COLOR..... 200

IRAN
MS2537(1978) 50 DINARS K-1156A NGC-MS65..... 80

IRELAND
1946 1/2 PENNY K-10 NGC-MS65 RB..... 100
1942 SHILLING K-14 NGC-MS64+..... 150

JAMAICA
1910 PENNY K-23 NGC-MS62..... 40

JAPAN
M32(1899) SEN Y-17.2 NGC-MS63 RB..... 100
1905 YEN Y-A25.3 NGC-AU58..... 140

JORDAN
AH1368//1949 100 FILS K-12 NGC-MS64+..... 90

LATVIA
1932 5 LATI K-9 NGC-MS62..... 175

MACAU
1952 5 AVOS K-1 NGC-MS65 RB..... 50

MEXICO
1891PT 8 REALES K-377.12 NGC-MS62 LOOKS NICER SOME COLORFUL TONING..... 500
1939 2 CENTAVOS K-419 NGC-MS66 RB..... 300
1906 5 CENTAVOS K-421 NGC-MS62..... 45
1930MO 5 CENTAVOS K-422 NGC-XF45 SQUARE..... 125
1942M 5 CENTAVOS K-423 NGC-MS65..... 100
1954 5 CENTAVOS K-426 NGC-MS64..... 200
1935 10 CENTAVOS K-430 NGC-MS63 BN..... 80
1918M 50 CENTAVOS K-445 NGC-MS64 LRG..... 400
1927 PESO K-455 NGC-MS65..... 175
1947 5 PESO K-465 NGC-MS65..... 95
1957 5 PESO K-470 PCGS-MS66..... 120
1968 25 PESOS K-479.1 NGC-MS67..... 100
1968 25 PESOS K-479.1 NGC-MS68..... 225

MOMBASSA
1888 PICE K-1.3 NGC-MS63RB..... 100

MOZAMBIQUE
1936 10 CENTAVOS K-63 NGC-MS66 BN..... 150

PANAMA
1907 1/2 CENTESIMO K-6 NGC-MS64..... 60
1935 CENTESIMO K-14 NGC-MS64 BN..... 125
1953 CENTESIMO K-17 NGC-MS64 RB..... 60
1953 CENTESIMO K-17 NGC-MS65 RB..... 80
1962 CENTESIMO K-22 NGC-MS64 RD..... 35
1940 1.25 CENTESIMO K-15 NGC-MS65 BN..... 50
1916 5 CENTESIMOS K-2 NGC-AU58..... 175
1947 1/10 BALBOA K-10.1 NGC-MS64..... 55
1947 1/4 BALBOA K-11.1 NGC-MS64..... 90
1931 BALBOA K-13 NGC-MS64..... 1,750

PARAGUAY
1889 PESO K-5 NGC-AU DETAILS CLEANED..... 450

PERU
1827 REAL K-145.1 NGC-XF45..... 100
1855 REAL K-145.4 NGC-AU58 RARE GRADE..... 250

PERU-NORTH
1836 1/2 REAL K-154 NGC-XF45..... 250

PHILIPPINES
1903 1/2 CENTAVO K-162 NGC-MS63 RB..... 50
1904 1/2 CENTAVO K-162 NGC-MS63 BN..... 50
1904 CENTAVO K-163 NGC-MS64 BN..... 50
1905 CENTAVO K-163 NGC-MS65 BN..... 120
1921 CENTAVO K-163 NGC-MS64 BN..... 65
1922 CENTAVO K-163 NGC-MS63 BN..... 55
1941 CENTAVO K-179 NGC-MS63 BN..... 55

1903 5 CENTAVOS K-164 NGC-MS64..... 65
1921 10 CENTAVOS K-169 NGC-MS63..... 45
1945D 10 CENTAVOS K-181 NGC-MS66..... 60
1945D 20 CENTAVOS K-182 NGC-MS66+..... 150
1920 50 CENTAVOS K-171 NGC-MS62..... 150
1947S 50 CENTAVOS K-184 NGC-MS64..... 40
1903S PESO K-168 NGC-MS61..... 600
1903 PESO K-168 NGC-MS62..... 1,400

POLAND
1958 5 GROSZY Y-A46 NGC-MS64..... 38
1958 2 ZLOTY Y-46 NGC-MS65..... 50

ROMANIA
1956 5 BANI K-83.2 NGC-MS65..... 60

RUSSIA
1900 1/4 KOPEK Y-47.1 NGC-MS64 RB..... 60
1909 1/4 KOPEK Y-47.1 NGC-MS65 RB..... 100
1912 1/2 KOPEK Y-48.1 NGC-MS65 BN..... 50
1914 KOPEK Y-9.2 NGC-MS64BN..... 50
1916 KOPEK Y-9.3 NGC-MS64 RB..... 60
1937 KOPEK Y-105 NGC-MS65..... 40
1890 5 KOPEKS Y-19A.1 NGC-MS63..... 40
1915BC 10 KOPEKS Y-20A.3 NGC-MS66..... 70

1912 10 PARA KM-19 NGC AU-58..... 25

SWEDEN
1833/2 1/4 SKILLING K-636 NGC-MS62 BN..... 125
1848 1/3 SKILLING K-657 NGC-MS65 BN..... 75
1832 1/2 SKILLING K-637 NGC-MS64 BN..... 250

SWITZERLAND
1937 2 RAPPEN K-4.2 NGC-MS66 RD (MOST LIKELY A SPECIMEN)..... 100

THAILAND
BE2472(1929) 1/4 BAHT Y-48 NGC-MS65..... 175
1911-33 RUPEE LM-359 NGC-AU DET CLEANED VERTICAL ROSETTE..... 425

TUNISIA
AH1334/1915A 2 FRANCS K-239 NGC-MS63..... 60

TURKEY
AH1255/1 6 KURUSH K-656 NGC-MS61..... 250

VENEZUELA
1945 2 BOLIVARES Y-23A NGC-MS64..... 48
1945 2 BOLIVARES Y-23A NGC-MS64..... 48
YUGOSLAVIA
1925 DINAR K-5 NGC-MS64..... 80

CROWNS AND MINORS OF THE WORLD

ALBANIA
1935R FRANGAR K-16 XF+..... 26
1937R FRANGAR K-18 TONED UNC..... 40

ANGOLA
1969 10 ESCUDOS K-79 UNC LT TONED..... 12

ANTIGUA
1970 \$4 K-1 BU..... 35

ARGENTINA
1891 2 CENTAVOS K-33 AU+..... 18
1883 10 CENTAVOS K-285 TONED UNC..... 35

AUSTRALIA
1958 3 PENCE K-57 PROOF..... 58
1961 3 PENCE K-57 PROOF..... 50
1962 3 PENCE KM-57 GEM PROOF..... 30
1916M SHILLING K-26 XF..... 25
1922 SHILLING K-26 XF ORANGE & GREEN TONING..... 100
1960 SHILLING K-59 VLT RUB ON REV..... 40
1921M FLORIN K-27 VG..... 20
1937 CROWN K-34 AU..... 38
1969 50 CENTS K-68 BU..... 15
1988 50 CENTS K-97 BU 200TH ANNIV..... 10
1991 50 CENTS K-139 BU 25TH ANNIV..... 10
1992 \$1 K-175 BU BARCELONA OLYMPICS..... 20
1858 PENNY TOKEN K-TN104 XF HIDE..... 50

AUSTRIA
1913 2 CORONA K-2821 AU/UNC..... 20
1657-1705 2 THALER D-3249 AU OLD TOOL..... 1,500
1602 SILVER MEDAL CLOUDY RESTRIKE..... 80

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1912 6 PENCE K-815 CH UNC.....	50	AH1306 5000 DINARS K-1106 UNC.....	75	1910 PESO K-453 F LT RB CABILLITO.....	130	1964 2 KOPEKS Y-127A BU KEY DATE.....	25		
1952 6 PENCE K-875 AU KEY DATE.....	30	AH1320 5000 DINARS K-976 XF.....	55	1910 PESO K-453 UNC CABILLITO.....	600	1781EM 5 KOPEKS C-59.3 AU++.....	100		
1856 SHILLING K-734.1 XF.....	140	AH1334 5000 DINARS K-1058 AU OLD CLN.....	60	1912 PESO K-453 AU CABILLITO.....	750	1804EM 5 KOPEKS C-115.1 XF.....	140		
1887 SHILLING K-761 XF.....	28	IRAQ		1921 2 PESOS K-462 XF+ LT RB INDEP.....	150	1910 5 KOPEK Y-18A.1 GEM UNC.....	120		
1887 SHILLING K-761 TONED AU.....	35	1931 50 FILS K-100 F.....	14	1921 2 PESOS K-462 AU INDEP.....	180	1913 10 KOPEK Y-20A.2 CH UNC.....	60		
1887 SHILLING K-761 AU/UNC.....	40	1931 50 FILS K-100 DARK VF.....	30	1947 5 PESOS K-465 BU.....	40	1923 20 KOPEK Y-82 XF.....	15		
1887 SHILLING K-761 UNC.....	55	IRELAND		1948 5 PESOS K-465 GEM BU.....	35	1913 50 KOPEK Y-58.2 AU CLND/POLISH.....	40		
1890 SHILLING K-774 DEEP TONED XF.....	45	1806 FARTHING K-146.1 AU ENGR EDGE.....	50	1954 5 PESOS K-467 BU SL BAGGY.....	300	1727 ROUBLE Y-177.1 VF+.....	875		
1902 SHILLING K-800 MATTE PROOF.....	115	1775 1/2 PENNY K-140 XF.....	100	1957 10 PESOS K-475 UNC.....	55	1828 ROUBLE C-161 VF WINGS DOWN.....	175		
1916 SHILLING K-816 AU.....	25	ISLE OF MAN		1959 5 PESOS K-471 UNC CARRANZA.....	30	1893 ROUBLE Y-48 TND XF/AU.....	800		
1871 FLORIN K-746 TONED XF/AU.....	250	1733 1/2 PENNY K-3 AU+.....	380	1960 10 PESOS K-476 BU.....	35	1913 ROUBLE Y-70 UNC ROMANOV DYNASTY.....	300		
1887 FLORIN K-762 AU.....	40	1758 1/2 PENNY K-6 PLEASANT VF+.....	75	1978 100 PESOS 483.2 UNC.....	24	1924 ROUBLE Y-90.1 AU.....	85		
1887 FLORIN K-762 CH AU.....	50	1786 1/2 PENNY K-8 VF.....	58	1997 5 PESOS K-623 PROOF DANCERS.....	200	1993 3 ROUBLES Y-409 PRF BEAR.....	160		
1887 FLORIN K-762 UNC RN.....	70	1798 1/2 PENNY K-10 VF+ LT SPOT REV.....	34	1979 ONZA K-M49b UNC.....	35	1994 3 ROUBLES Y-460 PRF SABLE.....	60		
1911 FLORIN K-817 TND UNC.....	80	1811 1/2 PENNY K-TN1 XF LRG LETTERS.....	250	1980 ONZA K-M49b UNC.....	35	1995 3 ROUBLES Y-474 PRF LYNX.....	55		
1670 1/2 CROWN K-428.4 XF DIE BREAK.....	575	1811 1/2 PENNY K-TN3 F.....	24	MEXICO-CHIHUAHUA		1996 3 ROUBLES Y-477 PRF KNIGHTS.....	60		
1818 1/2 CROWN K-672 XF/AU.....	250	1811 1/2 PENNY K-TN3 VF.....	28	1915 5 CENTAVOS K-613 R&B UNC.....	38	1996 3 ROUBLES Y-535 PRF TIGER.....	60		
1825 1/2 CROWN K-695 G OBV PUNCH.....	30	1813 1/2 PENNY K-10 VF+.....	80	MEXICO-OAXACA		1997 3 ROUBLES Y-593 PRF POLAR BEAR.....	60		
1887 1/2 CROWN K-764 TONED AU.....	50	1813 1/2 PENNY K-10 XF.....	100	1813 8 REALES KM-234 VF.....	300	SAARLAND			
1887 1/2 CROWN K-764 TONED UNC.....	85	1830 1/2 PENNY K-TN16 F.....	28	1915 50 CENTAVOS K-734 XF/AU.....	100	1954 10 FRANKEN K-1 BU.....	20		
1889 1/2 CROWN K-764 AU RN.....	55	1830 1/2 PENNY K-TN16 VF.....	35	1915 50 CENTAVOS K-737 AU.....	100	SAINT HELENA			
1915 1/2 CROWN K-818.1 XF.....	24	1831 1/2 PENNY K-21.1 F+.....	28	1915 PESO K-740.1 UNC 4TH BUST UNFIN.....	280	1821 1/2 Penny K-A4 XF.....	48		
1915 1/2 CROWN K-818.1 XF SOME COLOR.....	28	1709 PENNY K-2A CRUDE VF.....	100	MEXICO-TAXCO		SAINT LUCIA			
1915 1/2 CROWN K-818.1 UNC.....	80	1733 PENNY K-5 VF.....	100	1915 PESO K-272 AU.....	350	1970 \$4 K-11 BU.....	32		
1916 1/2 CROWN K-818.1 AU.....	45	1733 PENNY K-5 PLEASANT VF+.....	120	MEXICO-ZACATECAS		SARAWAK			
1916 1/2 CROWN K-818.1 AU/UNC.....	48	1758 PENNY K-7 VF.....	45	181? 8 REALES K-111.5 AG.....	60	1900H 20 CENTS K-10 XF A FEW FAINT OLD TINY SCRATCHES.....	120		
1918 1/2 CROWN K-818.1 UNC.....	75	1786 PENNY K-9.1 VF+.....	110	1943 FRANC K-120 GEM UNC.....	20	SAUDI ARABIA-HEJAZ & NEJD			
1919 1/2 CROWN K-818.1 CHOICE AU TONED.....	65	1798 PENNY K-11 VF.....	45	1912 PERPER K-14 VF.....	35	AH1343 1/2 GHIRSH K-2/1 AU.....	180		
1920 1/2 CROWN K-818.1A CH UNC.....	90	1830 PENNY K-TN18 VF+.....	45	MONACO		SCOTLAND			
1947 1/2 CROWN K-856 BU.....	24	ISRAEL		1912 PERPER K-14 VF.....	35	1797 1/2 PENNY D&H-60 VF/XF.....	60		
1888 DOUBLE FLORIN K-763 CHOICE AU.....	125	1962 LIRA K-38 BU.....	15	MONTENEGRO		SHARJAH			
1889 DOUBLE FLORIN K-763 XF/AU.....	110	ITALY		AH1331 1/4 RIAL Y-31 XF.....	60	1964 5 RUPEES BU JFK.....	45		
1808 CROWN RETRO BU.....	10	1866H 10 CENTESIMI K-113 UNC TONING OVER LT OLD CLEAN.....	70	1956 500 FRANCS Y-54 AU.....	35	1964 5 RUPES PROOF ON COIN JFK.....	65		
1820 CROWN K-675 AU SPOT REMOVAL.....	280	1929 10 LIRE K-68.1 TONED AU/UNC.....	140	MOZAMBIQUE		SOUTH AFRICA Z.A.R.			
1821 CROWN K-680.1 XF/AU RN'S.....	480	GORIZIA		1982 METICAL K-99 BU.....	15	1890 PENNY K-PN6 XF+ MANY DIGS ON BOV GRIQUA TOWN PATTERN RARE.....	280		
1887 CROWN K-765 AU/UNC.....	180	1799S 2 SOLDI K-44 VF.....	28	NETHERLANDS		1893 6 PENCE K-4 XF LT SCR'S.....	50		
1889 CROWN K-765 AU.....	140	KINGDOM OF NAPOLEON		1924 CENT K-152 XF SCARCE DATE.....	28	1894 SHILLING K-5 VF+.....	40		
1896LIX CROWN K-783 VF/XF RARE.....	150	1809B CENTESIMO C-1.1 VF.....	20	1896 10 CENTS K-116 F KEY DATE.....	10	1896 SHILLING K-5 AU CLND.....	90		
1897LXI CROWN K-783 XF.....	160	1810M 10 SOLDI C-6.1 VF++.....	30	1903 10 CENTS K-135 TND XF/AU.....	22	1897 SHILLING K-5 AU.....	28		
1898B TRADE \$ K-TN5 AU RUSTY DIE.....	175	PAPAL STATES		1906 10 CENTS K-136 VF.....	10	1897 2 SHILLINGS K-6 AU.....	85		
1977 MAUNDY SET K-MDS-236 BU.....	250	1745 QUATTRO K-6 F/VF WEAK 5.....	25	1910 10 CENTS K-145 XF.....	25	1895 2 1/2 SHILLINGS K-7 ABOUT XF.....	125		
GREAT BRITAIN-TOKENS				1816B QUATTRO K-1276.1 NICE UNC.....	250	1895 2 1/2 SHILLINGS K-7 XF/AU OLD LT CLEANING.....	125		
ND PENNY W-202-7 BIRM & WAR AU/UNC MULTIPLE TB COUNTERSTAMPS.....	75	1851R QUATTRO K-1359 UNC.....	65	1802 BAIOTTO K-1267 VF+.....	38	1897 2 1/2 SHILLINGS K-7 AU.....	80		
1791 WALES ANGLESEY XF D&H-4386.....	40	1802 BAIOTTO K-1267 XF.....	60	1836 BAIOTTO K-1320 AU.....	50	SOUTHERN RHODESIA			
1812 WELLINGTON TOKEN WE-118 XF.....	40	1836 BAIOTTO K-1320 AU.....	50	1848 BAIOTTO K-1343 XF MINOR RIM NICKS.....	60	1934 SHILLING K-3 XF.....	38		
GREECE				1868 4 SOLDI K-1374 AU+.....	28	SPAIN			
1848 10 LEPTA K-29 VF.....	70	1797 2 1/2 BAIOTTOCHI K-5 XF.....	150	1618 4 MARAVEDIS K-6.5 VF SL POROUS.....	48	1912 2 CENTESIMOS K-732 NICE RED UNC.....	28		
1874A 20 LEPTA K-44 TONED XF.....	18	SARDINIA		1937 25 CENTIMOS K-1.1 VF/XF OBV DAMAGE.....	20	1900 PESETA K-706 XF FAINT HL'S.....	15		
1876A 5 DRACHMA K-46 VF+.....	50	1830P 5 LIRE K-116.2 AU+.....	550	1949(49) 5 PESETAS K-778 UNC.....	38	1957(71) 50 PESETAS K-788 BU.....	28		
1964 30 DRACHMA K-87 BU.....	18	SAVOY		NEW ZEALAND		STRAITS SETTLEMENTS			
GREENLAND				1434-1465 LUDOVICO VF.....	125	1845 1/2 CENT K-2 AU WW ON TRUNC.....	100		
1960 1 KRONE K-10A BU.....	40	1580-1630 QUARTO VF EMANUELE.....	25	1935 FLORIN K-4 XF.....	30	1884 1/2 CENT K-8A F.....	18		
GUADELOUPE				1553-1580 SOLDO XF EMANUELE.....	90	1845 CENT K-3 VF.....	30		
1921 FRANC K-16 ABOUT XF.....	40	JAPAN		1907 2 KRONER K-377 CH UNC CLND.....	100	1862 CENT K-6 VF VERTIGRIS REV.....	14		
GUATEMALA				YR31(1898) SEN Y-20 RED UNC OLD HL'S.....	40	1914 2 KRONER K-377 CH UNC SM SPOT.....	140		
1897 2 REALES K-167 AU TONED.....	28	1876 2 SEN Y-18.1 R&B AU CLEANED.....	25	1914 2 KRONER K-377 CH UNC.....	150	1875 CENT K-9 XF.....	100		
1895 PESO K-210 AU+ LUSTRIOUS.....	250	1877 5 SEN Y-6.2 VF.....	50	1914 2 KRONER K-377 CH UNC.....	150	1889 CENT K-16 XF.....	80		
GUERNSEY				1877 5 SEN Y-22 XF TYPE II SEPARATED.....	50	1927 10 CENTS K-29B GEM BU.....	20		
1902H DOUBLE K-10 NEAR GEM RED UNC.....	22	1904 50 SEN Y-25 XF+.....	30	1900 20 CENTS K-12 XF CLEANED.....	35	SWEDEN			
1929H DOUBLE K-11 RED BU.....	20	1880 YEN Y-A25.2 LT TONED UNC.....	700	PALESTINE		1586 DALER D-8705 XF JOHAN III STOCKHOM MINT TONING OVER FAINT RUB STILL LOOKS ORIGINAL AND PLEASANT.....	1,800		
1938H DOUBLE K-11 RED UNC.....	10	1882 YEN Y-A25.2 AU.....	300	1935 10 MILS K-4 XF.....	50	1651 ORE K-162.2 VF TYP CRUDE.....	140		
1889H 2 DOUBLES K-9 CH UNC.....	15	KOREA, SOUTH		1931 50 MILS K-6 F KEY DATE.....	48	1670 4 ORE K-257 VF.....	50		
1920H 2 DOUBLES K-12 RED UNC.....	25	4294(1961) 10 HWAN K-1 RED GEM.....	28	1916 2 1/2 CENTESIMOS K-7.2 XF.....	20	1927 5 ORE K-779.2 VF SCARCE.....	50		
1920H 2 DOUBLES K-12 RED BU.....	30	4294(1961) 50 HWAN K-2 CH UNC.....	28	1929 2 1/2 CENTESIMOS K-8 AU.....	25	1899 50 ORE K-740 VF.....	15		
1920H 4 DOUBLES K-13 R&B UNC SM SPOT.....	15	1973 100 WON K-9 UNC.....	10	1904 5 CENTESIMOS K-2 XF.....	14	1888 KRONA VG.....	15		
1920H 4 DOUBLES K-13 REDDISH BU.....	30	LATVIA		1916 5 CENTESIMOS K-2 VF RN KEY DATE.....	75	SWITZERLAND			
1920H 8 DOUBLES K-14 R&B UNC.....	14	1926 2 LATI K-8 UNC.....	45	1916 5 CENTESIMOS K-2 VF KEY DATE.....	100	1864 RAPPEN K-3.1 DARK AU PERHAPS CLND.....	250		
1920H 8 DOUBLES K-14 RED BU TINY SPOT.....	25	LEBANON		1929 5 CENTESIMOS K-9 XF.....	12	1870 RAPPEN K-3.1 VF KEY.....	100		
GUINEA-BISSAU				1930 1/10 BALBOA K-10.1 AU.....	10	1887 RAPPEN K-3.1 AU.....	22		
ND1946 10 ESCUDO K-7 BU ANNV DISCOVERY.....	25	1931 1/4 BALBOA K-11.1 VF.....	65	1936 2 RAPPEN K-4.2A R&B UNC.....	10	1937 2 RAPPEN K-4.2A RED SPECIMEN.....	75		
HAITI				1933 1/2 BALBOA K-12.1 VF.....	18	1918 10 RAPPEN K-27A.....	10		
AN14A 25 CENTIMES K-15.1 VF/XF.....	65	1933 1/2 BALBOA K-12.1 XF.....	45	1875 SILVER MEDAL STUGGART P-1679 TND UNC.....	120	SWITZERLAND-GENEVA CITY			
AN26 100 CENTIMES K-A23.....	40	LITHUANIA		PERU		1759 6 DENIERS K-79 VF VERY RARE.....	350		
HONDURAS				1820 1/4 REAL K-108 UNC OLD LT CLN.....	180	SYRIA			
1910 2 CENTAVOS K-69 XF OVERSTRUCK ON 1 CENTAVO SOME WEAKNESS.....	32	1833/2MM REAL K-145.1 VF.....	80	1929 PIASTRE K-71 VF.....	10	1936 PIASTRE K-71 XF.....	18		
1912 2 CENTAVO K-69 VF/XF REPUNCH DATE.....	50	1834B REAL K-145.3 F/VF HOLED 1 YR TYPE RARE.....	150	TAIWAN		THAILAND			
1885 50 CENTAVOS K-51 VF CLND SCARCE.....	50	1827JM 2 REALES K-141.1 F.....	40	1965 50 YUAN Y-539 UNC.....	30	CS1236(1874) 1/2 PAI Y-18 TONED AU.....	24		
HONG KONG				1828JM 2 REALES K-141.2 VF+.....	75	ND(1879-1900) BAHT Y-34 VF+ OLD PIN SCRS WITH SOME COLORFUL TONING.....	32		
1865 CENT K-4.1 AU.....	48	1831MM 2 REALES K-141.1 F.....	32	1996 600 BAHT Y-234 PROOF.....	200	TIBET			
1900H CENT K-4.3 CH UNC R&B OBV SOME DARK TONING ON REV.....	125	1840MB 2 REALES K-141.1 XF/AU FLAW.....	120	TUNISIA		1936(16-10) 3 SRANG Y-26 UNC CLND.....	180		
1898 10 CENTS K-5 AU.....	28	1763/2 8 REALES K-A64.1 UNC CLN.....	1000	TURKEY		URUGUAY			
HUNGARY				1864 SOL K-196.1 VF.....	42	1869A 2 CENTESIMOS K-12 XF.....	14		
1948 50 FILLER K-536 CH BU.....	25	1934 SOL K-218.2 XF.....	20	1857D 20 CENTESIMOS K-9 XF RIM NICKS.....	14	1877 PESO K-17 AU.....	200		
1879 FORINT K-453.1 AU.....	35	1983 5 SOLES K-271 UNC 650 MINTED.....	50	RUSSIA		VENEZUELA			
INDIA				1986 100 INTIS K-298 BU 150TH ANNIV BIRTH OF MARSHAL CACERES.....	25	1876 CENTAVO Y-25 AU OLD FAINT WIPE.....	150		
1835 1/4 ANNA K-446.2 VF+.....	18	MALTA		PHILIPPINES		1877 2 1/2 CENTAVOS Y-26 CH AU LT WIPE.....	200		
1858 1/4 ANNA K-463.21 CH R&B UNC.....	58	1739 GRANO K-205 F+ 1 YR TYPE.....	30	1903 5 CENTAVOS K-164 NICE BU.....	45	1876 5 CENTAVOS Y-12.2 AU OLD WIPE.....	120		
1936 1/2 RUPEE K-522 NEAR GEM.....	90	MARTINIQUE		1904 20 CENTAVOS K-166 PROOF CLEANED.....	200	1938 5 CENTAVOS Y-27 UNC.....	18		
1950 1/2 RUPEE K-6.1 PRF LITTLE BAGGY.....	125	1897 FRANC K-41 GOOD.....	14	1919 50 CENTAVOS K-171 AU/UNC LT HLS.....	40	1876A 10 CENTAVOS Y-13.1 AU+ SCR'S ON PORTRAIT.....	90		
1835 RUPEE K-450.4 VF RS.....	60	MEXICO		1947 50 CENTAVOS K-184 BU.....	25	1893A 50 CENTIMOS Y-21 F.....	15		
1890C RUPEE K-492 XF.....	24	1656MoP 8 REALES K-45 NICE COB.....	600	1961 PESO K-192 BU SLIGHTLY BAGGY.....	35	TURKEY			
1889B RUPEE K-492 TND AU COLOR REV.....	45	1775 8 REALES K-106.2 TND XF/AU.....	500	POLAND		URUGUAY			
1891C RUPEE K-492 AU.....	60	1806 8 REALES K-108 VF/XF SM DIGS.....	140	1958 2 ZLOTYCH Y-46 GEM UNC.....	50	1869A 2 CENTESIMOS K-12 XF.....	14		
1892B RUPEE K-492 AU/UNC.....	90	1811MO 8 REALES K-110 AU+ LT OLD WIPE.....	180	PORTUGAL		1857D 20 CENTESIMOS K-9 XF RIM NICKS.....	14		
1936 CROWN K-XM-90 PROOF 650 MINTED.....	30	1836GaJG 8 REALES K-377.10 AU LT TN.....	500	1886 20 REIS K-527 UNC.....	40	1877 PESO K-17 AU.....	200		
INDIA-TRAVANCORE				1840DoRM 8 REALES K-377.4 XF DOUBLED Do/o.....	350	ROMANIA		VENEZUELA	
ND(1924-49) CHUCKRAM K-60 BU.....	25	1842/1DoRM/L 8 REALES K-377.4 XF.....	350	1884B 50 BANI K-21 F/VF.....	80	1876 CENTAVO Y-25 AU OLD FAINT WIPE.....	150		
IRAN				1848/7DoRM 8 REALES K-377.4 VF RARE B & G IN RAYS.....	1,500	1881 1/8 RUPIA K-309 XF 1 YR TYPE.....	250	1877 2 1/2 CENTAVOS Y-26 CH AU LT WIPE.....	200
AH1330 1/4 KRAN K-1035 UNC.....	30	1886GaJS 8 REALES K-377.6 AU CLND.....	100	1947 1/4 RUPIA K-25 TONED UNC.....	18	1876 5 CENTAVOS Y-12.2 AU OLD WIPE.....	120		
SH1306 500 DINARS K-1102 XF RARE IN HIGH GRADE.....	300	1890 CENTAVO K-391.6 UNC.....	18	1947 1/2 RUPIA K-26 TONED UNC.....	22	1938 5 CENTAVOS Y-27 UNC.....	18		
AH1319 1000 DINARS K-972 XF UNEVEN STRIKE.....	250	1901M CENTAVO K-394.1 CH BROWN UNC.....	70	RUSSIA		1876A 10 CENTAVOS Y-13.1 AU+ SCR'S ON PORTRAIT.....	90		
AH1322 1000 DINARS K-972 VF.....	125	1928 2 CENTAVOS K-419 AU/UNC.....	12	1896 1/2 KOPEK Y-48.1 AU.....	22	1893A 50 CENTIMOS Y-21 F.....	15		
AH1343 1000 DINARS K-1056 AU.....	20	1935 5 CENTAVOS K-422 CH R&B UNC.....	38	1912 1/2 KOPEK Y-48.1 AU.....	17	URUGUAY			
SH1306 1000 DINARS K-1103 XF.....	25	1919 10 CENTAVOS K-429 XF+ 1 YR TYPE.....	15	1800EM KOPEK C-95.3 XF DETAILS.....	20	1876 5 CENTAVOS Y-12.2 AU OLD WIPE.....	120		
AH1229 2000 DINARS K-1040 XF+.....	25	1956 10 CENTAVOS K-433 CH R&B UNC.....	10	1818 KOPEK C-117.5 AU.....	45	1938 5 CENTAVOS Y-27 UNC.....	18		
AH1330 2000 DINARS K-1041 XF WEAK OBV.....	30	1912 50 CENTAV							

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JEWISH REVOLT COIN HOARD FOUND

One of two often overlooked revolts against the Romans orchestrated by Judaea has been once more brought to light due to a recently uncovered hoard of coins in the city of Lod, Israel.

The finds of 94 silver and bronze fourth-century Roman coins were announced on June 16 by the Israel Antiquities Authority. Lod is a town of Benjamin established by Shamed named in 1 Chronicles 8:12; Ezra 2:33; and in Nehemiah 7:37 and 11:35. The Ezra reference is Lod being one of the cities to which the Jews returned from the Babylonian captivity. During the fifth century B.C. Lod was a prominent center for Jewish scholarship and trade. It was renamed Diospolis when it became a Roman colony in about 200 B.C.

In modern history Israel Defense Forces occupied the city in 1948, expelling its Arab inhabitants. The city was then resettled by Jewish immigrants. Today about 30 percent of the city has been re-occupied by Arabs. The city serves as a major road and railway junction, with the Ben Gurion Airport being about five miles north of Lod.

The Kitos War or War of Quietus of 115-117 A.D. is the earlier of the often overlooked conflicts against Roman rule. There are no coinage finds that have been linked directly to the War of Quietus, however, that war also involved Lod. The War of Quietus took place between the Jewish War (First Revolt: 66-70 A.D.) and the Bar Kokhba War (Second Revolt: 132-135 A.D.). This war began with the Jews slaughtering Roman garrisons and citizens in Cyrenaica, Cyprus, and Egypt, ending



Elegabalus appears on a coin struck at Diospolis, the Roman name for the Judaic city of Lod.

with the successful Roman siege of Lod. As a result of this war, Hadrian moved Legio VI Ferrata into Caesarea Maritima. There are coins of Hadrian countermarked VI that could be argued to be a reminder of the Quietus war. The “slain of Lydda (Greek for Lod)” is mentioned in reverential praise in the Talmud.

The Gallus Revolt of 351 to 354 is being headlined by the IAA as being the third and final uprising against the occupying Romans. In fact, the Gallus Revolt is the fourth of the revolts by the Jews against their Roman overlords.

Constantine I “the Great” made Christianity the formal religion of the Roman Empire. His son Constantius II also embraced Christianity, however, Constantius allowed Christians to persecute non-Christians, including the Jews. Some synagogues and temples were destroyed. This eventually led to the rebellion of Roman Palaestina led by Isaac of Diocaesarea (also known as Isaac of Sapphoris) with a messianic figure known as Patricius or Natrona.

The Gallus Revolt has been named for Constantius Gallus, brother-in-law of Constantius II and Caesar of the

Roman Empire in the east. Gallus’ magister equitum Ursicinus destroyed most of the rebel cities of Tiberias and Diospolis, then leveled Diocaesarea. Many rebels were executed at Gallus’ command. It has been suggested that Patricius died during the battle at Diocaesarea.

IAA archaeologist and co-director of the Lod excavations Mor Viesel was quoted by The Times of Israel newspaper as saying, “We have so little information about it [Gallus Revolt]. There nearly aren’t historical records, just three Roman historians who wrote a few lines, and a bit of writing by Chazal about a revolt in Lod,” continuing, “Caesar wasn’t a big power, not very strong, and maybe [the Jews] felt there was a window of opportunity to take control again, but it [Roman provincial government] didn’t work.”

Viesel added, “According to the Roman historians, Roman forces came to Tiberias, Sepphoris and Lod and destroyed buildings down to their foundations. And this is the building we found in Lod, with this treasure of 94 coins buried underground.”

“The Lod excavation is “the first time

we have found a building and connected it to the revolt in the south of Israel, so it's very exciting," according to Viezel.

The 94 coins were found during an excavation of a late Roman or early Byzantine public building on Nordau Street by the IAA with funding from the Lod Municipality. The building appears to have been destroyed violently, according to the IAA. The IAA said the coins dating between 221 and 354 A.D. were deliberately placed in the building during a time of war.

The coins date from approximately the time of the reign of Elagabalus to that of Constantius II. Further identification of the coins and the mints from which they originated had not been made available at the time this article was being written. The findings are to be published in a new book as part of the annual Central Israel Region Archaeological Conference.

Bronze coins were issued at a mint in Diopolus during the reigns of Septimius Severus (193-211 A.D.), Caracalla (198-217), Elagabalus (218-222), and perhaps others. Tyche appears on the reverse of these coins.

The archaeologists found what has been described as "hundreds" of coins, however, the 94 were encountered together and able to be dated to the period of the revolt. A majority of the coins were described by Viezel as "hadn't been used very much," suggesting they may have been nearly in mint state.

According to Viezel, "We see them as emergency coins.

There was instability, and they buried the coins to protect them. They did it in a public building. We find a lot of these hoards in synagogues, as people felt those buildings would survive and they could return later."

Site excavators Shahar Krispin and Mor Weiss described the ruins as being a "magnificent Jewish building that housed the city's elders. From Talmudic writings, we know that Lod was a most significant Jewish center in the aftermath of the Second Temple's destruction in Jerusalem. This building, destroyed down to its very foundation, is a clear indication that the revolt was forcefully put down with violence and cruelty, and was not simply a local uprising event, as some earlier studies contended. This is the singular witness, thus far, to the extent and power of this revolt in Lod, located in the country's center."

Additional finds associated with the ruins of the building include stone and marble artifacts; Greek, Hebrew and Latin inscriptions, and one inscription bearing the name of a Jewish man from a priestly family. IAA Council Head Professor Joshua Schwartz said the building may have served as a synagogue, study hall, or meeting hall for community elders, or perhaps for all three.

Gallus was involved in a civil war against the usurper general Magnus Magnentius at the time of the Gallus Revolt, the revolt possibly encouraged by the distraction caused by the civil war.

COLOMBIA ASSERTS ITS CLAIM TO TREASURE

Move over Mel Fisher and Davy Jones. Here we go again with a world-class fight over who owns the rights to the "gold doubloons and pieces of eight" that have been located on a fabled shipwreck.

This legal battle pits treasure hunters including the government of Colombia, Spain, Bolivian Indigenous groups and a U.S. salvage company. The rights to the sunken treasure are almost as murky as the water in which it is submerged since the location of the shipwreck has been kept secret. It is certain it is situated somewhere in the Caribbean Sea.

At stake is the future of a shipwreck that has been dubbed the "holy grail" of such wrecks by experts. The Spanish galleon San José was a 64-gun, three-masted warship that was part of the Spanish Armada de la Guardia de la Carrera de las Indias. The ship was launched in 1698 and met its unfortunate end in 1708 when it was sunk in a battle off Barú Island known as Wager's Action, fought just south of Cartagena, Colombia by a British squadron commanded by Charles Wager during the War of the Spanish Succession. The Spanish fleet was defeated in this "action." The San José likely had about 600 men onboard.

The governor of Cartagena had warned the Spanish fleet of the danger of leaving port at that time, however, fleet

commander José Fernández de Santillán was also concerned about the approaching hurricane season. The fleet's escort in Havana would only wait so long, then would have sailed for Spain without Santillán's treasure ships.

The fleet to which the San José belonged consisted of 14 merchant ships, a light armed hulk, and two additional warships, these being the 64-gun San Joaquín and the 44-gun Santa Cruz. The San José allegedly carried 7 to 11 million pesos in gold and silver coins. The San Joaquín was carrying 5 million and the Santa Cruz was carrying some smaller amount. The value of this booty (which also includes emeralds) is estimated to be more than \$20 billion today.

The 1701 to 1714 conflict was fought for control of the Spanish empire primarily between the Bourbon and Hapsburg dynasties following the death of Charles II of Spain. Charles died in late 1700 but had no direct heirs. Charles had named his great nephew, Philip the Duke of Anjou, as his successor in his will. The duke was a grandson of King Louis XIV of France, a Bourbon. This succession was quickly challenged by the Austrian Habsburg Archduke Charles.

The ultimate outcome was that the Duke of Anjou was crowned as Philip V of Spain, but was by agreement also removed from the succession to the French throne. Through

this agreement, a union of France and Spain was averted, while Habsburg Austria gained control of Spanish territories in Italy and the Netherlands.

Ann Coats is an associate professor in maritime heritage at the University of Portsmouth in England. Comparing the Spanish warship to the well-known English ship *Mary Rose* from the time of Henry VIII Coats said, “The *San José* is a very, very special ship. It’s comparable to the *Mary Rose* in that it was in action at the peak of Spanish technology and shipbuilding. There are so many questions the *San José* could help answer.”

Coats continued, “Money has always driven the story of the *San José*. The British wanted to capture it to deny money to Spain, then the money onboard drove the archaeological search for the wreck. Then disputes got in the way of studying the ship. It would be nice if for once money wasn’t driving things and a huge cultural collaboration could take place to study it properly.”

Additional cargo of value to archeologists that was onboard the *San José* includes glass, leather, and porcelain.

The legal dispute over who has rights to the shipwreck includes the U.S.-based salvage company Sea Search Armada (SSA). SSA has argued the company located the area in 1981 where the ship was later found and that Colombia should split the profits with SSA. In 2011 a U.S. court ruled in Colombia’s favor, stating Colombia has the rights to the ship’s remains.

The rights to the ship’s treasure have also involved the Bolivian Indigenous people Qhara Qhara who have argued their ancestors likely mined the gold and silver from which the coins were struck.

Spain still insists the treasure is theirs. According to Spain, the ship should be theirs because the *San José* was part of the Spanish fleet returning from what was then part of the Spanish empire.

In a May interview with the publication *The Guardian* Director of the Colombian Institute of Anthropology and



Silver cob coins similar to this may be aboard the wreck of the Spanish galleon *San José*.

History Alhena Caicedo said, “There has been this persistent view of the galleon as a treasure trove. We want to turn the page on that. We aren’t thinking about treasure. We’re thinking about how to access the historical and archeological information at the site.”

Colombian Minister of Culture Juan David Correa added, “History is the treasure.” Correa previously said the purpose of Columbia’s robotic equipment mission currently studying the wreck is to “claim the heritage elements for which the remains of the galleon should be valued.”

In 2018 Colombia attempted to auction some of the treasure to fund the cost of recovering the shipwreck. The auction was blocked by both UNESCO and the Colombian courts. Today Colombia is self-funding the first stages of the exploration with \$7.3 million. Colombia has also pledged not to sell any coins or artifacts it recovers.

The treasure’s existence has been documented through underwater photography that indicates the coins are scattered and intermixed with seashells across the ocean floor. Details of the imaged coins have not yet been published. A 1620 royal decree established the Cartagena de Indias minting facility although the initial plan was to mint vellón (copper and silver alloy) coins the mint produced silver 8 reales dated 1621 instead. Quarter-, half-, 1-, and 2-reale silver coins were authorized in 1626. The mint produced rough workmanship-type macuquina or “cob” gold and silver coins between 1630 and 1635. Although officially closed after 1635 illegally produced coins were minted there in 1655. Coins on the shipwreck were likely struck elsewhere and are likely dated through 1708.

In May Colombia declared the find to be a “protected archeological area” that “guarantees the protection of heritage” through the ship’s “long-term preservation and the development of research, conservation and valuation activities.”

DISCOVERY CHALLENGES OFFICIAL PROBATE

Could a probate court have undervalued the wealth of a prominent German mayor when he died in 1675? Why are we questioning this value almost 350 years later?

It appears Wettin Mayor Johann Dondorf may have salted away more than the 2,500 silver talers and 500 gold ducats, the courts ruled he had at the time of his death. The recent discovery of 285 silver coins encountered in a trench as workers installed a new sewer line at a farmstead appears to prove this to be true.

Wettin is a municipality in Wettin-Löbejün in the Saale District of Saxony-Anhalt. The municipality is situated on

the River Saale, just north of Halle. The rulers of the Wettin dynasty were electors of the Holy Roman Empire.

Johann Dondorf lived in the house where the hoard was discovered at the time to which the find had been dated. Dondorf was a wealthy merchant who invested in agriculture, viticulture, and brewing. He also served as mayor of Wettin during the 1660s. Wettin has been described as an “extremely wealthy brewing town during and after the Thirty Years’ War.”

The coins were found about 50 centimeters under the ground near the gate leading to the central courtyard of the farmstead previously occupied by Dondorf. The farm building



Schreckenberg groschen or Schreckenbergers are the primary coins found in a hoard recently discovered in Wettin, Germany.

was built during the late 16th or early 17th century. Since that time the building has been repurposed, being used as the town pharmacy beginning in 1681. Evidence of this past usage is visible through surviving remnants of an 18th-century Baroque stucco ceiling and an apothecary vault.

Due to modern development in Wettin, the building was being considered for demolition until the organization Altstadt Wettin e.V stepped in to save it. The AWV plans to restore the building in close coordination with monument protection authorities.

The coins were discovered by archaeologists from the State Office for Monument Preservation and Archaeology Saxony-Anhalt. Workers first encountered the coins in a trench as they installed a new sewer line at the farmstead. The coins were found in what has been described as "a highly compacted state,

suggesting they were once stored in an organic container such as a bag."

On-site documentation was supervised by archaeologist and AWW association member Dr. Claudia Beuger. The coins were cataloged and then sent to a restoration workshop of the State Office for Heritage Management and Archaeology Saxony-Anhalt. According to the state office, "In addition to its scientific significance, the Wettin coin find is also an excellent example of the important contributions that voluntary work in close cooperation with the responsible authorities for the preservation of buildings and archaeological monuments can make to our knowledge of the history of Saxony-Anhalt."

More than half the 285 coins are silver talers of the types that circulated in some northern German states at the time of the Holy Roman Empire, then later by the German Confederation. The balance of the find consists of taler fragments likely cut to be made into small change and various groschen coins.

Coins in the hoard included those issued in the name of the German emperor, the Duchy of Brunswick-Lüneburg, Archduke Albert VII of Austria, and King Philip IV of Spain. The coins have been dated between 1499 and 1652. The majority are from regional Saxon mints. Other coins originated from various German state mints, Austria, Italian states, the Netherlands, and Switzerland.

Saxon issues in the find include Schreckenberg groschen or Schreckenbergers made from silver originating from the

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AUSTRALIA 002 KM-36 1938 Penny MS64-BN-N cats 100 Nice coin, only.....50	GERMAN STATES - Bavaria 060 KM-997 1911-D 2 Mark CH Unc.....55	104 KM-352 1878 1 Ore VF.....32	PHILIPPINES 132 1944-45 S-mint BU Set in a 1940's type of Black Card.....70	160 KM-842 1935 1 yr Crown Unc.....65
BELGIUM 003 1914 Silver Late Art Nouveau Pre WWI Obv Albert-Elisabeth Rev. American Generosity Food Relief Sign. G. Devreese Neat Art Medal 45mm XF/AU only.....40	Prussia 062 KM-436.2 1898-A 1/6 TH VF.....18	105 KM-346 1875 50 Ore 15 Sk Scarce type Hard to find, only.....250	ISRAEL 134 KM-58 1971 Proof 10 Lirot Indepen- dence Day .7523 ASW.....26	MEXICO 162 KM-419 1906 2c Narrow Brn Unc.....25
BHUTAN 004 KM-42 1974 15 Ngultrums Proof Mint 1,000 Scarce.....65	063 KM-253 1750-A 1/4 TH 2 yr type First time own this type. Very scarce VF.....150	PANAMA 106 KM-10.1 1930 1/10 Bal MS60.....35	135 1971-72-73-74 Pidyon Haben .7523 AWE 17 pcs Both MSPR... ea 26, Lot 440	163 KM-419 1926 2 Cent Original MS63 25
CANADA - Lg Cent Slabs 005 1859/8 W-9 XF-45 only.....125	064 KM-494 1867 1 TH.....40	107 KM-10.1 1931-32 Bal XF.....35	136 KM-164 1986 Nee Sheqel BU Mintage 8,010 Only.....15	164 KM-400.2 1904 5c MoM CH Unc.....25
006 1891 LD LL AU53 BN.....45	065 KM-536 1914-A 5 Mark AU.....45	108 KM-28 1970 5 Bal Unc.....33	137 KM-112 1981 People of the Book .787 ASW.....26	165 KM-431 1926 10 Cent CH Unc.....40
007 1897 MS64 BN.....135	066 KM-504 1877-C 10 Mark .1152 AGW AU/Unc only.....285	POLAND 109 1969-89 7 C-N coins 10-500 Zloty's All diff All Unc Y-61-194 Lot of 7 coins.....20	FRANCE - Jettons 116 Mitch-165 1664 Louis XIV Rev. King standing with Switz Guards at Garrison (French Alliance with Swiss Cantons) VF/ XF XF+ Obv, only.....35	166 KM-437 1935 2 Cent CH Brn Unc.....45
008 1901 MS63 RB.....65	GERMANY - Proper 069 KM-130-134 1972 D, J 10 Mark Oly .3115 ASW each 10; 3 pcs only.....30	117 Freu 7666.7 ND 1600-1700 City / Nancy "Palace of Stanislaus" Brass VF/XF.....40	119 KM-564.7 1790 1 Ecu VF/XF Luster Rev No adj marks, very nice Crown from Limoges, only.....125	167 KM-455 1926 Peso MS63.....20
CANADA - Cents 010 1890-H VF.....20	GREAT BRITAIN 071 KM-726 1853 1/2 Penny XF/Brn AU.....65	STRAITS 112 KM-13 1900-H 50c Low Mint F/VF...200	AUSTRALIA 138 KM-261 1995 Mintage 1500 pcs Proof in Orig Holder 2 oz Kook.....115	168 KM-479.1 1968 25 Peso Olympic.....16
011 1899 Brn Unc.....15	072 KM-432 1674 Silver Penny CH XF.....225	FRANCE - Jettons 116 Mitch-165 1664 Louis XIV Rev. King standing with Switz Guards at Garrison (French Alliance with Swiss Cantons) VF/ XF XF+ Obv, only.....35	AUSTRIA 139 KM-t1 1780 Maria Thaler .7517 BU...25	169 KM-505 1985 100 Peso .972 ASW Proof.....33
012 1911 RB Unc.....18	073 KM-429 1677 2 Pence Semi P/L Gem.....350	117 Freu 7666.7 ND 1600-1700 City / Nancy "Palace of Stanislaus" Brass VF/XF.....40	BOLIVIA 142 KM-93.3 1830 Pts/JF 1/2 Sol XF.....50	RUSSIA 170 Y-90.1 1924 Rouble Unc Nice only 150
013 1913-15-17 RB Unc.....each 16	074 KM-512 1709 Anne 1 Pence XF/AU...125	119 KM-564.7 1790 1 Ecu VF/XF Luster Rev No adj marks, very nice Crown from Limoges, only.....125	143 KM-123.4 1855 4 Soles XF.....100	171 Y-323 1993 3 Rouble 1 oz only.....36
015 1924 Sm Cent VG, 8; VF, 13; Lot 4.....48	075 KM-513 1710 2 Pence AU CH.....100	CANADA Dollars 120 1935 VF.....27	NEWFOUNDLAND 145 1917-C 25 Ct Orig Unc.....50	STRAITS 172 KM-13 1899 50 ct VF only.....150
021 1899 Sm-9 Orig color AU-55.....120	076 KM-709 1834 2 Pence Wm III P/L XF/AU.....75	121 1947 Pt 7 Full orig lustrous AU-58...250	146 1882-H 50c XF+.....265	SWEDEN 173 KM-652 1841 Rix Dollar VF35 Nice 275
022 1903-H 10c F/VF.....15	077 KM-729 1838 2Pence Victoria P/L AU50	122 1953 N/55 WE MS60+, MS64+.....40	DENMARK 147 KM-741 1846 Specie VF/XF Nice portrait only.....285	CUBA - Slabs 174 KM-13.1 1915 20 Cent High Relief Coarse Reeding AU58-N Rare Variety MS60 List 900 My AU58.....650
023 1909-02 25c VG.....each 10	078 KM-794 1906 6 Pence XF/AU.....60	123 1954 MS63.....28	MUNSTER 148 1717 WR 1/12 TH XF Nice.....85	175 KM-13.2 1915 20 ct Low Relief Fine Reeding AU50 Scarce Variety only.....200
024 1900 25c VF.....60	079 KM-695 1829 1/2 Crown VF+.....250	124 1955-56 MS63.....each 30	PRUSSIA 149 KM-3924 1786 1 TH Nice VF.....135	GREAT BRITAIN 176 KM-740 1845 1/2 Crown XXF40-N Great portrait Rare in High grade List 1000 This coin.....850
026 1919-33-34 F/VF Lot.....20	080 KM-746.2 1878 1 FL #24 VF.....35	MONACO 125 1975 7 pc FDC Orig red box. Many destroyed. Final release, 8; The 1975 Crown not listed Rare only.....250	GERMANY 150 KM-7 1887-A 1 Mark List 120 only this Orig Unc.....55	Sovereign Order St. John 177 X-401-404 4 pc PS Some Experimen- tal metals Very Low issue only.....35
027 1921 25c F/VF.....100	Early 19th Century British Copper Tokens 081 W-18-25 1811 Bath Token VF.....50	AUSTRIA 126 1871 Franz Grillparzer XF Bronze APX 70+ mm by Radnitzki Austria Leaping Playwright Issued This scarce medal ..125	151 KM-14 1914-F 1 Mark Unc.....15	NEW BUYS - N.G.C. Slabs CANADA 178 1859/9 #1 Narrow 9 XF-45.....400
CANADA - Half Dollars 029 1881-H G/VG Sm mark Obv, 60; F...125	082 W-1070 1812 One Penny Token VF...50	GERMANY 127 1888 Death Comm 5 Mark size 41mm Unc Same portrait as 5 Mark Comm,....75	GREAT BRITAIN 152 1902 1/2 Farthing Coronation Model 1/2 Farthing XF Neat.....10	CUBA 179 1915 Gold 5 Pesos MS62+ Key date only.....800
030 1899 Mintage 50k VG Scarce.....200	083 W-1800 1813 Wm Kenzie One Penny token.....35	CANADA 128 KM-2003 Niagara Falls 20 Dollar in Cap and Box Proof.....30	153 KM-753 1875-H Farthing RB Unc...110	GREAT BRITAIN 180 1860 1/2 Cent Beaded borders KM- 7482 MS64-BN.....300
031 1900 Esp Nice VF.....200	084 W-1901 G. Irvine Strabane One Penny Scr on Reverse. Still nice VF, only.....70	NEPAL 129 KM-1201 2003 Proof 2000 R5 50th Anniversary Mt Everest Mintage 8,000 pcs Scarce, only.....65	154 KM-753 1888 Farthing RB Unc.....65	181 KM-748.2 1861 LCW 1/2 Cent 4-Berries MS63 BN Rare.....450
032 1918 XF/AU.....85	085 KM-151 1822 George IV Hibernia Rev XF.....100	PANAMA 131 1969 6 pc PS.....65	155 KM-754 1890 1/2c RB Unc Nice orig 150	182 KM-744.2 1865/3 Penny AY58-N...700
CANADA - Dollars 035 1935 XF.....30	086 Eimer-1123 1820 Ing Geo IV Medal Copper 2 3/4» XF Unc High Relief Only Coronation Medal January 24.....225		156 KM-695 1826 Cent XF Brn AU CH Grade Lots of detail Geo IV 3 yr type 1 yr Very rare, only.....120	183 KM-749.2 1870 Penny MS61-N Rare.....400
036 1937 CH Orig MS63.....100	ITALY 087 KM-67.1 1927-R 5 Lira Unc 2 avail....30		157 KM-810 1921 Cent MS64-Red.....75	
037 1938 CH Orig MS63.....250	MEXICO 090 KM-368.5 1843/2 1/4 Real VF.....15		158 KM-815 1914 6 Pence Unc.....50	
038 1946 AU-58.....85	092 KM-374.4 1848/7 Garble Do Rm/N VG.....30		159 KM-802 1908 1/2 Crown VF only.....300	
039 1947 Pt 7 XF.....165	094 KM-106.2 1783 Mo F+ 8-R F few chops.....65			
040 1955 Arn No Die break.....65	095 KM-109 1802 mb R+ 8-R VF.....85			
AUSTRIA 044 KM-2267 1915 1 Ducat .1107 AGW...260	096 KM-111 1818 MoJJ 8-R F.....80			
045 KM-2219 1860-A 1 FL Unc.....25	097 KM- 2012 Mo 1/2 Onza MS69-N Key Date MInt 17,000 only.....40			
048 KM-2894 1963 50 Schilling Proof.....19	NORWAY 102 KM-357 1877 1 KR F/VF.....55			
051 KM-t-1 1780 Maria T. BU Re-strike .7517 ASW only.....24	103 KM-377 1914 2 KR Constitution MS63-P Nice orig Scarce.....275			
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS 052 1973-74 6 pc PS No Box only... each 25				
053 1974 6 pc MS Low mintage.....10				
CHINA 055 KM-329.6 1932-34 Fat man VF/XF...110				
COSTA RICA 056 KM-130 1889 25c VF.....65				
CUBA 057 KM-15.1 1915 Star Peso AU/Unc.....125				
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Schreckenberg silver mine. Schreckenbergers are larger than earlier Saxon groschen. The coins depict an angel with the heraldry of Saxony on the obverse. For that reason, they have been nicknamed angel groschen. Schrenberger were issued between 1498 and 1571 in Saxony and Thuringia. They circulated in the Netherlands at four stuivers value. A Schrenberger was worth a seventh of a goldgulden or at three zinsgroschen.

Undated Albertus talers minted in the Spanish Netherlands in the find were struck at the Bruges mint in the name of Albert and Isabelle between 1598 and 1621. Other important

coins include an Italian scudo of Odoardo Farnese from 1630 and a tallero minted by Cosimo II de' Medici in 1620.

Dr. Oliver Dietrich of the State Office for Heritage Management and Archaeology Saxony-Anhalt observed, "It's difficult to determine the former purchasing power, but the hoard of high silver-content coins certainly represented a considerable value."

It has been suggested the treasure likely corresponded to the earnings a master craftsman would have earned over 10 years, equating to about 500,000 euros or about \$537,000 U.S. today.

BLOB DETECTION COUNTERFEIT TECHNOLOGY

Make no mistake, counterfeiters are still faking coins as well as bank notes. Counterfeiting higher-value circulating coins can be not only profitable but challenging to detect since the average person is unlikely to take a close look at their "change," while the feel of a bank note might be sufficient to draw suspicion to what may prove to be a fake.

Counterfeit coin discoveries don't always get the attention they deserve. Numismatic Guaranty Corporation has reported 2023 Silver American Eagles composed of 65 percent copper, 21 percent zinc and 13 percent nickel, with less than a half percent of silver added to this mix.



All 1899 Peruvian dinero coins are counterfeits. The government didn't mint dineros that year.

Fortunately, these fakes aren't too challenging to detect. The planchet is too thick, the security notch is in the wrong place, the coin is about a dozen notches short on the edge reeding, the luster is off, there are design problems, and the weight is incorrect. Nevertheless, at least one example got as far as this third-party authentication service before being pronounced to be bogus.

In 2023 Jean-Francois Généreux, from Sorel, Quebec in Canada was reported to have been arrested following when a Canada Border Services Agency customs officer seized 26,000 alleged fake 2-dollar coins at a FedEx warehouse at the Montreal-Mirabel International Airport. Généreux had another 14,000 fakes in his home. All were dated 2012 and all originated from China. The queen's nose is too long and sharp, a maple leaf-shaped security device that doesn't

exist on genuine 2012 coins was present, and other design problems were identified on the illicit imports.

The Pontifical Catholic University of Peru in Lima recently purchased a batch of historical coins including an 1899 Peruvian dinero from a local coin dealer for university chemistry graduate students to study. The only problem is that Peru didn't make any dinero coins in 1899. In a paper published about the study of that specific coin Dr. Luis Ortega-San-Martin commented, "The refining methods were not as good as they are now." It has been suggested the coin was likely produced during the late 19th and early 20th century, adding, "There must be a few [more] around." Since others have not been reported it is possible such fakes may be in coin collections, according to Ortega-San-Martin.

There have been so many counterfeit 2-euro coins circulating in Kosovo that an estimated 2.5 million coins of this denomination have been withdrawn by the nation's central bank. On May 14 Kosovar police authorities estimated about 54,000 fakes had been detected. EuroNews.com reported, "The phenomenon has caused many businesses and traders to refuse payments with the currency due to the mass spread of counterfeit currencies."

In April, Spain's national police broke up a ring of counterfeiters distributing about 500,000 "high quality" fake 2-euro coins into circulation all across Europe. Following up on this Germany's Bundesbank or central bank posted an online page titled Leitfaden Münzen (Guidelines Coins) that states, "Devices that have been successfully tested are available on the website of the European Commission."

On April 27 DW (Deutsche Welle) commented, "Of course, this doesn't help the common person much. So the bank recommends paying attention to 'the first impression.' On a real coin, the imprinted image clearly rises above the rest of the coin's surface, and all contours can be clearly seen, the bank writes. Caution is called for if this isn't the case."

Researchers at the Centre for Pattern Recognition and Machine Intelligence AT Concordia University in Montreal, Canada recently published a paper in the journal Expert Systems With Applications that presents a novel framework

that uses image-mining techniques and machine learning algorithms to identify flaws in counterfeit coins.

Department of Computer Science and Software Engineering Professor Ching Suen said, "Using image technology, we scanned both genuine and counterfeit coins so we can look for anomalies that may be either two- or three-dimensional, such as letters or the face of the person on the coin."

CENPARMI Postdoctoral Fellow and lead author of the paper Maryam Sharifi Rad added, "This framework is not only about safeguarding our economy and resources... It is also about pushing the boundaries of technology and improving security."

Artificial Intelligence is employed to find "fuzzy" patterns insufficient to be exact copies of design elements. The framework will eventually reach a range of results where positive matches can be confidently identified. Law enforcement provided known counterfeits to be studied using state-of-the-art scanners. Scanned images

are separated into regions of interest due to what in the paper are called "blobs." Blobs are identified based on visual similarity and composition. Blobs are then treated as clues when studying scanned images. Patterns capture relationships among the blobs' attributes including color, texture, shape, and size. The patterns help researchers understand the images and determine the authenticity of the coin.

The blobs play a role in generating fuzzy association rules. These rules represent implicit knowledge and relationships within a set of images, aiding in image classification tasks. The researchers hope this technique can be applied to detect not only counterfeit coins but other objects as well.

Suen said, "This method can be used to detect all kinds of fake goods, which we are seeing all over the world. It can also be used to detect fake labels on fruits, wines, liquor and so on. There are many places where this can be applied."

Could this technology be applied not only to circulating coins but to older collector coin authentication as well?

MONEY AND THE ENVIRONMENT

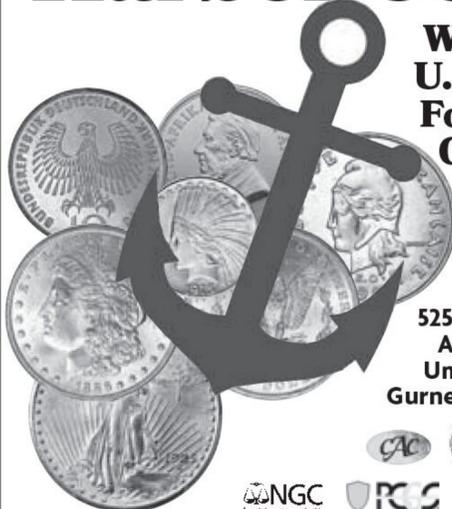
As of the end of 2020, there were about 50.3 billion \$1 to \$100 bank notes which when combined with metal coins have a total face value of about \$2.04 trillion. Going forward, at the end of 2021 the digital balance at the Federal Reserve was about \$4.18 trillion, while cash amounted to about \$2.21

trillion face value. Digital value has been increasing, but it has yet to make a real dent in the impact of physical cash.

Is one better than the other for the economy? Is one better than the other for the environment? Both leave an environmental as well as an economic footprint.

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Head and Boar silver stater. LT 6541. **R** type, **Good VF**, clear severed heads.

liz@celticcoins.com **Liz's List**

The environmental impact of mining and manufacturing of coins is obvious. It involves a resource-intensive process using copper, nickel, zinc, precious metals, and more. Not only is the start-to-finish process complex, but it is also energy-intensive.

Bank notes have their own drawbacks environmentally. A 2018 environmental study commissioned by the Bank of England due to a change from paper to polymer bank notes two years earlier determined polymer notes last 2.5 times longer than do paper notes. An additional “sensitivity analysis” showed that polymer bank notes only need to last 1.33 times longer than paper notes before they have a lower global warming potential.

Despite the good news, vegan and religious groups complained to the BoE that they would not use the new money and called for the production process to be changed. Animal fat was being used in the new polymer notes. The BoE caved to the special interest groups after “careful and serious consideration and extensive public consultation,” switching from animal fat to palm oil. Palm oil, of course, raised further questions regarding environmental sustainability.

In 2023 the European Central Bank conducted a eurozone bank note environmental impact study that identified 16 environmental impact categories. Using European Commission Product Environmental Footprint methodology, the ECB concluded coins and bank notes used by EU citizens annually averaged 101 micropoints comparable to driving a car eight kilometers or 4.6 miles. The report further indicated, “The energy consumption of ATMs, for instance, has already fallen by 35 percent between 2004 and 2019, even though ATMs have significantly increased in number. We are also looking into further reducing the impact of transportation.”

The ECB report favored Bitcoin mining as being more efficient. Not everyone agreed. In September 2022 The Energy Bomb was published by the Sierra Club and Earth Justice. According to the introduction to this paper, “Cryptocurrency mining is an extremely energy-intensive process that threatens the ability of governments across the globe to reduce our dependence on climate-warming fossil fuels. If we do not take action to limit this growing industry now, we will not meet the goals set forth by the Paris Agreement and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change to limit warming to two degrees Celsius. And cryptocurrency mining operations harm local communities now, including by increasing local pollution and impacting electricity rates and delivery.”



Crypto coins as well as metal coins impact the environment.

Further in the paper it reads, “Top-down estimates of the electricity consumption of cryptocurrency mining in the United States imply that the industry was responsible for an excess 27.4 million tons of carbon dioxide (CO₂) between mid-2021 and 2022—or three times as much as emitted by the largest coal plant in the U.S. in 2021.”

On Sept. 23, 2022, Earth Justice posted online that the book, “discusses several such examples where fossil-fueled cryptocurrency mining has increased local air, water, and noise pollution, increased costs on others, and increased climate pollution at a time when we should be doing everything in our power to move in the opposite direction to mitigate the worst impacts of the climate crisis.”

On Feb. 6 Inside Climate reported, “Digital currencies such as bitcoin are produced—or “mined”—by massive data centers that essentially solve complex equations to add new tokens to an online network known as a blockchain. As the currencies have grown in popularity, they’ve required greater and greater amounts of computing power that draw increasingly more electricity from the grid. The new EIA [Energy Information Administration] report found that the world’s crypto miners used as much electricity in 2023 as the entire country of Australia, accounting for up to one percent of global electricity demand.”

The report continues, “Because most of the electricity generated around the world, including in the U.S., comes from burning fossil fuels, anything that increases energy demand also increases how much carbon dioxide is released into the atmosphere. The clean energy advocacy group RMI estimates that U.S. cryptocurrency operations release 25 million to 50 million tons of CO₂ every year. That’s the same amount as the annual diesel emissions of the U.S. railroad industry.”

On May 16 The Environmental Magazine published, “The operation of these technologies predominantly depends on electricity generated from fossil fuels, contributing to greenhouse gas emissions and other environmental impacts. The shift toward digital currency systems like Bitcoin has highlighted concerns regarding their sustainability due to the high energy consumption of blockchain technologies and mining processes. When comparing the environmental impacts of physical and digital currencies, it’s apparent that both systems entail significant environmental costs. Physical currencies require extensive raw materials and energy for production

and transportation, contributing to pollution and resource depletion. On the other hand, digital currencies, while reducing physical waste, increase the demand for energy, potentially exacerbating carbon emissions unless powered by renewable energy sources.”

The debate about physical cash versus cryptocurrencies is far from over, however, it's obvious each has its positive and negative components. One thing is certain--coins and bank notes are not about to go away due to arguments they are harmful to the environment.

TURKEY TO REPLACE NOTE WITH COIN

Turkey is preparing to release a new 5-lira coin into circulation, hopefully without as much controversy as other Turkish coinage experienced in the recent past. Turkey's last such venture was via issuing a circulating commemorative of this same denomination last year. The coin was met with controversy when the public determined the image of modern Turkey's founder Mustafa Kemal Atatürk wasn't accurately depicted.

The Oct. 29, 2023 release of the Atatürk coin meant to mark the 100th anniversary of the modern Turkish republic was criticized by social media and the public as depicting the founder lacking two deep lines running down Atatürk's cheek as well as another on his chin.

The General Directorate of Mint and Stamp Printing House stated the images had been “deliberately tampered with” to mislead the public.

Local newspaper Hürriyet's photo editorial office compared images of the actual coins that had been shared on social media with the photographs the newspaper had taken first-hand. The comparison confirmed the directorate's claims that the social media images had been tampered with but also showed that the actual coins could have been more faithful to the original photograph of Atatürk from which the image was modeled.

The current coin series was introduced in 2005 in denominations of 1, 5, 10, 25, and 50 new (Yeni) kuruş and 1 new (Yeni) lira. Much to the consternation of the European Central Bank the ringed bimetal 50 new kuruş and 1 new lira closely resemble those of the 1-euro and 2-euro coins respectively. This created problems in vending machines within the eurozone, particularly at airports. At that time a 2-euro was valued at about four times the exchange value of a Turkish 1-lira coin.

Turkey's E-9 Emission Group bank notes were introduced in 2009. One of several differences from the E-8 note series is these notes being in Turkish lira rather than in new Turkish lira. This series includes the 5-lira bank note denomination being expressed as ₺5.

The ₺ symbol for lira is a combination and manipulation of the letter 'L' like a half anchor, and the embedded double-striped

letter 'T' angled at 20 degrees. The design by designer Tülay Lale was chosen by the central bank in March 2012 through a national competition

The prefix for “new” was removed from Turkey's currency through Article 1 of Law No. 5083 on the Currency Unit of the Republic of Turkey.

According to U.S. tourist services Turkish coins in denominations of 1, 5, 10, 25, 50 kuruş and 1 lira and bank notes in denominations of 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, and 200 lira are still in use.

The newly circulated 5 lira coin was announced on June 9 by the Treasury and Finance Ministry by being published in the Official Gazette. This

time it isn't a commemorative one-time issue.

According to the Official Gazette, the new coin has a diameter of 28.15 millimeters and weighs 8.25 grams. This should bring a sigh of relief to neighboring eurozone countries since the 2-euro coin has a 25.75mm diameter and a weight of 8.5 grams. The 2-euro is worth about \$2.15 U.S. while the 5-lira has an exchange value of about 15 cents.

The obverse of the new Turkish coin features an eight-pointed Seljuk star motif on both the outer ring and central plug. This is accompanied by the legend Century of Türkiye, signifying the government's vision announced on the 100th anniversary of the foundation of the republic. The denomination value is expressed as Türk Lirası, which translates to the Turkish lira.

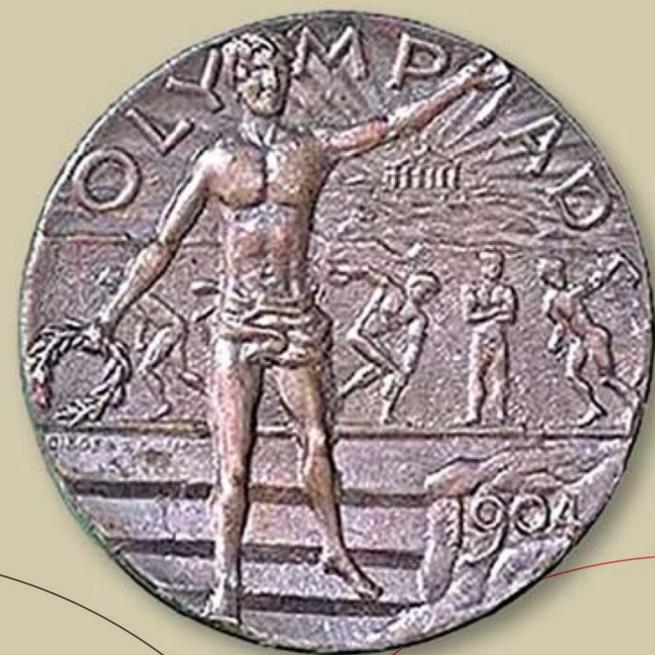
The reverse depicts a hopefully more realistic portrait of Atatürk than on the previous coin. The exact date of the release of the new coins wasn't known at the time this article was being written. No information was available regarding if the new coin would circulate alongside the bank note of the same denomination or if the bank note would be recalled and demonetized.

Turkey's bank notes are designed and printed at the Banknote Printing Plant which is a subsidiary of the CBRT. The central bank determines the amount of Turkish lira in bank note value is to be circulated.



Turkey is releasing a new 5-lira coin into circulation.

Collecting Olympic Coins



The start of the modern-day Olympic Games began in 1896 and was hosted in Athens, Greece. This silver medal was offered at auction in April 2021. (Image courtesy NGC)

The U.S. hosted its first Olympic Games in St. Louis in 1904. (Image courtesy of Olympics.com)

The first coins were found in modern-day Turkey. What was known as the Lydian Kingdom in ancient times used naturally occurring combinations of gold and silver known as electrum. The metal was weighed to determine the value and designs were carved into the sides. These coins are estimated to have been created around 650-490 B.C.

The Olympics were originally a religious festival in honor of Zeus held in Olympia, the site of the Sanctuary of Zeus. Athletes came from the city-states from all over the Greek world, as far away as what is now Spain and Turkey.

The first Olympic Games is said to have been held in 776 B.C., but other evidence suggests that the games may have

existed even earlier than that. The Games were held until 393 A.D., when they were banned to promote Christianity. It would take over 1500 years for the Olympics to return.

The first modern Olympics were held in Athens, Greece, in 1896 when Frenchman Baron Pierre de Coubertin presented the idea. The Olympic Oath was introduced in 1920 and the Olympic Flame was inaugurated in 1928.

As of 2024, 20 countries have hosted the Olympic Games, both Summer and Winter. The U.S. has hosted the most with four Summer and four Winter Olympics. The 2028 Summer Olympics will mark the ninth. France has the second-most hosted games with six total including 2024.



1936 marks the first year basketball was included as a medal event in the Olympics. The U.S. team took home the gold, which was presented to them by the founder of basketball himself.

(Image courtesy NGC)

Through the Years



The host city's organizing committee is responsible for the designing of the medals awarded to the top athletes at the Olympic Games. Many designs feature the goddess of victory and many host cities have used a similar design throughout the years. Originally designed by Giuseppe Cassioli for the 1928 Games held in Amsterdam. (Image courtesy Olympics.com)

With 32 different sports to take place and 206 nations represented, there are plenty of options for collectors. The modern tradition of the host country minting commemorative coins to celebrate the Olympics started in 1952 when the games were hosted in Helsinki, Finland. They released a circulating 500-markkaa commemorative silver coin.

Collecting commemorative coins from host countries could be a fun challenge for collectors, especially since as time went on, countries began producing more and more coins.

Collecting Olympic medals is also an option, albeit a much harder one. Numismatic Guaranty Corporation (NGC) has

certified Olympic medals, including a silver medal from 1896 as well as the 1936 gold medal for basketball. The founder of the sport presented the medal to the U.S. team captain William "Bill" Wheatley during the German games. The 1936 Olympics held in Berlin was the first year basketball was included as a medal event.

The different medals and coins offer a variety of design elements, from Zeus to the goddess of victory to the athletes themselves and famous landmarks found in the host city. Collecting Olympic coins and medals presents a unique challenge for collectors and can add to the excitement the games bring. ●



The first country to release a commemorative coin in honor of hosting the Olympics was Finland in 1952. (Image courtesy of Numista)



Coin of the Year Attends World's Fair of Money

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The awards program is a competition to recognize outstanding coin design and innovation. From nearly 600 coins with 42 different countries and 39 different mints and central banks represented, the nominating committee went through the arduous task of narrowing down the nominees to the **COTY 100**. The judges panel was then given the tough task of voting on these top 100 to get our ten category winners.

The ceremony is open to everyone, so be sure to join us to be the first to know which coin will be crowned Coin of the Year!

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Ninth & Tenth Centuries: The Byzantines Never Got A Break



Michael II, 820-29 A.D., appears on this bronze follis of Constantinople along with his son, Theophilus, who later became emperor himself. Actual diameter 26mm.

(Images courtesy of augustuscoins.com)

I had a customer who had built a pretty good Roman Imperial people collection. A coin for every emperor and family member. He sold it to me. It was pretty complete; he was missing about five people.

He also had a Byzantine collection. He called it his Romaion collection, which was technically a better name, seeing as that's what they called themselves. They tended to speak Greek rather than Latin. He was missing about thirteen people. I went looking for them for him. I couldn't find them at all.

We're marching through the Byzantine Empire period of Turkish history, which is appropriate because that's what Turkey was for a thousand years. We think of them as different from the Romans, but they didn't. They thought they were the Roman Empire, continued. The Turks were not yet on the scene. They were still over in Central Asia.

It's useful, I think, to remember that the Byzantine Emperors behaved substantially like the ancient monarchs all behaved. They liked their rule to be as absolute as they could manage, though it never really was, there being always other interests that had to be appeased. Wars, whether of necessity or choice, were the norm rather than the exception and were always more expensive than they were intended to be.

Now, back then, there was no paper money. Due bills went back and forth, but everything had to be eventually settled in gold, silver, or copper. You packed it up, put it on draft animals, and hauled it over mostly dirt paths to wherever it was supposed to go. The cost of the armed guards at the higher transaction ranges was a normal business expense.

I started writing this particular article about the ninth and tenth centuries of Turkiye, I mean, Byzantium, I mean, the later Roman Empire, as it was back then. There were emperors, one after another. They did stuff, some good, some bad, and engaged in wars with neighbors, some they won, some they lost. They engaged in various repressions at home or didn't. There were plots, rebellions

and coups. Just like back in the Pagan days of what we think of as the Roman Empire.

Pretty much all Byzantine history was like that. There was no century of peace and prosperity like the Antonine period of the old Roman Empire.

I was going to give thumbnail characterizations of these reigns, and then describe their coinage, as I've been doing, one emperor after another. But then I noticed something.

From the eighth through the middle of the tenth century the coinage in general displayed a certain set of characteristics.

Bronze, silver, and gold coins were made. Quantities were generally small, some smaller than others. There were large mintages for the earliest Byzantine Emperors: the Justins, Justinian, Maurice, etc. Those somewhat later emperors, all operating under less than optimum conditions, spending more money than they were taking in, made fewer coins.

They did keep their weight and fineness standards for the most part. Bronze size was somewhat variable, being made for the local market. The Sicilian bronzes were always smaller than the Constantinopolitan bronzes.

The silver coins were only struck in small quantities, almost entirely in Constantinople, and often for some commemorative reason, the investiture of someone, or the birth of someone, maybe.

The gold coins, well, we just don't find that many of them. If you want common Byzantine gold coins, you'll be looking at previous centuries, Constans II and earlier. The gold coins of the ninth and tenth centuries were mainly made for display, I think, or presentation. Here I am, says the emperor, here is my heir and co-emperor.

A lot of the coins of this period, in all metals, are found in high grade. That means they didn't circulate. Someone got them, put



Theophilus, 829-42 A.D., had this bronze follis struck in Constantinople. It has a portrait of the emperor on the obverse, and his name, in different contexts, appears on both sides. Actual diameter 27mm.

them in the ground, and never came back to get them. That's where all ancient coins we see today come from.

What were they using for gold transactions, then? Probably coins of the previous century. Maybe Arab gold coins. The Arab gold coins were mostly the same weight as the Byzantines, and sometimes, and in some places, there were more of them around.

Bulgaria, another big player of the time, didn't make any gold coins. The Byzantines sometimes made "tribute" payments in gold. The government kept all of it. Bulgarian merchants who needed gold had to get it from the Byzantines.

There is a famous bronze coin. Emperor Michael III ("the Drunkard") received an insult from the Pope in Rome. The Pope said, "The Emperor is a barbarian. He doesn't even know Latin." Michael's reply was to make a (cheap) bronze follis with legends all in Latin. Take that, Pope! It is a very rare coin. He probably had it made just to show the Pope. A few extra to give to some friends. A few have made it to our time.

Whenever a new emperor was installed, there'd be gold coins made by way of announcement. The equivalent, back then, of a press release. The thing is, during the ongoing military emergencies of the ninth and tenth centuries there got to be less and less in the treasury, so there were fewer coins made as the economy declined.

Generally speaking, then, the emperors of the ninth and tenth centuries made gold, silver, and bronze coins, from Constantinople and Sicily and the Italian mainland, when they had those places, and all of them are scarce and rare. I've had only a few in my decades of numismatic activity.

We had left off last time with Michael II, who had been brought in chains from prison to be enthroned as emperor in 820 A.D. There was an immediate rebellion by a guy, Thomas the Slav, who took most of Anatolia and besieged Constantinople before his defeat in 823 A.D.

Seeing that Michael was distracted, the Arabs (two different governments) took Crete and began activities in Sicily that eventually led to its conquest entire in 902 A.D.

Despite the generally bad situation, Michael II began a reform of the military which brought some stability to the Empire in subsequent decades. He died in 829 A.D. of kidney failure.

Theophilus, son of Michael, who had been co-emperor with his

father, Michael II, became sole emperor. He ruled for twelve years and a few months. There was war all the time. He had to fight the Abbasid Caliph Al-Māmun in Anatolia, at the same time as the Aghlabids of North Africa in Sicily. There was back and forth with the Bulgarians, Serbs, etc. They had been, as we think of it, generically "Slavs" a century earlier. In the ninth century, various Slav groups were starting to develop separate kingdoms.

Theophilus, though his wars were back and forth, won some and lost some until he died aged 30 in 842 A.D. Last of the iconoclast emperors. He got sick, which was a "good" end for an emperor, so many were assassinated or violently overthrown.

Theophilus' son, Michael, had been named co-emperor at the age of one year. The kid was two when he was made emperor. There had to be a regent, and that was his mother, Theodora.

Fifteen years into his reign, Michael arranged a conspiracy that overthrew the regency, and he began ruling on his own. Wars between Byzantium and the Arabs, not to ignore the Bulgarians, continued, with the usual mixed results.

Michael III got in about 11 years as sole emperor. Circumstances brought a guy, Basil, into the picture. Basil was a courtier who became the second most important person in the Empire. Then Basil murdered Michael and had himself crowned Emperor.

Out there in the rest of the world, people in Scandinavia were experiencing some excess population and were developing a trend of younger sons banding together to go "Viking" around in boats. They'd go attack someplace convenient, like France or England, do some looting and enslaving, and retreat. Or they'd go trading maybe, including on the rivers of what is now Russia, Ukraine and Poland.

Some would get to Constantinople, where they could get mercenary work. The Byzantines called them "Varangians" and esteemed them as soldiers.

Some of the Scandinavian settlements on the rivers of Eastern Europe developed into hybrid cultural and political entities. One of them developed into the polity that became known as Kievan Rus, which became a power on the level of Bulgaria and Byzantium.

East of Kievan Rus, and north of Bulgaria, was Khazaria. The Khazars were Turks, who became Jewish, or at least the rulers did. Khazaria was a major force in the region for several centuries. We used



Michael III was an infant when he became Emperor, and the government was run by a Regency Council headed by his mother, Theodora. On this gold solidus of Constantinople Theodora's portrait appears on one side, while the other displays images of Michael and his sister Thecla, who was, as it were, put at the disposal of Michael's favorite, Basil, whose wife Michael was carrying on with. Basil later had Michael murdered. Actual diameter 21mm. (Images courtesy of Classical Numismatic Group, cng.com)

to think they hadn't made any coins, but now we tend to think they probably did. Rare, though, and the attribution of those non-Islamic coins with Arabic legends is not at this time fully settled.

Even farther afield, over in what is now Xinjiang in China, Turkish tribes had provoked a reaction from the Tang Dynasty. Chinese troops whopped the Turks good. There was some flight of Turks westward. There may have been an extended drought as well.

A chain reaction of westward movement began. If the Turks were a river, the river started rising. In subsequent centuries the movement would become a flood that overcame locals from Afghanistan to Anatolia.

But in the ninth-century Byzantine territories, they weren't worrying about the Turks yet. They were worrying about Arabs and Slavs.

Basil I, after murdering his predecessor, ruled for nineteen

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Basil I, the Macedonian, 867-886, is seen with his sons, Leo, who became Leo VI, and Constantine, who died before his father. This follis of Constantinople was struck in the early years of Basil's reign. Actual diameter 27mm.

(Images courtesy of augustuscoins.com)

years. Among other things, he systematized and augmented the Code of Justinian, creating a legal framework that endured essentially until the end of the Byzantine Empire.

We could ask why the people of Byzantium accepted the murderer of their old emperor as their new emperor. We have to assume that the Byzantines didn't like Michael III much. A decent administrator, it seems, but not great, and he had problematic

aspects to his private life that he did not hide in public.

Basil, in contrast, ruled as a sincere Christian and came to be appreciated for being fair and keeping promises. Still, he did arrange the murder of his predecessor. He died of complications from injuries sustained in a hunting accident.

His successor, Leo VI, had been his least favorite child, jailed for a while by his father. There were rumors that Leo was a son of

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Leo VI 886-912, standing facing with his brother, Alexander, who himself became emperor briefly. The coin is a follis from Constantinople. Actual size 27mm.

Michael, not of Basil, who had arranged Michael's murder. Michael had been having a long-term affair with the woman he had convinced Basil to marry. So there was a plausible story to go with the rumors.

Leo VI, 886-912 A.D. That's twenty-six years. He became emperor at the age of twenty, which was fully adult back then. Afterward, they called him "the Wise." He had enough time to get something done, you'd think. But there were the usual domestic intrigues and foreign military ventures, some born of necessity, others of willfulness.

At the time there was a prohibition on third marriages, even if the second wife had died. Leo went ahead and married a third wife anyway, then a fourth. The Church Elders made him put a law into the Code that fourth marriages would be henceforth illegal. Then he went and died and his brother Alexander, who had been co-emperor for more than a decade, became sole ruler.

We think of this time as the Dark Ages, which might have been the case to some degree in Europe, but they of course didn't think so. They thought they were getting by, dealing with stuff day by day as things developed.

Alexander died after thirteen months. He was followed by

Constantine VII, 913-59 A.D. Son of Leo VI, Constantine was made co-emperor at the age of two and was briefly the sole emperor at the age of eight. The government was run by a Regency Council until 920 A.D. when one of the Regents was made Senior co-emperor as Romanus I. Romanus dominated until Constantine arranged a coup in 945. Constantine named his son, also named Romanus, co-emperor.

We've grown up with stories of powerful families fighting with each other in fictional TV shows. The Byzantine Empire was the ground from which all our dynastic melodramas proceeded. Any good deed that managed to get done was accomplished in a milieu of generalized warfare and family strife.

The last gold solidi were made in the time of Constantine VII and Romanus I. The change to the gold coinage was kind of momentous. The state finances had finally reached a point where the government had to start squeezing the rich people. Messing with the gold was the way they did that back then.

We'll talk about chickens coming home to roost next time. Oh, and the Crusades. ●



Constantine VII 913-59, with co-emperor Romanus I, 920-44, on this Constantinopolitan follis. Actual size 27mm.

SARC Auction Exceeds Expectations



LOT 1608: CHINA: HONAN



LOT 1408: NEPAL



LOT 967: GREAT BRITAIN



LOT 807: INDIA: FRENCH



Stephen Album Rare Coins held its Auction 49 on June 13-16, 2024, at its offices in Santa Rosa, Calif. Solid prices were realized, with the total coming to \$2.80 million (including buyer's fees) on an estimated \$2.17 million. The sell-through rate was 90.6 percent.

A few highlights from the auction follow (prices include buyer's fees):

LOT 1608: CHINA: HONAN: Kuang Hsu, 1875-1908, brass 10 cash, ND (1905), Y-108A.3A, CL-HON.12, CCC-520, Duan-2586, a very rare pattern struck at the Ferracute Mint, New Jersey, USA, with dies engraved by Charles Barber, the then-chief engraver of the U.S. Mint, a wonderfully toned specimen example! PCGS graded Specimen 64, RR. The Ferracute Machine Company was founded in Bridgeton, NJ in 1863. The company manufactured metal forming presses for a variety of purposes, from producing cans and automobile parts to minting coins. Among its customers were the United States Mint and the historic Casa de Moneda of Potosí, Bolivia, as well as the Chinese provincial mints of Szechuan (in Chengdu, Sichuan) and Honan (in Kaifeng, Henan). Estimated at \$5,000-\$7,000. Sold for \$33,600.

LOT 1408: NEPAL: Girvan Yuddha Vikrama, 1799-1816, AV 4 mohars (duitola asarphi) (23.11g), SE1720 (1802), cf. Rhodes-727/730, struck circa 1849 for the visit of Jung Bahadur Rana to London the following year, a historically significant example of the highest rarity! PCGS graded Specimen 63. Estimated at \$18,000-\$22,000. Sold for \$26,400.

LOT 967: GREAT BRITAIN: Victoria, 1837-1901, AR crown, 1847, KM-744, S-3883, ESC-288, Bul-2571, 'Gothic'

type, UNDECIMO on edge, beautiful multi-color toning, a choice example of this popular type, PCGS graded Proof 63. The ever-popular joint engraving collaboration by William Wyon and William Dyce, the Gothic design marked a stylistic departure for Wyon. Dyce claimed that the idea for the coin was his and suggested that important elements of the design, such as Queen Victoria's headwear and dress, were copied directly from his drawings, as well as the arrangements of the shields. However, although Dyce and his work served as inspiration for the design, this was Wyon's artistic triumph. The Gothic crown reflects the Gothic Revival artistic trend as these influences found their way into Wyon's work. The coin's lettering resembles medieval calligraphy, whilst Queen Victoria's hairstyle – long plaits that encircled her ears – along with her crown are other notable characteristics inspired by this period that are evident in the portrait that appears on the obverse. Estimated at \$15,000-\$20,000. Sold for \$24,000.

LOT 807: INDIA: FRENCH: Louis XV, 1715-1774, AR 2 fanon (3.93g), Pondichery, ND, KM-49, Lec-28, pattern issue, an attractive lustrous mint state example! PCGS graded MS62, RRR, ex Charles W. Lueders III Collection. A magnificent example of this rare type! Estimated at \$4,000-\$6,000. Sold for \$19,200.

Founder Steve Album was pleased with the results. "Prices were strong this time, with the World and Chinese segments doing especially well. And once again, the internet sessions and group lots brought good prices."

The firm is now taking consignments for future auctions. For more information, see www.stevealbum.com.

The Copper Coinage of Russia, Georgia 1804-1833

By R.W. Julian



1787 bisti (2 kopecks) struck under Erekle II.

With the breakup of the Soviet Union, one of the nations to arise from this disintegration is Georgia. For the first several years the newly independent country managed to avoid conflicts with its neighbors but the increasing Westernization of Georgian society and government angered certain adjoining countries, especially Russia under Vladimir Putin.

In 2008, given the usual trumped-up reasons, Russia invaded Georgia and seized the northern part of the country. Since that time there has been an uneasy truce, with the illegal occupation by Putin's brutal military an ever-present fact of life.

Georgia has a long history of coinage, extending back nearly 25 centuries. In the fourth century B.C. Greek colonists struck the first coins but it was not until about 1000 years ago that Georgia became a nation in the true sense. Under the medieval rulers, King David and Queen Tamar, Georgia became a Christian outpost in the Muslim world. Georgia was noted, and rightfully so, for its architecture, art, and scholarship.

MINTMASTERS

ПЗ Peter Zaitsev, 1804–06

AK Alexei Karpinsky, 1806–09, 1822–24

AT Alexander Trifonov, 1810–22, 1826–31

BK Vasily Kleimenov, 1831–33

This early Georgian nation was extinguished by the Mongol conquests and until the seventeenth century, Georgia had a fitful existence with only occasional periods of semi-independence. In the middle of the eighteenth century King Erekle (Hercules) II, who ruled from 1744 to 1798, brought a measure of independence once more to a troubled land.

The later kings of Georgia were members of the Bagratid family and it is interesting to note that a descendant was in the news some years ago offering his services as king of the newly resurrected nation. Little came of this offer, however, and it is likely that there will be no monarchy in the foreseeable future in Georgia.

During Erekle's long reign, he issued a series of coins that had elements of both Russian and Persian motifs. Erekle had to be very careful of his two giant neighbors and his coinage, steering a carefully neutral course prior to 1783, did much to cement his position and Georgian independence. Towards the latter part of his reign Russian influence grew strongly and the coinage reflects this fact.

Under the Empress Catherine II (1762–1796) Russian power in the Caucasus grew to the point that Georgian copper coinage, but not the silver, was clearly linked to St. Petersburg. King Erekle had specific permission from the czarist government to use the double-headed eagle on his copper coins after 1782.

Erekle had signed a treaty of alliance with Russia in 1783 and, in effect, became a protectorate of that country. Still, the Persian government in Tehran was concerned about Russian



1793 silver abazi, struck at Tbilisi.

expansion and the Georgians were quite careful not to exploit the Russian protectorate all that much.

For reasons no doubt connected with the difficult political situation, Erekle II struck silver coins from his mint at Tbilisi (called Tiflis in the Russian language) that were basically anonymous yet used the general Persian style. This included Arabic inscriptions that were more or less meaningless, except for the date, yet the fact that they were struck at Tbilisi kept the balancing act intact. Even the dates were sometimes in Islamic fashion, using A.H. rather than A.D.

as would have been expected for a Christian nation under Russian protection.

The silver coins of Erekle were mostly of the Abazi denomination, but a few half abazi coins were made. The silver abazi was roughly equivalent to the Russian 20-kopek coin, another example of the balancing act carried on the Georgians. The silver coinage was primarily intended for trade with Persia, however, while the copper was for internal use.

The copper coins of the late 18th century under Erekle are very crude and barely pass as coinage. Several denominations



Medal issued for the opening of the Tbilisi Mint, Spet. 15, 1804



1804 abazi. Struck at Tbilisi from dies prepared at St. Petersburg.

were minted, but the commonest pieces were the puli and double puli, roughly equivalent to the Russian kopek and two-kopek coins. There was also a four-puli piece and a half-puli, but these were rarely struck by the Georgians.

The copper coins under Erekle generally used the double-headed eagle of Imperial Russia and a Persian language reverse.

With the death of Erekle in 1798, the throne was inherited by Giorgi (George) XII, whose health was precarious at best. The Persians had invaded Georgia and sacked Tbilisi in 1795

and were threatening to do so again. To forestall this, Giorgi placed his kingdom under the direct rule of the Russian Czar Paul I (1796-1801) with the proviso that the Bagratid family remain as hereditary viceroys.

Giorgi died in December 1800 and was replaced as viceroy by his son David. However, in September 1801 the new Russian czar, Alexander I, formally abolished the Georgian monarchy and deposed the Bagratids. Georgia, in effect, was now an integral part of the Russian Empire and would remain so until the breakup of the USSR in 1991, although there was



1804 rejected abazi pattern with figure 20 (kopecks) at top of reverse instead of 200 (dinars).



1805 20 puli (bisti) struck over Persian coin.

a short period of independence following World War I.

Giorgi issued a few silver and copper coins, of the usual types, and his son David is thought to have struck a small number of coins but their existence is controversial and not yet well established. Gold was not struck under the Bagratids except, in a few cases, as presentation pieces to members of the Russian court.

After Alexander formally seized the Georgian lands for Russia (a further part was annexed a few years later) there were discussions on what to do about the Georgian

currency. Russia itself was having severe problems with silver coinage because of the fall in the value of its paper currency (assignats) and the imperial treasury did not want the added responsibility of supplying Russian coins to Georgia.

In addition to the Treasury objections, there was also the question of national pride. Alexander concluded that a Georgian coinage would solve both problems and issued the necessary orders. The formal ukase (decree) activating the mint at Tbilisi was signed by the Czar in September 1804 but considerable work had been done before that time, including



1806 two abazi.



1806 copper 5 puli (5 dinars).

the striking of special patterns in the Georgian language at the St. Petersburg Mint.

At first, the St. Petersburg engravers had prepared a pattern abazi with the Georgian numeral 20 on the reverse, indicating 20 kopeks. This was ultimately rejected on the grounds that it would cause needless offense in Georgia and make it appear that Russian money was being introduced. For some uncertain reason, the pattern abazi with the figure 20 on the reverse is sometimes considered an error coin, which it is not.

The final decision was to use the ancient system of denominations, which was based on the Persian system of dinars, traditional to the Georgian coinage. New patterns for the one abazi were made in which the numeral was now 200 rather than 20, but the meaning and value were the same. In this way, the Georgian public would in effect have the same system as before, except that the coinage was now under Russian control.

Georgian historians of the 19th century, unable to accept that the denominations on their coinage came from the Persian



1810 copper 20 puli (bisti).



1808 10 puli.

system, devised complex reasons for other standards. One such fantasy was based on the published remarks of a visiting Russian scientist of the 1770s, who observed that copper puli had a certain weight. From this comment, scholars devised a theory of weights and measures which had never existed. Most modern scholars accept the dinar basis for the coinage.

The copper and silver coinage designs, approved by Alexander I in October 1802, were similar on both the copper and silver. The obverse had the crowned word Tbilisi above a crossed palm and olive branch. The reverse, for the silver, had

the words Georgian White (silver) along with the date and mintmaster initials. The latter were in the Cyrillic alphabet, the only 'Russian' part of the coin. The Georgian numerals 400, 200, or 100 (dinars) were above, indicating a double abazi, abazi, or half abazi, meaning 40, 20, or 10 kopeks.

The copper was similar except that the reverse had Georgian Puli (copper money) underneath the appropriate numeral of 20, 10, or 5 (2, 1, or 1/2 kopeks). The mintmaster initials, following the contemporary Russian custom, did not appear on the copper, which was struck only until 1810.



Pattern 1828 2 abazi, struck at St. Petersburg.



Crude counterfeit 1826 half abazi.

The ukase from Czar Alexander I, ordering the commencement of coinage, was issued on Sept. 13, 1804. It stipulated that the Georgian silver coins were to be of the same fineness as those of Russia, 867/1000. Copper coinage was to come from pure metal or as pure as could be obtained from the crude smelting techniques of the time.

An interesting medal was struck for the opening of the Tbilisi Mint and presented to dignitaries at the ceremony inaugurating the coinage. The Russian eagle is seen soaring towards Colchis, the site of the golden fleece; the legend reads "It returns that

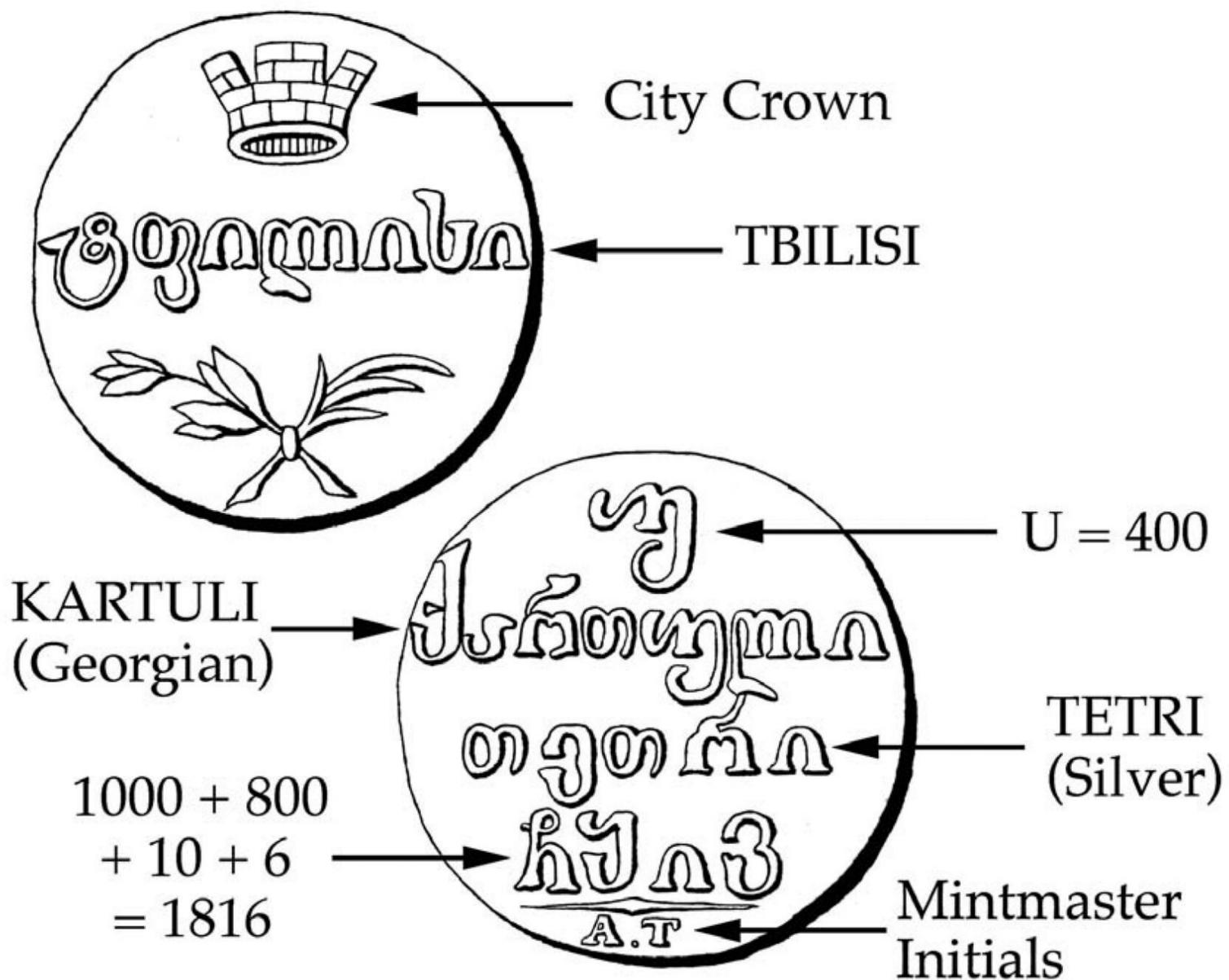
which was stolen," meaning of course that Russia had brought back Georgian pride and rights.

For reasons of strict economy, the mint was established in the bathhouse of the former king of Georgia. The quarters were very cramped and it was difficult for some months to get coinage properly underway. Presses and other equipment had been shipped during 1803 and 1804 from St. Petersburg via the Black Sea.

Because the formal ukase ordering coinage was not issued until late in 1804, coinage for that year was relatively limited, with



Two abazi coins dated 1833 were struck in 1833 and 1834.



Two abazi coin description.

only a few thousand pieces being struck. The mint was under the general direction of Count Apollo Musin-Pushkin of the Georgian Mining Administration.

Copper coinage of 1804 is quite rare, with only a handful of specimens being known; the writer of this article has never seen one of these pieces offered for public sale. The three 1804 silver coins (double abazi, abazi, and half abazi) do show up on occasion but are considered rare by most numismatists.

About 50 years ago the writer was offered a small silver coin for 50 cents. Neither the dealer nor the writer knew what it was but a year or two later it was identified as a half abazi of 1804. Unfortunately, lightning rarely strikes twice and the abazi and double abazi of 1804 have not been seen since at such equally 'reasonable' prices!

The copper coinage consists of three denominations: bisti (4 puli), half bisti (2 puli), and the puli. Copper was struck only in 1804, 1805, 1806, 1808, and 1810. After 1810 Russian copper coins were brought in for purposes of small change. None of the copper coins can be considered relatively common and to complete even a type set of the copper in above-average condition will require time, money, and a measure of

luck. The dates most commonly seen for the copper are 1808 and 1810.

It is not especially difficult to obtain a silver double abazi of the Georgian coinage but the two lower denominations are seen far less often, especially the half abazi. The last-named is usually found only for dates after 1824.

There was considerable pressure from the Russian Treasury, at an early date, for the closure of the Tbilisi Mint because of the high expenses involved. As early as 1824 Alexander I looked into the matter and decided, for reasons of Georgian national pride, that the mint should continue to operate. He did direct, however, that officials watch every kopeck being spent.

The St. Petersburg Mint struck a few patterns of the abazi and double abazi in 1828 as part of an abortive plan to upgrade the quality of the coinage. These pieces, of the highest rarity, are distinguished by dies of superior quality and the absence of mintmaster initials. There are no patterns for the half abazi, by then considered a coin of marginal interest.

By 1830 the Russian Treasury, under the leadership of Count Egor Kankrin, had once more begun to complain about the overall expenses of the Tbilisi Mint. Czar

Nicholas I, after considerable thought on the matter and with due regard to his late brother's decision of 1824, ordered the State Council to consider the matter with great care.

Finally, in 1832, the Council suggested that the Czar dismantle the Tbilisi Mint and abolish the special coinage. Nicholas reluctantly agreed and ordered that, once the current supplies of silver were exhausted, coinage cease; this came in mid-February 1834. The only coinage executed in 1834 was of the double abazi, using dies of the previous year, 1833.

Novodels (restrikes) of Georgian coins were made only rarely. Restrikes

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1831 half abazi (10 kopecks).

are known for all of the 1804 denominations and half abazi of 1828.

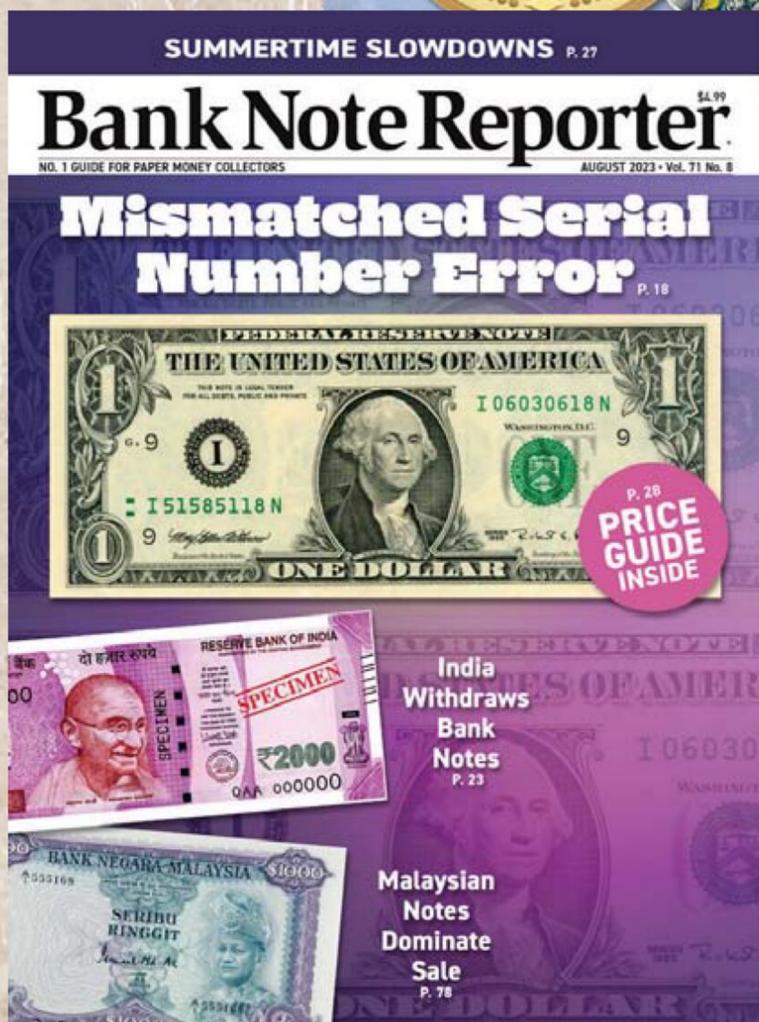
The 1807 AT two abazi, once thought to be a novodel, is now considered by some modern scholars to be a counterfeit. Alexander Trifonov (AT) did not begin his work at Tbilisi until 1810. Other known counterfeits include 1807 AK 2 abazi, 1827 2 abazi (no mintmaster initials), and 1831 AT one abazi. (Originals are known to exist of the counterfeit dates.)

The end of coinage did not mean that the special Georgian coins were no longer used. The silver, especially the double abazi, continued to circulate freely until the early 1860s when the devaluation of the small Russian silver would have caused bullion dealers to buy up and melt what was left. It was the end of an interesting experiment.

Those collectors who reside outside Georgia will find stiff competition for Georgian coins from those who live in Georgia. ●

ჩუღ	ჩუთ	ჩუღღ	ჩუღთ	ჩუღღღ	ჩუღღთ
1804	1809	1814	1819	1824	1829
ჩუფ	ჩუნი	ჩუნიფ	ჩუფ	ჩუფფ	ჩუფქ
1805	1810	1815	1820	1825	1830
ჩუვ	ჩუნ	ჩუნივ	ჩუვვ	ჩუვვვ	ჩუვქმ
1806	1811	1816	1821	1826	1831
ჩუფ	ჩუნიფ	ჩუნიფ	ჩუვვ	ჩუვვფ	ჩუვქმ
1807	1812	1817	1822	1827	1832
ჩუფ	ჩუნიფ	ჩუნიფ	ჩუვვ	ჩუვვფ	ჩუვქმ
1808	1813	1818	1823	1828	1833

Dates on Georgian coins.



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Will the 11-Euro Coin for the European Soccer Championship Become a Numismatic Fairy Tale?

By Sebastian Weischowski



Want to become a Soccer Champion in Europe? With a bit of luck, you can secure the trophy in the form of this 2-euro circulation commemorative coin from France, minted in 2016.

(Images courtesy of Wieschowski)

In recent years, many collectors in Germany have often been quite critical of "Münze Deutschland," the official sales agency for collector coins. They felt that the coins released by their country over the last few decades were often uninspiring and, at times, even embarrassing. Despite this, German mints have demonstrated their prowess with innovations like polymer coins, proving they can compete at the highest levels of minting technology. With the launch of a new brand, "Münze Deutschland," there was an effort to stand out among the major players in the industry.

This year, Münze Deutschland took a bold risk with an uncertain outcome: they introduced an 11-euro coin for the 2024 European Soccer Championship. For the first time in the history of the Federal Republic (excluding the 25-Euro silver coins), there was a "non-standard" denomination on German coins - something that has not been seen for more than 100 years, when 3-mark coins were minted in the Weimar Republic. This exotic numismatic choice clashed with the staid and conservative image that Münze Deutschland inherited from its predecessor, the government-administered German Sales Agency for Collectors Coins, or "Verkaufsstelle für Sammlermünzen."

More Than a Cheap PR Stunt?

The soccer coin sparked passionate and critical debates like few other coin issues from the Federal Republic. Some called it a cheap PR stunt (due to the familiar soccer rhetoric of "eleven friends," and so on), while others saw it as an insult to value-oriented collectors (due to its 500/1000 silver alloy) and criticized its design:



Unconventional 11-euro Coin: Germany's Latest Numismatic Innovation

(Images courtesy of Wieschowski)

The centerpiece of the coin prominently features a soccer ball, forming the core element of the design. This is complemented by a stylized soccer field with corner flags. The color scheme of black, red, and gold references Germany, the host country of the event. Additionally, the design includes the numbers "1" and "0," which may refer to the final score of a game or the number of venues.

However, what happened on May 8, 2024, in front of Bundesbank branches across Germany resembled a fairy tale: long lines formed everywhere, with at least 100 to 200 people depending on the city. In Hamburg, the line wrapped around the entire building, and in Hanover, people snaked across the entire square. Previous coin issues from the Federal Republic, especially the 2-euro coins or coins with color applications, barely drew any collectors (or in the worst case, none at all). But now, people of all ages flocked to Bundesbank locations to get their soccer coins.

Every four years, the UEFA European Soccer Championships, commonly known as the Euros, captivate millions across Europe and beyond. This tournament, which started in 1960, has grown into one of the most prestigious soccer events globally, rivaling even the FIFA World Cup in its fervor and fan engagement. The Euros bring together the top national teams from across Europe, offering a stage for both emerging talents and established stars to shine. The tournament now features 24 national teams, expanded from the original 4, showcasing the growing competitive landscape of European soccer. Germany and Spain share the record for the most Euros titles, each having won the championship three times. Germany triumphed in 1972, 1980, and 1996, while Spain claimed victory in 1964, 2008, and 2012.

Understanding Europe's Soccer Passion

Soccer's popularity in Europe is deeply rooted in the continent's culture and history. Unlike other regions where multiple sports vie for dominance, soccer (often translated to "Football" in most European countries) enjoys an almost unchallenged supremacy across Europe. The reasons for this are manifold: Firstly, the sport's simplicity and accessibility have been key. All that is needed is a ball and an open space, making it easy for children and adults alike to play. This accessibility has turned soccer into a social glue, fostering community spirit in both urban and rural areas. Secondly, Europe's soccer clubs, many of which are over a century old, have cultivated a rich heritage and fierce rivalries. These clubs are often integral to local identities, with their successes and failures deeply affecting community pride and cohesion. The passion for club soccer seamlessly extends to the national level during the Euros, uniting even the fiercest club rivals in nationalistic fervor.

The Next Big Thing After Polymer?

The cultural background helps explain why the numismatic celebration in front of the Bundesbank branches took the whole country by storm – and it inevitably brought back memories of 2016 when the first polymer coins were issued there. Those who secured a 5-euro polymer coin "Blue Planet Earth" at face value back then are still happy today, as the coins are now worth ten times their original value, despite a mintage of 2 million pieces. By comparison, the soccer coin has only half that mintage.

Detlef Behr, the designer of the coin, mentioned in an interview with the magazine "Prägefrisch" that he was



Golden Goal: Germany celebrated the 2006 World Cup with the first and only gold soccer coin, even putting the annual UNESCO gold coin series on hiatus for the year 2005.

(Image courtesy of Wieschowski)



A trial of the 10-euro coin commemorating the Women's World Soccer Tournament in 2011 became one of the most expensive modern German coins.

(Image courtesy of Wieschowski)

inspired by the 2020 soccer coin designed by his colleague, Thomas Serres. He further developed the idea by reversing the well-known soccer quote "The round must go into the square," integrating the soccer field into the round coin shape. Behr emphasized the importance of making the soccer theme instantly recognizable in his design and creating a playful atmosphere. This was achieved through the artistic distortion of the field and the dynamic appearance of the corner flags. Behr aimed to use color subtly to highlight the engraving and materiality of the coin, which he considers essential for the coin's quality. He finds coin design particularly fascinating due to the challenge of fitting many details into a limited space, similar to stamp design.

However, critics of Münze Deutschland remain unconvinced by the soccer coin's success. They argue that the 11-euro coin, unlike the 2016 polymer coin, isn't truly innovative. They had hoped for at least a concave minting if not entirely different special effects. A bit of color, an odd denomination, and a budget silver alloy—are these supposed to be a big deal?

Coins and Soccer – Two Passions Deeply Rooted in the German Mentality

Given the high number of soccer fans in Germany, likely in the tens of millions, interest in this coin is expected to remain high. And let's think a few months ahead: what if Germany wins the European Championship this year? If the whole country celebrates with public viewings in great weather, as we've seen in past tournaments? The magic of a World or European Championship has captured even those who aren't usually interested in the sport since the fairy tale summer of 2006. The term "Sommermärchen" became popular in Germany after the national team almost won the 2006 Soccer World Cup in their home country, and Germans all over the Federal Republic celebrated the success, waving the black, red, and yellow flag.

Many people, whether soccer fans or not, will look for a memento of this year's European Soccer Championship in their own country and discover the 11-euro coin as an affordable and unique souvenir from Germany. And we haven't even mentioned the many fans from other countries yet. So, we may be witnessing a numismatic fairy tale unfold.

Soccer: A Recurring Topic in European Numismatics

While soccer has been the most popular sport in Europe for decades, soccer balls rarely appear on European coins. However, when they do, they earn special places in numismatic yearbooks. For instance, in 2003, Germany issued the first of four 10-euro silver coins for the World Cup,



While Spain minted the coins commemorating the UEFA Euro 2020 tournament with the corresponding year date, Belgium used the year that the tournament was actually held (because of the COVID-19 pandemic).

(Images courtesy of Real Casa de la Moneda / Royal Dutch Mint)

which took place in the country in 2006. This event was numismatically crowned with a 100-euro gold coin. The soccer coins from 2003 to 2006 were Germany's first coin series in the Euro era.

In 2011, the Federal Republic honored the Women's World Cup and accidentally produced one of the most sought-after and expensive trial coins in German history. The initial designs separated the term "women's soccer" with a hyphen, but this small hyphen disappeared on the final coin. The few remaining examples with the hyphen are traded for up to 3,000 euros.

Almost ten years later, not only did the European Championship fall victim to the COVID-19 pandemic but so did the planned coin for the event. A silver coin with a face value of 20 euros was only issued in June 2021. However, the inscription on the coin was not updated, so the European Championship is still dated to 2020, even though the tournament took place from June to July 2021. Other countries like Belgium followed the German example, while some countries like Portugal had already minted their Euro 2020 coins in the year 2020 with the corresponding year-date. ●

Show Calendar

For complete show listings visit NumisMaster.com

The *World Coin News* club show and commercial events calendar is a guide to events with a focus for world-coin collectors. Domestic events scheduled up to 10 weeks in advance of the issue date and foreign events up to six months in advance are listed. Abbreviations used: "A" – Admission charge; "T" – number of tables; "F" – Table fee; "N/A" – not available. Other data required for submitting a listing: name and address of show site, and name and address of bourse chairman or other contact person.

ARIZONA

Aug 11 AZ, Phoenix. Camelback Collectibles Coin Show. El Zaribah Shrine Auditorium, 552 N 40th St.. A: Free. Bill Jernigan. PH: 480- 650-1255 or xaviercoins.bill@gmail.com.

Sep 8 AZ, Phoenix. Camelback Collectibles Coin Show. El Zaribah Shrine Auditorium, 552 N 40th St.. A: Free. Bill Jernigan. PH: 480- 650-1255 or xaviercoins.bill@gmail.com.

ARKANSAS

Aug 23-24 AR, Mountain Home. Mountain Home Coin and Stamp Show. Ramada Inn Convention Center, 1127 Highway 62 East. SH: Fri. 9am - 5pm; Sat. 9am - 4pm. SP: North Central Arkansas Coin Club. A: \$1, Free with child. T: 16. F: \$100. Chris Carter. PH: 870- 404-2068 or carter@southshore.com.

CALIFORNIA

Aug 3-4 CA, Fresno. Central Cali Collectors Expo 2024. The Palomino Event Center, 2111 Tuolumne St.. SH: Sat. 10-6, Sun. 10-4. SP: CJ Coin Shows. A: Sat. \$10, Sun. \$7 \$15 for both. John Ward. PH: 559- 967-8067 or caljohn66silver@yahoo.com.

Aug 9-10 CA, Fresno. Cal John 66 California Coin Show. American Legion Post 509, 3509 N. First Street. SH: 10-5. A: \$5, \$3 off w/ad, 16 & under free. T: 48. F: \$375. John Ward. PH: 559- 967-8067 or caljohn66silver@yahoo.com.

Aug 11 CA, Vacaville. Fairfield Coin Club Show. Vacaville Elk's Lodge, 302 Parker Street. SH: 9-3:30pm. A: \$1. Scott Griffin. PH: 415- 601-8661 or www.griffincoin.com.

Sep 5-7 CA, Long Beach. Long Beach Expo. Long Beach Convention Center-Hall C, 300 E. Ocean Blvd.. SH: Thurs. 10-5:30; Fri. 10-5:30; Sat. 10-4:30.

COLORADO

Aug 16-17 CO, Golden. The Denver Coin Club Show. Jefferson County Fairgrounds, 15200 W. 6th Ave.. SH: Fri. 12-6, Sat. 9-5. A: Free. T: 40. Steve Sellers. PH: 303- 246-4489 or denvercoinclubshow@outlook.com.

CONNECTICUT

Aug 11 CT, Orange. Orange Collectibles Show. American Legion, 630 Grassy Hill Road. SH: 9-2. A: \$2. T: 5. F: \$35. Karen + Fred Riso. PH: 203- 265-1813 or kmfrdr@gmail.com.

Aug 24 CT, Naugatuck. Naugatuck Coin & Currency Show. American Legion Post #17, 21 Cedar St.. SH: 9am - 2pm. A: Free. T: 20. F: \$55. J&S Collectibles, LLC, John Stassins Jr.. PH: 718- 323-1930 or PH: 212- 777-0662 or stassinsj98@aol.com.

Sep 8 CT, Orange. Orange Collectibles Show. American Legion, 630 Grassy Hill Road. SH: 9-2. A: \$2. T: 5. F: \$35. Karen + Fred Riso. PH: 203- 265-1813 or kmfrdr@gmail.com.

Sep 15 CT, Cromwell. Cromwell-Hartford Coin & Currency Show. Courtyard Marriott, 4 Sebethe Dr. 4 Sebethe Dr.. SH: 9am-3pm. A: Free. T: 40. F: \$70/\$85. J&S Collectibles LLC, John Stassins Jr. PH: 718- 323-1930 or PH: 212- 777-0662 or stassinsj98@aol.com.

FLORIDA

Aug 4 FL, Maitland. Central Florida Coin & Money Show. Civic Center, 641 South Maitland Avenue. SH: 9-3.

Aug 18 FL, Plantation. Fort Lauderdale Coin Show. Volunteer Park, 12050 W. Sunrise Blvd.. SH: 9:30-2:30. SP: Fort Lauderdale Coin Club. A: Free. T: 45. F: \$70. Harry Schwartz. PH: 954- 558-5108 or shacman1@gmail.com.

Aug 24 FL, Tallahassee. Tallahassee Numismatic Club Summer One Day Coin Show. Senior Citizens Center,

1400 North Monroe Street. SH: 9-4. SP: Tallahassee Numismatic Club. A: Free. T: 15. F: \$60. James Garcia. PH: 859- 667-2663 or earlyus@yahoo.com.

Aug 25 FL, Greenacres. Palm Beach Coin Club's Monthly Coin Show. American Polish Club, 4725 Lake Worth Road. SH: 9am - 3pm. SP: Palm Beach Coin Club. A: Free. T: 50. F: \$85. Tony Swicer. PH: 561- 964-7236 or swicer@comcast.net.

Sep 1 FL, Maitland. Central Florida Coin & Money Show. Civic Center, 641 South Maitland Avenue. SH: 9-3.

Sep 7 FL, Tampa. Coinacopia Coin Show. Coinacopia Building, 13336 N Central Ave. SH: 9-3.

Sep 15 FL, Plantation. Fort Lauderdale Coin Show. Volunteer Park, 12050 W. Sunrise Blvd.. SH: 9:30-2:30. SP: Fort Lauderdale Coin Club. A: Free. T: 45. F: \$70. Harry Schwartz. PH: 954- 558-5108 or shacman1@gmail.com.

GEORGIA

Aug 18 GA, Marietta. Greater Atlanta Coin Show. Hilton Atlanta/Marietta Hotel & Conference Center, 500 Powder Springs Street. SH: 9am - 5pm. A: Free. T: 39. F: \$115. Bob O'Brien. PH: 770- 772-4359 or atlcoin@hotmail.com or www.atlcoin.com.

Sep 15 GA, Marietta. Greater Atlanta Coin Show. Hilton Atlanta/Marietta Hotel & Conference Center, 500 Powder Springs Street. SH: 9am - 5pm. A: Free. T: 39. F: \$115. Bob O'Brien. PH: 770- 772-4359 or atlcoin@hotmail.com or www.atlcoin.com.

ILLINOIS

Aug 6-10 IL, Chicago. World's Fair of Money. Donald E. Stephens Convention Center in Rosemont. SH: Tues. 1-6; Wed-Fri. 10-6; Sat. 10-4. SP: American Numismatic Association. A: \$10 daily, \$25 for weekly pass, free for ANA members & children under 12. Admission free for everyone on Saturday.

Aug 11 IL, Countryside. West Suburban Coin Expo. Operating Engineers Local 150 Union Hall, 6200 Joliet Rd.. SH: 9am - 3pm. A: Free. Kevin Wasmer. PH: 630- 399-9060 or westsuburbancoinshow.com.

Sep 1 IL, Orland Park. Orland Park Coin & Stamp Show. Civic Center, 14750 Ravinia Ln. SH: 9-2. A: Free. Bob Szczepanski. PH: 708- 476-7315 or bob60638@yahoo.com.

Sep 5-7 IL, Tinley Park. 65th Coin & Currency Show. Tinley Park Convention Center, 18451 Convention Center Dr. SH: Thurs. 12-5:30; Fri. 9-5:30; Sat. 9-3. Steve Harrison. PH: 773- 771-1178 or kedziekoin@aol.com.

Sep 8 IL, Countryside. West Suburban Coin Expo. Operating Engineers Local 150 Union Hall, 6200 Joliet Rd.. SH: 9am - 3pm. A: Free. Kevin Wasmer. PH: 630- 399-9060 or westsuburbancoinshow.com.

INDIANA

Aug 4 IN, South Bend. Michiana Coin Show. Sts. Peter & Paul Social Hall, 59250 Keria Trail. SH: 9-3. A: Free. Jim. PH: 708- 670-3469 or kdscollectible@aol.com.

Sep 21 IN, Crown Point. Tri-Cities Coin Show. St. Matthias Church Hall, 101 W Burrell Dr. SH: 9-3. SP: Goodfellow Coin Club. A: Free. T: 50. F: \$40 or 2 for \$75. Paul Beck. PH: 219- 789-2822 or collect1a@comcast.net.

IOWA

Aug 25 IA, Decorah. Decorah Coin and Currency Show. Danan Lansing Bldg. Decorah Fairgrounds, 900 E. Main St.. SH: 9-2. SP: Decorah Area Coin Club. A: Free. F: \$30. Dave Sanderson. PH: 563- 419-2490 or drswjsfam@yahoo.com.

KANSAS

Aug 16-17 KS, Wichita. The Witchita Show. Cessna Activity

Center, 2744 Geo. Washington Blvd.. SH: Fri. 9-5; Sat. 9-4. SP: Witchita Stamp Club. A: Free. Ralph Lott. PH: 316- 683-6593.

MAINE

Aug 25 ME, Topsham. Brunswick Summer Coin & Stamp Show. Exhibition Hall, Topsham Fairgrounds, Elm St.. SH: 9-2:30. SP: Brunswick ME Coin & Stamp Club. A: Free. T: 44. F: \$50. Bob Caouette. PH: 207- 721-7872 or caoutte@earthlink.net; Brunswickcoinclub@comcast.net.

MARYLAND

Aug 25 MD, Lutherville-Timonium. Hunt Valley-Timonium Coin and Currency Show. Embassy Suites by Hilton, 213 International Circle. SH: 9-4. PH: 410- 929-8178 or www.legacycoinstore.com.

Aug 31 MD, Hagerstown. Interstate Coin Show. Elks Lodge BPOE 378, 11063 Robinwoold Drive. SH: 10am - 4pm. SP: Interstate Coin Club. A: Free. T: 50. Leon Thomas. PH: 240- 625-0097 or Leonnellie22@aol.com.

MASSACHUSETTS

Aug 4 MA, Dedham. First Sunday Stamp and Coin Show. Holiday Inn, 55 Ariadne Rd. SH: 9-4. SP: Edward Donegan. A: Free. T: 35. F: \$65. Edward Donegan, 210 North Central Street, East Bridgewater, MA, 02333-1738. PH: 508- 631-1423 or etdonegan@hotmail.com.

Aug 11 MA, Auburn. Monthly Coin Show. Elks Lodge, 754 Southbridge St. (Rt. 12). SH: 9:30am - 2:30pm. SP: EBW Promotions, LLC. A: Free. T: 46. EBW Promotions, LLC, PO Box 3, Wilmington, MA, 01887. PH: 978- 658-0160 or info@ebwpromotions.com or www.ebwpromotions.com.

Aug 18 MA, North Attleboro. North Attleboro Coin, Stamp & Collectibles Show. North Attleboro Elks Lodge #1011, 52 Bulfinch St.. SH: 9-2. SP: Bart's Collectibles. A: Free. T: 12. F: \$50. Bart Leonard. PH: 774- 203-3158 or julez02703@gmail.com.

Sep 1 MA, Dedham. First Sunday Stamp and Coin Show. Holiday Inn, 55 Ariadne Rd. SH: 9-4. SP: Edward Donegan. A: Free. T: 35. F: \$65. Edward Donegan, 210 North Central Street, East Bridgewater, MA, 02333-1738. PH: 508- 631-1423 or etdonegan@hotmail.com.

Sep 15 MA, North Attleboro. North Attleboro Coin, Stamp & Collectibles Show. North Attleboro Elks Lodge #1011, 52 Bulfinch St.. SH: 9-2. SP: Bart's Collectibles. A: Free. T: 12. F: \$50. Bart Leonard. PH: 774- 203-3158 or julez02703@gmail.com.

MICHIGAN

Aug 17 MI, Escanaba. 19th Annual Coin & Stamp Show. Bay College, 2001 North Lincoln Rd.. SH: 9-3. SP: Delta Coin Club. A: Free. T: 6. F: \$35. Dan Scizak. PH: 906- 280-3965 or dscizak@charter.net.

Aug 25 MI, Warren. Polish American & Huron Valley Numismatic Societies. Macomb Community College Expo Center, South Campus, Building P, 14500 E 12 Mile Rd.. SH: 10-4. SP: Polish American & Huron Valley Numismatic Societies. A: Free. T: 90. F: \$155. PH: 734- 453-0504 or treasurer@michigancoinclub.org.

Sep 14 MI, Grandville. Grand Rapids Area Coin Show. Neil Fonger American Legion Post #179, 2327 Wilson Avenue. SH: 9am - 3pm. SP: Grand Rapids Coin Club. A: Free. T: 40. F: \$55. Phil Jonkers. PH: 616- 453-7861.

MINNESOTA

Aug 18 MN, South Saint Paul. South Saint Paul Monthly Coin Show. UFCW Local 1189, 266 Hardman Ave N.. SH: 9-4. SP: Antique Coins. A: Free. T: 35. F: \$60. Antique Coins. PH: 651- 269-5846 or hunt4coins@yahoo.com.

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Sep 8 MN, Maple Grove. North Metro Coin Show. Cambria Suites Maple Grove, 9655 Grove Circle N. SH: 9-4. SP: Antique Coins. T: 25. F: \$55. Antique Coins. PH: 651- 269-5846 or hunt4coins@yahoo.com.

MISSOURI

Aug 24-25 MO, Columbia. Columbia Coin, Currency & Collectibles Show. Knights of Columbus, 2525 N. Stadium Blvd. SH: Sat. 9-5 Sun. 9-4. A: Free. T: 40. Aaron Salsman. PH: 573- 442-7417.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Aug 18 NH, Nashua. 3rd Sun. Coin Show. Eagle's Wing Function Center, 10 Spruce St.. SH: 9am - 2pm. SP: EBW Promotions, LLC. A: Free. T: 49. EBW Promotions, LLC, PO Box 3, Willmington, MA, 01887. PH: 978- 658-0160 or info@ebwpromotions.com or www.ebwpromotions.com.

Aug 31 NH, Charlestown. Twin State Coin & Collections Show. Charlestown Senior Center, 233 Old Springfield Road. SH: 9-3. SP: Tri Town Shows, LLC. T: 35. F: \$40. Joseph Fuller. PH: 802- 379-2353 or pepsijoseph@yahoo.com.

Sep 15 NH, Nashua. 3rd Sun. Coin Show. Eagle's Wing Function Center, 10 Spruce St.. SH: 9am - 2pm. SP: EBW Promotions, LLC. A: Free. T: 49. EBW Promotions, LLC, PO Box 3, Willmington, MA, 01887. PH: 978- 658-0160 or info@ebwpromotions.com or www.ebwpromotions.com.

NEW JERSEY

Jul 28 NJ, Old Bridge. Old Bridge Coin, Paper Money, and Collectibles Show. Old Bridge First Aid & Rescue Squad Bldg., 200 Marlboro Rd. & Ferris Rd.. SH: 8-2. A: Free. T: 24. Matt Sulikowski. PH: 732- 740-4604 or PH: 732- 290-9090 or matski47@aol.com.

Aug 4 NJ, Lindenwold. South Jersey Coin & Collectibles Show. Lindenwold Moose Lodge, 2425 White Horse Pike (Rt. 30). SH: 9-3. A: Free. T: 33. F: \$40. Tom Gullone. PH: 609- 742-2279 or tt1254@comast.net.

Aug 10 NJ, Colts Neck. Colts Neck Coin, Stamp & Card Expo. Triple Crown Room, 50 Conover Rd. SH: 8-3. SP: Colts Neck Fire Co #2. A: Free. T: 50. F: \$35 for 1, \$60 for 2. Jimmy Cirronella. PH: 904- 910-3566 or cardfather@optonline.net.

Aug 25 NJ, Old Bridge. Old Bridge Coin, Paper Money, and Collectibles Show. Old Bridge First Aid & Rescue Squad Bldg., 200 Marlboro Rd. & Ferris Rd.. SH: 8-2. A: Free. T: 24. Matt Sulikowski. PH: 732- 740-4604 or PH: 732- 290-9090 or matski47@aol.com.

Sep 1 NJ, Lindenwold. South Jersey Coin & Collectibles Show. Lindenwold Moose Lodge, 2425 White Horse Pike (Rt. 30). SH: 9-3. A: Free. T: 33. F: \$40. Tom Gullone. PH: 609- 742-2279 or tt1254@comast.net.

Sep 14 NJ, Colts Neck. Colts Neck Coin, Stamp & Card Expo. Triple Crown Room, 50 Conover Rd. SH: 8-3. SP: Colts Neck Fire Co #2. A: Free. T: 50. F: \$35 for 1, \$60 for 2. Jimmy Cirronella. PH: 904- 910-3566 or cardfather@optonline.net.

NEW YORK

Aug 11 NY, Endicott. Endicott Coin Show. American Legion Post 82, 1305 Riverview Dr. A: Free. T: 35. F: \$50. Robert Peretore. PH: 607- 340-0025 or firstchoicecollectors@gmail.com.

Aug 25 NY, Jamestown. Jamestown Coin Show. American Legion - Herman Kent Post 777, 26 Jackson Ave.. SH: 10-3. SP: Jamestown Coin Club. A: Free. T: 37. F: \$45. Jim Dye. PH: 716- 257-2408 or jkdye21@gmail.com.

Aug 25 NY, Depew. Coin, Stamp, Postcard, & Collectibles Show. Polish Falcon Hall, 445 Columbia Ave.. SH: 9-3. SP: Peter Cappa/GDK Coins. A: Free. T: 70. Peter Cappa. PH: 716- 220-4345 or gdkcoins@yahoo.com.

Sep 8 NY, Albany. CDCDA Coin & Hobby Show. Polish Community Center , 225 Washington Ave. Ext. SH: 11am - 4pm. SP: Capital District Coin Dealers Association. A: \$2. F: \$65. Ron Pugh, PO Box 2081, Scotia, NY, 12302. PH: 518- 372-3611 or rpugh2@nycap.rr.com.

Sep 15 NY, Liverpool. ONA Coin & Currency Show. Holiday Inn, 400 7th North Street. SH: 10am. SP: Onondaga Numismatic Association. A: Free. T: 24. F: \$55. Mark Caiello. PH: 315- 447-5552 or ona63syr@gmail.com.

Sep 15 NY, Endicott. Endicott Coin Show. American Legion Post 82, 1305 Riverview Dr. A: Free. T: 35. F: \$50. Robert Peretore. PH: 607- 340-0025 or firstchoicecollectors@gmail.com.

Sep 15 NY, Cheektowaga. BNA Monthly Coin & Stamp Show. Knights of Columbus Hall, 2735 Union Road. SH: 10am - 3pm. SP: Buffalo Numismatic Association. David Tortorice. PH: 716- 873-4280.

NORTH CAROLINA

Aug 10-11 NC, Statesville. Iredell-Statesville Coin Club 29th Annual Show. Civic Center, 300 S. Center St. SH: Sat. 10-5; Sun 10am - 3pm. SP: Iredell-Statesville Coin Club. A: Free. T: 94. F: \$175. Bill Brewer. PH: 704- 775-4672 or statesvillecc1995@gmail.com.

OHIO

Aug 18 OH, Columbus. Columbus Coin & Stamp Show. Makoy Center, 5462 Center Street, Hilliard. SH: 10am - 3pm. SP: Dan Rich Dr. Coin & Currency. A: \$2 18 & over. T: 40. F: \$50. Dan Rich. PH: 614- 785-9967 or drich@columbus.rr.com.

Aug 25 OH, Cincinnati. Greenhills Classic Coin, Stamp, and Jewelry Show. American Legion Post 530, 11100 Winton Rd.. SH: 10-3:30. SP: Numismania of Ohio. A: Free. F: \$55. Colonel (Ret) Jim Huffman, PO Box 24, Plain City, OH, 43064. PH: 937- 901-2110 or numismaniaofohio@gmail.com.

Sep 15 OH, Columbus. Columbus Coin & Stamp Show. Makoy Center, 5462 Center Street, Hilliard. SH: 10am - 3pm. SP: Dan Rich Dr. Coin & Currency. A: \$2 18 & over. T: 40. F: \$50. Dan Rich. PH: 614- 785-9967 or drich@columbus.rr.com.

OKLAHOMA

Aug 9-10 OK, Lawton. Comanche County Coin Show. Apache Casino, 2315 E. Gore Blvd.. SP: Comanche County Coin Club. A: Free. T: 49. F: Prime \$90, Regular \$75. JayRe Warren. PH: 580- 704-3923 or jayrewarren@hotmail.com.

OREGON

Sep 15 OR, Wilsonville. Oregon Coin, Currency, Token & Medal Show. Holiday Inn, 25425 SW 95th Ave. SH: 10-4. A: \$3. T: 30. F: \$125. Randy Van Wie. PH: 503- 640-4700 or randy@beavertoncoinandcurrency.com.

PENNSYLVANIA

Aug 3 PA, Williamsport. Williamsport Area Numismatic Society. Pine Street United Methodist Church, 441 Pine Street. SH: 9-3. A: Free. T: 30. F: \$95. Paula Beiter. PH: 570- 279-2128.

Aug 11 PA, Telford. MontCo Coin Show. Franconia Heritage Banquet & Conference Center, 508 Harleysville Pike. SH: 10-3. A: Free. Edward S. Hipps. PH: 267- 217-3207.

Aug 18 PA, Langhorne. Tri-State Monthly Coin & Stamp Show. Sheraton Bucks County, 400 Oxford Valley Rd.. SH: 9:30am - 2:30pm. A: Free. T: 35. F: \$85. Bob Paul. PH: 215- 275-4700 or bobpaultnt@aol.com.

Aug 25 PA, Trevoise. Trevoise Coin Show. Fire House, 4900 Street Rd.. SH: 10-3. A: Free.

Aug 31 PA, Lancaster. Red Rose Fall Coin Show. Farm & Home Center, 1383 Arcadia Rd.. SH: 9am - 3pm. SP: Red Rose Coin Club. A: Free. T: 53. F: \$100. Red Rose Coin Club, Inc., Allen Heater. alheater1211@gmail.com

Sep 5-7 PA, Gettysburg. National Battlefield Coin Show. Eisenhower Hotel Ballroom, 2634 Emmitsburg Road. SH: Thu:Dealer Setup 10-5 Early Birds (\$25) 12-5, Fri: 9-6, Sat: 9-3. SP: Dixon Shows. A: Free. T: 112. F: \$270. Michael Dixon. PH: 301- 788-6232 or mike@dixonshows.com.

Sep 8 PA, Telford. MontCo Coin Show. Franconia Heritage Banquet & Conference Center, 508 Harleysville Pike. SH: 10-3. A: Free. Edward S. Hipps. PH: 267- 217-3207.

Sep 15 PA, Langhorne. Tri-State Monthly Coin & Stamp Show. Sheraton Bucks County, 400 Oxford Valley Rd.. SH: 9:30am - 2:30pm. A: Free. T: 35. F: \$85. Bob Paul. PH: 215- 275-4700 or bobpaultnt@aol.com.

TENNESSEE

Aug 10 TN, Knoxville. Knoxville Coin & Currency Show. Rothchild Catering & Conference Center, 8807 Kingston Pike. SH: 9-4. A: Free. T: 20. F: \$65. Robert Bruner. PH: 865- 660-8692 or beavercreekcoins@gmail.com.

TEXAS

Aug 16 TX, Tyler. Annual Tyler Coin Show. W.T. Brookshire Convention Center, 2000 W. Front Street. SH: 9-5. SP: Tyler Coin Club. A: Free. T: 120. F: \$260. David Holcomb. PH: 903- 570-3136 or davidholcomb213@gmail.com.

Aug 16-17 TX, Orange. Beaumont Coin Club Show. Orange County Convention & Expo Center, 11475 Hwy 1442. SH: Fri. 10-5. Sat. 9-4. SP: Beaumont Coin Club. A: \$2, 17 and under free. Gary Foreman. PH: 409- 697-0454 or gwforeman66@gmail.com.

Aug 17 TX, San Antonio. Alamo Coin Show. Schertz Civic Center, 1400 Schertz Parkway, Building 5. SH: 9-4. SP: Alamo Coin Club. A: \$2 (Under 18 Free). T: 60. F: \$125. Fernando Razo. PH: 210- 663-9289 or alamocoinclub@yahoo.com.

Aug 24 TX, Denison. Texoma Coin Show. Hilton Garden In, 5015 US Hwy 75 Exit 65. SH: 9am - 4pm. SP: Texoma Coin Shows. A: Free. T: 40. F: \$90. Gary Rollins. PH: 972- 978-1611 or grollins1@peoplepc.com.

VERMONT

Aug 10 VT, Brattleboro. 2nd Saturday Collectors Show. Holiday Inn Express, Chickering Drive Exit 3 I-91. SH: 9am-3pm. SP: Tri Town Collectors Club. A: Free. T: 15. F: \$40. Joe Fuller, Box 109A, Rawsonville, VT, 05155. PH: 802- 297-1274 or pepsijoseph@yahoo.com.

Sep 14 VT, Brattleboro. 2nd Saturday Collectors Show. Holiday Inn Express, Chickering Drive Exit 3 I-91. SH: 9am-3pm. SP: Tri Town Collectors Club. A: Free. T: 15. F: \$40. Joe Fuller, Box 109A, Rawsonville, VT, 05155. PH: 802- 297-1274 or pepsijoseph@yahoo.com.

VIRGINIA

Aug 3-4 VA, Vienna. Vienna Coin & Stamp Show. Community Ctr., 120 Cherry St. SE. SH: Sat. 10-6, Sun. 10-4. A: Free. T: 62. Darren Coker. PH: 703- 444-2812 or darrencoker@aol.com.

Aug 10 VA, Keswick. Charlottesville Coin, Currency & Stamp Show. American Legion Hall, Post 74, 3025 Louisa Road. SH: 9-5. SP: Monticello Coin Club. A: Free. T: 30. F: \$65. Jackie Dean. PH: 540- 832-0024 or debomb14@aol.com.

Aug 24 VA, s. Chesterfield. Central Virginia Coin Club Show. Ivey Memorial Church , 17120 Jefferson Davis Hwy. SH: 9-4:30. SP: Central Va Coin Club. A: Free. T: 20. Bill Scott. PH: 804- 350-1140.

Aug 24-25 VA, Salem. Salem-Roanoke Valley Coin Show. American Legion Bldg., 710 Apperson Dr. SH: Sat. 9:30-5:30; Sun. 9:30-3:30. SP: Salem Coin Club. A: Free. T: 40. F: \$125. Roger Keffer. PH: 540- 588-4505 or rkeffer@cox.net.

WISCONSIN

Aug 3 WI, Siren. Fishbowl Wooden Nickel Coin Club Show. Siren Senior Center, 23943 State Rd 35. SH: 9-3. SP: Fishbowl Wooden Nicekl Coin Club. A: Free. T: 13. Gary Schauls. PH: 715- 472-2002.

Aug 11 WI, Eau Claire. Coin & Bullion Show. Brewing Project, Upper Room,, 1807 N Oxford Ave. SH: 9-3. SP: Chippewa Valley Coin Club. A: Free. T: 25. F: \$50. Adam Kazort. PH: 715- 226-0553 or Cvcc1964@gmail.com.

Keeping and Handling Your Collection

E-mail inquiries to Giedroyc@Bright.net. Because of space limitations, we are unable to publish all questions.

● **I like to handle my coins. Are there ways to store coins safely without having them slabbed?**

Anytime a coin is stored in some sort of container the coin is being protected from mishandling and hopefully from environmental damage. Encapsulation of a coin by a third-party certification service has the additional advantages of authentication and grading. You can handle and view the coin without actually touching it. Having said that, there are excellent cardboard and plastic molded holders that snap together to house your coins until you are ready to handle them. Unlike third-party certification service encapsulations, these other options are not sealed.

● **Is it safe to store my coins in Ziplock baggies?**

Plastic bags normally purchased to store food usually contain some polyvinyl chloride, which may be useful for the short-term storage of food, but is not good for the storage of coins, short or long-term. Consider something made with archival polyester instead.

● **What is the best way to secure my coin collection at home?**

The first thing is to ensure no one else knows you keep the collection at home. The World War II phrase "loose lips sink ships" should be remembered. Beyond that, consider what locations are secure but not obvious to burglars. You may want to consider a locked cabinet, alarm, security cameras, and a special home insurance rider. A detailed inventory including images and registering your collection with an online database won't prevent theft but might aid in a coin collection's recovery or for an insurance claim.

● **What is the meaning of the crooked sixpence in the rhyme that starts "There was a crooked man?"**

The crooked man might be a reference to a dishonest person, but the crooked sixpence is not a reference to a counterfeit. Since the sixpence is a multiple of three some superstitious persons thought a silver sixpence had magical qualities. Many were bent or broken on purpose when dropped into cream in the belief this would prevent the cream from turning into butter. The coin might also have been bent to cure an illness. Sixpence issued following the great 1696 recoinage were thin and were particularly easy to bend.

● **Are there other superstitions about sixpence coins?**

The sixpence was introduced in 1551. Placing the coin in your shoe is believed to symbolize a life of wealth and prosperity. The coin has been nicknamed a tanner. It has been used as an heirloom given to a bride on her wedding day for luck. Placing it "on the other foot" a sixpence, bent or not, had sufficient purchasing power that someone could drink enough to be considered to be on a bender.

● **Is there a superstition involving coins and seafaring?**

Coins have been placed under the main mast of a sailing ship likely since when coins were first invented. Coins placed under the mast are part of the mast stepping ceremony, probably for luck when that mast is first put into place. It has been suggested a coin might come in handy if the sailors were shipwrecked. The Greeks and Romans wanted a coin available to pay Charon the Ferryman to carry them over the River Styx into the Underworld should they drown. On the practical side, a gold or silver coin might present a physical barrier delaying corrosion between the wooden mast and the wooden mast step. In more modern times a coin might be welded under the radar mast or in the keel in keeping with tradition.

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