



ACCent

The Award Winning Monthly Newsletter of the
Anchorage Coin Club



Membership meeting is the first Tuesday of each month

Volume 31, Number 10

October 2018

Monthly Membership Meeting

Tuesday October 2, 2018

Central Lutheran Church at 15th and Cordova

7:00 PM

Membership Meeting Highlights

- The October meeting will be Pizza. Members are asked to bring food items such as desserts and side dishes to augment the pizza. The Club will provide chips, soda, and water.
- The monthly raffle item is a 1914-D Lincoln Cent graded Fine.
- Larry Nakata will be doing a presentation on "The History of Coinage Part V: Renaissance and the Industrial Age".
- Live and Silent Auctions

- First Door Prize: 1976-S Silver Proof Set won by **Stephen Plattus**.
- Second Door Prize: 1972-S Brown Ike (40% Silver) Proof Dollar won by **Carl**.

Announcements:

- The September monthly raffle coin announced as an **1875-S Liberty Seated Half Dollar graded VF**. Tickets were being sold at \$5/ticket, 5 tickets for \$20, or 11 tickets for \$40.
- Presentation for the evening on the subject of "**The History of Coinage- Part Four- The Middle Ages**". Presentation by **Larry Nakata**.
- Members were reminded of the new security measures at the Central Lutheran Church. Check in through the downstairs door in our meeting hall. Signs will be posted on the front door of the Church as well as the downstairs entry door for the meeting.
- In our last club newsletter, it was announced that there will be changes in our dues effective 2019 with all dues to be paid in January of each year. As stated in last month's newsletter:
 - Regular membership (R) for members living in the Anchorage/Eagle River areas will remain at \$25/year if member wishes to continue to receive a newsletter via mail.
 - Regular membership (RE) for members living in the Anchorage/Eagle River areas will be reduced to \$20/year if member elects to receive an email newsletter only.
 - All other categories will be \$15/year:
 - ✓ YNs (Y) ,
 - ✓ Seniors over 65 years of age (S),
 - ✓ Handicap (H), and

From the President:

The October raffle coin is a 1914-D Lincoln Cent donated to the club by Larry Campbell! Thank you, Larry!

Also, the next coin show at the Sears Mall will be October 5th, 6th, and 7th.

Dan Barnhart

Recap of September 4th Anchorage Coin Club Membership Meeting

The Anchorage Coin Club membership meeting was called to order at 7:15 pm by President **Dan Barnhart**.

The door prizes awarded that evening:

- ✓ Associate Members (A) living outside of the Anchorage/Eagle River areas.
- It was also announced in the last newsletter that effective the Sept 4th meeting, the **Live Auction** will see a \$1 fee charged for each lot to both the seller and the buyer as a donation to the club:
 - If the lot in the Live Auction does not sell, the seller will be charged a \$1 fee,
 - If the lot does sell, both the seller and the buyer will each be charged a \$1 fee,
 - Either way...the club to receive either a \$1 or \$2 fee for each lot submitted in the Live Auction.
 - If a member chooses to donate a coin to the club, the value of that coin will be taken into account as part of the fees.
 - The Silent Auction will remain as is.....with no fees charged for coins submitted in the Silent Auction.
- Announcement that one of our club members, Toni Goodrich, of Oxford Assaying and Refining, passed away on August 25th. Toni's funeral was held on Labor Day. Per the family's request in her obituary, our club donated \$100 to one of Toni's favorite charities, **The Covenant House** in lieu of flowers. Members wishing to donate monies can do so to the **Covenant House** or the **Childrens Lunchbox** program.
- The club's Board members will be meeting at "**Jimmy's Sushi Restaurant**" located at 550 W. Tudor Road (located near the intersection of Arctic Ave. and Tudor Rd) on Wed Sept 19th (3rd Wed of the month) at 6:30 pm.

New Business: Briefing by **Mike McKinnon** on our next **Coin/Collectables Show** scheduled for Oct 5th (Friday) through Oct 7th (Sunday).....the weekend following the release of the direct deposit Permanent Dividend checks. Cost of a table for the weekend will be \$35. See **Mike McKinnon** (cell: (907)248-0955) for table(s).

As there was no other new business, **Larry Nakata** then gave his presentation on "**The History of Coinage- Part Four- The Middle Ages**". **Note:** There will be a number of articles coming up on Larry Nakata's series on "**The History of Coinage**" starting with the September newsletter.

Prior to the Live Auction, the monthly raffle coin, a **1875-S Liberty Seated Half Dollar graded VF**, was won by **Jim Sabrowski**.

Live and Silent Auctions followed with the meeting concluding at 8:35 pm.....**Larry Nakata/Secretary**.

Recap of Sept 19th Anchorage Coin Club Board Meeting

The Anchorage Coin Club Board meeting was called to order at 6:30 pm by President **Dan Barnhart** at **Jimmy's Sushi Restaurant** located at 550 W. Tudor Rd/Anchorage.

Following distribution and review of correspondence, Secretary **Larry Nakata** gave the current financial report to the Board. (**Note:** Treasurer John Larson is traveling and could not make the Board meeting, but left information to Larry Nakata for the report). Report showed finances in good shape.

President **Dan Barnhart** then discussed progress of our club's **Policy and Procedure Manual** with the intent of having this manual completed prior to our club elections in March of 2019.

- Dan has evaluated the club's core functions that need to be documented on procedures.
- Core function write-ups were assigned accordingly to members of the Board with the request that these write-up be finished by the end of this calendar year.
- Months of January through March 2019 to be used to fine tune write-ups resulting in a **Policy and Procedures Manual** (hard copy with USB stick) that will be a living document for future coin club Boards.

Mike McKinnon then gave an update on the next coin/collectables show scheduled for October 5th (Friday) thru October 7th (Sunday) at the Sears Mall.

- Cost of the tables will be \$35/each for the three day weekend.
- **Hours:** Friday/Saturday (10 am to 5 pm). Sunday (12 noon to 6 pm).
- Advertising has been arranged using the Sears Mall Marquee and via Craig's List.

Following the October coin/collectables show, Mike plans to arrange a Holiday show at the Sears Mall for the weekend of Dec 21st (Friday) through December 23rd (Sunday).

The Board then went into planning for a better process for our club's Live and Silent auctions. Feedback from our membership has resulted in the following procedural changes effective our next club meeting on October 2nd:

- It will be the responsibility of the seller of a Live Auction lot to provide either \$2 (for a sold lot) or \$1 (for an unsold lot) to Larry Nakata/Secretary following the auction. **Rationale:** The seller of a Live Auction lot is in the best position to collect and settle up on that lot.
- The Silent Auction can start at any time prior to our meeting. The Silent Auction to end five (5) minutes following the conclusion of the Live Auction.
- At our monthly membership club meetings, the Live Auction and Silent Auction tables will be located next to each other.
 - Following the Live and Silent Auctions, each seller will position himself/herself behind their respective coin lots...so that members of the club can more easily settle up with them.
 - Sellers can then settle up with each other afterwards on coin lots they have won.
 - Sellers to finally settle up with Larry Nakata/Secretary on the \$1 or \$2 owed (per lot).

Our next club meeting will be on Tuesday, October 2nd. Members can start showing up around 6:15 pm. Dinner and refreshments can be enjoyed with our club meeting starting at 7:15 pm.

- Refreshments will be Pizza, Chips, and Soda pop provided by the club. Members can bring in a side dish, salad, or dessert to augment the pizzas.
- **Larry Nakata** will be giving a presentation on "***The History of Coinage- Part V- Renaissance and the Industrial Age***".
- The October raffle coin will be a **1914-D Lincoln Cent (Major Key Date) graded Fine**. **Thanks go to club member Larry Campbell for donating this coin to the club.** Tickets will

be \$5/ticket, 5 tickets for \$20, or 11 tickets for \$40.

Our next Board meeting will be on October 17th (3rd Wednesday of October) at **Guido's Pizza Restaurant** located at 549 W. International Airport Road/ Anchorage.

As there was no further business to discuss, the Board meeting adjourned at 7:40 pm....**Larry Nakata/Secretary**.

"The History of Coinage: Part Four- The Middle Ages" by Larry Nakata (Life Member #3)

In my last presentation to the coin club, "***This History of Coinage- Part Three- The Dark Ages***", we covered the period from 476 AD (the fall of the Western Roman Empire) and the Dark Ages that followed leading up to about 1000 AD.

What followed were the time of the Middle Ages (also referred to as the Medieval Era of World History) which ran from about 1000 AD to approximately 1600 AD. During this time period, I found that there were two common factors that influenced this period of time in the known world:

- Religion, and
- Control of trade.

Following the fall of the Western Roman Empire, the Barbarian invaders (a Roman reference to the ethnic peoples living outside of the known civilized world) settled throughout the lands of the Western Roman Empire.

- The Germanic cultures settled throughout Western Europe,
- The Slavic cultures settled throughout Central Asia (Russia) and the Balkans (Southeastern Europe),
- The Vikings (from Northern Scandinavia-Norway, Sweden, Denmark) would later expand and settle throughout Western Europe and Central Asia.
- The Arabian Peninsula culture (later to be called the Islamic/Muslim Empire) expanded out of Arabia to become a super power during the Middle Ages.

By 1000 AD, Western Europe had reverted to a feudal society (called serfdom) that was based upon an agriculture economy broken into a number of ethnic kingdoms headed up by a local king and lords that owned the lands and the wealth.

Coinage by 1000 AD were still hammered coins made of gold, silver, or bronze. In Western Europe, the French denier (a silver coin similar to the Roman silver denarius), was used as the silver coin standard of that time. These hammered coins were usually crudely made coins that would feature a portrait of the local king/lord

(or his name) on the obverse side with a Latin Christian design on the reverse side of the coin. Inscriptions were in the Latin language.

The highly prized coins of 1000 AD were either the Byzantine Gold solidus (consisting of 4.5 grams of gold) and the Islamic Gold dinar (a coin that consisted of 4.25 grams of gold).

- The Byzantine coins featured the portrait of the Byzantine Emperor on the obverse and a Greek Orthodox Christian design on the reverse. Inscriptions were in the Greek language.
- Islamic coins featured only Arabic writing (referred to as Calligraphy) and geometric designs on both sides of their coinage. The calligraphy would typically state the ruler in charge, the mint where it was made, and the year the coin was made.

The Western European kingdoms did have one thing in common.....their religion (the Latin Christian Church, also known as the Roman Catholic Church). With the biggest threat to these Western European kingdoms and the Byzantine Empire being the growing power of the Islamic/Muslim Empire (through their religion....Islam), a series of wars subsequently ensued between the lands influenced by these two religions starting with the Crusades (between 1096 AD to 1291 AD). The Crusades, at the encouragement of the Roman Catholic Church, was fought over control of the Holy Lands (in the Middle East). Because of their religions, both sides considered the lands of the Middle East to be sacred as the Holy Lands.

In the end, the Crusades became a stalemate in which the Muslim/Islamic Empire would keep control of the Holy Lands and see a dramatic decline of the Byzantine Empire....whose empire would end in 1453 AD when the Ottoman/ Turk Muslim Empire would take its place. The Ottoman Empire (the Islamic Empire in the West) would continue as an empire until the end of World War I in the 20th Century.

The Crusades did result in new ideas and technologies coming back to Western Europe that would end its Agriculture based economy and evolve into one of trade, improved education, and advances in technology by the end of the Middle Ages.

Although the Ottoman Islamic Empire would continue their wars with Western Europe, it would be the religion of Western Europe (Latin Christianity) that would continue to unify these kingdoms...preventing further incursion by the Ottomans.

Upon the fall of the Byzantine Empire in 1453 AD, the Byzantine coinage went away and was subsequently replaced with the Islamic coinage.

In Western Europe, the Venetian Gold ducat (consisting of 3.5 grams of gold) would be the new standard followed by the Spanish Gold doubloon (consisting of 7 grams of gold) by 1537 AD.

With the Muslim Empire becoming the new super power, control of the land based Silk Road and the sea routes to China was of importance for the economic well-being of the Muslim/Islamic Empire. However, one thing stood in their way.... India (who controlled the sea trade routes to China).

Beginning in 715 AD and continuing through the Middle Ages were a series of wars between the Muslims and the Kingdoms of Southern India. Like Western Europe, religion would prove to be the key factor in the wars with the Southern India kingdoms.

Hinduism was the primary religion of India prior to the Muslim invasions. The kingdoms of India became wealthy because of their control of the sea routes to China for trade. These southern kingdoms in India even expanded into Southeast Asia to ensure control of these sea routes. These series of wars lasted for centuries and was an "ebb and flow" type war involving not only control of the trade routes, but control of India's religion. In a sense, it became a personal type conflict between two diverse cultures. For the most part, Northern India would come under the control of the Muslims (which we call today Pakistan and Afghanistan).

It was not until 1526 AD that the Muslims (through the Mughal Empire) were able to make inroads into Southern India...but was never able to conquer all of the India subcontinent. It would be the coming of the British into India in the 17th Century that could change the politics and economic structure of India by 1707 AD...but that is another story.

The coinage of Northern India, under the control of the Muslims, followed similar design feature of Islamic coins with only Islamic calligraphy and geometric designs featured on their coinage. Coinage of Southern India would follow the Greek/Roman designs with a picture of the kingdom's ruler and Hindu designs on their coinage.

Because of its geographic isolation, China remained a closed empire under the Song Dynasty. China was content with their trading partners coming to China for trade. China's coinage continued to remain cast type copper/bronze coins that were round in shape, square hole in the middle of the coin, and with Chinese calligraphy (their written language) on both sides of the coin stating the ruler in charge and the year the coin was made. Such coinage was tightly controlled within China. Gold and silver continued to be used for purposes of trade with other empires and kingdoms around China.

Changes within China would come as a result of the Mongol invasions and the subsequent rise of the Mongol Empire. China's biggest problem was always the fear of invasion from the ethnic/nomadic cultures that lived outside of the northern boundaries of China. That is why the Great Wall of China was built because of these fears. Unfortunately, the Great Wall did not stop what would follow from the Mongol invasions.

In 1206 AD, Genghis Khan unified all of the remaining nomadic cultures within the steppes (otherwise known as the plains) of Central Asia and subsequently engaged in a series of war that would result in the rise of the Mongol Empire. Within a matter of 100 years, Genghis Khan and his descendants created an empire that stretched from China, to Northern India, through Central Asia, to the Middle East, and to the Eastern boundaries of Western Europe. In essence, these 100 years saw the Mongol Empire as the super power of its day. The creation of the Mongol Empire would see the last invasions of the nomadic cultures into the known civilized world.

As the Mongols settled into their conquered lands, they blended with all of the different cultures to the point where they accepted the religions and customs of their conquered lands. It's a process called "**assimilation**".

- In China, the prevalent religion was Buddhism.
- In Central Asia, it was the Greek Orthodox Christian religion.
- In the conquered Muslim lands, the Mongols adopted the Islamic religion.
- The Mongols even adopted the coinage of the lands they conquered...the only difference being that the designs of these coins reflected the Mongol rulers that were in charge.

The unification of all these lands under the Mongols established a period of peace that lasted for several centuries. During this time, their control of the Silk Road land trade routes allowed the Mongols to encourage trade between all cultures and China.

Upon conquering China, the Mongols established the Yuan Dynasty under Kublai Khan that lasted from 1271 AD to 1368 AD. Economic trade was encouraged... which I believe is why China's currency today is called the "**Yuan**".

One of the recurring themes I found in this series of presentations is that building an empire is one thing.....holding onto it and maintaining it is another issue. Things change over time. In the end, the Mongol Empire broke up into four different empires, each of which had its cultural differences.

Because of the cultural differences between the Western European Latin religion and the Muslim religion (Islam), the wars between these cultures would cause the Muslims to strictly control overland trade routes to China....to the detriment of Western Europe. This would result in Western Europe looking for different trade routes via the sea.

- Portugal would establish trade routes around Africa with India and China.
- Spain would discover the New World (a big game changer) and become wealthy through the discovery of gold and silver in the New World.

By the end of the Middle Ages (the end period being from 1500 AD to 1600 AD), there would be developments that would set the stage for the rise of Western Europe as the new super power.

- The feudal system (called serfdom) would be replaced by the rise of a middle class centered around trade.
- The concept of empires would give way to nation/states in Western Europe.
- Like the Roman Empire, Western Europe could make effective use of technology in their culture. Once such innovation would be the invention of machine made coins using a coin press (around 1550 AD), that would end the era of hammered and cast coinage.
- Gold and silver would continue to be used as the standard for trade and coinage.

Such changes within Western Europe would lead to the next stage of World development.... The Renaissance and The Industrial Age periods...with their according effect on trade, economic development, and how coinage would evolve. But that will be another story that I will cover in my next presentation "**The History of Coinage- Part Five...The Renaissance and the Industrial Age**".....**Larry Nakata**.

For Live Auction (submitted by Bill Fivaz):

1. 1812 Large Cent (Large Date) ICG G-4 Minimum Bid (MB) \$85
2. 1817 Large Cent (13 stars) Good MB \$20
3. 1828 Large Cent VG MB \$32
4. 1845 Large Cent Fine MB \$19
5. 1857 Large Cent (Small Date) ICG VF-20 MB \$175

For Silent Auction (submitted by Bill Fivaz):

1. Twenty (20) Off Center Cents (some with dates) All BU MB \$45
2. 1948-D Washington Quarter MS-64 Original Toning MB \$19
3. Choice BU Wartime Jefferson 5c Set (some full steps) MB \$95
4. 1902-S Barber Half graded PCI F-12 MB \$65
5. 1913-P Barber Half (Key date) VG MB \$60
6. **Donation: Book: Complete Guide to Franklin Half Dollars by Rick Tomaska (new) No minimum.**

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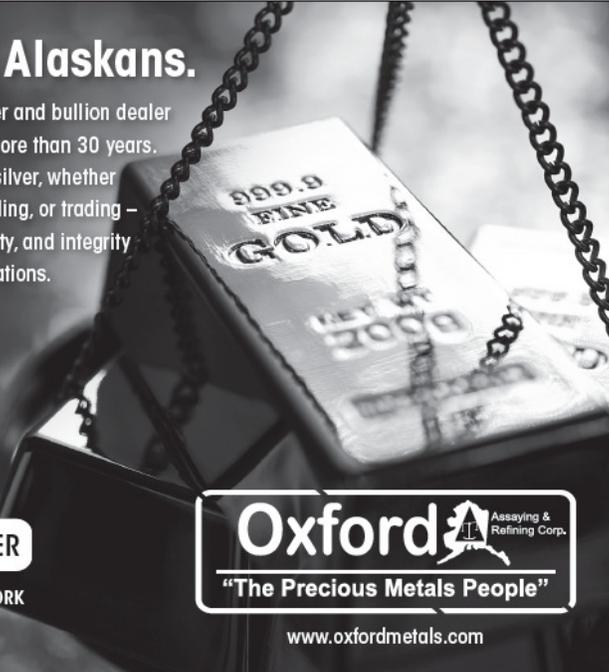
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**ANCHORAGE COIN CLUB
October 2nd RAFFLE**

Tickets \$5 each, 5 tickets for \$20, or 11 tickets for \$40.
Purchase and Drawing at the monthly meeting.

- **The Raffle Item is a 1914-D Lincoln Cent graded Fine.**



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