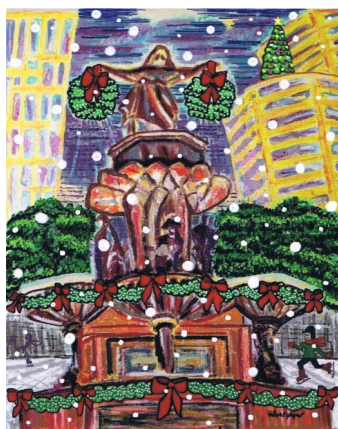


The Cincinnati Numismatist

Volume XCI, Issue XII

December 2021



The next meeting of the Cincinnati Numismatic Association will be held at 7:00 p.m. on Friday, December 10th, at Coins+, located at 225 East 6th Street in downtown Cincinnati. This meeting is our annual Christmas dinner and children's charity auction. This year we will enjoy a catered dinner. The building is closed in the evenings so members need to arrive between 7:00 and 7:30 p.m. or the doors will be locked. If you arrive later than 7:30, a phone number that you can call will be listed on the door.

Inside this issue:

Eagles, Cultures, and Coinage, Part One	2
Harvesting Hops Depicted on an Obsolete Banknote	11
The Lincoln Cent: Hello Old Friend	12
Club News	13
Numystery	16
Coin Show Schedule	16

Christmas Charity Auction Preview

The Christmas Dinner Meeting is on Friday December 10th. This is our annual Christmas dinner and children's charity auction. We will also have a limited number of items up for auction for the club's benefit.

Some fabulous items are up for auction this year including a beautiful 2021 Peace dollar. The coin marks the



100th anniversary of the Peace Silver Dollar. The mintage is 200,000 and the coin contains .858 Troy oz of .999 silver.

We also have a vintage Amanaman Star Wars coin. It is a category 1, Class A (see page 14) "coin" minted at

Osborne right here in Cincinnati. Examples like this one have sold for between \$50 and \$60 in the last twelve months.

Other items in the auctions include: a \$50 gift card to Landry's restaurants that locally include Chart House, McCormick and Schmick's and Morton's Steakhouse, Bottles of wine, and undoubtedly some coins! Bid often and bid high. Why not over bid? It all goes to a good cause. Come and enjoy the evening and a glass of Egg Nog topped with fresh ground nutmeg.



Star Wars Amanaman character is depicted on this vintage aluminum piece.



2021-2022 Meetings

Date	Presenter	Date	Presenter
December 10th Friday	Annual Charity Auction & Christmas Dinner	April 23rd Saturday	Annual Dinner
		May 13th Friday	Open
January 14th Friday	Open	June 10th Friday	Open
February 11th Friday	Open	July 8th Friday	Open
March 11th Friday	Open	August 12th Friday	Open



Eagles, Cultures, and Coinage *Part One*

Overview and Eagles on Ancient Greek & Roman Coins

By Michael Rice

Eagles have soared on this Earth for around 35 million years. In comparison, we humans only evolved from our hominid ancestors roughly 300,000 years ago. Whether revered or feared, eagles have always been awe-inspiring to humans—since prehistoric times, when we first drew or carved them in stone. Words we use today to describe eagles almost seem like clichés; brave, cunning, fierce, graceful, intelligent, magnificent, powerful, are but a sampling.

Every culture that encountered eagles throughout history has written about them and depicted them artistically in some form or fashion. Eagles have been deified, mythologized as symbols of good or evil, utilized to symbolize divinities, and embraced to symbolize empires and nations. Eagles held special symbolic meaning for many long-gone ancient cultures to include Mesopotamians, Babylonians, Egyptians, Hittites, Assyrians, Persians, Greeks, and Romans. Yet, these birds remain highly symbolic to many contemporary cultures and nations.

Eagles have been a favorite device on coins: from ancient times, up to the coins circulating this moment all throughout the world. Evidently, eagles first landed on coins of the Ancient Greeks in the vicinity of 600 B.C. to 550 B.C. This article is the first in a series on a topic I have titled Eagles, Cultures, and Coinage. My plan is to present a bit of zoology, history, and numismatics throughout the series.

Optimistically, perhaps foolhardily, I chose to cover a broad topic and to write about it from ancient times to present. The more I researched, the more it occurred that even a series of articles will only scratch the surface. Mindful of that fact, if in the process I succeed in passing on some of what I learned and pique your interest, I will have met my goal. Let us start off by answering the question, what is an eagle?

The American Heritage College Dictionary, defines an eagle as “Any of various large birds of prey of the family Accipitridae, characterized by a hooked bill, keen vision, and long broad wings.” Currently, there are over 60 recognized eagle species; you will find differing numbers based upon the source. Eagles live on every continent, except for Antarctica, and dwell in diverse ecosystems to include highlands, plains, deserts, woodlands, and rainforests. To illustrate their keen vision, if you had an eagle’s eyesight, you would be able to read a newspaper from about a mile away. (Younger numismatists might need an elder to define newspaper).

Eagles are raptors, meaning they are carnivorous (meat-eating) birds. In many areas of the world, they are the most powerful predators and equivalent to large mammal carnivores such as lions and jaguars. Eagles use their sharp talons to crush the skulls or pierce vital organs of their prey. They use their hooked bills to pluck, tear, and butcher the carcass for consumption. Due to their remarkable hunting skills, eagles have been trained in falconry ever since ancient times to hunt alongside humans. Hunters still employ eagles in this manner in parts of Central Asia.

Intriguingly, female eagles are invariably larger than males. Therefore, females naturally hunt larger-

size prey and are the sex trained in falconry. Stephen Bodie wrote in *An Eternity of Eagles: The Human History of the Most Fascinating Bird in the World* about asking a Mongolian falconer if he ever hunted with male eagles. The falconer responded, somewhat unkindly, that he did not hunt mice. The irony is eagles have historically been adopted as martial symbols, when war has traditionally been waged by men. Furthermore, eagles are called the “king of birds.” It would be more accurate to call eagles the “queen of birds.”



Little Eagle Mribbans, CC BY-SA 3.0, via Wikimedia Commons

they come in a variety of sizes. On one hand, the pocket size Little Eagle (*Hieraaetus morphnoides*) of the Australian Outback weighs around one pound. On the other hand, the Steller's Sea-Eagle (*Haliaeetus pelagicus*) from Japan and far eastern Russia weighs around 20 pounds. In general, based upon behavior and appearance, eagles can loosely be categorized into four groups: jungle eagles, snake eagles, fish eagles, and booted eagles.

Jungle eagles live in tropical rainforests and have evolved relatively smaller wings that enable them to hunt more successfully in thickly forested areas. The Harpy Eagle (*Harpia harpyja*) of Central and South America is the most well-known jungle eagle. It has talons longer than a grizzly.



Harpy Eagle Clément Jacquard, CC BY-SA 2.0, via Wikimedia Commons



Steller's Sea Eagle Julie Edgley, CC BY-SA 4.0, via Wikimedia

Most eagles weigh between seven to 12 pounds, but

Snake eagles, found mainly in Africa and southern Asia, have adapted to mostly hunt reptiles. However, eagles are not immune to snakes' venom. To avoid being bitten, they puff out their feathers while hunting, so that a striking snake will only reach the feathers. An example of a Snake eagle is the Bateleur Eagle (*Terathopius ecaudatus*), sometimes referred to as the African Snake Eagle.



Bateleur Eagle Bernard DUPONT from FRANCE, CC BY-SA 2.0, via Wikimedia Commons

Fish eagles live close to large bodies of water—whether inland, the ocean, or both—and subsist primarily on fish. They hunt them

more effectively with their deeply curved fish-hook talons. Distinct species of fish eagles exist all over the world. One example is the familiar Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) endemic to North America. Another example is its Old-World cousin, the White-Tailed Eagle (*Haliaeetus albicilla*), which is much more widespread and resides across all northern Eurasia from Iceland to Japan.

“The Harpy Eagle (*Harpia harpyja*) of Central and South America is the most well-known jungle eagle. It has talons longer than a grizzly ”



North American Bald Eagle
Copyright Brian Kushner | Dreamstime.com

The last group is the booted eagles, which are classified based upon appearance. Specifically, booted eagles have feathered legs all the way to their toes. This contrasts with eagles whose legs appear bare, their legs being scaled and without feathers. A prime example of a booted eagle is the Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) which exists throughout the Northern Hemisphere in Eurasia, North Africa, and North America. The most well-known eagle of all, the authors of *The Empire of the Eagle: An illustrated natural history*, write, “For People in many parts of the world, the Golden Eagle is the definitive bird of prey.” Indeed, Golden Eagles are the species that would have been most familiar to ancient cultures such as the Greeks and Romans.



Golden Eagle on rock pinnacle
Copyright Outdoorsman | Dreamstime.com

Stephen Bodie describes the Golden Eagle as “...the quintessential capital-E eagle, the Platonic ideal of a bird of prey....” Golden Eagles have long wings, nearly eight feet in length, making them well suited to hunt in large tracts of open country. They are found in

both mountainous and flat terrains, to include grasslands, deserts, steppes, tundra, wetlands, and coniferous forests. Golden Eagles prefer areas with sporadic open spaces, cliffs, and forests. However, they avoid and do not hunt in dense forest. Female Golden Eagles can grow up to 14 pounds, while the largest males are a bit less than nine pounds. One of the world’s most successful and prolific predators, Golden Eagles (females, of course) are a species often training in falconry.

“Golden Eagles have long wings, nearly eight feet in length”

Golden Eagles are not finicky, dietary wise. Studies have shown they will eat hundreds of varied species of mammals, birds, fish, amphibians, reptiles, and carrion. Golden Eagles swoop down upon their prey at speeds of more than 150 miles per hour and utilize up to seven different hunting techniques. For example, a Golden Eagle can dispatch larger-size prey, such as a small deer, by latching onto it with its sharp, tiger length talons and “riding” the deer until it collapses. Its technique for tortoises is to snatch them up into the air and drop them onto rocks below to crush the shells. Legend has it that Aeschylus, the great Greek playwright, met his tragic demise when a Golden Eagle dropped a tortoise onto his bald head, having mistook it for a rock.

Eagles as Contemporary Symbols

Eagles are symbolic to many existing nation states. I arbitrarily selected four criteria for purposes of this series. Nations depict eagles on (1) coinage, (2) flags, or (3) coats of arms / seals. Nations have also designated eagles as the national animal or national bird (4). The third criterion requires a little explanation.

Coats of arms are the basic heraldic symbols—originating during the Middle Ages when emblazoned on the shields of knights. Over time, coats of arms were created to represent individuals, families, churches, universities, empires, and nations. Not surprisingly, eagles were extremely popular heraldic devices that ended up on more than a few empires and nations’ coats of arms and eventually their coinage. All nations have a coat of arms, or a similar symbol such as a national emblem or national seal. The United States, for example, has a seal.

I did a survey, using the above four criteria, and discovered at least 34 contemporary nation states use the eagle as a symbol, via one or more of the criteria. If only briefly, I will touch upon all 34 nations outlined below at some point in the series:

- **AMERICAS:** Mexico, Panama, United States
- **CENTRAL ASIA:** Afghanistan, Armenia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan
- **SOUTHEAST ASIA/OCEANIA:** Indonesia, Philippines, Solomon Islands
- **EUROPE:** Albania, Austria, Czech Republic, Germany, Liechtenstein, Moldova, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Spain
- **NORTH AFRICA / MIDDLE EAST:** Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Tunisia
- **SUB-SAHARA AFRICA:** Ghana, Malawi, Namibia, Nigeria, South Sudan, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Naturally, having read about the different eagle species, I attempted to pair a particular species with each of the above nations' eagles. That was possible for some but turned out to be an insurmountable task for other nations. In some instances, the sources did not provide a particular species. In other cases, the species of nations' eagles varied depending on the source. Serbia's eagle is the Eastern Imperial Eagle (*Aquila heliaca*), according to some sources, while others claim it is the White-Tailed Eagle. Similarly, Kazakhstan's eagle was variously reported as the Steppe Eagle (*Aquila nipalensis*) or the Golden Eagle. Frustratingly, this imprecision was the same for a few nations' eagles.

Upon reflection, I think the reason could be that eagles were symbolic to many ancient cultures and their follow-on nation states, long before scientists concerned themselves with classifying them into unique species. To these cultures and nations an eagle was an eagle and that was enough. Thus, unless readily apparent, we will not concern ourselves with the precise species of eagle. So, let us travel back to ancient times and examine some coins with eagles on them.

Eagles on Ancient Greek & Roman Coins

The Greeks and Romans believed the Golden Eagle represented Zeus and Jupiter—respectively their supreme gods. According to one famous classical myth, Zeus (Jupiter) summoned an eagle or turned himself into one to carry away the Trojan prince Ganymede to Mount

Olympus to serve as the gods' cupbearer.



Ganymede Waters Zeus as an Eagle Sculpture by Bertel Thorvaldsen (1770-1844)

photographed 07/21/2010
(photographer not named) CC BY-SA 3.0, via Wikimedia Commons



Ganymede abducted by Jupiter Painting by Eustache Le Sueur (1616-1655)

Public domain, via Wikimedia Commons

The Greeks depicted eagles on earlier coins, but the 480 B.C. Croton stater is a good place to start. The reverse has a nice representation of an eagle in flight.



Croton stater circa (480 B.C.)

Image courtesy of MoneyMuseum
Zurichmoneymuseum.com/en/coins

The Greeks established Croton around 710 B.C. near what is today the Gulf of Taranto in southern Italy. It was but one of hundreds of colonies the ancient Greeks founded outside the borders of present day Greece. Croton is best known for being the home of Pythagoras—the Greek philosopher and mathematician who has been the bane of generations of Geometry students.

The next coin is the exceptionally rare Acragas decadrachm. Only ten of these coins are known to endure and six of them belong to museums. The specimen from the British Museum's collection depicted top left of the next page was minted in 411 B.C. This coin was created a few short years before the Greek city of Acragas—today

Agrigento on the southern coast of Sicily—was destroyed by the Carthaginians and vanished into history. The Acragas decadrachm is frequently extolled as one of the world's most beautiful coins. One look at the reverse's lifelike depiction of two eagles should tell you why.

Acragas decadrachm circa (411 B.C.) Greek, Sicily
©The Trustees of the British Museum



Harlan J Berk, in his book 100 Greatest Ancient Coins, wrote “virtually all the Acragas coins struck in the quarter century after 430 B.C. are amazing works of art.” He ranked the Acragas decadrachm number eight out of one hundred. The specimen in his book dated 406 B.C. but varies only slightly in appearance. Of it, he writes, “the eagles are so realistically rendered that one can almost imagine the exuberant cry of the bird with its head thrown back...”

The Peloponnesus, City of Elis, circa 363-343 B.C. stater depicts the head of Zeus on the obverse and an eagle on the reverse. The Eleans controlled the sacred Greek site of Olympia for centuries. Not a city itself, Olympia consisted of temples, sporting grounds, and accommodations for athletes. Every four years the Eleans organized a festival in honor of Zeus culminating in the Olympic games. Visitors were required to exchange their foreign coins for Elean coins such as this stater.



Peloponnesus, City of Elis, stater circa (363-343 B.C.)
Image courtesy of MoneyMuseum Zurich moneymuseum.com/en/coins

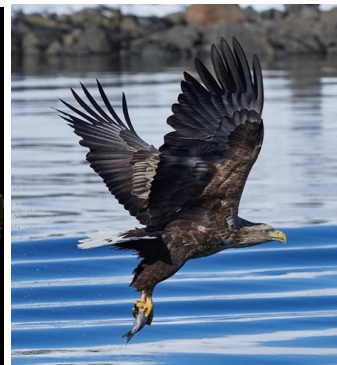
“virtually all the Acragas coins struck in the quarter century after 430 B.C. are amazing works of art.”

The reverse of the mid 4th Century B.C. Moesia, Istrus drachm, shown below, depicts a White-Tailed Eagle seizing a dolphin. A bit fanciful, as powerful as eagles are, they cannot lift more than their own weight. In any case, the MoneyMuseum Zurich brilliantly describes the reverse: “The eagle is Zeus, lord over life and death. The dolphin stands for the safe passage of ships and for maritime trade. That the dolphin loses his life in the clutches of an eagle illustrates the helplessness of any creature before the gods.”



Moesia, Istrus drachm
circa (350 B.C.)

©The Trustees of the British Museum



White-Tailed Eagle
grabbing a fish

Christoph Müller (<http://www.christophmueller.org>), CC BY 4.0, via Wikimedia Commons

Alexander III of the ancient Greek kingdom of Macedon was educated as a child by the likes of Aristotle. Alexander became king in 336 B.C. at the age of 20. Not long thereafter, he launched what would become a 12 year continuous campaign of conquest only ending with his mysterious death in 323 B.C. at the age of 32. Of course, Alexander III is better known today as Alexander the Great, whose empire spread Greek culture across most of the known world. Of all Alexander the Great's conquests, his defeat of the Persian Empire was probably the most momentous.

Mike Markowitz, in “Eagles on Ancient Coins” describes how Alexander’s army captured almost 6,000 tons of precious metals the Persians had been hoarding for centuries. From this treasure, Alexander ordered coins minted and circulated thus “fueling almost three centuries of social, cultural, and economic development known to modern historians as the Hellenistic era.” Coins of Alexander the Great were struck in base metals and gold, but his silver tetradrachms are most recognizable to numismatists.



Alexander the Great tetradrachm circa (late 330's B.C.)
Image Courtesy of Classical Numismatic Group www.cngcoins.com as found in NGC Ancients article: “Tetradrachms of Alexander the Great”

The silver tetradrachms were also popular at the time, effectively serving as the world’s currency. They were struck during Alexander’s lifetime and up until around 70 B.C., long after his death. The tetradrachm depicted above is a superb example. The obverse depicts Alexander as Hercules, wearing a lion scalp; the obverse shows Zeus holding an eagle. To paraphrase, Markowitz, on well-executed coins such as this one, the eagle and Zeus seem to be locked in eye contact.

After Alexander the Great’s death, his three main generals fought over and divided the empire amongst themselves. Ptolemy, one of the generals, founded a dynasty in Egypt in 305 B.C. and ruled as Ptolemy I. The Ptolemies chose the eagle as their emblem, so the bird was ubiquitous on the reverse of their coins, a sampling of which is depicted below



Ptolemy I tetradrachm (301 B.C.)
©The Trustees of the British Museum



Ptolemy I tetradrachm (300 B.C.) Image Courtesy of MoneyMuseum Zurich / moneymuseum.com/en/coins

The Ptolemies, “Greeks on the Egyptian throne,” ruled for three centuries until 30 B.C. when the kingdom was absorbed into the Roman Empire. The last Ptolemaic ruler was Cleopatra VII, better known as Cleopatra the Great, one of the most renowned women in history.

Ancient Rome

The Roman Republic was founded in 509 B.C. The republic spent its first two centuries subduing the various peoples of the Italian peninsula, including the Greek colonists. During this time, the Romans more frequently encountered forces of the north African city-state of Carthage—the other ascending power in the western Mediterranean region at the time. You might recall it was the Carthaginians who destroyed the Greek city of Acragas. Inevitably, Rome and Carthage would clash over supremacy.

So, it came to pass and for around 120 years, from 264 B.C. to 146 B.C. these two powers waged three wars which historians call the Punic Wars. Of course, we know the conclusion: Carthage ended up in ruins and the great Roman Republic, later to become the Roman Empire, dominated the ancient world until its fall in 476 A.D. However, to begin examining eagles’ significance to the Romans, let’s step back a bit to one of the darkest days in Roman history which occurred during the Second Punic War.

At the Battle of Cannae on August 2, 216 B.C. the Carthaginian general Hannibal engineered a crushing defeat of Rome’s army that left at least 48,000 Roman soldiers, dead on the battlefield. The Carthaginians lost around 6,000 of their own, not insignificant, but the Romans lost a large majority of their army in “...what must have been the most horrific several hours in all of Western military history...,” according to Robert L. O’Connell, author of *The Ghosts of Cannae: Hannibal and the Darkest Hour of the Roman Republic*.

According to O’Connell, “It never got worse than Cannae...a terrible apocalyptic day in southern Italy, 120,000 men engaged in what amounted to a mass knife fight...” I refer you to O’Connell’s book if you want fur-



Ptolemy IV tetradrachm (219-217 B.C.)
©The Trustees of the British Museum



Ptolemy V hemidrachm (204-180 B.C.) Image courtesy of Classical Numismatic Group www.cngcoins.com

ther detail. We need to move on and take a look at the painting below. Painted by the the renowned artist John Trumbull, it depicts a scene from the Battle of Cannae.

What most stands out to me in the painting, and possibly because of the topic of this series, is the soldier on the left holding an eagle standard. The Golden Eagle, more than any other animal, held great significance to ancient Romans and most especially to the army. The aquila (eagle), associated with the Roman god Jupiter,

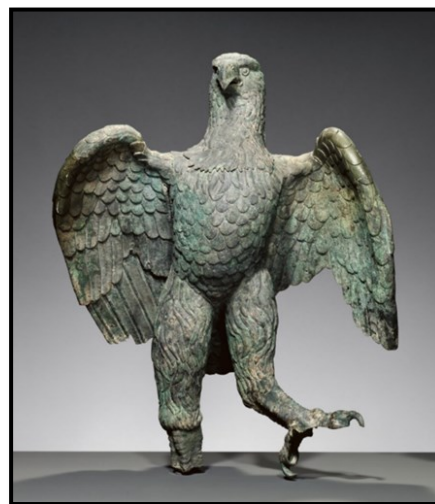
Fortunately, Roman depictions of eagles have survived in stonework and sculptures, such as the large bronze statue depicted at the bottom of this column. The eagle's left leg is raised to hold a missing orb or thunder-bolt. This piece, 41 inches high, likely stood on a column as it is much too large to be a legionary aquila. Statues such as this would have been a common sight in cities throughout the Roman Empire. Obviously, we also have many surviving Roman Republic and Roman Empire coins depicting the eagle.



The Death of Paulus Aemilius at the Battle of Cannae Painting by John Trumbull (1756-1843)
Photo credit Yale University Art Gallery, Public domain, via Wikimedia Commons

was the foremost symbol of Rome's power, which expanded and waned based upon its legions. Metal aquilas, likely cast in bronze or silver, were affixed atop poles as standards for the Roman legions. The aquilas served a practical purpose by assisting in identification and communication within the legions during battle.

More importantly, the aquila standards were also designed to inspire and motivate Roman soldiers. Indeed, the aquilas became almost sacred to the soldiers. It was a grave loss and ultimate humiliation for a legion to lose one in battle. So much so, that the Romans made extraordinary efforts to recover lost aquilas. Mysteriously, at least to me, is the fact that apparently no legionary aquilas have survived to present day.



Roman Eagle (100-200 A.D.)

Digital image courtesy of J. Paul Getty Museum's Open Content Program

The obverse of the circa 211-207 B.C. gold 60 asses coin below portrays Mars, the Roman god of war. On the reverse is an eagle grasping a thunderbolt. The “as” was the basic Roman bronze coin at the time, but Romans sometimes issued gold coins as “emergency coins” during times of crisis. Clearly, this was a time of crisis given that Hannibal and the Carthaginians were literally at the gates of Rome.



Roman Republic 60 asses circa (211-207 B.C.)

Image Courtesy of Roma Numismatics Ltd | www.romanumismatics.com
Lot Number 542 Auction XIII March 23, 2017

Eagles were depicted on Roman Republic coins in a variety of ways. The reverses of the next three coins are a few examples:

This 67 B.C. denarius, similar to the gold 60 asses coin, shows an eagle grasping a thunderbolt. The representation of an eagle holding a thunderbolt was common place on Roman coins.

This 49 B.C. denarius was issued by Pompey the Great. Pompey a famous general and statesmen was once an ally and later an enemy of Julius Caesar. The intrigues of individuals the likes of Pompey and Caesar ultimately caused Rome's transformation from republic to empire in 27 B.C. Anyway, the symbolism on Pompey's coin is interesting. The dolphin celebrates his



Roman Republic denarius (67 B.C.) Image Courtesy of MoneyMuseum Zurich
moneymuseum.com/en/coins



Roman Republic denarius (49 B.C.) (Pompey the Great) Image courtesy of Classical Numismatic Group
www.cngcoins.com

success in warfare at sea, while the eagle his land victories.

The 45 B.C. denarius at right tells a fascinating story, described on the Heritage Auctions website as follows: “The reverse refers to a foundation myth for the city of Lanuvium, the parent city of Rome. According to legend, the hero Aeneas saw a fire burning in a nearby forest and went to investigate. As he drew closer he saw the fire was being fed by a she-wolf, who was dropping sticks into the blaze, while an eagle standing nearby fanned it with his wings. A fox kept intruding, trying to snuff out the fire by blowing on it, but was driven off by the eagle and wolf. The fox was interpreted as Carthage, trying to snuff out Rome before its flame could burn brightly, while the eagle and she-wolf, of course, are symbols of the Roman army and people.”

The eagle remained a common device on Roman Imperial coins as illustrated by a selection of reverses on a denarius, an aureus, and a tetradrachm

All three of these coins, the one at right and the two on the next page, were minted during the zenith of the Roman Empire. They exemplify how eagles were repeatedly depicted on imperial Roman coins: an eagle on a garlanded alter (the denarius), a legionary eagle or aquila perched between two standards (the aureus), and an eagle holding a victory wreath in its beak (the tetradrachm).



Roman Republic denarius (45 B.C.) (L. Papius Celsus) Imaged by and Courtesy of Heritage Auctions



Roman Imperial denarius (76 A.D.)
©The Trustees of the British Museum

Eagles still appear on late Roman Empire coins, the period from about 268 A.D. to 476 A.D. However, eagles seem to appear less frequently than they did on coins earlier in Rome's history. Also, the ones I found had uninspiring depictions of the “queen of birds.” To be fair, it is possible that I simply ran out of steam and did not look closely enough. Or it could be that something had fundamentally changed in Rome, which was in a slow terminal decline during this period.

I also noticed depictions of the mythical Phoenix bird on Roman coins, which I had not before. I could be reading too much into this, but it seemed the Phoenix signified that Rome was seeking a regeneration or rebirth of its past glories.

In any event, the Romans' infatuation with eagles lasted throughout their long history. This, in large measure, is why eagles would be adopted as symbols by other empires and nations, and depicted on coinage, long after the fall of the Roman Empire in 476 A.D.

We will pick up the story in part II of this series.



Roman Imperial aureus (193 A.D.)
©The Trustees of the British Museum



Roman Imperial tetradrachm (210 A.D.)
Image Courtesy of MoneyMuseum Zurich moneymuseum.com/en/coins

Bodio, Stephen J. *An Eternity of Eagles: The Human History of the Most Fascinating Bird in the World*. Guilford, CT: Lyons Press, 2012.

Minahan, James B. *The Complete Guide to National Symbols and Emblems*. Santa Barbara, CA: Greenwood Press, 2010.

O'Connell, Robert L. *The Ghosts of Cannae: Hannibal and the Darkest Hour of the Roman Republic*. New York, NY: Random House, 2010.

Mudd, Douglas. "The Imperial Power of Eagles: America's Founding Fathers did not want to fly in the face of tradition when selecting coin designs." *The Numismatist* (July 2005).

Sorensen, M. "Emblems on Coins" *The Numismatist* (April 1922).

American Numismatic Society. (no title: the article describes an ANS exhibition of coins and medals depicting eagles and the society's issuance of medals commemorating the United States entry into World War I). *The Numismatist* (October 1917).

References:

(not an exhaustive list, but the ones I relied upon most and/or quoted from in this article)

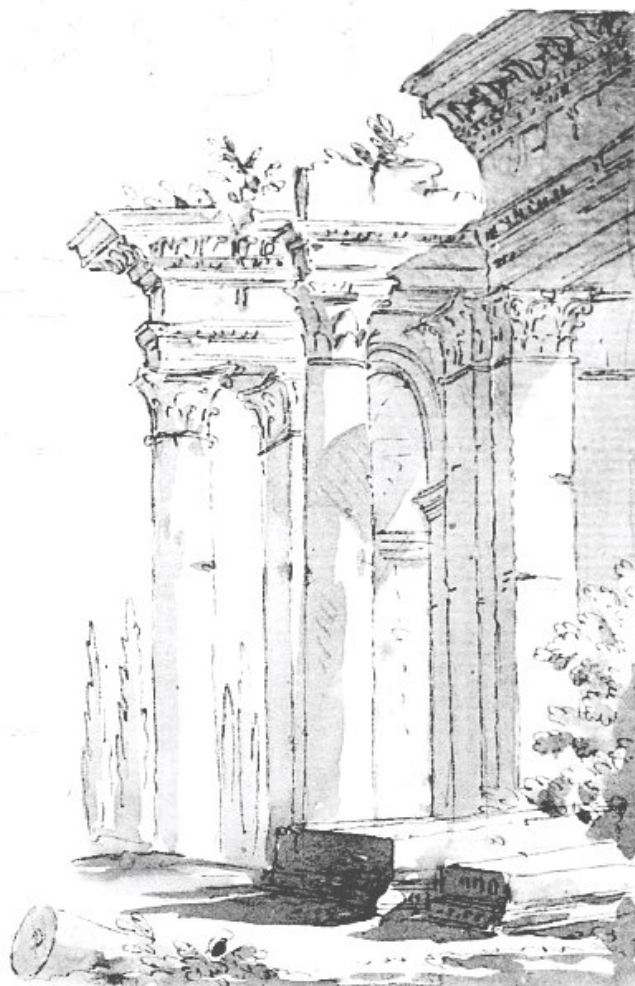
"The Eagle Directory": <http://eagleencyclopedia.org/index.html>.

Dennhardt, Andrew J and Katzner, Todd. "Eagle" from the *World Book Encyclopedia*. Chicago, IL: World Book Inc., 2021.

Markowitz, Mike. "Eagles on Ancient Coins" as found on coinweek.com. (CoinWeek Ancient Coins Series; June 25, 2021)

Berk, Harlan J. *100 Greatest Ancient Coins* (2nd Edition). Pelham, Alabama: Whitman Publishing, LLC., 2019.

Unwin, Mike and Tipling, David. *The Empire of the Eagle: An illustrated natural history*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 2018.



Harvesting Hops Depicted on an Obsolete Banknote

By Barry W. Siegel ANA# 1211796

The figure below shows an obsolete banknote from Lyons City, Iowa. The large vignette depicts a nineteenth century family harvesting hops, flowers from the hop plant *Humulus lupulus*. These are vigorously climbing herbaceous perennials trained to grow up on poles or strings on poles. There are many varieties.

Hops give bitter flavoring and stability agents in beer, imparting floral, fruity or citrus flavors and aromas. They are also used for various purposes in other

beer and possess antibiotic properties suppressing bacterial growth favoring brewers yeast to grow in beer production.

Cereal grains, the foundation of human civilization, include rice, wheat, millet, maize, barley and flax. In the malting process, one of these grains is mixed with water to start germination and then halted from germinating further by drying with heat. Malting grains develop the enzymes required for modifying the grain's starches into various sugars to be used by yeast for fermentation to create alcohol. The wort (sugar-rich liquid



beverages and herbal medicines.

Hops are grown primarily in America and Germany in moist temperate climates occurring around the 48th parallel north. They prefer the same soil as potatoes.

Harvest comes near the end of summer. Then the hops are dried and pressed into bales to be sold. Today hops sell for \$3 to \$25 a pound depending on the variety, quality, and the market price at any given time.

Some farmers today dehydrate them then press them into rectangular packages and freeze them until sale.

Hops contain different oils including lupulin, lupulone and eoresin which impart flavor and aroma to

produced from malt) is boiled with hops before it is cooled down and yeast is added to start fermentation.

There are malt factories that process grains into the malt and sell it to beer brewers, home brewers, microbrewers (there are about 8,764 in America today) and major beer companies like Miller in Milwaukee.

Americans consume about 6.3 billion gallons of beer every year (about 26.2 gallons per adult). Americans also spend \$37 billion per year on all alcoholic beverages.

References

Wikipedia: hops, malt, beer brewing.

On "Youtube" one can find various documentaries on the above subjects.

The Lincoln Cent: Hello Old Friend

By Bob Heeg

The other day I did something I hadn't done in quite a while. I got out my loupe and my Lincoln Cent collection and spent an enjoyable couple of hours poring over each and every Lincoln Cent in my collection. Although I would have to classify myself as a type collector these days, I started some 50 years ago collecting cents. Think of how many people planted the Lincoln Cent seed and watched their collections grow. As I looked at my collection I wondered why this lowly denomination is as popular as it is.

First of all the Lincoln cent has been around for 112 years with virtually the same obverse. That means it is the only current US coin that is older than, well, everyone! What gives a coin that kind of longevity?

Coin Design from an Artistic Perspective

The Lincoln cent was created to honor the 100 year anniversary (the centennial) of Lincoln's birth in 1809. Victor D. Brenner's original design (1909-1958) is arguably one of the best designed coins in history. The obverse has the classic Lincoln bust that we all see when we hear his name. Lincoln was/is revered as almost a saint and one of the best presidents in our history. It's no surprise the religious motto, In God We Trust, rings over his head like a halo. The word LIBERTY is behind Lincoln, always in the back of his mind and propelling him forward to his destiny. And then the date and mint mark to the right of his bust completes the elements of the design. What a simple, elegant design! Not too cluttered, not too bare. The obverse design is timeless when compared to design crazes like Art Deco in the 20's and 30's and new design concepts since that time.

The reverse of the original coin, unlike the obverse, uses every bit of real estate available! Even though it is a crowded design, it is a study in design balance. E Pluribus Unum over the top and V.D.B. at the bottom give balance north and south. (The V.D.B. was removed later in 1909 and then put back on the obverse in 1914.) To the right and left, the Wheat Ears frame the words One Cent and United States of America.

Look at the words "One" and "Cent". Note that all the letters seem "normal" except the letter "E" in "Cent" and "One". Its lowest line is longer than the top two. Maybe it's just me but that gives the font an older look like some Latin words on a Roman statue.

Taken as a whole, the design elements hold together very well and look spectacular in proof or red states.



Then in 1959, in honor of the 150 year anniversary (the sesquicentennial) of Lincoln's birth, the reverse was changed to a new design - the Lincoln Memorial. This new reverse was designed by a titan of coin design, Frank Gasparro, who designed among other coins, the Kennedy half and Susan B. Anthony dollar. In my mind this new cent reverse design was more pleasing in that it used an artistic monument as a design device. Who would have guessed that a monument could be faithfully recreated on a small coin. This new reverse was really a great upgrade. I challenge you to find another coin where you find a head on both sides, even if the statue in the Lincoln memorial is tiny. Oh wait there is another two and they are both in the 2009 design change!!

In 2009 for the 200th anniversary of Lincoln's birth (the bicentennial) and the 100 year anniversary of the Lincoln cent, four new reverse designs were designed. I could write pages about these four designs but let me challenge you to inspect them yourself. Note what is largest in each design and how intricate each design is. You may call it too busy (I do) but you have to acknowledge how well done they are. Also note that two of the four 2009 reverse designs feature Lincoln's head making this series the only one with heads on both sides in three different design iterations.

Today we have the same obverse and a new shield reverse that represents Lincoln's preservation of the union. It's not a bad design but I confess that it does not excite me like the other reverse designs.

Various Composition, Colors and Variations

The Lincoln cent has had numerous composition changes over its 112 year reign. Here they are:

1909-1942 Bronze, 95% Copper 5% Tin and Zinc

1943 Zinc coated steel

1944-1946 Salvaged cartridge cases from WWII

1947-1982 Bronze again as above

1982-2021 99.2% Zinc with 0.8% copper plating

Copper is highly reactive so copper coins are found in many shades and colors. Bright red, red/brown, brown, dull orange, almost black and even toned 1943 steel pennies. This cornucopia of looks makes the Lincoln cent very interesting.

Variations abound in this series including the most famous double die, the 1955. Everything from small and large dates to double dies, to mintmark variations are found in this series. Even copper 1943 cents have been found and sold for as much as \$1,750,000. What a treasure trove of variations!

A True Friend

There is talk of discontinuing the cent altogether because it costs 1.76 cents to make one cent. That would be unfortunate but the Lincoln cent has had the best run of any coin, anywhere in the world. Literally trillions of Lincoln cents have been produced.

Like a true friend, the Lincoln cent has been with us since the beginning of each of our collections. In a larger sense it has been there when cars replaced horses, from the Great Depression, to WWI, to WWII, from when 45 States became 50, to the Moon landing, to the pandemic of 1917 and 2020.

No matter what happens, this series has something for everyone - new collectors to old collectors, small budget collectors to big budget collectors. The Lincoln cent is something we all share no matter what its future may be. Take some time and sit down with your old friend and look at the subtle obverse differences and the many reverses. Look at proofs and the coins you saved so long ago. You will be glad you did.

Club News



**Cincinnati Numismatic Association
2021 Christmas Dinner
& Charity Auction**

The December meeting is our annual Christmas dinner and children's charity auction. Any item is accepted for the auction, numis-

matic or not. One hundred percent of the auction proceeds will be donated to the Ronald McDonald House.

A small number of items will be auctioned off for the benefit of the Cincinnati Numismatic Association. A new addition this year is a numismatic book sale to benefit the club. Why not pick up a few books to get through the cold winter nights ahead.

This year we will again have a catered dinner from Bridge-town Finer Meats. The menu includes your choice of chicken or beef with delicious sides, salad, rolls, etc. Members are welcome to bring desserts to share. **Please do not bring any food that contains peanuts in any form!**

All young numismatists (under 18) attending the meeting will receive a numismatic Christmas gift! Please RSVP your intentions to Dave Heinrich by email, text or phone to

cincycoins@gmail.com or 513 673 5083. You are welcome even if you don't RSVP but letting us know your intentions by **Friday December 3rd** will help us to not over order from the caterer.

The 2022 75th-edition Redbooks are almost sold out! The personalized bookplate has a real copper seal. There is an order form on page 15.

If you accepted the challenge of writing an article for the newsletter by taking a challenge envelope and are having difficulty identifying the item or researching it, don't hesitate to ask for some help. Send an email to the editor, David Heinrich, and he will assist you.



The Comprehensive Guide to POTF, Droids, and Ewoks Coins

By Gus Lopez

A couple of years ago, I came up with a category system for POTF coins based on their relative scarcities as they fell into well-defined categories after collecting a large number of data points. I introduced these categories in an article I wrote for *The Star Wars Collector*. These categories are as follows:

I. Coins for characters introduced during the POTF era that were found bundled with carded figures. Kenner produced these new figures in greater proportions than characters that had previously appeared on a card, hence these coins are the easiest to find.

II. This category pertains to coins for characters that were found on POTF card but had also appeared on earlier cards. These coins are less common than the POTF exclusives in Category I.

III. These are mail-away exclusive coins (i.e. they were never bundled with carded figures). Coins in this category are almost as common as coins that appeared on card as these coins were the most likely ones to be received via the POTF coin mail away offer.


IV. Tougher mailaway-only coins. Some of these were shipped to consumers, but in far fewer quantity than Category III coins.

V. Coins in this category are extremely rare. Most people attempting to complete POTF sets spend half their time looking for this small set of coins. Extremely few of these coins were made available to the public and most of the coins in circulation from this category were obtained directly from Kenner employees.

VI. Prototype coins and rare variations. Coins in this category are so limited that only a small handful of each is known to exist.

The categories have distinct boundaries. The Category I and II coins are defined by their appearance on card. Category III coins are also well-defined, but in their case it's due to the common occurrence in original collections than any other mailaway coins. However, the line between Categories IV and V can be somewhat fuzzy in a few cases. Specifically, Bib Fortuna, Greedo, Leia Original, and FX-7 are tough to place in one or the other. The rest of the Cats. IV and V coins clearly fall into their appropriate bin.

One interesting aspect of these coin categories is that the scarcities (i.e. Categories) also happen to correlate with the logos featured on the backs of the coins. The classic SW logo appears on no Categories III and higher coins. There were two versions of the POTF logo on the POTF coins: one with one horizontal line beneath POTF (POTF1) and one with two horizontal lines (POTF2). The POTF1 logo seems to correlate with some of the most difficult mail away coins. The POTF1 logo does not appear on any Category I and II coins.



\$5 ONE-YEAR GOLD MEMBERSHIP to the American Numismatic Association!
Or upgrade to Platinum for \$20 Regularly \$46!

ENJOY THESE BENEFITS:

Subscription to <i>The Numismatist</i> magazine	Outstanding online resources — videos, blogs, virtual exhibits, free webinars
Access to the best educational programs	Exclusive hobby-related discounts
Free admission to all ANA shows	

YES! I want to join the ANA!

☐ **PLATINUM \$20** (The Numismatist delivered by mail)

☐ **GOLD \$5** (The Numismatist digital version)

☐ Dr. ☐ Mr. ☐ Mrs. ☐ Ms. ☐ Other

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

E-mail (Required) _____

Phone _____

Sponsoring Club Cincinnati Numismatic Association

Sponsor Member Number Club Life 51

PAYMENT OPTIONS

☐ Check ☐ Visa ☐ Mastercard ☐ AmEx ☐ Discover

Name on Card _____

Card Number _____ Exp. Date _____

MAIL THIS FORM TO THE ANA, 818 N. Cascade Ave., Colorado Springs, CO 80903

Call 1-800-514-2646 and use code **CLUB2021**

Offer valid for new ANA members only or those that have not been members the previous 6 months.

This sweet deal expires 12/31/2021

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

BECOME A MEMBER!

Since 1930, the Cincinnati Numismatic Association has been the gathering organization for coin collectors and other numismatic specialists in the Cincinnati area. Its purpose has remained the same, to foster knowledge of numismatics and a fraternal spirit among those who pursue the study of coins, currency, tokens, medals, and exonumia.

Meetings are held once a month, on the second Friday at 7:30 pm. The meeting location is at the Cincinnati Bar Center, 225 East 6th Street, in downtown Cincinnati on an upper floor of the building. You can also attend the meetings via Zoom. Meetings consist of numismatic presentations given by numismatists from among our membership and from other experts in their fields from around the country. Show and tell and light refreshments are also part of our meetings.

Club dues for adults are \$10 annually and \$3 for Juniors. This is certainly one of the best values in numismatics.

Membership Includes a subscription to **The Cincinnati Numismatist**, the club's monthly publication. In 2006, 2007, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2021 the publication received first place in the ANA's competition for Outstanding Local Numismatic Publication.

YES! I want to join the CNA!

- ☐ 3 year membership (\$29) ☐ Life membership (\$175)
☐ 1 year membership (\$10) ☐ 1 year Junior member (\$3)

Please Print Clearly!

Name _____

Birth Date _____

Date of birth required for age discounts. MM/DD/YYYY

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone _____

Email _____

Signature _____

Sponsor (optional) _____

Make checks payable to the
Cincinnati Numismatic Association
and mail application and payment to:

CNA, PO Box 888, Miamitown, OH 45041

(DO NOT FILL OUT THE FOLLOWING LINES)

Member Number _____ Date Paid _____

Redbooks and more!

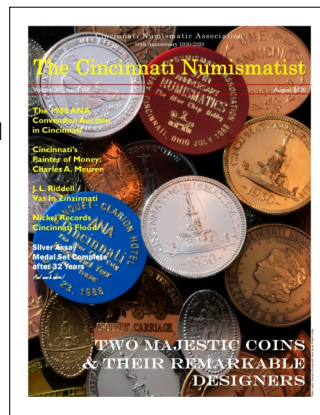
Redbook Purchase the new 2022 75th edition Redbook (and or the 2022 Bluebook) with a personalized bookplate through the Cincinnati Numismatic Association and help support the club's educational programs. The hand embossed seal is real copper. The cost is only \$18 including delivery. Use the form below and mail it in. Your Redbook will ship by media mail or you can save three dollars and pick it up at a meeting. Why not order copies as gifts for friends or relatives!



Medal Copper examples of the Cincinnati Numismatic Association's 90th-Anniversary medal are available for \$10 including postage. Only 250 were struck at the Osborne Mint in Cincinnati, the oldest private mint in America.

Special Issue

The 60 page 90th-anniversary issue of *The Cincinnati Numismatist* is available for \$7 postage paid. Printed in full color on heavy glossy paper. This special issue includes exclusive articles by well known numismatic authors.



- ☐ Shipped Redbook (\$18) ☐ Picked-up Redbook (\$15)

- ☐ Copper Medal (\$10) ☐ Special Issue TCN (\$7)

Name _____
(For Redbook orders **please clearly print your name** exactly as you want it to appear on the bookplate)

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone _____

Email _____

Make checks payable to the
Cincinnati Numismatic Association
and mail application and payment to:

CNA, PO Box 888, Miamitown, OH 45041

CINCINNATI NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

President/Editor: David G. Heinrich
Vice President: Bill Bennett
Recording Secretary: Deborah Lewis
Assistant Editor: Isaiah Hageman
Webmaster: Tom Lanter
Historian: Keith Bellman
Treasurer: David G. Heinrich



**ANA
Member
Club**

Newsletter contact:

David G. Heinrich
PO Box 888
Miamitown, OH, 45041
cincycoins@gmail.com

Dues & Membership Contact:

David G. Heinrich
PO Box 888
Miamitown, OH 45041
cincycoins@gmail.com

The Cincinnati Numismatic Association was founded in August of 1930 and consisted of thirty-five members including numismatic notables such as B. Max Mehl. The first CNA President was Herbert A. Brand. The CNA was founded for the purpose of hosting the 1931 American Numismatic Association convention. Since then, the CNA has hosted the ANA convention three times, in 1942, 1980, and 1988. The CNA also hosted the 1998 ANA Spring show.



The Cincinnati Numismatist

is an ANA award-winning publication

Numystery

By: Colonel Green

This month's Numystery:

Who posed for Lady Liberty on the Peace dollar?

Numystery answer:

When Anthony de Francisci won the contest to produce the design of the new Peace Dollar, the production process needed to move very quickly. De Francisci didn't have time to find a professional model to sit for his sculpture of Lady Liberty, so he decided to ask his wife, Teresa, to act as the model instead.

Coin Show Schedule

Monthly

Cincinnati Greenhills Classic Coin, Currency, Stamp, Jewelry & Watch Show, American Legion Hall, 11100 Winton Rd, Cinti, OH
Last Sunday, 10:00 am - 3:30 pm
numismaniaofohio@gmail.com

Monthly

Columbus Coin, Stamp & Card Show, Makoy Center, 5462 Center St., Hilliard, OH 10 am - 4 pm
Third Sunday, over 18 \$2 admission
drich@columbus.rr.com

Monthly

Dayton Coin and Card Show
Located at The VFW Post 9927
Address: 3316 Wilmington Pike,
Dayton, OH 45429, Free Admission,
Door Prizes, First Sunday
11:00 am - 4:00 pm
2021 Show Schedule:
November 7th, December 5th
Contact Justin Steel 513-255-2099
justinbsteel@gmail.com

December 3rd-4th

The 62nd Annual I.S.N.A. Coin Show
Indianapolis Marriott East Hotel &
Convention Center, Liberty Hall, 7202
East 21st Street, Indianapolis, Indiana
46219 FREE admission, parking,
and youth auction. Door prize drawing
Raffle prize drawings. Public hours:
Friday 10:00 am - 6:00 pm Saturday
10:00 am - 5:00 pm, Youth Scavenger
Hunt starts at 10 am Youth auction:
Saturday - 12 pm

January 6th-9th

The 67th annual FUN Convention will
be at the Orange County Convention
Center. 9800 International Dr., Orlando
FL 32819. North/South Bldg Hall
NB, Orlando, Florida. The show in
January is renowned for being the
bellwether event on the numismatic
calendar. With over 1500 dealers,
Heritage Auctions, exhibitors and
over 10,000+ of the most avid collectors,
the FUN show kicks off the year
on a high note. Make your plans early
to attend this monumental numis-

matic event! More information at
www.funtopics.

January 16th

65th Annual Show Muncie Coin
And Stamp Club show
Delaware County Fairgrounds,
Heartland Hall Building 1210
North Wheeling Ave, Muncie, IN
47303 Hours 9:00 pm - 4:00 pm
Plenty of free parking! Family
friendly - bring the kids and grand-
kids. Contact: Thomas E. Marsh
Phone: 765-212-7055

Want To Be Published?

If you have an article that you
would like to have published in the
newsletter, **PLEASE** mail it to;
C.N.A., PO Box 888, Miamitown
OH, 45041 or email to
cincycoins@gmail.com