

YOUNG NUMISMATIST (YN) Page

After a couple of months returning from the year end, hopefully we'll move along with our upcoming National Coin Week Show/Exhibit scheduled for Thursday evening, April 16 from 4 to 8 pm. In addition, you are reminded of our need for exhibits for the evening of which you can earn a prize and learn about the exhibit you will be doing. We'll be glad to furnish applications for your exhibit. Please contact Mr C or Jim M with any questions you may have.

BACK IN YN TIME: At the meeting of March 19th, 2002, there was a record of 17 YN that attended. Yes, I said 17, however, of those 17, there were eight from a single family. They were youngsters of Nancy and Jim Mercandante. At the meeting of April 2nd, 14 attended.

HOMEWORK FOR Thursday, March 5th

- 1 – The first 2-cent coin was struck in what year and of the Small and Large Motto's, which one is the most expensive?
- 2 – How many different mint-marks appear on the 2 cent piece?
- 3 – What metal is mainly used in striking the 2 cent piece?
- 4 – Who designed the 2 cent piece?
- 5 – What Mint produced all 2 cent pieces?

HOMEWORK FOR Thursday, March 19th

- 1 – What cents were struck prior to the Indian Head cents?
- 2 – Flying Eagle cents were minted during what years?
- 3 – Who designed the Flying Eagle cent?
- 4 – How many Flying Eagle cents were produced in 1856?
- 5 – What metals were used to produce Flying Eagle cents?

(Use the generic homework sheet and turn in your questions to Mr C or Jim at the meeting or via internet at major9@comcast.net.)

ANCIENT COINS – This is a very interesting field of numismatics. These coins usually means any coin that was minted before 500 A.D. This includes the empires of Greece, Rome and China. It even includes coins from the time of Jesus! Coin collecting is called, "The Hobby of Kings." Ancient coins are just that from the fifteenth through the seventeenth centuries, the house of a rich man was never complete without a coin cabinet and the monarchs of Europe had some of the most extensive collections assembled. During this time, there was a growing interest in the glory of the empires of the classical era, which fueled the market for ancient coins. This era yielded little numismatic scholarship, but that all changed with the invention of the printing press.

"MANY PEOPLE WOULD NEVER SEE THE EMPEROR IN PERSON, SO COINS PROVIDED AN IMAGE OF THEIR LEADER." Coins were such an important part of daily life that they were mentioned in the Bible. Jesus would have been familiar with the monetary system of the Roman empire and used its coins.