

# UTAH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY



**COIN OF THE YEAR**

**The October 2024  
Mint Master Volume 72 Issue 10**



# UTAH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

## 2024 OFFICERS & BOARD

### OFFICERS

President	LaVar Burton	801-755-2222
Vice President	Doug Nyholm	801-918-9522
Treasurer	Tom Davis	801-580-8637
Secretary	Steve Dissel	801-462-6396
Newsletter	Doug Nyholm	801-918-9522
Asst MM Ed./Dist	Robie Cagle	801-869-0605
Curator	Darin Lee	801-556-0789

---

### BOARD MEMBERS

Mike Rek	916-806-0923
Robie Cagle	801-869-0605
Chris Larsen	801-300-9763
Larry Nielsen	801-870-2344
Larry Kimura	385-831-9705
Sherry Gunderson	385-232-5256
Mike Strasser	801-599-3034

### APPOINTED POSITIONS

Bourse Chair /Bob Campbell	801-467-8636
Medals Chair / Larry Nielsen	801-870-2344
Show Chairman/John Hinckley	801-674-7156
Hospitality—Richard Blaylock & Lamar Kemp	
Jr. Assist. To the President— Clay Riggs	

# PRESIDENTS MESSAGE — October 2024

**Lavar Burton**

## PRESIDENTS MESSAGE

Hi UNS Club Members

At our September meeting we had 39 members in attendance. We need to find out why our Club members are not coming out to our monthly meetings. If you see any of our members, that haven't been coming out, tell them we miss them. We have over 100 registered members.

Thanks to Sherry Gunderson for the Coin Quiz, Bruce Greggs, Darin Lee, Sherry Gunderson, Jan Reninger & Ron Swain for the Mini Exhibits. Thanks to Larry Kimira & Clay Riggs for the Refreshment's.

I want to thank Jerimy Dansie for his talk on currency. He did a great job explaining the early bills and what to look for. I hope you, that collect paper money, got something out of his talk, I sure did,

This month our guest specker will be Doug Wright. Doug has been a Club member for many years. He was past President, year 1975.

LaVar Burton    President

## Contents & Agenda For October 8, 2025

Greetings - LaVar Burton	Election Information	4-5
Mini Exhibit - None	1866 No Motto Coins	7-9
News & Views - Brian Cole	Prizes	11
Coin Quiz - Bruce Griggs	Small Size Mules	12-23
Refreshments - Sherry Gunderson & Jan Reninger	Quiz	25
	Book Review	26
	Editors Message	29
	UNS Club Medal	31

**Meeting , October 8, 2024, 7PM**

**Meeting location**

**Columbus Center—2530 South 500 East—Salt Lake City UT**

# NOVEMBER ELECTION INFORMATION

#

November is our bi-annual elections, the following information may be helpful for members to know prior to the meeting:

## ELECTION INFORMATION:

**President** (Elected) Shall have general supervision over all the affairs of the society To preside at meetings of the Society To call meetings of the Board of Directors and preside thereat To appoint all committees that may be necessary, and to remove them at will. To fill by temporary appointment any vacancy in any elective office until a successor is elected by the Board of Directors. To countersign all proper warrants drawn by the Secretary on the Treasurer. He may delegate the Vice President to perform all or a designated portion of this function. To require the Secretary, Treasurer, and Curator to render regular monthly reports.

**Vice President** (Elected) Assist the President in the fulfillment of his/her duties To act in the place of the President, in case of his absence or disability. To succeed to the position of President, in case of his death or resignation. To supervise all educational programs of the Society, and report thereon to the President.

**Secretary** (Elected) To keep a true record of the transactions of the Society and preserve all documents pertaining to his/her office. To act as Secretary of the Board of Directors, and to keep a true record of the transactions of its proceedings and send a copy thereof to each of its members. To prepare and sign all proper Checks/disbursements on the Treasurer, and forward them to the President or to the Vice President, when so directed by the President To receive all applications for membership; if properly prepared and accompanied by the required advance dues, to publish notice of such in the official Newsletter; forward objections to the President; publish information as to new members so admitted as well as changes in membership, resignations and deaths; and make monthly revisions of the mailing list and email list of the official Newsletter To attend to all matters relating to subscriptions to the official Newsletter by non-members and the sale of single copies thereof, which price shall be set by the Board of Directors should they deem it appropriate to do so To perform such duties in connection with the nomination and election of officers as may be required by these Bylaw's. To prepare and publish a directory of members at least once every three years.

**Treasurer** (Elected) To receive all money of the Society collected from any source. To pay out money only on warrants drawn and signed by the Secretary and countersigned by the President or Vice president. To invest and reinvest the funds of the Society in accordance with instructions from the Board of Directors. To prepare an accounting of all funds received and a full and final report of all matters pertaining to his office at the end of the fiscal year, and render the same accompanied by the proper vouchers, to the Society through its President. To receive all funds paid to the Society, including those which are collected by the Advertising Manager/Mintmaster Editor or any Associate Editor. To, at least once a month; prepare a monthly financial report and submit a copy thereof to the Board of Directors To prepare an accounting of all funds received and a full and final report of all matters pertaining to his/her office at the end of the fiscal year, and render the same to the Society through its President. To ensure that the requisite fees as a non-profit society be paid yearly with the appropriate state agency

**Curator** (Elected) Procurement of items for the Buy of the Month and monthly prizes for the drawing. Procurement of prizes for our Christmas Party Responsible for placing any additional numismatic assets acquired by the club, either through purchase or donation, to the appropriate custodian for safekeeping.

**Board of Directors** (Elected or Appointed) Shall consist of the following - President, Out-going President, Vice President, Treasurer, Curator, Medals Chair, Editor of the Mintmaster, Secretary, and no more than six elected members at large (Board Members). The Board of Directors shall have the power to act on the affairs and business of the Society, including but not limited to; Appointment of members to fill vacancies in any elective office, except that of President. Should the President step down or no longer be able to fulfill their responsibilities, the Vice President shall become the President Decide on the time and place for hold-

ing conventions Prescribe the form of membership applications and official ballots. Rule on the admission of applicants against whom objections are made. This includes applications where there is admission of a felony conviction on the application. In such case a letter may be submitted to the board by the applicant providing details concerning that conviction. This does not necessarily preclude inclusion in the club rather, explanation of said conviction, time since such action and type of felony involved. Anyone convicted of serious offenses such as murder, rape or child molestation shall not be admitted though other felonies may be overlooked, and the application for that potential member accepted by vote of the Board of Directors. A line on the membership application shall ask this question for the protection of the body Rule on disposition of formal charges brought against a member. Fix subscription rates of the official newsletter and charges for other official publications. The Board shall have the sole right to determine the manner and form of the newsletter and how it shall be distributed to the membership. Currently that is distribution via email, members desiring paper copies be mailed them are subject to a fee appropriate to the yearly costs of doing so over and above their yearly membership dues. Fix advertising rates for space in the official magazine and rules and regulations in connection therewith Appoint an Editor of the official newsletter, The MintMaster, Assistant Editors, a Curator and Assistant curators if needed as well as an advertising Manager. If deemed advisable, more than one position may be held by the same person. Prescribe which elected and appointed officers should be bonded and fix the amounts thereof. Fix the dues of Regular Members, Junior Members and Life Members. Remove from office any elected or appointed officer who does not or cannot meet the requirements of their office. Prescribe the time and manner of publication and distribution of a directory of members. Such publication shall be available to all members and may only be used in conjunction with official business. This information may not be used to send or distribute information contrary to the information provided by the Society or its official publications, or as a means of bypassing proper procedure in cases where a disagreement, or dispute either with the Society, or a specific Member may exist. Doing so may be met with immediate dismissal from the Society. Appoint an Assistant to the Secretary, Historian and Custodian of Archives, Bourse Chair should there be a need for, or a desire for such positions A Quorum for the transaction of business meetings of the Board of Directors shall consist of a minimum of seven members An affirmative vote of five members of the Board of Directors shall be required to amend the Bylaws of the Society Meetings of the Board of Directors shall be conducted according to Robert's Rules of Order The Board of Directors has the authority to set policy for the Society The President, or four members of the Board of Directors, may call a Special Meeting of the Board at times and places determined by them. A Quorum (seven Board Members/officers) must be present at all Special Meetings and an affirmative vote of five or more members shall be required for passage of any matter. It shall be respected that all elected, Officers, Special Officers & Board members will maintain confidentiality of those matters discussed in meetings which, by their nature, shall and should remain confidential. Disclosure of matters discussed or acted upon by the Board of Directors, where the nature is confidential, shall be subject to disciplinary action by the Board of Directors. At the discretion of the Board of Directors an outgoing President of the Society may be granted Life Membership as a thank you for their dedicated service These are the electable positions which will be coming up in November so you may want to start reviewing this, or read/study the actual Bi-laws, and determine whom you would like to nominate for a position, or if you would like to run for a position. You are not able to nominate yourself however, you may ask another member if they would like to nominate you for a position. You may want to think seriously about accepting a nomination. You do not have to accept a nomination, then again it may be something you may want to do.

**A note concerning Appointed Positions;** Those holding appointed positions are directly responsible to the President and may be invited to board meetings to disseminate information. Individuals who have appointed positions are not members of the board and are not able to vote when invited to attend in order to inform the board concerning their activities in that position. Their input will be greatly appreciated and taken into advisement by the board for them to make any necessary actions.

# PLATINUM SESSION<sup>®</sup> & SIGNATURE<sup>®</sup> AUCTION

FUN 2025 | January 15-19

Now Accepting Consignments to Our Official FUN 2025 Auction  
Selections From the Scott Manke Collection of Proof Seated Dollars



1836 Gobrecht Dollar  
Judd-60 Restrike  
PR64 PCGS  
Ex: Gardner



1841 Seated Dollar  
PR64 PCGS. CAC



1842 Seated Dollar  
PR63 NGC



1844 Seated Dollar  
PR64+ PCGS. CAC



1846 Seated Dollar  
PR64 Cameo PCGS



1848 Seated Dollar  
PR66 PCGS



1863 Seated Dollar  
PR66 PCGS. CAC  
Ex: Gardner



1864 Seated Dollar  
PR67 PCGS



1866 Motto Seated Dollar  
PR66 Cameo PCGS

For a free appraisal, or to consign to an upcoming auction, contact a Heritage Expert today. **800.835.6000**

DALLAS | NEW YORK | BEVERLY HILLS | CHICAGO | PALM BEACH  
LONDON | PARIS | GENEVA | BRUSSELS | AMSTERDAM | MUNICH | HONG KONG | TOKYO

Always Accepting Quality Consignments in 50+ Categories  
Immediate Cash Advances Available  
1.75 Million+ Online Bidder-Members

**HERITAGE**  
AUCTIONS  
THE WORLD'S LARGEST  
NUMISMATIC AUCTIONEER

# 1866 NO MOTTO COINS

Doug Nyholm

An article by Dick Osburn in the summer issue of "The Gobrecht Journal" entitled "The 1866 No Motto Seated Dollar, Regular Issue, Transitional Dollar or a Fantasy piece" piqued my interest. For most collectors who do not collect this series or are not familiar with Seated coinage this article probably would be taken as just another coin article. Since I have collected Seated half dollars and have a virtually complete set this 1866 No Motto dollar along with its counterparts, the quarter and half dollar are three of the rarest coins ever struck by the U.S. Mint. In fact my set of Seated half dollars now housed in a Dansco album to my distain contains a hole for the 1866 No Motto half dollar. The day I purchased the album I could not believe that they would include a hole for a unique coin! Yes, unique as there is only a single specimen known which now resides in the Smithsonian.



Imaged by Heritage Auctions, HA.com



Imaged by Heritage Auctions, HA.com

To begin with as was the subject of Dick Osburn's article, the 1866 NM silver dollar of which only two examples were struck, one residing in the Smithsonian and the other fortunately in private collector's hands which was last sold in April 2021 for \$1,050,000. It, pictured above, was described as PCGS PR-63 and as Judd-540, Pollock-605 and obviously R8. The current PCGS price guide lists its value at \$1,350,000.

In regard to the origin and status of this and the quarter and half they are most assuredly not regular issue coins and were never struck for circulation. Even the date in which they were minted is questionable with some numismatists claiming 1866 but others feel they were struck as a favor to the well-connected collector Robert Coulter Davis as late as 1870 or thereabouts. Dick Osburn viewed the example in the Smithsonian and although the reverse die was apparently used to strike 1865 proof coins he stated this was no proof that they were struck in 1866. He went on to state that it is unlikely that we will ever know the specific details of their striking since no records exist or survive and possibly no documentation ever existed.

As far as them being a fantasy piece, this seems to be more likely than their being struck as patterns.

Even a transitional pattern would most likely bear the 1865 date. They, today, should most correctly be described as Fantasy coins.

The 1866 Silver Dollar as well as the 1866 NM Quarter and Half Dollar were in several collections from the late 1800's until the mid twentieth century ultimately winding up in the famous DuPont collection



Which was stolen in 1967. Fortunately they were later recovered and all three coins were donated to the Smithsonian collection in 2014. Prior to DuPont owning them they resided in several famous collections including F.C.C. Boyd, Colornel E.H.R. Green, King Farouk, William Woodin and earlier in mint directors James Snowden's collection.

Initially many references were not aware of their extreme rarity. The Adams/Wooden pattern reference from 1913 indicated an R6 rarity (35-50 Known) and even the Red Book of 1948 indicated a relatively common coin.

After the three coins were donated to the Smithsonian it left only the second known 1866 dollar in private hands where it remains today. Much of the history of these coins is shrouded in mystery from the late 1800's to the mid twentieth century. The mint at the time of their creation was embroiled in the creating of restrikes and fantasy coins to sell for a profit to well connected collectors which was a very small group of individuals. Other coins in this category include the 1804 Dollar restrikes, the 1884 and 1885 Trade Dollars and even the 1913 Nickel.

Bottom line these so called fantasy coins are some of the rarest coins ever struck and even today are listed in the Red Book. Their creation is still a mystery as there are many mysteries in the Numismatic world.





**Image of the unique  
1866 NM Half Dollar.**



**This copper 1983  
Lincoln Cent recent-  
ly sold for \$29,250  
by Great Collection  
on July 28. It re-  
ceived 49 bids. It  
weighs 3.11g while  
the normal copper  
plated zinc cent  
weighs only 2.5g.**

**Cherry-pickers, get  
your scales out!**

## Small-Size Mule Notes & Fabled \$5 Backplate 637

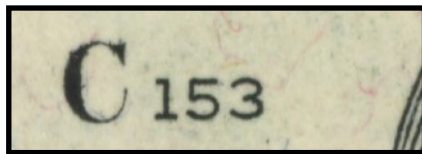
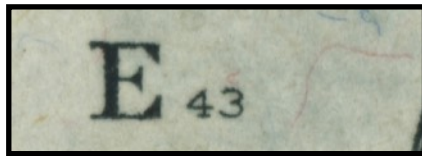
By: Jeremy Dansie

One of the most intriguing aspects of collecting early U.S. small-size notes is the number and type of varieties for collectors to pursue. Some are well-known and easy to identify, while others go unnoticed by most of the numismatic community. If a collector is diligent and knows what to look for, some exciting trophies can be found well below their value. Several new and previously unknown discoveries have been made in just the last few years.

Mule notes are arguably the most well-known of all small-size varieties. They can be found in all denominations from \$1 to \$10,000 notes and across Silver Certificates (blue seals), Legal Tender (red seals), and Federal Reserve Notes (green seals). Some mules are very common and aren't valued any more than their non-mule counterparts. In contrast, other mules are extremely rare and can incite fierce bidding wars at public auctions, resulting in hammer prices well over \$1,000.



So, what exactly is a mule? The requirements for a note to be considered a mule vary depending on the type of note and when it was printed. For early U.S. small-size notes (1928, 1934, and 1935 series), a mule is created when a note is printed with an older micro-sized plate serial number on one side and a macro-sized plate serial number on the other. It doesn't matter which side of the note has the micro-size plate number as long as the other side has a macro-size plate number. Micro numbers measure 0.6mm high, while macro numbers are 1.0mm high. Below is a comparison between the micro and macro-size numbers with faceplates on the left and backplates on the right.



So, what's the big deal with such tiny numbers, and how did they come to be? From the beginning of printing small-size notes in 1928, all production plates used to print U.S. notes were engraved with micro-sized plate numbers. Each production plate from a given type or series was assigned a different serial number and etched into the plate before it was put into production. This allowed the Bureau of Printing and Engraving (BEP) to track each plate as it was sent to and removed from the presses and identify the exact plate from which a given note was printed.

In August 1937, the Secret Service requested that the BEP increase the size of the plate numbers so that after a note became worn, they could still read the number. After some back-and-forth between the two sides, in October 1937, the Secret Service approved the new plate numbers to be 1mm high, roughly 1 1/3 times larger than those they replaced. In January 1938, the first macro plate, a \$1 backplate, was sent to press. As the BEP had yet to create new faceplates with macro-size plate numbers, the first sheet produced from a macro backplate received its face printing from a micro plate, and the first mule was born!

From that point, all new plates produced had macro-sized plate numbers, including faceplates, but the micro plates continued to be used and shared time on the presses, often side by side. Mules were created each time a sheet was printed on one side by a macro plate and the other by a micro plate. These notes are referred to as “micro-macro” mules. All micro plates were eventually replaced with macro plates when they wore out, or a sufficient number of macro plates had been created to satisfy the production demands. This gradual transition lasted several years, but some higher denomination mules were produced as late as 1951 due to different circumstances. As a result, many different mule varieties were made. Depending on which plates were on the presses simultaneously and other events occurring during production, some mules are very common, while others are rare. Just because a note is a mule doesn't mean it is rare or has a higher value than its regular non-mule counterparts, but many are. To determine the value or rarity of a mule, it's best to consult published numismatic references and trusted online resources, such as the Paper Money Project ([www.papermoneyproject.com](http://www.papermoneyproject.com)).

As mentioned previously, micro-macro mules can be found in all denominations between \$1 and \$10,000, and within \$1 through \$20 denominations, they are always found in consecutive series with the Julian-Morgenthau signature combination. Below is an example of a pair of \$20 FRN mules from consecutive series, with the earlier series (1934) having a micro faceplate and a macro backplate and the later series (1934A) having a macro faceplate and a micro backplate. Series of 1934 regular non-mules have a micro faceplate and backplate, whereas the Series of 1934A regular non-mules have a macro faceplate and backplate (neither pictured).





The table below outlines the series where micro-macro mules can be found for each denomination \$1 through \$20 and the applicable backplate numbers. The backs of the sheets were printed before the fronts and were shared between all types of notes. For example, the backs of all early \$5 small-size notes were printed from the same backplates (Legal Tender, Silver Certificates, Federal Reserve Notes, Federal Reserve Bank Notes, National Bank Notes, etc.)—separate backplates were not produced for each type.

Denomination & Type	Series	Faceplate	Backplate	BP #s
\$2 Legal Tender Mules (red seals)	1928C	micro	macro	289 and higher
	1928D	macro	micro	288 and lower
\$5 Legal Tender Mules (red seals)	1928B	micro	macro	939 and higher
	1928C	macro	micro	938 and lower
\$1 Silver Certificate Mules (blue seals)	1935	micro	macro	929 and higher
	1935A	macro	micro	928 and lower
\$5 Silver Certificate Mules (blue seals)	1934	micro	macro	939 and higher
	1934A	macro	micro	938 and lower
\$10 Silver Certificate Mules (blue seals)	1934	micro	macro	585 and higher
	1934A	macro	micro	584 and lower
\$5 FRN Mules (dark green seals)	1934	micro	macro	939 and higher
	1934A	macro	micro	938 and lower
\$10 FRN Mules (dark green seals)	1934	micro	macro	585 and higher
	1934A	macro	micro	584 and lower
\$20 FRN Mules (dark green seals)	1934	micro	macro	318 and higher
	1934A	macro	micro	317 and lower

Across all denominations, some micro-macro mules are just as common (or nearly so) as their regular non-mule counterparts from the same series, while others are scarce to rare and worth a premium. For Legal Tender and Silver Certificates, while the series makes a difference, the biggest differentiator is the block from which the note received a serial number.

*Due to the number of mule varieties that could be covered, the rest of this article will focus exclusively on \$5 mules.*

\$5 Legal Tender micro-macro mules were first serial numbered in the E-A block in 1938. The Series of 1928B micro-macro mules (micro faceplate) and Series of 1928C micro-macro mules (macro faceplate) from the E-A block are less common than their non-mules counterparts, but don't command much of a premium in circulated grades. From 1938 to 1939, the micro backplates were gradually replaced by macro plates, producing fewer micro backplate sheets.

By early 1940, only a handful of \$5 micro backplates were still on the presses. Near the end of 1939, the E-A block was exhausted, and the BEP began issuing serial numbers from the F-A block. As very few micro backplate sheets were being produced or left in stock when the F-A block started, very few 1928C F-A block mules could have been made—resulting in scarce, valuable, and highly desirable mules, such as the one below. The Paper Money Project census currently stands at only 22 examples of F-A block mules. The lowest recorded serial number on the census is F00126973A and the highest is F06426762A.



\$5 Silver Certificates micro-macro mules first appeared in 1938 on the Series of 1934A (macro faceplate) note and were assigned serial numbers in the higher end of the D-A block. Macro backplate sheets were only paired with \$5 blue seal faces when the E-A block serials were assigned, meaning no Series of 1934 D-A block mules and no 1934A D-A block non-mules were created. As the E-A block began to be used, macro backplate sheets became available, and 1934 E-A block mules started to be produced. However, as very few 1934 faceplates (micro-size) were still on the presses, all 1934 blue seals with E-A block serials are relatively scarce, regardless of whether they are mules or non-mules. The E-A and F-A blocks (separate from the \$5 Legal Tender serial numbers) were used well into the latter half of 1939. During that time, only 1934A (macro) faceplates were on the presses, along with both micro and macro backplates, creating both 1934A mules and non-mules alike. Mules from both blocks are common and are regularly encountered.

As the G-A block serial number assignment commenced, most of the backplates on the presses were macro, leaving far more non-mules being produced than mules. The 1934A G-A block mules, pictured below, are relatively scarce and overlooked, as they often get lumped into the same category as the common E-A and F-A block mules. The census currently stands at 38 examples of G-A block mules. The lowest recorded serial number on the census is G00353006A and the highest is G73777024A.



But the \$5 blue seal micro-macro story doesn't end there. In 1940, most likely in the spring, as the H-A block assignment commenced, an unknown quantity of micro sheets printed by micro backplate 905 and paired with 1934A faces, producing a minimal number of H-A block mules. As of the time of writing, only five H-A block mules are on the census, all printed with backplate 905, and it's unlikely there are too many more out there as collectors have eagerly sought them for decades. These H-A block mules are the rarest of all micro-macro mules ever created. The last example offered at a public auction was sold by Heritage Auctions in 2020 in a PMG VF-25 holder, pictured below, for \$1,920 (images courtesy of Heritage Auctions). The lowest recorded serial number on the census is H00019607, the note pictured below, and the highest is H01998115A.



\$5 Federal Reserve Note micro-macro mules are a different story. No \$5 Federal Reserve Notes were printed from 1938 to 1940 when the micro-to-macro transition occurred. When \$5 FRN production resumed in 1941, all regular micro backplates had been retired. As an economic measure, the BEP used the now outdated Series of 1934 micro faceplates in storage and only replaced them with Series of 1934A macro faceplates as they wore out. A high volume of \$5 1934 micro-macro mules was produced, all with dark green (blue-green) seals, and made up a large percentage of the total \$5 1934 dark-green seal production. Therefore, 1934 dark-green seal non-mules are scarce, whereas mules are extremely common (pictured below).



Unlike the other denominations in which micro-macro mules were produced, the \$5 denomination boasts a different and far more intriguing mule type—Late-Finished backplate 637. These mules weren't produced until five years later under entirely different circumstances. The \$5 backplate 637 story has been well-documented in several reference guides, articles published in numismatic journals and magazines, and the previously mentioned Paper Money Project website. Thus, only the highlights are included in the rest of this article.



\$5 backplate 637 was created as a master plate in January 1935 with a slightly modified design to help remedy BEP's issue with sheet spoilage. A master plate is not used to print sheets of notes; it's only used to create production plates, which are then used to print sheets. At this time, plate number 637 was not etched into any subjects on the plate—plate numbers were only etched into production plates. The BEP continuously used backplate 637 as a master for eight years.

Backplate 637 was retired as a master plate in 1943, but instead of being discarded, it was saved as an economic measure. The following year, it was salvaged and certified as a production plate. Plate number 637 was etched into each subject in micro-size numerals similar to those used on plates finished before January 1938 instead of the macro-size numerals used at the time. As it wasn't finished as a production plate for ten years after it was started, \$5 backplate 637 is known as a "Late-Finished Plate." It entered routine service producing sheets on June 23, 1945, and supplied a steady stream until June 1949. During that time, those sheets were mated with a host of \$5 Silver Certificate, Legal Tender, and Federal Reserve Note faces to create many rare varieties.

No other plate in the history of U.S. currency had a more varied life. Back 637's legacy is vast: It fathered more than fifteen hundred \$5 back plates between 1935 and 1951 and, as a production plate, produced some of the most desirable small-size mules. Collectors have long recognized and revered them owing to the distinctive micro-size 637 plate number that contrasted with contemporary notes having macro-size four-digit plate numbers.



Without question, backplate 637 mules are most often encountered on \$5 Silver Certificates. The Series of 1934C blue seals from the M-A, N-A, and P-A blocks are the most available, whereas mules from the 1934C L-A block are scarce. Quantities of the Series of 1934B blue seals from the L-A block are also reasonably available, but those from the 1934B K-A block are rare. While Series of 1934A blue seals had regular micro-macro mules in the D-A to H-A blocks, backplate 637 mules can only be found in the K-A and L-A blocks, with the former being scarce and the latter being the rarest of all blue seal backplate 637 mules (pictured below). As a side note, the K-A block was serial numbered on 1934A and 1934B notes, and the L-A block was serial numbered on 1934A, 1934B, and 1934C notes.



The following chart shows the current census count for \$5 Silver Certificates with backplate 637, broken down into series, blocks, and other minor varieties not discussed in this article. Known serial number ranges for each can be found on the Paper Money Project website (see links at the end of the article).

\$5 SC Mules - Block Breakdown	Blocks								Total
	J-A	K-A	L-A	M-A	N-A	P-A	Q-A	*-A	
1934A LFBP #637 Mules		31	14					1	46
1934B LFBP #637 Mules		18	107					7	132
1934C LFBP #637 Mules; Wide Face			28	84	76	61		11	260
1934C LFBP #637 Mules; Narrow Face				0	18	3		1	22
1934C BP #629 Mules; Wide Face				2	33			1	36
1934C BP #629 Mules; Narrow Face					0			0	0
<b>Total 1934x LFBP #637 Mules</b>		<b>49</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>64</b>		<b>20</b>	<b>460</b>

The \$5 Legal Tender (United States Notes) mules with backplate 637 are less plentiful and more challenging to find, especially in higher grades. The most available red seal backplate 637 mules are from the Series of 1928E and in the G-A and H-A blocks. The Series of 1928C and 1928D red seal backplate 637 mules can only be found in the G-A block but with far less frequency than their 1928E counterparts.



The following chart shows the current census count for \$5 Legal Tender notes with backplate 637, broken down by series and blocks. Known serial number ranges for each can be found on the Paper Money Project website (see links at the end of the article).

\$5 LT Mules - Block Breakdown	Blocks					Total
	E-A	F-A	G-A	H-A	*-A	
1928B Micro/Macro Mules	77				12	89
1928C Micro/Macro Mules	143	22			28	193
<b>1928C LFBP #637 Mules</b>			<b>24</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>1928D LFBP #637 Mules</b>			<b>30</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>1928E LFBP #637 Mules</b>			<b>21</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>58</b>
1928E BP #629 Mules				5	0	5
<b>Total 1928x LFBP #637 Mules</b>			<b>75</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>113</b>

The \$5 Federal Reserve Notes (FRN) mules with backplate 637 are extremely difficult to find and seldom surface at public auction. When they do, they usually attract many interested suitors, and spirited competitive bidding ensues. The Series of 1934C green seals have proven to be the most available, but they are still relatively scarce overall. Federal Reserve Notes are printed for twelve districts—and only 46 1934C mules are currently listed combined on the Paper Money Project census. Only one district has a double-digit census count (11).

The Series of 1934B green seal mules are more scarce than the 1934C green seals, with a total of 30 combined on the census, and are even harder to find. However, both series pale in comparison to the Series of 1934A, which is the rarest of all series and types to find backplate 637 mules (pictured below). The current census count is 19 across all districts, and all should be considered trophies. As a side note, no backplate 637 mules from the Atlanta and Dallas districts have ever been reported.



But even then, one series/type of note with backplate 637 trumps even the Series of 1934A FRN Mules—and it's not even a mule! When backplate 637 was finished as a production plate and first sent to press in June 1945, a few old Series of 1934 faceplates from four districts—New York, Cleveland, Richmond, & Kansas City—were still on the presses. Short press runs for those faceplates overlapped with backplate 637 sheet availability for a month or two, and very few of this variety could have been produced.

The Series of 1934 plates have micro-size numbers as they were produced before the transition to macro-size numbers in 1938; thus, when printed on micro-size backplate 637 sheets, they created a regular micro-micro note, not a mule. They are called "Non-Mules" with backplate 637 and are the rarest of all notes printed with this incredible backplate. The current Paper Money Project census count is just 11 examples across those four districts, including the note pictured below. With so few examples printed and this variety not standing out to collectors, as it's not a mule, only a handful of collectors can own one—and if they do, the chances of them parting with it are slim to none.



The following chart shows the current census count for \$5 Federal Reserve Notes with backplate 637, broken down by series and district. Known serial number ranges for each can be found on the Paper Money Project website (see links at the end of the article).

\$5 FRN Mules	1934 NM 637		1934A #637		1934B #637		1934C #637		BP #637 Total		All
	NM	Star	Mule	Star	Mule	Star	Mule	Star	NM/Mule	Star	
Boston	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	3
New York	1	0	5	0	5	0	4	0	15	0	15
Philadelphia	0	0	3	0	2	0	6	0	11	0	11
Cleveland	4	0	0	0	8	0	9	0	21	0	21
Richmond	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	3
Atlanta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chicago	0	0	7	1	3	0	11	1	21	2	23
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	5	0	3	0	9	0	9
Minneapolis	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	4	0	4
Kansas City	5	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	11	0	11
Dallas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Francisco	0	0	1	1	3	0	1	0	5	1	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>106</b>

Mules are a fun and exciting variety to collect early small-size paper money. The hunt for mules can be very rewarding, especially for those with fabled backplate 637. Collectors are encouraged to report any \$5 backplate 637 note not listed on the Paper Money Project census: [www.papermoneyproject.com/report](http://www.papermoneyproject.com/report)

More information on micro/macro mules, current census counts and comparisons, and census reports can also be found on the Paper Money Project website:

1928B-1928C \$5 Legal Tender: <https://www.papermoneyproject.com/5-legal-tender-mules>

1934-1934A \$5 Silver Certificates: <https://www.papermoneyproject.com/5-silver-certs-mules>

1934 \$5 Federal Reserve Note Non-Mules: <https://www.papermoneyproject.com/5-frn-bgs-non-mules>

More information on backplate 637 Mules, current census counts and comparisons, and census reports can also be found on the Paper Money Project website:

1928C-1928E \$5 Legal Tender: <https://www.papermoneyproject.com/5-legal-tender-637-mules>

1934A-1934C \$5 Silver Certificates: <https://www.papermoneyproject.com/5-silver-certs-637-mules>

1934A-1934C \$5 Federal Reserve Notes: <https://www.papermoneyproject.com/5-frn-637-mules>

*Stack's Bowers Galleries is pleased to present*

# HISTORIC First Strike Coinage from The Royal Mint

Monday, September 30 & Tuesday, October 1, 2024

SESSION 1: Monday, September 30 • 9:00 AM PT • Live Internet Bidding, [www.StacksBowers.com](http://www.StacksBowers.com)

SESSION 2: Tuesday, October 1, 2024 • 9:00 AM PT • Live Internet Bidding, [www.StacksBowers.com](http://www.StacksBowers.com)



Stack's Bowers Galleries is pleased to present another exciting auction on behalf of The Royal Mint. Featured are the very first coins struck of the Lion and Eagle, Britannia and Liberty, and Coronation gold and silver bullion series produced by The Royal Mint. These are significant for being among the first coins produced in the name of King Charles III, and they represent some of the most inspiring and innovative designs to emerge from The Royal Mint in modern times. They serve as tangible and captivating treasures marking this new chapter of British and world numismatics.

Presented are the first coins struck of the 2023 Coronation 1 oz Gold and Silver bullion coins, the 2023 Coronation Britannia 1 oz Gold and Silver bullion coins, the 2024 Britannia and Liberty 1 oz Gold, ¼ oz Gold, and 1 oz Silver bullion coins, as well as the 2024 Lion and Eagle 1 oz Gold and Silver bullion coins.

This special series of first strike coinage will be offered across two live bidding sessions, and every coin will be presented individually. Each is also graded and encapsulated by leading grading service Numismatic Guaranty Company ("NGC") with custom labels to recognize their historic significance. Coins of the highest significance will also feature labels with signatures from Royal Mint CEO Anne Jessopp and the King's Assay Master Daniel Thomas.

## Plan to Participate!

800.458.4646 CA • 800.566.2580 NY • [Info@StacksBowers.com](mailto:Info@StacksBowers.com) • [StacksBowers.com](http://StacksBowers.com)



LEGENDARY COLLECTIONS | LEGENDARY RESULTS | A LEGENDARY AUCTION FIRM

1550 Scenic Ave., Ste. 150, Costa Mesa, CA 92626 • 949.253.0916 • [Info@StacksBowers.com](mailto:Info@StacksBowers.com)  
 470 Park Ave., New York, NY 10022 • 212.582.2580 • [NYC@StacksBowers.com](mailto:NYC@StacksBowers.com)  
 84 State St. (at 22 Merchants Row), Boston, MA 02109 • 617.843.8343 • [Boston@StacksBowers.com](mailto:Boston@StacksBowers.com)  
 1735 Market St. (18th & JFK Blvd.), Philadelphia, PA 19103 • 267.609.1804 • [Philly@StacksBowers.com](mailto:Philly@StacksBowers.com)  
 California • New York • Boston • Philadelphia • New Hampshire • Oklahoma • Virginia  
 Hong Kong • Copenhagen • Paris • Vancouver

**Stack's Bowers**  
GALLERIES

America's Oldest and Most Accomplished Rare Coin Auctioneer

SBG UNS Fall2024TRMSale\_240925

#

# October Prizes

**Member Prize:** 1936 P Walker

**On-Time Prize:** 1982 Washington Commem half UNC

**Youth Prize:** Presidential/Spouse set

## General Prizes

- 1) Maria Theresa Thaler
- 2) 1921 Morgan
- 3) 1925 S Peace dollar
- 4) Canadian Maple
- 5) 1964 Proof Set
- 6) 1967 Canadian Specimen set
- 7) 2020 HOF Basketball Youth Enhanced Unc
- 8) Constantine the Great Bronze Follis
- 9) 2016 National Park Commem Half
- 10) 1975 ANA Medal
- 11) 3 St Lib Quarters



## Buy of the Month

For the October Buy of the Month we will have the hard-to-find 1921 Mercury Dimes. For many collectors, this is one of the holes in your Mercury Dime set. This is a great way to fill that hole until you can find (or afford) something better. There will be a selection of 1921 P dimes in grades from Fair to Good. Some are better than others, so come early to get your pick. List price is \$25-\$50. They will all be sold for \$25 each.

Thanks to Darin Lee for being our curator and making sure we have great prizes and buys for our members. !

# 2024 UNS SCHEDULE

#	#	#
#	#	#
July# # Picnic#	August# # Auction#	September# # Speaker - TBA# # Sept 27/28 Sandy Coin Show#
October# # Speaker - TBA#	November# # Election# Bourse#	December# # Christmas Dinner#

**PREPARE FOR DECEMBER = FOLLOWING IS HOW TO ACQUIRE TICKETS FOR CHRISTMAS PRIZES**

1. Monthly Coin Quiz
2. Monthly News & Views
3. Monthly Mini Exhibits
4. Monthly Refreshments
5. A ticket for each hour spent helping at our Club Coin Show.
6. Article for our monthly Mint Master. ( Each one gets you a ticket )
7. A ticket for attendance at our Monthly meetings.
8. A ticket for each Board Member attending board meetings

## ON THE COVER


**The United States 1-ounce Liberty gold coin received the coveted title of  
“Coin Of The Year.”**

**The Utah Coin Shows Website is now up and displays current and  
upcoming Utah coin shows**

[\*\*Utahcoinshows.com\*\*](http://Utahcoinshows.com)#



#

The title card features the text "The Money Quiz" in a large, white, sans-serif font centered on a black rectangular background. Behind the black background, there is a faint, grayscale image of several US dollar bills, including a \$100 bill and a \$20 bill, with some serial numbers visible like "9532 B".

# The Money Quiz

## UTAH NATIONAL CURRENCY TIDBITS

- Which National bank in Utah operated with 5 different titles?  
A) #2059 First National Bank of Ogden                      B) #4341 Utah National Bank of SLC  
C) #7296 Pingree National Bank of Ogden                      D) #9403 Continental NB of SLC
- Which Utah National Bank that issued currency had the highest title number (11702)?  
A) First National Bank of Delta                      B) First National Bank of Myton  
C) First National Bank of Magna                      D) Gunnison City National Bank
- Of the 34 banks in Utah that issued currency, how many are currently unreported?  
A) 6                      B) 7  
C) 8                      D) 9
- How many Utah National Banks issued \$100 denomination banknotes?  
A) 1                      B) 2  
C) 6                      D) 7
- What was the first bank to be chartered in Utah?  
A) The Salt Lake National Bank of Utah                      B) The First National Bank of SLC  
C) The Miners NB of SLC                      D) The Deseret NB of SLC
- Which Utah National Bank issued the smallest amount of currency?  
A) FNB of Brigham City                      B) FNB of Spanish Fork  
C) Miners NB of SLC                      D) SLC NB of Utah

# BOOK REVIEW

## In The Presence of History

By Steven Raab & James Raab with Nathan Raab

I found this book reviewed by Jay Chamberlain in the Fall 2024 issue of "Fun Topics" published by the Florida United Numismatists organization.

I also as stated by Jay found it to be quite interesting as not directly related to numismatists it definitely is related to history and especially linked to many forms of currency and their signatures.

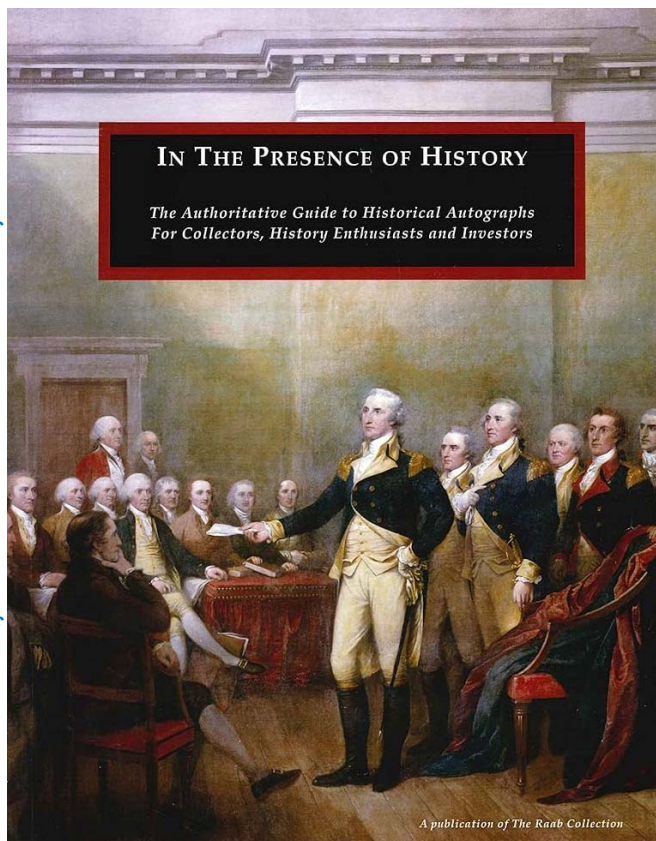
Although out of print the book was published in 1989, I easily found a copy of the book on Amazon and also other internet sources and acquired a copy for myself. It is published in 8 1/2 x 11 format, softcover consisting of 185 pages and also in full color. Including shipping and tax I purchased the book for only \$8.50, quite a bargain.

In regard to contents the authors delve into quite a bit of detail of how to authenticate historical signatures. Also contained in this book are images of many significant signatures including most of the U.S. Presidents beginning with George Washington.

They outlined 10 steps one should take with purchasing autographs and what should be done to authenticate them.

They are as follows

1. Apply the Burden of Proof
2. Ascertain The Provenance
3. Check Consistency with Authentic examples.
4. Make sure the Paper, Pen, and Ink are right.
5. Assess Dissimilarities and Idiosyncrasies in the Writing.
6. Do a Forgery-Avoidance Examination
7. Check for Autopens and Computer Generated Signatures.
8. Check for Evidence of Secretaires or Stamps.
9. Assess for Evidence of Facsimile.
10. Consider Special Factors.



Each of the 10 Factors to the left have several pages devoted to them.

I found that these steps and information contained in this book would be extremely helpful for anyone interested in autographs and signatures and could possibly save one hundreds or thousands of dollars in purchasing something fake.

It was a very interesting book and a welcome addition to my library.

## Logan Temple Dedication Services

These dedication tickets were printed on one side only. It was decided to add a third session and those tickets were printed in a different font. Some written sources claim the tickets were hand-written and signed by John Taylor. That is not the case.

### Session 1

10:30 a.m. Saturday, May 17, 1884  
John Taylor read the dedicatory prayer.

### Session 2

10:30 a.m. Sunday, May 18, 1884  
George Q. Cannon read the dedicatory prayer.

### Session 3

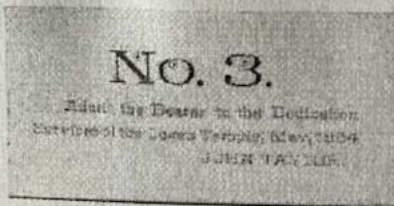
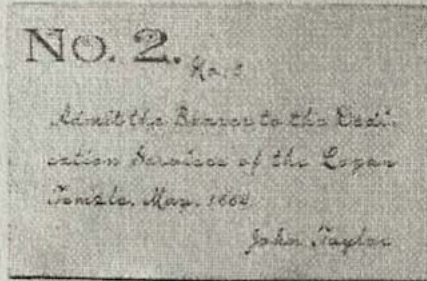
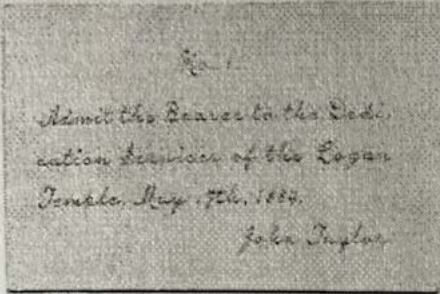
10:30 a.m. Monday, May 19, 1884  
Joseph F. Smith read the dedicatory prayer.

As a follow up to last month's article LDS Temple Dedication Tickets I have acquired the following images.

The first is tickets from the dedication of the Logan Temple in 1884. Additional descriptions are included regarding the details of what occurred during the three sessions and also information regarding the printing of these tickets.

Below is a second ticket used for the dedication of the Idaho Falls Temple which occurred in 1945.

Thanks to Todd Grant in Idaho who is a friend and fellow collector for supplying these images.





# SAFE HAVEN PRIVATE VAULTS

## SECURITY

Our security systems work together to create a completely secure location for everything that is stored inside.

Our Security Features include:

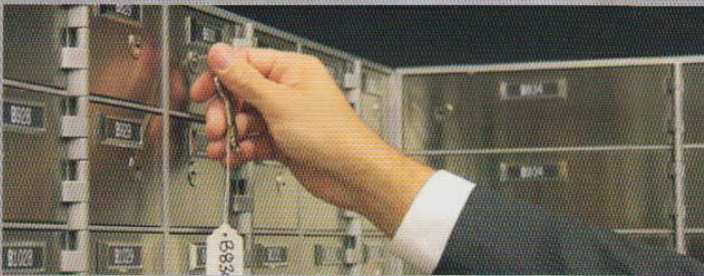
- Steel and ballistic grade walls
- Bullet proof glass
- Motion and Pressure Sensors
- Over 30 cameras with 24/7 monitoring
- Third party monitoring
- Backup power
- State-of-the-art fire protection systems
- Retina scanner
- Keypad door locks
- And More!

## NO ID REQUIRED

Utilizing our State of the Art Retina Scanner, you can access your vault without identification.

## 24/7 ACCESS

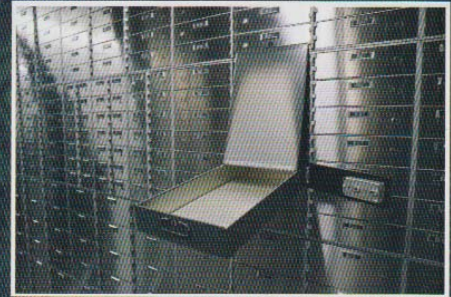
Unlike a bank or some other off-site storage locations, you have access to your vault 24 hours, 7 days a week, 365 days a year!



**CONTACT US TODAY!**

## STORAGE SOLUTIONS FOR:

- IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS
- FIREARMS
- DATA & HARD DRIVES
- JEWELRY
- CASH OR CASH EQUIVALENTS
- PHOTOS
- COINS & COLLECTIBLES
- BULLION
- CRYPTOCURRENCY HARD DRIVES



## MEMBER PRICING

BOX SIZE	MONTH	YEAR
3" x 5" x 22"	\$40.00	\$300
3" X 10" x 22"	\$50.00	\$500
5" x 10" x 22"	\$80.00	\$800
10" X 10" x22"	\$120.00	\$1,200
30" x 60" x 22"	\$450	\$5000

**24/7 ACCESS**

**COMPLETE ANONYMITY  
INSURANCE AVAILABLE**

1231 W South Jordan Pkwy, Suite B, South Jordan, UT 84095

**801-569-3000** Office Hours: M-F 10 AM – 5 PM

[www.SAFEHAVENVaults.COM](http://www.SAFEHAVENVaults.COM)

## EDITOR'S MESSAGE

### Collectors DNA

I am definitely a collector and have been for over 60 years. When I speak to someone who is not a collector it is a total disconnect, they have no concept of how enjoyable or fun collecting stuff is and conversely I (we collectors) do not understand their ambivalence to the joy of collecting. That being said what do we collectors collect, at least the people that I'm familiar in the UNS or meet at various coin conventions?

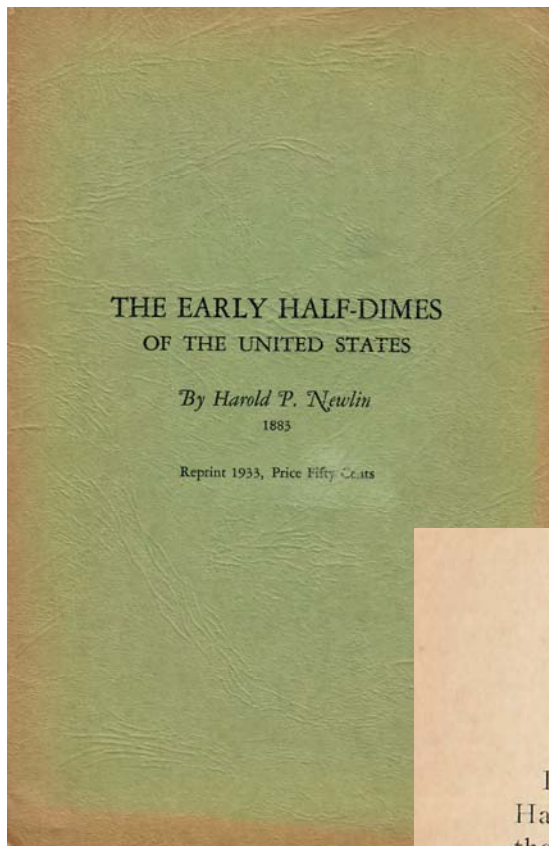
Well for me it began with coins from circulation as a kid filling albums. But again, with the collector infused within my DNA it definitely didn't stop there. I even have a hard time throwing old magazines away and heaven forbid if anyone uses a publication of mine as a coaster for their drink. I even have a collection of old TV Guide "Fall Preview" editions. Yes they are collectable and you can find them all over EBay, some for substantial sums of money. Other interests are old glass insulators from telephone poles which has been called the only hobby that consists totally of stolen property. Some discarded or found in fields, used for target practice but none ever purchased new from the distributor by any collector. I even have a curio cabinet with meteorites, chemical elements, and various curiosities. One current interest is collecting old canvas and leather bank bags from the 1930's or earlier. Recently I have acquired several bank bags from Utah bank designated as "Gold" bags, usually depicted as containing from \$1000 to \$5000 in gold. Just this past week Bob Campbell called me with a \$2500 Gold bag from the FNB of Ogden, I ran into his shop the next day where my wife purchased it for me and promptly hid it until the next holiday or birthday. Arrrggh! Do any of your wife do this to you?

What do you collect? Bottles, arrowheads, old cereal boxes or whatever We at the UNS would love to hear about your collecting habits. Write something and submit it for publication in the Mint Master.

Sincerely,

Doug Nyholm





Shown here is a 1933 reprint of a booklet originally printed in 1885 and authored by Harold P. Newlin who was a prominent collector before and during the turn of the century.

Also shown is the first page which contains some interesting information from 150 years ago concerning the 1792 Half Dime stating that the author believed it to be an actual issue intended for circulation rather than a pattern.

Interesting information and observations from the past.

## THE EARLY HALF-DIMES

By H. P. NEWLIN

In an exhaustive search to determine the varieties of the early Half-Dimes the numismatist encounters two very serious obstacles; the extreme difficulty of securing a sufficient number of the rare dates to classify with much accuracy their rarity and varieties, and the difficulty of obtaining the different specimens suitable for making plates. The writer contributes this article, entirely conscious that it possesses little or no merit, in the hope to awaken interest on the subject.

In the limited space allotted for this article it is useless to attempt a general description of the half-dime, its origin, purpose and history. The reader can obtain these by reference to Snowden's Description of the Coins in the Cabinet of the U. S. Mint. My object is to point out the varieties, giving also, accurately as I am able, their degrees of rarity. It is, I believe, generally conceded by Numismatists, that the first regular coinage of the U. S. Mint was in 1793—consisting of the cent and half-cent.

This belief would seem to exclude the 1792 Half-Dime, known as the Martha Washington Half-Dime, from the regular series, and consider it as a pattern piece. Without desiring to place myself in direct opposition to this accepted opinion, I would simply say that having studied the history of the Half-Dime with a great degree of care, I find nothing to indicate that it was intended for a trial piece.

Washington, in his annual address, November 6, 1792, having said, "There has been a small beginning in the coining of the Half-Dimes, the want of small coins in circulation calling the first attention to them," and it would certainly seem reasonable to accept the words of this gentlemen, whose general reputation for veracity is, I believe, considered good, and consider the 1792 Half-Dime as the small beginning of the series. Mr. Snowden expresses his opinion thus: "We consider that the piece was intended for general circulation," I quote his description of the piece as I cannot improve on it.

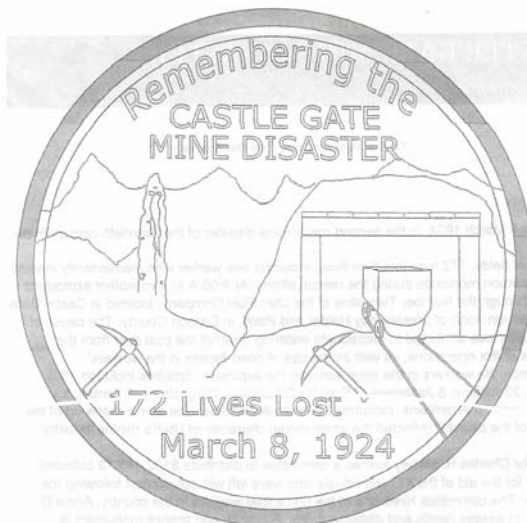
# CASTLE GATE MINE DISASTER

By Janeen Arnold Costa

## *Funeral Mass for Castle Gate Greek miners*

**O**n 8 March 1924, in the second major mine disaster of the twentieth century in the Utah coal fields, 172 men lost their lives, including one worker who inadvertently inhaled deadly carbon monoxide during the rescue efforts. At 8:00 A.M. two violent explosions ripped through the Number Two Mine of the Utah Fuel Company, located at Castle Gate in the canyon north of present-day Helper and Price, in Carbon County. The cause of the disaster was attributed to inadequate watering down of the coal dust from the previous shift's operations, as well as the use of open flames in the workers' headlamps. No workers in the mine survived the explosion; fatalities included 49 Greeks, 22 Italians, 8 Japanese, 7 English, 6 Austrians (Yugoslavs), 2 Scotch, 1 Belgian, and 76 Americans, including 2 African-Americans. The ethnic make-up of the victims of the disaster reflected the international character of Utah's mining industry.

Governor Charles R. Mabey formed a committee to distribute \$132,445.13 collected publicly for the aid of the 417 individuals who were left without support following the disaster. The committee hired one of the first social workers in the country, Annie D. Palmer, to assess needs and disburse funds. A granite and bronze monument is located in the canyon north of Helper to mark the general location of the mining accident; the Castle Gate cemetery east of the canyon contains many of the victims' graves.





# Got Stamps?



## Old letters – Old postcards?

Do you have an old collection or accumulation of stuff that you don't know what to do with? *I can help!* Call me to discuss what items you have. Whether you just want to know what the value is or if you want to sell them. We can discuss what options you have to dispose of your items or I can give you a free verbal appraisal based on the current market value. Either way you will know what you have and can then make intelligent decisions as to what to do with it. Give me a call. It will be worth your time.



Dave Blackhurst

801-580-9534



#

## GLEN BECKSTEAD COLLECTABLES

Visit My Table At Local Coin Shows

Always Buying Coins & Collectables

801-699-1728





**Ralph R. Muller**

**P.O. Box 9088**

**Salt Lake City, Utah 84109**

**801-581-0991**



#

**Member ANA-UNS-OCC-SPMC-FCCB**

**E-mail [mullerralph@gmail.com](mailto:mullerralph@gmail.com)**

**BUY—SELL—APPRAISE COINS  
& CURRENCY**



# **Majestic Coins**

**BUY SELL TRADE APPRAISE**

**Robie Cagle | Proprietor**

**1-801-869-0605**

**[robiewan@netzero.net](mailto:robiewan@netzero.net)**



**BUY • SELL • TRADE**



- COINS •
- CURRENCY •
- BULLION •
- SCRAP JEWELRY •
- COLLECTIONS •
- EVALUATIONS •



**INFINITY  
COINS**

*Infinity Coins*  
660 Northgate Mile  
Idaho Falls, ID 83402  
208-201-5007



# UNS Membership Application

**Application for membership in the “Utah Numismatic Society”**

**P.O. Box 65054, Salt Lake City, UT 84165**

Name(s) of Applicants: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

E-Mail: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

## ANNUAL DUES

\$30 Family

\$20 Adult

\$5 Junior / Under 18

*By signing this application I acknowledge that I have never been convicted of a felony.*

## Where & When we meet:

Second Tuesday of each month at 7:00 P.M.

Columbus Center / 2530 South 500 East, SLC, UT 84115

## Quiz Answers

The Utah Numismatic Society is now enjoying its 70th year serving collectors in Utah. We sponsor an annual coin show held in Sandy which you may have attended. Our monthly meetings are held monthly on the second Tuesday in Salt Lake City. We have many knowledgeable, as well as novice and beginning collectors, in attendance every month.

Our monthly publication entitled “The Mint Master” contains interesting reading featuring articles such as the ‘Counterfeit Corner,’ ‘Book Reviews,’ ‘Young Numismatists,’ as well as many other numismatic news-worthy columns.

Our meetings include Bourse, Auctions, expert speakers as well as our annual “Youth Night” and “Summer Picnic.”

We invite you to attend one of our meetings held at the -

Columbus Center, 2530 S. 500 E., Salt Lake City.

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. C
5. C
6. D