

Newsletter of the
South Brevard Coin Club

June 2021

Host of the Second Sunday Coin Show



South Brevard Coin Club, P.O. Box 372418, Satellite Beach, FL 32937-3972

www.southbrevardcoinclub.com

Member of the American Numismatic Association (ANA) and Florida United Numismatists (FUN)

***Our next meeting is on
Wednesday, June 2nd at 7 PM
Satellite Beach Recreation Center,
1089 South Patrick Drive
(Doors open at 6:00 PM)***

Meeting Program

“Starting a Type Set Collection” by Bert Alm
Show and Tells – If you have them, bring them in!
Raffle and Member Auction

Member News

We will have our “Summer Picnic” at the Golden Coral on Wednesday, June 16th at 6 PM. The Golden Coral is located at 880 Palm Bay Rd NE, Palm Bay FL.

The Combined Organization of Numismatic Error Collectors of America (CONECA) has asked if the SBCC would like to share a table at the Summer FUN show. There will need to be a representative from either club at the table throughout the show. Four SBCC volunteers are needed. Contact a member of the board if interested.

Need a book from our library? Contact Jack Klein (kleinjack@att.net) for a listing.

Special thanks to Juan Montoya for getting our website up-and-running. Check it out for the latest updates.

Club membership cards are now available. Be sure to pick your card up at the next meeting.

Coin Show News

Our next “Second Sunday” coin show is June 13th from 9:30 AM–3:00 PM at the Azan Shrine Center, 1591 West Eau Gallie Blvd, Melbourne FL 32935

Military Medals

By Juan L. Riera

A collecting field of numismatics is medals and a subset of that is collecting military medals. From auctions and collections that I have seen, I have been left with the impression that military medals collecting is an active field primarily among those living in the former British Empire/British Commonwealth with a particular emphasis ranging from the Boer War to the Second World War or perhaps as late as the British participation in the Korean War. By contrast in the United States, it seems to me that the majority of military medals are of a personal connection to a family member- such as having a medal inherited from a father or uncle, for example. Keep in mind this is my impression, and feel free to drop me an email if you think differently.

As far as military medals that one may collect, there are some that are commonly known about, while others are obscure but quite interesting. Commonly known medals would include the Purple Heart that a recipient would get if injured during military action. The Purple Heart dates back to the revolutionary war and was the idea of George Washington and at the time was represented by a cloth patch to be worn by the recipient. This would be more in line with a ribbon that is usually issued in conjunction with a medal to be worn on a uniform.



Purple Heart

Another medal commonly known about, but not received as often as the Purple Heart, would be the Medal of Honor, for an act of Valor. There are interesting instances surrounding the medal, for example there are only two cases of father and son recipients for this medal- Arthur MacArthur, Jr. and Douglas MacArthur, Theodore Roosevelt and Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.

An obscure, but fascinating, military medal is the PDSA Dickin Medal instituted in 1943 in Great Britain by Maria Dickin to honor the work of animals in World War II. Dickin was the founder of the People's Dispensary for Sick Animals (PDSA). It is a bronze medallion bearing the words "For Gallantry" and "We Also Serve" within a laurel wreath, on a ribbon of striped green, dark brown, and pale blue and is commonly referred to as "the animals' Victoria Cross". The medal was awarded 54 times between 1943 and 1949- to 32 pigeons, 18 dogs, 3 horses, and a ship's cat. The pigeons carried messages from behind enemy lines and recipients included "Winkie", "Paddy", and "G.I. Joe".



PDSA Dickin Medal



PDSA Dickin Medal Recipient

Take a look in your collection for military medals or consider collecting a few medals that have meaning or significance to you.

Roosevelt Dimes ***By Jack Klein***

Franklin Roosevelt's connection to the coin which bears his image, began long before his presidential years. In 1921, a year after his unsuccessful run for vice-president, Franklin Roosevelt contracted polio at age 39. It crippled him for the remainder of his life.

By 1926, he founded the non-profit organization known as the Warm Springs Foundation in Georgia. There he sought relief for his polio at its springs and spa. He liked the area so much that, as Governor of New York, he built a house there. After becoming president, he kept it as a presidential retreat.

As president, Roosevelt created an organization in 1938 to combat polio. He called it the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. At one fundraiser, popular contemporary singer and comedian Eddie Cantor jokingly urged the public to send dimes to the president, where he coined the term March of Dimes. The public took Cantor's appeal seriously, flooding the White House with over two million dimes and thousands of dollars in other donations. The phrase stuck, and the foundation continues to this day, under that name.

After 12 years as president and leading the country through much of the Great Depression and World War II, Franklin Roosevelt died while visiting Warm Springs on Thursday, April 12, 1945. He was 63.

Placing his image on the ten-cent piece was the obvious way to honor his leadership and his fight against polio. The United States Mint released the first Roosevelt dimes on what would have been his 64th birthday, January 30, 1946.

www.marchofdimes.org

<https://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/franklin-roosevelt-founds-march-of-dimes>

The Numismatic Legacy of Alexander the Great ***By Greg Besette***

The states of ancient Greece were unified by Philip II of Macedonia in the 4th century BC. After unifying Greece, Philip turned his sights toward conquering Persia. His campaign was cut short due to his assassination in 336 BC. Philip's son, Alexander III of Macedon, assumed the throne at the age of 20. Alexander III is commonly known as Alexander the Great. Alexander carried out a series of

campaigns over the next decade to create one of the largest empires of the ancient world. Alexander's conquests continued until his death in 323 BC.



Map of Alexander's Empire and Route

(Courtesy: Alexander the Great, Wikipedia,

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexander_the_Great#/media/File:Map_of_MacedonEmpire.jpg)



Coin of Alexander the Great

(Courtesy: Alexander the Great, Wikipedia,
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexander_the_Great#/media/File:KING_of_MACEDON_Alexander_III_the_Great_336-323_BC.jpg)

The reign of Alexander represents a transitional period in Greek art and coinage. The death of Alexander is said to have ushered in the Hellenistic period, which is derived from the Greek word *Hellas*. By comparison, coinage of this period is considered rather dull compared to that of the earlier Classical period. A typical coin from Alexander's reign is displayed above. There is an image of Herakles (or Hercules) on the obverse side. The reverse depicts the god Zeus seated on a throne holding a scepter and eagle. Many contend that the image on the obverse is Alexander himself. Alexander issued coinage in gold, silver, and bronze; however, silver appears to be the predominant medium in use. The two primary denominations of Alexander's silver coinage were the drachm and tetradrachm. The former was about the size of a penny, while the latter was larger than a quarter. The coinage of this period was standardized and highly regulated. These qualities were necessary to ensure stable commerce within the growing empire.

Alexander's conquests reached as far as India. His war weary army eventually revolted in 326 BC, stopping the eastward expansion of the empire. Alexander returned to Babylon after the revolt, where he died of fever in 323 BC. His reign oversaw the expansion of Greek culture and philosophy throughout a vast region. Alexander had no heir, resulting in a breakup of the empire. After immense internal conflict four major kingdoms emerged, each ruled by one of Alexander's former generals. These spanned the regions of Egypt (Ptolemaic Dynasty founded by Ptolemy 1 Soter); Mesopotamia and Asia Minor (Seleucid Empire founded by Seleucus I Nicator); Anatolia (Attalid Dynasty founded by Lysimachus); and Macedonia (Antigonid Dynasty founded by Antigonus I Monophthalmus). Each of these became large nation-states issuing their own set of unique coinage.



***We want YOU to contribute to the newsletter.
Contact the SBCC Secretary for details.***

Club Officers and Representatives

President: Jim Nuara
Vice President: Mike Smith
Chairman of the Board: Bill Peters
Treasurer: Tim Janecke
Secretary: Greg Bessette
ANA Representative: Bert Alm
FUN Representative: Tim Janecke

Past and Upcoming SBCC Meeting Programs

<i>Date</i>	<i>Topic</i>	<i>Speaker</i>
January 2021	Norse-American Centennial Medal	Richard Ahlquist
February 2021	Treasures in your pocket! Finding modern error coins.	Juan Montoya
March 2021	Shipwreck Treasures of Florida	Dr. Juan Riera
April 2021	Annual ANA National Coin Week Trivia Night	Bert Alm/Tim Janecke
May 2021	Semi-Annual Educational Trivia Night	Bob Mellor
June 2021	Starting a Type Set Collection	Bert Alm
July 2021	Annual Pizza and Numismatic YouTube Videos Night	Bob Mellor
August 2021	Collecting Colonial Coins of Early America	Gene Yotka
September 2021	Semi-Annual Educational Trivia Night	Bob Mellor
October 2021	Annual Mini Bourse	No speaker
November 2021	Introduction to Collecting Tokens and Medals	Mark Lighterman
December 2021	Annual Holiday Dinner	No speaker