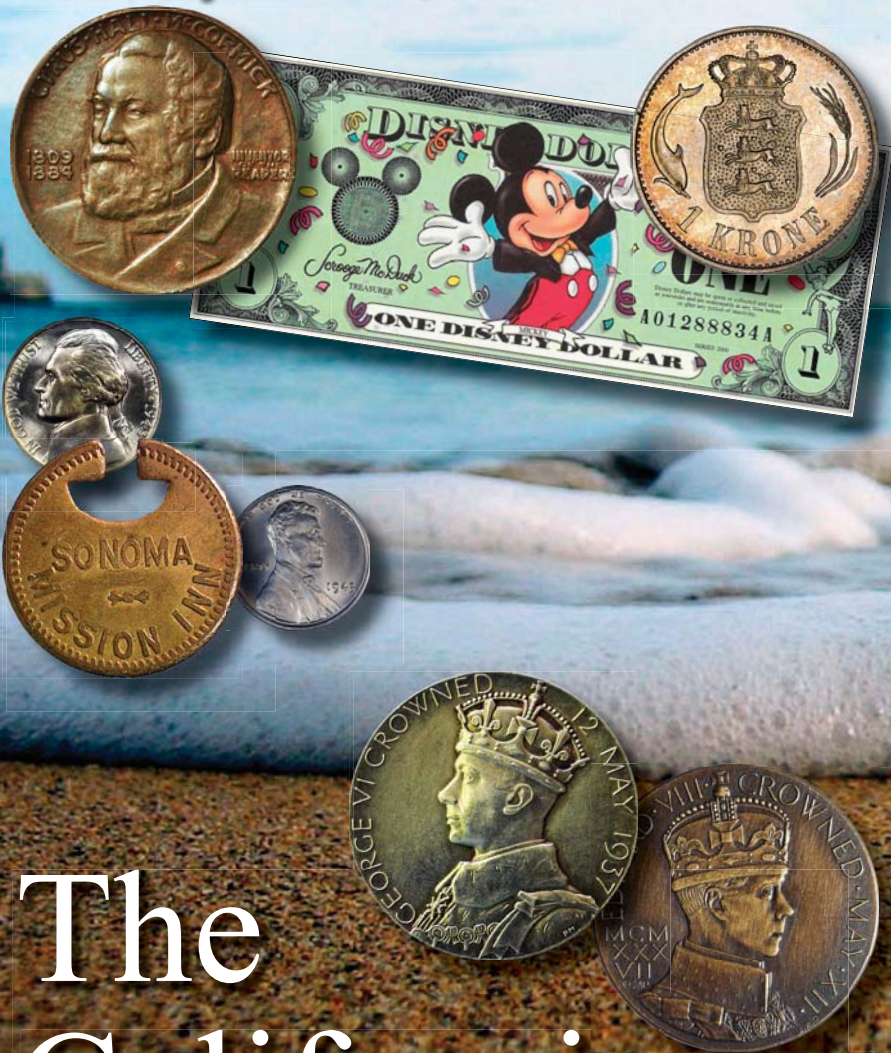


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Numismatic
Association*



The California Numismatist

The California Numismatist

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About the Cover

A variety of images taken from some of our articles in this issue reflect the broad variety of collecting interests in the hobby. Set against a background photograph of Venice Beach, one of the many prototypical California summer beaches, it pulls us into delightful numismatic reveries of *California Dreamin'*.

Visit Us on the Web

The California Numismatist has a Web site at www.CalNumismatist.com. You can find the official scoop there in between issues. Also, both CSNA and NASC maintain their own Web sites at:

www.Calcoin.org
www.NASC.net

And both associations have Facebook pages at:

www.facebook.com/CSNA1947
[www.facebook.com/NASC-](http://www.facebook.com/NASC-704859806311445)

704859806311445

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Presidents' Messages

NASC...

Well, the year is just about half over and it seems like it has been flying by so very fast. I guess that's the case when you are always so busy with many activities, but the very best fun is still yet to come very soon.

August will bring two very special events that you will all want to participate in.

First is the National Money Show sponsored by the American Numismatic Association to be held August 9-13 at the Anaheim Convention Center. There will be plenty of dealers, displays, meetings and other events in which to participate, and it's a great place to find many items that you may still be looking for. We will have a club table distributing information about the NASC plus a wooden nickel, and still need a few volunteers to man the table, so if you are willing to help out and are an ANA member please contact Harold Katzman ASAP.

Two weeks after the ANA show will be the 27th Annual Golden State Coin Show that we sponsor, and it will be held August 27 & 28 at the Arcadia Masonic Center in Arcadia again this year. Show chairman Don Berry along with VP Mike Kittle are both working hard to add a little festive flavor this year, including a BBQ dinner, plus the awards recognition, and also the installation of new officers on-site at the facility. There will be a Boy Scout workshop plus the drawing for 35 gold coins so make sure to buy lots of tickets for this special event. I have won in the past and you can, too, so buy lots of tickets and support your local club. It should be a fun time and I hope that you will make your plans now to attend both of these two wonderful shows.



Phil Iversen
NASC President

CSNA...



Greetings: here it is May 2016 already and CSNA has many items coming to you in the near future.

First, several numismatic organizations have allowed the Newman Numismatic Portal to scan and host the back issues of their publications, and CSNA has sent all the original *Calcoin News* publications from 1947 to 2003, when it merged into TCN. All issues will be digitized and available for readers via the Internet.

Second, all members by now should be receiving in the mail a request for patron donations to CSNA. The cost of things are on a steady increase, like our free educational symposiums which are currently held two

times per year, one in the spring in south and the other held in late summer in the north. Site facilities cost and other expenses are on the increase and it takes away from your treasury, plus we are considering doing a third free symposium in the San Diego area.

Third, the “big event of the year,” the ANA Money Show, will be at the Anaheim Convention Center August 9-13. CSNA will have a table there as an honorary associate host association.

Finally, the CSNA winter coin show in Southern California has moved to a new date and site: December 17-18 at the Arcadia Masonic Hall (50 W. Duarte Road, Arcadia), which will be the last coin show in California before Christmas, and there are plans in the works for CSNA to be present at the San Jose Coin Club Show in January 2017. So as you can see CSNA is working hard to bring you more membership benefits.

Please support us by donating to our matching fund, and also the association’s patron fund which benefits you and other numismatists as a member; these funds are strictly designated for educational purposes only.

Regards,

Howard Feltham
CSNA President

Editor's Page

Lucky us, we have a ton of pages devoted to articles in this issue, some quite lengthy. Jim Wells graces us with one of his tomes, this time on the history of the royal families and coins of Scandinavia. Ross Irvin treats us to an interesting history lesson behind a pair of Ebay medals he recently acquired. Kyle Anderson writes up a timely article on an item we've seen in the news lately: Disney dollars. Donald Lannon returns with another article, this time focussing on the happenings at the mint during World War II. And Bill Febuary completes the roundup with a couple of his delightfully digestible dissertations. I'm predicting some literary awards coming out of this issue, so enjoy!



Squeezed in with all the articles (barely) is the usual complement of association columns and reports, and some heads-up pages for the soon-to-arrive Golden State Coin Show and the ANA World's Fair of Money, both to be held in August and promising to make this a busy summer indeed.

This issue was so jammed with material I had to actually drop one of my favorite regulars, "Numismatic Nostalgia." Another factor that went into that decision was that my editor's set of *Calcoin News* is out being digitized for the Newman Numismatic Portal (see page 78 for more info on that effort), so half of my regular source material for the feature was unavailable. Oh well. Worked out okay because of the tight space, but count on it being back next issue.

Until next issue, stay cool, and hope to see you around the numismatic neighborhood...

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Greg Burns". The signature is stylized and fluid, with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Greg Burns
Editor

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Corresponding Secretaries' Reports



CSNA—

by Donald L. Hill

I hope you've been attending coin shows near you lately. I have and I've had a great time. Even if I didn't add anything to my collections it was fun to look at lots of great things and to visit with people who share the hobby. I've found that pictures on the web don't always show the coin very well. You can miss a lot of flaws with a low resolution picture. At a show you can actually hold the coin and look at it close up with your magnifier. You also have a chance to dicker about the price with the seller. You might learn something new about the coins you collect too.

Here's a trivia question that came up at a recent meeting I attended: name a US mint with the initial "D". No, not Denver. No, not Dahlenega. It's The Dalles, Oregon. Look it up.

CSNA has a Facebook page. Please like it and share news of your local clubs there. It is a way to reach out to people who have an interest in coins and don't know what to do next.

NASC—

by Harold Katzman

I had to drop 69 members for non-renewal. Many of the first-time members did not renew, but also a number of regulars, and a quarter of the clubs, did not renew. Notable club non-renewals include: Bay Cities, Covina, Downey, Glendale, Greater Orange County, Heartland, Leisure World, Whittier, Burbank, and Woodland Hills. For individuals: Alex Jaramillo, Tony Micciche, Richard Murachanian, and Robert Wu. Next week I will mail out final notices to non-renewals.

NASC New Members	
Ancient Coin Club of Los Angeles.....#CL3196	
NASC Membership on 8 May 2016	
Junior Members	3
Life Members.....	12
Club Members.....	15
Regular Members.....	79
Sustaining Members.....	129
Total	238

CSNA Membership on 15 May 2016	
Associate.....	5
Junior.....	4
Life.....	132
Member Clubs.....	25
Member Clubs Life.....	12
Regular.....	187
Business	14
Total	379

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PNG/ANA Numismatic Trade Show

August 6-8, 2016
Anaheim, CA

Public hours:

Saturday August 6, 10:00 AM-6:00 PM

Sunday August 7, 10:00 AM-6:00 PM

Monday August 8, 10:00 AM to Noon

Dealer setup:

Saturday August 6, 8:00 AM-10:00 AM

The Professional Numismatists Guild brings rare coin dealers and collectors together yet again. This time, the PNG/ANA Numismatic Trade Show combined with the ANA World's Fair of Money will be the biggest week of the year for collectors and dealers alike. Here's why:

- See the best new material *before* the crowds.
- Get in early lot viewing for the Heritage and Stack's Bowers auctions.
- Submit your coins for grading to NGC or PCGS.
- Enter our daily drawings for exciting giveaways.
- If you're a PNG or ANA member dealer, you can take a table at the Numismatic Trade Show, even if you don't take one for the World's Fair of Money.
- Admission is just \$10 for all three days or FREE by pre-registering on the PNG website.

For more information or to order a table, contact the Professional Numismatists Guild at **951-587-8300** or **info@pngdealers.org**. If you're a true coin enthusiast, you'll be just like a kid at Disneyland. Don't miss out!



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The Uncrowned King; the Coronation Medal of Edward VIII

by Ross Irvin

I stared at the computer screen at the small silver medal of George VI for sale on Ebay. George VI is the king portrayed by Colin Firth in the 2010 movie, *The King's Speech*. I had a sudden flash of insight. The inscription on the obverse said, "George VI crowned May 12th 1937." Normally I wouldn't have noticed this, but two weeks before, I had purchased a medal of Edward VIII on Ebay. The inscription on that medal read, "Edward VIII crowned May XII, MCMXXXVII." How could both Edward VIII and George VI be crowned on the same day? There had to be a story behind this and there was.

Under the ancient principle of "the King is dead, God save the King," Edward VIII ascended to the throne on January 20, 1936 when his father King George V died. Edward decided to hold his coronation in May of the following year. You might wonder why one would not want to be crowned as soon as possible, but preparations take a while. Queen Victoria took a year to be crowned and Edward's father 13 months. Waiting 16 months might seem excessive unless there was another agenda. There was.

At his accession, Edward was hopelessly smitten by a married

and previously divorced American woman, Wallis Simpson. At this time the Anglican Church recognized the only grounds for divorce as adultery. Wishing to support his wife's ambition, Wallis's husband, Ernest, being a loyal British subject, obligingly took one of Wallis's friends to a local hotel in the summer of 1936. They stayed two nights to make sure that the event was duly noticed by the hotel staff. In September, Wallace filed for divorce in an obscure, friendly venue and was granted the divorce October 27, 1936, without fanfare. Under the law, the divorce could not become final until six months later or April 27, 1937. Note that this was two weeks before the May 12th coronation. Although Simpson was big news in the American papers, the British media at the time tactfully omitted any mention of Wallis. The British public was blissfully unaware of the pending crisis.

Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin quickly found out about the divorce and its implications. He argued with the king not to marry Wallis. Not only would the marriage discredit the monarchy, but it would also be seen as a slap at the Anglican Church of which the king was the titular head. The issue became public on December 1,



The medal intended for the coronation of Edward VIII in 1937 shown above became a reminder of one man's priority of love over duty, and was replaced by that of George VI shown below, the man who eventually was crowned king of England.



1936, when Bishop Blunt of Bradford publicly expressed his disapproval of the king's religious practices. He was directly talking about the king's failure to regularly attend church, but the story became an excuse for the British media to announce the king's relationship with Wallis Simpson.

The public reacted with a wave of moral indignation against the king and especially the twice-divorced American. The pressure on the king and government became unbearable. Baldwin told Edward that he could

not marry Wallis and remain king. The king made his choice. On December 10, 1936, Edward VIII abdicated. His abdication speech became a romantic legend. "But you must believe me when I tell you that I have found it impossible to carry the heavy burden of responsibility and to discharge my duties as King as I would wish to do without the help and support of the woman I love."

The sudden abdication created a crisis in the coronation souvenir market. A number of manufacturers had

already struck medals commemorating the great event and had offered them to the public. Now all of this material was worthless.

One of the Edward VIII medals was designed by E. Carter Preston, an award winning medalist for his World War I productions.

The obverse shows the crowned and robed king facing right. The inscription around the portrait reads: MCM / XXX / VII EDWARD VIII / CROWNED / MAY XII. The designer's initials "ECR.P" appear behind the king's shoulder. To the right of the portrait appear "JRG," the initials of the manufacturer, J. R. Gaunt & Son, a company originally established in Birmingham in 1886. The medal was produced in silver, bronze, and silvered bronze.

The reverse shows a female seated right holding the crown upon which a perched dove holds an olive branch. A Corinthian helmet sits on a pedestal to the left. The inscription around the figure reads: CANADA/ INDIA/ S. AFRICA/ AUSTRALIA/ NEW ZEALAND/BRITAIN. The designer's initials "ECR.P" appear at the base of the pedestal.

There was no official coronation medal from the Royal Mint ever produced. In 1987, J. R. Gaunt & Son issued a restrike of this medal in bronze to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the proposed coronation.

This coronation medal of King George VI was produced by the Royal Mint. It was designed by Percy Metcalfe. Metcalfe was a London medal-



ist who produced many portrait medals for the Royal Mint. He was most famous for his portraits on the George V jubilee medal of 1935.

The obverse of the medal shows a crowned bust of George VI facing left. The inscription around the portrait reads: GEORGE VI CROWNED

12 MAY 1937. The initials of the designer, "PM" appear on the king's shoulder.

The reverse of the medal portrays a crowned bust of Queen Elizabeth, (mother of the present Queen Elizabeth) facing left. The inscription around the portrait reads: QUEEN ELIZABETH 12 MAY 1937. The designers initials "PM" appear on her shoulder.

This medal is the official medal for the coronation. According to Royal Mint records, the George VI medals were produced in gold, silver, and bronze. The 38 mm silver medals like this one were the most common. The mint issued 87,143 of them.

Taken together, the medals celebrate a wonderful, romantic story of a king who literally gave up his throne for love, eighty years ago.

Further Reading:

Laurence Brown, A Catalogue of British Historical Medals, 1760 – 1960, 1995.

Brian Inglis, Abdication, 1966.

Henry Wollaston, British Official Medals for Coronations and Jubilees, 1978.

Philip Ziegler, King Edward VIII, 1991.

One of My Favorite Medals

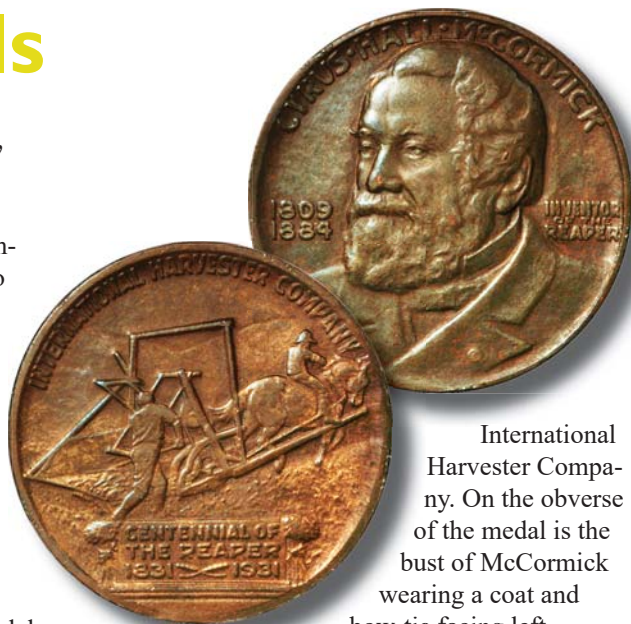
by Bill Febuary

With so many commemorative medals to choose from, one of my favorites is the *Centennial of the Reaper - 1931*, as it was the first medal that I ever owned when it was passed down to me by my grandmother back in the 1950's.

This particular medal is more of a keepsake for me as it was given to me by her way before I was even interested in coins or numismatic collecting.

The International Harvester Company medal was commemorating the centennial of the "Reaper" harvester, and was issued in 1931. It names Cyrus Hall McCormick as the inventor of the Reaper. He was a son of a Virginian farmer and developed his father's earlier ideals into a viable harvesting machine capable of harvesting up to fifteen acres of wheat and other grains each day. Without it, only three acres could be cut.

McCormick established a manufacturing business that quickly became one of the leading industrial companies in the United States. After his death the company merged with several competitors to form the



International Harvester Company. On the obverse of the medal is the bust of McCormick wearing a coat and bow-tie facing left.

The price of the medal varies with each passing year and currently is selling for \$18 to \$20 in average circulated condition, which is within reach of most numismatists' budget. The medal was produced with a striking of 25,000 specimens by the Medalllic Art Company, then in New York.

For a more complete story on the McCormick medal a person interested can find the entire story in the *So-Called Dollars* book by Harold E. Hibler and Charles V. Kappen, the first edition of which was published in 1963 through The Coin and Currency Institute, Incorporated, 393 Seventh Avenue, New York City, New York. An updated second edition is available at info@so-calleddollars.com (Website at so-calleddollars.com). This medal is listed as HK-460.

The US Mint Goes to War: 1942–1945

By Donald Lannon

It was a time just months before the beginning of World War II but decades before the creation of OSHA with its workplace regulations. Employees at this factory complained that the noxious fumes and gasses produced by the plant's furnaces and rolling mills sometimes made it hard to breathe; that the horrendous racket of the presses caused some operators to go partially deaf; and that overloaded pallets occasionally toppled, almost crushing the arms and legs of those working nearby. Nellie, the manager of this factory as well as one in San Francisco and another in Denver, completed her walkthrough. She carried with her a small notebook in which she recorded details of the day's encounters, including any hazards at the facility she had inspected, the names of people she had met, and the issues that had seemed important to her employees. Her official title: director of the US Mint.

Patronage at the Mint

By 1941 Nellie was already in her mid-60s. Her dark-colored wool suit, flowered hat, and high heels conveyed an appearance like that of a teacher or librarian, not a factory manager. Although her professional qualifications at the time she was recruited for this job were unimpressive, she had been impressively involved with Democrat-

ic Party politics since the early 1920s. Nellie had attended a teacher-training college for two years and had taught kindergarten for four years. She married a lawyer who became a leader in Wyoming's Democratic Party. He was elected governor in 1922, but died in 1924 from complications following an appendectomy. The Democratic Party nominated Nellie to run for governor as his replacement. A special election was held in November 1924, and on January 5, 1925, Nellie became the first female governor in US history. She ran for re-election in 1926 but was defeated.

Despite her defeat, Nellie remained active in the Democratic Party. She campaigned in 1928 for presidential candidate Al Smith. At the Democratic National Convention she received 31 votes from 10 states on the first ballot for vice president; also, she gave the speech seconding Smith's nomination. Later, Nellie served as vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee (DNC) and as director of the DNC Women's Division.

Immediately following his election in 1932, President Franklin D. Roosevelt (FDR) appointed several dozen women to various mid- and upper-level management positions within his administration—an action that was suggested by his wife, Eleanor. Among this elite group was Nellie Tayloe Ross



Nellie Tayloe Ross (1876-1977) was appointed the 28th director of the mint by President Roosevelt in 1933, and subsequently also served under Presidents Truman and briefly, Eisenhower. Above right she is reviewing designs for the nickel (guess which one), and at right is her image on the US Mint medal commemorating her service.

who on May 3, 1933, was appointed as the first female director of the US Mint, a bureau whose operations were then at an all-time low. As patronage jobs went, this appeared to be one that “a woman could easily handle.” Few if any members of the Roosevelt administration actually expected much from Nellie. But, as author Teva Scheer explained in her 2005 biography of the director, Nellie’s “...job turned out to be far more challenging than anyone could have imagined in April 1933.” Between that time and December 1941 “...Nellie ended up directing the largest expansion in production, staffing, and facilities in the Mint’s history. ...Nellie would demonstrate...that she was a far more able administrator than her detractors could have guessed.”

Nellie’s most influential detractor was Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., her boss. Morgenthau was a friend of President Roosevelt who had worked with FDR in creation of the so-called New Deal. According to Scheer, “To those subordinates whom [sic] he selected, he [Morgenthau] delegated considerable authority and was generous with his support and recognition. However, he...deeply distrusted those Treasury bureau directors who were not ‘his’ men. Nellie preceded him to Treasury, she had a political power base that insulated her from Morgenthau, and—perhaps worst of all—she was a woman.”

Secretary Morgenthau seldom had direct contact with Nellie, leaving this to his assistants whenever possible.

“Each morning,” Scheer wrote, “Morgenthau conducted lively informal meetings with his department cadre of executive assistants and assistant secretaries. It was in these meetings that most decisions on issues...considered critical were made or announced. On rare occasions, Morgenthau and his staff discussed the Mint issues that he considered to be important.” Transcripts from these meetings reveal that neither Morgenthau nor those assistant secretaries for whom Mint oversight was a responsibility felt it necessary to advise Nellie of their discussions. Furthermore, in these transcripts Secretary Morgenthau makes it clear that he disliked and disapproved of Nellie. [Scheer, 2005]

“In contrast to his daily meetings with his immediate staff,” Scheer added, “Morgenthau’s weekly all-hands meetings of bureau directors tended to be staged events in which he conducted a series of one-on-one interchanges, in turn, with each of his bureau directors. ...Nellie took no part in the occasional repartee between Morgenthau and the higher-status bureau chiefs. She kept her head low... and her involvement was generally limited to reading her one-page weekly briefing.”

As the demand for coinage grew, so too did the demand for qualified Mint workers. Increasing the size of the workforce had not been a problem during the Great Depression, despite publicized reductions in force at the end of fiscal years (i.e., the period from July 1 to June 30) 1935 and 1937. To illustrate: In 1933, the freshman year of Nellie’s leadership, 527 employees struck 38.1 million coins; in 1935 it took 1,853 employees,

working in as many as three shifts, to produce a total of 677.0 million. By 1937 the branch mint at San Francisco had occupied a new three-story building having 33,000 square feet; the Denver branch had added a new wing to its existing improvement—an additional 6,000 square feet; and the Philadelphia facility had installed modern equipment, all of which enabled only 1,212 workers to turn out 803.5 million coins. Three years later it required a mere 1,048 employees to strike a record 803.8 million pieces. [Ross, 1933-1940, inclusive]

America Prepares for War

During 1940, President Roosevelt began to prepare Americans for the possibility of war, creating the Office of Emergency Management in May while Congress passed both the Naval Supply Act (providing \$1.5 billion for naval defense) and the Military Supply Act (providing an additional \$1.8 billion for military defense projects) the next month. July witnessed Roosevelt submit a request to Congress for \$4.8 billion in defense funds shortly before Congress appropriated another \$4.0 billion for the purpose of building a two-ocean navy. In September the US agreed to give Britain 50 destroyers in exchange for the rights to develop naval and air bases. Then, on September 16, FDR signed the Selective Training and Service Act. This required men between the ages of 21 and 35 to register for military training. Slightly more than a month later, the “draft” was initiated. More than 16.4 million men would register for potentially one year of service while nearly 245,000 women would volunteer for the Women’s Army Corps (WACS) and



duplicate: **REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE** Form approved Bureau of Census No. 11-2013-43

This is to certify that in accordance with the Selective Service Proclamation of the President of the United States

Vincent Laurence Wassell

(First name) (Middle name) (Last name)

187 Ol. Mangan Ave. St. Albans, L. I. N. Y.

(Place of residence)

(This will be identical with line 2 of the Registration Card)

has been duly registered this 16 day of October 1940

(Signature of registrant)
Grant Campbell

Registrar for Local Board 257 Jamaica, New York

(Number) (City or county) (State)

THE LAW REQUIRES YOU TO HAVE THIS CARD IN YOUR PERSONAL POSSESSION AT ALL TIMES

D. S. S. Form 2 (Revised 6/9/41) 16-21031-1

FDRs 1940 draft called 16.4 million men between the ages of 21 and 35 to register for military training, a number that would be needed once Pearl Harbor was attacked in 1941 and America was fighting on two fronts.

the Women Accepted for Voluntary Emergencies Services (WAVES).

The following year, Roosevelt submitted a budget to Congress in January totaling \$17.5 billion of which \$10.8 billion was for defense—about 62 percent. Two months later he signed the Lend-Lease Act. This empowered him to lend arms and other war material (about \$7.0 billion worth) to any country judged vital to US interests. [Schlesinger, Jr., 1983] At the Mint Nellie found it nearly impossible to either retain or recruit the craftsmen necessary to meet rising production demands. Seeking a possible solution to this problem, she lobbied the

Civil Service Commission, requesting that they add the Mint to their list of national defense agencies. This action would have accorded the Mint priority status as a government recruiter. However, the Commission denied Nellie’s request on June 6. [Scheer, 2005] By the end of fiscal year (FY) 1941, the Mint’s 2,428 workers had achieved another production record: almost 1.8 billion coins.

Sunday morning, December 7, 1941, described by President Roosevelt as “a day that shall live in infamy,” promised to be a beautiful morning in Hawaii. At 7:55 a.m., Honolulu time, the promise was broken

as Japanese aircraft attacked the Pearl Harbor naval base. More than 2,400 sailors, soldiers, and civilians were killed, another 1,200 were wounded. Nineteen ships were sunk or disabled, including six battleships. More than 150 US planes were destroyed. Also attacked were American military bases in the Philippines, Guam, and Midway. [Schlesinger, Jr., 1983]

America's response to the attack was immediate. A special joint session of Congress met on December 8 at which time Roosevelt urged that the US declare war against Japan. Congress' vote was virtually unanimous with only one dissenting member in the House. With a formal declaration of war in hand, the president put the nation—its military, government, and economy—on a wartime footing, something never before attempted. A week later Congress passed the Third Supplemental Defense Appropriation Act, adding \$10.0 billion to those funds already approved for military expansion. Finally, on December 20, FDR signed a new Draft Act. This one required all men between the ages of 18 and 20 to register while men between 20 and 44 were now liable for active military duty. [Schlesinger, Jr., 1983]

War Impacts Civilians and the Mint

A budget of \$58.9 billion was submitted to Congress by the president on January 7, 1942. Of this amount \$52.0 billion (almost 90 percent) was for the war alone. Also that month auto manufacturers were ordered to stop production of their civilian vehicles. They retooled their factories for the manufacture of tanks and armored

personnel carriers. And rationing of war-critical materials (e.g., gasoline, silk, rubber, aluminum, tin, nickel) was implemented. Meanwhile, civilians did their part, participating in scrap drives, recycling old tires, and collecting empty toothpaste tubes for the aluminum. Farmers increased their production by 30 percent while citizens added eight million tons of produce through the planting of "victory" gardens. About 40 percent of all retirees rejoined the workforce. Thousands of women, homemakers by choice, entered the workplace for the first time, often filling jobs formerly occupied by men who had donned military uniforms. [Schweikart et al, 2004]

By early April 1942 the War Production Board (WPB) had stopped all construction that was not essential to the war effort. Consequently, the Mint's plan for expansion, already approved by Congress, was indefinitely postponed while funds and materials were diverted in support of this new effort. [Scheer, 2005] Staffing remained a major problem. "[The]... many skilled craftsmen [Nellie] needed to run the work processes and maintain the production lines," Scheer observed, "had been called up for service; many other experienced employees had left, attracted by the higher wages wartime factories were paying." Then in May the manufacture of the copper-nickel five-cent coin was halted, mandated by the Second War Powers Act. This act contained a provision for a five-cent coin composed of half silver and half copper with authority to vary these proportions and to add other metals if in the public interest. The law's intended

Right: because nickel was a strategic material useful for armor plating and other military uses, the composition of the wartime nickel was changed in October 1942 from the usual 75% copper and 25% nickel to 35% silver, 56% copper, and 9% manganese. The new alloy remained in use through the end of 1945. To distinguish coins with the peculiar alloy the mintmark was greatly enlarged and moved to the reverse above the dome of Monticello.

Below: a US Mint worker preparing dies for use in coining operations.



effect was to save for war use all the nickel and one-third of the copper in the alloy previously used (i.e., 25 percent nickel and 75 percent copper). Nickel was needed to produce the stronger steel necessary for armor plating; and copper was used in the manufacture of cartridge casings and artillery shells. Despite the many challenges, domestic and foreign coinage struck during FY 1942 totaled 2.4 billion, requiring 2,112 Mint employees. This number, as in all previously cited workforce totals, included employees of the Bureau of the Mint as well as those who worked at the Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Denver facilities; also included were those who worked at the New York and Seattle Assay Office(s); and finally, those employees who worked at the West Point and the Fort Knox Depository. [Ross, 1942] And on June 30 Congress appropriated an additional \$42.8 billion in support

of the armed services.

Production of the new silver-copper five-cent coin began on October 1, 1942. Experimentation with different metals and alloy proportions resulted in the adoption of a 35 percent silver, 56 percent copper, and a nine percent manganese alloy. The so-called “silver nickel” was not without its flaws, however. When the three metals did not properly melt and/or mix while in the furnace, the resultant alloy was often too rich in one metal but deficient in another, sometime causing either discoloration of the coins or producing blanks whose surfaces were flaked, peeled, or brittle. Manganese was, in fact, difficult to properly blend. It clustered in clumps while in the mix which caused all sorts of defective coinage. [Margolis et al, 2004]

In 1942 a substitute for the copper used in the production of Lincoln cents was also sought. Mint officials

contacted eight plastics manufacturers and a glass company. Each firm was asked to conduct experiments on a variety of substances, including red fiber, plastic of various colors, hard rubber, Bakelite, tempered glass, zinc, aluminum, white metal, manganese, and thinner forms of bronze planchets. J. R. Sinnock, then the Mint's chief engraver, designed special dies for use in these experiments. [Judd, 2009] Meanwhile, Nellie appeared before the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency in November as it considered a bill that would authorize the use of a substitute alloy. She told committee members that the Mint had consumed all of its copper, the last delivery of which had been in May; that, in an effort to avoid a shortage of minor coins, she had even launched an advertising campaign in newspapers and on the radio, urging the public to return to circulation their coin hoards, without much success. Consequently, Nellie asked the Senate for the authority to replace copper cent blanks with those of zinc-coated steel. Steel and zinc were both metals of which the War Production Board had an abundant supply. The Senate approved. [Scheer, 2005]

According to the Mint director's annual report, "Production of bronze one-cent coins was sharply curtailed beginning in July 1942 and entirely discontinued in December...due to the necessity of saving copper for our war industries. During the interim [sic] extensive experimentation was made with various substitute materials in an effort to determine a non-strategic material...satisfactory for coinage purposes and suitable for coin-operated devices. ...A zinc-coated steel coin

was finally devised, production of which was commenced on February 23, 1943."

The alloy changes made to both the one-cent and five-cent coins were expected to annually free more than 4,900 tons of copper and 300 tons of nickel for use "in furthering the war effort." Unfortunately, the newly minted cents had a silvery color and were quite shiny. Thus, these coins were often mistaken for dimes and were hated by businesses as well as consumers. In September 1943 President Roosevelt sent a note to Secretary Morgenthau: "I...tried to use a one-cent piece in a tencent [sic] slot machine and I was arrested, but let off by the Judge [sic] under suspended sentence."

Scheer described the secretary's reaction to FDR'S note: "That was the last straw for Morgenthau who had himself received thousands of complaints. He picked up the phone and made a terse call to Nellie. 'Look, Mrs. Ross, we've got to stop making those new pennies. I have finally gotten a complaint from the President [sic] and I can't take any more complaints about them.' Nellie attempted to explain the War Production Board limitations under which she was operating, but Morgenthau wasn't interested in hearing what she had to say. ...One month later, the Mint announced it would resume production of cents using a copper alloy. The War Production Board had agreed to make expended copper cartridge shells available to the Mint. ...In later years, she [Nellie] reminisced, 'That awful war penny almost ruined our reputation, but nobody disliked it more than we did at the mint [sic].'" Likewise, all brass coins struck by the Mint for

Because copper was also a strategic wartime metal, the mint stopped production of copper cents in 1942, replacing it with a cent produced with a zinc-coated steel planchet. The use of the new planchet was used in 1943, though a very few rare coins so dated were struck on copper planchets by mistake. Since many steel cents corroded and became dull soon after entering circulation, some dealers who sold the coins as novelties improved their appearance by “reprocessing”—stripping off the old zinc coating and then replating them. These reprocessed coins have little numismatic value.



foreign governments would be made using spent shell cases. [Altz et al, 1965]

The nation’s budget for FY 1943 had been \$109 billion with \$100 billion of that amount allocated for war. By the end of the fiscal year the Mint had struck a total of 1.65 billion coins of which 173 million were for foreign governments. This was a decrease from the previous year – caused by the production delays that occurred as changes were made to the alloys used in the cent and nickel. The Mint, with its 2,188 employees, also manufactured about 57,000 service medals for all branches of the military during that year.

Morgenthau Touts Mint’s Performance

On January 19, 1944, President Roosevelt submitted to Congress a \$70 billion budget most of which was for the war effort. And by mid-August the production of some consumer items (e.g., electric ranges, kitchen utensils, vacuums, etc.) was allowed to resume. [Schlesinger, 1983] As the demand for coinage continued

to grow, so too did employment by the Mint in all departments, reaching 2,941 workers. During FY 1944, about 2.6 billion coins were struck for domestic use (a 75 percent increase from the prior year) while another 488 million (a 182 percent increase) were for foreign governments. This totaled almost 3.07 billion coins, weighing more than 12,354 tons—a production average of 35 tons per day. In addition to coinage, the Mint’s Medals Division crafted 133,000 Navy service medals, 50,000 Bronze Stars, and 15,000 Gold Stars. [Ross, 1944]

A press release issued by the Treasury Department on January 30, 1945, touted the Mint’s performance during the war. “...Secretary Morgenthau today revealed for the first time in detail the wartime contribution of the United States Mint to monetary systems of more than a score of friendly nations, a tremendous manufacturing job piled on top of record-breaking domestic coinage, and met despite acute manpower and equipment shortages.”

The release continued, “These countries found themselves faced with sharply expanding needs for coins,

just as has been the case in the United States, due to [sic] presence of large numbers of allied troops, or broadening production of vital materials or to other military factors. The war had destroyed or shut off virtually all the facilities they previously had utilized, and the Governments [sic] turned to the United States.

“Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, Director [sic] of the Mint, reported to Mr. Morgenthau that the three manufacturing institutions turned out, at cost, nearly 800,000,000 coins for these friendly countries during [calendar year] 1944, in addition to nearly three billion domestic coins, the largest output in the 152 years of Mint existence.”

“The United States has executed coinage orders for foreign Governments [sic] since authorized by Congress in 1872,” the Treasury Department explained, “but it has been during the last five years that this business has reached large proportions. The minting of pesos, centavos, florins, riyals, francs, and many other foreign coins of various alloys, all of which must conform to the coinage laws of their respective countries, has become every-day business to the skilled artisans of the Mint. ...Such [sic] orders are executed by the Mints [sic] at cost. In most instances the countries supply or purchase the necessary metals, but silver has been furnished on a lend-lease basis, for return after the war, in a few cases.” [Treasury Department, 1945]

Steel and Kruse Boost Production

Coinage production continued to climb in FY 1945. By June 30 (the end of the fiscal year) the Mint had struck

almost 4.04 billion coins totaling 16,488.5 tons in weight—that is, about 46 tons were struck each workday. Domestic coinage amounted to 2.65 billion while coins struck for foreign governments reached just under 1.39 billion. This quantity required 3,736 employees working within all departments. John Steel, superintendent of coining at the San Francisco branch, and William Kruse, a machinist at the same branch, were the two employees who Nellie considered to be her most innovative that year. The pair invented a device that, once attached to a coin press, made possible the simultaneous striking of two coins thereby increasing output by at least 90 percent.

Nellie reported, “This invention has been a large factor in the enormous amount of foreign and domestic coinage produced during this fiscal year; in fact, without it the volume of production would have been impossible, since presses had been added to the limit that the crowded conditions of the three coinage mint buildings would permit. This device can be used and is being used on all coinage, domestic and foreign of the sizes of quarters or less.” [Ross, 1945]

During FY 1945, the Mint made 119,447 service medals, 68,577 lapel buttons, and 145,934 ribbon bars in addition to its four billion coins. It continued to manufacture wartime medals into 1946, producing another 748,682 of these (e.g., the Navy Cross, Silver Star, Purple Heart, etc.) as well as 456,443 ribbon bars and lapel buttons. Also, in January 1946—about four months after the end of the war—the prewar composition of the nickel was resumed, followed by that of the cent in 1947. [Ross, 1946]

Many coin collectors are unaware that the US Mint produced military service medals for WWII as part of their production operations.



What Did Nellie's Mint Do in the War?

Between July 1, 1941, and June 30, 1945, Nellie's Mint made coins—lots of coins. Under her leadership the Mint struck just short of 8.6 billion domestic coins and slightly more than 3.38 billion pieces for foreign governments. By country (or, in some instances, colony) and mintage, these were: Australia (168.0 million); Belgian Congo (25.0 million); Belgium (25.0 million); Bolivia (30.0 million); Cuba (26.0 million); Curacao (7.7 million); Dominican Republic (11.56 million); Ecuador (30.0 million); El Salvador (22.2 million); Ethiopia (96.0 million); Fiji (4.8 million); France (50.0 million); Greenland (.10 million); Guatemala (6.15 million); Netherlands (582.6 million); Netherlands East Indies (more than 1.55 billion); Nicaragua (6.0 million); Peru (62.5 million); Philippines (almost 610.42 million); Saudi Arabia (59.0 million); Surinam (included within the homeland total); United States (almost 8.56 billion); and Venezuela (5.3 million). A type collection of the coins struck by the US Mint during World War II would include between 85 and 90 pieces representing 16 countries, four

colonies, and three commonwealths. While all of those coins struck for foreign governments are noteworthy, several merit a closer examination.

Australia—A commonwealth of Great Britain, four denominations of their silver coins were struck at the branch mints in Denver and San Francisco during 1942, 1943, and 1944. The threepence, sixpence, shilling, and florin pieces are each composed of 92.5 percent silver and 7.5 percent copper. A “D” or “S” mintmark appears on the reverse of each coin. In their book *World War II Remembered* (1995) authors Schwan and Boling explained, “Australia went to new sources for some of its wartime coinage. Why this was necessary is not obvious; all coinage was domestic before the war, so the lack of capacity at the Royal Mint, London, was not an issue.” Approximately 67 percent of these silver coins (about 113 million pieces) were struck in 1942 and 1943, a period during which hundreds of Allied ships were lost at sea. Mint reports, however, do not address the loss of any coinage shipments. Further research is warranted.

Belgian Congo—A colony of Belgium, the US Mint at Philadelphia

struck these hexagonal-shaped, two-franc coins for the colony in 1943. The brass coins are composed of 65 percent copper and 35 percent zinc; they do not display a mintmark. An African elephant lumbers left on the reverse.

Belgium—The US Mint at Philadelphia struck two-franc coins for this nation in 1944. Twenty-five million zinc-coated steel blanks, left over from the production of 1943 wartime cents, were employed. These coins do not display a mintmark and are now regarded as an Allied occupation issue.

Curacao—A lack of circulating coinage was a problem in this Dutch colony just as it was in other colonies. This, in part, was because supplies were no longer available from the mother country. Two other factors also contributed to the shortage: Coins may have been hoarded; and coinage demand may have increased as the traffic into and out of the colony grew. [Schwan et al, 1995] In 1943 diamond-shaped, five-cent pieces (composed of 70 percent copper, 18 percent zinc, and 12 percent nickel) were struck at the Philadelphia Mint. These coins bear no mintmark, unlike all other Philadelphia-made pieces in this series. All of the colony's 1944 coinage was struck at the branch mint in Denver. Issues struck by the US Mint for Curacao—as well as those coins struck for two other Dutch colonies, i.e., Netherlands East Indies and Surinam – have a two-part, split mintmark consisting of a palm tree (left) and a “P” or “D” (right) on the reverse. Coinage made for the homeland, in contrast, bears a palm tree and an acorn. It is possible that more than 295 million silver coins were shipped to the Netherlands and her colonies

during 1942 and 1943. The number of coinage shipments lost at sea, if any, is unknown.

Ethiopia—Five denominations make up this series of coins, all struck at the Mint at Philadelphia without a mintmark. The coins' obverse was designed by John R. Sinnock, chief engraver, and depicts a bust of Emperor Haile Selassie, while the reverse, designed by Chief Sculptor Gilroy Roberts, displays the Lion of Juddah. The date and denomination of each coin is written in Amharic. The most unusual coin of the series is the bronze (i.e., 95 percent copper and five percent zinc) 25-santeem. Regarding this coin, Schwan and Boling explained, “Shortly after a portion of the coins had been placed into circulation, a problem developed with the copper twenty-five cent coins. Due to its closeness in size to the silver fifty-cent piece, opportunistic ‘counterfeiters’ were silver-plating the copper coins and passing them as fifty-cent pieces, thus doubling their value. After just 421,500 of the twenty-five cent coins were issued, they were withdrawn from circulation, with severe criminal penalties enacted for possessing them. The withdrawn pieces plus the remaining unissued stocks of the coin were given to an Ethiopian firm which [sic] scalloped the edge, after which they were reissued. When a resupply was ordered from the United States, they were struck with the edge scalloped, using a specially prepared milling collar.”

Fiji—A British commonwealth, Fiji ordered a series of five coins from the San Francisco branch mint during 1942 and 1943. Each of these pieces bears an “S” mintmark on its reverse.

The half- and one-penny brass coins are holed. Of most interest is their loss, as described by an unidentified source: "...some of the brass San Francisco coins...were sunk. They overshot Fiji having been stuffed in the bottom of a hold under machinery intended for the front line up in the Solomons. The whole lot went to the bottom. However, the Seabees raised every last brass razor—as a matter of pride—and all ended up in Fiji. Not one was lost." [Schwan et al, 1995]

France—Sometime in 1944 the Mint was asked to strike a two-franc, brass coin for this nation. Some French authorities claim that the coinage was neither wanted nor accepted by their government. So, what do you do with 50.0 million coins that no one wants? US sources claim that the coins were not sent to France but to its colony, Algeria. From there they slowly migrated to the mother country. [Schwan et al, 1995]

On September 2, 1945, World War II came to an end as the Japanese formally surrendered. For nearly four years millions of American civilians—those citizens who never donned a military uniform and carried a gun—made critical contributions to the war effort. So, too, did Nellie and her workforce of almost 3,800 employees.

Nellie Tayloe Ross, the twenty-eighth director of the US Mint, successfully served two presidents: Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman. However, on January 20, 1953 a third president was inaugurated: WW II hero General Dwight D. Eisenhower, a Republican. As President Eisenhower entered the White House, Director Ross exited the Mint, retiring in April 1953. She died on

December 19, 1977 at the age of 101.

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Disney Dollars: Currency with Character

by Kyle Anderson

Series 2000, version
“A” \$1 banknote.



Disneyland and Walt Disney World are happy places that offer first class rides and attractions where you and your whole family can have fun together. I have many happy memories of Disneyland both as a young boy and as an adult. But, did you know, these theme parks also offer something to the currency collector? Since 1987, they have offered Disney Dollars to the public. There are 172 banknotes spanning almost 30 years that make up the entire Disney Dollar collection. This is a rather affordable set to acquire with average prices ranging between two- to ten-times over face value. There are a few rare notes and one error note. They can be purchased in certified condition such as PCGS Currency and PMG or in their natural state from coin dealers and on Ebay. A couple of types can even be purchased

for face value while you are visiting these parks or they can be ordered over the phone.

So, what are Disney Dollars? Disney Dollars are the official currency of Disneyland and all other Disney theme parks in the United States. The exchange rate is one Disney Dollar for one US dollar. They can be used as real money while making purchases within the parks or saved as collectible souvenirs.

It all started back in the mid 1980's with the brain storming from Disneyland silhouette cutter Harry Brice and the marketing genius of Jack Lindquist, executive vice president of marketing and entertainment for Disneyland and Walt Disney World. Jack wanted to have Disney currency to have the look and feel of real American banknotes but more colorful.

In 1985, it was decided that one and five dollar notes would be produced with Mickey Mouse taking center stage on the \$1 and Goofy on the \$5. Sleeping Beauty's Castle would grace the back of the one dollar note while Mark Twain's Riverboat would be on the \$5 reverse. The United States Banknote Corporation of Chicago, Illinois was employed to do the complex intaglio engraving process. The state of the art four-color printing would be done by Embossing Printers, Inc. of Battle Creek, Michigan.

For security purposes, each banknote would have a unique serial number. The \$1 notes would start with A1 followed by six digits while the \$5 notes would start with A2 followed by six digits. This would result in one million notes minus one being printed. Scrooge McDuck would sign each note as the Treasurer and Tinkerbell would be on each note's side.

The first Disney Dollars rolled off the presses and into the public's hands at Disneyland on May 5, 1987. Two million dollars would be printed on a three-month trial to see how they would be accepted. With their initial success, a type II version for 1987 would be printed for both Disneyland and Walt Disney World. An 8 digit serial number replaced the original A1 and A2 numbers thus increasing the number that could be printed by 100 times.. They would either start with



an A for Anaheim, or "Disneyland" or a D for Walt Disney World. They were released on September 9, 1987 at Disneyland and on October 2, 1987 at Walt Disney World. The type II Disneyland version is the only Disney Dollar banknote that has an "A" following the series year.

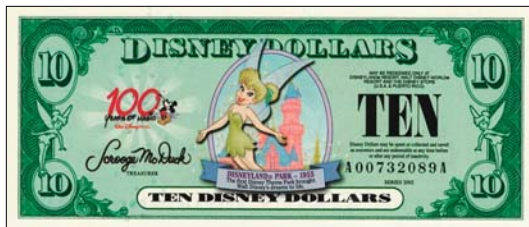
In 1988, design changes occurred on the reverse of each note. The \$1 bill would feature a Main Street horse drawn carriage. The \$5 bill would show a view from Walt Disney World's Epcot Center and the Magic Kingdom. This reverse design change would continue on the \$5 bill for the next 12 years. In 1989, the reverse of the \$1 note changed back to Sleeping Beauty's Castle and this would stay for most of the 1990s.

On November 20, 1989, the \$10 bill was introduced for Series 1990 with Minnie Mouse on the front and a scene from Disneyland's Matterhorn on the reverse. These classic designs showing a waving Mickey, a closed-eye Goofy, and smiling Minnie would be on the Disney Dollars for most of the 1990s.

Annual designs replaced the classic designs starting with Series 2000. The millennium was celebrated with party confetti on all 3 banknotes and the debut of Donald Duck on the \$10 bill. A redesigned Mickey and Goofy still appear on the front of the \$1 and \$5.

A much smaller number of banknotes were printed for 2001 and 2002 making these notes more valuable. In 2001, the opening of Disney's California Adventure Park was celebrated on the \$5 and \$10 bills with a vacationing Minnie reappearing on the \$10 alongside her best friend Mickey. On the \$1 bill, Mickey appears as the Sorcerer's Apprentice.

In 2002, the logo "100 years of Magic" appeared on the front of all three banknotes since Walt Disney would have been 100 years old. For the first time, the reverses of all 3 notes had the same design showing a variety of Disney characters with the Sorcerer's Apprentice's hat in the center. Mickey as Steamboat Willie is on the front of the \$1 bill, Snow White is on the \$5 note, and Tinkerbell takes center stage on the \$10 bill. Snow White and Tinkerbell are extremely popular and command higher prices aver-



aging 15 times over face value.

In 2003, the designs were borrowed from Series 2000 but this time there was no party confetti present.

In 2004, no notes were issued with a 2004 date on them.

The year 2005 marked the 50th anniversary of the opening of Disneyland and to celebrate, a large variety of banknotes were printed. Series 2005 started off with Chicken Little on the \$1 bill which essential was an advertisement for the upcoming movie. The serial numbers on the \$1 bills changed to 7 digits long. Also, the introduction of the "T" before the serial number showed that these banknotes were made for and could be purchased at The Disney Stores.

The 50th Anniversary Series – 2005 started off with Dumbo on the \$1 bill, Donald Duck on the \$5 bill, and Stich on the \$10 bill. The reverse of all banknotes had the same design showing Sleeping Beauty's Castle in the center, "1955" on the left, and "2005" on the right. Barcodes were printed on the backs of most of these notes which



proved to be unpopular and were never seen again in future issues.

The \$50 bill was only issued for the 50th anniversary in two types. One showed a close-up of a smiling Mickey. The other one was designed by illustrator Charles Boyer showing Mickey looking at a reflection of his younger self. Only 1,955 of these Boyer notes were issued with the serial number starting with a "B". These have a purchase price of around \$2,000 in today's market. Charles signed 100 of these notes at Disneyland on July 17, 2005. Also, some were signed by his son, Bruce. These signed and framed notes have a price tag range of \$5,000 to \$20,000. These Boyer notes are true rarities either signed or unsigned.

In 2006, three different banknote types were issued for the 50th anniversary series – 2005. Cinderella was on the \$1 bill, a smiling Goofy was on the \$5 bill, and Minnie returned to the \$10 bill.

In 2007, the 20th anniversary of Disney Dollars was celebrated with two new series and the serial numbers on the \$1 bills reverted back to 8 digits. The first was the Princess series. Ariel, from *The Little Mermaid*, was on the \$1 bill, Princess Aurora, from *Sleeping Beauty*, was on the \$5 bill, and Cinderella returns to be on the \$10 bill. The same reverse design was on all 3 banknotes showing *Sleeping Beauty's* Castle in the clouds. The second series for 2007 was the



Pirate series, celebrating the 3 movies of *The Pirates of the Caribbean*. This series is made up of three types of \$1 bills each showing a skull and version of cross bones on the front. The serial numbers had changed. Those starting with "E" were from Disneyland and those starting with "F" were from Walt Disney World. Those ending with "F" showed *The Flying Dutchman* ship on its reverse, those ending with "B" had *The Black Pearl* ship on the back, and those ending with "E" had *The Empress* sailing on its reverse.

In 2008, Mickey turned 80 years old and this was the Disney Dollar theme. The \$1 bill showed Mickey in 1928, the \$5 bill showed Mickey marching in 1955, and the \$10 bill showed Mickey how he is today in the 21st century. The reverse design of all



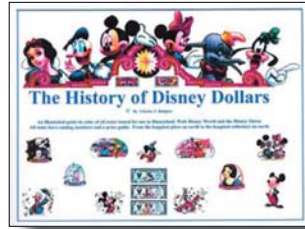
three notes showed Mickey changing or morphing from his earlier self to the present self.

The theme for 2009 was “Celebrate Today at Disney Parks”. The \$1 bill shows Mickey and Pluto with a birthday cake, the \$5 bill shows Minnie and Daisy Duck celebrating, and the \$10 bill shows Goofy blowing the candles out and cake frosting all over Mickey. The reverse design was the same for all banknotes showing the Castle with balloons. After 2009, no banknotes, or “T” notes, would be issued for the Disney Stores.

No Disney Dollars were printed for 2010. For 2011, only a \$1 bill was issued celebrating the new Pirates of the Caribbean movie “On Stranger Tides”. The serial number had changed to six digits with the same letter ID as from the 2007 pirate series. The Queen Anne sails on this notes’ back. Again, no Disney Dollars were printed for 2012 even though it was their 25th anniversary.

For 2013, 4 new \$1 bills were issued for the “Villains & Heroes” series with the Villain on the front and the Hero on the back. The six digit serial number changed back with “A” for Disneyland and “D” for Walt Disney World. One error note in this series shows Cruella Deville on the front with Pongo and Perdita on the reverse. This is an error because the label 101 Dalmations is spelled wrong. Once the error was detected, all production stopped making this series and this note much more valuable.

In the Mountain Series for 2014, the attractions were on the front with the characters, this time only Mickey, on the reverse. The \$1 bill shows Splash Mountain, the \$5 note shows



Big Thunder Mountain Railroad, and the \$10 bill shows Space Mountain. Mickey is seen on the reverse of all three banknotes enjoying his ride.

No Disney Dollars have been issued since 2014, and Disney has just announced that effective May 14, 2016, the Disney Dollar will be discontinued and all sales will cease. This is due to the rise in use of gift cards and digital money.

For more information, you can get the paperback book *The History of Disney Dollars* written by the late Charles T. Rodgers of Lakewood, California. In the book, he categorizes all the Disney Dollars and gives helpful pricing info. Also, I have produced a documentary video where I show each type of Disney Dollar and its history. This video makes the subject come alive with Disney clips and music. It's fun to watch with the entire family whether you collect currency or not. You can find it on YouTube at https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KtIrrc4_e-M

or go to youtube.com, type in Disney Dollars, and pick the video that is 25 minutes long. I hope you will enjoy the show.

In concluding, Disney Dollars are relatively inexpensive to collect, very colorful, and a great way to start collecting currency. Remember, they come from “the Happiest Place on Earth” where your dreams come true.



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Still Pondering Over Numismatic Things

by Bill Febuary

It is funny that I have so many different things to get excited about connected with numismatics.

Some time ago I wrote about numismatic auction catalogs, and as I remember I wrote about most of the ones that I had gone through and left an impression on me as a numismatist. I even wrote an article on one of the most famous numismatists, B. Max Mehl. As I think back on the many boxes of auction catalogs that I have collected over the years, several of them seem to have left a lasting impression of my early numismatic days as a basic collector, when things were peaceful and quiet and not everyone was into coins or currency collecting like they are today.

I have an almost complete set of auction catalogs from M. H. Bolender of Freeport, Illinois, and all of those catalogs are from the 1940's, so are kind of a keepsake for me.

Another one that is so very important to me, as he was both a numismatist and an actor, is Adolphe Menjou, whose January 25-26, 1957, catalog is a special collection of his own coins that went up on public auction during those particular dates. It is amazing what one collector collects in his lifetime and has a chance to enjoy, and



then someday sell for others to enjoy as well.

I mentioned one my favorite collectors and salesman of coins and currency, that being B. Max Mehl, as I have a catalog of one of his prize auctions, the Frederic W. Geiss collection held in Chicago, Illinois, February 18, 1947; it included almost every possible coin that a collector could ever want to own: gold, silver and copper US coins, pioneer gold, foreign gold, and US currency. Again, this is a keepsake just to know what these collectors accumulated over the years as a numismatist.

As I mentioned, I am continuing to ponder over the boxes and not sure where to end this adventure, but anyone that might be interested in any particular auction catalog of coins and currency from the past, I probably have a copy of it.

Professionalism You Can Use!

The rules of the game are constantly changing and unless you're involved in the rare coin business daily, you're bound to miss something. Making decisions in today's perplexing market climate is a daunting task. To sell or not to sell. It may be a buyer's market, but what should I buy? Am I acquiring the right coins at the right prices or is there a better strategy? How do I know whether to send my uncertified coins to PCGS, NGC or ANACS; what about CAC? Are auctions a good choice and are all auction houses the same? What are my coins really worth and how do I go about selling them? I just inherited a collection, but where can I find trustworthy, expert assistance? If you've asked yourself any of these questions or have others, I cordially invite you to call or email for independent and unbiased answers. When venturing into the numismatic marketplace, doesn't it make sense to have a seasoned professional working on your side?



During my career, I've been involved in nearly every facet of the numismatic scene. Now, strictly a professional consultant, I can offer a highly valuable set of "non-dealer" services.

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Scandinavians Share Royal Families, Coinage Systems

by Jim Wells

The Scandinavian monarchies of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden are widely-admired nations in northern Europe with clean air, magnificent scenery, and upscale, enlightened people. Their independent, peace-loving reputations belie their ancient Viking ancestry. For centuries, the three nations with three “mutually intelligible” languages have united then divided both their ruling systems and their numismatic products.

Like in many monarchies, Scandinavian coinage often depicts the ruling monarch, and numismatists can follow the royal families by the changes on the coins. The three Scandinavian kingdoms were first formed in the 10th through 13th centuries by the unification of former Germanic petty kingdoms. The three kingdoms were joined together into the Kalmar Union under Queen Margaret I of Denmark in the 14th century. King Gustav Vasa led Sweden out of the Kalmar Union

Fifteenth-century King Christian I did not look too pleased at ruling all three Scandinavian countries: Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. His silver hvid denomination (equal to 4 pennings) showed the Lamb of God with flag, and a simple crest on the reverse. Christian's realm and coinage continued to divide and rejoin for centuries.



CHRISTIAN DER ERSTE KÖNIG ZV DENNEMARCKEN SCHWEDEN VND NORWEGEN HERIZOG ZV SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN VON BRIDERSLOCHS DES





Denmark's King Frederick VI also served as King of Norway until 1814. His portrait was shown on the silver Danish rigsbankdaler, but his Norwegian coins (the largest being this same-size copper 4 skilling) showed only his monogram.

a century later, but strong personal links between Denmark and Norway lasted until the early 19th century. All three nations have evolved into constitutional monarchies with a Parliamentary system. But when some of the “ruling” monarchs died, their successors came from surprising sources!

Different monetary systems among the Scandinavian nations and between all the world's countries has affected international trade and cooperation for centuries. Several times in history, neighborly trading nations have joined forces to share and standardize their monetary denominations. The latest example is the well-known European Union, where 12 original members (and now 23 nations) produce interchangeable euro-dollars and euro-cent coins and paper money.

Denmark and Sweden (but not Norway) are members of the European Union, yet Denmark opted out of using the euro, and Sweden has no plans to use it. All three nations still use their own independent coinage, and have alternately tied them together and later untied them.

The European Union's predecessor was the Latin Monetary Union

(LMU), originally spear-headed by French Emperor Napoleon III in 1865 to standardize coins of France, Belgium, Italy, and Switzerland in their silver and gold content.

Eventually a dozen other European nations joined in standard-weight coinage, but not the Scandinavians. Changing economic conditions brought the LMU to an end in 1927.

Apparently the Scandinavians were watching the LMU process, as they instituted a similar pact in 1873: the Scandinavian Monetary Union (SMU.) This venture standardized the denominations and values of the coinage of Denmark and Sweden (which then also controlled Norway and their coinage.)

Pre-SMU: Many Alliances, Many Coinage Systems

Like many European countries in the 19th and 20th centuries, Scandinavian nations saw several changes in governments and ruling houses. But unlike in other European countries, there were few changes to the national borders. Scandinavia was relatively unscathed by the Franco-Prussian War, two World Wars, and other European skirmishes that redrew boundaries and redefined nations.

But the coinage changed. The Danish currency system from the 17th century consisted of penning, skilling,

mark, and rigsdaler denominations. Financial crises and devaluations led to rigsbankdalers, skilling rigsmonts, and varying interrelationships. At the start of the 19th century, Denmark's coinage included skilling danske, mark, krone, speciedaler, and ducat denominations. Many of the copper, bronze, silver, and gold coins displayed the portrait of the monarch from the venerable House of Oldenburg, which dated from 1448, when Christian I was the king of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. Until 1972 when current Denmark's Queen Margrethe II took the throne, the kings had alternated between ten named "Christian," nine named "Frederick," and one King John.

The Danish coinage standard had changed in 1813 to a rigsbankdaler, divisible into 96 rigsbankskilling, and later to a rigsdaler rigsmont divisible into 96 skilling rigsmont. Gold coins, called Fredericks d'or and Christians d'or were named for the current ruler.

Norway minted several copper and silver denominations based on the specie dollar (divisible into 120 skilling) equivalent to 2 Danish rigsdaler. No gold coins were struck until 1874, in the SMU-era.

Sweden's copper and silver coins used the riksdaler species denomination, divisible into 48 skilling until 1830, then divided into 128 skilling banco. In an 1855 reform, the riksdaler specie became divisible into 4 riksdaler riksmont, or 400 öre. Four denominations were struck in bronze and six in silver. Gold trade coinage continued to be struck in 1-, 2-, and 4-ducat denominations. Sweden also struck numerous largesse money pieces, commemorating royal corona-

tions and funerals. These silver coins were thrown to crowds or distributed to honored guests, based on a four-century-old tradition started by King Gustav Vasa.

From French Army Private to Swedish King?

King Charles John followed an unusual route to the Swedish and Norwegian thrones. He was born Jean Bernadotte in France, and joined the French army as a private in 1780. His military and leadership skills helped him rise rapidly through the enlisted and officer ranks to be one of Napoleon's army division commanders. But after feuding with Napoleon, he was shuttled between various military and political outposts. To send the iron-willed Bernadotte into virtual exile, the volatile Napoleon appointed him governor of France's Louisiana Territory. Before Bernadotte could depart for Louisiana, American James Monroe arrived to close the surprise deal on the Louisiana Purchase, and Bernadotte was again without a job. When Napoleon established his First French Empire, Bernadotte became one of the Marshalls of the Empire, and governed the captured Hanover kingdom.

Meanwhile the aging King Charles XIII of Sweden was becoming feeble and had no living heirs. In some backroom political maneuvering in Sweden, Jean Bernadotte was proposed as the new Crown Prince and Regent. To the surprise of many Swedes and to Bernadotte himself, the Swedish parliament approved. Bernadotte accepted the position in 1810, soon became popular and powerful as Prince Charles John, and dealt deftly

Former Frenchman Jean Bernadotte served as Sweden's crown prince and was instrumental in bringing Norway under Swedish control in 1814. He later served as Sweden's King Charles XIII John and Norway's King Charles III John, and was shown on both the Swedish riksdaler and the Norwegian speciedaler.



The Battle of Two Crown Princes Over Norway

1814 was a watershed year for Norway. They were previously controlled by Denmark under Denmark's King Frederick VI, who was also King of Norway. Frederick's stubborn loyalty to Napoleon backfired over France's 1814 losses in the Napoleonic Wars. That year Norway protested Danish control and attempted independence by electing Frederick's first cousin (the Danish crown prince) to be the new Norwegian King Christian Frederick. But ambitious Swedish crown prince Charles John tried to convince them to unite with Sweden instead.

with the monarchy's relationships with Finland and Norway.

The ex-Frenchman Bernadotte served as Swedish crown prince for eight years, during which Sweden lost control of Finland to Russia. The prince did not want to confront Russia, so he plotted to capture Norway from Denmark (an ally of Napoleon) to avenge this loss and "to unite the Scandinavian Peninsula." His former countryman Napoleon tried to ally with Sweden during the Napoleonic Wars. Sweden at first reluctantly agreed, but Napoleon invaded portions of Sweden, and the outraged Charles John reversed his alliance and joined the Coalition members that opposed Napoleon. Charles John then led several military victories over French forces. Take that, Napoleon!

The short struggle for power was swiftly won by Sweden under Charles John's leadership. To win favors, Charles John graciously accepted the Norwegian constitution, and Norway was united with Sweden. Swedish King Charles XIII became Norway's

The Scandinavism movement was promoted with this 19th Century poster of Norwegian, Danish, and Swedish soldiers joining hands.

King Charles II. Three changes of government in one year! (Norway produced no coins in 1814, perhaps the mint staff was busy changing coin designs.)

When King Charles died in 1818, the former Frenchman became Sweden's King Charles XIV John, and also Norway's King Charles III John. He appeared on Swedish and Norwegian coins and founded the House of Bernadotte that still rules Sweden today.

Keeping those names and royal changes straight? See the big family tree on pages 40-41.

From Obscure Prince to Danish King?

Christian IX of Denmark was born as the fourth son of a Duke in a junior branch of Denmark's ruling House of Oldenburg. He was originally not in the line of succession to the throne. But ruling King Frederick VII was aging and had no heirs. Denmark was struggling with several duchies that considered themselves German; and a Prussian Duke wanted not only the land but the Danish throne as well. The "Great Powers" of England, Russia, France, and Sweden advised Prussia to retreat, and in 1852 they signed the Treaty of London that guaranteed the integrity of Denmark and recognized Prince Christian as surprise heir to the throne.

In 1863 King Frederick VII died and Christian became king, the first in the House of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg that still holds the throne today. But Prussia under



King Wilhelm I and Otto von Bismarck declared war on little Denmark and occupied the disputed duchies. A treaty resulted in Schleswig being annexed to Prussia and Holstein to Austria. Prussia later annexed Holstein too.

Christian's reign had gotten off to a bad start. However he worked to make the most of the situation and agreed to the nation's demand for Parliamentary representation. His popularity increased substantially and he was later respected for his correct and quiet behavior.

Danish losses to Prussia and Austria and Sweden's loss of Finland to Russia were factors promoting the Scandinavism political movement to unite the three nations in the mid-19th century. But the movement eventually died out when the nations could not agree to terms.

King Christian ruled over four decades, and has often been called the "Father-in-Law of Europe." Two of his sons were kings (of Denmark and Greece) and two of his daughters

How would history differ if the “Grandmother of Europe” had actually married the “Father-in-Law of Europe”?

married monarchs (of Russia and of Great Britain.) He has been compared with Great Britain’s Queen Victoria, who was called the “Grandmother of Europe.” Ironically, Christian himself had unsuccessfully proposed to Victoria in 1837, the year she was crowned, when he was but a minor prince.

In 1863 Christian IX’s daughter Alexandra married the future Edward VII of Great Britain, son of Queen Victoria; this must have given Christian some belated consolation. Their families have intertwined in many ways, and both have descendants who have ruled eight monarchies: Denmark, Great Britain, Norway, Greece, Spain, Romania, Russia, and Yugoslavia. Victoria’s descendants have also ruled Sweden and Germany, and Christian’s have also ruled Luxembourg and Belgium. How would it have been different if Victoria had accepted Christian’s proposal?

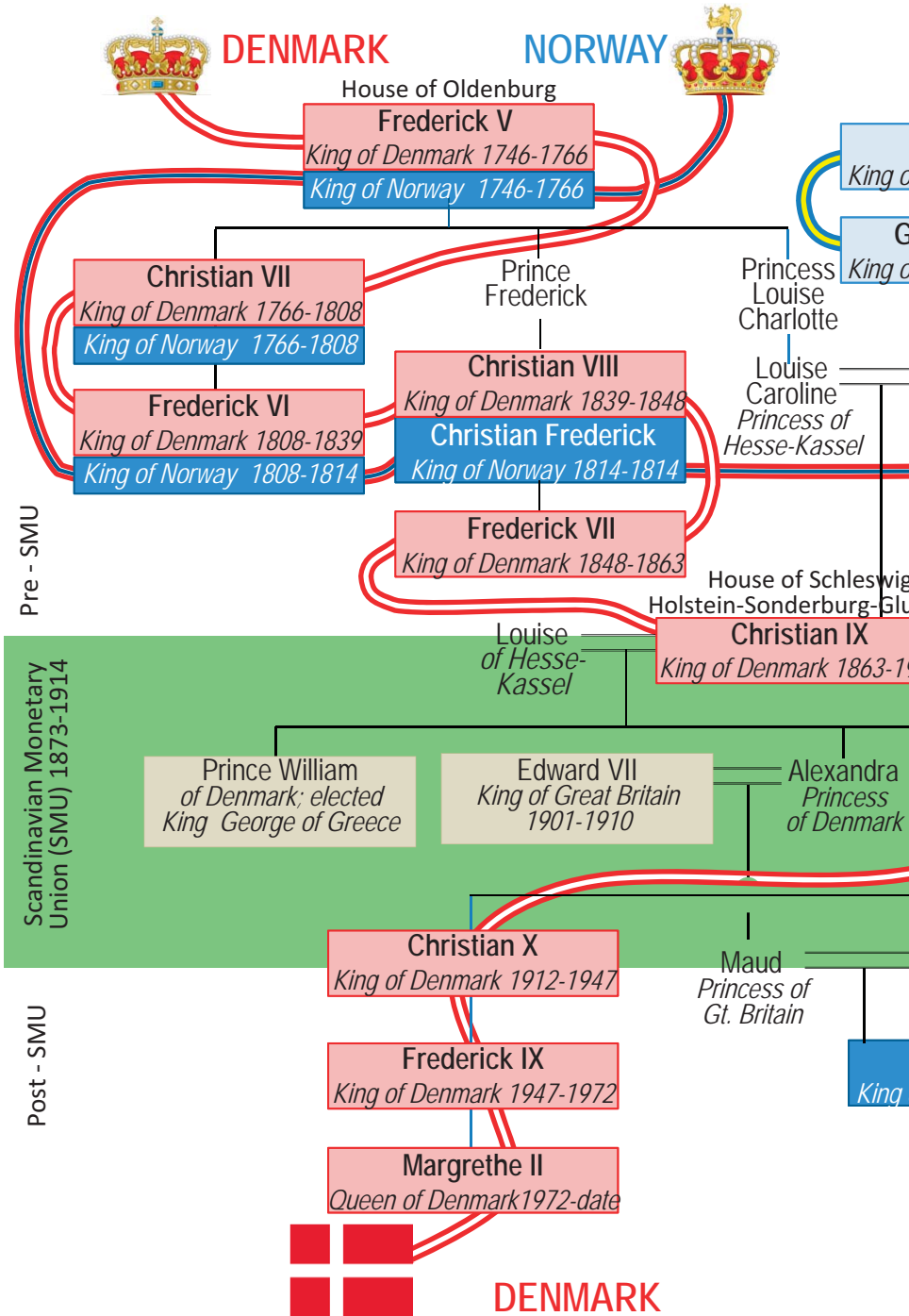


SMU-Era Coinage: Uniform Denominations, Interchangeable

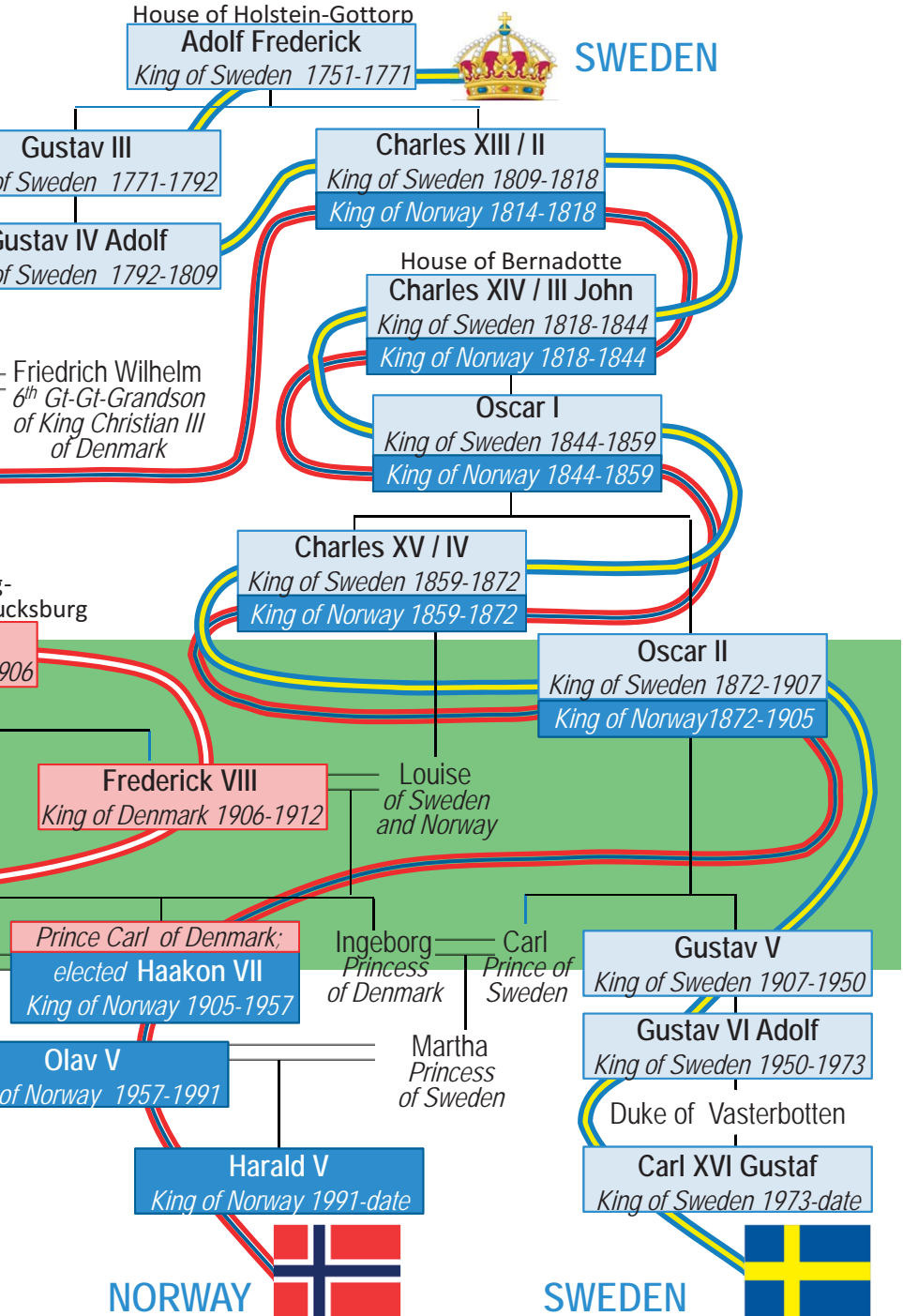
The Scandinavian Monetary Union founded in 1873 revived an old 17th century Danish denomination still used by all three nations: the krone (in Denmark and Norway) or krona (in Sweden.) Both words meant “crown” in their similar languages; each krone/krona is divisible into 100 ore (officially øre in Denmark and Norway, öre in Sweden.) The currencies were on the gold standard, with the krone/krona defined as 1/2480 of a kilogram of pure gold. The new silver krone/krona replaced ½ Danish rigsdaler, ¼ Norwegian speciedaler, or 1 Swedish



Crowns, crowns: the SMU-era saw the 25mm krone/krona replace former Danish 26mm ½ rigsdaler coins, Norwegian ¼ speciedaler (no such denomination minted, so a 29mm ½ speciedaler is shown), and Swedish 24mm riksdaler riksmünt coins. Denmark’s krone added a crowned coat of arms, Norway retained their crowned shield with a golden lion holding the battle axe of St. Olaf, and Sweden kept their lions supporting the crowned arms.



Since the 19th century wind through four royal houses.



Family and monetary ties: standardized coins during the SMU era include Denmark's 2 kroner silver and 10-kroner gold, these showing King Christian IX. Sweden's similar denominations showed King Oscar II. Norway's coins showed Christian's grandson and Oscar's nephew King Haakon VII.



riksdaler riksmünt. The new coins were slightly smaller and contained about 5% less silver.

During the SMU era, all silver 2 kroner/kronor coins were “crown-sized;” all gold kroner/kronor coins were struck at a 14.88 gold-to-silver ratio. Danish 2 kroner coins pictured Christian IX, Frederick VIII, and Christian X during the SMU years. These three kings also appeared on 10- and 20-kroner gold coins during the SMU’s life. Sweden’s 2-kronor silver showed King Oscar II and later his son and successor, Gustav V. Gold kronor coins showed the kings also.

From Danish Prince to Norwegian King?

In the early 20th century Norway yearned for their independence from Sweden, and their parliament moved toward separation. Oscar II, King of both Sweden and Norway, had tried to accommodate Norwegian interests, but recognized the essential differences of the two nations, and did not resist the Norwegians. The Norwegian people overwhelmingly backed dissolution. In 1905 the Norwegian parliament (Storting) dissolved the union with Sweden,

and elected Prince Carl of Denmark as their new King Haakon VII. Haakon represented the ideal middle ground between Danish and Swedish royalty: he was the grandson of Sweden’s former King Charles XV and nephew of the ruling King Oscar II. Haakon was also grandson of Denmark’s ruling King Christian IX, son of future Danish King Frederick VIII, and younger brother of Danish King Christian X. Ironically, Haakon became a king before his father and older brother did.

Norwegian silver 50-øre and 1- and 2-krone coins pictured Sweden’s Oscar II and after 1905, the purely Norwegian king, Haakon VII. Norwegian 10- and 20-kroner-gold pictured the same two kings during their reigns.

Post-SMU Coinage: Uniform Denominations, No Longer Interchangeable

The outbreak of World War I in 1914 brought an end to the monetary

Cousins: today's Scandinavian monarchs are Queen Margrethe II of Denmark, her third cousin King Harald V of Norway, and their fourth cousin King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden. Denmark's 10 kroner coins since 2011 measure 23.35 mm. Norway's 10 kroner starting in 1995 are 24 mm, and Sweden's 2 kronor will be returned in 2016 (2015 pattern shown) at 22.5 mm. None of the three countries mint silver or gold coins anymore.



union. Sweden abandoned the tie to gold, and without a fixed exchange rate the free circulation came to an end. All three countries remained neutral (but were impacted economically) through World Wars I and II. All three still use the same currencies as during the monetary union, but they lost their one-to-one peg.

Over the last century, the minor coinages of all three countries have endured reduced sizes and devaluations from silver and copper into various alloys and clad combinations. Former 1-, 2-, 5-, 10-, and 25-øre/öre coins have all been retired due to inflation. Today Denmark strikes 50-øre coins in tin-bronze, and 1-, 2-, and 5-kroner coins in copper-nickel. Their 10- and 20-kroner coins in a copper-aluminum-nickel alloy depict Queen Margrethe II. Norway strikes no øre denominations, but 1- and 5-kroner coins in copper-nickel. The 10- and 20-kroner in a copper-zinc-nickel alloy show King Harald V. Margrethe and Harald are third cousins as great-grandchildren of Christian IX.

Sweden has phased out all their öre coin denominations and repealed them as legal tender. To end the use of nickel in 2012, subsequent 1- and 2-kronor are in copper-plated steel, and the 5 kronor in “Nordic gold” (aluminum brass.) The 2 kronor features current King Carl XVI Gustaf, the 4th-great grandson of Jean Bernadotte. Carl Gustaf is also a fourth cousin to Margrethe and Harald, through their common ancestor Oscar I of Sweden.

The final Scandinavian gold coins were Denmark's 1931 20 kroner, Norway's 1910 20 kroner, and Sweden's 1925 20 kronor. A limited number of Danish 200-kroner and Swedish 1,000-kroner commemorative gold coins were struck in 1988-1990.

Collecting Scandinavian silver, gold, or alloy coinage from the past two centuries can lead a collector through intertwined family trees, international politics, merging and dividing denominations, and multiple metal compositions and coin sizes. What's not to like?

California Token Spotlight

Shining on: Sonoma Mission Inn,
Boyes Hot Springs, California

by Merle Avila

The history of The Fairmont Sonoma Mission Inn & Spa began when Native Americans discovered natural underground hot mineral waters in the area. The grounds were considered sacred and a sweathouse was built and stood near the spring for generations.

In 1840, eccentric San Francisco physician Dr. T. M. Leavenworth was the first to commercially develop the hot springs until 1895 when Captain H. E. Boyes acquired the property. While building the Boyes Hot Springs Hotel, Boyes struck 112 degree water at 70 feet while drilling a well. Within five years, the hotel was completed on the site of where The Fairmont Sonoma Mission Inn & Spa sits today.

The Boyes Hot Springs Hotel quickly became a popular destination for San Franciscans who arrived by boat and train to experience the waters of the finest hot springs resort around.

Misfortune struck when a fire destroyed the hotel and most of Boyes Hot Springs in 1923. In 1927, the current hotel was rebuilt as an architecturally accurate replica of a California Mission and the resort soon regained



its reputation as the finest hot springs destination.

The Great Depression caused the resort to fall into receivership until 1933 when Grass Valley hotelier Emily Long purchased it and restored it to prosperity. During World War II, the Navy controlled the hotel and converted it into a resting station for sailors and marines until 1945. Various incarnations followed, including the use of the Inn by famous sports teams as a training headquarters. During that period a restaurant called The Big 3 established itself within the facility as a gathering place for locals and hotel guests alike.

In 1980, major renovation returned the Inn to its 1920's grandeur, and the Spa, added in 1981, attracted visitors from around the globe. Since then, the hotel has experienced several expansion projects to create the luxurious resort that stands today.

There are a wide variety of tokens with the Sonoma Mission name, and a marvelous variety of specially shaped unusual cut-outs as shown in this sampling from Merle's collection.



Unlisted



K-44



K-22



Unlisted



K-23



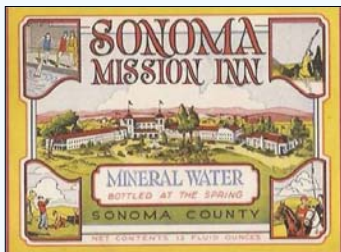
K-25



K-21



K-42



It Makes Cents:

Before MS63, 64 or 65

by *Dr. Sol Taylor*

In 1968 I bought a fifty piece commemorative set in a large Capital plastic display panel from local coin dealer Julie Rosenfeld (he had a shop on Whittier Boulevard for less than two years before moving on). All the coins appeared to be original uncirculated coins—in those days we did not define “uncirculated” into any more than two grades, “uncirculated” and “brilliant uncirculated”. I paid \$2500 for the set—a huge sum for a high school teacher at the time to afford (my annual salary was less than \$9,000.) After displaying the set several times at various coin shows and coin clubs, I decided to break up the set and make some profit from my purchase. The first coin out of the set was the Lafayette dollar which turned out to be AU (according to a couple of dealers I showed it to). I sold it for a good price anyway. The Isabella quarter was indeed a slightly toned BU coin and got a very good price. I started to keep tabs on each piece sold to see if I could not only make back my \$2500 but some profit as well.

In the early 1970s coins were doing rather well at coin shows and auctions. The commemorative series was especially desirable and BU coins were being touted at new record prices. By the late 1970s the grades of MS63 and MS65 became common and



Believed to be unique, the 1870-S \$3 gold would today likely bring many multiples of the 1982

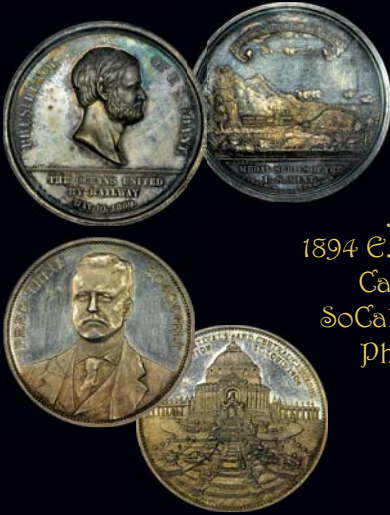
Eliasberg auction price of \$687,500, in spite of the “893” scratched into the field on the top of the reverse.

coins were priced accordingly. I wrote about my purchase and subsequent sell-off in my *Lincoln Cent Quarterly* newsletter. One reader felt I should have been more diligent in buying only MS65 coins when I bought the set. I rebutted his argument by stating first that I bought the set intact—not one piece at a time. Next, there were no intermediate uncirculated grades in the 1960s. Finally, the price I paid for the set was fair at the time and the potential was all on the upside. In 1970 my wife and I filed for divorce and I quickly (as fast as I could without giving anything away) sold off my remaining collection. The commemoratives left in the set were sold one piece at a time to local dealers including Irv Felix and Milt Grossman. When all were gone my total sales came to over \$7000—netting a reasonable profit at

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the time. It was true, however, if I was able to buy these coins one at a time, I might have avoided the few AU and MS63 coins and made even a larger profit—but I bought the set as a whole collection not cherry-picked one piece at a time.

I like to remind collectors who missed the exciting 1960s that BU bags of Morgan dollars were being sold by the US Treasury at face value and single coins were being resold for as little as \$1.25—I know since I furnished the Downey Coin Club with many such coins for their “Silver Dollar” board at \$1.25 per coin. Nice proof-like coins were selling for as high as \$1.75. That was in the 1960s. Those same coins today would sell

for \$25 or more—providing none included CC mintmarks or scarce dates in the 1890s. Back then heavily toned coins were regarded as less than worthy for collectors and often sold for even less than \$1.25. Today some of these richly toned coin sell for hundreds and even thousands. Who knew?

So if your great grandfather had a cabinet of old United States coins, do not fault his collection by noting some coins were cleaned, worn, or even slightly damaged—they are part of a collection and gave great satisfaction to the collector at the time (probably in the 1920s). Even if the rarest of the rare, the unique 1870S \$3 gold piece, has some numerals scratched in the field, it is still worth over \$2 million.

Numismatic Luminary



by *Jim Hunt*

Our Numismatic Luminary was born in Silver Spring, Maryland, and has lived in California for 21 years. Both of his parents were federal government bureau directors and authors. His mother was a lawyer and his father was a social sciences analyst and program planner. His father was also a graduate school professor on the side. Both of his sisters live in San Diego. He has two adult daughters, one living in Pennsylvania, and the other in South Carolina. He has six grandchildren, ages 8-19, with the oldest one in college. Since his mother is a lawyer, he must be trying to keep up the tradition. He has a Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Pittsburgh and a law degree from the University of Baltimore. He is a member of the bars of Maryland and California. He is a lawyer in private practice specializing in Veterans Administration disability claim appeals. He also notes that he is a retired federal bureaucrat, having worked for the Veteran's Administration and other agencies for almost 30 years. He has his own law office but because of his love of numismatics, he also works part-time as a cataloger for a large scale foreign coin dealer. He had previously worked part-time for six years for Ponterio & Associates and two years for PCGS. Many of you who know him have figured out that our Numismatic Luminary is Ken Spindler.

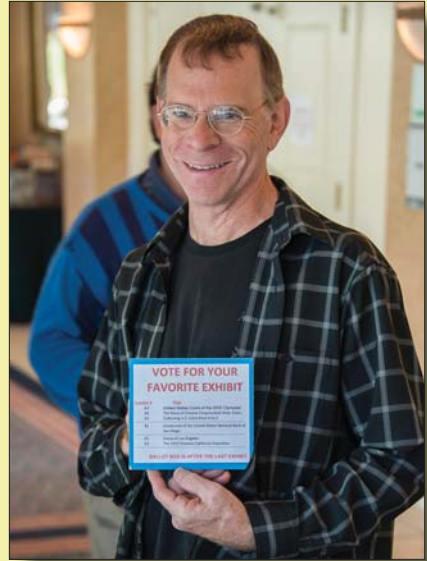
One of his major non-numismatic interests is ballet. He has danced in multiple regional ballet companies in Maryland and California over a 20 year period and also appeared in minor roles with many of the world's best ballet companies and with the most well-known ballet stars. He made 101 performances on the Kennedy Center Opera House stage in Washington DC. He says that his memories from that are incredible. His next greatest non-numismatic interest is classical music. Then, because of his profession, he knows a lot about medicine.

His family has not been supportive of his numismatic obsession, but he is trying to interest his grandchildren by bringing them numismatic gifts at Christmas, but he doesn't believe that he has been successful yet. Keep on trying, Ken, it takes a long time to develop a young numismatist; there's a good chance that at least one of your grandchildren will get the bug.

His number one numismatic interest is money and money equivalents of the French Revolution. He notes that he is a true type-collector, collecting one of each variety of whatever he decides to collect. Right now, he has 38 diverse areas of concentration. He estimates that he has about 20,000, mostly high grade, world type-coins.

When Ken was about 10 years old, his father got an 1835 dime in change. His mother brought home foreign

A photo pulled from page 49 of the Winter 2015 TCN shows Ken holding up a sign urging convention-goers to vote for their favorite exhibits for the Peoples' Choice Award at the November 2015 CSNA convention in Long Beach. Ken ended up taking home the final Peoples' Choice Award honors! So the guy's not only a numismatist, he has paranormal precognition.



coins from her world travels, and his grandfather, who was a collector, always showed Ken his collection when they visited. In 1962, Ken inherited half of his grandfather's collection. When a brother of a neighbor heard about Ken's interest, he sent him a gift of coins which included Spanish colonial silver coins from the 1700's. Such exotic material got him hooked. Richard S. Yeoman's and William D. Craig's world coin catalogues were revelations. Based on his experiences, Ken encourages established collectors to give budding collectors a variety of very old coins to get them excited about the coin hobby.

Ken is a member of the following: ANA, CSNA, NASC, International Numismatic Society of San Diego (INSSD), San Diego Numismatic Society (SDNS), Heartland Coin Club, Coiners Coin Club, Chula Vista Coin

Club, San Diego Paper Money Club, Numismatic Bibliomania Society, and Chopmark Collector's Club. Ken first joined a coin club in Bethesda, Maryland, in the early 1960's, then a campus coin club while in college in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, in 1969-1971. In 1995, just six months after he moved to San Diego, he joined INSSD and he has been a member ever since. In fact, he has been president of INSSD for the past 15 years. He was a CSNA board member for two terms. He was president and is now treasurer of the San Diego County Inter-Club Numismatic Council (SDCICNC), which is the umbrella organization for San Diego County's coin clubs. He is the publicity chair for San Diego's COINARAMA; was president and now treasurer of SDNS, and is acting secretary and treasurer of the San Diego Paper Money Club. Since 2007

he has been the unofficial coordinator of the county coin and stamp collector clubs information table at the San Diego County Fair. The most important numismatic event in Ken's life was when Rick Ponterio offered him a part-time job cataloging for his auction house.

Ken has won many awards for his coin exhibits and a Medal of Merit from SDCICNC, which he says is his most important award. He has made about 50 exhibits since 1999; venues include local and regional shows, and the ANA in Los Angeles. He has received 16 Best of Show Awards, and many First, Second, and People's Choice Awards. He says that the People's Choice Awards are the most gratifying.

Besides his prolific exhibits, Ken has given talks at local clubs, always shares material from his collection at coin meetings, and has written for the *SDNS Bulletin*. He was also credited

for helping "edit" the Krause-Mishler Standard Catalogue of World Coins.

What is Ken's advice to beginning collectors? Ken first notes that he is oriented toward foreign coins. He recommends that new collectors should begin by collecting older coins from those countries from which their ancestors emigrated. You can collect some coins that your ancestors might have actually handled. Get hold of a good reference book to see what their money was like, but also keep looking through the book at the very wide range of coins that are out there to see what coins you might want to see in person and own if possible. You'll find out that looking your coins up in comprehensive catalogs and writing down what you've got is a great way to learn and remember a lot about world history and geography. It will probably help you if you're in school and it might make you a more interesting person!

Joint Meeting of Glendale and Verdugo Hills Coin Clubs at the ANA World's Fair of Money (WFOM) in Anaheim

In place of their normal monthly meetings the clubs will be hosting a special joint meeting of their clubs from 1-2 PM on Saturday, August 13, at the Hilton Anaheim Hotel in the Huntington BC room. In addition to refreshments, door prizes, and a special numismatic item commemorating this unusual event, the meeting will feature a presentation by Jeff Oxman on "The Wonderful World of Morgan Dollar Collecting." Jeff Oxman is a well-known silver dollar expert who has written many articles and several books on silver dollars, with a particular focus on Morgan and Peace Dollar varieties. The free meeting is open to all. The clubs will also have table 879 during the rest of the WFOM—please stop by and say hello.

For more information, please feel free to contact Glendale Coin Club President Michael Kittle at mike@kittlecoins.com or Verdugo Hills Coin Club President Don Berry at dberry@pressedsales.com. We hope to see many of you NASC and CSNA members join us at this special meeting.

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NASC Awards Nominations

The Awards committee chair, Joyce Kuntz, is asking NASC members to submit nominations for the following:

Richard P. Goodson Award
Junior Achievement Award
Speaker of the Year Award

All NASC clubs and members should send their suggestions to Joyce at JoyceMedals@aol.com before July 1st. Who do *you* think deserves these awards?

Enjoying Your Hobby?

Are you grateful for the fun you've had over the years?

Consider the enjoyment future generations can have if they're properly introduced to numismatics. Sure would be nice if there was an organization that was set-up to help spread the word...

*Hey, that's just what CSNA
and NASC do!*

And now, you can help them to ensure that others get the message about our terrific educational hobby by making a tax-deductible donation today. Simply send a check to either of the association corresponding secretaries (addresses on page 8), identify your gift as a "fund-raising donation", and then receive acknowledgement in TCN (or not, as you wish) along with a tax-deductible receipt.



Educational Symposium Report

by *Phil Iversen*

It was warm and pleasant Saturday when about three-dozen people attended the 48th annual CSNA education symposium at the Holiday Inn located in Van Nuys for the day-long event.

President Howard Feltham started off the event by welcoming everybody and thanking them for making this another great event this year. He then turned the podium over to Phil Iversen, education director, who introduced Merrill Gibson as the first speaker of the day and who gave a very informative and insightful perspective on collecting ancient Greek, Roman and Byzantine coins. These were produced from approximately 600 BC to 800 AD and were either hand struck or cast in a variety of different metals.

Paul Ranc was the next presenter and his Powerpoint presentation showed a wide variety of similarities of ancient and modern coins depicting flying eagles, busts, shields, wreaths and images of Liberty in many forms. Both Merrill and Paul are members of the Ancient Coin Club of Los Angeles and are celebrating their club's 50th anniversary this year! Visit them at the club table during the ANA show this August and thank them for their participation and support.

Next up on the agenda was Jose Gallego who came up on the bus with a group of nice club members from the San Diego area, also making a stop for a few others from Orange County. Jose introduced us to a whole new collecting field. This was about the reverse



Above from left: Phil Iversen, Merrill Gibson (seated), and Paul Ranc.



Above from left: David Schwager, Phil Iversen, Jose Gallego, and Mel Wacks.

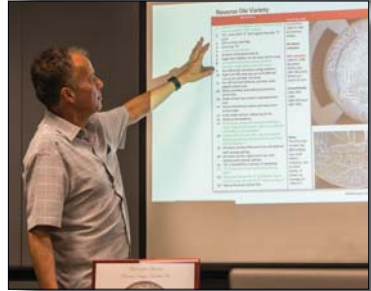
design varieties on Washington quarters that is starting to generate a lot of interest and are now beginning to be designated by several of the major grading firms.

Since the hotel did not have a restaurant all attendees scattered to many of the local nearby eating establishments and refueled before the afternoon session began.

Starting off after lunch was Mel Wacks, founder of the Jewish-American Hall of Fame, plus president of the American Israel Numismatic Association (AINA) and editor-in-chief of *The Shekel*, the publication by the organization. He told about a pair of two sibling artists who created a series of very popular medals for AINA. What was most fascinating was the behind-the-scenes stories, interesting and often humorous, connected with the making of the medals.

David Schwager was the last speaker of the day. He told the audience about various items made by the Scovill Manufacturing Company located in Waterbury, Connecticut. For over 200 years this company, which first started making buttons, eventually branched out into manufacturing other products such as advertising tokens, hard times tokens, brass holders for encased postage stamps, civil war tokens, blanks for the US mint, world coins, and transportation tokens, too.

Audience members then asked questions of the speakers, and this was followed by a drawing for a wide and interesting variety of nice door prizes. Everybody, including myself, went away with much new knowledge thanks to the wonderful speakers in attendance at this event.



ANA Report



by *Jim Hunt*

The ANA's World's Fair Of Money (WFM) is coming back to California. It will be held at the Anaheim Convention Center August 9-13, right across the street from Disneyland. This is the event that anyone who collects coins, medals, tokens, paper currency, or anything of a numismatic nature does not want to miss. It is the greatest coin show in the country and it is held only periodically in Southern California (Los Angeles, 2009; Anaheim, 1995; San Diego 1983; Los Angeles 1975).

There are two low-cost preconvention seminars to be held on August 7 and 8: "Detecting Counterfeit US Gold Coinage" and "Fundamentals of Grading US Coins". Free workshops will be conducted throughout the convention. *Coin Collecting 101*: 45-minute presentations for newcomers (August 10-12 at 10 AM and 2 PM). *Coin Collecting Basics*: consumer awareness, grading, proper storage, handling and preservation (Saturday, August 13 from 12 to 2 PM). *Boy Scout Coin Collecting Merit Badge Workshop & Girl Scout Fun with Money Patch Workshop* (August 13 from 9-11 AM). *Treasure Trivia*, for children ages 3-16 (August 9-13). Free lectures are also provided throughout the convention. *The Sundman/Littleton Coin Company Lecture Series* (August 10 from 10 AM to 4 PM). *Money Talks*, 30- to 45-minute programs featuring some of the hobby's most noted authorities (August 11-13).

At 10 AM on Tuesday, the show

opens and visitors will find 500 tables offering all types of coins as well as paper money, exonumia and numismatic literature. Over a dozen clubs as well as representatives of regional organizations will be on hand to answer questions on specific areas.

ANA will offer the *Kids Zone* all five days of the WFM. Kids can create their own coin on paper and have it displayed, pick a coin out of a treasure chest and find out where it came from on a world map. *Treasure Trivia* will take young numismatists on a journey of the bourse floor visiting various dealers and clubs to seek answers to numismatic trivia, complete their card and win a prize. Prizes may also be won by spinning the *ANA Prize Wheel*. Purchase a *World Mint Passport* and visit various mint tables, earning a passport stamp as well as a coin from that country. Other educational opportunities are also provided.

Treasures will be on display from the ANA's Money Museum. More than \$100,000,000 of national numismatic treasures, such as a \$3,000,000 nickel and historic California Gold Rush-era money are included. The ANA's museum curator will be on hand to answer questions. Educational exhibits belonging to ANA members will also be on display. There will be approximately 70 competitive and non-competitive exhibits ranging from US coins, tokens, and world coins as well as casino chips, errors and tokens. The convention theme is "gateway to

stardom”, fame, magic, and entertainment.

On Tuesday night, the ANA will celebrate its 125th anniversary with a reception in the Avalon Room at the Hilton. The cost is \$25 per person. The annual banquet will be held in the California D Ballroom at the Hilton on Friday night. The cost per person is \$100 prior to June 24 and \$115 per person thereafter.

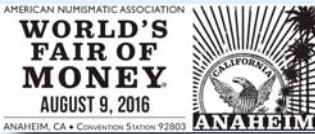
Book your hotel reservations early. It is recommended that you book one

of the convention hotels so that the ANA will be able to get special rates in the future. The hotels are: headquarters hotel Anaheim Hilton (1-800-445-8667), also Fairfield Inn Anaheim (714-772-6777), Anaheim Marriott Suites (714-750-1000), Hilton Garden Inn Anaheim/Garden Grove (714-620-2138 or 877-782-9444), and the Embassy Suites by Hilton Anaheim South (714-539-3300). Rates range from \$189 to \$209 for a single/double.

Other ANA World's Fair of Money Fun!

Show-goers will also be treated to special US Postal Service cancellations commemorating the 125th ANA anniversary, a caricature artist on Friday and

Saturday, souvenir cards from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, free commemorative wooden nickels, and of course a bourse jam-packed with dealers excited about



showing you all the great coins, tokens, medals, and other numismatic goodies in their cases.

The Ancient Coin Club of Los Angeles will be celebrating their 50th Anniversary there as well as TEC—The Elongated Collectors—the latter with a free 125th Anniversary - 50th TEC Birthday hand-rolled commemorative.

Oh, and admission is *free* for everyone on Saturday, August 13th!





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The Emerging Hobbyist

by Michael S. Turrini

Greetings! Let me begin—as I have appealed before—welcoming commentary from TCN’s readers, not just in response or retort to the ramblings shared in these quarterly “Emerging Numismatists” columns, but also upon the future of our hobby.

The theme *future of our hobby* is the intention of our compatriots within our Golden State’s organized numismatics, the Northern California Numismatic Association’s (NCNA) Third Annual California Numismatic Seminar, on Saturday, September 17. An impressive assemblage of presenters have been invited, including our own Jeff Shevlin, as well as two Canadian coin advocates, Charmy Harper (also known as “the Penny Lady”), Steve Price from Stacks/Bowers, and Scott D. English, the current executive director of the American Philatelic Society. Updates and specifics can be learned at www.solanocoinclub.com.

Unable to obtain someone from the headquarters of the ANA to present and to participate, on a whim an invite was extended to Scott, and he immediately accepted, wanting to develop collaborative relationships and exchanges with numismatics plus believing that the issues confronting philately are identical to numismatics.

Scott is energized and enthused, and he shared some insights with this columnist plus our Webmaster Lloyd



G. Chan and NCNA Representative James H. Laird; some of these are summarized here:

- According to a Kaiser study, the average American spends eight hours a day before some type of screen: desktop PC, television, smartphone or the like. Note: That certainly does not leave much time for hobbies!
- The Baby Boomers were the great and major mainstay of collecting; however, the coming of age GenX is only one-third the number of the Baby Boomers. Well, readers that becomes a number’s game.
- Stamps and other hobbies are fragmented, and there is a disconnect between membership and the established organizations at the national level. In talking with California coin hobbyists who are not members of our beloved CSNA, there is a kindred expression of that disconnect.
- Hobbies need to harness and attract those aged 45 or older, and this includes minorities, gays and lesbians, and all demographic groups.

His most profound comment was that unless philately grows—and this applies to numismatics—within a few decades, having much less participants (hobbyists) one’s collection could be worth half as compared today and soon ten cents on the dollar, simply because the numbers ordain not enough interest.

Some readers may dispute Scott’s thoughts and observations; but, his main point is for hobbies, as stamps and coins, to sustain the dialogue about tomorrows must begin.

Changing to another established hobby, model railroading, a recent ar-

ticle in *The Branch Line* of the Pacific Coast region (primarily California) of the National Model Railroad Association (NMRA) noted that in 1960 teenagers accounted for 20% of the NMRA’s membership, but by 1984 it was 6% and is now approaching zero, while the average age of an active model railroader increases each day.

Closing, this columnist leaves it to the reader to draw conclusions with those statistics.

Ending, *it ain’t what it used to be*. Now, where do we, CSNA and NASC, progress?

NASC Awards Banquet Catered by Wood Ranch BBQ

For our annual awards recognition event, we will be having our banquet at 6:30 PM on Saturday, August 27, at the Arcadia Masonic Center at the location of the Golden State Coin Show.



We have invited the deal-

ers from our show to attend our banquet this year and to make it easy for them our banquet will be held on the bourse floor of the show after the show closes to the public. We are having Wood Ranch BBQ come in and cater a dinner of BBQ chicken breast and tri tip, with plenty of fixin’s too. The cost per person will be \$30 which covers tax, tip and lots of fun! The presentations of our annual awards will at the Arcadia Masonic Center following the dinner.

Make reservations by August 18, 2016.

Make checks payable to “NASC”.

Name: _____

Phone: _____

Number in Party: _____

Mail to: Michael Kittle
PO Box 388
Agoura Hills, CA 91376

Join us at the Golden State Coin Show

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Arcadia Masonic Center, 50 West Duarte Road, Arcadia

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Schedule of Events...

Friday, August 26

Noon	Setup—Committee
4:00 - 8:00PM	Bourse open to dealers—Security begins
5:00 - 7:00PM	Exhibitors may place exhibits
5:00PM	Bourse open to early bird dealers without tables
8:00PM	Bourse room closes

Saturday, August 27

8:00AM	Bourse open to dealers
9:00 - 10:00AM	Exhibits may be placed
10:00AM	Show opens to public
11:00AM	Boy Scout Merit Badge Clinic - registration Clinic starts at 12 noon and runs till 3:00 p.m.
6:00PM	Bourse and Exhibit rooms close
6:30 - 9:30PM	Awards Banquet—Arcadia Masonic Center

Sunday, August 28

8:00AM	Bourse room open to dealers
9:00AM	NASC Board and General Meeting
10:00AM	Show opens to public
3:00PM	NASC Gold Drawing
4:00PM	Show closes
6:00PM	Security Ends

Need NASC Gold Tickets?

Contact Harold Katzman at haroldkatzman@yahoo.com. Member clubs keep half the ticket price for every booklet sold, and can substantially add to their treasuries with just a little work, often more easily than if they were to host their own coin show.



BSA Coin Collecting Merit Badge Workshop

GSCS, August 27, noon - 3:00PM (on-site registration begins at 11 am).

The merit badge session is a fun, interactive, and hands-on learning experience. All forms of and types of money will be on display. Coin prizes for individual and/or group in-class participation will be awarded to all scouts who actively participate in the educational learning discussions!

Scouts or troop leaders need to *RSVP* in advance of their attendance as meeting space is limited: Walter Ostromecki, drwaltomf1@earthlink.net or (818) 342-6304.



Most requirements for the merit badge will be provided, discussed and fulfilled during the workshop, but scouts must prepare by bringing:

1. Five or more US state quarters, being able to discuss each.
2. A collection from circulation: cent, nickel, dime, quarter, half-dollar, and one dollar coins. Know where any mint marks and designer initials are located.
3. A date set of coins since the year of the scout's birth.

Scouts are also encouraged to bring along any coins (foreign or US) in their collection for a show-and-tell feature before the scouts attending the session.

NASC Auction at GSCS

An online auction will be held for the GSCS. Over 100 lots will be sold in the auction at no reserve. Coins of all types, US and world, tokens and medals, many of which will be professionally certified, will be sold.



All bidding will take place via online bidding through CoinZip.com, and the auction will close the evening following the show. Bidding on the CoinZip.com auction platform is easy; instructions on how to do so is available on their website and will be available at the GSCS. CoinZip.com has generously volunteered the use of their bidding platform to the NASC and will be charging no fees in connection with running this auction.

All coins in the auction will be on display on both days of the show for live lot viewing. Lot viewing of the coins will also be available at the ANA World's Fair of Money at the Anaheim Convention Center August 9-13 at the NASC club table. Images and descriptions of all lots will be posted to the CoinZip.com auction site before June 30. A small buyer's premium of 5% will be added to each winning bid; the proceeds of the premium will be retained by the NASC as a donation. Winning bidders will have their lots mailed to them following the auction or can arrange to pick up their winnings at the September Long Beach Expo.

Goings On

by Greg Burns

Going to be short as I wasn't able to attend the April CSNA meeting due to business, so I'll just pick a few tidbits of interest out of the minutes.

CSNA has changed their fiscal year to end in December, and there's a new financial report format. This should make understanding the accounting easier.

The board is ponying up \$400 to supply the corresponding secretary with a computer, and I see that membership cards are supposed to be going out at some point soon.

Howard Feltham is apparently going to donate a projector to CSNA; now all we need is a large screen.

The next CSNA educational symposium in Northern California will be October 29, hosted by the Sacramento Valley Coin Club.

A motion was made and passed unanimously by the board to appoint Dorothy Baber as president emeritus of CSNA.

Kevin Carlson is the newly appointed board member replacing Jeff Stahl. Carol Pfeifer is the new recording secretary. There was a recommendation to appoint George Magann to the open position. Joyce Kuntz volunteered to replace Lee Kuntz as the new curator. Phil Iversen will be the NASC representative.

A motion was approved to allow the Newman Numismatic Portal (NNP) to digitize and host *Calcoin News*.

Next CSNA meeting will be June 11 in Tulare, and a coin show is

planned for Arcadia (in the south) for December 17-18.

NASC's May meeting had Roy Iwata reporting net finances of \$35,836.72.

NASC will be printing 500 additional copies of this issue for publicity purposes (and use during the ANA show in August).

NASC declined to digitize/host *The NASC Quarterly* via NNP, but may reconsider if current names and contact info of officials can be redacted.

A unanimous (white ballot) vote was taken to elect the new executive body: President Michael Kittle, VP Don Berry, Corresponding Secretary Harold Katzman, Recording Secretary Albertus Hoogeveen, Treasurer Jay Robinson, and Historian George Moore III. Board members will be Walt Ostromecki, Bob Thompson, Jim Phillips, Alex Jaramillo, Dennis Berry, John Duff, and as immediate past president, Phil Iversen. Treasurer emeritus is Kay Lenker. I'm supposing these are effective with an installation at the award banquet.

I understood that Stacks Bowers was donating some auction catalogs, and perhaps someone might be suggesting they take an ad in TCN (that would be nice).



CSNA Membership Application

Membership Category	Cost
Individual/Club (1 year)	\$20
Individual/Club (3 years)	\$55
Individual/Club (5 years)	\$90
Life (18-54 years old)	\$500
(55-64 years old)	\$450
(Over 64 years old)	\$350
Digital TCN only (1 year)	\$10
Associate (same address)	\$10
Junior (under 18)	\$10
Overseas	\$10 (additional to above)

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Signature: _____

Sponsored by (optional): _____

Send this application, including a check/money order payable to "CSNA" for your dues, addressed to:

Don Hill, CSNA Coresponding Secretary
PO Box 4003
Vallejo, CA 94590



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Around the State...



Club Reporter—North

Sally Johnson

P.O. Box 10416

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SallyJohnsonTCN@aol.com

Club Reporter—South

Virginia Bourke

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vlbourke@cox.net

Ginny's Gleanings: Congratulations to

Dorothy Baber who not only turned 96 in May but was unanimously nominated President Emeritus for CSNA. Congratulations to Phil Iversen for presenting another wonderful symposium. Thank you for all your hard work. The Ancient Coin Club of Los Angeles has renewed their CSNA dues and we are glad to have them back in the fold. Summer will be very busy. Not only several coin shows but the show of shows, the ANA "World's Fair of Money", August 9-13 at the Anaheim Convention Center is almost here. Please contact Roy Iwata if you want to exhibit. He would be very happy to make sure you have a place at the table. "No matter what happens or how bad it seems today, life does go on and it will be better tomorrow."—Maya Angelou

Sally's Sayings: It's been a quick year and time just flies when you're having fun! As I read these club newsletters, I hear the need for more folks to step up and help with the club activities. There seems to be less and less participation each year. All the members enjoy attending meetings and auctions, hearing great stories from fellow hobbyists, the free refreshments and usually a drawing with some really nice prizes at a good price. But, the same folks have been putting on most of these programs with little help or assistance. We as a community need to help by doing our part. It isn't a hard job but does require some commitment from those enjoying all the rewards. I ask that you take a look at your club meetings and see what you can do. Helping with monthly tasks, being on the board, helping with the show. It isn't fair that ten people or less help consistently during the year and everyone else enjoys a relaxing evening without any responsibilities. The continued success of every club is based on its volunteers.

Club Reports...

ANCIENT COIN CLUB OF LOS ANGELES members **Merrill Gibson** and **Paul Ranc** gave a presentation at the recent symposium on classical coins, of course. In April, **Roger Burry** put together an amazing presentation on *Vercingetorix* focusing on his battles with Julius Caesar. **David Michaels** of Legion VI and Heritage Auctions participated. **Randy Butler** shared his coins of this period. The theme in May featured *Mythical Moms and Daughters* in honor of Mother's Day. This club may like classical coins but it is up-to-date and modern with over 1,000 hits on Facebook.

BAY CITIES COIN CLUB **Kaden Langlois** was the winner of the gold coin at the dinner meeting in January. Meridian Coin paid 50% of member's bills. Members collected at the February meeting.

BURBANK COIN CLUB members are planning for their upcoming coin appraisal event in May guided by **Phil Iversen**. This club does it all: drawings, an auction, show and tells, and refreshments.

CHULA VISTA COIN CLUB members **Don** and **Ginny Smith** created a form for everyone to fill out guessing who the BEP will put on the new \$20 bill. There is even a prize if anyone guesses right. **Steve Fahrlender** selected a very neat Canadian coin in the shape of a maple leaf as his favorite coin in February. **John Wachter** couldn't decide and brought in most of his coins! He had his nickels, half dollars, and dollars in books. Members put a display in the Bonita Library for National Coin Week.

COINEERS COIN CLUB The theme in March was *Interstellar*. Members brought in their "out of this world" coins for show and tell. *Non Alphabetical* was the theme in April. Sounds Greek to me. **Lance Dohe** did the April program which was enjoyed by all.

COVINA COIN CLUB Vice President **Mark Baskin** presented *Emergency Currencies of the Civil War* in February which covered the economic turmoil of the period. Mark had to do a part two in March. In April, Mark provided a program dedicated to *Type Sets and How to Go About Filling One Up*.

CUPERTINO COIN CLUB's annual show was in February in San Jose. A big "thank you" goes to everyone who helped put the show together. Thanks also goes to **Harold Woron** for his talk at the February meeting on *Seated Liberty Coins*. Harold talked about the years the coins were made as well as the different varieties including changes to the stars, shield, drapery, and amount of silver in each coin. Life member **Peter Griffiths** passed away in January; he joined in December 1988 as member 688. He was in real estate and moved to Las Vegas about 15 years ago. Despite the distance, Peter supported the club by purchasing drawing tickets for our yearly coin show, etc. Condolences to his family and

friends. April was *Hot Dog/Polish Night* and a great success. We installed our new board of directors for 2016-2017. Special thanks go to those who helped and contributed to the dinner.

DIABLO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY speaker **Charles Ludvik** provided the history of the Kennedy half dollar from 1964 to date. Starting in 2002, they were only made available to collectors. A complete set of the 174 coins will cost about \$1000. Monthly winners: **Jaime Haletky**, **Larry Casagrande** (won for telling his *Sea Scouts Boat Breakup* story), **Gene Berry** won \$49 for 50/50, **Beth Stockholm**, and **Tom Borsig**, among others. The 55th Annual Awards Banquet was held at Denny's Restaurant. The Gordon Donnell Memorial Meritorious Award was awarded to **Bill Hickman** and **Jon Marish**. The Call of Duty Award was presented to **Maria Stillwagon**, **Kyle Anderson**, and **Lindy Reiwinkel**. *Medals and More*, *Mare Island Collectibles* was presented by James Kern, the director of the Vallejo Navel & Historical Museum. Mare Island was so named because General Vallejo's mare, thought to have drowned in a storm, was found alive on this island. The base was founded in 1854 by Admiral David Farragut and closed in 1996. There are thousands of memorabilia items. One is large as a submarine to as small as a 10 cent piece.

DOWNEY COIN CLUB **Albertus Hoogeveen** presented the March program and spoke on collecting the buffalo nickel. Albertus talked about *Presidents on Coins and Currency* in February. Members all enjoyed the *Super Show and Tell* in April.

FREMONT COIN CLUB Show drawing tickets are here! All gold! Members can pick them up at the meeting. This is one of the ways we raise funds to pay the rent, and other club expenses. For every two books you sell, you receive a free dinner at the installation dinner. Special thanks to **Rashel Wren**, the Fremont Coin Club has a display case in the Fremont Main Library and Castro Valley Library for the whole month of July. If you are interested in helping with setting up the case at either location or lending numismatic items for the case, please contact one of the board members. May is *Potluck Night*.

FRESNO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY **James Obler** told of an Ebay purchase of a 1989 Congress bicentennial commemorative set of a clad half dollar, silver dollar, and gold five-dollar half eagle. He got the set for a little over the value of the gold, a good buy. **Arden Estes** shared some guitar money from Somalia, money shaped like guitars, and a cut-out 1893 Columbian commemorative half dollar someone made into a broach that he found at a flea market. The program of the evening was presented by **Ruth Phillips** on the subject of *Elongated Coins*. In April, **Phil Plettner** talked about the possibility of a new location for our coin show at the Clovis Veterans Memorial Building. **Dennis Olswang** shared an 1822 Spanish four-real coin and gave a little history on it. **Jerry Forbus** shared a 1928-S Lincoln cent with other wheat cents. The program for the

evening was presented by past president **James Obler** who gave an interesting and visual presentation on *Type Coins, Half Cents through Jefferson Nickels*.

GLENDALE COIN CLUB **Mary Yahalom** graciously donated four gold coins to the club in Jerry's name. **President and Editor Michael Kittle** presented the program *The Coinage of the US-Philippines* in February. The raffle featured a full roll of 2016 silver eagles, 16 prizes and top prize; four silver eagles. **Jay Robinson** won the top prize in January, a Mexican 2.5 peso gold coin. The March program was presented by **Don Berry** who took his 5 ounce silver round and had it cut into a jig saw puzzle by 20 other coin carvers around the world. It is unique and will go to an auction with the proceeds going to a very worthy cause. **Gordon O'Rourke** won the four silver eagles: luck of the Irish! **Red Henry** presented the April program advising how to invest in silver.

GREATER ORANGE COUNTY COIN CLUB **Jim Malone** presented a very interesting talk on *Japanese Invasion Money* in February. **Rockie Herrera** provided the March program *PCGS Experience*.

HEARTLAND COIN CLUB The February installation dinner was held at a new place which everyone liked, DiLeone's: Italian food, what's not to like? **Editor Andrew Woodruff** continues to provide challenging quizzes with prizes. **Vice President John Weiss** with his crew are working hard to ensure that the May coin show will be a great success.

HEMET NUMISMATISTS There were four past-presidents at the January meeting. **Phil DeAugustino** provided a nice presentation on *Collecting Large Sized US Currency*. He shared his impressive collection. In March, he presented a talk on *Registrars of the Treasury*. The club put together a nice display in the Hemet Library for National Coin Week. The very popular *Super Auction* was held at the April meeting. Members found many good deals. **Rafael Flores** has put on his apron to prepare for another unforgettable May picnic.

INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF SAN DIEGO The theme in February was *Latin America*. **Ken Aring** did a wonderful slide show entitled *A Survey of Latin America with Emphasis on Times of War*. He covered the time period from 1756 onward. Ken also did the March program *3000 Years of Chinese Money*. He demonstrated that the square hole was not changed for centuries. *Low Countries – the Netherlands* was the program in April. This is one of Ken's favorite collecting areas and his show was very informative. **Bob Fritsch** of New Hampshire always manages to come up with a timely quiz related to the theme.

LONG BEACH COIN CLUB There will be an extended *Show and Tell* in May. Panda America provided five 2015 silver Pandas to the club for their monthly drawings.

LOS ANGELES PAPER MONEY CLUB **Paul Andre** presented his talk on *Political Propaganda* in February. There were two speakers at the March meeting: **Scott McNatt**, who spoke on US small-size silver certificate banknotes, and **Paul Vreede** who spoke on French emergency notes, post WWI. *An Overview and History of Foreign Coins* was presented by **Ken Wolf** in April.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY *Gold Rush Bills of Exchange* was presented in February by **Michael Wehner**, and included both his collection and a visual presentation on these historic financial documents. Among the notes he displayed were Daniel Gibb & Co, C. James King of Wms Co, and Adams & Co. which failed dramatically on San Francisco's Black Friday. June is the *BBQ Luncheon*, the date is June 25th and it's only \$10! March Program was *National Commemorative Medals* by **Bob Somers**. NCMs are viewed as a kind of successor to the commemorative coinage of the 1890s to 1950s. The basic criteria for NCMs are that they are struck by the US mint, issued with Congressional approval, and sold by nonprofits to raise funds. Bob noted that at times each of these three criteria has been ignored.

REDWOOD EMPIRE COIN CLUB in March featured their famous annual corned beef and cabbage dinner. Thanks to all who brought "green" desserts to go with it, they were delicious. Farewell to dealer **Frank Villalon**, and best wishes on your move to Idaho. Frank was one of the founding members of the San Francisco Coin Club in the 1960s (nearly non-existent now), and has been a long time RECC member. **Merle Avila** gave a wrapup of the coin show, which was another success. He thanked everybody who pitched in and helped, especially to **Lee Gong** for all the prep work; **Mike M.** and **Connie P.** who drove the cart; **Bob K.** for efficiently arranging the help crews; and **Rich W.** for working the kids table, where we had 70-80 kids stop by. Attendance Friday was 378, Saturday 370, 12 people fewer than last year. We had 46 dealers, 37 club members sold gold coin drawing tickets prior to the show, which was the bulk of the sales. Of them the top 3 sellers were: #3 with \$458 in sales, **Jack H.**; #2 with \$1,000 in sales, **Curtis S.**; and #1 with \$1,200 in sales, **Connie P.** Each of them won a gold coin for their efforts.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY COIN CLUB has a few missing in action: **Jerry Carsman** is still recovering well from his shoulder surgery, **Mike Neicoff** has been diagnosed with cancer and is undergoing chemotherapy, and **Richmond Johnston** is still undergoing dialysis and chemotherapy. I would again like to mention that we greatly miss Rich Johnston lately at the club meetings, not only his presence there, but also the support he provides in selling raffle tickets out of his hardware store. **Sal** and his sons from Gold Rush Coins spoke to the membership about detecting counterfeit coins, currency and medals. They brought a great many examples of counterfeits that they have acquired over the counter at the Gold Rush business. **John Bither** again requested members to provide exhibits for the show. There will be 1st, 2nd, and 3rd prizes for exhibits

with 1st prize being a 2.5 peso gold piece, 2nd prize being a \$50 proof silver eagle, and 3rd prize a silver proof set.

SAN BERNARDINO COIN CLUB Guest speaker **Jim Phillips** presented the February program, *The Secret Plan to Destabilize the British Economy during WWII*. Correction from my last report, **Dave Rutherford** had a stroke and was unable to give his talk on San Bernardino tokens. **Norris Turner** shared his huge collection of tokens from all over San Bernardino County. Some of them are from obsolete towns and are very scarce. **Ken Crum** did the January program on *Federal Reserve Banknotes*. Members took advantage of the *Super Auction* in March and snapped up some good buys. **Jackie Kahler** presented *Native American Artifacts from Kentucky* in April. Dave is doing much better and has attended recent meetings.

SAN DIEGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY **Diane Barbieri** and **Mike Shaw** won the participation prizes at the installation dinner in January. **Jim Wells** brought in a coin from the German Grand Duchy featuring a man related to almost all the European royalty today. **Ken Spindler** brought in his huge collection of French Revolutionary tokens, 1789-1805. Mike Shaw brought in a large assortment of lifesaving medals. **Harold Katzman** was the guest speaker in April. He gave a great presentation on *Collecting PNC's* (which he prefers to call Philatelic-Numismatic Combinations) and a pep talk on buying and selling the gold drawing tickets for the Golden State Coin Show.

SAN FRANCISCO COIN CLUB continues its gatherings on a here-and-there basis of the fourth Fridays. Regretfully, it seems that the April 22 meeting was a fizzle: no one was able to attend—traffic, parking, and the weather were factors that curtailed attendance, with only about five members in the area who could attend. May theme was *Coins Struck During Wartimes*. June's will be *Ships on Coins*, and July *Copper*. August will be *S-Mint Coins*. Again, all are encouraged to bring a guest and to provide updates on our various spread-around members.

SAN JOSE COIN CLUB **Ed Sins** spoke on *Mexican Eight Reales*. Ed has been collecting, researching and sharing his knowledge with us for quite a few years. The 2016 North American Mitchell Medal B-25 Bomber, designed by **Ryan Johnson**, has arrived and been distributed. The club held its election for 2016-2017 board of directors and will have to vote them in next month as there wasn't a quorum in attendance. The medal contest was presented and four entries were entered with Ryan Johnson winning again this year. His design depicts the Moffett Field Hangar in Mountain View. **President Dean Birge** and his wife **Bonnie** organized the annual awards banquet with 28 people signing up for the Three Flames Restaurant in San Jose. Awards were awarded to all the hard workers and the evening ended with 10 rounds of *Bingo*. A big thank you to Dean and Bonnie Birge for doing a great job! The speaker for May was Dean Birge on *Civil War Tokens*, which went really well. He had a slide show showing examples.

UPLAND COIN CLUB Guest speaker **Brad Yonaka** spoke about *Tales from the Erythraean Sea with Coins* in February. These are the coins associated with the trade routes of the empires and countries along the Red Sea. The theme in March was *Best and Worse*. **Adam Pave** spoke on *Hawaiian History and its Coins*.

VALLEJO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY honors the silver eagle first strike ceremony. **Treasurer Michael S. Turrini** shall show slides of the first strike ceremony held October 1985 at the San Francisco Mint. Returning to an old tradition dated back to 1970, our April meeting is now reserved for *Other Hobbies*: what else you collect, pursue, or enjoy in addition to numismatics. Due to the resignation of beloved **Michael M. "Steamer" Stanley**, **Dennis Crockett** was appointed by the board of directors to fill and to complete the term for director. Congratulations Dennis!

VERDUGO HILLS COIN CLUB – The 51st annual coin show was a huge success due to the hard work of the members. **Gregg Bercovitz** gave a talk on *United States Encased Postage Stamps* in March. They were used during the Civil War, were very fragile and only a few thousand remain today making them very valuable. Lucky **John Duff** won the 1/20-ounce gold Panda at the meeting. **Red Henry** (aka the silver baron) presented his talk on the history of silver in April.

WESTERN WOODEN MONEY CLUB continues to struggle to maintain its viability, particularly as their membership remains so small and their finances limited. Anything a WWMC member might do in promoting wooden money and the club would be welcomed. As of the April issue of *West Wood*, our membership is 17 paid members. For this issue, we have pages of *Timber Lines* of the Canadian Association of Wooden Money Collectors, something from the *Ontario Numismatist* of the Ontario Numismatic Association, and the *Nashua Numismatist* of the Nashua (New Hampshire) Coin Club.

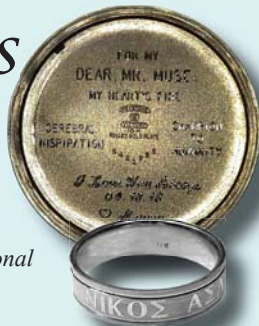
WHITTIER COIN CLUB The US National Parks turn 100 in 2016 and members enjoyed the video about them in February. **Alan Herbert** presented the DVD *Is It or Is It Not Hub Doubling* in March. Members enjoyed the ANA video produced by **Jeff Shevlin** entitled *The Mint and the 1915 Panama-Pacific International Exposition Official Medal*.

WOODLAND HILL COIN CLUB Back by popular demand, **Phil Iversen** did a part two to his talk on *More B. Max Mehl Memorabilia* which was enjoyed by all. **Editor Bill Pagel** has been a member for 49 years and was looking forward to the 50th anniversary of this club. Alas, it seems that June will be its last official meeting except for a get-together in September.

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Directory of Member Clubs

Changes should be sent by a club officer via mail to the applicable association's corresponding secretary. CSNA and NASC membership status is indicated in parentheses at the end of each club's listing.

- Alameda Coin Club**—meets 1st Tuesday, 6:45 p.m., Alameda Free Library, 1550 Oak Street, Alameda; mailing address: P.O. Box 1763, Alameda, CA 94501-0202. (CSNA)
- Ancient Coin Club of Los Angeles**—meets 2nd Sunday, 1:00 p.m., Community Room A5, Glendale Galleria (level A of rotunda; self-park validated), 15301 Ventura Blvd., Sherman Oaks; mailing address: ACCLA, c/o K. L. Friedman, 16255 Ventura Blvd., Suite 1200, Encino, CA 91436; Web site: www.accla.org (check for latest meeting info); e-mail klf1031@roadrunner.com. (CSNA)
- Bay Cities Coin Club**—meets 2nd Thursday, 6:30 p.m., El Segundo Library, 111 W. Mariposa Ave., El Segundo; mailing address: c/o Jack von Bloeker III, 5714 Apia Drive, Cypress, CA 90630. (NASC)
- Burbank Coin Club**—meets 1st Wednesday, 6:00 p.m., Joslyn Center (Nutrition Room), 1301 W. Olive Ave., Burbank; mailing address: c/o Don Fujitani, 215 Cedar Heights Drive, Thousand Oaks, CA 91360. (NASC)
- California Exonomist Society**—meets twice a year during the semi-annual CSNA Conventions; mailing address: Michael S. Turrini, P.O. Box 4104, Vallejo, CA 94590-0410; e-mail: EmperorI@juno.com. (CSNA, NASC)
- California State Numismatic Association**—meets up to twice a year during CSNA conventions at various locations; mailing address: Don Hill, P.O. Box 4003, Vallejo, CA 94590; e-mail: csnalibrary@gmail.com; Web site: www.calcoin.org. (CSNA, NASC)
- Chula Vista Coin Club**—meets 1st Thursday, 6:30 p.m., San Diego County Library, Bonita Branch, 4375 Bonita Road, Bonita; mailing address: 10601 Vista Camino, Lakeside, CA 92040; Web site: www.chulavistacoinclub.org. (CSNA, NASC)
- Coiners Coin Club**—meets 3rd Thursday, 7:00 p.m., 4675 Tecolote Road, San Diego, CA; mailing address: 829 Portsmouth Court, San Diego, CA 92109. (CSNA, NASC)
- Covina Coin Club**—meets 3rd Wednesday, 8:00 p.m., San Dimas Royal Mobile Homes Clubhouse, 1630 W. Covina Blvd., San Dimas.; mailing address: Helen Desens, 282 W. Bygrove St., Covina, CA 91722. (CSNA, NASC)
- Cupertino Coin Club**—meets 2nd Friday, 7:30 p.m., West Valley Presbyterian Church, Parish Hall, 6191 Bollinger Avenue, Cupertino, CA; mailing address: P.O. Box 448, Cupertino, CA 95015-0448; Web site: www.cupertinoclub.com. (CSNA)
- Delta Coin Club of California**—meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 7:30 p.m., Eagles Hall, 1492 Bourbon Street, Stockton, CA 95204; mailing address: P.O. Box 690761, Stockton, CA 95269-0761; e-mail: deltacoinclub@gmail.com. (CSNA)
- DHHS Numismaniacs Coin Club**—meets periodically, Dana Hills High School, 33333 Golden Lantern, Dana Point, CA; Mrs. Mary Danna (club advistor), email: dhhsnumismaniacs@gmail.com or text @DHHSNumismaniacs to 23559 for updates about the club. (NASC)
- Diablo Numismatic Society**—meets 3rd Thursday, 7:00 p.m., Concord Police Department meeting room, 1350 Galindo St., Concord; contact: James Laird, president, (925) 200-2276; e-mail: info@diablocoinclub.org; Web site: www.diablocoinclub.org. (CSNA)

- Downey Numismatists**—meets 4th Monday, 7:30 p.m., Downey Retirement Center, 11500 Dolan Ave., Downey; mailing address: Albertus Hoogeveen, P.O. Box 222, Downey, CA 90241. (NASC)
- Fairfield Coin Club**—meets 4th Wednesday (except December), 7:00 p.m., Grace Episcopal Church, Parish Hall #1, corner of First and Kentucky Streets, Fairfield; mailing address: P.O. Box 944, Fairfield, CA 94533-0094. (CSNA)
- Fremont Coin Club**—meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday, 7:00 p.m., Fremont Elks Club, 38991 Farwell Drive, Fremont; mailing address: P.O. Box 1401, Fremont, CA 94538-0140; Web site: www.FremontCoinClub.org. (CSNA)
- Fresno Numismatic Society**—meets 2nd Tuesday, 7:30 p.m., Las Palmas Masonic Center, 2992 E. Clinton Ave. Fresno; mailing address: P.O. Box 11525, Fresno, CA 93773-1525; e-mail: admin@fresnocoinclub.com; Web site: www.fresnocoinclub.com. (CSNA)
- Glendale Coin Club**—meets 2nd Friday, 7:00 p.m., CitiBank, 2350 Honolulu Blvd., Glendale; mailing address: GCC, c/o Michael Kittle, P.O. Box 388, Agoura Hills, CA 91376-0388; e-mail: mike@kittlecoins.com; Web site: www.GlenCoin.com. (NASC)
- Greater Orange County Coin Club**—meets 2nd Tuesday, 7:00 p.m., Costa Mesa Neighborhood Community Center, 1845 Park Ave.; mailing address: 2032 Kornat Drive, Costa Mesa, CA 92626; e-mail: bill.pfeifer@sbcglobal.net; phone: (714) 546-0931; Web site: www.occoinclub.com. (CSNA, NASC)
- Heartland Coin Club**—meets 3rd Wednesday, 7:00 p.m., Bostonia Park Rec. Building, 1049 Bostonia St., El Cajon; mailing address: Jose M. Gallego, P.O. Box 191448, San Diego, CA 92150; e-mail: jmgallego@losgallego.com. (CSNA, NASC)
- Hemet Numismatists**—meets 3rd Wednesday, 12:00 Noon, Provident Savings Bank, 1600 Florida Avenue (Northwest Corner Giard and Florida), Hemet; mailing address: P.O. Box 36, Hemet, CA 92546. (CSNA, NASC)
- International Numismatic Society of San Diego**—meets 4th Wednesday, 5:45 p.m., North Park Adult Rec. Center, 2719 Howard Street, San Diego; mailing address: P.O. Box 161081, San Diego, CA 92176; Web site: www.inssd.org. (CSNA, NASC)
- Leisure World Coin Club**—meets 2nd Wednesday, 1:30 p.m., Clubhouse No. 3, Room 2, Seal Beach Leisure World; mailing address: Austin Overholtz, 1331 Pelham Road, #67A, Seal Beach, CA 90740. (NASC)
- Liberty Numismatic Society**—meets 3rd Wednesday, 7:00 p.m., Millbrae City Library, 1 Library Avenue, Millbrae; mailing address: P.O. Box 300, Millbrae, CA 94030-0300; Web site: LNS.ANAclubs.org. (CSNA)
- Livermore Valley Coin Club**—meets 3rd Tuesday, 7:00 p.m., Livermore Public Library, Community Room “B”, 1188 South Livermore Ave., Livermore; mailing address: P.O. Box 610, Livermore, CA 94550. (CSNA)
- Long Beach Coin Club**—meets 1st Monday, 7:00 p.m., Millikan High School Cafeteria, 2800 Snowden Ave., Long Beach; mailing address: P.O. Box 8101, Long Beach, CA 90808. (CSNA, NASC)
- Northern California Numismatic Association**—meets annually during Nor-Cal coin shows in various communities; mailing address: Michael S. Turrini, P.O. Box 4104, Vallejo, CA 94590-0410; e-mail: EmperorI@juno.com. (CSNA)
- Numismatic Association of Southern California**—meets four times per year; mailing address: Harold Katzman, P.O. Box 3382, Tustin, CA 92781-3382; e-mail: haroldkatzman@yahoo.com; Web site: www.NASC.net. (CSNA, NASC)
- Pacific Coast Numismatic Society**—meets 4th Wednesday, 7:30 p.m., Fort Mason Center, Building C, San Francisco; mailing address: P.O. Box 457656, San Francisco, CA 94147-5656; Web site: www.pcns.org. (CSNA)
- Pennsylvania Association of Numismatists**—meets at PAN conventions; mailing address: PAN, 1985 Lincoln Way, Suite 23 #225, White Oak, PA 15131; e-mail: pancoins@gmail.com; Web site: www.pancoins.org. (CSNA)

- Redwood Empire Coin Club**—meets 2nd Wednesday, 7:00 p.m., Veterans Memorial Building, 1351 Maple Avenue, Santa Rosa; mailing address: P.O. Box 9013, Santa Rosa, CA 95405-0013; Web site: www.RedwoodEmpireCoinClub.com (CSNA)
- Sacramento Valley Coin Club**—meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at 7:00 p.m., North County Corporate Yard, 5026 Don Julio Blvd., Sacramento, CA; mailing address: P.O. Box 160122, Sacramento, CA 95816; Web site: SacValCC.org. (CSNA)
- San Bernardino County Coin Club**—meets 3rd Thursday, 7:30 p.m., Highland Senior Center, 3102 E. Highland Ave., Highland, CA; mailing address: P.O. Box 2745, San Bernardino, CA 92406. (CSNA, NASC)
- San Diego County Inter-Club Numismatic Council**—meets 1st Saturday in February, May, August and November, 10:00 a.m., North Park Adult Center, 2719 Howard Street, San Diego; mailing address: 10601 Vista Camino, Lakeside, CA 92040; Web site: www.coinarama.org. (CSNA)
- San Diego Numismatic Society**—meets 1st Tuesday, 6:15 p.m., North Park Adult Center, 2719 Howard St., San Diego; mailing address: Lenker, P.O. Box 6909, San Diego, CA 92166-6909. (CSNA, NASC)
- San Francisco Coin Club**—meets 4th Friday, no-host dinner 6:30 p.m. at the Tennessee Grill, 1128 Taraval, San Francisco, followed by an informal meeting in same location; mailing address: P.O. Box 880994, San Francisco, CA 94188-0994. (CSNA)
- San Jose Coin Club**—meets 2nd Wednesday, 7:30 p.m., American Legion Hall, Post #318, 1504 Minnesota Avenue, San Jose; mailing address: P.O. Box 5621, San Jose, CA 95150-5621; Web site: www.sanjosecoinclub.org. (CSNA)
- Santa Maria Coin Club**—meets 3rd Wednesday, 7:00 p.m., Edwards Community Center, 809 Panther Drive, Santa Maria; mailing address: P.O. Box 7186, Santa Maria, CA 93456. (CSNA)
- Stanislaus County Coin Club**—meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday, 7:00 p.m., Denny's Restaurant, 1525 McHenry Ave., Modesto; mailing address: P.O. Box 1672, Modesto, CA 95353-1672; Web site: www.stanocoinclub.org. (CSNA)
- Upland Coin Club**—meets 3rd Saturday, 7:00 p.m., Magnolia Rec. Center, 651 W. 15th Street, Upland; mailing address: 9369 Somerset Drive, Alta Loma, CA 91701. (NASC)
- Vallejo Numismatic Society**—meets 1st Wednesday, 6:30 p.m., Florence Douglas Senior Center, Room A, 333 Amador (between Florida and Georgia), Vallejo; mailing address: Michael S. Turrini, P.O. Box 4281, Vallejo, CA 94590-0428; e-mail: EmperorI@juno.com; phone: (707) 642-0216 or (707) 246-6327. (CSNA)
- Verdugo Hills Coin Club**—meets 2nd Monday, 7:15 p.m., CitiBank, 2350 Honolulu Ave., Montrose; mailing address: P.O. Box 26, Tujunga, CA 91043. (NASC)
- Visalia Coin Club**—meets 4th Tuesday, 7:00 p.m., Visalia Senior Citizen Center, 310 North Locust, Visalia; mailing address: 204 West Main Street, Visalia, CA 93291. (CSNA)
- Western Token Society (WESTS)**—meets annually; mailing address: P.O. Box 723, Merced, CA 95341. (CSNA)
- Western Wooden Money Club**—meets at various San Francisco Bay area local coin shows, about four times per year; mailing address: Michael S. Turrini, P.O. Box 3467, Fairfield, CA 94533-3467; e-mail: EmperorI@juno.com. (CSNA)
- Whittier Coin Club**—meets 1st Thursday, 5:30 - 8:00 p.m., at the Santa Fe Spring library on Slauson Ave just east of Norwalk Blvd, Whittier; mailing address: 540 Teakwood Avenue, La Habra, CA 90631. (CSNA, NASC)
- Woodland Hills Coin Club**—meets 2nd Thursday, 7:00 p.m., 21240 Burbank Blvd. (East Gate), Building 30, Woodland Hills; mailing address: P.O. Box 5207, Sherman Oaks, CA 91413; e-mail: wlwagner@msn.com. (CSNA, NASC)

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Calendar of Events



*...mark your calendars
and plan to attend!*

We use www.CalCoin.org and www.NASC.net as the sources for TCN. To include your event please send information regarding the event to CSNA Webmaster Lloyd Chan at lchanfzx@aol.com and NASC Webmaster Jim Phillips at jimjumper@hughes.net.

- June 18-19 **Modesto Coin and Collectibles Expo**, Stanislaus County Coin Club, Clarion Inn Conference Center, 1612 Sisk Rd., Modesto, boursechair@stancocoinclub.org.
- June 24-25 **East Bay / Concord Coin Show**, Clarion Hotel, 1050 Burnett Avenue, Bill Green, www.norcalcoinshows.com.
- July 8-10 **Las Vegas Coin, Currency, Jewelry, Postcard, and Stamp Show**, Orleans Hotel and Casino, 4500 W. Tropicana Ave, Las Vegas, NV, 818-997-6496, I. Bick.
- July 9-10 **59th Annual Coinarama**, San Diego County Inter-Club Numismatic Council, Scottish Rite Masonic Center, 1895 Camino Del Rio South, Mission Valley, www.coinarama.org.
- July 10 **North County Monthly Coin Show**, Embassy Suites Hotel, 3100 Frontera St. (91 Fwy at Glassel St.), J. Atkinson, 562-225-2166.
- July 30-31 **Fremont Annual Coin Show**, Fremont Coin Club, Elk's Lodge, 38991 Farwell Dr., 925-792-1511, Vince LaCarriere, coinvince@aol.com.
- August 7 **Fairfield Coin Club 27th Annual Coin Show**, Willow Hall, Fairfield Community Center, 1000 East Kentucky, Robert Belleau, 707-567-6938.
- August 9-13 **ANA World's Fair of Money**, Anaheim Convention Center, 800 West Katella Avenue, \$8 admission, free to ANA members, and all on Sunday, www.money.org/worldsfairofmoney.
- August 19-21 **Las Vegas Coin, Currency, Jewelry, Postcard, and Stamp Show**, Orleans Hotel and Casino, 4500 W. Tropicana Ave, Las Vegas, NV, 818-997-6496, I. Bick.
- August 27-28 **Golden State Coin Show (GSCS)**, Arcadia Masonic Center, 50 W. Duarte Rd., Steve Fahrlander, 619-971-5159, www.NASC.net. See show schedule elsewhere in this issue of TCN.
- September 8-10 **Long Beach Coin, Stamp & Collectibles Expo**, Convention Center, 100 S. Pine Ave., 888-743-9316, info@longbeach-expo.com.

- September 17 **NCNA Third Annual California Numismatic Seminar**, Vallejo Naval and Historical Museum, 734 Marin St., Michael S. Turrini, 707-246-6327, emperori@juno.com.
- September 18 **Livermore Valley Coin Club 53rd Annual Coin Show**, Elks Lodge, 940 Larkspur Dr., Steve Kramer, Stampman_99@yahoo.com.
- September 23-25 **Las Vegas Numismatic Society Coin Show**, Westgate Resort and Casino, 3000 Paradise Rd., Las Vegas, NV, www.ckshows.com, 800-208-1810.
- Sept 30-Oct 1 **Sacramento Valley Coin Club Fall Coin Show**, Four Points Sheraton Hotel, 4900 Duckhorn Dr., Sacramento, B. Shanks, 916-204-5168.
- October 1-2 **Buena Park Coin Show**, Retail Clerks Hall, 8550 Stanton Ave., (Stanton & Crescent, by Knott's Berry Farm), Kerry Pieropan, 714-271-8946.
- October 7-9 **Diablo Numismatic Society 20th Annual Contra Costa Coin and Collectables Show**, Elk's Lodge, 1475 Creekside Dr., Walnut Creek, www.diablocoinclub.org, James Laird, 925-200-2276.
- October 14-16 **Las Vegas Coin, Currency, Jewelry, Postcard, and Stamp Show**, Orleans Hotel and Casino, 4500 W. Tropicana Ave, Las Vegas, NV, 818-997-6496, I. Bick.
- October 15-16 **Delta Coin Club 52nd Annual Coin Show**, Eagle's Hall, 1492 Bourbon St., Stockton, Ruben Smith, 209-982-5961, rubensmith@hotmail.com.
- October 22-23 **Fresno Coin Club Annual Coin Show**, Las Palmas Masonic Center, 2992 E. Clinton, Richard Hunter, 559-738-8128, www.fresnocoinclub.com.

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CSNA

Elected Officers, 2015-2016

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Recording Secretary.....	Carol Pfeifer pfeifercarol@sbcglobal.net, 714-546-0931, 2032 Kornat Drive, Costa Mesa, CA 92626
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Curator.....	Joyce Kuntz joycemedals@aol.com, 697 Scripps Drive, Claremont, CA 91711-2640
Director of Education.....	Phil Iversen phil_iversen@yahoo.com, P.O. Box 5207, Sherman Oaks, CA 91413
Editor.....	Greg Burns gregsburns@gmail.com, P.O. Box 1181, Claremont, CA 91711
Historian.....	Joyce Kuntz joycemedals@aol.com, 697 Scripps Drive, Claremont, CA 91711-2640

These Non-Voting Appointees Perform Special Duties for the Association

Emerging Numismatist Coordinator.....	Michael S. Turrini emperori@juno.com, P.O. Box 4003, Vallejo, CA 94590-0400
Finance Committee.....	Ken Stempien, Jim Hunt, Roy Iwat, and Herb Miles (chair)
Medals/Events/NASC Representative.....	Joyce Kuntz joycemedals@aol.com, 697 Scripps Drive, Claremont, CA 91711-2640
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NCNA Representative.....	Michael S. Turrini emperori@juno.com, P.O. Box 4003, Vallejo, CA, 04590-0400
Webmaster.....	Lloyd G. Chan For most current contact info please visit www.CalCoin.org

NASC

Officers, 2015-2016

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phil_iversen@yahoo.com, 818-509-9774, P.O. Box 5207, Sherman Oaks, CA 91413	
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Young Numismatists.....	Don Berry

We Get Letters...

Got some thoughts you'd like to share with other readers, comments on articles or opinions you've read in TCN, or otherwise have something you'd like to say? Let your voice be heard and write to us via snail-mail to CSNA, PO Box 1181, Claremont, CA 91711, or better yet drop us an e-mail at gregsburns@gmail.com. Submitted material may be edited for form or content...



This Guy Just Can't Stop!

Dear Greg,

I was *thrilled* to receive the award for the medal article I did last year. I was surprised that it was entered at all. Thank you and all of those concerned over this great honor. I really appreciate it.

I have an idea for another “anniversary” project. In December we will have the 80th anniversary of the famous speech of King Edward VIII in which he abdicated the throne in order to “have the help and support of the woman I love...”

I found two interesting medals on Ebay which I purchased (which I have researched of course). One says, “Edward VIII Crowned May XII MCMXXXVII”. The other medal says “George VI Crowned 12 May 1937”. I could write a shorter piece on this one; but it is a fascinating story, I promise. What do you think?

—Ross

Readers can turn to page 10 to see the output of Ross Irvin's latest literary inspiration... GB

Calcoin News Lives!

Greg—FYI—we have these up on the scanner and the first issues are coming through:

<https://archive.org/details/californiastaten1n01cali>

I should have more to report by next week.

Regards,

Len Augsburg

Dear Readers,

Len and his crack team at Washington University in St. Louis are busy scanning and making available all of the historical issues of Calcoin News, from the first issue in 1947 completely through the final issue in 2003. Jump over to the hyperlink that Len's provided in his missive, and immerse yourself in some of CSNA's history... GB

Writing for *The California Numismatist*



Articles—should be relevant to coin collecting or coin club experiences, and are accepted with the understanding that they are unrestricted from publication. Please indicate if the article has been previously published, and if so, where. Digital files are preferred via e-mail to gregsburns@gmail.com; typed copy is also acceptable mailed to *The California Numismatist*, P.O. Box 1181, Claremont, CA 91711. The author's name and contact information should appear on the first page or on an accompanying cover letter or e-mail.

The California Numismatist reserves the right to edit all items for format or content. As a guide to the general writing style typically preferred for use in our publication, please see the journal's website at www.calnumismatist.com.

Images—relevant to the articles and of a resolution suitable for publication (generally 300dpi) are appreciated. If the author lacks photographic equipment, material may be sent to *The California Numismatist* for reproduction, but *only* with prior arrangement. The preferred format for digital files is JPG or TIF, though other formats may also be acceptable (GIF, PNG, etc.) depending upon the editor's capabilities at the time.

Author's Biography—New authors interested in providing the information should submit a brief biography (150 words or less) that includes pertinent data, such as place of birth, professional background, hobby interests and affiliations, and numismatic awards and accomplishments.

Annual Awards—Each contributor to *The California Numismatist* is eligible for consideration for prestigious literary awards. These awards are conferred annually and are accompanied by the eternal gratitude of the editor.

Next deadline for material submission: August 15, 2016

Advertising

General—*The California Numismatist* is an educational journal published four times per year and distributed to all California State Numismatic Association (CSNA) and Numismatic Association of Southern California (NASC) members as a membership benefit. Circulation is approximately 700 and most issues are 80 pages. All advertising is accepted subject to the approval of the editor.



Guidelines—Digital files preferred, but we are happy to make your ad up for you at no charge with sufficient advance notice. Digital proofs of your ad can be provided upon request and at that time ad revisions may be requested. Annual ads may be changed at each issue.

Payment—Cancellations of annual contracts will be rebilled at the prevailing per-issue rate. Payment should be made to "CSNA" or "NASC" and forwarded to the advertising manager prior to ad placement.

Rates Space	B/W	B/W	Color	Color
	Per Issue	Annually	Per Issue	Annually
Inside Rear Cover	n/a	540	n/a	810
Full Page	140	400	210	600
Half Page	85	250	125	375
Quarter Page	45	130	75	210

Publication Deadlines—February 15, May 15, August 15, and November 15.

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Now Accepting Consignments for Heritage's Official ANA'S WORLD'S FAIR OF MONEY® AUCTION

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

Dear fellow ANA members,

Heritage Auctions is currently seeking consignments for its official ANA World's Fair of Money® Signature® and Platinum Night® auctions for U.S. and World Coins and Currency, to be held August 9-13, 2016, in Anaheim, California. With a track record of spectacular events held in conjunction with Heritage Auctions, we have the knowledge and experience to once again present a successful convention. If you have been considering selling your rare coin and currency collections, we highly recommend that you reach out to Heritage today to explore the potential sale of these treasures.

Heritage's devotion to integrity, professionalism, service and overall quality plays a key role in this track record of success, starting with its first official auction at the August 1980 ANA convention in Cincinnati. Along with these core values inherent in everything it does, Heritage benefits our ANA members and delivers optimal results with industry-leading technology that powers its website HA.com, an unparalleled staff of numismatic experts, and consistent award-winning catalogs. The outcome is procuring the best possible price for the treasures you have collected throughout the years.

The upcoming World's Fair of Money® in Anaheim marks the 48th auction event that services the numismatic community through the ANA's partnership with Heritage. With over 1000 dealers and thousands of in person attendees, the 125th Anniversary Convention in Anaheim is sure to be the spectacular event. Contact Heritage today and take the first step toward realizing the opportunity to maximize prices realized for your valuable coins and currency. In addition, don't forget to visit WorldsFairOfMoney.com and register by June 17, 2016. As an ANA registrant, you will receive admission badges for this fabulous event in the mail and can skip the lines for entry.

If you have been considering selling, I strongly encourage you to contact Heritage today to include your consignment in this important event. Phone them at 800-US COINS (872-6467) | ext. 1000 (US Coins) | ext. 1001 (Currency) | ext. 1005 (World & Ancient Coins).

Sincerely,

Kim Kiick
ANA Executive Director



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