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Numismatic
Association*



The California Numismatist

The California Numismatist

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and the
Numismatic Association of Southern California
Summer 2017, Volume 14, Number 2



About the Cover

Again (I'll admit it, I'm lazy), a selection of images from the interior pages grace our smoldering summer cover: a US silver dollar, a foreign coin, two tokens, a paper instrument, and an oddity just to intrigue you, a bank bag! I'll leave it to our energetic readers to browse the following pages to discover exactly from where I took each of the images. It was fun putting this issue together, and I hope you enjoy reading it... GB

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:

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Presidents' Messages

NASC...

Hello everyone! Hard to believe that summer is here again already! By the time you read this message, the NASC will have had its latest board meeting at Long Beach. Going forward, we will continue to have regular board meetings on the Saturday morning of each Long Beach Coin Expo right at the convention center. So, if you are planning to be at the show anyway, plan on coming a little early to join us at our meeting. If you participate in your local club, consider becoming your club's NASC representative as well.



The NASC's annual Golden State Coin Show on August 26-27, 2017, at the Arcadia Masonic Center is rapidly approaching. Remember that free admission to our annual show is one of the perks of your NASC membership. I hope to see many NASC members there to support our dealers and join the fun. Tables have been selling fast and ANACS coin grading service will be at the show taking submissions, too. At the show, we will once again have our awards banquet which was very popular last year. Please take the time to nominate someone you think deserving of an NASC award this year. For information on tables, the awards banquet or anything else related to the show please contact me or Don Berry.

Of course, one of the main attractions of the Golden State Coin Show is the annual Nona G. Moore gold coin raffle. This year, we will once again be raffling off 35 gold coins at the show with the top prize being a certified mint state \$20 Liberty double eagle! Remember that all profits from this raffle are distributed to NASC member clubs. Raffle tickets have been mailed out to the clubs, but if you need additional tickets please contact me or Harold Katzman.

Thank you again for your membership. As always, please feel free to contact me for any and all things related to the NASC.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Michael J. Kittle". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Michael J. Kittle
NASC President

CSNA...



Having just finished our celebration of Mother's Day, I am reminded of the Sacagawea dollar coin with the portrait of Sacagawea and her infant son, Jean Baptiste. What a befitting way to honor Mother's Day.

2017 continues to move along. In April we held a very successful 49th Annual Southern California Education symposium in Costa Mesa. It was well attended by members from many local coin clubs. Speakers were excellent and well versed on several interesting numismatic topics.

We are looking forward to our May 20 board meeting in Tulare. I invite all of you to submit ideas on how to help us celebrate our 70th anniversary.

One of our goals for this year is to expand our educational seminar program to include reaching out to young numismatists. I am also interested in your ideas about how we can improve our communication with our membership. These goals will be discussed at length at our upcoming board meeting .

Planning is now underway to sponsor another coin show in Arcadia in late December. Watch the TCN for more details. We are also looking at sponsoring coin shows for the next five years . We will provide more information as we conclude the negotiations for specific sites.

Phil Iversen, our education director, is busy working with several Northern California clubs for hosting our 2017 Northern California Educational Symposium. We are working hard to provide educational activities with easy access to all throughout the entire state.

Please remember to send in your 2017 membership dues. Dues remain one of our primary sources on income to sustain our activities.

Provide feedback at every opportunity since you are the lifeblood of our organization.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Bill Pfeifer".

Bill Pfeifer
CSNA President

Editor's Page

Well, coming into the closing days of this issue I was a little worried at first. I was almost a week behind and thinking it was going to be a heck of a crunch to get everything done in time, but because our sterling stable of superb scribes had been so prolific at producing their literary pearls for our publication, I actually was able to wrap it up without too great a delay. My personal thanks to all of our authors.

In fact, because of having so much material for this issue, I had to postpone some articles for the next issue (lucky you, something to look forward to). It's extremely rare for me to have to do so; I usually use up everything provided to me in each issue.

We're lucky that Jim Wells has finally gotten settled into his new digs (and found some spare time tending to wife Bobbie's hip recuperation) so that he had time to put together a great article on fractionals for us. Jim always has such illuminating articles into the odd alleyways of our hobby.

Ross Irvin shares his recounting of the story of a medal error that could have landed Munich medallist Karl Goetz in hot water, but fortunately didn't. Guess the antagonist was too busy tormenting others to turn his wrath upon Karl.

Frequent contributor Bill Febuary has come up with a couple of pieces, one nostalgic (1960's) and the other rather odd-ball. I don't think I've heard of anyone collecting bank bags, but take a gander at Bill's piece and see if these things couldn't fit into your collection.

And Donald Lannon has written a terrific piece on some little bits many of us have likely seen but probably given little thought to: leper colony money. Dive into Don's piece and imagine what the patients of these institutions thought when they were handling these specimens.

In closing, we're also lucky to have all our regular columnists and contributors penning their items as well. I hope you enjoy this issue, and if you haven't yet renewed your association membership, please do so, and ensure you'll still receive the next issue of TCN...



A handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to be 'Greg Burns'. The signature is stylized and fluid, with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Greg Burns
Editor

↔ *The* ↔

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Corresponding Secretaries' Reports



CSNA—

by *Don Hill*

I've had to send out final renewal notices to members who haven't paid this year's dues. If you still have a reminder sitting on your desk, please bring your membership current now.

I make it a habit to read every bit of TCN. You never know when you might come across something outside of your usual interests that might be valuable or worth a closer look. Knowledge is valuable, whether it makes you money or saves you from making a purchasing mistake or is just entertaining.

I'm lucky that I have three coin clubs within 20 miles. I think of these clubs as my home clubs. But I also make an effort to visit several other clubs occasionally which are up to two hours away. At every meeting, I show the CSNA "flag" by mentioning any upcoming CSNA activities and offering back issues of TCN and point out the good work CSNA does to promote the hobby. I recently attended the Westpex Stamp Show 2017. For several days, numismatic volunteers offered information about our hobby and coin clubs in California. We shared back issues of TCN which have listings of coin clubs in California. Coin collecting is the hobby of kings, but philately is the king of hobbies.

NASC—

by *Harold Katzman*

Dropped for non-payment of dues were 21 individuals/families and five clubs. Dropped for address unknown were Glenda Koppenhaver (this would be her 50th year of membership), Margo Russell, Dennis Wegley, and Dennis Tucker. Deceased members in 2017 included Thomas Fitzgerald, John Garro, and Paul Abrahams.

NASC Membership on 16 May 2017

Junior Members	5
Life Members.....	11
Club Members.....	19
Regular Members.....	64
Sustaining Members.....	122
Total Membership	221

CSNA New Members

Brad Lee.....	R6473
---------------	-------

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Member Clubs Life.....	12
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So Much To Write About—Will It Ever End?

by *Bill Febuary*

As I look through one of my bookcases in my office here at home, I continue to find more and more interesting books about numismatics, many of which I have not looked at for many years.

One such put-together bound leatherette book contained the 1964 through 1965 issues of *Coinage* magazine. What a raft of information in just those two years about different numismatic topics. Even the ads for coin sales was interesting because I had not even become interested in numismatics until 1969.

As I opened the cover of the leatherette binder, my eyes focused on the first ad in the book that was entirely on the sale of Morgan and peace dollars. It is hard to imagine that you could buy a 1893-S Morgan dollar for \$193 in VF/XF condition or an 1889-CC Morgan dollar for \$90 in the same grade as the 1893-S. The 1885-CC Morgan dollar was selling for \$75 in BU condition. What a trove of unusual prices compared with what those same coins are selling for today.

I thumbed through the several hundred pages of the issues of *Coinage* and was amazed at the multitude of interesting topics that appeared in this



book. There were articles on Civil War currency, porcelain coins, medals of infamy, Gobrecht designs, the Money Man (Max Mehl), women on coins, trade dollars, ancient coins, altered coins, coins on stamps, and on and on with almost an endless resource of numismatic material.

I was lucky enough to have such an extensive resource in just one book in my bookcase to refer to if I needed information on almost any numismatic topic, and it was all because an old friend had given me this book years ago.

I guess my fascination having discovered this book again was mostly concentrating on the many ads in this book for sale of coins and their prices back in 1964-65, which was a couple of years before my boss where I worked interested me in the field of numismatics. I still remember those

early days of learning about coins and luckily I had a close friend who was a novice in coin collecting from back in the 1930's, as he had about every type of coin possible and got me interested in joining the local coin club.

Back in those days, the bank where I lived still had bags of silver dollars stored in their vaults, and I and this old friend would use the back part of the bank (the lounge area) to do coin appraisals together.

All those good memories, and even today it is still exciting to remember the things from the past as I went through the various stages of coin collecting, then into paper money collecting, and now into writing about things in numismatics that I learned about so many years ago.

To our members and readers of TCN, please savor the things you learn about in numismatics and someday those things will become a great treasure to you and your friends and family.



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How exciting it would be today to be able to go back in time and take advantage of some of the terrific bargains that appeared in Coinage ads in the 1960s.

Unintended Consequences—the “Hittler” Putsch Medal of 1923

by *Ross Irvin*

Today there is a lot of talk about fascists, Nazis, and freedom of expression. This is the story of Karl Goetz, the German medal manufacturer famous for his satirical medals like that of the *Lusitania* sinking and his portrayal of the infamous Hitler beer hall “Putsch” of November 8-9, 1923.

On the evening of November 8, three thousand beer drinking spectators packed the Burgerbraukeller, which in 1923 was one of the largest venues in Munich, Germany, famous for almost 700 years for its beers. The star attraction was a “Here-is-our-Program” speech from Gustav von Kahr, the newly appointed general state commissioner for Bavaria. He was the leader of a triumvirate with near dictatorial powers which consisted of him, Hans Ritter von Seisser representing the police, and General Otto von Lossow representing the army.

Suddenly there were shouts and commotion. Through the door came uniformed, armed storm troopers waving flags. A nervous man with an imitation Charlie Chaplin mustache under his nose waved a pistol and fired once

into the ceiling. In a high-pitched, strident voice he invited the triumvirate into a back room for a “talk.” Under Hitler’s waving pistol they all pledged to support him and his cause. Hitler left to announce the formation of his new government, later parading the triumvirates individually to have them publicly proclaim their support. Soon after this, they were released because they pledged their word as German officers not to oppose Hitler’s march the next day.

As soon as they were free, the three immediately renounced their gunpoint-secured pledges and organized resistance to Hitler. The march on November 9 was fired upon by the police. Sixteen of Hitler’s followers were killed during the day. Hitler fled, but was quickly arrested and tried for treason. Given a sympathetic court, Hitler used his trial as a platform to propel him on to a national stage. He was sentenced to 4 ½ years in prison, but was released in December 1924 after serving only 13 months.

Karl Goetz probably reflected the attitudes of most citizens that the epi-



K-302



Above: the Karl Goetz medal referenced as Kienast-302.

Left/below: the masthead of the anti-Semitic German newspaper, Der Stürmer, and the article it contained critical of the medal.



Kasperltheater auf der Münze.

Karl Friedrich Geberl, der verbiente Münzgeräth-Führer auf dem Gebiete der Münzwissenschaft, schreibt in Nr. 15 seiner Numismatischen Mitteilungen:

„Aus der Werkstatt Karl Goep liegen wieder Neuheiten vor. Eine davon ist eine Preßform auf den „Hitler-Putsch“. — Und nun sei einmal das Unangenehme gleich vorweggenommen. Goep hat unferntig schon sehr gute Sachen herausgebracht, hat die Satire oft schon in bester Weise gehandhabt, hat aber auch schon bei manchem Stück danebengehauert, „wie's halt trifft!“ — sagt der Münzner. — Mit dem Hitler-Putsch hat er wieder einmal daneben gehaut — Als ich das Stück ansah — Hitler's Bild ist übrigens vorzüglich getroffen — und auf mich wirken ließ —, da sagte ich mir, — das geht zu weit —, ein Kasperltheater war die Sache, wo Blut fließt, denn doch nicht! — **das Stück verkaufe ich nicht!** — Da kam mir der Gedanke, läßt das Stück einmal in nützlichen Kreisen sehen und melde meinen Besuch (meinen ersten) bei dem Münzberger Führer der Bewegung, Herrn Hauptlichter Streicher, an, hat ihn, mit seiner Meinung darüber zu fagen — und war erfreut, daß mir einer Ansicht über das Stück waren. — Herr Goep erhielt die Mitteilung, daß ich das Stück als ungeeignet für den Verkauf erachte, auch gab ich ihm anheim, die Ausgabe des Stückes einzustellen. — Er kann tun, was er will, — er hätte die Satire auch anders bringen können, wie sie vielleicht gefallen hätte —, aber so fürchte ich fast, Goep schadet sich durch den Vertrieb dieses Stückes. — Es ist schwer, die Grenze zwischen Satire und Beleidigung zu halten, aber ein Münzler muß es eben können, er muß vor allem die Volksecke hüten! — — —

„Das Stück verkaufe ich nicht!“ So vermag nie ein Geschäftsmann sich auszusprechen, in welchem der jüdische Geist noch seinen Platz gefunden hat. Es gab einmal eine Zeit, da war es Grundlag des deutschen Kaufmanns: sicher arm zu bleiben, als auf Kosten der guten Tüte ein gutes Geschäft zu machen. Damals war Nürnberg noch das Schatzkästlein im Deutschen Reiche.

sode was a hapless, ill-starred affair. He created a medal to reflect this. The medal is made of cast bronze and is 60 mm in size. The obverse shows Hitler with a pistol approaching the podium which is labeled Von Kahr. This is the very first depiction of Hitler on a

medal. Below the podium sits a surprised looking Munich denizen with a stein of beer. The inscription below Hitler reads, “Hitler Putsch.” Yes, Goetz incredibly misspelled Hitler’s name! The inscription along the rim says, “National against National” and



K-545



the November 8, 1923, date.

The reverse shows three childish looking, goose-stepping storm troopers. One carries a flag with the swastika reversed, one gives a ludicrous “Sieg Heil” salute, and another carries a miniature gallows. A jeering fool/socialist points to them in ridicule. A leering Von Kahr points small cannon at the troopers from the Munich stage. The inscription says “Munich Theater, November 9, 1923, Last Performance, Now to Berlin.”

Goetz’s problems with the medal occurred almost immediately when he sent a copy of it to Friedrich Gebert, a coin and medal wholesaler in Nurnberg. Gebert had become a Nazi, who decided to show the medal to Julius Streicher, the infamous editor of *Der Stürmer*, a virulent, anti-Semitic, pro-Nazi newspaper to see what he thought about it. (Note-Streicher would later be hanged for war crimes after World War II.) Streicher agreed that the medal was unseemly. Gebert returned the medal to Goetz, then printed an article in a June 1924 issue of *Der Stürmer* entitled “A Punch and Judy show on a Medal”.

In the article, Gebert admits that

Hitler’s likeness is acceptable, but the theme “goes too far.” “A Punch and Judy show is bloodless, but the Hitler Putsch was not.” Gebert makes no specific comments about the content on the medal including no mention of the misspelled name, but he does mention that the event “could have been portrayed differently.” In conclusion he criticizes Goetz by sanctimoniously writing, “There was once a time that it was the basic principle of a German merchant to remain poor rather than make a profit at the expense of good manners.”

No one, especially Karl Goetz, dreamed that 10 years after the Beer Hall Putsch debacle that Adolf Hitler would become the dictator of Germany, with literal power of life and death over all. Hitler’s memory was long and his attitude unforgiving. Although the triumvirs who opposed him in 1923 were retired and harmless, his revenge was merciless and deadly.

During the famous “Night of the Long Knives,” on June 30, 1934, Hitler settled accounts with his opponents in the *Sturmabteilung* (SA), but was not adverse to collateral damage. Although not a member of the SA,

Right: on June 30, 1934, during what became known as the Night of the Long Knives, Gustav von Kahr was killed by Hitler's forces for his "treason" during the Munich Beer Hall Putsch in 1923, twelve years earlier. He was abducted from his Munich apartment and tortured by two SS members en route to the Dachau concentration camp. After his arrival there, Kahr was shot on orders of Theodor Eicke, the camp commandant. The murder was likely committed by Johann Kantschuster.



ex-commissioner Gustav von Kahr, who had been out of politics for years was dragged from his Munich home and taken away. His mutilated body was found in a swamp a few days later. At the same time retired police chief Hans von Seisser, was sent to the Dachau concentration camp. Incredibly Seisser survived the war and died in obscurity in Munich in 1973 at age 98. General Otto von Lossow was relieved of his command in the Reichswehr a few months after the Putsch because it was felt by the Berlin command it had not done enough to put down the Nazis. He never held a command again and is believed to have retired for a time in Turkey (where he had served in World War I). Regardless, his life was spared. Von Lossow eventually died of natural causes in Munich in November 1938.

The lesson from Hitler's purges of his opposition was not lost on Karl Goetz. Legend has it that he traveled throughout Germany to buy the medals back. His medals during Hitler's regime prudently support him and his cause. Goetz's medal commemorating the union of Germany and Austria (Kienast 545) shows this change in attitude the best. This is the event in the musical, "Sound of Music." The obverse of the medal depicts a German

eagle with shields representing the various Austria provinces. Below the eagle are the words "Saint Germain" and a ripped document representing article 88 of the Versailles treaty at the end of World War I. Article 88 forbade the union of Germany and Austria. The words "Liberated Austria" appear along the top.

The reverse shows five hands raising a Nazi salute above a map of Austria. The date March 13, 1938, represents the date Austria was annexed by Germany. The map does not name well known Austrian cities like Vienna, Linz, or Salzburg. Instead it shows Braunau. Why? It was Hitler's birthplace of course!

Karl Goetz is a fascinating individual and a respected master of his craft. His medals illustrate the reactions of many Germans who experienced radical political changes together over a relatively brief span of time.

Further Reading:

Max Gallo, *The Night of the Long Knives*, 1972.

Harold J. Gordon Jr., *Hitler and the Beer Hall Putsch*, 1972.

Gunter W. Kienast, *The Medals of Karl Goetz*, 1967

William L. Shirer, *The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich*, 1960.

Unusual Dollar Fractions Abound in America's Early Paper Money

by *Jim Wells*

The paper money of the early United States, and of the former colonies and fledgling states, spans an array of quaint and often primitive designs. Beginning in 1690, Britain's American colonies had issued currency using Mother England's pound sterling system. For nearly a century, 93 distinct denominations were based on British pounds. But as the colonists' unrest grew, new denominations were introduced, including many strange fractional values.

During the buildup to America's Declaration of Independence in 1776, the Continental Congress and several colonies switched to denominations based on the widely-traded Spanish milled dollar, or the proposed "Continental Dollar," or often just the plain "dollar." Until the U.S. Constitution took effect in 1789, the Continental Congress, colonies, and then states issued forty whole-dollar denominations of bills, from \$1 to \$2,000. They also issued seven mixed-fraction notes, including \$2 $\frac{2}{3}$, \$7 $\frac{1}{2}$, and \$13 $\frac{1}{3}$ denominations. Most of the larger bills were used only by governments and prosperous merchants.

The lack of small coinage in the American colonies and states also spurred the printing of fractional paper money for everyday commerce by the public. This need resulted in the Continental Congress and seven colonies or states issuing twenty fractional denominations, including a thirty sixth, a twenty fourth, and an eighteenth of a dollar, up to four fifths of a dollar. And if Pennsylvania's pence notes marked with dollar equivalents are included, a \$3/90 denomination can be added.

These unusual fractions resulted from using various exchange rates equating the dollar to familiar European money, primarily the British pound, which was divisible into 20 shillings or 240 pence. Other exchange rates referenced the eight-reales ("eight bit") Spanish milled dollar, or other foreign coinage that was used in American colonies. After the U.S. Constitution limited the printing of paper money to the Federal Government only, the newly-chartered Bank of North America issued small change bills in the unusual denominations of 1/90th and 3/90ths of a dollar. Few of these conformed with the revolution-

ary decimal system later adopted for America's dollar.

The range of early notes is documented and illustrated in Eric Newman's monumental book *The Early Paper Money of America*, that catalogs literally thousands of these notes, representing the colonial attempts to establish a monetary system.

Imagine the consternation of early merchants and tradesmen having to deal with dozens of currency denominations, from dozens of issuing authorities, in several monetary systems, with frequently-changing exchange rates. Even today's currency collectors are challenged with sorting them out. Yet the variety, historic ties, and unusual denominations of these notes have built an enthusiastic group of collectors. The enormous quantity of styles and designs, and their frequent rarity or soaring costs, make it unlikely that a collector can assemble "a complete set." Some desire simply an example from each of the thirteen colonies, or they specialize in the Continental Congress issues, or a particular state, theme, or denomination.

Many coin collectors got their start with Lincoln cents. Likewise, starting currency collectors could begin with the lowest fractional denominations of the Continental Congress and its states. Described here are those smallest fractional denominations of each issuer.

Continental Currency: The Standard That Became "Not Worth A Continental"

The Continental Congress printed eleven emissions of continental currency over several years, starting in 1775. The whole-dollar denomination



The variety of fractional denominations of paper currency could easily overwhelm Early American merchants, as well as modern-day collectors.

notes ranged from one to eighty Spanish milled dollars. Bills were initially titled "The United Colonies," then "The United States," and even "The United States of North America." Only in the February 17, 1776 emission did fractional denominations appear, in bills of $\$1/6$, $\$1/3$, $\$1/2$, and $\$2/3$.



The dollar standard was adopted by the Continental Congress and the U.S. Congress at Pennsylvania's State House (now Independence Hall.) Paper currency used many multiples and fractions of the dollar.

The \$1/6 bill of February 17, 1776 was the smallest denomination of Continental Currency. The \$1/3, \$1/2, and \$2/3 fractionals used similar sizes and designs except for the denomination.



These fractionals identified no government authority; they were issued “According to a Resolution of Congress, passed at Philadelphia.” After all, the Declaration of Independence was months away.

Sixths of a Dollar?

Why the strange fractions – all apparently based on sixths (1/6, 2/6, 3/6, and 4/6) of a dollar? Perhaps the Continental Congress used the ratio of six shillings equal to one Spanish milled dollar so that each “sixth” equaled one British shilling. Different colonies used different ratios: Georgia measured the dollar as five shillings, New York at eight shillings, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island at six shillings. Even these ratios varied frequently and by situation.

The design of each Continental fractional note is similar. The face shows a rebus with a sun and rays shining on a sundial, inside a circle reading FUGIO and MIND YOUR BUSINESS. On the back are thirteen loops with the names of the 13 colonies/states, and a central circle reading AMERICAN CONGRESS and WE ARE ONE. Both designs are widely attributed to Benjamin Franklin, and were also used on the enigmatic 1776 Continental Currency (dollar?) coin and 1787 Fugio coppers.

The Continental Congress had

difficulty raising loans from Europe to back their currency. Despite the lack of specie backing, paper Continental Currency held its value for over a year, buoyed mainly by patriotism. But from 1777 to 1780 as the Revolutionary War challenged the nation’s enthusiasm, the paper money depreciated to 1/40 of its face value, and in the late 1780s to 1/250 of face, thus earning the insult “not worth a continental.” The lack of backing and prolific counterfeiting also plagued state bills, and all depreciated rapidly. In 1790 the U.S. Congress authorized the redemption of Continental Currency at the rate of \$100 of currency for \$1 in U.S. bonds.

Of the thirteen original states, Connecticut and Delaware issued no dollar-denominated currency. The four states of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, and South Carolina did, but they produced no fractional notes. The seven colonies or states that issued fractionals are described following.

Maryland: The First Dollar Denominations Included 1/15th of a Dollar

The Mid-Atlantic colony of Maryland was the first government in the world to issue dollar-denominated pa-

Maryland's \$1/15 note of 1780 should have equaled 3.6 pence based on its stated exchange rate. But it earned 5% interest, and declared itself worth six pence (don't try that math!)



per money. Their January 1, 1767 notes included \$1/9, \$1/6, \$2/9, \$1/3, \$2/3, \$1, \$2, \$4, \$6, and \$8 denominations. All declared on the face the exchange rate of four British shillings and six-pence to the dollar, so \$1/9 was declared equal to six pence, \$2/3 equal to three shillings, and so forth.

In 1780 the state added \$1/15, \$1/10, and \$1/5 notes, still claiming a dollar equaled four shillings and six pence. All bills promised 5% interest per annum. But the \$1/15 note (which converts to 3.6 pence using the printed ratio) also declared a stated value of six pence, and the \$1/6 note (9 pence?) a stated value of fifteen pence. They must have required a long holding period! As deflation reduced the bills' values in 1781, the state issued small change notes using British denominations from three pence up to three pounds.

Georgia's "Dime" Note Preceded Dime Coinage

The southernmost of our nation's thirteen original states had prospered under British rule, and was the last colony to join the Continental Congress. Their once-divided loyalties were cemented with the revolutionary movement after the 1775 Battles of Lexington and Concord. Georgia was a significant battleground during the

American Revolution, with clashes in Savannah, Charleston, Augusta, and against British-held Florida to the south.

Georgia converted from British-based currency to dollar-denominated notes in 1776. Their whole-dollar issues ranged from one to 17 Spanish Milled Dollars, and beginning in 1777, from \$1 to \$40 in Continental Currency. Their fractional notes also declared a British value, and included \$1/10 (six pence), \$1/5, \$1/4, \$1/3, \$2/5, \$1/2, \$2/3, \$3/4, and \$4/5 (four shillings), based on a dollar equaling five shillings. In 1786 the state issued a final series of six denominations using the British system, from six pence to twenty shillings.

The June 8, 1777 resolution included the state's smallest denomination: \$1/10, a denomination also used only by Maryland in 1780. America's decimal ten-cent coin "dime" (originally spelled "disme") was not conceived until the Coinage Act of 1792.

New York's 1/16th of a Dollar: Half a Bit?

Beginning in 1709, the New York colony issued bills denominated in British pounds, ounces of silver

Georgia's 1777 notes were "for the Support of the Continental Troops." This \$1/10 includes the illustration of a sailing ship, and is uniface.



plate, or Holland's "lion dollars" (leewndaalers) that were familiar to Dutch settlers that founded the predecessor New Netherland colony. After the Battles of Lexington and Concord, the colony switched to Spanish milled dollar denominations in September, 1775. New York played a pivotal role in the Revolutionary War, based on its strategic central location and port. But New York City was held by the British for the duration of the war, and the Battle of Saratoga became the turning point towards America's victory.

New York eventually produced fractional bills of 1/16, 1/8, 1/6, 1/4, 1/3, 1/2, 2/3, 5/8, and 3/4 dollars. Many of these notes are divisions of the eight-bit Spanish dollar, but also showed British values, with the dollar equaling eight British shillings. The state also produced whole-dollar notes from \$1 to \$20, and later reverted to British denominations from five shil-

lings to ten pounds when the value of their poorly-backed dollar notes fell.

North Carolina: 56 Varieties in One Issue

Patriotism thrived in colonial North Carolina, which in 1774 had organized local "Committees of Correspondence," as in other colonies, as shadow governments to gradually replace the oppressive British rule. The colony dropped their British-denominated currency in 1775 by issuing bills using nine different dollar-based denominations. To top that, the next issue, dated April 2, 1776, contained 56 dollar-based varieties, the largest

New York's \$1/16 note was valued at 1/2 bit of the eight-bit Spanish dollar, or six British pence. The engravings included the arms of the state and the often-used warning "Tis Death to counterfeit."



This uniface North Carolina bill was one of six \$1/16 designs with this 1776 date; this variety pictures a griffin. Other \$1/16 varieties illustrate a beetle, butterfly, cornucopia, nautilus, or vase of flowers.



number of varieties of any American paper money issue. It included six designs of \$1/16, and eight designs each of \$1/8, \$1/4, and \$1/2. Other denominations from \$1 to \$20 included \$2½, \$7½, and \$12½. Later issues included bills up to \$100, then \$250, and then \$600 as inflation raged. In 1783 and 1785 the state reverted to British denominations from six pence to forty shillings. These final notes remained in circulation until 1816; 29 years after the US Constitution prohibited the states from issuing Bills of Credit.

Pennsylvania: 3/90^{ths} of a Dollar?

Colonial Pennsylvania generally supported the patriotic protests against British rule. Significant military action during the Revolutionary War occurred in Pennsylvania at Valley Forge and the Battles of Brandywine and Germantown. Philadelphia hosted the Congresses that wrote the Declaration of Independence in 1776, the Articles of Confederation in 1781, and the Constitution in 1787. Philadel-

phia served as the new nation’s capital from 1790 to 1800. Although dollar-denominated Continental Currency was printed in Philadelphia starting in 1775, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania’s paper money did not switch to dollars until 1783. In that year Pennsylvania issued a small amount of dollar-denominated notes including a \$1/4 note. It was signed by David Rittenhouse, the future director of the Mint. It is rarely seen, but is pictured in *The Early Paper Money of America*.

In 1785 the state reverted to British pound denominations, but several had dollar equivalents. The smallest bill was for three pence; it was annotated as “3 Ninetieths of a Dollar” on the face. That makes a dollar equal to seven shillings, six pence. Other bills



The Three Pence bill from Pennsylvania is also marked as “3 Ninetieths of a Dollar.”

Rhode Island's uniface \$1/36 was the smallest denomination from any state; it was worth two British pence.

were valued at \$9/90, \$18/90, \$2/3, \$1 1/3, \$2, and \$2 2/3. The paper was watermarked PENNSYLVANIA (sic) in two lines, and the back showed nature and cloth prints to discourage counterfeiting.

Rhode Island's 1/36^{ths} of a Dollar: The Smallest Denomination By The Smallest State

Currency based on the British pound sterling denominations had been issued by "The Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations" from 1710 to 1776. Leading up to the Revolution, Rhode Island was a hotbed of British sympathizers. Yet in 1772 Rhode Island patriots attacked the British warship HMS Gaspee as one of the first overt acts of rebellion in America. The small colony was the first in America to formally declare its independence, doing so on May 4, 1776, fully two months before the national Declaration of Independence.

In September 1776 the new state switched to dollar denominations, including the initial fractions of \$1/16, \$1/8, \$1/4, and \$1/2, normal divisions of the Spanish milled dollar. It later added \$1/36, \$1/24, \$1/18, \$1/12, \$1/9, \$1/6, and \$1/3 denominations, each valued at 6 shillings to the dollar. The \$1/36 note was equal to two pence, and was the lowest denomination issued by any jurisdiction. Rhode Island then switched between Spanish Milled Dollar denominations and the British system.



Virginia: Last With Paper Money

Virginia was the last British colony to adopt paper currency. Because colonial Virginia's economy was based primarily on tobacco, public tobacco warehouses were established; they issued certificates for private deposits of the crop. This system was reliable and carefully regulated, and the certificates took the place of money for many years. Starting in 1755, the colony issued British-denominated bills for two decades.

When the colonies began to create Committees of Correspondence to coordinate their activities related to the British, Patrick Henry took the lead in patriotic Virginia. In 1773, Henry led the Virginia House of Burgesses to establish such a committee. He later gave his impassioned speech to the House of Burgesses, allegedly crying, "Give me liberty, or give me death!" Virginians Thomas Jefferson and James Monroe played major roles in the Continental Congress, and Virginian George Washington led the Continental Army up through the Battle of Yorktown, Virginia, that ended the war in 1781.

The \$1/6 uniface Virginia note of May 1776 was worth one British shilling when issued, but became worthless like all the state's bills in 1781.

In 1776 Virginia began issuing dollar-denominated bills of \$1/6, \$1/3, \$4, and \$5, exchangeable at six British shillings per dollar. Notes for \$1/4 and \$2/3 were added later, culminating with 1781 bills up to \$2,000 in Spanish milled dollars, the highest issued by any jurisdiction. After the rapid depreciation of the poorly-backed notes, all Virginia issues were called in for redemption in November 1781 at \$1 specie for \$1,000 in bills. All of the bills of the state (officially the Commonwealth) were declared worthless in October 1782.

Bank Of North America: Our First Central Bank

Our nation's first currency-issuing central bank was created through numerous political and congressional efforts. The depreciation of Continental Currency and states' notes in the 1780s left the Founding Fathers loath to authorize more government paper money. The U.S. Constitution took full effect in 1789, replacing the 1777 Articles of Confederation. The Constitution stipulated that only Congress shall have the power "...To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin ...". The clause prohibited the states from issuing more paper money.

Alexander Hamilton was a delegate to the Congress of the Confederation, which governed our new nation



from 1781 to 1789. He supported the writing of the new Constitution and authored many of the Federalists Papers that promoted its ratification. In 1781 Hamilton proposed a National Bank, which was supported by Superintendent of Finance Robert Morris. The action resulted in the Bank of North America being chartered as a private business by the Confederation Congress, and thus the nation's first de facto central bank. The bank opened in Philadelphia in January 1782 under its President, Thomas Willing. (As a numismatic aside, Willing's daughter Ann married prominent Pennsylvania politician William Bingham. Ann was a leader in the Philadelphia social scene and is considered Gilbert Stuart's likely model for America's "Draped Bust" coinage.)

In 1789, the Bank of North America issued two small change bills (referred to as tickets) payable in specie, denominated as one (British) penny or "1/90 of a dollar," and three pence or "3/90 of a dollar." The bills were issued "for the public convenience at this juncture when the circulation of copper coin is nearly suspended." The specially marbled paper used on the \$3/90 note was obtained by Benjamin Franklin while

he was serving as minister plenipotentiary in Paris. The printer's name on the back was B(enjamin) F(ranklin) Bache, Franklin's grandson. The lower border of the \$3/90 back has the letters of PHILADELPHIA alternating between ornaments.

The bank was succeeded in its role as central bank by The First Bank of the United States in 1791.

Are These Odd Denominations Collectible?

Visualize collecting the twenty fractional denominations: 1/36, 1/24,

1/18, 1/16, 1/15, 1/12, 1/10, 1/9, 1/8, 1/6, 1/5, 2/9, 1/4, 1/3, 2/5, 1/2, 5/8, 2/3, 3/4, and 4/5 of a dollar, not to mention the \$1/90 and \$3/90 bills. Continental Currency and early states' notes are frequently offered in auctions, coin shows, and coin dealer inventories. Collecting these lowest denominations described above would be a challenging start to building a fascinating and historical collection. They represent the money used by the patriots and public in the everyday business transactions of our fledgling nation.



The Bank of North America issued \$1/90 and \$3/90 bills, worth one and three pence in specie. The latter used Ben Franklin's colorful marbled paper.

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Bank Bag Bonanza

by *Bill Febuary*

Almost everything I own or have collected is connected with numismatics. Are bank bags connected as well?

As I look at the box of bank bags that are stored in my garage I wonder what treasures were stored in those bags over the years. They are from almost every part of the United States so they would sure have stories to tell.

Some may have only been used for daily use in receiving and delivering simple currency back and forth to a person's bank, while others might have been used by banks or bankers to transfer thousand-dollar bills between banks or large corporations.

All of the bank bags are considerably old as they were put together by an old-time currency collector back in the 1950's and early 1960's and were passed on to a friend of mine. I assisted this friend in settling the bank bag owner's estate and I was given a number of the bags.

There are dozens and dozens of the bags, some of which are cloth and others are made of canvas, while others are made with designs on them. Several have coin designs on them and some even have a lock on them that requires a key to open. Many of the bags were used to store coins in, including large size bags that apparently were used to store silver dollars as they are of a rather large size that would appear to be used to ship and store dollar-size coins.

Some of the bank bags have draw-strings on them for enclosing the contents inside. Others have zippers

so they can easily be closed to keep the contents inside without strings or anything else to seal them.

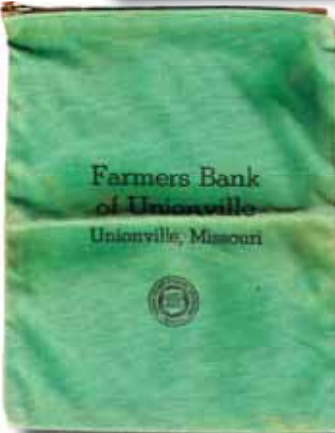
The bank bags are from many different states, and several are from Hawaii. It is fascinating to see the multiple colors that may have been the bank colors to identify them easily when transactions were made with a certain bank.

So, here we have found another type of numismatic lore that seems interesting enough for someone in the past to collect. I am sure that person must have had to travel across the United States to collect these bags, so that in itself would be interesting to know why and where they went to buy or purchase these bank bags for their collection.

I can basically understand how a person can get hooked on anything regarding numismatics, because there are so many things to collect that are related to coins and currency. It would be almost impossible to not find something in the numismatic world to get interested in and want to share that hobby with others.

I have counted the many things of my own collecting habits and they all lead to something of a numismatic nature, including my love for currency, which is a broad field in itself and of course my start was with simple coins of the United States. That hobby continued to expand, and I am involved in a number of different fields of numismatics and love each and every one of them.

Bill's colorful collection of bank bags is a sampling of the broad swath of container styles and colors that have been used in the banking industry over the years. Some are zippered, some have draw-strings. Canvas is a popular and durable fabric, but vinyl and other materials have found their utility in these currency containers as well. I'd guess that a diligent search could find a sample easily from every state in the union. How many TCN readers have come across similar collectibles?



Disinfect Before Handling: The Story of Culion Leper Colony and Its Coinage

by Donald Lannon

Fear Dictated Behavior

Wearing rubber gloves, the dealer picked up the coin and carefully submerged it in a glass jar filled with alcohol. There it remained for several minutes until it had been thoroughly disinfected. Only after the completion of this process did he take it from the jar, remove his gloves, and more closely examine it. The coin dealer, like many of his peers at the time, clung to an irrational fear that the unprotected handling of leper money—of which this piece was a specimen—could spread the disease of leprosy [Myles, 2010]. Why was this disease so frightening? Author Perry Burgess answered this question in his bestselling novel, *Who Walk Alone*, first published in 1940.

“... A sweetish, sickening odor came through the open door,” Burgess wrote. “[We] stopped beside an iron cot. The figure that lay there was covered to the chin with a sheet. ...His eyebrows and eyelashes had gone; his

forehead was covered with shiny, reddish welts, some of which were open wounds. The bridge of his nose had fallen in and the nostrils were widely distended and frightfully swollen with great festering tubercles. Through those ulcerated cavities the air was sucked audibly into his lungs. His lips, like his nostrils, were thick and enlarged and a paralysis of the mouth was beginning, so that it was set in an immobile, open oval.”

Burgess based his story on the experiences of a US Army veteran who had served in the Philippines during the Spanish-American War. “As we neared the door,” the author continued, “a man was sitting by his bed. He had no hands; there were bandages where the ends of the stumps came. One foot was uncovered, to be bandaged. The whole thing was a mess of festering flesh.” In *Who Walk Alone* the novelist depicted the ravages of leprosy [renamed Hansen’s disease], a chronic, infectious, and communicable disease



Leprosy, also known as Hansen's disease, is a disfiguring infection of the skin and nervous system.

that affects the skin as well as the superficial nerves. It can also cause severe disfigurement [Chapman, 1982].

Lepers Had Been Loathed

“Few diseases have captured the imagination as much as leprosy, and it ranks next only to the plague among the great scourges which have afflicted the human race,” Ronald F. Chapman wrote in his 1982 biography, *Leonard Wood and Leprosy in the Philippines: The Culion Leper Colony, 1921-1927*. “In almost all cultures throughout history the attitude toward persons ill with leprosy has been an emotional loathing and rejection.”

“More than 30 American soldiers who served in the Spanish-American War [1898] in the Philippines became lepers years after they had returned home,” Burgess explained in his novel. “These soldiers became patients at the great leper colonies at Culion or at Cebu, in the Philippines, or at the US Leprosarium in Carville, Louisiana.”

Sister Maria Luisa Montenegro, a trained nurse, recalled her initial

contact with lepers at the Culion colony in 1940. “My first day was a scary one. There was a patient whose earlobes were so long they touched his shoulders. He had no nose, only two holes on his face, and no fingers, only the palms of his hands. The other patients were in different stages of deformity. In spite of their handicap, they managed to feed themselves with the help of the nursing aide who tied the spoon to their fingerless palms” [Doyo, 2006].

Leprosy Allowed To Spread

Prior to the US occupation of the Philippine Islands in 1898, the Spanish rulers had considered Friday in Manila as Lepers Day—a day when the afflicted were permitted to walk the streets in search of charity. Soon after Spain’s defeat the US Army conducted a “systematic survey and diagnosis” of those Filipinos who were suspected of being lepers. Results were alarming: between 3,500 and 4,000 were at large. “Some were eking out a miserable existence on isolated sandpits,

others begging in the market places. Their labors...sometimes included the making of cheese or the handling of foodstuffs in grocery stores. Almost nothing had been done to check the spread of the disease. The American military authorities took over the Saint Lazarus Hospital and...gathered up those who had scattered throughout the city and suburbs” [Chapman, 1982]. By January 1, 1901, more than 200 lepers, all of whom had been allowed to mingle with Manila’s residents, had been rounded up and were confined [Williams, 1924]. Authorities believed that at least 1,200 new cases would be diagnosed by the end of the year.

“As long as the disease remained incurable,” Chapman explained, “there were [sic] clearly only one way to destroy it. That was to keep all lepers out of the Islands [sic] and to isolate all existing cases so that the disease would gradually die out through the natural process of mortality. An active campaign was initiated to segregate the lepers, not only for the protection of the public against infection, but in order to give them better care.”

Leper Relocation Site Chosen

Two islands were considered in the search for an appropriate location in which to relocate the lepers: Culion and Cagayan de Jolo. Culion was selected because of its fertile valleys with their abundance of trees and tropical vegetation; also, because it offered a plentiful source of fresh water, excellent harbor, few inhabitants, and isolation [Chapman, 1982]. The island is located about 200 miles southwest of Manila in Palawan Province, at

the time an approximate 24-hour boat ride, or longer if stops were made along the way. Culion has an area of approximately 150 square miles. The colony site consisted of 40 acres around a rocky promontory, about 150 feet above sea level. Currently on its website, the Culion Sanitarium and General Hospital describes this location as being far from the habitation of people, hard to reach, and hard from which to escape.

In October 1902 the Second Philippine Commission approved an expenditure of \$50,000 for the establishment of a leper colony on Culion Island. Construction didn’t begin until 1905, however. Financing for a project of this magnitude proved difficult to secure. Many government officials questioned whether or not segregation would accomplish extermination of the disease [Chapman, 1982].

May 27th, 1906, witnessed the arrival of 370 patients transported to the island by two US Coast Guard cutters. Previously segregated on Cebu, these patients were greeted by the colony’s entire staff: American doctor Charles F. de May, four French nuns, and a Spanish priest. The doctor’s administrative duties dominated most of his workday; thus the nuns—each of whom spoke French, very little English, and none of the Filipino languages—had to care for virtually all patients in his absence. These women, none of whom had been formally trained in medicine, routinely performed everything from amputations to minor dental work [Doyo, 2006]. Staff size ultimately would grow to include a chief physician, 12 clinical physicians, a dental surgeon, a pharmacist, 21 graduate nurses, 13 nuns,

Life in the Culion colony was extremely difficult at first, but as the institutions responsible for its governance evolved over the years, it became an important and significant member of the research and treatment community.



and 150 nursing aids.

Initially, condition of the lepers was poor due to the previous years of neglect. While some were assigned to beds in the new 100-bed hospital, most were housed in small huts constructed of bamboo and palm fronds. Inadequate facilities made treatment difficult. Conditions, overall, were chaotic at best [Chapman, 1982].

Segregation Program Implemented

In September 1907 the Philippine Commission passed Act 1711. This gave the nation's director of health responsibility for the segregation program as well as the authority for its implementation. Legally, any leprous person now could be apprehended, detained, isolated, segregated, or confined. Police were authorized to arrest and deliver to the director for medical inspection any person alleged or believed to be a leper. Officers were compelled "to assist in removing such person to a place for detention, treatment, isolation, or segregation." But the act also warned leper-collectors that a person could not be relocated to

Culion until the diagnosis of leprosy had been confirmed [Chapman, 1982].

Chapman related, "In the early days of the leper segregation system, the apprehension and detention of a leper patient was a difficult problem for the health officers, for in their desire to remain at large not only did the lepers resist the authorities, but fled from one hiding place to another like hunted animals, seeking and receiving worthless remedies from native medicine men."

Between 1906 and 1911 more than 5,300 lepers had been rounded up and shipped to Culion, despite the hundreds of individual efforts made to evade the segregation program. Most often, a neighbor would tip off the authorities about the person next door believed to be infected; or, in an act of revenge over some imagined insult, the neighbor would anonymously contact police in the hope of having the offender sent away. And politicians would not hesitate to proclaim their enemies' family members to be lepers.

In his Wood biography author Chapman addressed the dangers associated with the apprehension of lepers.

“The perils of leper-collecting were graphically illustrated...when Sanitary Inspector Lorenzo Toborada was commended for bravery and for highly meritorious and efficient services rendered in his official capacity. During Toborada’s nine years of service...he was responsible for collecting several thousand lepers for transportation to Culion. ...[H]e was frequently assaulted, knocked unconscious, forced to disarm resisting lepers, stabbed, required to swim for his life, and, after he shot and killed a leper trying to escape, acquitted of murder.”

Perceptions Slowly Changed

“...[T]he leper collection trips were heart-rending, as both patients and families well knew that they would probably not see each other again,” Chapman added. “But, as information drifted back from Culion to the effect that patients were being well-treated and provided with good food, living quarters and an ample supply of clothing, all without cost to them, more and more sufferers voluntarily came forward to be sent there.”

Provincial governors throughout the Philippine Islands initiated a campaign to convince Filipinos that the on-going program of segregation would, over time, reduce the number of new leprosy cases reported each year, change the disease’s course, and allow doctors more time to find a cure. Simultaneously, those medical officers who could speak any of the local languages delivered public lectures about leprosy, showing pictures of the Culion colony then under construction [Chapman, 1982].

During the first decade of the colony’s operation, streets and alleys

were graded. Over 400 houses for patients and staff were built. A theatre, town hall, and school were constructed. A water supply system, reservoirs, and sanitary sewer were completed. Docks, warehouses, dining halls, a hospital, post office, and a general store were finished. A system of electric lights, a refuse disposal plant, and cemetery were all in use [Chapman, 1982]. Construction was accomplished under conditions of hardship, Chapman observed. Skilled workers who were able to overcome their fear of leprosy were rare, and those who did often lacked the needed construction skills. Building materials were difficult to obtain with delivery by cargo ship being made only once every three or four weeks. If the vessel’s captain was unfamiliar with the port, the ship had to anchor far out; this required that all materials be landed in small boats.

Not surprisingly, Culion’s patients were responsible for the organization of their own municipal government, including a police force, civil courts, and a monetary system. Eight representatives, each from one of the colony’s eight tribal groups, were elected by popular vote every two years. Patients also filled the ranks of the police force, maintaining order within the colony while its courts judged petty cases.

Since 1906 marriage among patients had not been permitted. Despite this ban, the annual number of illegitimate births inside the colony continued to rise, so the ban was lifted in 1910. Culion’s medical staff recognized the inability of these patients to care for their children. Anecdotal records suggested that almost 50 percent of those infants who had not, in



*A specimen of the 1913 one peso token
from the Culion Leper Colony.*

the past, been taken from their leprosy mothers within the first six months of life had become lepers themselves. Because mothers refused to give up their infants, newborns were permitted to stay with their moms during the first six months. At the end of this time the infants were placed in an on-site nursery for two years [Chapman, 1982]. This facility, completed in 1916 and operated under the supervision of the colony's nuns, exercised strict hygiene. "Those [nuns] who worked with patients had to step on a disinfecting solution and change clothes before entering the nursery," Ceres Doyo recalled in a feature article she wrote for the *Philippine Daily Inquirer* in 2006. Parents viewed these children through glass panels, she stated, but weren't allowed physical contact.

Children who were leprosy at the end of the two-year period were returned to their mothers in the colony. Those free of the disease were sent to an orphanage in Manila. Few of these children became leprosy.

Special Coinage Provided by Government

In their book, *The Numismatic Aspects of Leprosy*, published in 1993, authors Roger McFadden, John Grost, and Dennis Marr observed, "The use of special leper colony money was intended primarily to prevent transmission of the disease via contaminated money (an erroneous belief that many people still adhere to); and within the colonies the use of special money also prevented patients from accumulating normal legal tender which might be used to finance an escape. Another rationale for using special money was that it prevented black market transactions, since most outside merchants would not accept the special colony money."

In an effort to avoid the use of ordinary legal tender inside the colony, the Philippine government authorized the production and use of a special coinage in 1913. At that time the government did not have its own mint; consequently, the firm of Frank and

Company, with a manufacturing facility in Manila, was contracted to strike the coinage. A total of 81,300 aluminum coins in six denominations were struck: half centavo (17,000 pieces), one centavo (32,500 pieces), five centavos (6,600 pieces), 10 centavos (6,600 pieces), 20 centavos (10,000 pieces), and one peso (8,600 pieces). All denominations have a common design. The obverse displays a caduceus, encircled by the inscription // BU-REAU OF HEALTH //, and the date // * 1913 * //. On the reverse is the denomination, encircled by the inscription // CULION LEPER COLONY // * PHILIPPINE ISLANDS * //.

McFadden et al identified two reverse die varieties of the 1913 1 centavo. Type 1: Near to the stars [*], about 1.0 mm to the legend; the “C” in *Centavo* is positioned over the second “i” in *Philippines* and the “o” in *centavo* is situated over the “l” in *Islands*. Type 2: Far to the stars [*], about 1.5 mm to the legend; the “C” in *Centavo* is positioned over the second “p” in *Philippines* and the “o” in *Centavo* is situated over the “a” in *Islands*.

The 1913 one peso was struck on both thick and thin planchets, the authors reported. They identified three varieties of reverse dies. Type 1 (struck on a thick planchet, 2 mm): Near to the stars [*], about 1 mm to the legend; the “P” in *Peso* is positioned over the third “i” in *Philippines*. Type 2 (struck on a thin planchet, 1.5 mm): Near to the stars [*], about 1 mm to the legend; the “P” in *Peso* is positioned over the third “i” in *Philippines*. Type 3 (struck on a thick planchet, 2 mm): Far to the stars [*], about 1.5 mm to the legend; the “P” in *Peso* is situated over the third

“p” in *Philippines*.

On Thursday morning, July 15th, 1920, the Mint of the Philippine Islands [or, as it was often called, the Philippine Mint], located in an area of Manila known as the Intramuros (meaning “within the walls”), was formally opened. Although the mint was capable of making its own dies for those coin denominations then in general circulation, it did not. Instead, all dies were made at the US Mint in Philadelphia. Between 1919 and 1920, for example, 72 dies were issued to the Philippine Mint; another 72 were held in reserve. Twelve master dies and hubs were manufactured for this mint during that same period [Lannon, 2015].

The new mint struck the second issue of Culion colony coinage in 1920, continuing the use of aluminum planchets with a total production of 34,000 pieces. Denominations consisted of 10 centavos (20,000 coins), 20 centavos (10,000 coins), and one peso (4,000 coins). Obverse and reverse designs are identical to those of the first issue struck in 1913. It is believed that the Philippine Mint used the original dies cut by Frank and Company. McFadden et al identified two reverse die varieties in the 1 peso. Type 1: Far to the stars [*]; the “P” in *Peso* is positioned over the third “p” in *Philippines*. Type 2: Near to the stars [*]; the “P” in *Peso* is situated over the third “i” in *Philippines*.

A third issue of the 1913- and 1920-designed coins was struck at the Philippine Mint in 1922. These coins bear a “PM” [i.e., Philippine Mint] mintmark on their obverse. Only 18,435 coins were minted in two denominations: 20 centavos (10,155



Specimen of the 1922 one- and 20-peso tokens from the Cullion Leper Colony.

pieces) and one peso (8,280 pieces). All of these were struck in copper-nickel (an alloy of 75 percent copper and 25 percent nickel). As Neil Shafer noted in his book *United States Territorial Coinage for the Philippine Islands*, “The aluminum pieces had been found to deteriorate quite rapidly because of adverse climatic conditions [i.e., high humidity] and it was correctly surmised that copper-nickel would hold up better.” McFadden et al discovered two reverse die varieties in the 20 centavos. Type 1: Displays a normal date. Type 2: Displays a recut date. The authors also identified two die varieties in the one peso. Type 1: On the obverse, the “P” in *Peso* is positioned over the third “i” in *Philippines*. On the reverse, the upper

edge of the caduceus wing is straight while the base of the staff points to the second “2” in the date, 1922. Type 2: On the obverse, the “P” in *Peso* is positioned over the third “p” in *Philippines*. On the reverse, the upper edge of the caduceus wing is curved while the base of the staff points to the space between the “9” and “2” in the date, 1922.

A single denomination made up the entire fourth issue of coinage in 1925. It consisted of 20,000 one peso coins struck in copper-nickel by the Philippine Mint where the dies were most likely made. A bust of Jose Rizal appears on the coin’s obverse, encircled by the inscription //CULLION LEPER COLONY// *PHILIPPINE ISLANDS *//. On the reverse is the

seal of the Philippine Health Service, encircled by the inscription // PHILIPPINE HEALTH SERVICE // * 1925 [above] ONE PESO *// with a “P” positioned under the left star [*] and an “M” under the right star [*] for the Philippine Mint.

Two denominations made up the fifth issue of 1927. One and five centavo(s) coins were struck at the Philippine Mint, both on copper-nickel planchets. A total of 46,000 pieces were produced—30,000 one centavo and 16,000 five centavos. On its obverse the one centavo displays the bust of revolutionary hero Apolinario Mabini while on the five centavos is depicted the likeness of Jose Rizal. The inscription on both of these denominations is the same as that on the 1925 issue; the reverses are also similar to that year’s design.

McFadden et al reported the existence of three die varieties in the 1927 one centavo. Type 1: On the obverse, one button can be seen on Mabini’s coat. On the reverse, a narrow ribbon with a readable motto is located beneath the seal and has its end one-width from the shield’s edge; the “s” within the shield touches the snake some distance from the wing; and the “7” in 1927 is positioned over the “t” in *Centavo*. Type 2: On the reverse, a wide ribbon with an illegible motto is located beneath the seal and has its end located two-widths from the shield’s edge; the “s” within the shield is tilted to the right over its edge; and the “7” in 1927 is situated over the “n” in *Centavo*. Type 3: On the obverse, two buttons can be seen on Mabini’s coat. On the reverse, a wide ribbon with an illegible motto is located beneath the seal and has

its end located one-width from the shield’s edge; the “s” within the shield touches the snake near its right wing; and the “7” in 1927 is situated over the “n” in *Centavo*.

The sixth and final issue was struck at the Philippine Mint in 1930. Like the previous three issues, the coins in this issue were struck on copper-nickel planchets. Unlike the other issues, however, the sixth did not receive a mintmark. An estimated 17,000 10-centavos were produced. On the obverse, the bust of Andres Bonifacio, a revolutionary general, encircled by the inscription // LEPER COLONIES AND STATIONS // * PHILIPPINE ISLANDS * // . On the reverse, the denomination “10” above the date 1930, encircled by the inscription // PHILIPPINE HEALTH SERVICE // * LEPER COIN TEN CENTAVOS * // .

Between 1913 and 1925 almost 154,000 coins were struck for use within Culion’s leper colony, based on those mintage figures presented by Neil Shafer in his book. An unspecified quantity of these coins was transferred to the San Lazaro Hospital in Manila. Approximately 15,000 coins of the 1927 issue were also sent to San Lazaro, necessitating a change in the sixth (or 1930) issue’s obverse inscription [McFadden et al, 1993].

Health Service Regulated Coinage

Jacobo Fajardo, director of the Philippine Health Service, issued a series of 10 regulations that governed the use of Culion’s leper coinage. Taking effect on July 1st, 1925, these stated: (1) In all money transactions conducted within the non-leper settle-



A specimen of the 1925 one peso token from the Culion Leper Colony.

ment, only the Philippine currency could be used. (2) In the leper colony proper, the legal currency was the leper money, made for the exclusive use of Culion patients. (3) All non-lepers who had any of the special currency in their possession were expected to exchange it for Philippine currency at Colony Hall. (4) All patients who had any of the Philippine currency in their possession were instructed to exchange it for leper money at the Culion general store. (5) All exchanges were made at par value. (6) The use of Philippine currency inside the colony was not permitted. (7) Any non-leper vendor who desired to sell merchandise to patients was required to obtain a permit. It stated that the vendor agreed to comply with all currency regulations established by the government. (8) Patients were required to pay for all such transactions in leper money, deposited in advance with the disbursing officer at the colony's gate. The officer, in turn, issued a receipt for the amount received. This was then

presented at the disbursement office for exchange with Philippine currency. (9) The colony's police chief was empowered to arrest any person who violated these regulations. (10) Violation of these regulations could result in a maximum fine of 15 pesos and/or a maximum of one month in jail [Shafer, 1961].

According to Health Service Director Fajardo, the regulations were imposed "as a sanitary measure and with a view to stopping the circulation of special currency...observed among the non-lepers in Culion and elsewhere who have commercial dealings with inmates of the Colony [sic]; and also the circulation of the Philippine currency inside the Colony [sic] proper." But in *Territorial Coinage* Shafer put forth a simpler explanation: "There was considerable difficulty in separating the circulation of government coinage and the special leper coins, especially since non-lepers had to carry on much of Culion Colony's [sic] daily commercial activities."

Culion: World's Largest Leper Colony

Over the 17-year period between the beginning of 1906 and the end of 1922, a total of 14,506 patients had been admitted to the leper colony—an average annual admission rate of 853 patients; and slightly more than 5,200 patients lived on site that last year. Throughout the 1920s the number of lepers incarcerated on site remained nearly constant with a high of 5,445 patients and a low of 5,133. Culion had become the world's largest leper colony.

By the end of November 1921 only seven doctors were responsible for the care of more than 5,000 lepers. But massive changes were made to the colony the following year. A huge increase in medical personnel was made so that it became possible to designate staff by sections, e.g., medical, pathological, chemical, administrative, and so on. New treatments were introduced to more than 4,000 of the colony's 5,232 patients. The daily food ration was improved. Additions were made to the hospital and clinic buildings. Quarters were constructed to house the colony's male nurses, its bachelors, and its five American patients. A barracks was built for laborers. An apartment house and three bungalows were completed. Four dormitories were constructed to house patients. And a chemical plant and a new cemetery were constructed [Chapman, 1982].

"Reports of better treatment and the possibility of a cure spread through the islands," Chapman observed. "Hundreds of lepers who had remained in hiding came forward and asked to be sent to Culion."

Between 1906 and 1921 only 47 patients were "paroled" (i.e., discharged) from the colony as "negative" (i.e., disease free); 1,355 patients were paroled between 1922 and 1929 while another 480 cases remained in the required observation period prior to parole. Chapman emphasized, "Paroled lepers generally did not report to local dispensaries to make sure the disease continued inert." It was, therefore, difficult to trace the disease's progress for any follow-up work. Statistics compiled later revealed that 46.4 percent of all paroled patients relapsed.

Decline Began with 1930s Depression

Many of the colony's staff were either terminated or transferred to other institutions during the early-30s. Shortly thereafter, it became the Health Service's policy to send most patients elsewhere. By 1935 only two types of patients were sent to Culion: those who were in the most advanced stage of leprosy and those who preferred life in an open reservation as compared to that in a regional leprosaria. That year also saw the colony's population peak at almost 7,000 patients, then gradually decline to less than 5,000 by the end of 1941.

"In early 1942 the Culion Leper Colony found itself cut off from contact with the central government in Manila due to the Japanese invasion," McFadden et al recalled in their book. "This resulted in a shortage of money for the colony. The Culion authorities were faced with the problem of how to pay salaries, purchase supplies, and meet administrative expenses. A public meeting was held and an emergen-



Today bearing the official name of Culion Sanitarium and General Hospital, the sanitarium now offers diversified services through both general and specialty care and anticipates a 100-bed capacity along with modern medical capabilities including Peritoneal Dialysis Unit (PDU), Multi-Drug Resistant Tuberculosis (MDRT-TB) Treatment Hub, HIV Treatment Hub, Water Analysis, and other medical care for the Philippine region.

cy issue of currency...was approved.” These notes were used between February 9th and July 28th. All of the notes were dated 1942. The series consisted of seven denominations: one, five, 20, and 50 centavos, each note printed on pink paper; also, one, five, and 20 pesos, each printed on blue paper. All notes were mimeographed. According to McFadden et al, “Four different lots of notes are [sic] reported to have been printed with a total value of 144,488 pesos. Only 92,130 pesos worth of notes were placed in circulation.”

The invasion and subsequent occupation of the Philippine Islands by Japan had, at first, a limited impact on the leper colony. Indeed, because the Japanese military feared leprosy, they left Culion alone. Americans on the island were paroled which permitted them to continue their work. Over time, however, the invaders seized the colony’s launch. They destroyed its radio station as well as its electric

generators. And they cut off delivery of all supplies. The residents of Culion gradually starved. By the war’s end more than 2,000 of them had died, the remains of many buried in a mass grave [Chapman, 1982].

Not until February 1945 was the US Army Air Corps able to fly out the Americans who had survived the three-year ordeal. In March of that year two C-47s [the twin engine, military cargo version of the civilian DC-3] were dispatched from Leyte. Crates containing sacks of rice, cans of milk, medicines, and other supplies were dropped by parachute to the 1,791 Culion survivors. As Chapman observed in *Leonard Wood and Leprosy*, “Culion would never again regain its past eminence in the control and treatment of leprosy.”

Culion is no longer a leper colony. Leprosy on the island and throughout the Philippines has been eliminated as a public health risk. Culion, an island

municipality, is home to almost 20,000 residents who proudly welcome visitors. More than 100 years of isolation have preserved the island's natural environment as well as the environment beneath the water of its harbor. Tourists freely explore Culion's ancient ruins. They hike along its trails and snorkel off its shore. They are emotionally moved by its leper museum. They enjoy its native foods. Today, unlike in the past, these tourists visit the Culion Sanitarium only when they injure something, and seldom do they stay long.

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Factoid

Leprosy is curable with a treatment known as multidrug therapy. Treatment for paucibacillary leprosy is with the medications dapsone and rifampicin for six months. Treatment for multibacillary leprosy consists of rifampicin, dapsone, and clofazimine for 12 months. A number of other antibiotics may also be used. These treatments are provided free of charge by the World Health Organization. Globally in 2012, the number of chronic cases of leprosy was 189,000, down from some 5.2 million in the 1980s. The number of new cases was 230,000. Most new cases occur in 16 countries, with India accounting for more than half. In the past 20 years, 16 million people worldwide have been cured of leprosy. About 200 cases are reported per year in the United States.



CSNA Southern Educational Symposium Report

by *Phil Iversen*

Costa Mesa was the gathering point this year for numismatists attending the 49th Southern Educational Symposium. Over 40 people showed up to hear an interesting array of topics that were presented by four outstanding speakers.

Director of Education Phil

Iversen welcomed

everyone and after his opening remarks introduced Herb Miles. Herb told the audience the history of the Buffalo Soldiers who were black male volunteer troops serving in the Civil War and performed various duties during the westward movement after the conflict ended. He named a number of various regiments including the 54th that was the most famous. Herb said that the 10th Calvary fought in the Spanish-American War and reached the top of San Juan Hill before Teddy Roosevelt did. Herb told the interesting story about one soldier who later was found out to be a woman and also showed a number of “good for” tokens that were used by the troop members



From left: Ken Berger; CSNA Director of Education Phil Iversen, Herb Miles, Albertus Hoogeveen, Ken Freidman, and CSNA President Bill Pfeifer.

at various military bases where they were assigned.

Next to the podium was Ken Freidman who spoke on ancient Greek coins. He began by giving a historical perspective of Greece and the area surrounding the Mediterranean Sea around 2,700 years ago. He said that there were three main types: archaic, classical, and Hellenistic style. The earliest coins were made of electrum and later on they progressed to using gold and silver in both small and large size denominations. Ken showed a wide variety of coins depicting rulers, deities, and animals such as bees, owls, and dolphins. Besides being used in daily commerce much of the coins

were used to pay the soldiers. He said that there are many ways to collect, but be sure to trust a reputable dealer so as not to buy any counterfeit coins.

Speaking in the afternoon was Al Hoogeveen who told about the first gold rush in this country. It started in North Carolina in 1879 when a 17 pound gold nugget was found in a stream on the property of Templeton Reid. As more gold was found news of this spread and people hurried to the area in hopes of finding a fortune. At least 15 mines were operating in a 1,000 square mile area which produced over \$10 million over a 15 year span. Reid took the gold, refined it and starting making \$2½ & \$5 gold coins which were accepted by commerce in the local area. Christopher Bechtler was the most prolific issuers of these denominations and after he died his son, Augustus, took over the business. A total of 37 different varieties have been identified and less than 200 of each are known to exist. (See the February issue of *The Numismatist* for more information.)

The final speaker was Ken Berger who described the three main types of Philippine currency along with the Japanese invasion money used during WWII. In addition he went into great lengths by depicting propaganda notes and their varieties as well as the emergency and guerrilla notes that were also used. Ken told how the plates and ink were made to produce the notes on almost any type of paper that was available. When the war was over many of these notes were redeemed and marked cancelled. Ken recently published a new book on what is known (*Philippine Emergency notes: Counterstamped, Signed & Initialed*



Appreciation certificates and medal presentations by Iversen to each of the day's speakers, from top: Herb Miles, Ken Freidman, Albertus Hoogeveen, and Ken Berger.

So-Called Dollars from the So-Called Guy

Quality So-Called Dollars bought and sold. I attend all major coin shows in the US buying and selling So-Called Dollars. If you would like to receive information about my services or be added to my sales list, write, call, or e-mail me at:

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(CSI) - Cebu Province, limited to 200 copies) and will be going to the Philippines very soon to do more research on many notes still kept by the government after all these years.

One of the CSNA 70th Anniversary mugs given to symposium attendees.



Albertus Hoogveen and Marcela Feltham at the event registration desk.

California Token Spotlight

Shining on: The Occidental Hotel, Santa Rosa

by Merle Avila

George A. Tupper built this first-class hotel in Santa Rosa in 1876 at 443 Fourth Street. Born in Macomb County, Michigan, November 27, 1833, he arrived in San Francisco in November, 1852, when he was 19 years old. In 1856, he arrived in Sonoma County and started farming five miles south of Santa Rosa on Petaluma Road. In 1862, he moved into downtown Santa Rosa and opened a general store that he operated until 1876.

In 1876, he then built and operated the elegant Occidental Hotel; a three-story brick building that housed 150 rooms, and then sold the hotel in 1878. He then repurchased the hotel in December 1879, and operated it until 1900 when it was sold to Frank Bane and Patrick Quinn.

Like other brick buildings in downtown Santa Rosa, it was destroyed in the 1906 earthquake. At the time it was still under the ownership of Frank Bane and Patrick Quinn. The hotel was rebuilt into a two-story hotel after the earthquake.

Quinn died and Charles and J. Russell Bane joined their brother Frank as partners. In 1915, Leonard Howarth, at the time one of Santa Rosa's most influential citizens and among the most wealthy men of Cali-



The Occidental in 1892 as a three story brick structure.

fornia, purchased the hotel. In the mid-1930's, Howarth added a third story to the hotel expanding it to 150 rooms once again.

Howarth died a multi-millionaire on May 12, 1930, and the hotel went to his only heirs, his nieces, Ada Pilz, Ellen Howarth Moody, and Lillian Meadowcroft.

In November, 1951, Fred Rosenberg purchased the hotel from Howarth's nieces and later the same month leased the hotel to R. L. Kronstedt and his son Jack Kronstedt. In October, 1962, the Kronstedt's sold their lease to Fisher Hotels.

F. O. Reeder had a cigar stand in the Occidental Hotel.

I would like to thank John Burton for the photo research of the Occidental Hotel.

The Occidental completely collapsed in the earthquake of 1906, and construction to rebuild was started that same year.



A 1916 postcard showing the Occidental rebuilt as a two story building.

A circa 1950's photo showing the Occidental with the third story added in the 1930's, which restored the hotel to the 150 rooms it had prior to the 1906 quake.



K-69



K-81

Numismatic Luminary

by *Jim Hunt*



Our Numismatic Luminary was born in a semi-rural area of Kansas, but arrived in California before his first birthday. He grew up in Southern California but moved to the San Francisco Bay Area soon after college. He has lived in four different Bay Area cities, but has always been within walking distance of San Francisco Bay. While in San Francisco, Stephen Huston, our luminary, met Janet Cronbach, married, and has a son, Evan. Stephen and Janet are now grandparents.

Stephen attended Occidental College in Los Angeles before moving north. He noted that as far back as the 7th grade that education is a mainly self-taught affair. Stephen is an avid reader, averaging a book per day while in college. Interestingly, most of these books were not for the classes in which he was enrolled. He has a numismatic library with over 1,000 volumes which have actually been read. He still reads multiple books per week.

After moving to San Francisco, Stephen worked with non-profits doing counseling and paralegal work, but his interests soon returned to coins, which had been sidelined during high school and college. He was initially hired by a coin dealer, but soon went on his own. He specialized in ancient and medieval coinages for over 25

years. After computerizing his coin business records, he found that he had a knack for programming. He spent his later career years in computers, before retiring.

Hobbies and work are an odd mix for Stephen. His first hobby was coins. But once he had become a dealer in ancients, computers became his hobby. When computers became his day job, he paid more attention to his personal coin collection again. Stephen notes that he was always turning his hobby into a business, then his hobby focus changed and the cycle started over. Coins and computers have been the constants, but they kept switching places. Since retiring, they are both hobbies.

Stephen has had great support from his wife. She regularly asked him if he had enough in his business account to justify a buying trip to New York or London, then sending him off to buy coins. She also understood his business very well and travelled to shows with him during the early years and regularly discussed both work and hobby activities with him.

A foreign coin, given to him by his father when he was about seven years old initiated his interest in coins. He spent hours in the local public library learning what he could about that coin. Later, he collected older US type coins from circulation: Indian cents, buffalo

Stephen Huston and the foreign coin his father gave him when he was seven years old. It's a 1954 two-groschen piece from Austria, and proved to be a fascinating entry for young Stephen into the world of numismatics. He parlayed that early interest into a hobby, a business, and a lifelong passion for learning.



nickels, and mercury dimes.

After relocating to the Bay Area, he joined the San Francisco Ancient Numismatic Society (SFANS) and the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society (PCNS). His interests then shifted to ancients and he soon focused on Ptolemaic Egyptian bronzes, which he has collected for 40 years.

His favorite numismatic discovery occurred at the 1992 London COINEX show. A dealer who knew of his interest in Ptolemaic bronzes showed him a newly acquired group that were of a different style and type that he had ever encountered. After purchasing several, he took the coins to the British Museum where he reported his discovery. Martin Price of the Greek Coin Department had them photographed,

and he arranged to photograph some more when back in the states. Stephen published a description of the newly-discovered series about a year later, and that eventually became the basis for revising part of the chronology of Ptolemaic Egyptian bronze coinage.

In addition to SFANS and PCNS, Stephen is also a member of CSNA and the ANA. The first numismatic organization he joined was the San Francisco Coin Club (SFCC), around 1974. He regularly attends PCNS which covers a remarkable range of topics. Everyone within the organization has different areas of collecting interests. A typical meeting might have members displaying and discussing everything from ancients to Chinese tokens, Swiss medals to medieval hammered

silver, and medals to foreign paper. He has held every office in PCNS over the last 40 years. He is presently PCNS recorder, which combines the duties of secretary and treasurer.

He has served as a CSNA director for many years, served as vice president in 1991-1992, and as corresponding secretary from 2008-2010. However, most of his work for CSNA has been behind the scenes for the last 25 years. He programmed the membership software which has been behind every CSNA mailing since 1992. He set up the catalog software for CSNA's library. When TCN was born as a joint CSNA-NASC publication he adapted the membership software so it could be used by NASC. He has processed the membership records from both groups to generate TCN's mailing list for every issue since 2004.

Stephen was awarded the CSNA Medal of Merit in 2004. Since Ruth Phillips received the Medal of Merit at the same time, he believes that their joint effort in getting the CSNA library computerized, catalogued, and fully operational brought them to the attention of those who recommended the award. PCNS awarded Stephen the title of Fellow in 1990, and more recently, the Distinguished Member award.

The most important numismatic event in his life was joining PCNS. His contacts there broadened his numismatic interests, changed his life's work, and provided a new context for much of what he has learned since. He still blames Larry Reppeteau for getting him involved in all this numismatic stuff.

Stephen began writing numismatic articles shortly after joining PCNS

because they have an annual Papers Contest. He won with his first submission and has won several times over the years. He served on the staff of the *PCNS Journal* for all 50 issues and has penned a regular column called "From the Idle Mind of Stephen M. Huston". He co-authored a study of Ptolemaic bronzes with Catherine Lorber which was published in the Royal Numismatic Society's "Numismatic Chronicle" (London 2001). That article began with his 1992 COINEX discovery.

He has been a speaker at dozens of meetings, twice at CSNA's Northern Educational Symposium and speaks annually at PCNS. He always uses new material for every presentation.

Asked what advice he shares with beginning collectors, he responded:

Keep learning.

Find people who know more than you, and learn all you can from them. Share what you know with everyone who asks.

Pay attention, even (or especially?) when a topic isn't your area, so you will learn something new from each numismatic article, book, talk, or event.

Everything you learn becomes part of you, adding to your ability to deal with everything that comes later. Apply what you've learned to figure out stuff nobody knew before. When you eventually figure out something that's not already in the books, be sure to pass it on to others.

If you want to learn about a subject, prepare a presentation on it for others. Nothing teaches you better than preparing yourself to teach someone else.

Keep learning.

It Makes Cents:

Speciality Mail Bid Sales

by *Dr. Sol Taylor*

In recent years the major coin auction firms have managed to acquire significant holdings with coins often in the five- and six-figure ranges. Even “modestly” priced coins of a few hundred dollars seem to be more scarce than their counterparts selling in the thousands. In 1982 the Society of Lincoln Cent Collectors (SLCC) was created to allow collectors (and dealers alike) to buy and sell Lincoln cents in all grades at prices from one dollar to a few hundred in rare cases. Such coins as BU cents in the 1930s almost never appear in major auctions except perhaps as part of a larger lot. But for SLCC subscribers such coins appeared in each of the 145 mail bid sales conducted from 1982 through 2009. SLCC went off-line in 2010 as consignments dried up and memberships fell below sustainable levels.

Dealers and collectors who had such holdings relied on SLCC for a number of years to not only reduce their holdings, but to get competitive bids on the lots they sold. In many cases, SLCC received bids higher than owners expected (usually based on their offers from dealers). In one particular case, a collector offered a run of ANACS certified matte proof Lincolns from 1909-1916 at the major auction house. The prices he received were about \$100 per coin (in 1991). When he offered duplicates to SLCC, we received over \$200 per coin on average. Coins valued under ten dollars



How many TCN readers have ever seen a 1954 “San Jose” cent? A die break at the San Francisco mint mark closely resembles the letter “J”, hence the moniker.

(Editor’s note: intrigued by Sol’s suggestion that coin shows may be the only venue of choice for lower priced coins like this, I went on Ebay and found one optimistically described by the seller as being in BU-Red condition with a “buy it now” price of \$14. I did. I’ll conclude my point by noting that in the “US Coins” category alone there were at the time 968,774 lots running, so whatever you’re looking to buy, or to sell, you have an excellent chance of striking pay dirt.)

often received multiple bids. The example of the famous 1954SJ (so-called *San Jose* cent) was offered in a sale in 1995 as MS65-Red. It was valued at \$3. It sold to a high bidder for \$21. Several bidders were only a dollar or two less. Such a coin would never have made it into any major auction catalogue. Many other examples are found in reviewing old SLCC auction records going back to the 1980s.

Collectors now (as before) have to rely on coin shows hoping some dealers with inventory to meet their needs show up and offer coins at reasonable prices.

Goings On



by *Greg Burns*

CSNA held their board meeting 5/20/17 at Tulare's Hampton Inn. Seems that's close to the most reasonably central spot one could choose for the folks who commute from all over the state to attend.

After a quick pledge of allegiance and roll call we opened with Lloyd Chan's treasurer's report. After all the pluses and minuses balanced out he reported we had \$53,360.07, being current on all bills and expenses.

Librarian and Corresponding Secretary Don Hill provided his membership report (now updated as shown on page 8), and stated that January and February had low activity at the library, with only three books lent and maybe one visitor per week. The herculean task of updating the library catalog remains untackled at this time, and one of the ideas floated was seeking an intern (translation "low pay") or other volunteer to help. Got time?

Joyce Kuntz introduced our newest director, George Magann. George hails from the Sacramento Valley Coin Club and his appointment to the open position by President Bill Pfeifer now comes close to rounding out the executive board (still short a body though).

Lloyd Chan not only keeps the moolah, but also maintains the association's website. You can see the results of that effort at www.calcoin.org.

Director of Education Phil Iversen gave a report on the Southern Symposium held in April in Costa Mesa. A successful effort the tab came in at

only \$386.67. That's a lot of bang for your buck! The board voted for an increased budget of \$2,000 for next year's effort, with a "TBD" for the 2017 Northern Symposium (having trouble finding a club sponsor at this time).

The CSNA convention held in Arcadia is now scheduled for the week before Christmas for 2017 (more on that in the next issue of TCN), and starting in 2018 the week before Thanksgiving, and has been locked in for five years. Joyce Kuntz relayed that we anticipate the banquet being held at Coco's, a popular choice. It was reported by Howard Feltham that the last convention in 2016 profited by \$2,901.07.

The group discussed having the corresponding secretary send out "new member packets", which seems an entirely appropriate thing to do, and Don committed to starting this activity.

Dennis Hogan stepped up to another responsibility beyond his current chairing of publicity. He's TCN's new advertising manager now as well. His contact info is inside the front cover for anyone interested in an ad in TCN. Good luck to Dennis in this new role, and a hearty "thanks so much" to outgoing Roy Iwata for his many past years of faithful service in that capacity.

We wrapped up the meeting with an old topic. The board approved hav-

ing Phil Iversen pose the question to NASC's board of a joint examination of the possible benefits of a merger between the two associations. More on that in future issues if anything develops.

The next CSNA meeting will be December 16 at 8am at the Arcadia convention. Hope to see you there.

NASC's board meeting was held in conjunction with the Long Beach Expo on 6/10/17 (a few days before I wrapped up this issue of TCN).

Treasurer Jay Robinson's report showed solvency in the amount of \$39,187.72, with \$6,835.63 of that being in the checking account, but not including the value of some donated gold coins.

See page 8 for Harold Katzman's corresponding secretary's report. Harold also manages the Member Club Benefit Gold Drawing, and again has 35 gold coins valued at over \$4,000 up for grabs, with a slabbed \$20 St. Gaudens as the top prize. Email him at vicekid54@gmail.com if you need tickets.

Recording Secretary Albertus Hoogveen's minutes of the last meeting were slightly amended, then approved.

Awards Chair John Duff will be arranging a meeting to choose among any folks nominated for the Goodson (service), Junior Achievement (YN's), and Speaker of the Year awards. Email him at duffjohn25@gmail.com if you have any suggestions for appropriate recipients.

ANA Representative Walt Ostromecki talked about the ANA's "Coins for A's" program, a ton of new material on the www.money.org website for YN's, and mentioned that there would be some special

events taking place during the 50th anniversary celebration of the ANA's headquarters in Colorado Springs on August 6 (shuttle to be available for \$30 from the World's Fair of Money being held in nearby Denver)—though the celebration is free, registration is required by July 18.

As NASC's YN chair, Walt also talked about the Boy Scout merit badge workshop to be held at the Golden State Coin Show (GSCS) in August, with the NASC providing Whitman folders for the scouts to use. Don Berry will be hosting a YN table during the show as well, so YN's should have plenty to do.

As far as other plans for GSCS, there will again be a banquet with Wood Ranch BBQ (see info on GSCS activities and banquet form elsewhere in this issue), a gold raffle (Harold's 35 gold coins mentioned previously), as well as grading and authentication by ANACS at reduced show prices. There will also be a dealer in coin supplies to round out the show offerings. Publicity Chair Bob Thompson covered his extensive advertising plans for GSCS, so it should again be well attended.

A late discussion/vote defined NASC's policy on annual dues notices to be: first goes out in November, a follow-up in January for any not yet received, a personal follow-up by a board member (or other NASC representative) to any still non-returning members in February, and the official drop from the roll in March after a final review.

The next NASC meeting will be held August 26 at 8am at the GSCS. Hope to see you there.



The Emerging Hobbyist



by Michael S. Turrini

In the prior TCN issue, Scott D. English, the enthused and supportive American Philatelic Society (APS) executive director, offered his insights. Another “Scott”, Scott D. “SI” Griffin, active coin dealer and commercial show promoter around Northern California, read that previous “Scott’s” commentary, and responding to my invitation he offers his insights. “SI”, which is the nickname I have bestowed upon him, provides, as can be read, some telling arguments for both coins and stamps collaborating together.

(Following is Scott Griffin’s column contribution... ed.)

After reading Mr. Scott English’s (APS) article about some tips on how our hobbies, coins and stamps, can flourish into the 21st century, I could not help but be excited and inspired.

So when Michael S. Turrini, “Emerging Numismatist” columnist, asked me to write a few words about the same, I jumped at the chance.

As I ponder our collecting community, I realize we are in a moment of great change. I often hear others talk about the challenges facing our collecting community, as opposed to focusing on our opportunities to work together.

From my perspective, we have many opportunities. We can embrace these opportunities in the following ways:

Build Links and Share These

Numismatics (money and everything related) and philately (stamps and everything related) have wonderful connections. When I think of numismatics, I think of economics, history, and artistry, all wrapped into a beautiful round object. Philately allows me to think about travel, exotic destinations, and adventure, as well as considering where has this item been? If only it could talk. Now, share your enjoyment! By discussing these topics openly, we are spreading not only our excitement and knowledge, but we are creating a window for others to experience our enjoyment, through their own lens. We are limited only by our imagination.

Follow The Fun

In the coin clubs with which I am associated, we have spoken about numismatic tangents. This is going from collecting one subcategory in numismatics to another based on one’s next collecting interest. For the greater collecting community, we can call these collecting tangents. One can go

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from collecting Franklin half dollars to First Day Covers (FDCs) to collectible paper money, to stamps from the British Commonwealth, all the while following what interests you or what you enjoy the most. If you find yourself inquisitive after seeing an object and wondering what it is, what is its history, who made it, etcetera, then you are *following the fun!*

As humans, we often consider the concept of control. Many like to embrace control in situations and rela-

tionships, but the reality is that we can only control ourselves. To the extent that you can, control your collecting activities by thinking about links to your collecting interests, sharing them, and then follow the fun to your heart's content.



ANA Report



by *Jim Hunt*

The National Money Show in Orlando, Florida, March 9-11, 2017, drew over 2,500 attendees. The event featured more than 350 dealers with great inventories of numismatic collectibles. A number of technical seminars were offered along with presentations by notable speakers. Rarities from the ANA Money Museum in Colorado Springs were put on display. Kagin's Auctions featured 1,050 lots during three sessions and realized \$6.39 million dollars. More than 70 people crowded into the auction room, a modern record for attendance. The highest price realized for an individual coin was \$258,500 for a proof 1860 \$10 gold piece. The show featured 27 competitive exhibits. Dennis Schafluetzel received the D'Ippolito Best in Show award for his exhibit of "Chattanooga Iron Companies Scrip". Exhibitors competed in six classes at the National Money Show: history and politics; economics; geography; common elements; the arts; and science.

The World's Fair of Money will be held in Denver, August 1-5, 2017. The headquarters hotel is the Sheraton Denver Downtown Hotel. A special feature of the convention this year will be the ANA Headquarters 50-Year Celebration. Attendees are invited to Colorado Springs to the ANA Headquarters 50th Anniversary dedication. Round-trip shuttles from the Denver headquarters hotel will be available.

The charge for the shuttle, round trip, will be \$30 per person. The event will be held August 8th. The pre-registration deadline for the convention is July 18. A coin conservation, authentication, and grading seminar will be held July 29-31 from 9 AM to 5 PM. Brian Silliman is the instructor. On July 30-31 from 9 AM to 5 PM, there will be a seminar on pioneer gold with David McCarthy as the instructor. Free workshops and lectures will be available during the show.

The ANA has announced an online job service. It provides its members and non-members from the collecting community access to the ANA Job Board where jobs can be posted and qualified candidates can be reached. Employers simply complete the brief form, upload the job description, and the job listing will be posted within two business days. Listings are free for all numismatic-related employers through June 30, 2017, after which regular rates will apply: \$50 for ANA members, and \$100 for non-members.

The ANA has launched a new web page for grading Morgan dollars. The interactive grading set includes poor through mint state 67 and features high resolution images representative of the ANA's grading standards.

The next National Money Show will be held at the Irving Convention Center, Irving, Texas, March 8-10, 2018.

Dr. Sol Taylor, columnist for TCN, gave a lesson on the history of Lincoln cents to grandson Evan Vor-spans second grade class. Part of the project had the children searching through hordes of cents looking for all four 2009 commemorative varieties.



The Bay Cities Coin Club hosted a National Coin Week exhibit at the El Segundo Library that was obviously well received by the children depicted in the photos.



Enjoying Your Hobby?

Ever wonder what's going to become of it in the future?

Who will be doing the research when the current crop of “greybeards” is gone? Better hope someone promotes it to the general population and gets young people involved at an impressionable age...

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

You can help to ensure there will be someone interested in your collection when it comes time to pass it along 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.



ANA Educational Outreach

by Walt Ostromecki

This is the second information resource installment highlighting a few more of the ANA's Youth and Family learning activities which have been developed and are ready-to-go for use by individual youth activities leaders, coin clubs and coin show promoters.

These fun hands-on interactive activities models as well as digitally developed ones for online use/viewing can be customized and used to entice, excite, enrich, and involve next generation youth and families at coin shows of all sizes. They may also be further tweaked and put into action by youth leaders at monthly club meetings.

In order for any youth-family outreach program to succeed today the individual volunteer facilitators, coin club, or sponsoring organization must be totally focused on and willing to commit 110% effort and financial support to make any activity a rewarding educational numismatic seed planting experience second to none! The ANA's outreach mission to develop a wide range of ready-to-go activities have been geared to this end.

During the past five years, the ANA Education Department in conjunction with a core of talented volunteer youth-focused leaders has tirelessly worked toward that end. Some budgeted financial monies along with numerous individual donations were allocated back in 2013 to hosting



Kids Zone in action with father and son.

a number of youth brainstorming summits at numerous shows nationwide.

Thirty-four youth-focused leaders and several coin clubs/organizations participated in this monumental undertaking. They shared ideas for a myriad of suggestions on outreach programs the ANA needs to develop and make available for use by youth advocates.

This think tank group concluded the *call for action* is now! The time for talk, talk, and talk is past! Doing youth hobby outreach the old way is passé because of today's digital age technology—which is one of the main educational channels of the future. Though impersonal, the numismatic hobby *must* develop new outreach strategies, activities, and programs which will attract both kids and adults to it.

Making educational outreach use of the Internet was the wake-up call for ANA to take the lead action development step—because it has already had a dramatic change influence on the *culture, dynamics and business* surrounding the numismatic hobby! And, will do so more in the future.

Today's youth leaders, coin

clubs, and coin shows must in turn adjust their thinking and be willing to employ new approaches/methods to ensure a bigger collector base and brighter hobby future. Numerous new youth outreach activities and programs, online too, were developed and initiated during the 2013-15 ANA presidential term under the theme, “A New Approach”.

The following four action plan components identified by youth summit participants as urgent and absolute necessities in the development of all future youth and family programs are:

(1) All *must* be a fun experience with a hands-on (or interactive for the Internet) learning environment so as to stimulate curiosity and interest—a *wow* feeling—and entice youth and families to actively participate.

(2) A separate youth- and family-friendly *kid's zone* area with various types of numismatic displays on coins, pape, money, odd & curious, exonumia, etc., needs to be present. All area interactive learning games and activities need to be geared to at least three different ages of youth, plus another for families. Game winners must be provided with valued collectible numismatic prizes. Game suggestions; America the Beautiful Quarter Trivia Challenge with quarters as prizes, a foreign currency-country match where participants can earn/win the beginning of a world currency collection, perhaps an elongated penny rolling machine or even a prize wheel to thrill the very young.

(3) Access to the Internet with a couple of laptop computers present to enhance the learning experience and provide a nurturing support tool for youth at home. Laptops can be linked

to the ANA website so youth and families can explore and participate in the various developed interactive game such as: The Grading Game [money.org/games/grading-game]; take quizzes [money.org/take-quizzes] and view the museum's treasures such as the 1804 dollar, 1913 Liberty nickel [money.org/museum]; American Copper Project [money.org/american-copper-project];, Pocket Change Treasures [money.org/pocket-treasures], and Kids Zone lesson plans [gelbert@money.org]. All activities have developed lesson outlines.

(4) Develop a step-by-step lesson plan guide on “So, You Want to Host a BSA Coin Collecting MB and/or GSA Fun With Money Patch Workshop” [money.org/explore-the-world-of-money/scouts]. This coin show (large or small) youth event has proven itself a winner when it comes to attracting and introducing scouts, youth, families and even adults to the show and hobby. It also has a side benefit of reconnecting adult leaders and parents with the hobby as well as to a local coin club/organization.

The NASC, who has hosted BSA-GSA Workshops at its yearly Golden State Coin Show in Arcadia since 2011 has found the program to be a great source for increasing numismatic awareness, knowledge, and club membership. The average attendance has been between 60 and 90 scouts plus a large number of scout leaders and parents.

More ANA ready-to-go youth activities/programs will follow in the next TCN issue. This writer and ANA certified educator can be reached at: ostromecki@money.org, or 818-317-6966.

Join us at the Golden State Coin Show

August 26 and 27

Arcadia Masonic Center, 50 West Duarte Road, Arcadia

Admission is only \$4 (free for NASC members)

and Juniors (16 and under) are free!

Coins and currency bought and sold! Find out what your coins are worth!

Member Clubs' Gold Benefit Drawing on Sunday

Fascinating and Educational Exhibits

Show opens at 10:00 a.m. on both days

Free parking!

Info: Don Berry, 626-786-0177, dberry@pressedsales.com

Schedule of Events...

Friday, August 25

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 26

8:00AM

Bourse open to dealers

8:00AM

NASC Board and General Meeting

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 27

8:00AM

Bourse room open to dealers

10:00AM

Show opens to public

3:00PM

NASC Gold Drawing

4:00PM

Show closes

6:00PM

Security Ends

Need NASC Gold Tickets?

We'll again have 35 gold coins in the Nona G. Moore raffle. The top prize this year will be a certified mint state \$20 Liberty Gold Double Eagle. Last year's raffle was a great success with member clubs earning thousands of dollars and many lucky winners of gold coins. We're counting on you all to continue supporting this benefit raffle. Good luck to you all!



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.

ANACS Grading Service Submissions

ANACS is America's oldest professional coin grading service and will have a table and representative at the show. ANACS will be taking submissions at the show and be available for consultation and to offer numismatic advice where possible. The company grades nearly all types of US and world coins, as well as a wide variety of tokens and medals. ANACS will also have a few show grading specials available for submissions dropped off at our show which allow you to save a few dollars over their standard rates. So if you have some coins around that you have been thinking of getting certified, please bring them to the show!

YN Table Fun

Don Berry is planning on having a YN Table at the Golden State Show and NASC will be buying a couple bags of wheat cents and a bunch of Whitman folders. All YNs attending can have a free Whitman folder and can sit at the YN table, search through the wheat cents and try to fill as many holes in their folder as they can. Should be fun!

BSA Coin Collecting Merit Badge Workshop

August 26, 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 Awards Nominations

Awards Committee Chair John Duff is asking NASC members and member clubs to submit nominations for the following recognition awards:

Richard P. Goodson Award

(substantial service to NASC)

Junior Achievement Award

(young numismatist of special accomplishment)

Speaker of the Year Award

(speaker at numismatic clubs)

Who do *you* think deserves these awards?

All NASC clubs and members should send their suggestions to John Duff at duffjohn25@gmail.com before July 31st. If you have any questions on the awards, the criteria, or the general process, please feel free to pose them to John Duff or committee member Michael Kittle at mike@kittlecoins.com.

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 26, at the Arcadia Masonic Center at the location of the Golden State Coin Show. We have again invited the dealers 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.



Because of the success of last year's banquet event, we are once again 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 be at the Arcadia Masonic Center following the dinner.

Make reservations by August 18, 2017.

Make checks payable to "NASC".

Name: _____

Phone: _____

Number in Party: _____

Mail to: Michael Kittle
PO Box 388
Agoura Hills, CA 91376
mike@kittlecoins.com
818-451-9199

Numismatic Nostalgia



Fifty Years Ago

- NASC began *The NASC Club Publication Award*. Then-President Edwin Borgolte announced the annual award, the first trophy of which was a towering award donated by Edwin and Peggy Borgolte (not the two pictured). It was retired in 2001 and a new wooden plaque has taken its place as “The President’s Trophy”.
- From *Calcoin News*: “Lady Learns of Statehood. David Beat, who manages the American Handicrafts Co., of Albuquerque, N. Mex., is wondering when word will get around that New Mexico has joined the union. A California customer sent 11 Mexican pesos (“Your kind of money,” she wrote) for a \$9.95 hanging lamp kit which had been advertised in the *Albuquerque Tribune*. Beat wrote the lady, explaining that New Mexico is a part of the USA, crediting the pesos towards 88 cents of her purchase. *Coin World*, Jan. 4, 1967”



Twenty-Five Years Ago

- CSNA’s “Who’s Who in Cal-State Numismatics” column featured a face still familiar to many readers today, both north and south, Harold Katzman, though it’s a 25-year younger face.
- Another whose face and name are familiar to readers was then-new NASC President Walter Ostromecki, whose spring 1992 “President’s Message” in *The NASC Quarterly* reminded readers of the critical role played by those who volunteer in our organizations. He closed his message with a suggestion that readers make it a goal to introduce at least one individual to the organization or their local club.



Ten Years Ago

- Dorothy Beaulieu had passed away the previous winter (12/26/2006). Dorothy had been CSNA librarian for 35 years in addition to many other roles in which she served the organization, and she was a longtime member of the San Jose Coin Club. Dorothy won the CSNA medal of merit in 1976. (Photo from 1961 convention during which Dorothy was first installed as librarian.)



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...

Ambling Down Memory Lane

Hi Greg,

The more I forget, the more I remember. I decided to ponder through the Philip Krakover California Bank Note Auction booklet and suddenly realized that when I sent you a scanned copy of the cover of that booklet I did not open the booklet. Today I opened the booklet and there was John Hickman's signature on an invitation to join the Society of Paper Money Collector, of which I am a member. In addition to that, inside the booklet I had forgotten that while reviewing the various California notes with John Hickman back in 1990, that I got to review and comment on the Clovis and Fresno notes and next to each one I made an ink note of my interpretation of how each note appeared to me.

What a raft of information that this booklet contains on California National Bank Notes because all the notes are pictured and described along with comments about each note that was contained in the booklet. It also included the original price paid by Mr. Krakover for each note, including the grade of the note and a review of the



note itself.

I had forgotten all these things until I again reviewed the booklet and found about the Fresno and Clovis National Bank Notes and the comments I had made about each one.

Just wanted to share that with you, Greg, as an added bit of information that was left out of my article on the above subject.

—Bill Febuary

Funny isn't it, Bill, that once you start digging in one part of the yard and find a bone you also usually find a reason to start digging right next to it (ha, ha). Must have made for an interesting hour's worth of entertainment. Thanks for sharing. Regards, Greg

Spreading the Word

Today I was scheduled to give a numismatic presentation to a non-numismatic crowd.

It all came about when I was forwarded an email from another club president. They had intern been contacted by a person from a tour company in Ventura who wanted somebody to speak to the group.

I contacted the person from the

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tour company and learned that they were having their annual "Surprise Tour" today. The topic revolved around "National Cent Day" of which I've never heard of before now.

First the tour went to a Dave and Busters restaurant and played games in the penny arcade. After that they had lunch downtown LA in the Ludlow building which was once a bank.

After lunch they drove out to the Valley where I was to meet them at the Lake Balboa golf course restaurant. I arrived early, had the manager set the sound system going, set up a display on Mount Rushmore coins and filled another case with coins, currency, tokens, medals and other interesting items I thought that they would enjoy.

The bus finally arrived and in trouped 47 people plus the tour director and the bus driver. After loading up plates with delicious treat they all sat down and I gave my prepared presen-

tation, told them the story about scrip from the Huntington Hotel, described what was in the two cases, told them a short story about when I worked in a coin store then answered a few questions and an hour later it was all over with.

Before leaving they looked at the two display cases and came over and asked a few more questions then left to get back on the bus.

I handed the tour manager a bag to give a few items to each person on the way back. One was a flyer for an upcoming coin and collectable show and attached was the new 2017 cent with the "P" mintmark in addition to a wooden nickel I made up once after I ran the LA Marathon.

Anyway, I don't think I was able to start anybody to collect, but they all went away with more knowledge about the hobby.

—Phil Iversen

A little help please?...

The NASC Quarterly has been scanned for hosting on the Newman Numismatic Portal (NNP, located at nnp.wustl.edu), but the fact that the set is in bindings has created some difficulties in the quality of the scans. Project Coordinator Leonard Augsberger seeks the help of anyone who may have an unbound collection of the issues contained in volumes 1-28 (or even a significant quantity of issues, though perhaps incomplete). Augsberger may be contacted at leonard.augsberger@wustl.edu.



Around the State...



Club Reporter—North

Lila Anderson

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Club Reporter—South

Virginia Bourke

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Ginny's Gleanings: All the Southern California coin clubs are still reeling from the passing of Tom Fitzgerald, even though he had been ill. He was truly beloved by all. Again the 49th Annual CSNA Educational Symposium was inspirational and informative. All the speakers were excellent. Congratulations to Phil Iversen for another well-done job. Thank you to all the club secretaries who faithfully mail or e-mail me their clubs' bulletins. It is very much appreciated. Many of the clubs are preparing for coin shows this summer, so double check the list of upcoming shows in the TCN. You never know where you may find that elusive coin that you need. "For to be free is not merely to cast off one's chains, but to live in a way that respects and enhances the freedom of others."
—Nelson Mandela

Lila's Lookout: Sitting here in the centrally located California town of Pismo Beach, the "Hawaii of California" and pondering clams, all thing clam. I'm also trying to "clam-up", since my oral surgery a couple days ago it's been tougher to move my jaw. So, here at "Lila's Lookout" thinking of coin clubs and Pismo clam money (mind always working in mysterious ways). If you are not periodically visiting Northern California's numerous coin club gatherings it seems you might be missing out on all the fun.

Club Reports...

ANCIENT COIN CLUB OF LOS ANGELES **Robert Cleve** was presented with the club's 50-Year t-shirt for his outstanding presentation of the *Ancient Roman Port of Ostia*. **Joe Tooma** and **Bob Effler** presented a very well represented *Show and Tell*. **Roy Iwata** received the members' thanks for manning the club table at the Long Beach Coin Show for three straight days. **President Eisenman** presented a certificate to **Kenneth Friedman** and **Barry Rightman**, joint winners of the coveted Barbara Rightman Award for 2016. In April, **Roger Burry** moderated a seminar based on *Sulla: Savior of the Roman Republic or Not*.

BAY CITIES COIN CLUB The holiday dinner was wonderful and all the members had a great time. Kudos to **George Gill** for his work in obtaining the prizes, tickets and keeping track of all the winners. **Richard Navarro** won the 2-1/2 1908 Indian-head gold piece. **President Bernie Malis** has been working diligently on updating the club's constitution and by-laws. A big thank you to **Art Winter** for completing a new general meeting guideline and new member orientation document.

BURBANK COIN CLUB members enjoy their very informative *Show and Tell* every month. This club has an auction, raffle, and refreshments. Thank you **Don Fujitani** and **Phil Iversen** for this report. Members enjoyed their visit to the Long Beach Expo. Phil does an outstanding job as auctioneer.

CALIFORNIA EXONUMIST SOCIETY as well as Western Wooden Money Club have been active at local Northern California shows, holding their general meetings in conjunction with those shows. Their meetings often include exciting auctions if you are lucky enough to be in attendance. **CES President Don Hill** announces a dual appeal: write an article for *The Medallion* and entice and invite fellow coin hobbyists to join CES. There is a tradition of quite a range of articles to be found inside *The Medallion*.

COINEERS COIN CLUB The March theme challenged members to share the oldest US coin in their collection. April's theme was *Brother, Can You Spare a Dime?* Members responded well to these themes and many shared their stories.

COVINA COIN CLUB This is a very active club and the secretary just forgot to give me the updates and the club activities to report. I know they will remember in time for the next report.

CUPERTINO COIN CLUB Thanks given to all the Santa Clara Expo helpers. CCC has helped with the staffing of this annual event for quite a few years. It is always good to show up at the show and be able to see the CCC's gracious support. Really sorry for anybody who might have missed the Polish sausage and hot dog night, cooked by **President Greg. Betty** and **Dan** brought numerous slices of pie with others of the food team that night as well as muffins, cookies,

cream puffs, chocolates, goldfish, chips, sheet cake, goodness and love. God, I love you guys! It was tough, but **Greg J.** brought that meeting back to order. **Ken B.** conducted the club auction with **Granville G., Alex T., and Justin B.** as auction runners.

DELTA COIN CLUB's Bourse Chair Ruben Smith tells us to mark our calendars early for Delta's 52nd Annual Coin Show which takes place at the Eagle's Hall, located at the end of Bourbon Street in Stockton on October 21st and 22nd.

DIABLO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY and friends in the East Bay area are gearing up for the East Bay/Concord Coin Show which will take place Friday, June 23 and Saturday June 24, at the Clarion Hotel, 1050 Burnett Ave., Concord.

DOWNEY NUMISMATISTS Albertus Hoogeveen gives interesting talks for every meeting. For March, Albertus presented his talk, *My Years Collecting Copper, Silver and Gold*, which was deemed delightful by all the members.

FREMONT COIN CLUB tells us to get ready for their coin show July 22 and 23 to be held at the Fremont Elks Lodge. You can find their newsletters on-line.

FRESNO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY has always been busy with great programs and *Show and Tells* but I like that one of their meetings programs was all about *Bourse Night* in which six FNS members set up numismatic merchandise for sale. Various items were bought and sold and everyone had a good time.

GLENDALE COIN CLUB In January **Gordon O'Rourke** won the 1880-S MS64 Morgan dollar top prize. **Michael Kittle** presented the February program, *The Coins and Medals of Daniel Carr of the Moonlight Mint*. Raffle coins for this month were all the same: fifteen 2017 silver eagles! Top prize of four eagles was won by **Richard Murachanian**. **Don Berry** presented the March program, teaching the finer points of determining whether a coin is real or counterfeit. **Clarence Scherich** won top prize in March, a 1945 2.5 peso Mexican gold coin. Members are eagerly awaiting the *Extended Show and Tell* for April.

GREATER ORANGE COUNTY COIN CLUB Jerry Kleeb provided the February program, *Coins of Ancient Egypt*. In March **Brad Yonaka** spoke on *Coinage of the 8-Sided Kingdom. Seated Liberty Coins — a Brief Over-View of Half Dimes Through the Trade Dollars, 1836-1891*, was the April program provided by **Jim Malone**. Lucky [REDACTED] won the 1/10 oz. gold coin in April.

HEARTLAND COIN CLUB The installation of new officers went off without a hitch at Dilonies Italian Restaurant. The new officers are **President Jose Gallego, Treasurer David Argow, Corresponding Secretary Joe Swinko, and Junior Vice President Gabriel McGinley. First Vice President Andrew**

Woodruff, Second Vice President John Weiss, and Secretary Ginny Bourke all remained at their current posts. John is working hard to make each show better than the last one. He has a great crew also.

HEMET NUMISMATICS Jim Phillips spoke on one of his favorite subjects, *Collecting Colonial Currency*, using Powerpoint. The talk was enjoyed by all. **President Jerry Bodenhorn** presented Jim with a very well deserved 2016 Special President's Award, which he was elated to receive. In March, **Phil DeAugustino** gave an excellent presentation on *Collecting Morgan Dollars*. A *Super-Auction* will be main attraction in April.

INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF SAN DIEGO Jim Hill of Treasure Trove was the guest speaker at the installation dinner in January at Marie Callender's. His talk and slide show on collecting Mexican coins was enjoyed by all. **Gary Beals** was the guest speaker in February. He was one of the founding members of the club and lives in Spain but was visiting San Diego. His talk of numismatics in Spain and Latin American was very informative. He is also selling his new book, a dictionary of numismatic terms from Spanish to English and English to Spanish. In April **Ken Aring** took the members on an amazing journey of *1700 Years of Middle East History*. He had coins from the earliest coin period of Lydia to Persia to the Crusades. Ken also assisted **Ginny Bourke** in April with her talk of the coins from the South Georgia Islands.

LONG BEACH COIN CLUB The club is saddened by the sudden passing of long-time member **Floyd Bradford**. The new club officers are **President Howard Feltham, Vice President Robert Wu, Treasurer Larry Grefsrud, and Secretary David Schwager**. In February **John Tomlinson** presented *How I Got Started in Coins*. David Schwager talked in March on *Sample Slabs*. These were quite common freebies a few years back and some of them are very rare. David has written a book on them. His talk had everyone taking notes. New member **Michael J. Peters** presented the April program.

LOS ANGELES PAPER MONEY CLUB Phil Iversen gave the February program on *Graffiti Currency* which everyone enjoyed. In March **Paul Vreede** provided insight on *World Banknote Sleepers*. **Scott McNatt** discussed the banknotes of Ireland in April.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION's California Numismatic Seminar is on Saturday, September 16, at the Vallejo Naval and Historical Museum. The Theme: *Collecting in Today's World*. Speakers include **Paul R. Johnson, Robert Luna, Robert Lyles, and David E. Harper**.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY enjoyed *Circle of Friends of the Medallion* by **PCNS Vice President Dan Hipple** speaking on the series of medals issued by this group and their impact on medal production. PCNS generally meets at Fort Mason Center.

REDWOOD EMPIRE COIN CLUB The *Show and Tells* of this group always leave me spellbound. **Joe M.** brought a whole box full of his collection. **Bill C.** brought a German mark notes album he'd bought for only \$2. **Guy** talked about four bills in a book his wife had since she was a kid. Included was a worn, 1863 10-cent fractional currency note. Guy also brought a very nice 1772 20-shillings note printed at the shop Benjamin Franklin used to own and later sold to Nathan Hall in Philadelphia.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY COIN CLUB held their club coin show in May but will also be active in conjunction with the Sacramento Coin Show, June 4 at Lions Gate Hotel, 3410 Westover St, McClellan.

SAN BERNARDINO COIN CLUB New officers for this club are **President Ken Crum**, **Vice President Alex Jaramillo**, **Treasurer Tony Micciche**, and **Secretary/Editor Donna Rutherford**. The January meeting featured *Show and Tell Your Favorite Numismatic Items*. In February **Albertus Hoogeveen** spoke about the *Great American Sculptor Augustus Saint-Gaudens*. March had members buzzing about the *Super Auction*. Ken Crum presented the program in April on *Paper Money Errors*.

SAN DIEGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY An *Extended Show and Tell* in February saw some amazing items. **Ken Spindler** brought in a 10-page handwritten document from the French Revolutionary period on how to tell genuine from counterfeit money. **Mike Shaw** shared a Mexican "Caballito" peso with "USAT Buford" and "May 1912" engraved on it and the story why. **Vice President Greg Knox** spoke on *The Movement of Silver in the 18th Century and its Consequences on the Coinage for the next 300 Years*. He explained how the discovery of silver in Mexico and South American had great influence on today's world.

SAN FRANCISCO COIN CLUB's newsletter *Two Cents Worth* provides that following this year's meeting during WESTPEX which concluded in April there will be meetings at Tennessee Grill Dinner Room, 1128 Taravel Ave., on July 28 and October 27. Make your plans to visit SF those days.

SAN JOSE COIN CLUB, one of the oldest clubs of California and one the grandest! San Jose Coin Club never rests on their laurels. May 10 **Ed Sins** spoke on *Cobbs of Peru 1652-1772*. June 14 **Keith Scott** presents *Coins and their Stories*, and July 12 Ray Johnson's Hot Dog Night along with *Tips on Exhibiting*. August 9 is *Other Hobbies Night* which is always a good time to learn what goes on while members show their versatility in other arts.

SANTA MARIA COIN CLUB continued their 60th anniversary celebrations with a successful show in May. The May meeting featured bust half dollars and a quiz on the "Post-Colonial Issues" listed in the Red Book. April's meeting studied counterfeit coins.

STANISLAUS COUNTY COIN CLUB's Modesto Coin and Collectibles Expo will be held Saturday, June 17 and Sunday, June 18 at the Clarion Inn Conference Center at 1612 Sisk Rd., Modesto. There will be door prizes every hour, not to mention the excellent gold and silver raffle!

UPLAND COIN CLUB Members enjoyed the program *Collecting Gold, Silver and Copper* by **Albertus Hoogeveen** in February. It was *Other Hobby Night* in March and several members shared their other passions. **Ed Alvarez** collects aviation books from WWII, **Tony Micciche** collects cook books, and **Janet Reeves** has a love for Tiki gods and Disney comics. **David Schwager** spoke in April on *Collecting and Grading Slabbed Coins*.

VALLEJO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY has so much information coming out that I fear that my pretty little head will have trouble making their news brief. Shall give this a whirl. Their club show will be a part of numismatic history since it occurs May 21, 2017. June 7th meeting will focus on the *Summer of Love* (Haight-Ashbury, circa 1967). Sharing numismatic memories of those *peace and love* times complemented by a Powerpoint presentation. July 5th is their annual *Bingo night for Silver Eagles*. Now how exciting is that (won't even mention that it is also hot dog night, complete with condiments)?

VERDUGO HILLS COIN CLUB In January **Phil Iversen** presented a very far-out program on memorabilia and exonomia from Jerry Garcia and the Grateful Dead shows. Phil even wore a Grateful Dead tie. **Albertus Hoogeveen** spoke at the February meeting on *Memories of a Lifelong Collector*. In March **John Duff** presented a DVD, *Early American Coppers* by Chuck Heck. Congratulations to **Rick Gordon** and **Don Berry**. They sold \$308 and \$300 worth of gold drawing tickets for their club.

VISALIA COIN CLUB's new meeting place is Amigo's (Walnut and Akers) every 4th Tuesday of the month at 7:30PM. Join **President Bill Terry**, **VP Phillip Plettner**, **Secretary Sandra Arie**, and **Treasurer Dixie Tuck** at these warm Visalia gatherings in cool surroundings.

WESTERN WOODEN MONEY CLUB as well as California Exonumist Society have been active at local northern California shows, holding their general meetings in conjunction with those shows. Their meetings often include exciting auctions if you are lucky enough to be in attendance.

WHITTIER COIN CLUB The February meeting featured a video on *Classic US Gold Coins of the 20th Century*. In March and April **Treasurer Phil Chang** who had recently visited Vietnam and Cambodia showed many amazing slides of the historical areas including Angkor Wat and Angkor Thom. He had slides of the killing fields.

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, 6:15 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, Sherman Oaks Galleria (level A rotunda; self-park validated), 15301 Ventura Blvd., Sherman Oaks; mailing address: ACCLA, c/o K. Friedman, 16255 Ventura Blvd., Suite 1200, Encino, CA 91436; Website: www.accla.org (check for meeting info); email klf1031@roadrunner.com. (NASC)
- Bay Cities Coin Club**—meets 2nd Thursday, 6:30 p.m., El Segundo Library, 111 W. Mariposa Ave., El Segundo; mailing address: P.O. Box 45233, Los Angeles, CA 90045. (NASC)
- California Exonumist Society**—meets twice a year during the semi-annual CSNA Conventions; mailing address: Michael S. Turrini, P.O. Box 4104, Vallejo, CA 94590-0410; email: 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; email: csnalibrary@gmail.com; Website: www.calcoin.org. (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; Website: 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., St. Joseph of Cupertino Church, 10110 N. De Anza Blvd., Cupertino, CA; mailing address: P.O. Box 448, Cupertino, CA 95015-0448; email: CupertinoCoinClub@gmail.com; Website: www.cupertinocoinclub.org. (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; email: deltacoinclub@gmail.com. (CSNA)
- DHHS Numismaniacs Coin Club**—meets periodically, Dana Hills High School, 33333 Golden Lantern, Dana Point, CA; Mrs. Mary Danna (club advisor), email: dhsnumismaniacs@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; email: info@diablocoinclub.org; Website: 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; Website: 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; email: admin@fresnocoinclub.com; Website: www.fresnocoinclub.com. (CSNA)
- Glendale Coin Club**—meets 2nd Friday, 7:00 p.m., La Crescenta Library, 2809 Foothill Blvd., La Crescenta; mailing address: GCC, c/o Michael Kittle, P.O. Box 388, Agoura Hills, CA 91376-0388; email: mike@kittlecoins.com; Website: www.GlenCoin.com. (NASC)
- Greater Orange County Coin Club**—meets 2nd Wednesday, 7:00 p.m., Orange Coast Unitarian Universalist Church, 2845 Mesa Verde Dr. E. Costa Mesa; mailing address: 2032 Kornat Drive, Costa Mesa, CA 92626; email: bill.pfeifer@sbcglobal.net; phone: (714) 546-0931; Website: 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: P.O. Box 15113, San Diego, CA 92175; email: 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; Website: 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; Website: 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)
- Los Angeles Paper Money Club**—meets 2nd Wednesday, 7:00 p.m., Marie Callendar’s, 14743 Ventura Blvd., Sherman Oaks; contact: Scott McNatt, 818-667-2329; email: info@promedia.la; website: www.losangelespapermoneyclub.com. (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; email: 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; email: haroldkatzman@yahoo.com; Website: www.NASC.net. (CSNA)
- Pacific Coast Numismatic Society**—meets 4th Wednesday, 7:30 p.m., Fort Mason Center, Building C, San Francisco; mailing address: P.O. Box 475656, San Francisco, CA 94147-5656; Website: www.pcns.org. (CSNA)
- Pennsylvania Association of Numismatists**—meets at PAN conventions; mail-

- ing address: PAN, 1985 Lincoln Way, Suite 23 #225, White Oak, PA 15131; email: pancoins@gmail.com; Website: 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; Website: 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; Website: 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; Website: 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: 10601 Vista Camino, Lakeside, CA 92040. (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; Website: 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; Website: www.stancocoinclub.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; email: EmperorI@juno.com; phone: (707) 642-0216 or (707) 246-6327. (CSNA)
- Verdugo Hills Coin Club**—meets 2nd Monday, 7:15 p.m., La Crescenta Library, 2809 Foothill Blvd., La Crescenta; 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; email: 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)

Application for CSNA Membership

Individual Membership Dues (New Rates Effective 12 July, 2015)

- Regular Member: \$20 per year / \$55 for three years / \$90 for five years (includes print TCN)
- Regular Member: \$10 per year (digital only TCN)
- Associate Member (spouse of a Regular or Life member and at same address): \$10 per year (digital only TCN)
Provide spouse's name: _____
- Junior Member (age 17 or younger): \$10 per year (digital only TCN)
Provide your Birth Year _____
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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 lchanfizx@aol.com and NASC Webmaster Jim Phillips at jimjumper@hughes.net.

- June 23-24 **East Bay/Concord Coin Show**, The Clarion Hotel, 1050 Burnett Ave., Concord, Bill Green, 925-351-7605.
- June 25 **Van Nuys/Verdugo Coin Show**, Van Nuys Masonic Hall, 14750 Sherman Way, Richard Murachanian, 661-287-1651, ramrarecoins@yahoo.com, free parking.
- July 8-9 **60th Annual Coinarama**, San Diego County Inter-Club Numismatic Council, Scottish Rite Masonic Center, 1895 Camino Del Rio South (Mission Valley), “Coins for Kids” table, auction on Saturday, www.coinarama.org.
- July 16 **North County Monthly Coin Show**, Embassy Suites Anaheim hills, 3100 Frontera St., Anaheim, 714-271-8946.
- July 22-23 **Fremont 45th Annual Coin Show**, Fremont Coin Club, Elk’s Lodge, 38991 Farwell Dr., 925-792-1511, Vince LaCarriere, coinvince@aol.com.
- August 7 **North County Monthly Coin Show**, Embassy Suites Anaheim hills, 3100 Frontera St., Anaheim, 714-271-8946.
- August 13 **Fairfield Coin Club 28th Annual Coin Show**, Fairfield Community Center, 1000 East Kentucky, Robert Belleau, 707-567-6938, paper4coins@yahoo.com, www.solanocoinclub.com.
- August 20 **Sacramento Coin Show**, Lions Gate Hotel, 3410 Westover St., McClellan, P. Macintosh, 916-317-9055, www.sacramentocoinshow.com
- August 26-27 **NASC Golden State Coin Show (GSCS)**, Arcadia Masonic Center, 50 W. Duarte Rd., Don Berry, 626-786-0177, free parking, mike@kittlecoins.com, www.NASC.net.
- September 7-9 **Long Beach Coin, Stamp & Collectibles Expo**, Convention Center, 100 S. Pine Ave., 888-743-9316, info@longbeach-expo.com.
- September 10 **7th Annual Fall Livermore Valley Coin Show**, Elks Lodge, 940 Larkspur Dr., Livermore, 925-980-9307, stampman_99@yahoo.com.
- September 15-17 **Santa Clara Coin, Stamp, and Collectible Show**, Santa Clara County Fairgrounds “Gateway Hall”, 344 Tully Rd. San Jose CA, Info: www.griffincoin.com

- September 16 **4th Annual NCNA Seminar**, Vallejo Naval and Historical Museum, 73 Marin St., registration 9am, free parking, www.solanocoinclub.com, EMPERORI@juno.com, 707-246-6327.
- September 17 **North County Monthly Coin Show**, Embassy Suites Anaheim hills, 3100 Frontera St., Anaheim, 714-271-8946.
- September 22-24 **Las Vegas Numismatic Society Coin Show**, Westgate Resort and Casino, 3000 Paradise Rd., Las Vegas, NV, www.ckshows.com, 800-208-1810.
- September 29-30 **Sacramento Valley Coin Club Fall Coin Show**, Four Points Sheraton Hotel, 4900 Duckhorn Dr., Robert.Shanks@att.net, www.sacvalcc.org.
- Sep 30-Oct 1 **Pasadena Coin and Currency Show**, Scottish Rite Center, 150 N. Madison Ave., 818-667-2329.
- Sep 29-Oct 1 **The Locals Coins Show**, Westgate Resort and Casino, 3000 Paradise Rd. Las Vegas, NV, Dawn, 800-208-1810.
- October 1 **North County Monthly Coin Show**, Embassy Suites Anaheim hills, 3100 Frontera St., Anaheim, 714-271-8946.
- October 7-8 **Buena Park Coin Show**, Retail Clerks Hall, 8550 Stanton Ave., Sat. 10am-6pm, Sun. 10am-4pm, Kerry Pieropan, 714-271-8946, www.pacificexposllc.com.
- October 13-15 **20th Annual Contra Costa Coin and Collectables Show**, Elk's Lodge, 1475 Creekside Dr., Walnut Creek www.diablocoinclub.org, Larry Casagrande, 925-683-1180.
- October 14 **60th Anniversary Coin & Collectable Show**, Elwin Mussell Senior Center, 510 East Park Ave., Santa Maria, 805-937-1250.

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CSNA

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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.

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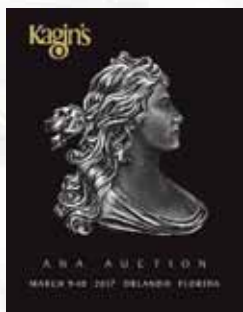


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1795 S-80, VG7 EAC



Scarce 1796 S-96 Cent
Draped Bust, VG8 EAC



Popular 1801 S-217 Cent
Condition Census, VF20 EAC

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