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Association*



The California Numismatist

The California Numismatist

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and the
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Fall 2018, Volume 15, Number 3



About the Cover

The Laws Railroad Museum (www.lawsmuseum.org) in Bishop just off of US Route 395 is a wonderful place to spend a morning or afternoon strolling around the nearly 50 historic-based buildings and railroad paraphernalia on the eleven-acre site. Be sure to visit the displays of rolling stock, original buildings, working “pop and go” engine, and other exhibits on the property. The Manzanar National Historic Site is only 48 miles south of Bishop, and also worthy of a stop of a couple hours.

Visit Us on the Web

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

www.Calcoin.org

www.NASC.net

And both associations have Facebook pages at:

www.facebook.com/CSNA1947

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

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Presidents' Messages

NASC...

Hello everyone! As I write this quarterly president's message, we are in the middle of the annual NASC Golden State Coin Show in Arcadia. This is the first year in a while that the show has been expanded to a three-day show and so far the show is looking to be another success. As you may know, our show's bourse chairman, Don Berry, has done so much work over the last few years to better the show and his efforts are certainly paying off. Those efforts, along with the work Don does with local coin clubs and young numismatists is the reason he was awarded with this year's Richard P. Goodson award at our annual awards banquet. Keep up the great work Don and if you see him be sure to give him a pat on the back!



Also awarded at this year's awards banquet was Gregg Bercovitz as the NASC Speaker of the Year. Many of you will know Gregg from the various programs he has given to the Glendale Coin Club, Verdugo Hills Coin Club, the Los Angeles Paper Money Club and several other Southern California clubs. Well done Gregg!

Remember that the NASC maintains a listing of individuals who make themselves available to speak at local coin clubs. It is not always easy for club officers to find someone willing to speak at their monthly meeting so having a list like this available can be a life saver! In the coming months, the NASC will be updating this speaker's list. I know many of those who have presented programs at local coin clubs in the last few years, but I do not know them all. If you have programs you have presented to clubs and wish to be included on this list, please let me know. Also, if you know of someone who has given a program at your local coin club and would recommend them to other clubs, please pass along their information to us. Thank you in advance for your help.

Thank you all again for your continued support of the NASC and as always feel free to reach out to me with your ideas of how we can continue to improve our organization.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Michael J. Kittle". The signature is fluid and cursive.

Michael J. Kittle
NASC President



CSNA...

It is that time again to remind all of you of our upcoming year-end coin show scheduled for 2-1/2 days beginning Friday, December 14. Howard Feltham has been working hard to sign up all available dealer tables. The show will be held in the same location as last year in Arcadia. Additional details on the show are found elsewhere in this issue.

I am pleased to announce that *The California Numismatist* has received first place in the ANA Outstanding Club Publications competition. Congratulations to our editor Greg Burns and all of our regular contributors on another fine job!

Phil Iversen has announced his intention to relinquish his responsibilities as director of education as soon as we find a replacement. It will be a difficult task to find someone as dedicated and skilled as Phil was in this important CSNA activity. Phil has agreed to stay on until we find a replacement and to help us with the transition. If you know of someone who is interested, please notify me so we can fill this important position.

Our next board of director's meeting will be held Saturday, December 15, 2018, in Arcadia in conjunction with our December coin show. Since we will be electing a new slate of officers and directors for the 2019/2020 term, please submit your nominations to Joyce Kuntz, head of our nominations committee.

I have enjoyed serving as your president for the 2017/2018 term. Thanks to all of you for your support and help in making CSNA the premier numismatic organization in California.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Bill Pfeifer". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Bill Pfeifer
CSNA President

Editor's Page

As the page opposite shows, TCN's again pulled off top ANA honors for Outstanding Regional Numismatic Publication. <sound of enthusiastic hand-clapping>

This issue brings news of an opportunity to join that winning TCN team. The position of northern club reporter is seeking a volunteer to receive copies of the newsletters from clubs north of the Tehachapis, and summarize them for our "Around the State" column. If this sounds like something of interest to you, shoot me an email at gregsburns@gmail.com and make my day!

Other changes taking place behind the TCN scenery include a reversion to our previous printing outfit, Layton Printing. They've printed this issue, and as we do with all the printers we've used over the years, they'll also do the envelope stuffing and bulk-mailing for us. There weren't any problems with our previous printer (Johnson Press of America), but Layton's so close here in Southern California, and they shaved off a bit more in pricing, that it simply made sense to switch back.

This issue's chock-full of stories as can be seen in our "Table of Contents" page. In spite of all that's been written about numismatics over hundreds of years, our authors continue to find interesting perspectives and fascinating side journeys in our hobby, many of which may be an introduction for *you* to a new aspect of the hobby you'd been overlooking or perhaps weren't aware of. It's funny; I've been following numismatics for decades, yet often find when doing the layout of some of the authors' pieces I'll be inspired to go hunt down and acquire some new purchase, just because of the article. Our supporting advertisers hope you're likewise affected, and if so, please give them the courtesy of showing you what they may have in that special category you're pursuing.

I'll look to see some of you at CSNA's December show, and in the meantime remember, I appreciate all our TCN readers, but I like *you* the best...



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

Team TCN Comes Through for the Thirteenth Time...

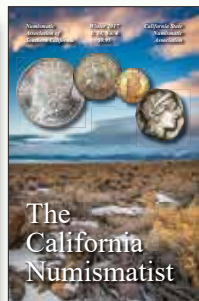
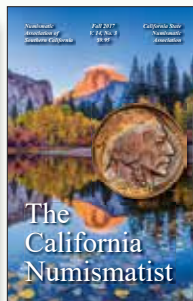
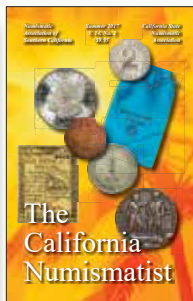
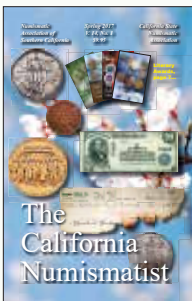
TCN won the ANA's "Best Regional Publication" award in their "Outstanding Numismatic Publication" contest in 2018 (for the 2017 publication year).

Authors, columnists, and other contributors to this latest accolade include (in alphabetical order):

- Lila Anderson** (columnist)
- Merle Avila** (columnist)
- Mark Benvenuto** (author)
- Virginia Bourke** (columnist)
- Greg Burns** (editor)
- Bill Febuary** (author)
- Jim Hunt** (columnist)
- Ross Irvin** (author)
- Donald Lannon** (author)
- Walt Ostromecki** (columnist)
- Sol Taylor** (columnist)
- Michael Turrini** (columnist)
- Mark Vezzola** (author)
- Jim Wells** (author)



TCN has been very happy to have been awarded this honor from the ANA so many times (13 now, missing only in 2016 when we failed to place) beginning with our very first publication year in 2004, so please do let the fine volunteers listed above know that you appreciate their efforts, because without them there would be no TCN.



Corresponding Secretaries' Reports



NASC—

by Harold Katzman

This year we only have one milestone member to report on. Gary Young is now a 25-year member. No one else made it to 25 or 50 years with the association.

Also, we have done a decent job of getting more email addresses to add to the membership database. Where we are weak is those email addresses for the sustaining members. *Please, sustaining members, send in your email address so we can add that to your profile. If you'd like only a digital copy of TCN, we can set that up as well!*

NASC Membership on 5 August 2018

Junior Members	2
Life Members	10
Club Members	20
Regular Members	58
Sustaining Members	116
Total Membership	206

CSNA Membership on 31 August 2018

Regular	161
Life	122
Junior	7
Member Club	14
Associate	3
Member Club-Life	12
Regular (Business)	11
Total	330

CSNA New Members

Gianni Callwood J-6491

Dear Members—Please Note!

If you've moved, please advise us at the relevant address below:

CSNA—Donald L. Hill
c/o CSNA, P.O. Box 4003
Vallejo, CA 94590-0400
csnalibrary@gmail.com

NASC—Harold Katzman
P.O. Box 3382
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The Fun of Coin Grading

by *Bill Febuary*

I have found that after collecting coins for so many years there is still one facet of the coin hobby that requires years and years of study and practice: coin grading.

All of my coins I have collected are stored in 2X2 cardboard holders so that I can handle them, study them and review what they look like without ever having to worry about damaging the coins any further than when I first purchased them or received them in coin collections that I have appraised over the years.

This is one aspect of the coin hobby that requires a greater knowledge than just putting the coins away for the future, but requires reading and studying as to what each type of coin must look like in order to receive a particular grade. There are many, many publications printed on coin grading as well as videos on the Internet that describe how a coin should appear in order to receive a particular grade. Over the years I have received many numismatic publications and books printed by many famous numismatists, and after absorbing all that information it has taken many years of practice in order to arrive at an agreeable grade for a particular coin.

It is true that there are several well known grading services that are available, but using those services requires many dollars in order to have

a particular coin graded. Each one specializes in certain coins and each one describes and details the grade and places those coins into plastic holders along with the identifying company that has graded the coin.

We as individual coin collectors can do some of that same thing without the use of a certified graded coin service in grading our own coins, but it takes years of practice and must be consistent with each type of coin that we grade. Again, practice makes perfect and we must never discontinue studying and analyzing the coins that we own in order to make sure their grade is consistent with the coins graded by a reputable grading service

Perhaps the simplest of coins, such as the Lincoln cent or even the Indian-head cent would be a typical type of coin to practice on from what we have learned about grading coins. Each coin has a certain characteristic for each grade and by following a grading booklet or even observing a video for that particular coin we can learn what each grade of coin must look like by the very details of the coin.

This is one of the more specialized aspects of coin collecting, but in the end it is more rewarding to know what each of our coins we have collected and what the grade of that coin is and then we can research the actual price for that coin either pricing it as



Go to www.pcgs.com/photograde to access a free PCGS online resource for grading US coins. It includes images of coins in each grade that you can use for visual comparison to your own.

NGC has a similar site that's also free at www.ngccoin.com/coin-grading-guide, which provides a narrative description of each series grading peculiarities, without using images.



The ubiquitous "Red Book" has been used by generations for rudimentary grading information.



The Internet provides a virtually limitless storehouse of coin grading information, but caveat emptor!



a *trends price* or a *bid price* and feel comfortable that is what the coins will bring once we decide to sell them.

This part of the coin hobby is perhaps more rewarding in the long run than just putting coins in a bag or even placing them in a 2X2 holder, but never really knowing the true grade of the coin. Most of the time we merely guess the grade and then once we show the coin to others, their comments are usually that coin is way over-graded and I am not interested in buying it.

Each of us can take the simplest of coins and start to review what is written about that particular coin and then see from what we have learned after studying grading techniques and

start to place a grade on those coins and then share with our coin friends and see what their opinion is as to the grade we have given it. This again, takes years of practice to get to that point of sharing our coins with others regarding grading, but it usually makes us realize that others opinions are what sells coins, by what the grade of the coin really is and what grade it was given.

For our readers, this is another aspect of the numismatic hobby that many of us have failed to explore when rely on others to establish a grade for the coins we buy or sell, and maybe it is time for us to try our abilities in grading our own coins and see what happens.

America's Bronze Cent and the Decades-Long Search for its Replacement

by *Donald Lannon*

Since 2006, the US Mint has lost more than \$500 million in the production and distribution of the copper-plated, zinc core cent, which was introduced in 1982 as a lower-cost replacement for the bronze cent. Today, the cost to manufacture each coin is somewhere between \$.015 and \$.02, nearly double its face value. And considering that the Mint's annual production of cents is well into the billions – reportedly, more than 9.1 billion in 2016 alone – this yearly loss exceeds \$45.0 million. Not new, the imbalance between the cent's cost and its value has been a problem for decades. Will the Mint undertake another search for an alloy to replace the “penny's” zinc core? Or, will the Mint stop making cents altogether? Regardless of its decision, the Mint's decades long search for a replacement is a story worth telling.

Cent's Composition Doubted

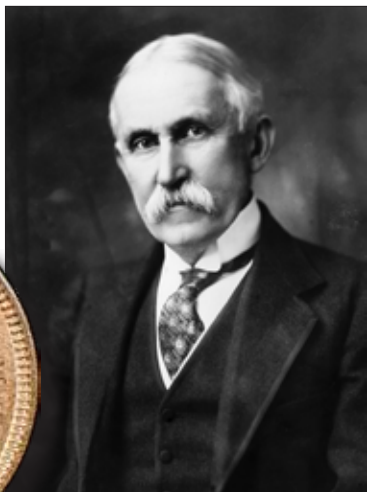
Shortly after the introduction of the bronze cent in 1864, officials at the US Mint in Philadelphia began to express their doubts about the coin's composition. They feared the new

alloy (that is, 95% copper with the other 5% being a combination of tin and zinc) would over time prove to be unsatisfactory. Their fear was justified. After entering circulation, the cents became dull and dirty in appearance. Even worse, continued exposure to the salt air along the coast corroded the coins, making them completely unfit for further use. Most indicative of this condition were those cents removed from trade stimulators and, much later, from vending machines.

Because the cents were often offered for redemption in poor condition, the Treasury Department had them melted and coined anew. And those workers who handled these coins in the Treasury's offices and at the Mint's facilities constantly complained about the objectionable dust that arose from them.

By June 1911 George Roberts, the director of the Mint [1910-1914], was fed up with the situation. So, in his annual report he reminded Treasury Secretary Franklin MacVeagh, “The act adopting the present composition was passed in 1864, prior to which date the one-cent piece was issued

Treasury Secretary Franklin MacVeagh (1837-1934) at right, appointed by President William Howard Taft, though progressive in many respects regarding our nation's currency, paid little heed to Mint Director George Roberts complaints in 1911 regarding the 95% copper and 5% zinc composition of the first bronze cent.



under the act of February 21, 1857, which provided for a composition of 88% copper and 12% nickel. The Mint officials have always regarded the change as a backward step, and in the opinion of the bureau the percentage of nickel should have been increased instead of reduced.” MacVeagh, in contrast, was satisfied with the composition of the cent; more important, the American public approved of its new obverse and reverse designs, introduced only two years before Roberts wrote his report.

Composition Changed

According to Treasury Department records, the use of an alloy other than copper in the manufacture of cents was considered before 1864. Numerous experiments were, in fact, conducted at the Mint's Philadelphia facility between 1850 and 1854. As a result, the director recommended that a 95% copper and 5% tin and zinc alloy be used. The Treasury secretary

approved the recommendation; then, a bill was prepared and submitted to Congress for a vote. As Congress considered this legislation, the Mint continued its experimentation with other alloys; and, before passage of the bill, the director determined that a combination of 88% copper and 12% nickel was better suited for production of the cent. The secretary agreed and in 1857 an act was passed that authorized use of this material. Thus, from 1857 through 1863 the small cent was composed of the copper-nickel alloy. Mint officials, however, soon found that the hardness of the nickel made the alloy very difficult to work.

On April 22, 1864, the workability problem was solved when Congress passed another act. This bill provided for the alloy's replacement by the copper-tin-zinc [bronze] combination that had been recommended and approved a decade earlier. Unlike its predecessor at 72 grains, the new cent weighed 33% less, only 48 grains.

Demand Exceeded Supply

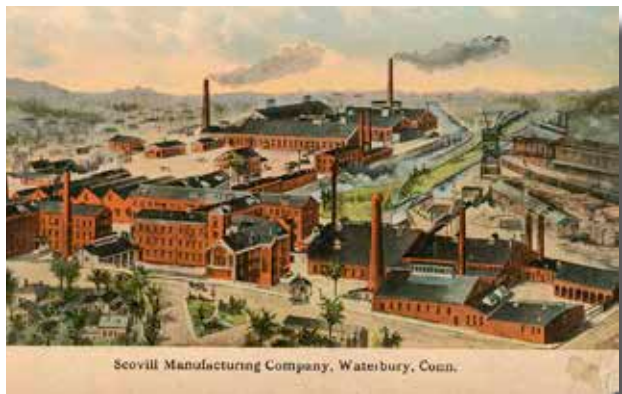
By the late-1870s the public's demand for cents was intense, greatly exceeding the supply then in circulation. And the Philadelphia plant was already operating at full capacity. In an effort to alleviate the shortage, the Mint purchased from an outside vendor a large quantity of cent blanks [i.e., a blank is the metal disk on which the coin's design is struck], all of which were ready for striking. Horatio Burchard, the director [1879-1885], explained his action in the annual report for fiscal year (FY) 1880. "Notwithstanding the large number of cents struck [26,774,150 pieces]," he wrote, "the demand for this denomination of coin has been so great that the Mint at Philadelphia – the only mint at which minor coins are struck – has been unable to manufacture a sufficient supply to promptly fill the orders received, although the bronze alloy has been purchased in the form of manufactured blanks or planchets ready for striking, and thus greatly lessened the amount of labor required [in handling the metal during operations such as melting, rolling, and punching]." This reduction in labor –

probably equal to 10% of the coins' total cost—helped the Mint significantly increase its production capacity.

Between FY 1880 and FY 1924—a time span of 45 years—Mint records reveal that ready-made blanks were supplied by outside vendors during 28 of these fiscal years. Deliveries ranged from 1,369 pounds [approximately 199,874 pieces, using the Mint's standard of 146 blanks per pound] in FY 1913 to 997,579.28 pounds [about 145,646,575 pieces] in FY 1920; not surprisingly, in some years virtually all cents were struck on ready-made blanks and were purchased from a single vendor: Scovill Manufacturing Company of Waterbury, Connecticut. Over the entire 45-year period, deliveries totaled almost 1.307 billion blanks, the cost of which ranged between \$.20 and \$.46 per pound.

Once again, a change in the alloy of the bronze cent was considered on June 9, 1896, when the US House of Representatives passed a resolution that requested the Treasury secretary "... to communicate to the House ... the comparative merits and advantages of pure nickel, nickel alloy, aluminum combined or alloyed with other met-

From FY1880 to FY1924 the Scovill Manufacturing Company supplied cent blanks to the US Mint ready for striking.



Scovill Manufacturing Company, Waterbury, Conn.

John Griffin Carlisle, secretary of the Treasury under President Cleveland from 1893 to 1897, replied to the US House of Representatives' request for alloy experiments in 1896, and summarized the investigation findings by writing, "While a number of the alloys submitted for test were found to work satisfactorily, it is not believed that any of them would be an improvement upon the alloys at present in use." After six months the mint director qualified those findings by noting that the nickel blanks had not been properly annealed prior to the striking.



This PCGS PR64 pattern five cent known as Judd-1772, was composed mostly of aluminum, an alloy determined at that time to be unsuitable due to it's softness. Just wait for 78 years...

als, and of copper bronze as material for our minor coins; and ... to have struck such experimental minor coins of the metals above mentioned, pure and in combination with other metals, as he may deem necessary and proper, and ... to communicate to the House the results and conclusions derived from such experimental coinage."

Experiments were conducted by the Treasury Department in December; then, on January 7, 1897, Secretary J. G. Carlisle summarized the department's conclusions in a letter he sent to Thomas B. Reed, speaker of the House. Carlisle wrote, "... In compliance with the resolution, experimental five and one cent pieces were struck at the Mint from pure nickel, and 14 other alloys for each denomination.... The pure nickel blanks used in striking

experimental five and one-cent pieces were imported from Austria, as they could not be obtained in this country. ... Pure nickel[,] being much harder than the alloy used at the present for the minor coinage[,] would not abrade so rapidly." These blanks were so hard that it was difficult for the dies to achieve a perfect impression. After multiple strikes the dies would either crack or break.

The secretary continued, "... The blanks of aluminum alloys submitted, in addition to being very light, were found on trial to be very soft, the effect of which was to [clog the dies and to] produce a burred edge before the design is brought up. ... The alloys of aluminum submitted for trial were in no sense adapted for coinage purposes.

"While a number of the alloys

submitted for test were found to work satisfactorily,” Carlisle concluded, “it is not believed that any of them would be an improvement upon the alloys at present in use.”

Six months after Secretary Carlisle had informed Speaker Reed of this conclusion, Mint Director Robert Preston [1893-1898] amended the secretary’s findings. “From experiments made in annealing pure nickel since the pieces ... were struck,” he explained, “it has been made apparent that the difficulty in obtaining good impressions of the dies was due to the fact that the blanks submitted were not properly annealed, and that no difficulty would be experienced were the blanks properly annealed, as they then become malleable and readily receive impressions from the dies without any greater power than is now used in striking the one and five cent pieces.”

Seigniorage Was a Disincentive

Seigniorage [that is, the difference between the face value of coins

and their production costs, otherwise known as profit] was a disincentive when it came to changing the cent’s composition. For example, 772,805 pounds [about 112,829,530 pieces] of bronze cent blanks were purchased between June 1890 and July 1892 at a cost of \$154,097.35 [or \$.1994 per pound]. With a coinage or face value of nearly \$1,128,300 and a cost of only \$154,100, seigniorage was a whopping \$974,200. Although this cost increased over time, profit would remain the primary disincentive to any change in alloy for decades to come.

And, anytime as needed, the Mint could order millions of these ready-made, bronze cent blanks from a private vendor; this ease of availability was, itself, a disincentive to change.

Superior die life likely was another disincentive. Between 1912 and 1919 the average life of a pair [obverse and reverse] of cent dies used by the Philadelphia mint was approximately 357,000 and 351,000 coins, respectively. At the time Mint officials considered this to be excellent perfor-



*A modern coin-
ing press at the
Philadelphia
mint can churn
out 750 coins
per minute.
That's 45,000
per hour or
360,000 in an
eight-hour shift.*

During WWII, in order to save the strategic copper which would otherwise have been used for cent production, the Mint switched to zinc-plated steel in 1943, and reportedly used salvaged brass artillery shell cases starting in 1944, mixing in additional virgin copper to achieve an appropriate bronze alloy.



mance—particularly as compared to the five-cent coin, whose nickel alloy caused obverse and reverse dies to fail after producing an average of only 94,000 and 100,000 coins, respectively. [Author’s note: In later years the Mint produced its coinage dies from Standard W-1, water-quenched tool steel; this greatly extended their life. As a comparison, die life standards in 1976 were set at 850,000 and 1,000,000 strikes for the cent’s obverse and reverse, respectively, while the standards for the nickel were set at 300,000 and 350,000 strikes. These standards were based on the average life of dies achieved during the prior year.]

A final disincentive to an alloy change might have been the incredibly high percentage of good coins produced in relation to the number of blanks struck. To illustrate, from 1919 through 1932 the Philadelphia facility manufactured almost 1.944 billion bronze cents. Nearly 99.2% of these were judged by the Mint to be good coins suitable for circulation.

But everything changed in December 1941 when America went to war.



Cent Alloy Replaced

The Mint discontinued its practice of purchasing cent blanks from private companies; and, as Mint Director Nellie Ross [1933-1953] recalled in her annual [FY 1943] report, “Production of bronze one-cent coins was sharply curtailed beginning in July 1942 and entirely discontinued in December, due to the necessity of saving copper for our war industries. During the interim[,] extensive experimentation was made with various substitute materials in an effort to determine a non-strategic material which would be satisfactory for coinage purposes and suitable for coin-operated devices.” To this end a zinc-coated steel coin was developed, the production of which began on February 23, 1943.

Weighing 42.5 grains (5.5 grains less than the bronze cent it replaced), almost 1.094 billion of these silver-

colored cents were struck through December 31, 1943. However, in January 1944 the coin's composition was changed once more – this time to a 95.0 percent copper and 5.0 percent zinc alloy, produced by using fired brass cartridge cases (supplied by the War Department) to which virgin copper was added. This combination was discontinued on December 31, 1946, when it was returned to the original bronze alloy.

Cent Shortage Plagued Mint

During the 1960s, America's demand for cents once again exceeded the production capacity of the Mint. Although private companies hadn't supplied cent blanks since the onset of World War II, Mint officials began to reconsider the practice. In a July 1, 1964, memorandum to Mint Director Eva Adams [1961-1969], Philip Neisser, a technical consultant to the director, reminded her, "Private companies would have to design and build blanking die sets before they would be in a position to manufacture cent blanks." Furthermore, he stressed, the manufacturer of the Mint's high-capacity blanking presses was certain this equipment was unique; no private company had even a single press with a capacity equal to any of those at the Mint.

Neisser also warned Director Adams, "The production of ... blanks ready for press must be accomplished under virtually the same government security regulations [as struck coins], for the reasons that coin blanks can be used interchangeably with struck coins in vending machines."

At the time, not only was the Mint confronted by this coin shortage but

by a silver scarcity as well. Indeed, demand had driven the price of silver up from a low of \$.92 per ounce in January 1961 to a high of \$2.48 in May 1968. In an effort to satisfy both demands Neisser and Morris Boley, his assistant, developed a metal combination—the silver-substitute known as clad metal—that has been used by the Mint since 1965 in its production of dimes, quarters, and half-dollars.

On July 2, 1964, Eva Adams testified before the Congressional Subcommittee on Legal and Monetary Affairs. The director of the Mint was candid: "... [A]t least some companies have told us that they are not interested in making blanks for coins for ... reasons such as the temporary nature of the assignment and the great expense tooling up for a short time. Mention is made of companies having produced blanks for the Mint in 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, [and] 1940, for instance. [Author's note: The Report of the Director of the Mint for each of these years does not mention the purchase of ready-made blanks.] ... During these years our greatest production of all was some 700 million as compared with three billion just pennies which [sic] we now produce. Those companies that were tooled up then ... are not tooled up now. Obviously, these companies must add tremendously to their tooling and their capacity, for work which will be only temporary."

Adams was convinced private companies no longer had any interest in manufacturing cent blanks for the Mint; therefore, she terminated ongoing efforts to recruit their assistance. Inadvertently, the director had eliminated one of the four disincentives to an alloy change.

Mint Director Mary Brooks proposed and oversaw the production of the 1974 aluminum cent, a very few of which survived a recall by the mint from those congressmen who'd been provided samples in an effort to boost the likelihood of congressional approval for that alloy's use.



Treasury Report Released

During the 1974 fiscal year, a joint Treasury Department-Federal Reserve Board committee was established; and, in December 1973 it released a report titled "Alternative Materials for One Cent Coinage." Mary Brooks, director of the Mint [1969-1977], carefully read the document. Three months later she incorporated its findings into her testimony before the Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs, an offshoot of the House Banking and Currency Committee. On March 27, 1974, she told the committee, "... Early in this fiscal year the [Treasury] Department initiated a ... study for the purpose of preparing a contingency plan for an alternative, lower cost metal alloy to be used as a substitute for the copper one-cent piece. After considering a large selection of possible materials, the study committee recommended that the composition of the cent be changed to an alloy containing not less than 96.0 percent aluminum. Among the factors that entered into the final decision to select an aluminum alloy

were that there would be an annual raw materials savings of \$40 million, the greater ease with which aluminum can be fabricated into coins, and the ready public acceptance of aluminum alloy as a coinage material in several developed countries...."

Director Brooks explained, "Our specifications dictated that any replacement for our current 95% copper, 5% zinc penny be of an alloy that could be processed at a similar speed and an equal quality through our existing facilities."

She elaborated: "As metal passes through the processes in preparation for coining, it is cast into ingots, rolled into thin strips, stamped into blanks, softened slowly in annealing furnaces, and finally impressed with the unique design of the coin. To dramatically perturb any of these processes by the introduction of an incompatible alloy results in the slowdown of the final output. If those annealing furnaces in which we soften the coin prior to stamping must be reduced to half their current speed, it leaves us with only

the alternative of producing half the product. If the selected alloy when prepared for coining is of a hardness greatly in excess of our current bronze material, we will experience excessive die wearing and cracking. If these coining dies deteriorate, they must be replaced, and again production suffers and costs skyrocket.”

“The new coin must have public acceptance,” Brooks continued, “and also reflect every possible property necessary to satisfy those industries which have been developed around the current product. ... After extensive deliberation, we determined that there would be no change in the dimensions or the motif of the one-cent piece. This left color and weight as the two alterations that the public might eventually be asked to accept. We investigated methods to produce a coin which [sic] would in appearance and weight differ only slightly, if at all, from the current one-cent piece. ... Our current conclusions lean toward an aluminum alloy.”

The “Alternative Materials for One Cent Coinage” report eliminated all disincentives to a change in the cent’s composition.

Bronze Cent's Fate Sealed

In May 1975 the Research Triangle Institute (RTI) of North Carolina issued its study “A Comprehensive Review of US Coinage System Requirements to 1990.” RTI recommended that production of the bronze cent be terminated by 1990, claiming that “... This option is both less costly and generally more acceptable to user groups than any of the alternative solutions to the penny dilemma which [sic] RTI examined. Discontinuing production ... will be less costly than

increasing mint capacity to meet an artificially high demand due to attrition caused by the cent’s declining purchasing power.”

Throughout the decade of the 1970s, price volatility in the metals market made it almost impossible for the Mint to estimate production costs. Silver, as an example, soared from a low of \$1.31 per ounce in October 1971 to a high of \$32.20 in December 1979; likewise, copper rose from a low of \$.47 per pound in December 1971 to a high of \$1.12 in December 1979.

RTI concluded, “... By 1982 the manufacturing cost of [95%] copper cents will exceed their face value. ... The majority of public and private organizations surveyed oppose eliminating the cent. ... Through analysis of the economic and technical considerations of alternative materials, aluminum was selected as the most desirable alternative material [to bronze]...”

More than four years later, in September 1979, the Treasury Task Force completed its report titled “Currency and Coin Issues.” It concluded, “A change in the one-cent alloy from a copper to an aluminum alloy would reduce the manufacturing cost by more than 50%. ... The savings resulting from a change to a zinc alloy or a coated steel would be substantial, but not as great as if an aluminum alloy were used.”

The fate of the bronze cent, it seemed, had been sealed.

\$50 Million Saved

Sometime during the 1980 fiscal year another study was completed. According to Stella Sims, Mint direc-

Mint Director Donna Pope in 1982 oversaw the banishment of bronze from US coinage, with the switch to a copper-plated zinc cent blank, all of which are produced by Jarden Zinc Products (at that time Ball Corporation).



tor [1977-1981], it "... updated an investigation of alternative materials for the one-cent coin which had been prepared in 1974. Many different materials were studied for factors such as cost and availability, and were tested for wear, appearance, and coining characteristics. The study concluded that the present 95% copper, 5% zinc cent should be replaced by an alloy of 99.2% zinc, and 0.8% copper, barrel electroplated with copper."

Sims emphasized, "The appearance of the one-cent coins manufactured from copper-plated zinc would be nearly identical to the current cent; the weight would be 20% less. It is estimated that annual savings to the Government [sic] will exceed \$50 million. Based on these factors, the Mint has recommended conversion to the production of copper-plated zinc cents in phases over the next two years." Shortly thereafter, the Treasury secretary approved Sims' recommendation.

While the bronze cent was out, so was its aluminum replacement.

It Came Out of Nowhere

The Mint director's recommendation surprised Mint observers, many of which had eagerly awaited the introduction of America's first aluminum coin. Their disappointment, however, was of no concern to Donna Pope who succeeded Sims as Mint director in July 1981, serving through August 1991. Pope, at first, had to bring the Mint's manufacturing facilities into compliance with those environmental, safety, and health regulations applicable to its production methods and workforce. To this end, the melting furnaces, rolling and finishing mills, and blanking presses were dismantled at the Philadelphia plant, thereby eliminating excessive amounts of smoke and toxic fumes. This action meant the Mint could no longer manufacture its own cent blanks; so, Director Pope

had to find an outside supplier – a private US company with the capability to provide several billion of these disks as needed.

In her annual report for the 1982 fiscal year, Pope wrote, “Procurements were competitively solicited and evaluated, and contracts awarded in connection with various new program. ... A small business second source for CPZ blanks was established [e.g., with the Ball Corporation, precursor to Jarden Zinc Products who in 2018 is the Mint’s sole provider of cent blanks]. ... [T]he new copper-plated zinc (CPZ) cent was phased in with the bronze one-cent piece. Composition of the one-cent piece changed from 95% copper [and] 5% zinc to 97.5% zinc [and] 2.5% copper. [Author’s note: The Mint determined that an increase in the cent’s copper content from 0.8% to 2.5% made the copper plating better adhere to the zinc core; this, in turn, reduced the frequency with which bubbles and blisters occurred.] The weight changed from 3.11 grams to 2.5 grams.”

Production of cents had gone from 12.4 billion in FY 1981 to 16.4 billion in 1982. According to Pope, the Mint utilized 15,923,000 pounds of CPZ cent blanks in FY 1982—at 175 zinc blanks per pound, that weight amounted to 2,786,525,000 blanks or 17% of all cents struck that year. And the in-house manufacture of metal strip,

used in the production of cent blanks, was completely discontinued at Philadelphia during the second quarter of the 1982 fiscal year. Coinage costs per \$1,000 of face value for the cent declined from \$908 in FY 1981 to \$861 the next year, a 5.2% reduction.

Director Pope also announced that, with respect to legal issues, “The Mint received a favorable decision from US District Court, District of Columbia, in the case of Copper & Brass Fabricators Council v. Department of the Treasury. The lawsuit, filed in October 1981, alleged that the Treasury Department was not authorized under 31 USC 317(b) to alter the copper content of the penny.”

She added, “The case was dismissed on the grounds that the Council lacked legal authority to sue. In June 1982 the US Court of Appeals, for the District of Columbia Circuit, affirmed the District Court decision.”

So, in 1983 copper-plated zinc replaced bronze as the alloy from which all cent blanks would be made from then on; and, until 2006 use of this material enabled the Mint to produce one-cent coins at a cost less than their face value. Now, even zinc is too costly. Continued production of the copper-plated cent is, therefore, in doubt. Will this copper impostor someday disappear from circulation? Odds are it will.

Factoid



At .75” diameter apiece, the 4,272,800,000 cents produced in the US in 2017 would stretch over 50,577 miles, or over a fifth of the way to the moon...



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My Love for Paper Money Continues

by *Bill Febuary*

As I look over my vast collection of currency, one thing strikes me as unusual. That being, that years ago I acquired a sampling of all the early one dollar Federal Reserve notes that were issued. Plus, with those notes from the various Federal Reserve branches, I had obtained many of the notes with the same last three numbers in the serial number. This was a rare accomplishment at the time and now extremely difficult to find except through the professional currency companies, but those notes are now extremely pricey.

I continued collecting the various series of notes from all of the Federal Reserve branches that were issuing notes, but found some of the series did not have notes from all of the Federal Reserve branches.

The one dollar notes from the 1963 series and 1963A series were issued from all of the 12 Federal Reserve branches, but the series 1963B only issued notes from New York, Richmond, Chicago, Kansas City and San Francisco.

The next series of Federal Reserve

notes including the 1969, 1969A, 1969B, 1969C, 1969D, 1974, 1977, 1977A, 1981, 1981A, 1985, 1988, and 1988A, were issued from all 12 Federal Reserve districts; however, the 1988A issued notes from the Washington Facility as well as from the Fort Worth Facility which had a variety of notes with only certain blocks issued.



This obsolete Federal Reserve District seal design was used on 1914 series notes.

I am still collecting some of the various series notes, but because of the multiple printing facilities involved it

now makes it more difficult to find and obtain the various series notes, which was easier during the issuing of the earlier notes beginning with the 1963 series.

I still find consecutively numbered notes and continue to locate notes from each Federal Reserve branch. My hobby of note collecting continues with the 2103 series of the one dollar Federal Reserve notes.

This part of the numismatic hobby is time consuming, but is so rewarding that I will probably continue this practice until they no longer issue one dollar Federal Reserve notes.



The A, B, and C in the center of the left-side Federal Reserve seal signifies the Federal Reserve Bank from which the note was issued. "A" is used to signify the note was issued from the Federal Reserve Bank located in Boston, "B" is for New York, while "C" is from Philadelphia. There are 12 such letter designations in total (A-L). Some of the 12 banks (also known as "districts") have more than one branch. For example, the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco has four branches, located in Los Angeles, Portland, Salt Lake City, and Seattle. With the closure in 2008 of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York Buffalo Branch, there are now 24 branches in total.

Modern Coins, Roman Concepts: Some Interesting Connections

by Mark Benvenuto

It's fair to say that most folks take many of the details of their coins pretty much for granted. Sure, we look at the reverses of our quarters, perhaps searching for some error, since new ones are coming out every few months. But many aspects of our coinage we simply accept as a sort of status quo, something normal that has been around for ages. And that's almost as true for us collectors as it is for the general public. So it might be a surprise, even to some of us aficionados in the collecting community, to find just how much of the design elements of our coins we take from ancient Rome. Let me explain.

Let's picture a United States quarter and a Roman denarius, not really worrying about their sizes, so we can make our comparisons easily.

First, and most obvious, both have the bust of a person on them. Okay, serious students of history can claim that Alexander the Great put his self-proclaimed imperial noggin on his coins before Rome rose to prominence, but there is still some debate as to whether or not he was some sort of trend setter,

or simply felt himself divine enough to place his face where only the gods had been before. Also, before the empire rose, the Roman Republic tended to use coins with one god or another on them, not a living (or deceased) person. By the time Rome was an empire though, different Caesars rather routinely placed themselves on the "heads" side of their coins. While in the United States we have used representations of a personified Liberty for over a century, we now tend to put prominent people on the obverses of our coins. George Washington certainly qualifies as prominent, as do Jefferson and Lincoln.

Second, let's look at the legends. On both the Roman pieces and on ours, the lettering is pushed up against the edge of the coin. Common, you say? Yes, it's common now, but not in ancient times. The Greek city states tended to write out words in straight lines, when they bothered to put much lettering on their coins at all. The idea to maximize the engrave-able surface of the coin by pushing the letters out is a Roman invention, one we and virtu-



ally all other countries still use today.

Third, abbreviations. Right now, the US tends to write out the full words for most of the inscriptions we place on coins, but collectors of US coins of the 18th and 19th centuries know that we abbreviated words like “dollars” and “cents” to “dol.” And “c.” when we needed to. Usually, it was a matter of convenience for the engraver, as well as a matter of what could be put on a surface and still be readable. But all that too came from the Romans, perhaps because Latin is a language that adds to the tail ends of words, often changing tense and number this way, and in the process making the words longer. For example, many Roman imperial coins have “IMP” on their obverse, as well as “AVG.” The first is an abbreviation of the word emperor “IMPERATOR.” The second is a shortened version of

the name Augustus, “AVGVSTVS.” Keep in mind that in ancient times the letter “u” was not made in the rounded form we are used to today. It was the same letter as “v.”

Fourth, the idea of an annual date is one that was first used by the Romans as their government went from republic to empire. No, they did not use the calendar and system of years we use today—imagine running this enormous empire’s calendar based on the birth and death of an itinerant Jewish rabbi from one of the eastern provinces! No, the Roman dating system was based on what is called the consular years.

Two men were elected to the Consul position, a very high elected office, for one year, and thus the obverse of many Roman imperial coins will have an abbreviation such as “COSIII” on them, meaning the third year of the consular



title to that particular emperor (admittedly, by the time there were emperors, the consul position had become largely ceremonial, though still important). From this, and knowing who was emperor in a sequence, we can determine the year in which it was made. Our dating system is different, but is as annual as the ancient Roman one.

Fifth, the idea of using the reverse surface for propaganda purposes is one that certainly has Roman roots. Once again we might claim that the Greek city-states were the ultimate originators of this, as they used images of animals or gods and goddesses that were associated with their city. But the Romans took it to a new level, with both words and images that reflected some achievement of Rome, often a military conquest. The Judea Capta pieces are arguably the most famous example of Rome conquering some foreign land, then making sure that everyone knew about it through the image on their coins. Our 50 states quarters programs can be considered a descendent of these early

propaganda pieces.

Sixth, the idea of incorporating some form of edge protection, so folks could not shave off a bit of the edge of a coin, appears to go all the way back to the coins of Rome. Many Roman pieces have beading around the edges, and some even have small grooves cut into the edges at intervals. Now we have reeded edges that are applied by machine. In Rome's heyday, such protections were either part of the obverse or reverse design, or were cut in by hand. Yet the aim of each remains the same: prevent people from shaving and stealing small amounts of a coin.

Overall, it appears that there is a lot of the coins of Rome in our modern-day coinage. Certainly there is more than the "E PLURIBUS UNUM" with which we are all familiar. And while we don't think about it all that often, it remains fascinating to have so many connections to history in our hand every time we make a transaction, or make change for a purchase.





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Shown here at left is Bernie Malis, president of the Bay Cities Coin Club. He, along with several other club members, set up three club tables at the April Home Town Fair on the lawn of the El Segundo Public Library where the club holds their monthly meeting. The all-day event was a success with many people enjoying the many interesting numismatic items on display.



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

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Short on Money?— Type and Short Sets

Robert E. Luna

When I was recently invited to speak at the Northern California Numismatic Association's coin collectors retreat with the theme of "Collecting in Today's World", so many areas of note entered my mind that it was difficult to focus on only one. Knowing that a 30 to 40 minute program on numismatics is not going to fully educate anyone on one particular subject I decided to develop a program that would give the collector an expansive overview of today's numismatics and let the viewer investigate on their own a particular area that peaked their interest. So what was created was a program similar to "Mr. Toad's Wild Ride Through Numismatics".

In today's collecting world many coinage issues are simply out of financial reach for many collectors. High value condition as well as absolute rarities could run into the thousands of dollars each. This does not have to affect our collecting spirit or relegate our choices to mid or low-grade material which may have little upside over time.

The purpose of this article is intended to bring a greater awareness of the many affordable opportunities that still exist for collecting numismatics in today's world. Also, whether for the beginning collector or the more experienced, discussed will be the knowledge and tools that are abso-

lutely necessary before one starts their collecting adventure.

Today in our numismatic hobby, we all have the unique opportunity to leave our personal troubles, the troubles of our families, and the troubles of the conflicts in our world as it is today behind us. We can devote a few hours whenever we have the time to immerse ourselves in a hobby/endeavor that many of us have had since we were kids...and just see, hear, speak, share, read, and learn, about our shared adventure in numismatics.

First, some basics need to be established or learned by the collector before their hard-earned money is put on the bourse floor or sent to an online seller. The three most important, in my view are having reference material, i.e. the *Red Book*, *Greysheet*, *Numismatic News*, *Coin World*, and others; the next is acquiring a lighted magnifier, and the third is learning how to grade, especially the difference between AU and BU. Secondary to this, but no less important, is knowing how to recognize counterfeit as well as altered coins. Well, this all sounds like a huge task, and it is, but nothing of benefit can ever be done without effort and labor.

I use as an example the many bullion purchasers/investors who attend coin shows only to buy bullion, which over time you may lose money

or gain (silver in recent times has had a high of \$50 and a low of \$15). Bullion is easy to acquire: the price at spot plus whatever the sellers' points may be—no knowledge is needed. In acquiring numismatic material grading knowledge, time, reading, study, comparing, is needed and is much more time consuming than simply bullion purchasing, but over time numismatic material, if purchased wisely, will gain in value with little downside. Also, an adventure is experienced in numismatics in the areas of art, history, world events and people. One of the great benefits of all this effort is the gaining of lifelong numismatic friends...what can be better than that?

The numismatics I refer to are not the silver eagles, not the colorized coins in fancy polished wood cases, nor the silver pandas, but traditional United States numismatics which reach all the way back from the Continental currency or the chain cent to today's fairly recent issues like the buffalo nickel, standing Liberty quarters, walking Liberty half dollars, Mercury dimes and the Morgan/peace silver dollars.

With the rapid appreciation of historic collectables like the newly discovered "Billy the Kid" photo purchased in a box of junk at a thrift store in Bakersfield, and the Saddleback Ridge Hoard of San Francisco minted gold coins literally kicked up in a well-travelled walking trail by a dog, record values are being realized. Also, great appreciation has been realized for a GSA packaged 1885-CC Morgan dollar which had a bid of \$60 in one of the early GSA sales (late 1960s or early 1970s) which is now worth about \$1,200 in MS65, or a 1893-S Morgan

dollar which for most is out of reach. It would seem today that the average collector has been priced out of the market with the increasing values of many better graded numismatic issues.

We should not become discouraged and say that our hobby of numismatics has become out of reach and our joy of collecting has been diminished. The truth is that there still are many highly desirable coins and series in numismatics which can be obtained at reasonable prices if you know where to look, purchase wisely, and with knowledge. A wise old Sioux Indian (or was it a wise old Greek) once said about opportunity unrecognized, "You have eyes, but they do not see." This could be so true; is it true with you? This article is also intended to give the reader a new pair of eyes powered by an increase in vision while still using the old eyes which "did not see".

There is so much verbal hyperbole and mass marketing in numismatics today that if we time warp back to the 60s, 70s, or even the 80s these marketing efforts did not exist. If one said back then that there would one day be a multiplicity of television shows of great length devoted solely to the selling of coins, you would not be believed! So, in today's collecting world we do have television shows dedicated not just to the selling of coins, but also art and jewelry. What could possibly be next?

In my view the hosts/moderators of these shows seem more like they're selling used cars or soy bean futures than coins. Thankfully, there is one exception to this and that is RCTV hosted by Rick Tomaska.

On this television program you are able to have many mini-presentations

on US numismatics multiple times a week in your own home. Rick is an expert in numismatics and specializes in US halves, and has written a number of books on coin topics published by Whitman Publishing Company, such as “A Guide Book of Franklin and Kennedy Half Dollars”. Just listen to his presentations on TV and you will learn. If you have a HD television the coin photos and close ups show in minute detail what you should be looking for on a coin. The best part of this television show is that it doesn’t cost one red cent or a buffalo nickel to watch, just some time.

No, I am not getting an endorsement fee for mentioning RCTV, just a self-reward by pointing you in one of the right directions for expanding your knowledge base in numismatics.

Altered and Counterfeit Coin Summary

The 1909-S VDB Lincoln cent is historically the most altered and counterfeited US coin and it can show us an example of what to look out for on any other issues. The “S” mintmark can be embossed or also glued to the

obverse of a genuine 1909 VDB cent or an outright counterfeit coin can be struck using very good dies.

The genuine “S” mintmark of this series has a squared off top and bottom of the serif. Counterfeit mintmarks have a rounded off as well as slanted top and bottom of the serif or in some cases a haze or what appears to be dirt surrounding an added mintmark.

There are also only four positions of genuine mintmarks of this issue. This is another diagnostic to be used.

Many attempts of creating a 1914-D Lincoln cent using a 1944-D as a beginning and by using a minute file of some sort grinding off the front half of the first “4” and then artificially toning over the worked copper surface. Crude, yes, but another altered attempt to be aware of which does show up. One should know that other attempts altering this issue or others may be much more professionally done.

Common Diagnostics for Examining Coins for Authenticity

1. Wrong size, weight or metal.
2. Sticks to magnet.
3. Surface color grayish, smoky or grainy.
4. Denticles crude, shallow, uneven.
5. Weak strike and flat details.
6. Date and mint mark combination not in *Greysheet* or *Redbook*.



7. Reverse rotated.
8. Patina unusual or toning looks unusual.
9. Tools marks at date or mint mark or on rim by date.
10. Does not have the correct ring when spun on a table; especially dollars.
11. Bag marks or dings have smooth edges not sharp.
12. Strike is off-center.
13. Too cheap! Purchased at swap meets or flea markets.

Remember... if the price is too good to be true it probably is!

Let's take a look at what is affordable, is obtainable in mid-range MS grades, and still has the ability to appreciate over time if purchased wisely and with some grading knowledge.

- **US Major Coin Types and 20th Century Coins in a Mix of BU, AU, and Circulated**



- **Short Sets That Remain Affordable**

*1943 PDS
Lincoln Steel
Cents*



*2009 PDS
Lincoln 100th
Anniversary
Reverse*

*1857-1858
Flying Eagle
Cent, about
\$400 in AU50*



*1934-1938
Buffalo
Nickels,
about
\$500 in
MS60*



*1942-1945 Silver Jefferson Nickels, about
\$140 in MS63*



1941-1945 Mercury Dimes, about \$150 in MS63



1878S-1882S Mints Morgan Dollars, about \$325 to \$400 in MS63



1921 to 1935 Peace Dollars by Date, about \$900 in MS60



1941 to 1947 Walking Liberty Half Dollars, about \$850 in MS60 or better

- **Currency: Very Affordable and Interesting!**

Note: Your frame and matting to display these issues will probably cost you more than the notes in crisp uncirculated condition themselves!!



Occupation Currency—France, Germany, Italy, Austria and Japan of WWII



More Occupation Currency, and Military Payment Certificates (MPC's)



Austria Occupation Notes, Series 1944



Philippine Guerilla Notes or Emergency Provincial Notes of WWII

- **Mechanical Hub Doubling—Interesting to Look For**



Flying Eagle, on beak and top of UNITED



Buffalo Nickel, on profile of Indian

As you can see, even on the inexpensive side of numismatics there are many interesting items and sets that can be acquired by the person willing to be open to the unusual, and to do a little digging.

18th Century British Provincial Tokens (Conder Tokens)

by John Duff

Beginning in 1787-88 the Parys Mining Company on the Island of Anglesey in Northwest Wales of Great Britain would start coining private tokens, pennies and later half pennies, to be able to pay their miners working in their large copper mine. These half penny and penny tokens (figure 1) were of the proper weight and were beautifully designed and coined and would become immediately popular with their workers. Other mining companies and businesses would follow the Parys Mining Company and by 1795 private tokens would become popular throughout Wales, England, Scotland, and Ireland known as the United Kingdom.

The British referred to these private tokens as 18th Century British Provincial Tokens, but here in America they are referred to as “Conder Tokens” named after James Conder. Mr. Conder was the first Englishman during this time period in the late part of the 18th Century to catalogue these tokens being privately coined throughout the United Kingdom, *An Arrangement of Provincial Coins, Tokens, and Medalets*, by James Conder 1798. Interestingly, James Conder produced his own private token “Payable at

Conder’s Drapery Warehouse Ipswich” Dated 1794 (figure 2).

It is important to understand how these private tokens would become very popular through the United Kingdom and more available than even their regal counterparts during the latter part of the 18th Century.

Britain has had a long history of shortages of small change going back to the 1600s, although more so in the rural communities than in cities. This situation became much worse by 1750 at the early beginning of the industrial revolution. Brits were moving off of farms and into cities to work in factories as well as in mines. Small change was now greatly needed to pay factory workers and miners. There were other problematic issues including a monarch resisting the use of base metals such as copper or brass instead of silver and gold. In addition, because of the limited number of regal copper coins available there was a huge counterfeit problem with as much as half of the small coinage being underweight counterfeits, (figure 3) today referred to as “evasives.” When proper weight regal copper coins were produced they were often bought up by counterfeiters and melted down to make several



Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3

underweight counterfeits! Last but not least, there was a population explosion occurring during this time period acerbating the problem.

The Parys Mining Company took this problem into their own hands by producing millions of these correct weight and beautifully coined tokens in primarily farthings, half pennies, and pennies. This private production of tokens quickly expanded to other mines, businesses, and communities. The British Monarch would eventually step in to stop the production of these private tokens in 1797 by producing

the famous British cartwheel pennies and Two Pence regal copper coins and by 1799 farthings and half pennies. Ironically, it would be Mathew Boulton's private SOHO mint that would produce these regal coins not the royal mint. It is known that both George II and George III felt having their faces on copper coins was somewhat below them and the Monarch.

The Provincial Token Coinage of the 18th Century by Dalton & Hamer is the bible for these Conder Tokens collector community and was first published in 1917 with the latest

revision in 2015 by Thomas Publications and William McKivor. There are four areas of the United Kingdom that Conder Tokens are collected. They are: Anglesey & Wales, 516 tokens in 6 counties; England, 2,789 tokens in 39 counties; Scotland, 319 tokens in 18 counties; and Ireland, 611 tokens in 9 counties. There have been new finds in tokens, varieties, and mules over the years that are added with each new revision.

During this time period Mathew Boulton and his partner James Watt had successfully developed improved steam engines to be used as pumps for mines throughout the United Kingdom. They would by 1788 also develop steam powered coining presses and would take over the coining of these Anglesey mine tokens as well as many others. Steam powered coining press technology would eventually make it to the United States by 1836.

Mathew Boulton would not only become a major source of Conder tokens and steam powered coin presses at his Soho Mint in Birmingham, England, but his Soho Mint coining business was international. Mr. Boulton was also a founding member of the Lunar Society along with his partner James Watt, Josiah Wedgwood, Erasmus Darwin, Benjamin Franklin, and a number of other inventors, chemists, writers, and philosophers that were considered the fathers of the Industrial Revolution. These were the great thinkers and doers of the day. The Lunar Men would meet once a month during the full moon in Birmingham, England to discuss new inventions and developments in philosophy, chemistry, and industry. They met on the full moon each month so as to have some

light as they returned home in the late evening. Hence, the Lunar Men sometimes referred to themselves as “lunatics.”

Mr. Bolton and James Watt would eventually play a major role in numismatics along with Benjamin Franklin. One of Mathew Boulton’s favorite token was the 1795 Stortford DH4 “Sir George Jackson Bar” (figure 4) that he would often carry samples of to hand out to potential customers.

Favorite tokens of mine are the Thomas Spence series Conder tokens (figure 5 and 6). Spence tokens were political tokens. He and his close friend Thomas Paine were both anarchist and anti-monarchist writers. Thomas Paine wrote the famous *Common Sense* and *Rights of Man*. Thomas Spence wrote his version of the *Rights of Man* and *Rights of Infants* in his publications named *Pigs’ Meat* sold in his bookstore, along with Paine’s pamphlets. These men and their writings would influence both the American Revolution and later the French Revolution. Their views were recorded on these Conder tokens and both would be arrested and tried numerous times for their views and writings.

Conder tokens had a colonial connection as well (figure 7). This Conder token commemorated Kentucky’s admission as the 15th state. Stars in a pyramid shape with letters of each state represent each of the 15 states. “E PLURIBUS UNUM” is the legend around the stars. On the obverse of this token is a scroll stating “OUR CAUSE IS JUST.” The numismatist Walter Breen has suggested John Gregory Hancock may have engraved this token. Mr. Hancock worked for the Westwood Mint of Birmingham.



Fig. 4



Fig. 5



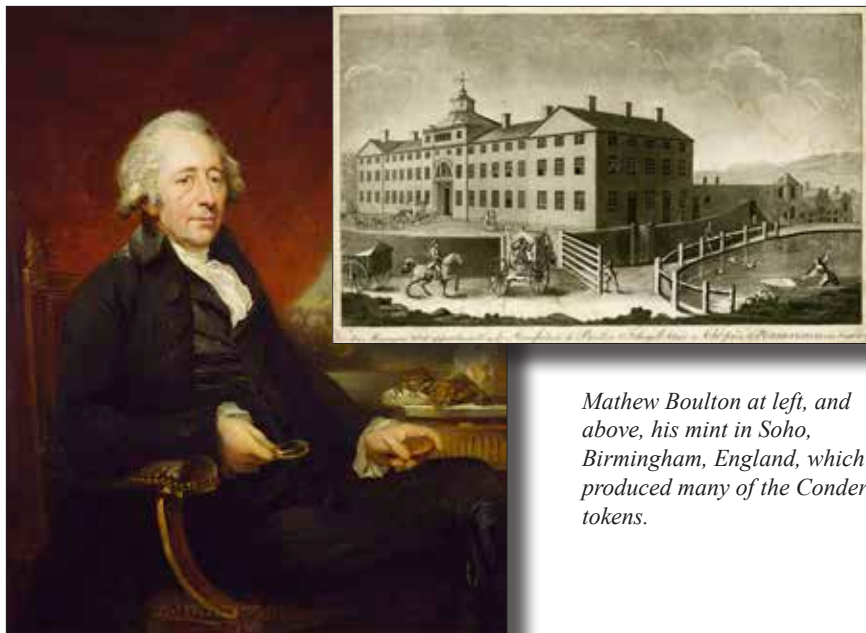
Fig. 6



Fig. 7



Fig. 8



Mathew Boulton at left, and above, his mint in Soho, Birmingham, England, which produced many of the Conder tokens.

Conder tokens were made between 1787 and 1804. There is another series of tokens simply called 19th century British token coinage made between 1811 and 1823. These later tokens that are often called, in error, Conder tokens by some people on Ebay.

Conder tokens were issued during the 1787-1804 time period by many sources; some were genuine trade tokens, some counterfeits, and some just fantasy issues. In Dalton and Hamer, there are short descriptions and photos of nearly 5,000 different pieces, many historical, many hysterical, and most fairly well made. Boulton, as early as 1790, was making proofs of what he issued; they look amazing even today.

Collecting Conder tokens can be done in a number of interesting ways. One could focus on specific areas such as Wales, England, Ireland, and Scot-

land, or by counties. There are Conder tokens that have many of the United Kingdom's buildings and bridges, industries and businesses. There are political tokens as I mentioned earlier and there are the famous Pidcock circus Conder tokens (figure 8) that many collect. There are certainly high grade, rare, and unusual varieties of Conder tokens, primarily with edge differences. For me though, these tokens come with history and stories worth collecting and writing about.

Sources

The Provincial Token Coinage of the 18th Century by Dalton & Hamer, 1917, Thomas Publications & William J. McKivor.

William J. McKivor.

The Lunar Men, Jenny Uglow, by Faber & Faber Limited, 2002.

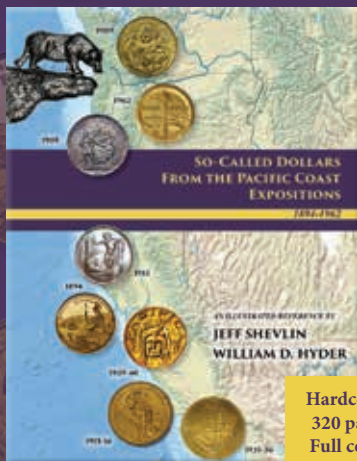
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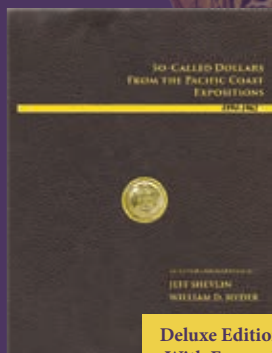
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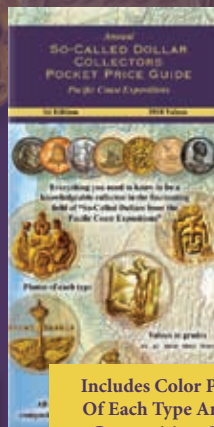
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California Token Spotlight

Shining on: 536 Third St., Santa Rosa

Royal Saloon, est. 1898: Neal Gillooly – Proprietor

Becomes Quinlan's in 1905: Dan and Mary Quinlan – Proprietors

Becomes Jesse Daw's Saloon in 1913: Jesse Daw – Proprietor

by Merle Avila and John Burton

Royal Saloon

Press Democrat, Number 20

17 December 1898

There will be a grand opening of the Royal Saloon, 536 Third Street, Saturday evening. N. Gillooly is the new proprietor.

Quinlan's Saloon

Press Democrat, Number 36

11 February 1905

Opening Saturday Night

Dan Quinlan, who has purchased the Royal saloon at 536 Third street, will give an opening Saturday night, February 11, to which he invites his friends and the public in general.

Press Democrat, Number 216

9 September 1913

Will Sell Saloon Contents

As will be seen by an advertisement in another column of this morning's paper, permission has been granted in the estate of Daniel Quinlan to sell the contents of the old Quinlan saloon on Third Street. D. R. Gale is the attorney for the administration of the estate.

Press Democrat, Number 220

14 September 1913

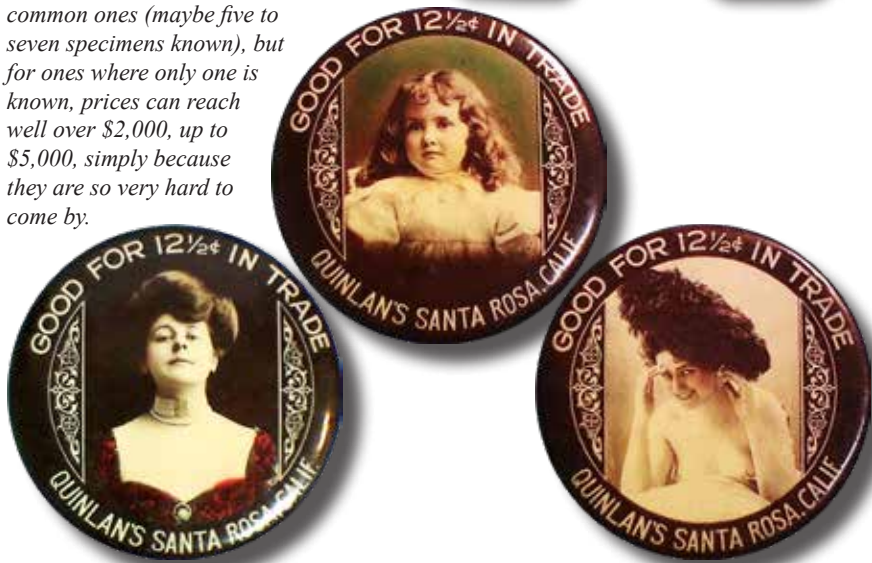
NOTICE OF SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY—in the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Sonoma. In the Matter of the Estate of Daniel F. Quinlan, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the County of Sonoma, State of California, made on the 8th day of September, 1913, in the matter of the estate of Daniel F. Quinlan, deceased, the undersigned administratrix of the estate of said deceased, will sell at private sale to the highest and best bidder for cash, gold coin of the United States, on or after Monday, the 15th day of September, 1913, at eleven o'clock A. M., at the Royal Saloon, No. 536 Third Street, Santa Rosa, California, the following personal property, to-wit: All the stock and stocks of wines and other liquors contained and located in said Royal Saloon, and also the following other personal property contained in said saloon: 9



The Royal Saloon token at left dates from prior to 1905 under then-proprietor Neal Gillooly, while the Jesse W. Daw token below dates from after 1913 when he purchased the business. Daw and his wife also ran The Jewell Rooms starting in 1915 over at 527-1/2 Fourth Street.

According to author Avila, these three advertising mirrors are worth in the range of \$3,000-5,000 each, and currently are the only ones known from Quinlan's. He says that "good for" mirrors from California generally run \$700-800 for common ones (maybe five to seven specimens known), but for ones where only one is known, prices can reach well over \$2,000, up to \$5,000, simply because they are so very hard to come by.



dozen glasses, one table, 7 chairs, one iron safe, one front bar and one back bar and foot rail, two gas plates and one range, one cash register, two vases and one glass tray.

MARY E. QUINLAN,
 Administratrix of the Estate of
 Daniel F. Quinlan, deceased.
 D.R. Gale, attorney for said estate.
 Dated, September 9th, 1913.

**Press Democrat, Number 257
 28 October 1913**

Jesse Daw Buys Saloon

Mary E. Quinlan, as administrator of the estate of her late husband, Dan Quinlan, has sold the contents of the Royal Saloon, 536 Third Street, to Jesse W. Daw, who is to take possession on November 3.

It Makes Cents:

The US Mint and the Great Depression

by Dr. Sol Taylor

I was born during the Great Depression (1931) and began collecting coins in 1937. I scanned through change my dad brought home every night from his meat market. I bought rolls at the local bank. And I always had an eye on the ground for the loose coins that always seemed to be there for me to pick up.

By the end of the Great Depression, I had coin boards for most 20th century coins (except silver dollars and gold coins). There was no *Red Book*, but I knew which years were hard to find—in fact I never found a 1931S cent, yet managed to find three 1909S VDB cents, one in a roll of 1919S cents, and two others in change. Older coins were forced out of hiding by the economics of the time so collectors such as myself were able to fill most holes in my various coin boards and albums.

The data on mintages during the early years (1931-1933) show how the US mints responded to the circumstances of the time—shortage of bullion, labor layoffs, lack of funding, and a chilly business environment requiring fewer coins each year. The mintage year of 1928 was used as the last “normal” mint production year before the Great Depression started in the fall of 1929. Without a *Red Book* or comparable guide these figures were not commonly known to amateur and many serious collectors. If the



year 1932 was to be hit hard during this time, the coincidence of George Washington’s bicentennial allowed the three US mints to produce modest amounts of the Washington quarter—though technically not a commemorative. No quarters were minted in 1931 or 1933.

1928 was chosen as the last base (normal) year for US mint production. 1928 mintage figures in round numbers, all mints combined:

Cents	162 million
Nickels	36 million
Dimes	31 million
Quarters.....	10.6 million
Half dollars.....	1.9 million
Silver dollars	1.9 million
\$2.5 gold	416,000
\$5 gold	-0-
\$10 gold	-0-
\$20 gold	8.8 million

For the three Great Depression years, 1931, 1932 and 1933...

<u>1931</u>	
Cents	24 million
Nickels	1.2 million
Dimes	6.1 million
Quarters.....	-0-
Half dollars.....	-0-

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Don Ketterling CSNA Life Member 44-2

1932

Cents 19.5 million
 Nickels -0-
 Dimes -0-
 Quarters..... 1.5 million
 Half dollars..... -0-

1933

Cents..... 21 million
 Nickels..... -0-
 Dimes -0-
 Quarters -0-
 Half dollars 1.78 million
 Gold coins

1931

\$2.5 -0-
 \$5 -0-
 \$10 -0-
 \$20 2.4 million

1932

\$2.5 -0-
 \$5 -0-
 \$10 4.4 million
 \$20 1.5 million *

1933

\$2.5 -0-
 \$5 -0-
 \$10 312,000*
 \$20 445,000 *

* Most were never released and melted at the mint. All are rare. One 1933 \$20 was sold at auction for \$7.3 million. Ten others are locked up at Ft. Knox.

As a kid in the 1930s I found all these Great Depression coins (1c - 50c) in circulation except for the 1931S cent for which I paid 45c at Albert Fastove's coin shop in Brooklyn. The late Abe Kosoff told me many years later (in 1975 at the NASC banquet) that he sold a BU roll to Fastove at 35c a coin shortly before my singular purchase. Kosoff also owned a 1933 \$20 in the 1940s and had the Treasury Department confiscate it and melted it. Ouch.

Numismatic Luminary



by *Jim Hunt*

Our Numismatic Luminary, Andrew Woodruff, was born and raised in San Diego County, and has never lived outside the county. He is the third of three children. After his parents divorced, he moved around quite a bit and attended a number of different schools until he moved in with his father and stepmother in 1981. After graduation from Mission Bay High School, he earned a BA degree in history from UCSD in 1989. He also pursued graduate studies at SDSU. Following college, he worked in the financial industry at Wells Fargo Bank and First Allied Securities.

Andrew Woodruff's non-numismatic interests include genealogy and astronomy. He has built a family tree which traces his family history back to colonial times. A direct ancestor on the paternal line, his 4th great grandfather, Joel Woodruff, was sheriff of Clinton County, Ohio, 200 years ago. At an early age, Andrew would take days off from school and he and his mom would watch solar eclipses. After viewing solar eclipses but being denied a good viewing due to cloud cover, he finally witnessed a total solar eclipse August 21, 2017, near Salem, Oregon. He was overcome by the magnificence of the experience.

Andrew had a paternal grandmother that collected stamps and she appreciated his collecting interests. As a child, she would give him little

treasures like buffalo nickels, Mercury dimes, and an occasional silver dollar. His favorite collecting areas are Morgan dollars in GSA holders, and "hometown bank notes"; hence a keen interest in the national currency of San Diego and Imperial counties.

His favorite numismatic story involves a man who had a rare Coachella banknote which he decided to sell but would not accept less than \$300. A dealer offered him \$200 for the note but the owner insisted he would not take less than \$300. The owner then found a man who would sell the note on Ebay in exchange for a commission so long as he was guaranteed to receive at least \$300. Once on Ebay, serious note collectors recognized the rarity of the piece and it subsequently fetched \$23,000. It just underscores how often people make deals in a vacuum, and Andrew loves the fact that the gentleman received a king's ransom for the note rather than the \$300 he would have happily accepted had the dealer recognized the value of the note. Dealers often pass on buying a rare note because they tend to treat every note as a type note.

Andrew belongs to ANA, CSNA, Coiners Coin Club, Heartland Coin Club, Society of Paper Money Collectors, Oceanside-Carlsbad Coin Club, and the San Diego Currency Club. The first club that Andrew joined was the Claremont Coin Club in 1983. He's

served as Claremont Coin Club president, Coineers secretary, and has been Coineers treasurer continuously since 1997. He has been 1st vice president of Heartland Coin Club since 2009. He also serves on the board of CSNA. Andrew has received many awards as a numismatist. He was honored with a Presidential Award by the ANA in recognition of his achievements and service to the numismatic community. He has received the Medal of Merit from the San Diego County Inter-Club Numismatic Council. He has received many awards for his outstanding exhibits, a 1st place and two 2nd place awards from the ANA, and a total of eight Best of Show Awards at San Diego's annual Coinarama. Andrew feels that the most important numismatic event in his life occurred in 2004 when he won his third consecutive Best of Show Award at Coinarama. Only one other person has achieved that distinction in the 61 year history of the annual show.

Andrew has made many contributions to numismatics. He has authored articles in *Coin World* and *Bank Note Reporter*, and has published his personal research project on the topic of San Diego National Currency. He's a certified ANA exhibit judge, and was a featured speaker on Southern California national currency at the ANA convention in Los Angeles in 2009. He also gave a presentation on California national currency at the 2006 CSNA Southern California Educational Symposium. He has also been a speaker on currency topics at local coin clubs. Andrew was interviewed on the radio program, "Coin Talk", where he shared his numismatic knowledge with a much wider audience.

Andrew Woodruff's first coin club was the Claremont Coin Club (of San Diego County), joined in 1983.



Andrew has some detailed advice to give to beginning collectors. Once an interest in coin collecting has been established, and an area of interest has been determined, the collector is advised to learn as much as possible about the coins that are of interest. Andrew admonishes those who are only interested in collecting coins as a profitable investment. He notes that a person who "invested" \$500 each in common date MS-65 Morgan Dollars a quarter century ago and finds out that those same coins are now only worth \$135 each is in for a great disappointment. Of course, some extremely rare coins like a 1913 Liberty Nickel or an 1804 Silver Dollar have been proven to be worthwhile investments, but most of us can't afford to buy them. If you find coins in which you are interested, don't speculate or worry about what their value might be sometime in the future. If you haven't found a series or area of specialization that especially interests you, just pick up a piece here and there until something really fascinating comes along, then invite yourself to build a collection of significance with that as your cornerstone. Therein is the key to building a collection in which you can take pride. It will not be just an accumulation of miscellaneous items.

NASC's Golden State Coin Show Report

by Michael Kittle

Thanks to all of you who attended and volunteered at this year's Golden State Coin Show and at our awards banquet. I especially want to thank Don Berry, John Duff, Albertus Hoogeveen, Phil Iversen, Alex Jaramillo, Harold Katzman, and Dennis Rocklein for their helping in making this show happen. Also thanks to Walt Ostromecki, Marc Mussman, and Albertus Hoogeveen for their hard work with the Boy Scout Merit Badge Workshop which had around 55 scouts in attendance on Saturday! I think the show went very well and I received mostly positive feedback from our dealers. Most of the dealers were also pleased with our Friday opening to the public.

Earlier this week, I made a deposit into our account in the amount of

Don Berry again set up a YN table at the show, and with the purchase of dozens of the ubiquitous blue Whitman folders and thousands of Lincoln cents, kept a very large contingent of youngsters occupied, some for hours, scouring through the piles and filling in the holes. That's a classic introduction to coin collecting that many of us can relate to. As a plus, each of the YNs (many there for the scout merit badge program) brought a parent to the show, and that added to the activity on the bourse floor happily.

\$10,732. That amount comes from the following:

Show Admissions and Hourly Silver Prize Ticket Sales

A total of \$737 was collected at the registration desk (\$787 in cash box at end of show, less \$50 starting cash provided by Michael Kittle) which is comprised of admission fees to the show and hourly silver prize ticket sales. Although not separated, there were notes that \$255 of the amount is the silver ticket sales with the balance likely to be admissions. Remember that we gave free admission to those who bought \$10 in gold tickets at the show.



Total show attendance was estimated at 361 people. Attendance on Friday was 56, with the others split between Saturday and Sunday.

Twenty-one of our show postcards (which were included in the last TCN) were turned in for \$1 off admission, with about another ten copies of our postcard printed off of our website and turned in.

Three green flyers for our show offering \$1 off was turned in.

Concessions

This year we had the folks from the Masonic Lodge run the concessions at the show. I believe this benefits NASC as we do not have to do the work and we typically lost money at the kitchen anyway. We did still provide donuts and coffee to dealers in the morning. We also provided beverages for the kitchen and the Masonic lodge staff collected the money for the sales of drinks for us.

- \$87 in beverage sales was collected during the show.

The top two photos to the right show the great all-you-can-eat buffet with delicious food from Wood Ranch BBQ and Grill. I assure you, everyone went home well fed and very satisfied. There was plenty of time to join in jovial conversation and enjoy the numismatic fellowship

Third photo shows NASC's winner of the Richard P. Goodson award for exceptional service to the association, Don Berry, flanked by President Michael Kittle (left) and John Duff (right).

Bottom photo shows NASC's winner of the Speaker of the Year Award, Greg Bercovitz (center), who's spent many a mile traveling to clubs with his talks.

- Bourse fee payments and awards banquet payments.

A total of \$6,880 was collected at the show from dealers still owing bourse fees and from banquet attendees. Please note that all raffle prizes at the banquet were donated to NASC by



Harold Katzman and Michael Kittle, so that saved NASC at least \$50 this year.

Donations

We had donations to NASC by show attendees in the amount of \$10.

Gold Raffle

Total gold ticket revenue received by NASC was \$4,548. Of that, \$3,164 was turned in by the member clubs and \$1,384 was sold at the show. The total cost of the gold prizes this year was \$3,795. There were no other expenses as I covered all postage costs associated with the raffle and Armando's Del Rosa covered the ticket printing costs. Accordingly, there is a \$753 profit available this year for distribution to member clubs. Remember that our numbers *do not* include the money that was kept by each club when selling tickets. Presumably, our raffle helped the NASC member clubs make well over \$3000 for themselves

this year if they all sold the tickets to their members at full price.

The date for next year's event is August 23-25, 2019, so mark your calendars now to be sure you don't miss this major Southern California treat!



Top photo: Editor Jim Phillips of the Hemet Numismatists accepts the President's Trophy, first place award, for the most esteemed club newsletter of NASC member clubs. In the second photo, Walt Ostromecki (at right), past-president of the ANA, presented Jim with the first place award for that group's "Outstanding Numismatic Publications" contest in the "Local" category (individual coin clubs).

In the third photo Editor Bob Thompson is presented with NASC's second place award for the Verdugo Coin Club's newsletter.

In the bottom photo, Marc Mussman accepts the third place award on behalf of Darrin Frankel of the Bay Cities Coin Club for their newsletter.

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The Emerging Hobbyist

by Michael S. Turrini

For this “Emerging Hobbyist” column, Matthew Malvini, 18, a recent high school graduate with a 4.00 GPA and now a freshmen engineering student at San Jose State University, has been welcomed to share his hobby passion. Please read and reflect on this future national coin leader and proponent. As usual, comments to EMPERORI@juno.com are welcomed.

My name is Matthew Malvini, and for the past couple of years, I have been an avid coin collector. One of the main ways I have been able to expand my collection is by visiting my local bank and purchasing coin rolls. Throughout my trips to the bank, I have searched and sorted through every sort of coin denomination there is. As a result, I have found wheat cents, older Jefferson and buffalo nickels, silver dimes, and even the occasional Indian-head cent. However, my most memorable find from my local bank was discovered in October of last year, 2017. After purchasing two sealed boxes of pennies, I managed to find an 1863 Civil War token on the end of a roll. This token, also known as a store card, was minted during the Civil War in Oshkosh, Wisconsin. I live in San Jose, California, so finding something from Wisconsin on the West Coast is truly astounding! It is coins like the Civil War token that I found that



make coin collecting an enjoyable and remarkable hobby. No hobby in the world is as rich in history as this one, and that is why I have taken such a liking to coin collecting. In fact, my love for coin collecting has been fueled by the love I have for learning about history.

For as long as I can remember, I have always been fascinated with history. My biggest interest with history has been anything relating to America during the late 19th century and the early 20th century. Over the years, I have learned how model T's were assembled, every type of United States warplane used in the World Wars, and I have discovered the joy of listening to American jazz and big band music. I learned more and more about the history of American coinage, I found the hobby even more enticing and exciting.

I have to say that a vast majority of my time spent coin collecting involves me painstakingly observing my collection through the jeweler's loupe I own. After continuously studying and looking at coins through my jeweler's loupe, I have come to admire the

Engineering student Matthew Melvini, 18, writes this issue's column via invitation from Michael Turrini, and emphasizes the historical perspective and high esthetic qualities imparted by the little jewels we all covet so much. Especially appealing to Matthew are classic coins such as the Indian head cent pictured.



look of old American money. Though many of the coins and currency I have are over a hundred years old, I find it fascinating how detailed and modern they look. We see a century ago as a primitive or archaic time. But, American money from back then resembled a highly advanced country who was becoming one of the most influential places in the world. And that is the point that I did really like to drive home; coins and currency back then had the utmost beauty and symbolism of countries becoming modern and influential. Designers and engravers such as Charles E. Barber, Victor David Brenner, and James B. Longacre should be heralded for creating artistic coins that shall be remembered by everyone around the world.

As it currently stands, the hobby of coin collecting needs to be re-introduced to younger crowds. It pains me

to see a hobby rich with so much history is suffering a decline in interest. Parents, grandparents, and even great grandparents who are coin collectors should introduce their hobby to the youth in their families. A great example of families sharing the love of coin collecting can be seen on something as common as You Tube. Family-based channels such as Quinoas Coins, The Hoover Boys, and Dr. Tones24k have everyone in their family taking part in metal detecting and coin roll hunting for rare and remarkable coins and currency! These You Tube channels show how much fun families have collecting together, and I would like to see more families do the same. By continuing to share this fantastic hobby with children and young adults, coin collecting will get that new injection of interest it has deserved for so long.

CSNA Southern Show 2018

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Friday, December 14

- 1:00pm Open to the public
- 6:30 Bourse closes for the day
- 6:30 No-host Social Hour at Coco's
- 7:00 Banquet at Coco's

Saturday, December 15

- 7:45am CSNA Board meeting
- 8:00 Open for dealers and exhibitors only
- 9:00 Scout Clinic (ends at 12:00pm) - *tentative schedule; please check!*
- 10:00 Open to the public
- 2:00pm CES meeting and club benefit auction
- 5:30 Bourse closes for the day

Sunday, December 16

- 8:30am Bourse open for dealers only
- 10:00 Open to the public
- 2:30pm Exhibitors can remove their exhibits
- 5:00 Show closes

Special Room Rate: \$89

Oak Tree Inn, 788 W. Huntington Drive, Monrovia, 626-358-8981 (1.6 miles from convention location). Joyce has reserved a block of rooms for CSNA convention-goers. Be sure and ask for the "CSNA rate" of only \$89.



CSNA Show Banquet

Coco's Bakery Restaurant

1150 Colorado Blvd., Arcadia, CA

This year please enter the front door and ask for the CSNA group!

Friday, December 14, 2017

No-host Social 6:30 PM, Dinner 7:00 PM

Menu Selection

Prime Rib—Salmon Filet—Honey Dijon Chicken

Payment this year is based upon the printed menu prices (pay at Coco's)

Please make reservations by December 10, 2018.

Name: _____

Menu Selection(s): _____

Phone: _____

Number in Party: _____

Mail to: Joyce Kuntz
697 Scripps Drive
Claremont, CA 91711

NASC Call for Nominations!

The NASC Board is seeking nominations for officers and directors for the 2018-2020 term. If you wish to make such a nomination, please do so before October 1, 2018. Please submit your nomination(s) in writing via email to our corresponding secretary, Harold Katzman, at haroldkatzman@yahoo.com

Nominations submitted to the Board thus far include:

President, Michael Kittle

Vice President, Don Berry

Corresponding Secretary, Walt Ostromecki

Recording Secretary, Albertus Hoogeveen

Treasurer, Jay Robinson

Historian, George Moore III

Board of Directors, Dennis Berry, John Duff, Alex Jaramillo, Harold Katzman, Jim Phillips, and Bob Thompson



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...



Hefty Pennies?

Oops. A friend pointed out that in my summer article "A Short History of the Long Lived British Penny" I described the first pennies of King Offa of Mercia as being "about 20 grams..." That would make them pretty hefty! It should be 20 grains, which equals 1.3 grams. Luckily, I didn't report the weights of the subsequent pennies.

Sorry,

—Jim Wells

Catholic Correction

Greg,

A fellow collector showed me the current issue of *The California Numismatist*. I was particularly interested in Ross Irvin's article, "Medals of Pope Donus II - the Pope Who Never Was."

In the article, Mr. Irvin states that "..., St. Paul's is the only non-contiguous territory to have this relationship with the Vatican", i.e. to be under the direct jurisdiction of the independent state.

According to my research, the basilicas of St. John in the Lateran and St. Mary Major also have this status.

Also, besides these three basilicas, a number of other sites have a similar status and are located both within and outside of Rome.

Finally, all these sites are owned by the Holy See, not Vatican City. It is the Holy See which is the independent sovereign entity and, as such, holds Vatican City and the other sites. Most individuals do not distinguish between Vatican City and the Holy See. But, on the international stage, the difference is important.

Nevertheless, I still enjoyed the article.

Yours truly,

—Ken Berger

Thanks so much for your comments, Ken. After reviewing the facts, Ross Irvin agrees with you, and appreciates the correction. Best regards, Greg

Gift to a Club

Would any member club like a rare coin donated for its club auction? I have a 1918/7D buffalo nickel which collectors know is a \$1,000 coin even in fair condition. This one

has a restored dated using Nik-a-Date and can be easily identified with a 10x loupe or under a microscope. None of the grading services would slab or attribute this coin—they avoid restored date and acid treated coins. It was in an album belonging to the late David Markowitz, a Whittier Coin Club member back in the 1970s. The only cost to the club is the postage.

Thanks,

—Sol Taylor

Soltaylor2@aol.com

Passing of Passionate Collector

Frank J. Strazzarino (1921-2018) recently passed away. While not among the towering greats of our hobby, Frank for over seventy years was a passionate collector, an old-school one, who along with coins, ran model trains, enjoyed other collectibles, and had a dedication for GGIE (Golden Gate International Exposition), the famous Treasure Island 1939 and 1940 fair on an artificial island in the middle of San Francisco Bay.

Frank and I twice shared our GGIE passion in two presentations, first in Vallejo, at the esteemed rare book assemblage, The McCune Collection, and then during the August 2005 ANA World's Fair of Money, in San Francisco.

Both times, Frank and I shared intensely our love of GGIE and competed as to who had what and who did not have what! Of course, while we battled and bantered back and forth, the attendees know, in the end, Frank would win: he as a seventeen year old attended GGIE! One of his treasured keepsakes was a black and white Kodak snapshot of him and his mother

with the exposition's Tower of Sun in the background.

His devotion to organized numismatics was evident in his long membership and service, in most all positions, for the august Pacific Coast Numismatic Society (PCNS). He was also a 50+ year member of the CSNA. At his passing, he was the “dean” of PCNS members, at 57 years of membership.

His late wife, Elaine, and Frank were regular attendees at both PCNS and CSNA events over the decades; Frank would share his collecting with Show ‘n Tells or a prepared program.

Only health and age restricted his and Elaine's activities in recent years.

Frank was one of the last and few collectors who interests were not restricted to holes in an album or 2x2s in binder pages. He enjoyed collecting, and more importantly, sharing.

Among my fondest remembrances shall remain the two times he and I boxed-up, carried, and displayed our GGIE. Our passion was evident both times.

Closing, Frank: “your life was a blessing. Your memory is a treasure. You are loved beyond words, and missed beyond measure”—Renee Wood.

RIP, Frank

—Michael S. Turrini

TCN Gets Around!

Dear Greg,

Attached is a letter back from The Southern Museum Of Civil War & Railroad History.

I'm currently working on an article about Conder Tokens and should have it to you in a few days so you can see if it is something you want to include

this upcoming issue.

Warmly,

—John Duff

How exciting, John. I'm sure it's gratifying to receive the appreciation of experts in the field as expressed in the museum letter. Congratulations again on the article, and I'll certainly look forward to the next you write on Condors, a currently overlooked, but very well researched and documented interesting slice of our hobby. Best regards, Greg



CSNA Adds New Initiatives

CSNA has added several new initiatives as a result of recent collaborations designed to provide greater benefit and recognition to active members and notable clubs:

Scholarships - for ANA or other numismatic seminars. Apply at any time.

Club of the Year - based upon club contributions to members and the public in promoting numismatics.

Member of the Year - for outstanding support to their club or the numismatic community; \$200 gift certificate.

Newsletter of the Year - 1st and 2nd place based upon informing club members on news, features, and club information.

Program Bureau - numismatic programs by location/topic (under review).

Development - coordinator position monitoring donations supporting the library, youth, and programs.

Social Media - like us on Facebook: CSNA1947.

Discount Rental Car - Avis discount up to 30% off: AWD #W740527.

For the latest information on these new initiatives, please visit www.calcoin.org.

The three “of the year” awards should have nominations submitted by October 20, 2018 (solicited from CSNA members and member clubs; forms available on-line at www.calcoin.org), so that the committees involved with the selection process can complete their evaluations and appropriate award materials can be arranged in time for presentation to the recipients at the December convention in Arcadia.

ANA Report



by *Jim Hunt*

By the time you read this, the ANA convention in Philadelphia will be history. I will be able to report on the show in the next issue of TCN when the statistics are compiled and available. Philadelphia has been an excellent venue for ANA shows in the past and I'm sure this one will be no different. One thing I can say at this time about the show is the exciting ANA Museum and US Mint exhibits. This ANA Museum Showcase featured such rarities as a 1913 Liberty-head nickel, a 1943 bronze cent, a Nova Constellatio "quint", an 1861 Paquet double eagle, and a complete set of stellas (four \$4 gold and a \$20 gold quintuple stella). The US Mint displayed three 1933 double eagles, including a previously unknown piece.

ANA Treasurer Larry Baber was awarded the association's Medal of Merit. This award is bestowed on members who have dedicated years of service to numismatics. Larry Baber has spent much of his life promoting numismatics. He has been a volunteer at ANA's annual conventions for 25 years. He is also an exhibit judge and even served as chief judge in 1994-95. He is an engaging public speaker and has earned numerous awards for his own exhibits. Past honors include the ANA Goodfellow and Glenn Smedley Memo-

rial Awards. He was also named a Numismatic Ambassador by *Numismatic News*. Prior to his retirement, he was a certified public accountant.

The Eric P. Newman Education Society donated \$50,000 to support ANA's summer seminar program. The donation includes a matching funds campaign to supplement the proceeds of the Young Numismatist (YN) Benefit Auction. The money also provides for all expense paid scholarships for YN's to attend the event. The Eric P. Newman Scholarship Program will help students who might not be able to afford the summer seminar which celebrates its 50th anniversary this year. The late Eric P. Newman became an ANA member in 1935. He is widely remembered as an author, researcher, and speaker. In 1958, he and his wife established the Eric P. Newman Education Society, which is dedicated to helping fellow numismatists realize their own potential.

On July 1st, the ANA released a modified and improved on-line Dealer Directory. Collectors can explore and discover over 1,500 dealers by name, specialty, and location.

The next ANA National Money Show will be held at the David L. Lawrence Convention Center in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania on March 28-30, 2019.



ANA Educational Outreach

by *Walt Ostromecki*

The digital world is already upon us. Like it or not specialized hobby fields such as numismatics *must* be ready or at least gearing up to make their local, state, regional, or national group's outreach efforts and hobby educational programs more relevant in the 21st century.

Why? Simply put, it's the one sure way to attract, enlighten, meet the needs of, and obtain and retain next generation hobbyists. Also helpful is a well-maintained and up-to-date website filled with hobby enriching educational information: basics, tools and resources for personal growth.

The new generation is seeking *value*—information and knowledge via the Internet as their free time is limited and precious; they choose to learn differently than previous generations. Knowledge is still the first step to hobby fun and the secret of longtime collecting enjoyment and member association. It is primarily obtained through an online medium. Gone are the days of simply joining to be a part something.

Today's digital generation hobbyists' expectations are primarily concerned with "ROI"—return value for membership investment. They search coin websites for numismatic knowledge where there are ongoing opportunities for hobby enrichment growth.

A focus group of eleven hobbyists from across the nation ranging in age

from 18 to 50 met on three consecutive evenings during the ANA Summer Seminar in Colorado Springs. Their purpose was "to brainstorm the plus value of a website for clubs and larger organizations". The group discussed the impact of a website on a group's future membership growth, a collector resource, relevance and education outreach to attract new hobbyists.

The overwhelming view: "a definite yes", more so for state-regional and national associations primarily because of the next generation's increasing trend to use social media and the Internet for information!

However, three concerns arose with the yes: the costs to build and maintain an updated website; keeping it a relevant collector-focused resource; and ensuring it meets the needs and expectations of hobbyists. These require a new approach to website content.

The emphasis pointed out by the committee is the need to break away from long-standing traditions, policies and methods used in the non-digital world! Change is scary for numismatic groups. But, failure to act or not embrace today's digital world is a death toll for relevance and survival—especially for organizations which have an aging membership base of 60+ and lack new leadership blood!

The committee came up with a great brainstorming list of thought

provoking ideas which could fill ten pages in TCN. A list of the vital *top ten website suggestions* are:

1. Everything printed in a club newsletter or organization's journal needs to be posted in digital format in a newsletter section of the website. Like the newsletter a website speaks for what a club/organization is all about without hype to the contrary;

2. Website content must not be blasé or boring and filled with pages of meeting minutes/corrections, social activities, who did what at a meeting, pages filled with photos of people holding plates in a buffet line or seated eating at banquet table. Place this type of material under club history or social events. Why? A group's website should be primarily filled with educational resources to attract and snare new members looking them over;

3. Avoid a home page with a large *join now!* membership application followed up by several rambling sentences dubbed "our mission statement". Instead provide specific bullet points of membership benefits. Another should be to develop a partner-mentorship to enhance personal hobby growth in a fun learning environment—a numismatic lifetime adventure. Demonstrate your group has a sincere personal interest in each member rather than just wanting their dues and name on a roll;

4. To further a prospective new member's desire to join, the welcome page *must* have wowing or eye-catching features, say a coin or two along with "Did you know this about...", i.e. immediately capture their interest and attention;

5. A collection of articles about various collecting fields: coins, currency, medals, etc.: resources to wow and

entice individuals into the numismatic hobby and joining;

6. *The Three E's*—education, education, and education! Have a new collector information menu to fill this need. Topics such as: "The 10 things every beginning collector should possess" or the "All you need to know" about getting started in the hobby, i.e., why grading, where to go to buy coins, what are counterfeits, etc.;

7. *Coin Collecting 101 Basics*—a generalized FAQ overview of the numismatic hobby.

8. Where to safely go and get coins appraised. Tips on how to select a coin dealer;

9. How to get a step-by-step guide for giving a numismatic program in public schools, host a BSA coin collecting merit badge workshop, etc.;

10. A detailed estate planning guide.

For greater detail on the above points visit the ANA website: www.money.org. Groups can adapt and post the information for free.

Today, many numismatic groups are facing two major issues: attracting and retaining new members of all ages, and an ever-aging membership base with little or no new blood being added. They are looking for a solution, but continue to stubbornly hold steadfast to mind-sets, practices, and traditions of the past non-digital era. The result dooms the club to inevitable extinction. Heed the wakeup call.

The future and growth of the numismatic hobby and that of coin-hobby groups is at stake. What is your group doing now to meet the expectations and educational needs of today's, tomorrow's, and the future's hobbyists of all ages?

Goings On



by Greg Burns

Due to out-of-town travel I wasn't able to join the 8/18/18 teleconference for the CSNA executive body, so will simply copy Recording Secretary Carol Pfeifer's report following.

Roll Call: Directors Phil Iversen, Michael Turrini, Don Hill, Lloyd Chan, Howard Feltham, Herb Miles, Andrew Woodruff, Dennis Hogan, Carol Pfeifer, Bill Pfeifer. A quorum was present.

Treasurer's Report Lloyd Chan: Reported a balance of \$48749.55. This does not include reimbursement of TCN expenses from NASC.

Corresponding Secretary Report Don Hill: Third dues notices have been mailed. Don is to forward a list of e-mail address to Bill Pfeifer and Dennis Hogan.

Library Don Hill: Don has opened the library by appointment for interested parties.

Website Lloyd Chan: Website is up to date.

Educational Symposium Phil Iversen: The last symposium was well received. A new budget of \$1500 has been approved for the next symposium. We need a new director of education to take over Phil's future responsibilities. Big shoes to fill! We are currently working to try arrange a symposium in the North.

Coin Show Update Howard Feltham: Howard indicated 30 out of 40 tables have been sold for the December 14-16 show in Arcadia. This year he plans to try a bid board with the club getting 5% of the money—

members may put coins on the board. There has been no volunteer so far to plan any exhibits at the show. Howard needs to contact Lloyd for checks in the amount of \$900 for security and \$500 for the show venue.

Banquet Joyce Kuntz: Joyce is arranging a Saturday evening banquet December 15.

Publicity Dennis Hogan: Dennis reported a poor response for ads in the TCN—he has contacted over 100 vendors. Phil DeAugustino has continued his visits to high school libraries with information on coin collecting. He reported good interest in his presentations.

Future Business: To improve communication we are requesting all members supply us their email addresses with assurance that they will only be used for CSNA communication. Michael Turrini has volunteered to do a regular newsletter to be emailed to members.

Joyce will be soliciting nominations for new officers and directors for the 2019/2020 term.

Elections need to be held before the December board meeting on 12/15 @ 7:45 am at the Arcadia show. Installations of new officers will take place at the banquet.

Likewise, because of the end of the fiscal month for my "day job", I wasn't able to attend the NASC board meeting held on the Saturday morn-

ing of the Golden State Coin Show on 8/25/18, but luckily received some notes from President Kittle that I've been able to include here:

Here's a brief recap of our Board meeting of Saturday, August 25, 2018:

The NASC Board held their meeting on Saturday, August 25, 2018 at the Arcadia Masonic Center. It was determined that a quorum was present.

Jay Robinson submitted a Treasurer's Report showing various expense reimbursements in connection with the Golden State Coin Show which were typical. Jay noted that the bank account balance is smaller than usual as the expenses have been paid out but the show income has yet to be deposited. Again, this is expected and has been the case for previous years.

Harold Katzman submitted a Corresponding Secretary's Report in which he mentioned NASC has been much more successful recently in getting member email addresses. However, the most difficulty has been getting email addresses from our sustaining members. Harold plans to issue a letter to the sustaining members in the near future to request and confirm current contact information.

The first topic on the agenda was the Golden State Coin Show. The 2018 show was the first time that the show was opened to the public on Friday afternoon. A discussion was held about whether to continue that in future years. Based on almost unanimous positive feedback from our dealers, it was decided to keep Friday hours for the public at next year's show. The tentative dates for next year's Golden State Coin Show will be August 23-25, 2019, subject to the approval of the Arcadia Masonic Center.

Nominations of officers and directors for the 2018-2020 term were collected and submitted. As of the meeting there were no contested positions. The Board decided to make a final call for additional nominations to our membership before voting on the slate of candidates. Nominations will be due October 1, 2018, after which time the Board will vote to accept the current nominees if no additional nominations are received.

The Board discussed the NASC Speaker's Bureau which is a listing of various speakers that are willing to speak at coin clubs and a listing of audio/visual materials available to NASC member coin clubs. This listing has not been updated in several years and is an important resource for member clubs. Board member John Duff volunteered to lead the effort to help update this listing in the coming months.

Finally, the Board decided to cancel the upcoming scheduled meeting at the Long Beach Convention Center on September 8 and instead will try to schedule its next meeting in late October.

So it sounds like NASC will have their next board meeting sometime in October. You can likely pick up the exact date by watching www.NASC.net, or simply emailing President Kittle.

CSNA's next board meeting is coincident with their December show on 12/15/18 at 7:45 in the morning (before the show opens).

Hope to see you at either, or both, of these two events...



Around the State...



Club Reporter—North

<open>
<street address>
<city, state, zip>
<email>

Club Reporter—South

Virginia Bourke
10601 Vista Camino
Lakeside, CA 92040-1605
vlbourke@cox.net

Ginny's Gleanings: I am so indebted to all of my friends for their prayers, well wishes and get-well cards. "Thank you" just doesn't sound sincere enough. Thank you, thank you. I am well on my way to a complete recovery with just a few problems. This summer has been a hot one. I hope the coin shows have been equally hot and that you managed to find that elusive coin! "If you wish to heal your sadness or anger, seek to heal the sadness or anger of others"—Ana Castillo

Club Reports...

ANCIENT COIN CLUB OF LOS ANGELES **Bob Effler** and **Roger Burry** presented *Ancient Palmyra Oasis in the Syrian Desert* in June. Auctioneer **Joe Tooma** presided over the mid-year auction. **Roy Iwata** had duty at the Long Beach Coin show. **Randy Butler** regaled everyone with his presentation entitled, *Murder in Macedon, 336 BCE, Coins & History* in July. Members are looking forward to their August meeting inside the newly opened galleries in the Getty Villa Museum in Malibu. They have a special invite.

BAY CITIES COIN CLUB This club has been growing quickly and meetings are well attended. Unfortunately, I did not receive the bulletins so I cannot report on their doings.

BURBANK COIN CLUB The coin appraisal event in July was well attended. Four members evaluated many varieties of US coins, as well as paper money and foreign money. This event brought in several new members as well. The August meeting featured *Show and Tell* and an auction. Thank you **Phil Iversen** and **Don Fujitani** for this information.



Seeking Club Reporter for the North!

Be the envy of all the members in your club! Be the heroic figure coin-show goers point at in hushed whispers! Be admired by literary giants everywhere!

TCN is looking for a reader to volunteer as the club reporter for the north. Various clubs would send their newsletters to you, and you'll pick a few tidbits from each one to prepare a report to be printed here in TCN. You'll see your name in print and have the satisfaction of making an important contribution to the number one regional publication in the hobby. Plus you'd have the eternal gratitude of the editor, who'll owe you the adult beverage of your choosing any time he's within fifty feet. Interested? Thirsty? Contact gregsburns@gmail.com.

CHULA VISTA COIN CLUB This club has been growing steadily and enjoys the support of all the members on the drawings and 50/50 pot. It is not unusual to have more than \$100 in the pot! In July, **Ken Spindler** brought in a wide variety of paper money. **Lance Dohe** did a preview of the exhibit he was planning on entering in Coinarama. (He took 2nd place and a First-Time Exhibitor's award). The potluck in August was a huge success with members bringing food to go with the ham and chicken provided by the club.

COINEERS COIN CLUB Members plan their meeting around a certain theme. The theme in July was *Highest and Lowest Certified Coin*. Members brought in a wide range of coins. Member **Vince Bacon** missed the 61st Coinarama because he was ill. He has attended every Coinarama since they began. Vince, you were missed!

COVINA COIN CLUB **Albertus Hoogveen** spoke in April on the fun of collecting short sets. **Mike Ontko** presented the May program speaking on *Coins from Portugal*. Mike is a good speaker and is quite amusing with his quips.

DOWNEY COIN CLUB **Albertus Hoogveen** continues to provide talks each month for the members to enjoy. The club is doing well and Albertus loves to give talks so all is well.

GLENDALE COIN CLUB This club is very active with lots of *Show and Tells*, auctions, raffles, and refreshments. However, they forgot to send me their activities this quarter so I cannot report on them.

GREATER ORANGE COUNTY COIN CLUB **Mark Baskin** spoke on *Collecting Basics* in May and **Mike Ontko** served refreshments. **Ken Aring** of San Diego was a guest speaker in June presenting his fascinating talk on *The Velvet Revolution: the Breaking Up of Czechoslovakia 1989-1993*. **Brad Yonaka** and **Rodolfo Valarde** provided refreshments. In July, members broke out their good stuff for the very popular *Bourse Night* where members buy, sell, and swap coins from their collections. The August meeting featured **John Madatian** speaking on *British Sovereigns*. **Ralph Iwata** and Rodolfo served refreshments.

HEMET COIN CLUB The *Super-Auction* in April was a huge success. **Rafael Flores** was the man behind the May potluck which gets more popular every year. The adoptees of **Jim Phillips'** service puppy, Kay, invited him to a yacht party and he chose the yacht over the park! Busy Jim gave the July program speaking about all the various types of goodies he has picked up over the years.

HEARTLAND COIN CLUB Several members of this club garnered awards at Coinarama. **Jim Hunt** won both the Best-In-Show and People's Choice awards while **Lance Dohe** took a Second Place and First-Time Exhibitor award. **Darlene Cervantes** has been picking up my secretarial duties while I've been ill so thank you so much, Darlene. This club features a large raffle of pricey coins and a very large auction. The club is missing long-time member, **Frank Citriniti**, who passed away in July.

INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF SAN DIEGO **Ken Spindler** loves to collect *Southeast Asian Cash Coins* and did a wonderful presentation inspired by **Joe Lang**. In June, **Ken Aring** presented a program on the coins of *16th-17th Century Europe*. His coins were fabulous. The July meeting theme was *Exonumia* and **Mike Shaw** presented a program on the *Yad Vashem Medals for the Righteous among Nations*. The medals are issued by the Yad Vashem—the World Holocaust Remembrance Center. The medals are issued to non-Jews who risked their lives to save Jewish people, mainly during WWII, but it was not limited and anyone who qualified was given consideration. As usual, **Bob Fritsch** provided a challenging quiz on all the subjects.

LONG BEACH COIN CLUB **Andy Kmita** spoke on *Grading Morgan Dollars* in July. The meeting was also *Pizza Night* with pizza served at the break to all members and guests. In August, an *Extended Show and Tell* was featured along with the club raffle and auction.

LOS ANGELES PAPER MONEY CLUB This club sponsors shows on paper money and informs its members by publishing pictures of US notes that have been issued over the years from the BEP. It is a large organization and meets in a restaurant banquet room.

SAN BERNARDINO COIN CLUB **Ken Crum** shared a very rare and impressive Loma Linda note in June. **Ron Stone** shared his many finds and beautiful coins. **Tony Micciche** shared his scarce \$10 and \$20 certificates. The *White Elephant* sale was very successful.

SAN DIEGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY Long-time member **Les Peich** passed away. He will be missed. In April, **Ken Berger** shared his love of Philippine emergency notes issued by the underground government after Japan had overrun it. They were issued on whatever paper they could get their hands on. **Jeff Martin** was guest speaker in July and explained the fascinating story behind the discovery of the one and only 1974-D aluminum cent in September, 2013. Long story short, the US Mint demanded it back! **Vice President Bill Perrin** presented the August program speaking on *Collecting Notgeld Notes*. He had hundreds of notes and notgeld coins as well as books written on this subject.

UPLAND COIN CLUB I know this club has many active members but they forgot to send me their bulletins for this quarter.

VERDUGO HILLS COIN CLUB Members enjoyed **James Thompson's** program *The Gold Standard in the US* in March. In May, **Don** and **Tammy Berry** brought two beautiful cakes for the club's 54th birthday party. The party featured the *Brown Bag Auction*. You bid on a brown bag hoping it has a gold coin in it. The auction brought in \$677. **Gordon O'Rourke** won the 1/10 ounce California gold coin and Don Berry won the 1/10 ounce gold eagle from their brown bags. In July, members enjoyed the annual *Rick Gordon Ice Cream Social*. Don and Tammy brought in all kinds of yummy toppings. The Berry's are fourth-generation members. I bet they are the only family in California who can claim that.

WHITTIER COIN CLUB **Larry Shephard** presented the DVD *Commemorative Coin Highlights* in May. *So-Called Dollars* was the subject **LaMont Mitchell** covered in June. *Making a New Commemorative Coin: WWI Commemorate Coin Act* by Ron Gillis was the August program. The August meeting also featured pizza during the break.

Farewells...

Frank Strazzarino was born in San Francisco on Potrero Hill on December 12, 1921, and lived in San Francisco his entire life. He was preceded in death by his wife, Elaine, on December 4, 2016 (TCN, spring 2017, page 48). Frank was a veteran of World War II. After graduating from Mission High School and City College of San Francisco, Frank enlisted in the US Coast Guard, spending four years on a troop transport ship, the *USS General H. L. Scott* (AP136) which traveled throughout the world, including China, Korea, Calcutta, and Egypt. He was a chief storekeeper in the Coast Guard when he was discharged. Frank worked his entire career as a bookkeeper and office manager at L & H Paint Products until he retired at the age of 70.



Frank was a long-time member of CSNA as well as a gold member of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society. Frank joined PCNS in 1961, and served in various offices including president (1969-70). He joined CSNA in 1968, and when “The Granite Lady” building became available in the 1970s, Frank took part in efforts to organize a mint museum there, opening it to the public until 1993.

Lester “Les” Peich (Spring Valley). 5/23/1921 - 4/5/2018, was a long-time member of the San Diego Numismatic Society. Services were handled by Featheringill Mortuary. Les was also a member of the National Sojourners, a military-based fraternal organization, as well as being a Mason.

Frank Citriniti (El Cajon). 10/12/1938 - 7/28/2018, member of Heartland Coin Club. Services were handled by East County Mortuary.

Warning to Coin Community

The landscape of online shopping changed with a recent Supreme Court decision, in that states can now require sellers beyond their borders to collect sales-tax revenue from buyers.

Note that all interstate sales may be affected, not just internet sales. Sales across state lines could be taxed whether originating from an internet sale or in any other form whatsoever. Also, the decision assumes that the buyer’s residence dictates the point of collection.

This means that sellers must find a way to deal with thousands of state and local sales-taxes instead of calculating a sale as if made in the seller’s state and local residence.

Unless Congress acts, numerous sales-taxes will become targets of state legislatures, not just internet sales. More importantly, sales-taxes can be applied to anything including accounting and/or legal advice, stocks and bonds, commodities like natural gas and products moved through pipelines—an endless list. Many states have taxes on their books already that were struck down as violating interstate commerce. The Court places those laws back on the table.

In ICTA’s opinion, federal legislation is needed to “build a fence” around appropriate state laws affecting interstate commerce. We will be working toward that end.

—*ictaonline.org*, (678) 430-3252

Numismatic Nostalgia



Fifty Years Ago

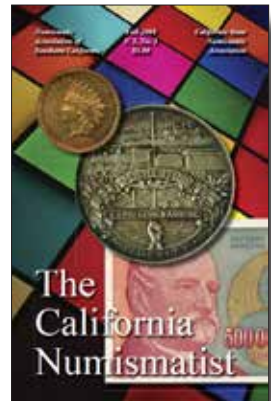
- CSNA announced in *Calcoin News* it had been granted tax exempt status by the California Franchise Tax Board and the IRS, and in the same issue pledged \$500 to the American Numismatic Authentication Trust, a fund-raising project which gathered \$50,000 to establish the ANA Certification Service (ANACS), America's oldest third-party authentication service (their original purpose, to which was later added grading certification).
- *The NASC Quarterly* reported that NASC had 85 member clubs, of which President Foster Hall and wife Ann had visited 63, nine months into his one-year term!

Twenty-Five Years Ago

- Sol Taylor wrote an article in *The NASC Quarterly* titled, "How Many Are There, Anyway?," in which he mused on an estimate of the number of 1943 bronze Lincoln cents. He concluded that at that time there were 14-16, with sales recorded as high as \$12,000, and one reputed at \$40,000. Today the accepted population is around 40.
- TCN's southern club reporter, Virginia "Ginny" Bourke was featured in CSNA's, "Who's Who in Cal-State Numismatics", stating that the first coin she ever found was in the woods was an 1864 two-cent piece!
- CSNA President David Lange's "message" for the issue explored the topic of declining club membership and observed that one strategy for dealing with that issue would be the merging of both "material and human" resources with other clubs, and in so doing eliminate the dilution of people-talent in redundant positions.

Ten Years Ago

- The fall 2008 issue of TCN was the very first to be printed in full color throughout the issue (including interior pages, the cover having gone to color in 2004). The improvement was enabled by a change from our original printer, Printing Resources (Upland, CA), to a more cost-effective printer, Layton Printing (La Verne, CA). In 2014 we changed again, to Johnson Press of America (Pontiac, IL), but with the issue you hold now in your hands we've returned again to Layton Printing. All of them have been excellent resources to work with, each in their own way.



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)
- Burbank Coin Club**—meets 1st Wednesday, 6:00 p.m., Joslyn Center (Nutrition Room), 1301 W. Olive Ave., Burbank; mailing address: c/o Don Fujitani, 215 Cedar Heights Drive, Thousand Oaks, CA 91360. (NASC)
- California Exonomist Society**—meets twice a year during the semi-annual CSNA Conventions; mailing address: Michael S. Turrini, P.O. Box 4104, Vallejo, CA 94590-0410; 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)
- Coincers 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: dhhsnumismaniacs@gmail.com or text @DHHSNumismaniacs to 23559 for updates about the club. (NASC)
- Diablo Numismatic Society**—meets 3rd Thursday, 7:00 p.m., Concord Museum & Event Center, 1928 Clayton Road, Concord; contact: President Larry Casagrande, 925-693-0073; 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@logallego.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, 6:00 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)
- Las Vegas Numismatic Society**—meets 2nd Sunday, 3:00 p.m., University United Methodist Church, 4412 South Maryland Parkway, Las Vegas, NV; Website: <http://lasvegascosinclub.com>. (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 3rd Wednesday, 7:00 p.m., Anejo Cantina & Grill - Banquet Room, 14755 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; mailing 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 311141, Fontana, CA 92331-1141. (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 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., Elwin Mussell Senior Center, 510 East Park Ave. 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 p.m., Santa Fe Springs Library, 11644 Slauson Ave.; mailing address: 540 Teakwood Ave., La Habra, CA 90631; email: phil.chang540@gmail.com. (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 _____
- Life Member (includes print TCN): \$500 (18 to 54 years of age), \$450 (55 to 64 years of age), \$350 (65+ years of age)

Organizational Membership Dues

- Clubs: \$20 per year (\$55 for three years, \$90 for five years)
- Businesses: \$20 per year (\$55 for three years, \$90 for five years)

Additional Mailing Fee: \$10 (Mailings to non-USA addresses only)

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State _____ Zip _____

Email: _____

Applicant's Signature: _____

Sponsor: *CSNA Webmaster*

or enter sponsoring CSNA member's name: _____ (optional)

- Make your check or money order payable to: **CSNA**
- Mail completed application to the CSNA Treasurer or CSNA Secretary:

CSNA Treasurer
P.O. Box 4003
Vallejo CA 94590

CSNA Corresponding Secretary
P.O. Box 4003
Vallejo CA 94590

- ATTENTION PAYPAL USERS. Members can now pay their dues through PayPal. Payments can be sent to our **CSNA1960@gmail.com** account. Your written instructions should include renewal term and address or contact information to ensure delivery of your issues of *The California Numismatist*.
- Enquiries about CSNA should be addressed to the Corresponding Secretary, Donald Hill, or CSNA Treasurer, Lloyd Chan. Please allow several days for a response.

Secretary: **csnalibrary@gmail.com**

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hard to find older coins.

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.

- September 28-29 **Sacramento Valley Coin Club Fall Coin Show**, Four Points Sheraton Hotel, 4900 Buckhorn Dr., Sacramento. Info: B. Shanks, 916-204-5168, www.sacvalcc.org.
- October 6-7 **Buena Park Coin Show**, Retail Clerks Hall, 8550 Stanton Ave., Buena Park. Kerry Pieropan, 714-271-8946, www.pacificexposllc.com.
- October 12-14 **20th Annual Contra Costa Coin and Collectables Show** (Diablo Numismatic Society), Elk's Lodge, 1475 Creekside Dr., Walnut Creek. Website: www.diablocoinclub.org.
- October 13 **Santa Maria Coin & Collectable Show**, Elwin Mussell Senior Center, 510 East Park Ave, Santa Maria. Info: 805-937-1250.
- October 13-14 **South Bay Coin & Currency Show**, Elk's Lodge, 1735 W. 162nd St., Gardena, CA. Paul, 818-486-7285.
- October 20-21 **Pasadena Coin & Currency Show**, Scottish Rite Center, 150 N. Madison Ave, Pasadena, CA. Paul Vreede, 818-486-7285.
- October 20-21 **Delta Coin Club 53rd Annual Coin Show**, Eagle's Hall, 1492 Bourbon St., Stockton. Ruben Smith, 209-982-5961.
- October 20-22 **Las Vegas Numismatic Society Coin Show**, Westgate Resort and Casino, 3000 Paradise Rd., Las Vegas, NV. Info: www.ckshows.com, 800-208-1810.
- October 27-28 **Fresno Coin Club's Annual Coin Show**, Las Palmas Masonic Center, 2992 E. Clinton, Fresno. R. Clifton, 559-738-8128, www.fresnocoinclub.com.
- October 28 **Glendale Coin Club Show**, Van Nuys Masonic Hall, 14750 Sherman Way, Van Nuys. Info: Nick Rulli, 213-250-4354.
- November 2-3 **Sacramento Coin Show**, Lions Gate hotel, 3410 Westover St. McClellan. Info: P. Macintosh, 916-317-9055, www.sacramentocoinshow.com.
- November 3 **Ventura County Money and Collectible Show**, The Sunset Ballroom, Los Robles Greens Golf Course, 299 S. Moorpark Rd., Thousand Oaks. Info: Heather, 805-300-4997.

- November 4 **North County Monthly Coin Show**, Embassy Suites Hotel, 3100 Frontera St., Anaheim. Info: K. Pieropan, 714-271-8946, www.pacificexposllc.com.
- November 4 **San Jose 37th Annual Coins & Collectibles Show**, Peninsula Coin Club, Napredak Hall, 770 Montague Expressway, Fred van den Haak, 650-380-4181, fredvdh@gmail.com.
- November 16-18 **The Vegas Show**, Palace Station Hotel and Casino, 2411 W. Sahara Ave., Las Vegas, NV. Info: Dawn, 800-208-1810.
- November 18 **Van Nuys/Verdugo Coin Show**, Van Nuys Masonic Hall, 14750 Sherman Way, Van Nuys. Info: Richard Murachanian, 661-287-1651.
- Nov. 30 - Dec. 1 **San Francisco International Coin Show**, Holiday Inn Golden Gateway, 1500 Van Ness Ave., San Francisco. Info: 415-601-8661, www.griffincoin.com
- December 1 **Visalia Coin Club Premier Coin Show**, 210 W. Center Ave., Visalia. Info: John Ward, 559-967-8067.
- December 2 **North County Monthly Coin Show**, Embassy Suites Hotel, 3100 Frontera St., Anaheim. Info: K. Pieropan, 714-271-8946, www.pacificexposllc.com.
- December 9 **Van Nuys Coin Show**, Masonic Hall, 14750 Sherman Way, Van Nuys. Info: 661-287-1651, ramrarecoins@yahoo.com
- December 16 **Sacramento Coin Show**, Lions Gate Hotel, 3410 Westover St., McClellan. Info: P. Macintosh, 916-317-9055, www.sacramentocoinshow.com.
- December 14-16 **CSNA 136th Convention & 2-1/2 Day Coin Show**, Arcadia Masonic Center, 50 W. Duarte Rd., Arcadia. Info: Howard Feltham, 310-850-9860, hfelt@aol.com. See further info elsewhere in this issue of TCN.

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CSNA

Elected Officers, 2017-2018

President.....	Bill Pfeifer bill.pfeifer@sbcglobal.net, 714-546-0931, 2032 Kornat Drive, Costa Mesa, CA 92626
Vice President	Herb Miles hmiles10@comcast.net, 510-610-6845, 5423 Highland Ave., Richmond, CA 94804
Corresponding Secretary.....	Donald L. Hill csnalibrary@gmail.com, P.O. Box 4003, Vallejo, CA 94590-0400
Recording Secretary.....	Carol Pfeifer pfeifercarol@sbcglobal.net, 714-546-0931, 2032 Kornat Drive, Costa Mesa, CA 92626
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Harold Katzman, haroldkatzman@yahoo.com, 714-838-0861, P.O. Box 3382, Tustin, CA 92781-3382
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<open position>

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President Emeritus Dorothy Baber

Appointed Officers

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Curator/Historian	Joyce Kuntz joycemedals@aol.com, 697 Scripps Drive, Claremont, CA 91711-2640
Director of Education.....	Phil Iversen phil_iversen@yahoo.com, P.O. Box 5207, Sherman Oaks, CA 91413
Editor.....	Greg Burns gregsburns@gmail.com, P.O. Box 1181, Claremont, CA 91711

These Non-Voting Appointees Perform Special Duties for the Association

Emerging Numismatist Coordinator	Michael S. Turrini emperori@juno.com, P.O. Box 4003, Vallejo, CA 94590-0400
Finance Committee	Lloyd Chan and Herb Miles lchanfizz@aol.com and hmiles10@comcast.net
Medals/Events.....	Joyce Kuntz joycemedals@aol.com, 697 Scripps Drive, Claremont, CA 91711-2640
Membership Coordinators	Michael S. Turrini (Northern California) emperori@juno.com Andrew Woodruff (San Diego Area) awwoodstox@yahoo.com Joe Adams (San Bernardino/Riverside Area) josefadams80@gmail.com Bill Pfeifer (LA/Orange County Area) bill.pfeifer@sbcglobal.net
NASC Representative.....	Harold Katzman haroldkatzman@yahoo.com, 714-838-0861, P.O. Box 3382, Tustin, CA 92781-3382
NCNA Representative.....	Michael S. Turrini emperori@juno.com, P.O. Box 4003, Vallejo, CA, 04590-0400
Publicity	Dennis Hogan hogandjp@yahoo.com, 951-652-5736, 3095 Sherry Drive, Hemet, CA 92545
Webmaster.....	Lloyd G. Chan lchanfizz@aol.com, for most current contact info please visit www.CalCoin.org

NASC

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	galaxiedesigns@aol.com, 714-996-2510, 4340 E. La Palma Ave., Anaheim, CA 92807

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Phil Iversen (immediate Past-President)		

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Sergeant at Arms	Glenn Franks
Speakers Bureau.....	Virginia Bourke
Webmaster.....	Jim Phillips
Young Numismatists	Walt Ostromecki

Writing for *The California Numismatist*



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

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

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

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

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

Next deadline for material submission: November 15, 2018

Advertising

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