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Association of  
Southern California*

*Fall 2020  
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*California State  
Numismatic  
Association*



# The California Numismatist

# The California Numismatist

Official Publication of the  
California State Numismatic Association  
and the  
Numismatic Association of Southern California  
Fall 2020, Volume 17, Number 3



## About the Cover

One of the many little side roads in the Bay Area on an overcast day. Like the cover on our last issue, this one was taken very near the coast. Maybe for our next issue we'll move a bit inland and see what we can find there as a background.

## Visit Us on the Web

The California Numismatist has a website at [www.CalNumismatist.com](http://www.CalNumismatist.com). Also, both CSNA and NASC maintain their own websites at:

[www.Calcoin.org](http://www.Calcoin.org)

[www.NASC.net](http://www.NASC.net) as well as

[www.goldenstatecoinshow.com](http://www.goldenstatecoinshow.com)

And both associations have Facebook pages at:

[www.facebook.com/CSNA1947](https://www.facebook.com/CSNA1947)

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

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# Presidents' Messages

NASC...

As you all know by now, the NASC was unfortunately unable to hold our annual Golden State Coin Show. In past years, I would be using this spot to report to you on another great show and letting you all know about the great work we did to help promote interest in our great hobby and to support our member coin clubs. Most disappointing for me is that we were unable to have our annual gold coin raffle which generates thousands of dollars to directly benefit our member coin clubs.

Without our annual show, NASC was also unable to generate the income which helps to cover our annual expenses. Thankfully, we are fortunate to have savings which are sufficient to get us through this difficult time. That said, donations to the NASC are always welcome and your support is always greatly appreciated. But please do not forget about your local coin clubs! Not all coin clubs are in the same financial position and most have at least some ongoing expenses. I urge you to keep in touch with your local coin club leadership and if they need help, provide it where you can.

Unfortunately, we were also unable to have our annual board meeting and our annual awards banquet which typically take place during the Golden State Coin Show. Again, we hope to be able to schedule a board meeting soon, but not being able to have such a meeting in-person makes it very difficult for several of our board members. Once we are able to meet, I am hopeful that our awards committee will be able to present nominees and that our board will be able to still present this year's awards.

While we patiently wait for California to once again allow meetings, I hope that you remember there are several area clubs still holding meetings online and I urge you to seek out those opportunities to participate. I am hopeful that by the next issue we will be able to start reporting again on in-person gatherings of our California coin clubs.

Until then, thank you again for all of your continued support of NASC.

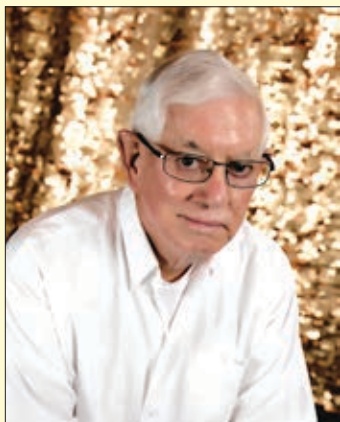


Michael J. Kittle  
NASC President





## CSNA...



Greetings Everyone:

I hope everyone is doing well during this time of uncertainty and your families are staying healthy. I am sad to report that our Past President Bill Pfeifer passed away last month. Bill was an active member of the numismatic community and held many offices in our clubs. Bill will be missed and we offer his family our thoughts and prayers.

Your board conducted a telephonic meeting on August 15th 2020. The treasurer reported the organization has \$48,041.49 in the treasury. George Magann was appointed, with board approval, the corresponding secretary. George has done, along with Greg

Burns, a tremendous job of bringing our membership records up to date. The library is closed due to the pandemic, but is taking research questions. Contact Michael Turrini @ [emperori@juno.com](mailto:emperori@juno.com). The board officially voted to cancel our intended December 2020 coin show and convention due to the current pandemic. We have also had to cancel our seminars for the north and south this year due to restrictions of crowd size and closure of meeting locations.

I know many of our clubs are using Zoom or Go to Meeting or some other live video conferencing to host their monthly meeting. If at all possible, I encourage you to join these video meetings and keep our clubs alive and active. This pandemic is hurting membership and recruitment for the numismatic community. As we are cloistered at home it gives us time to get our collections up to date.

I wish you all the best. Stay healthy and happy.

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

Dennis Hogan  
CSNA President

# Editor's Page

Sweltering days here at the home-stead have for the most part kept me indoors and pounding on my keyboard as I indulge in the air conditioning. That means I'm running a bit ahead of schedule, which is a "good thing".

Lots of interesting articles for this issue, and I'll bet at least one of them will touch on something you haven't delved into before. Good excuse for *you* to stay indoors and peruse this issue (and enjoy some air conditioning).

One of the impacts of the Covid-19 turbulence is the loss of a couple of our advertisers. Although we don't have a very high percentage of ads in our issues (we prefer to fill the pages with articles and association news items), we *do* depend upon those advertising funds to help pay our printing and mailing costs. So if you have a business that would like to support what is arguably the premier regional publication, or if you know of someone else's business that would, please do direct them to our attention. We need all the help we can get! And while you're thinking (and reading) of it, please do take a moment to spend some time (and money) supporting our existing advertisers. They're struggling through this just as we are here at TCN.

You'll notice in this issue we have quite a few entries in our "Calendar of Events" (page 74) coming up through the end of the year. While most of the larger shows have canceled until 2021, some of the smaller club shows, and a few of the larger ones, still appear to be planning on a resumption of show activity within the next few months. I don't know about you, but I'd *love* to walk a bourse floor again and get the chance to browse showcases of goodies in person. If you happen to get to one, look for me. I'll be the tall bald guy behind one of those goofy masks!



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

Greg Burns  
Editor

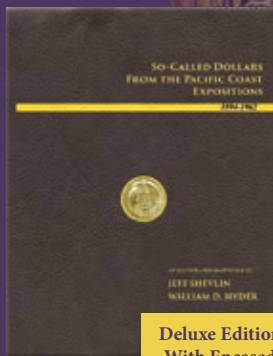
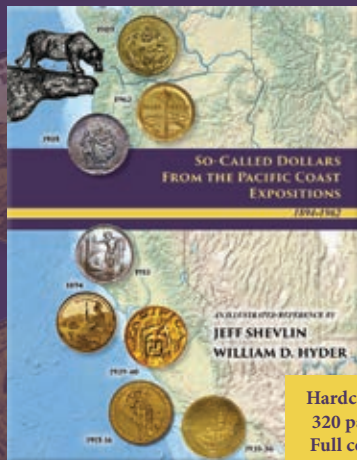
# NEW BOOK RELEASE

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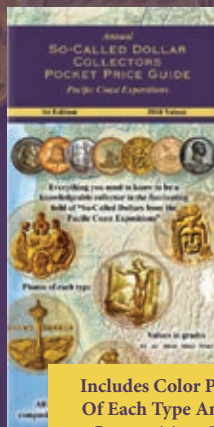
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# Corresponding Secretaries' Reports



NASC—

by *Walt Ostromecki*

As the Covid-19 pandemic continues to impact our hobby and association there is not much news to report. Our annual Golden State show was canceled as was the gold drawing and the BSA-GSA Coin Collecting Merit Badge Workshop. NASC looks to 2021. The election of new officers for the 2020-22 term is in limbo as of this writing.

During the last quarter NASC took in five new members, one 3-year member renewal and one new coin club thanks in part to the Glendale Coin Club (GCC) Zoom meetings by NASC President Mike Kittle. The Zoom meetings are catching on as a means of keeping clubs and associations connected with the membership.

Zoom monthly meeting subscriptions run a mere \$15.95. There are no contracts, no additional fees and one can cancel anytime. This can be done online in less than ten minutes. The only data required by Zoom is a host contact information and the day and time of the monthly meeting. It is also advisable to have a computer camera, though direct telephone audio-only is possible. This may become the new norm, and it may be on the impersonal side, but it's currently the best social interaction option for keeping in touch and furthering membership growth—not to mention a great way to reach out and attract others of the digital age generation to the money hobby!

Average attendance participation in the GCC meetings is from 55-75, including several individuals and coin groups from around the world. And some do join the sponsoring club and ANA! This is a far better outreach benefit to help hobby and membership growth than simply mailing a newsletter.

The NASC membership figure total as of 8-1-20 stands at 286, with nearly one-third being digital TCN magazine copies. One long time sustaining member has died. One member moved and left no forwarding address.

CSNA—

by *George Magaan*

“We’re in this together.” This phrase is one we’ve heard over and over due to the pandemic. We have all been involved in canceled meetings, coin shows, get-togethers; all types of business and social plans have been affected. Maybe this is why we find ourselves with so much time on our hands. As a result, I





# STAR COINS

PHIL IVERSEN



P.O. Box 5207, Sherman Oaks, CA 91413-5207  
 (818) 509-9774 ANA, CES, CSNA, NASC, SPMC, TAMS

found myself going through past copies of TCN, which I always enjoy, as each issue is a treasure trove of intriguing and fascinating articles.

Being new to this position as CSNA corresponding secretary, I was re-reading the report from the TCN 2019 issue written by Don Hill, former corresponding secretary, I felt it was a great reminder to utilize this “extra” time we have. Although he was alluding to New Year’s resolutions, his thoughts are all great goals...especially now. It resonated with me and I want to share it with you, thinking it might do the same for you. Here it is:

- Pay my club dues and coin magazine subscriptions on the first notice.
- Read completely the coin publications I receive because there’s always something I don’t know.
- Be open to new numismatic opportunities by following the hobby more closely.
- Encourage others to participate more and that includes setting up and cleaning up.
- Introduce at least one new person to numismatics.
- Read at least one coin-related book each quarter.
- Spend my money on quality and focus, focus, focus.
- Sell off things I have lost interest in and reinvest in coins that make me happy.
- Submit a coin I like for grading.
- Attend a coin auction.

Many of us recognize from this list things we already do. Is there something we could add? This list could be the impetus to do something more than we already do, utilizing our time in a more productive way and maximizing results. Think about it...you’ve got to start somewhere...then do something!

We are all in this together and we can make a big difference in 2021.

<b>CSNA Membership on 15 August 2020</b>		Member Club Life.....12
Regular.....208	Business Members.....14	
Life.....113	Total.....386	
Junior.....9		
Member Clubs.....25	<b>NASC Membership on 1 August 2020</b>	
Associate.....5	Total.....286	

## Dear Members—Please Note!

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

CSNA—George Magann  
 1740 Sessler Drive  
 Yuba City, CA 95993  
 gcmagann@hotmail.com

NASC—Walt Ostromecki  
 5914 Hesperia Avenue  
 Encino, CA 91316-1014  
 ostromecki@money.org

# My Pride and Joy is Grading and Pricing United States Currency

by *Bill Febuary*

I realized that there have been several publications on currency grading using a paragraph or two on each grade, which I am also reviewing, but no specific grading number is being used like it is with coin grading. They merely list *uncirculated* and then go into a paragraph of details and then *about uncirculated* and a paragraph of details and then *extremely fine* and a paragraph or two of details and so on, down through *poor*, but no code numbers or in-between grades like there is with coin grading. This all makes in-between grading of currency very difficult, so that is why I wrote this article on currency grading.

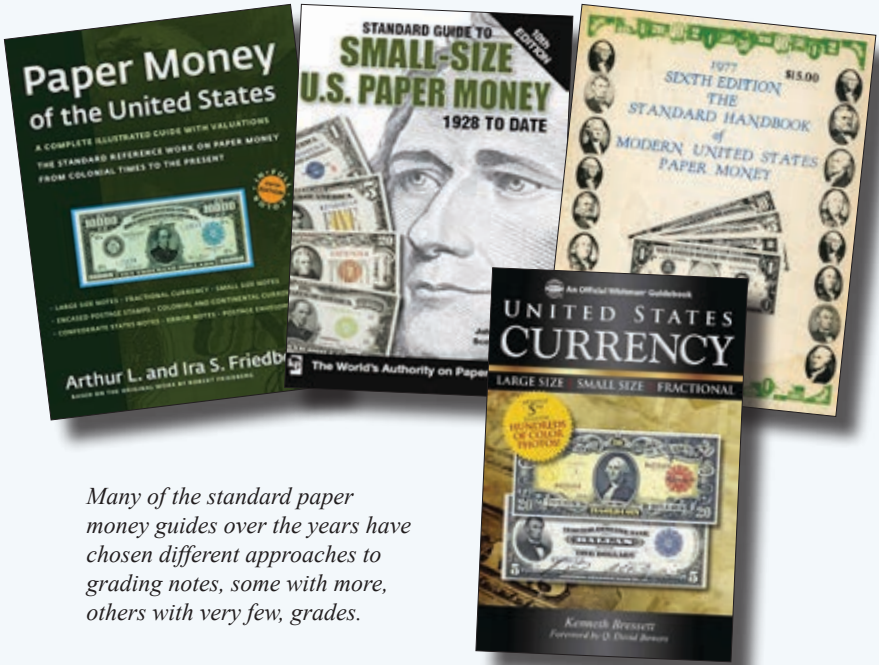
Over the years throughout my currency collecting, I finally put together a worthwhile display of \$5 small size legal tender notes and \$5 small size silver certificates. Each of the notes have been graded over and over again until finally they match all of the professional grading standards that have been written about each note and how they should appear in order to be graded professionally.

In reviewing the many updated lists and prices on these various notes

it is amazing that currently some of the notes have decreased in price over the last couple of years. This reduction in their value is still far above the small prices that I paid for each note, but it is interesting as to why these notes are being reduced in price of the value from just a few short years ago.

Some of the grading reference books go into a great detail of the various grades of their notes, while other reference books merely use a standard grading system of VG, F, VF, XF, CU (crisp uncirculated) and ChCU (choice-CU). The standard grading book of *Paper Money of the United States* goes into a much more explicit grading detail for the currency listed in their publication which is: VG-8, F-12, VF-20, XF-40, CU60, CH63 and GEM65. These variations of grading can give the collector a wide variety of the actual grade that the note might actually be, making the price with a much wider variation of the actual price of their notes.

I find another reference book, *Standard Guide to Small U. S. Paper Money (1928 to Date)*, which merely shows grades of VF and CU, again



Many of the standard paper money guides over the years have chosen different approaches to grading notes, some with more, others with very few, grades.

making it difficult for the collector to truly give realistic prices for their small size currency.

A third publication *United States Currency: Large Size, Small Size, Fractional*, which caters to listing currency values the same as *Coin World* lists their currency values, which was mentioned by using the first method stated here in my article with VG, F, VF, EF, CU, and ChCu grading values.

So here we find many methods of grading and pricing of small sized currency, which makes it sometimes difficult for the currency collector to know the true grade and value of their currency.

Another publication that was the key standard for many years, for grades and prices of small US currency was *The Standard Handbook of Modern United States Paper Money*. In their publication they listed only

grades of VG/F and CU, but in their grading section of the publication they listed the following: good, very good/fine, very fine, extremely fine-about uncirculated, and crisp uncirculated. So here was another method for the currency collector to evaluate their currency collection as to grade and value.

These varying methods of grading and values of a collector's currency is so varied that it is sometimes difficult to evaluate their actual collection since there are so many varied methods used for grading and pricing of currency.

This is not true for coin grading as that grading system details in a fine way all grades of coins from poor (P-1) to perfect uncirculated (MS-70), so it is easier to determine the real grade and value of their collection, but not so with currency grading and pricing.

# Civil War Paper Money Denominations

by Jim Wells



The American Civil War of 1861-1865 was certainly a divisive and tragic period in our nation's history. Economically, the limited supply of money in use was insufficient in the face of the explosion of wartime expenses and hoarding of all coinage. But one bright byproduct of that dark era was the colorful paper money created that numismatists have enjoyed to this day.

Before the war, the US government seldom issued paper money. Treasury notes were printed in 1812-1815 to fund the War of 1812. In the 1837-1847 Hard Times period and pre-Civil War years of 1857-1860, a few denominations of treasury notes were approved, but all were canceled or unissued specimens.

## Who Issued Paper Notes? Many Sources

Paper money *before* the war was issued not by the federal or state governments, but by local banks, railroads, businesses, ferries, individuals, and other *private* sources. Counterfeiting and “broken bank” notes made many bills difficult to trust.

After the war started, the private monetary bills were joined by ten other categories of paper money. The US government led the parade by issuing demand notes, United States/legal tender notes, interest-bearing notes, gold certificates, national bank notes, and fractional currency.

The Confederacy also issued a



*Small denominations (besides the 1-cent Sutler Scrip note at top of page) include a NY merchant's 1 cent, a sutler scrip 2 cent, a US fractional currency 3 cent, a Boston confectioner's 4 cent, the State of Alabama 5 cent, a ragged 6¼ cent (½ Spanish bit!) note, and a New York banking office's 7 cent.*



As one of the initial three “greenbacks,” the \$5 demand note of 1861 portrayed the Capitol’s Freedom statue and Alexander Hamilton.



This \$10 Demand Note of 1861 featured newly-elected President Abraham Lincoln, a policy that was later changed to show only deceased individuals.



gamut of colorful paper money during its short life. The clip-able coupons on their bond issues I consider as spendable paper money.

Twelve states of the Confederate South, including rebel forces in border state Missouri, issued paper money, unlike the Union states that were forbidden to do so.

Private issuers North and South continued to flood the economy with their notes as before. Sutler vendors to Army regiments on both sides issued sutler tokens and sutler scrip for use by soldiers in the field.

I have found 55 different denominations (depicted at the bottom of these pages) issued from 1861 to 1865. Surely there are more! Look for the two incredible misspellings also.

### US Demand Notes: the First “Greenbacks”

The US government’s first Civil War paper money was issued in 1861, to fund expenses of the Civil War. The faces read “On Demand, The United States Promises to Pay (e.g., Ten Dollars) to the Bearer.”

These demand notes ceased to be redeemable by the end of 1861 and were replaced by United States notes. \$60 million was issued in denominations of \$5, \$10, and \$20, becoming our first “greenbacks.” The notes have no Treasury seal. All have a serial number printed in red.

A total of 6,454,000 demand notes were printed, yet currency collectors have taken censuses of the survivors, and only 501 are known today.



More bills include a North Carolina 10-cent note, a Virginian’s well-worn personal 12 cent, a 12.5 cent (1 bit!) note from Virginia’s Corporation (city) of Winchester, a 15-cent Vermont company issue, 20-cent State of Georgia, 25-cent sutler scrip, and a 30-cent City of Richmond (Virginia) note.



The Union's first one dollar bill showed Treasury Secretary Salmon P. Chase on the US legal tender note.

The vignette Spread Eagle was featured on 1862 US legal tender notes.

## United States/Legal Tender Notes: Longest Lived

In 1862, the government started United States notes, also called legal tender notes due to their back inscription: "This Note is a Legal Tender for all Debts Public and Private..."

Nine denominations resulted in the issue of 1862: \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000. (\$5,000 and \$10,000 denominations were added in 1878.) All were redeemed in gold by 1879.

Legal tender notes of the \$5, \$10, and \$20 denominations continued the design and portraits of the demand notes. The new denominations generally show the portrait of an American on the face: Civil War Treasury Secretary Salmon P. Chase on \$1 bills, and America's first Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton on the \$2, \$5 (as before), and \$50. Abraham Lincoln



was on the \$10 (as before), former Treasury Secretary Albert Gallatin on the \$500, and Founding Father and Superintendent of Finance Robert Morris on the \$1,000. A *Spread Eagle* vignette adorned the \$100, and a vignette of *America* was on the \$20.

Red Treasury seals were added to all issues.

George Washington became a frequent fixture on \$1 notes in the series of 1869.

US notes were our longest-lived paper money type, produced in series from 1862 to 1966. Large-size US notes spanned several series until 1923, small-sized US notes followed from 1928 to 1966, in only four denominations: \$1, \$2, \$5, and \$100.



More unusual fractional denominations include a Montgomery (Ala.) 35¢, a Richmond 37½¢ (3-bit) note, a ragged Giles County (Virginia) 40¢, (Wait! Who issued a FIETY CENTS note?), a real Confederate 50¢ note, a 60¢ City of Richmond (Virginia) bill, and a Roanoke, Virginia, 70¢ note.

US interest-bearing notes were introduced in 1861 in seven denominations. This \$50 note still includes one six-month coupon for \$1.825, or 7.30%.



This 1865 \$100 note shows Winfield Scott, General of the US Army 1814-1861. The last of five coupons over three years is still attached on the right, payable after the war's end.



### US Interest-Bearing Notes: Many Combinations

To generate more income for the war expenses, the US government created between 1861 and 1865 six varieties of interest-bearing notes. Interest rates were initially 6%, then 7.3%, then 5%, then 6% compounded was promised for two years, then three, then one year. Denominations were \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, and \$5,000.

All of the three-year (non-compounded) notes paid 7.30% interest and were called the “730” notes. All had five narrow coupons attached to the right end, of the note. These could be clipped off and redeemed for cash.

The 7.3% flat interest figure simplified the six-month coupon values:

one cent per day for a \$50 note, ten cents per day for a \$500 note, and one dollar per day for a \$5,000 note. For example, the only remaining coupon on the 1865 \$100 note (shown below) reads, “Pay the Bearer \$3 65/100 Dec.15th, 1867 for 5th Six months Interest on \$100 U.S. Treasury note. (signed) F. E. Spinner, Treas. of the U.S.” The \$3.65 equals 7.30% interest, or two cents per day.

The three-year compound interest notes paid 6% interest, better than any of the one-year or two-year notes.

Few of these bills still exist. The lowest two three-year, 6% compounded interest notes (the \$10 and \$20) are the only survivors presently valued at under \$10,000.



Other notes include a South Carolina 75¢ bill, an 80¢ Roanoke County (Virginia) bill, (WAIT: NINTEY cents? Ignore that.) a Lynchburg (Va) 90¢ note, a US \$1 National Bank Note, a \$1.25 note from Virginia's Bank of the Old Dominion, a \$1.50 from a Southern railroad, and a \$1.75 Virginia note.



*The 1863 \$20 gold certificate pictured is one of six known survivors; it last sold for \$352,500.*

*This 1863 \$100 Gold Certificate is the only example left in private hands (two are in the Smithsonian.) Good luck trying to acquire one, this specimen sold in a 2013 auction for \$2,115,000.*



## **US Gold Certificates: Few Survive**

Government issues of gold certificates were authorized by acts in 1863, 1870, and 1875. Only ten of the 1863 date (not issued until 1865) are known to survive. \$20, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, and \$10,000 denominations were produced.

\$50 denominations were added in series 1882, and \$10 denominations were added in series 1907. All were redeemable in gold coin at par, but since gold sold for a premium over most types of government paper money prior to 1879, these notes did not actually circulate.

No series date was printed on the first notes, each was hand-dated when the government took in the equivalent value in gold.

The faces of all 1863 denominations have similar designs: a vignette called E Pluribus Unum of an eagle on a shield, and the same yellow-gold background with a red Treasury seal. All have three signatures. The back designs are all printed in bright orange.

Gold certificates continued well into the 20th century as they were a major component of the currency supply, and eventually far exceeded the value of the gold coins that backed them.

These certificates were subject to recall after 1933, but their restrictions were lifted in 1964. They remain legal tender today, but are no longer redeemable for gold coins.



*Additional denominations of the period include a \$2 US national bank note, a \$2.50 State of Texas note, a Michigan bank's \$3, a Confederate \$3.50 bond coupon, a Virginia Bank of the Commonwealth's \$4, a border state Missouri's rebel bill for \$4.50, and a \$5 from a bank in Kinderhook, New York.*



The “original series” of US national bank notes was introduced in 1865 and this \$2 denomination design is called the “lazy deuce.” It was issued by national banks in 32 states and 8 territories.



The US national bank notes for \$50 shows vignettes of Washington Crossing the Delaware and Prayer for Victory.



### US National Bank Notes: From Hundreds of Banks in Dozens of States

In 1863, the National Banking Act established a system of national banks which were empowered to issue national bank notes subject to federal oversight. Early issue national bank notes used designs in which the issuing bank’s name was prominently displayed, rather than “The United States of America.”

The notes were usually backed by US bonds the bank deposited with the Treasury. In addition, banks were required to maintain a redemption fund amounting to five percent of any outstanding note balance, in gold or “lawful money.”

The notes featured elaborate copies of historic paintings, two Treasury

department signatures, and two signatures of the named bank’s officers.

A two-percent tax on state bank notes was authorized in 1864 to speed conversion to the new system, but was increased the next year to 10 percent, then 20 percent.

The notes of 1865 were issued as the “Original Series” in \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, \$500, and \$1,000 denominations, each with small red spiked seals. They were followed by series 1875, 1882, 1902, and 1929 (small size, similar to today’s federal reserve notes), with red scalloped seals. Charter numbers of the national banks were printed in blue or red.



Larger denominations are represented by a Tennessee bank’s \$6, a \$7 note from Virginia’s Monticello bank, a New Jersey bank’s \$8 note, a \$9 bill from the same Monticello bank, a US Interest Bearing note of \$10, a Michigan Mining Company \$15 note, and a Confederate bond coupon for \$17.50.



The first issue of fractional “postage currency” illustrated their value in stamps and were printed on perforated sheets like the postage stamps they pictured.

The 3 cents fractional currency appeared only in the third issue that debuted in 1864.



### US Fractional Currency: Redeemable for Stamps

Fears of the war’s falling economy led merchants and the public to hoard copper and silver coinage. The solution dreamed up by Treasury Secretary Salmon P. Chase and US Treasurer F. E. Skinner was to issue fractional currency as an inexpensive substitute.

Fractional currency notes were issued from 1862 until 1876, long after the Civil War ended. Five issues of notes were eventually printed. These notes were redeemable by the US postal office at face value in postage stamps.

Over 15 years of production, the government created 23 types of fractional notes in six denominations (3, 5, 10, 15, 25, and 50 cents), and in 18 different sizes!

The first issue showed 5-cent stamps of Thomas Jefferson and 10-cent stamps of George Washington to equal the 5, 10, 25, and 50-cent denominations of the currency. The second issue had only Washington in the same design for the same four denominations. The 3-cent currency was introduced in the third issue but was discontinued after nickel 3-cent coins were introduced in 1865. Again, rampant counterfeiting was responsible for several of the design changes.

Most fractional currency was redeemed or has been lost or destroyed, but of the \$369 million produced, about \$1.8 million remains outstanding and is popular with collectors today.



Even higher denominations: a \$20 Confederate note, three Confederate bond coupons for \$30, \$35, and \$40, a Virginia State \$50 note, a Confederate bond’s \$60 coupon (redeemable in cotton), and a \$100 national bank note from the Bunker Hill National Bank of Charlestown, Mass.



*Sutler J.R. Bostwick issued sutler scrip with his image in denominations of 5, 10, and 50 cents for his New York Cavalry Regiment.*

*This 25-cent sutler scrip for the Army of Mississippi "Will Pay to Bearer, in Confederate Money TWENTY-FIVE CENTS."*



### **Sutler Scrip: Ancestor of Military Payment Certificates?**

Sutlers were civilian merchants who sold provisions to an army in the field, in camp, or in quarters. Sutlers sold from the back of a wagon or a temporary tent, traveling with an army, often to remote outposts.

Generally, the sutlers built their stores within the limits of an army post or just off the defense line, and needed to receive a license from the commander prior to construction. They were, by extension, also subject to his regulations. They frequently operated near the front lines and their work could be dangerous; at least one sutler was killed by a stray bullet

during the Civil War.

Since government coinage was scarce, sutlers often conducted transactions using paper scrip in small denominations. Most was issued for under a dollar: 50, 25, 10, and 5 cents. But I have also seen 3-, 2-, and even 1-cent scrip (as shown by this article's title.)



*Civil War Sutlers set up their traveling stores with cigarettes, sundries, coffee, and other essentials for the troops of Army regiments.*



*The largest Civil War denominations include \$150 and \$300 Confederate bond coupons, a \$500 US legal tender note, the Confederacy's \$1000 bill, the US \$5000 interest-bearing note, the US \$10,000 gold certificate, and finally a State of Georgia note for \$20,000.*



*This 1862 \$1 CSA note features Liberty left, and a steamship. At right is the South Carolina governor's popular wife, Lucy Pickens, who also appeared on a \$100 bill.*



*Confederate bills were first issued at the first CSA capital of Montgomery, Ala. They were printed by the National Bank Note Company in New York, before the war began. Printing soon shifted to New Orleans.*

### **Confederate Notes: the “Greybacks”**

*Recent national protests against Confederate statues and flags, although justified, should not demean our study of CSA paper money.*

The first Confederate paper money was issued in April 1861 and had a total circulation of \$1,000,000. It was accepted throughout the South as a medium of exchange with high purchasing power.

As the war began to tilt against the Confederates, confidence in the currency diminished, and the government inflated the currency by continuing to print more unbacked banknotes.

By the end of 1863, the Confederate dollar was quoted at just six cents in gold and fell further still.

These “greybacks” (to distinguish from the “greenback” paper US dollar) are now a prized collector’s item. The various engravings of leading Con-

federates, gods and goddesses, trains, ships, and Southern workers on these hastily printed banknotes continues to attract collectors. Other notes featured deceased Southerners George Washington and Andrew Jackson.

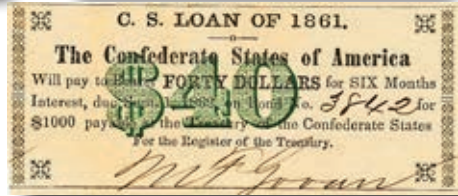
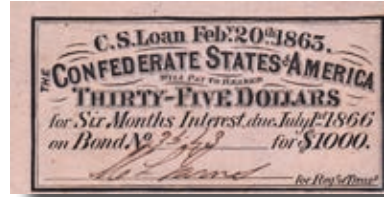
Over four years, 72 designs of Confederate currency were produced. The ten denominations were 50 cents, and 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, and 1,000 dollars. Designs were frequently changed due to rampant counterfeiting, conducted mostly in Union states.

The initial series of bills paid 3.65% interest every six months (one cent per day per \$100 face). Later bills were interest free, then 7.30% interest was added to some \$50 and \$100 bills. This matched the 7.30% rate of the Union’s Interest-Bearing notes.



*This 50-cent note showing President Jefferson Davis was the CSA's only fractional note. They left most fractional denominations for the states and private issuers to use. Signer Robert Tyler was 10th US President John Tyler's son.*





*Coupons of the Confederate bonds, in various sizes of rectangles, were designed to be clipped off for redemption or spending.*

### **Confederate Bond Coupons: Are They “Paper Money?”**

To help finance the war’s expenses, the Confederacy issued over 300 bond series, in denominations primarily of \$50, \$100, \$500, and \$1,000.

Bonds are not technically considered “paper money,” but are debts of the issuer. However, many Southern bonds included bond coupons attached to the outer edge. These coupons were intended to be clipped off from the bond every six months and redeemed at a bank for cash, or possibly used in trade. This would classify the coupons as “paper money.” Do you agree?

Confederate bond coupons were issued in 14 denominations, from \$2 to \$300. Some £100, £200, £500, and £1,000 bonds were issued and

printed in Europe by Southern sympathizers, with coupons “payable in specie or cotton of the quality of New Orleans Middling (grade), valued at six pence Sterling per pound.” (Cotton was the South’s most important crop.) Conversions to British pounds and French francs were also specified.

The Confederate coupons differed from Union coupons attached to the edge of interest-bearing notes. The Union coupons were notated “This Coupon is VOID if detached from this note except by an authorized Officer of the Government.”



*Many large-size CSA bonds were issued with six-month coupons around the margins.*



*Louisiana's \$5 bill of 1862 included a pelican, a "Lazy 5," and the vignette of a medieval warrior striking down a lightly-armed youth and an eagle. The central image is now interpreted as the North and South in conflict.*

*\$3 notes were issued by seven Confederate states. This Florida bill shows a sailing ship and a vignette of Hope.*



### **Notes of Southern States: Where Did Missouri Stand?**

The "states' rights" granted to Southern states included the ability to issue paper money, unlike their northern counterparts.

Southern states issued 14 denominations of paper money from \$1 to \$20,000, and seven denominations under \$1. Georgia spanned the gamut with 20 denominations from 5¢ to \$20,000; Arkansas only issued five. All the states issued one-dollar bills and most issued fractional notes.

Louisiana printed several notes on the backs of unissued, uncut Texas and Mississippi banknote sheets.



*Missouri was a contested border state with both Union and Confederate sympathizers. It sent armies and supplies to both sides and maintained dual governments. Their Confederate government issued this \$1 bill showing Jefferson Davis and rebel flags.*



*The wartime map shows 11 rebel states in grey below the red line, Union states above in blue. Missouri had both Union and Rebel state governments. Border states Kentucky, Delaware, and Maryland, were invited to join the CSA but remained loyal to the Union.*

The Bank of Tennessee was not a state-run bank, but privately held. Their 25-cent note showed two Spanish-American 2 bits pieces, each equal to 25¢.



This Boston confectioner issued 4-cent bills, hoping for more candy business?



## Private Issuers: Many Denominations

The most diverse group of Civil War money was that produced by private sources to facilitate local economies. Local banks, cities, stores, railroads, ferries, and individuals created their own bills.

Many of the small denominations matched those of familiar coins: 5, 10, 25, and 50 cents. Virginia cities and issuers used many multiples of fifteen: 15, 30, 60, 75, and 90-cent bills (but not 45 cents?) \$1.25 and \$1.75 notes also appeared.

Several bills used the 12½ cent value of the Spanish 1 bit, or 1 real. Also 6¼ cent (half bit) and 37½ cent (three bit) notes, sometimes used when Spanish coins were still legal tender before 1857.

Some of the unusual denominations issued by small private business-

*One of five fractional denominations printed by this Vermont lumber company.*



*Trains were a favorite feature on Civil War notes. This railroad issued a note for \$1.50; could that be the fare from New Orleans to Jackson, Miss.?*





*Cash Registers were not invented until a decade after the Civil War; how many compartments should they have for all those denominations?*

## Collecting Civil War Paper

Many collectors relish the features of these old notes: fine engravings, allegorical illustrations, famous Americans, and connections to former or present family homesteads. Many bills show quality illustrations and detailed embellishments. Others use crude drawings, simple typefaces, inexpensive paper, even surprising misspellings. (Did you see those two?) Some are printed on the backs of older, unissued banknotes, reflecting a stressful wartime. A few are crisp and fresh; many are worn by heavy use. The varieties are endless. Many excellent guidebooks and price lists exist, check out the references.

The prices are usually an issue. The Union notes are still legal tender and have a wide audience, so are now rarer and more expensive. Southern and local issues have a smaller collector base and are priced accordingly. Fractional currency is more plentiful; Sutler scrip is less plentiful.

Like most fields, let your interests (and pocketbook) be your guide. Happy collecting!



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*Over 150 years later, our only paper money consists of the seven small-size Federal Reserve notes, introduced in 1929. The \$500, \$1000, \$5000 and \$10,000 denominations have been retired, as have US notes, national bank notes, silver certificates, gold certificates, and Federal Reserve bank notes.*



## Rolling in Cash!

Readers may recall mention in past TCNs about the Amazon Smile program, where a portion of participants' purchase prices are donated out of Amazon's pocket to charitable organizations designated by the participant. The price of goods to the buyer under this program are *exactly* the same as a non-Smile program purchase, the funds coming out of Amazon's share.



Well, CSNA is one of the charities eligible for this treatment, and CSNA Treasurer Lloyd Chan reports that in August CSNA received their first check for \$7.71. Now that may not sound like much to you, but consider that this “donation” was actually generated by just one member's purchases over the past year. If *each* member designated CSNA as their charity under this program, then the annual value would be multiplied many times, quite easily reaching several hundred dollars, perhaps thousands.

Again, it doesn't cost you, the buyer *anything*. To sign up, simply direct your browser to [smile.amazon.com](https://smile.amazon.com), and once there you'll be able to learn more about the program and to choose a charity of your choice to be a beneficiary. Thereafter, simply start your Amazon shopping sessions by going to the [smile.amazon.com](https://smile.amazon.com) site. It looks like and works absolutely the same. It's that simple, and it can result in a wonderful financial benefit to the receiving organizations.



# Enjoying Your Hobby?

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

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

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

And now, you can help them to ensure there will be someone around interested in your collection when it comes time to pass it along by making a tax-deductible donation today. Simply send a check to either of the association corresponding secretaries (addresses on page 9), identify your gift as a “fund-raising donation”, and then receive acknowledgement in TCN (or not, as you wish) along with a tax-deductible receipt.



# Pernicious Promises – the Venetians in Cyprus 1570

by *Ross Irvin*

“Pernicious” is defined as an adjective meaning “causing insidious harm or ruin.” Pernicious promises led to the Venetian takeover of Cyprus in the first place. James II, the king who had driven out the Genoese in 1464 reuniting the island, was heir of a dynasty which had ruled Cyprus for almost 300 years. To achieve promised Venetian support against looming Turkish threats, he married Catherine Cornaro, of a wealthy patrician Venetian family in 1472. Her dowry was 100,000 gold ducats.

Venice quickly achieved a substantial return on their investment. James II died a year after his marriage. Their infant son died soon after that. Queen Catherine ruled alone for several years, but faced with outside threats, she ceded the island to Venice in 1489. She went home and quietly retired to the castle of Asola in Lombardy.

Now firmly in charge of the island, Venice knew that they would have to deal with the Turks sooner or later. They fortified the two most important cities; Nicosia the capital and Famagusta, the major port. In the 1550’s, the Venetians began to issue coinage specifically for Cyprus. At first the coins were minted in Venice; however later issues were minted on Cyprus in the Famagusta mint. The coins were small (13 mm) weighing only 10 Venetian grains. The thrifty Venetians

had to pay for all fortifications, so the coins called *carzi* were made of a copper alloy with only about 10% content of silver, which made them profitable indeed.

The obverse of all *carzi* coins from the Venetian occupation of Cyprus show the lion of St. Mark, the symbol of Venice with the inscription: S MARCVS VENETVS.



The reverse of the coin displays a cross with a rhomboid ray in each of the quadrants. The inscription contains the name of the reigning Doge of Venice and his title of “DVX.”

Doges of Venice at this time were selected by a group of ten electors largely as an honor for long service since the title applied for life. During the immediate period before the invasion of Cyprus the Doges were very elderly and most reigns were brief.

The first coin to be issued in this series was that of Doge Marc Antonio Trevisano (1553-1554). Elected June 4, 1553, he retired to a monastery and died May 31, 1554. The obverse of his coin is the standard lion of St Mark with S MARCVS VENETVS. The reverse: M ANT TRIVISA DVX.

The next Doge, Francisco Venerio (1554-1556) was very careful to keep

*Doge Marc Antonio Trevisano and the reverse of his carzi.*

Venice out of conflicts. He earned the title, "Prince of Peace."

The obverse of his coin is the lion of St Mark with S MARCVS VENETVS. The reverse: FRAN VEN-ERIO DVX.

Lorenzo Prioli (1556-1559) was more famous as the husband of the leading female aristocrat of the time, Zilia Dandolo, who was apparently responsible for his election in the first place. Zilia received the rare honor of being crowned in an elaborate ceremony as "dogressa." Venice during this period experienced a severe plague and famine, a prelude to the great plague of 1576-1577 which killed a third of the city's population.

The obverse of his coin is the lion of St. Mark with S MARCVS VENETVS. The reverse: LAVREN PRIOLI DVX.

Jeronymo Prioli (1559 – 1567) was the elder brother of Lorenzo Prioli. He was known for his support of culture providing many works of art for the city. The pope confirmed Venice's perpetual right to appoint the patriarch of Aquileia because Jenonymo's zeal in

*Doge Lorenzo Prioli and the reverse of his carzi.*



*Doge Francisco Venerio and the reverse of his carzi.*



*Doge Jeronymo Prioli and the reverse of his carzi.*

combating the reformation.

The obverse of his coin is the lion of St Mark with S MARCVS VENETVS. The reverse: HIERON PRIOLI DVX.

Under the reign of Peter Loredan, (1567-1570) the last Doge overlord of Cyprus for which coins were minted, the carzi coins continued to be minted at first, but were quickly converted to *sezins* which had about 25% less weight in silver than the previous carzis. These larger (19 mm vs 13 mm) new coins were valued at four of the old carzi. They are easy to identify by their size.

Obverse: Crowned lion facing left with the inscription: SANTVS MARCVS VENET. The reverse: Cross with rhomboid rays in each quadrant. PETRVS LAVRED DVX.

On July 20, 1570 the Turks began their long-awaited campaign. They landed unopposed on the north shore and headed straight for Nicosia. The army commander was Pasha Lala Mustapha. Mustapha was anxious to redeem himself after his disastrous campaign against Malta five years before. Only his personal bravery and leadership had saved him then. He was obsessed with revenge and to prove himself with the new sultan, Selim II. His name "Lala," which means "Guardian" derived from his care of Selim as a child.

Nicosia lies in the flat center of the island. The Venetians had spared



*Doge Peter Loredan and the reverse of his carzi above.*

*Below his picture is his larger sezin.*



*Note: the images of the carzi and sezin coins are all double life-sized.*





*The bezants issued by Marc Antonio Bragadin. The obverse on the left, and the two different reverses on the right, one with an "I", and the far right with an "IF".*

neither expense nor concern for historical buildings in their construction of a state of the art, perfectly star shaped fortification, three miles in circumference protecting the city. By the summer of 1570 it was complete and stocked with provisions for a two-year siege. At Malta, a similar fortress and heavily outnumbered garrison lead by the indefatigable, Grand Master of the Knights, Jean de Vallette, had routed

the Turks after a four-month siege. Unfortunately for the Venetians, Lord Lieutenant Nicolas Dondolo was no Vallette. He forbade his cavalry to attack the landing, or sorties to attack the besiegers. He was frozen with indecision and fear. Mustapha Pasha was not. By September 9th, the siege was over. Dondolo's head was sent on a dish to Marc Antonio Bragadin, the commander at Famagusta.





Captain-General Marc Antonio Bragadin was the antithesis of Dandolo. He and his military commander, General Astorre Baglione made sure the soldiers were disciplined and that food was fairly distributed. Shortly after the invasion, all gold and silver coins vanished from circulation. Bragadin issued large copper coins called *bezants* to pay his soldiers and provide currency. There are two basic types with small variations. The obverse of the coins has a seated haloed winged lion of St Mark holding a book of the gospels with 1570 below. The inscription is: PRO.REGINI.CYPRI. PRAESIDIO or PRESSIDIO, the reverse of the coins has a small cupid at the top and the Venetian promise of redemption in four lines: VENETOR-V:FIDES (or FIDE).INVI:OLABILIS:BISANTE. Below the inscription is an “I” or an “P” and an “F”.

In his article “The Copper Bezant of 1570,” A.G. Pitsillides concludes that the “I” stands for the value of one bezant. He notes that no “F” marked bezants were found in the five hoards containing bezants near Nicosia, therefore bezants without the “F” must have been minted in Nicosia and those with the “F” minted in Famagusta. I could find no evidence of later hoards found after the 1976 article that dispute this conclusion.

The Turks quickly realized that Famagusta would be a tough nut to crack. Concerned about winter storms, the Turkish fleet withdrew to safe harbors on the mainland. In January 1571 Marco Querini, the commander of the Venetian galleys from Crete, surprised the token Turkish fleet remaining at Famagusta and entered the harbor. He brought much needed supplies as well

as some Muslim pilgrims captured on their hajji to Mecca to be used as hostages. For three weeks Querini rampaged around the coast of Cyprus destroying Turkish fortifications and capturing merchant ships.

The Sultan Selim II was outraged and furious. He took seriously his title of, “Protector of the Faith.” He was supposed to make sure the Eastern Sea routes were safe. He then executed the Bey of Chios whom he considered responsible for the disaster. Ali Pasha was appointed as admiral to deal with the Christian galleys. He immediately sent Turkish galleys to screen Crete. He then transferred additional soldiers to the Famagusta siege. By April Mustapha Pasha had over 100,000 troops, including a large contingent of miners. In contrast, Bragadin had less than 8,000 defenders. By the end of June, the defenders ran out of wine. By late July the last cat had been eaten. On August 1, with no sign of relief in sight Bragadin surrendered the city to Mustapha Pasha. Under the terms of surrender all the Venetians would be transported to Christian lands. Greeks could go with them or go to their homes in Greece. Unfortunately, there was a glitch.

It was discovered that the pilgrims that had been dropped off by Admiral Querini in January had all been murdered. This created for the Sultan and his representative, Mustapha, a terrible moral dilemma. They were unconditionally responsible for the protection of pilgrims, but they had just given their word for safe passage of the Christian defenders. To renege on such a promise would be a problem when they besieged other Christian garrisons later. Mustapha declared that



Top left: an engraving depicting the skinning alive of Bragadin. Right: a memorial in the Venetian church of Saints John and Paul to Bragadin, where his recovered skin is enshrined in an urn. Lower left: a medal depicting Sultan Selim II (1566-1574).

the pilgrims had all been killed after the terms of surrender had been agreed upon, therefore the agreement was invalid. General Baglione was beheaded in front of his soldiers followed by all his other commanders. Bragadin was taken to the marketplace and publicly skinned alive. It was said that he never uttered a word and died only when they reached his waist. His skin was then stuffed and sent to Istanbul as a war trophy. In 1580 it was stolen and brought back to Venice where it was buried with honor in the Basilica San Zanipolo.

The promise on Bragadin's bezants proved more pernicious than anyone dreamed.

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# Scarce 1933 Token of the A.B.W. Club of Mexicali, Baja California

by John Duff

The beginnings of the A.B.W. Club of Mexicali, Mexico, took place right across the border of Calexico, California, in 1914.

Carl H. "Charlie" Withington known as the Prince of Vice was the founder of the El Tecolote (The Owl) saloon, brothel, and casino in Mexicali in 1914 that would become the A.B.W. Club in 1915. This occurred as the vices of alcohol, prostitution, and gambling were being outlawed in California causing them to move underground and with vice entrepreneurs of saloons, brothels, and casinos then moving into Mexican Border towns along Southern California border. These towns were Mexicali, Tijuana, and Algodones. In California there was the Walker-Otis Anti-Race Track Gambling Bill of 1909, the Red Light Abatement Act of 1913, and a California law outlawing prizefighting. Of course there is the 18th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which was the Volstead Act passed in 1919 and implemented in 1920. Also keep in mind the powerful influence of the W.T.C.U. (Temperance Movement) going on throughout the United States during this time period pushing for



*TC-311692; Grove 1267; RulauLatin BCN 43. The A.B.W. Club, a cabaret and gambling club also known as "the Owl" was destroyed by fire 30 May 1934.*

more and more legislation to outlaw the vices of the alcohol, prostitution, and gambling.

Charlie's father Robert had come to California during the gold rush of the 1850's and would strike it rich with wagon transport of mining supplies to and from Bakersfield. He would go on to purchase a great deal of land in the area of Bakersfield. When oil was discovered in Bakersfield Charlie would establish numerous bordellos or pleasure palaces with the largest being The Owl Saloon, established before the turn of the century. By the 1900's the vices were either being forced underground or down into Mexico, where the vices of alcohol, drugs (primarily Chinese opium), prostitution, and gambling were legal. Remember that during this same time period of

*A series of contemporary postcards shows the club during the daytime, and then as night falls the “evening” crowd livened things up a bit.*

the anti-vice Temperance Movement, World War I, the Mexican Revolution, and the Russian Revolution were taking place. This was not a quite time period.

In December of 1911 as anti-vice legislation and movements were growing Carlie could read the tea leaves and began to move his vice operations down to Mexicali, Baja, California setting up a large saloon with prostitution and gambling called The El Tecolote (The Owl). By 1914 Carlie Withington, The Prince of Vice, wanted to expand his operation by approaching the Governor of Baja California, Esteban Cantu, and making a deal to pay \$8,000 a month license fee for the exclusive rights to gambling and prostitution in the sporting section of Mexicali. Fortunately, Cantu would use a great deal of this money to build infrastructure including schools, hospitals, roads, etc. El Tecolote (The Owl) was a barn of a place with a bar running about 200 feet long on one side and 20 some odd tables for craps, keno, twenty-one,



A.78 - A. B. W. CLUB - "THE OWL", MEXICALI, LOWER CALIF., MEXICO



PRINCIPAL STREET SCENE AND CABARETS, MEXICALI, MEXICO



A.86 - INTERIOR - A. B. W. CLUB - "OWL" BAR - MEXICALI - LOWER CALIF. - MEXICO

and roulette wheels. There were 220 prostitutes with a building capacity of 3,000 people. Jack Tenney, best known for writing and composing “Mexicali Rose” played there often with a seven-member band.



## **A.B.W. Syndicate**

Withington would then bring in two new partners in 1915 well versed in saloons, brothels, and gambling establishing the El Tecolote (The Owl) into the A.B.W. Club of Mexicali. The Owl symbol would continue to represent the A.B.W. Clubs. There was Marvin Allen from Tennessee whose expertise was alcohol and saloons while Carlie's expertise was prostitution. Then there was Frank "Booze" Beyer whose expertise was gambling and he was also a colorful old school card shark. These three made up the ABW syndicate. Very quickly A.B.W. would expand into Tijuana and Algodones near Yuma, Arizona. In Algodones a replica of the A.B.W. Club of Mexicali was built and in Tijuana the A.B.W. Syndicate would run the Tivoli Bar, the Foreign Club, the Sunset Inn with both Grey Hound Dog Racing and Horse Racing, and the Monte Carlo Casino. A.B.W. would also own Agua Caliente early on when it was primarily a hotel and hot spa prior to the Border Barons building the famous Aqua Caliente casino and racetrack.

There was also the existence of the Owl Billiard Parlor in El Centro and the Owl Amusement Parlor in Westmorland. Both of these establishments have early business tokens. The small city of Westmorland has a long history of saloons, prostitution, and gambling that openly existed up to 1950. The El Centro Owl Billiard Parlor has a long history of card games and possible bookmaking. What other vices that may have taken place there is unclear. A relationship to the A.B.W. Syndicate seems quite possible since all existed at the same time period with the same name and related logos.

The Owl Café that existed when I grew up in the 1960's was a café, bar and billiards parlor, with card games. There was also the Owl Ranch of Calexico that was owned by A.B.W. Syndicate member Marvin Allen.

Meantime, in Tijuana during 1915 coinciding with the Panama Exposition in San Diego, preparations were being made to establish a Mexican Fair in Tijuana to ensure tourist a taste of Latin Life including saloons, gambling and prostitution that would become known as Baja California's vice tourism. A deal was also struck during this time period for The Tijuana Jockey Club to build a horseracing track with construction to beginning in 1916. A contract was given to H.J. Moore of San Diego backed by several Dallas Millionaires and Adolph B. Spreckels, son of the late San Francisco sugar magnate. The club would contract with two of the West Coast's best-known sportsman—"Sunny" Jim Coffroth and Baron Long, who later to became a member of the "Border Barons" along with Wirt Bowman and James Crofton. The fourth Border Baron was Abelardo Rodriguez, governor of Baja California from 1923 to 1930. The Border Barons would take over and build the famous Agua Caliente completed in 1928 and build it into an international destination during prohibition. The Border Barons would also take over the A.B.W. Clubs in Tijuana, Mexicali, and Algodones, Mexico.

## **The Border Barons**

The A.B.W. Club pleasure tokens for 25 cents, 50 Cents and \$1 of 1933 was produced during the time the A.B.W. club of Mexicali was controlled by the four Border Barons and



A scarce token from the Owl Billiards establishment in El Centro, along with a variety of period ephemera. The menu has milk and pie at 10 cents each. Hungry?



operated by Mike Miller and Joe Flores. Carl H. "Charlie" Withington would pass away in 1925. After Withington's death October 23, 1925 Wirt Bowman, a close friend and supporter of the Mexican President Obregon, would form the Mexican Development Company in 1926 with the A.B.W. Syndicate partners Marvin Allen and Frank "Booze" Beyer along with hotelier Baron Long and Joseph Zamansky, a gambler with Hollywood connections. Within two years Allen and Beyer would be pushed out and Border Baron James Crofton would enter.

By 1934 prohibition would end and the ABW Club of Mexicali would burn down for the second time in May of 1934. The Border Barons would spend \$75,000 to rebuild, but in January 1, 1935 the Mexican Central Government would close the Mexicali A.B.W. Club for good.

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# The *Santa Maria de la Consolación* Shipwreck

by Steve Sussman and Daniel Sedwick

Pirate lore is one of the many lures of collecting Spanish Colonial coinage, particularly the hand-struck “cobs” of the 1500’s through 1700’s. However, relatively few coins are documented as being directly associated with specific pirates or their ships. The galley *Whydah* off Cape Cod has been claimed as the first and only documented pirate shipwreck carrying treasure salvaged in our time (<https://www.discoverpirates.com/whydah-project/>; accessed 3-July-2020), though very few of its coins are available to the public (Sailee, 2016). Other documented pirate shipwrecks are being explored around the world—such as in the underwater ruins of Port Royal, Jamaica—and even Blackbeard’s *Queen Anne’s Revenge* was found and is being salvaged, right where it was documented to be off the North Carolina Coast (<https://www.qaronline.org/>; accessed 6-July-2020); but only the *Whydah* has yielded coins that have hit the collector market. It is believed that most of the coins from the *Whydah* were contemporarily pirated from the wreck of the Spanish “Plate Fleet” of 1715, sunk off the east coast of Florida and featuring prominently in the history of the classic age of piracy in the Caribbean. In our time, the 1715 Fleet has been salvaged continuously from the 1960s to present, and coins from the 1715 Fleet are readily avail-



able. However, besides the *Whydah*, it is generally not possible to associate coins with specific pirates. Our focus here, the wreck of the *Consolación* in 1681, could be another exception. The issue is whether this ship was actually the target of pirates when it sank. (A quite nice Potosi one-real from 1671, assayer E, from that shipwreck is shown above, purchased from Sedwick Treasure Auction 27, May 27-29, 2020.)

The *Santa Maria de la Consolación* was to be part of the Spanish South Seas Fleet (Armada del Mar del Sur) of 1681, which left Lima’s port of Callao in April (Sedwick & Sedwick, 2007). As the story goes, the *Consolación* apparently was delayed, traveled alone, and was the

“Bartholomew Sharp, Firing La Serena”, from the *Pirates of the Spanish Main* series (N19) for Allen & Ginter Cigarettes c.1888. Originally used to provide extra stiffness to a cigarette pack, the cards served as advertisement for various Allen and Ginter tobacco brands. First collectible cigarette cards in the United States.



Errol Flynn thrilled audiences with his 1935 film, “Captain Blood”! This was the breakout picture for Flynn, as well as co-star Olivia de Havilland.



target of English pirates (buccaneers) led by one of the most infamous, Bartholomew Sharpe, off the coast of modern Ecuador. The Spanish galleon sank, along with about 146,000 pesos in silver coins, 800 silver bars and small gold ingots valued at 34,000 pesos,<sup>1</sup> on a reef near Santa Clara Island (nicknamed El Muerto [Dead Man] for the fact that it looks like a corpse on its back) on the way to Guayaquil Harbor. The Spanish crew set fire to the ship and escaped to the nearby island. Supposedly, the pirates came ashore, tortured the crew and killed everyone out of frustration for not ascertaining where to find the shipwreck and all its treasure. Their attempts soon after to locate and recover the treasure with the assistance of local fishermen were fruitless. The shipwreck was discovered and salvaged starting in 1996 and its coins entered the market almost immediately.

Benerson Little, an author and expert on Caribbean pirates and myths about piracy (Little, 2016), claims that the connection with Sharpe is pure fiction (Little, 2019). While the grounding of the *Santa Maria de la Consolación* is documented, Little argues that there was no chase by pirates, and in fact Bartholomew Sharpe and his ship the *Trinity* were far windward at the time and only learned of the loss of the *Consolación* several months later. This was documented separately—but secondhand—in 1684 by buccaneer-authors Basil Ringrose<sup>2</sup>

1 *The fact that very few silver and no gold ingots were found by modern salvagers, who thoroughly covered the site, could indicate that contemporary salvage by either the Spanish or pirates was actually successful after all.*

2 “August 19 [1681]. This day our pilot [captured July 29, 1681] aboard the Spanish ship *El Santo Rosario* told us that, since [we] were to windward, a certain ship that was coming from Lima bound



and William Dampier, and appears to be corroborated by Spanish reports as well.<sup>3</sup> Benerson Little goes on to suggest that the *Trinity* would have been outgunned by the larger Spanish galleon in the first place, and that interaction with other known pirates in the area (including some who had just mutinied against Sharpe) is similarly unlikely. Little asserts that any association of this shipwreck with pirates, particularly involving violence, is simply a promotional tool to sell coins.

Conversely, William Seliger's 2008 book about this shipwreck includes mention of a map drawn in 1698 that clearly states, "In the year 1681 Capt Sharp gave chase to a ship in this sea & thee was lost on the fowl ground near Santa Clara, in her was 100,000 pieces of 8 besides plate and other goods of value." Seliger largely defers to the unpublished work of the well-known shipwreck researcher and author Robert F. Marx (recently deceased), who located archival documents revealing the ship's name and circumstances. As a salvager on the wreck, Seliger notes that evidence from the site itself indicates that the *Consolación* was only lightly armed and escaping something. An interesting side note in Seliger's book concerns the first auction of the salvaged coins (before Marx's research) dubbed "Treasures from the 'Isla de Muerto,'"

*for Guayaquil ran ashore on Santa Clara, losing there in money to the value of 100,000 pieces-of-eight; which otherwise, peradventure, we might very fortunately have met with."*

3 According to Little, "Sharp's voyage is by far the most well-documented of any buccaneer or pirate voyage in history, with some seven members writing full or partial accounts."

by Spink New York in December 2001, just three months after "9-11" and by all accounts a disastrous sale with most lots unsold.

Several questions linger: If the *Consolación* was not being chased by pirates, then why did the ship run aground where she did? If they were not killed by pirates, then what happened to the survivors of the wreck, and why did they not salvage the ship themselves, since it was in shallow water and not far from the harbor? Or did they salvage what they could? If pirates were in the general area and the ship was known about (even if not "chased"), then why wouldn't the pirates have gone after the treasure? Did they do that? Ultimately, Little's arguments fall into the category of "absence of evidence is not evidence of absence"; is it not possible the pirate chroniclers simply chose not to mention their dirty deeds on Isla El Muerto in 1681? More research on the details of the history of this shipwreck is sorely needed.

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# California Token Spotlight

## Shining on: Angel Island, the Quarantine Station

by *Merle Avila*

Called Angel Island, 98% of the island was incorporated as part of the town of Tiburon (Marin County) in 1964. Less than two percent of the 740 acre island is in the city and county of San Francisco.

From 1839 until 1860, the island was owned by Mexican rancher, Don Antonio Maria Osio, who had received it as a grant from Mexico. Islands in the bay were not included in the Mexican land grants, so Angel Island became the property of the US government. A ruling by the US Supreme Court, after California was ceded to the United States and entered the Union, proclaimed the island government property and reserved it for defensive use.

The names of places on Angel Island were frequently changed. The army posts originally had individual names - Camp Reynolds, Fort McDowell, and Camp Simpton. In 1900, they were all combined to become Fort McDowell.

Any invading fleet entering San Francisco Bay would have as its goal the navel shipyard at Mare Island or the armory at Benicia, or so the Civil



War military planners in Washington believed. The ships would have to pass close by Angel Island, so in 1863, defense works consisting of several gun batteries were constructed, and Camp Reynolds was established to house the soldiers manning these batteries. All shipping to ports in the North Bay or on the Sacramento River had to pass through narrow channels on either side of Angel Island.

After the Spanish-American War, 126,000 soldiers returning from fighting in the Philippines had to be screened for tropical diseases at Angel Island. New recruits were trained and were issued travel orders at Fort McDowell. During and after World War I, Fort McDowell was handling 40,000 men per year, more than any post in the country.

There was a constant fear in San Francisco that some exotic tropical





*Angel Island  
K-1*



*Angel Island  
K-2*



*Angel Island  
K-2*



*Angel Island  
K-3*



*Angel Island  
K-4*



*Angel Island  
K-5*







*US officials interviewing Chinese migrants in 1910, as part of the Chinese Exclusion Act meant to deny entry to laborers.*



*In 1913 Angel Island was also used to house refugees from the Mexican Revolution (c. 1910-1920). At least 400 Mexicans entered the US via Angel Island during the Mexican Revolution.*

disease would arrive on a ship from the Far East. Smallpox, cholera, and the plague were still prevalent in China, Hong Kong, and Southeast Asia. Angel Island's relative isolation made it a target of the Public Health Service in their search for a location to set up a quarantine facility. Over the strenuous objections of the army, construction was begun on the Angel Island Quarantine Station in 1890. The first ship to be diverted to the station was the SS *China* in April 1891, with two cases of smallpox among the steerage passengers.

Ships too large to dock at the quarantine station were met by a small steamer, and all passengers and baggage subject to inspection were transferred to Angel Island. Steerage passengers, mostly Chinese, were forced to strip and be scrubbed and disinfected before moving to dormitories. Their baggage was also fumigated before being returned. Any passengers with actual infectious diseases were transferred to separate quarters where they received medical attention. Those who died were cremated on

the spot. Those who survived were returned to the barracks until the quarantine period was over or returned to their homeland. Quarantine usually lasted from 14 to 21 days, depending on the suspected disease. Some had to stay in barracks until the entire ship had been cleared. This could take a month or more..

Congress passed the Chinese Exclusion Act in 1882, and for several decades the US government enforced that law at a facility on the San Francisco wharf. That facility proved inadequate, and in 1910, authorities chose Angel Island as a new immigration station.

Thus, Angel Island played a important role in a significant change in official US immigration policies. Those policies were all but nonexistent before the Chinese Exclusion Act. Once that act became law, the federal government began aggressive regulation of who entered the United States, first in San Francisco, then on Angel Island. This became a national model for how immigration policies were and continue to be implemented.



*Angel Island  
K-6*



*Angel Island  
K-7*



It is estimated that one million immigrants traversing the Pacific Ocean; the majority from China, Japan, and other Asian nations were processed at the Angel Island Immigration Station. The total includes those coming to the United States and those leaving. For that reason, Angel Island has been called the “Ellis Island of the West.” That designation, however, is somewhat of a misnomer, as Ellis Island was more of a facility to accept immigrants, whereas Angel Island’s main purpose was to stop Chinese immigrants deemed excludable (“laborers” broadly defined).

After a fire on August 11, 1940, destroyed the administration building of the Angel Island Immigration Station, the facility closed; however, surviving buildings are currently being restored as a museum and educational center.

During World War II, 300,000 men were sent to the Pacific theater out of Angel Island posts. A POW camp had been set up for German prisoners during the war. The few Japanese who surrendered were held there before

being sent to camps in the Southwest. By the time captured Italian soldiers got to Angel Island, Italy had changed sides in the war and they were no longer POWs but they still could not get home, so they became members of Italian Service Units and worked in the kitchens, laundries, etc. on army posts and navy bases around the bay.

The last military service of Angel Island came during the cold war. In 1952, the top of the island was sliced off for a radar station to control Nike missiles housed in silos on the island. The Nike air defense system was part of a plan to shoot down Soviet bombers before they reached U.S. shores. Intercontinental ballistic missiles made the system obsolete, and the missiles were removed in 1962.

Angel Island is now one of the most popular destinations in the California State Parks system. Several hundred thousand visitors a year are drawn by its beauty and its proximity to San Francisco.

# When is an Error Not an Error? The Santa Cruz Banc Saloon

by William D. Hyder

Charles Kappen indicated a token for “The Banc” saloon was an error with his choice of “THE BANC (sic)” in describing the token he cataloged as Santa Cruz 189 in his 1997 *California Tokens Supplement*. Errors, especially misspellings of uncommon names, are common mistakes made by die cutters. But in this case, it was Kappen who was in error.

The Bank or Bank Exchange were common names for early saloons, bars, billiard halls, and cafes. One of the older saloons in Santa Cruz, for example, was called the Bank Exchange. Edith Bardsley Bellows compared the “Bank or the Saloon” in her 1907 column “Temperance” that ran in the October 5, 1907 issue of *The Friend: A Religious and Literary Journal*:

“The frequently repeated claim of the saloon to the title of ‘the working man’s friend,’ sounds futile indeed when confronted with the facts in favor of the bank as an aspirant to that

honor. [Noting that banks and saloons were often found on opposite sides of the street, the column continued.] And what is impressively observed is, that these establishments are also directly opposite in every other respect. The bank represents thrift, the saloon waste; the bank represents forethought, the saloon negligence; the bank represents future comfort, the saloon future distress; the bank represents supply, the saloon want.”

When posed with a choice between those two alternatives, the saloon sounds like a lot more fun. It may be that the name “Bank” became associated with early saloons as gambling establishments in the Gold Rush period. The saloon was always ready to accept your gold dust in exchange for drink or perhaps gaming tokens. Indeed, the San Francisco Bank Exchange Saloon was established in 1853.

California’s 1878 Bank Commissioner Act prohibited the use of

189. THE BANC (sic) / NOLAN / & / BALSZ / 56 PACIFIC AVE. / SANTA CRUZ, CAL. // GOOD FOR / 1 / DRINK A 31 bb (1 reported)

190. (Bank Exchange, Merrill & Wright) // THE J.M. BRUNSWICK & BALKE CO<sup>S</sup> (around) / (table within beaded circle; ctr.) / CHECK 5¢ B 24 (BB-6a; 1 reported)

*Kappen Supplement entries for THE BANC and the Bank Exchange entry that is likely in error with 5¢ following CHECK.*

An advertisement in the Sept. 22, 1866 Santa Cruz Weekly Sentinel establishes the grandfathered use of the name “Bank Exchange Saloon.”



“bank” or other similar words implying the business of a saving institution by “all persons, firms, associations, companies or corporations other than those subject to the supervision of the Board of Bank Commissioners.” The 1907 publication of the *Banking Laws of California* recorded the opinion of the California Attorney General that the San Francisco Bank Exchange Saloon was protected because its name predated the banking laws.

San Francisco’s Bank Exchange Saloon enjoyed a reputation as a high-class joint in the 1800s and is still famous for introducing the country to Pisco Punch. I don’t know if the San Francisco establishment was the first to use the name, but when William Elliot opened a Billiard Saloon in Santa Cruz in 1866, the September 8 issue of the *Santa Cruz Weekly Sentinel* praised its elegance and tastefulness, its bar fixtures and furniture, and its two rosewood Jacob Strahle billiard tables by dubbing it the “Bank Exchange” of Santa Cruz.

Dan Wente operated the Santa Cruz Bank Exchange Saloon on Main Street (now Front Street) in the heart of the small business district in 1866, perhaps drawing his inspiration as well on the fame of the San Francisco establishment. By 1868, Wente was expanding into a new building with shops, a saloon, and rooming house on the upper floors. I have not determined when Wente sold his saloon, but I suspect his new venture led him to focus on more profitable pursuits.



Probably 2K-190, but Kappen does not describe the obverse suggesting he had not seen one and includes 5¢ after the CHECK on the reverse.



K-10 Merrill & Wright Bank Exchange CHECK, ca. 1883.

Wright and Rufus began advertising the Bank Exchange Saloon at its new location near the Pacific Ocean House in 1878. By 1885, Merrill & Wright were listed as proprietors and the pair began renovating the saloon the next year. Two Brunswick & Balke tokens mark the occasion of Merrill partnering with Wright. They date





An advertisement in the April 10, 1894  
Santa Cruz Sentinel.

stylistically to the mid-1880s and would have become obsolete after Wright sold his share of the business to George Berry for \$2,500 in 1890. Four years later, Merrill's brother had replaced Berry as a partner in the firm. They continued in business at 18 Pacific Avenue for the next 20-plus years.

Merrill and Merrill were located a few doors north of the Pacific Ocean House. In May of 1895, J. J. Quill opened a new saloon, The Bank, at 56 Pacific Avenue a few doors south of the Pacific Ocean House. Quill was already active in the Santa Cruz saloon business having partnered with O. R. Hildreth in 1890 to purchase the Senate Saloon. The Senate, along with several other saloons clustered around the north end of Pacific Avenue with many of them frequently changing hands. Changing configurations of buildings and street numbering make tracking their exact locations difficult, but the Senate Saloon was located between the County Bank building and the Pacific Ocean House.

Quill dissolved the partnership with Hildreth in March, 1895, and the liquor license was transferred to Quill's name in May. Two weeks later he opened The Bank Saloon in the former County Bank building at 56 Pacific Avenue. Quill moved to San Francisco in 1900 and sold the Bank Saloon to J. T. Hildreth. Hildreth's ten-

An advertisement in the April 17, 1894  
Santa Cruz Sentinel.



K2-248 Senate  
Saloon good  
for one drink,  
ca. 1894-95.

ure as a salon owner was short lived and the sheriff seized The Bank for failure to make payments a year later. Joseph Nolan of Nolan and Balsz who owned the Eureka Saloon at 36 Pacific Avenue purchased the saloon for \$450 in the October foreclosure sale. Nolan and Balsz received a liquor license for The Bank



K2-248 Senate  
Saloon good for  
one drink, ca.  
1894-95.



*Kappen unlisted. Nolan & Balsz drink token for use in the Eureka Saloon, 1899-1901.*

a few days later and sold the Eureka saloon a year later in November, 1902.

The *Santa Cruz Morning Sentinel* explored, “When a Bank Is Not a Bank,” in an article on the page 3 of the July 22, 1904, issue. The Bank Saloon on Pacific Avenue is a well-known resort where do congregate many that are thirsty according to the article. The name “Bank,” they wrote was attractive to the eye, and on several occasions persons, strangers in town, have mistaken the saloon in the old bank building for a bank. Wednesday, July 20, California Bank Commissioner High was in town on business, and noticing the name on the saloon front, was introduced to Nolan, whom he told would have to remove the name, as its use was against the laws of the state. Failure to change the name would lead to a fine of \$100 a day for every day the name remained. Nolan’s response was to drop the K and replace it with C which would

*K-9 The Bank, Nolan & Balsz Props. Good for one drink, ca. 1901-1903.*



*K2-189 The Banc, Nolan & Balsz good for one drink, ca. 1905.*

have the same sound and would be legal.

There you have it. The Banc is not an engraver’s error, it is the name as changed to comply with California’s banking laws.

And what about the Bank Exchange? The name pre-dated the law and was therefore legal according to



*An advertisement in the February 14, 1908 Santa Cruz Evening News.*

the 1907 legal decision of the state Attorney General. Perhaps wanting to avoid a legal battle that had not yet been settled, the Merrill brothers quietly began using the Merrill & Merrill name of their liquor distribution partnership.

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## Rhyme or Reason?

*Why do some pages in TCN have no page number? Two circumstances, usually, when I don't put a footer on a page. First is if I run a significant (i.e. not just a light tint) bleed on that page, and second is if I have shadowed images at the bottom of the text frame space (virtually all images get a shadow, through there are some exceptions). The bleed never looks good with a footer to my eye, and if a graphic is positioned on the very bottom of the frame, with the shadow transversing the footer line, I eliminate it then as well: too crowded I think. Take a look at every page that has either one of those conditions (full-page ads are typical) and you'll see I drop the footer. If you see a footer on a page with a low graphic, there's one of two explanations. Either I was tired and missed it (doesn't happen often), or the graphic is actually up above the bottom of the frame by perhaps a quarter-inch or so, relieving the crowding and reenabling my use of the footer.*

## Meet Your Upcoming CSNA Executive Body...

During CSNA's August board meeting, an uncontested ballot was voted in, with the following to serve for the 2021-2022 term after a tentative installation ceremony in mid-December:

- President Michael S. Turrini
- Vice President Jose Gallego
- Corresponding Secretary George Magann
- Recording Secretary David J. Trimmingham
- Treasurer Lloyd G. Chan

### Directors:

- Philip De Augustino
- Eduardo Rodriguez
- Howard Feltham
- Jim Phillips
- Andrew Woodruff
- Robert D. Crossan
- Matthew L. Malvini
- Fred G. van den Haak

Please do give all of them your congratulations and helpful input as they work to make the CSNA serve your hobby interests!

# 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)
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- 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 CSNA Membership Director George Magann, or CSNA Treasurer Lloyd Chan at his email address found on [www.Calcoin.org](http://www.Calcoin.org). Please allow several days for a response.



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# More Hobby Fun

by *Bill Febuary*

How many of our readers have run out of fun things to do with their coin or currency collection?

Remember each one reading this particular article from TCN has a history of their own and many of us have failed to explore that history.

A few things to think about of our own history would be when did we start collecting coins or currency and who was the person that got us interested in that hobby? Another very exciting item of history might be what was going on in history during the time that we were born?

I wrote an article some time ago that appeared in TCN that was about what was happening during the actual month and year of my birth. It all started for me when I inquired with the ANA to see if they had copies of their *The Numismatist* from my birth date, which was August 1936. Low and behold, I received a letter from the ANA editor who had located a copy of the August 1936 issue, and sent me a copy of it.

From that very copy, I explored all the things that were going on in numismatics at that time in history, and found the name of a person who had written several articles on numismatics and his experiences in the hobby. I was able to obtain his address from a friend that knew of him, and I wrote him a letter about some of the articles he had written; much to my surprise he wrote me a letter back explaining some of the many experiences that he

had over the years being a numismatist.

So you see, here was just one thing about numismatics that never seems to tire us out about the hobby, as there are so many facets of the hobby to explore, and for those of us that are writers we seem to never run out of things to write about.

This of course is just one example of things in the hobby that keeps it interesting, being able to explore what was going on in numismatics at different times in our life. There are so many publications that we can refer to and get articles about that matches up with numismatics at any particular time in history that permits us to explore what was happening in the hobby. It might involve what were the prices of coins, it might involve what coins were popular back then, it might be writings about particular persons that we have become acquainted with in our hobby experiences, or it might be just something we had always wondered about, but never explored.

So here again, the hobby of numismatics never seems to end with just merely collecting coins or currency, but what was happening at any time in history that is related to ourselves when we first became interested in numismatics. It helps us to relate to our experiences about what we might want to explore and learn more about, and that keeps the hobby alive and exciting even when we thought the hobby excitement had ebbed for us.

## **ANA Presents Walter Ostromecki with the Farran Zerbe Memorial Award for Distinguished Service**

In six-and-a-half decades following his first West Valley Coin Club meeting in 1955, Walter Ostromecki has worked tirelessly to further the ANA's mission by advancing education initiatives in numismatics. His efforts have earned him the highest honor conferred by the Association: the Farran Zerbe Memorial Award for Distinguished Service. He will be recognized on Sept. 2.

With over 40 years of service as an educator and administrator for Los Angeles schools before his retirement in 2009, Ostromecki continues to use his talents as an educator to promote numismatics to young people. He enjoys sharing the hobby with grade school youngsters through games like "Who Wants to Be a Millionaire?" and "Treasure Trivia."

Ostromecki became an ANA member in 1975 at the ANA convention in Los Angeles. Since then, he has served on various committees, the first of which was tasked with the creation of the Club Representative Program and national coordinator position.

First elected to the ANA Board of Governors in 2005, he went on to become vice president and then president in 2015-17, before finishing his final term.

Always teaching, Ostromecki is a volunteer leader, Coin Collecting Merit Badge counselor and Executive Committee member for the Boy Scouts.

His accolades are many, but some of which he is most proud include several top honors, such as the Numis-



matic Association of Southern California's Richard P. Goodson Memorial Award (1995), the Pacific Northwest Numismatic Association's Bob Everett Memorial Award (2007) and the Nina Nystrom Memorial Goodwill Ambassador Award (2011). He also received the International Coin Club of El Paso's first Life Membership Award (2018) and the Central States Numismatic Society's Mitch Ernst Sower Award (2019), along with many awards from the ANA.

His numismatic interests include paranormal currency (money depicting the supernatural, including dragons, witches, vampires, etc.), elongates, world currency featuring women, Biblical coinage and "dumb" coins (those issued without a country name or denomination). He has a complete collection of 1870- to 1893-CC half eagles (gold \$5) graded Fine to Uncirculated and is constantly adding to his 12,000-plus collection of 1976 bicentennial \$2 bank notes postmarked by various cities and states.

# The Emerging Hobbyist

by Michael S. Turrini

*Michael has arranged for Matthew Malvini to again act as guest columnist, in this issue on the timely topic of the impact of the COVID-19 restrictions on the hobby's fraternal gatherings, and some possible mitigating thoughts on how to deal with members' fears... GB*

## The Future of Our Hobby During This Pandemic

My name is Matthew L. Malvini, and I am a young coin collector from San Jose. For a little over four years, I've specialized in collecting pennies and nickels, primarily wheats and buffaloes. I have written several articles focusing on various coins that I have found by visiting local banks. My hobby of coin roll hunting is a passion I share with others, and it's always a delight to see what people have discovered from bank rolls. Unfortunately, my coin roll hunting pursuits have recently been stopped. Why? Well, due to the pandemic that has swept over the world, I have not returned to a bank since late February. I'm sure many other coin roll hunters, nervous about going outside, have done the same. Aside from coin roll hunting being affected by the pandemic, I have also considered other aspects of the coin collecting hobby.

After recently chatting with Michael S. Turrini, a well-loved collector



from Vallejo, and a friend and mentor, we came to the same conclusion regarding our hobby in relation to the pandemic. Things are definitely starting to change for collectors. The majority of numismatic shows and club meetings are held inside with guests being shoulder to shoulder. Being held in these confined spaces with large turnouts makes it extremely difficult to practice social distancing safely, and that has a vast number of the numismatic community frightened. As a result, almost all shows and meetings have been canceled. We want to share our passion of collecting with others, but the pandemic has created a roadblock. So, what are our possible solutions?

As a member of the Cupertino Coin Club, I have recently taken part in virtual meetings with fellow members on the Zoom app. At virtual meetings, there's been a decent attendance, but this method also has its own drawbacks. Many of our club members don't have phones or computers that are compatible with this app; I'm sure this issue applies to all coin clubs who've tried to use Zoom as an alter-

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native to in-person meetings. We're not sure how long this pandemic will last, but it's safe to say we'll need to practice social distancing for quite some time. Collectors may refuse to attend shows and public meetings even after quarantine is no longer in effect. I have spoken with a few others from my club about this issue, and we believe there is the possibility that our hobby may revert back to what it used to be, a private one. Some may find it safer to enjoy their coins alone, but this will lead to a decline in interest.

While I may not have the solutions to everything regarding this quarantine, I do have a few ideas to help keep our hobby afloat and our minds at ease. Primarily, I want to address concerns with coin clubs since that is a major aspect of gaining interest with new collectors. As mentioned before, meetings are usually held indoors with attendees being shoulder to shoulder. My solution to this predicament is hosting meetings outside. Local parks are a perfect solution! Each member can bring their own chair, and people can be spaced six feet apart; masks can be worn by attendees. From there, the meeting can be carried out as usual. Also, a monthly journal composed

of members' updates in their collection could be another idea. Each person can give a brief update on anything they've recently acquired, and photos of the coins can be added. The journal can be a sort of newsletter, and it can be either distributed electronically, or physical copies can be sent out. Those of us who have phones and computers with a camera can do virtual tours of our coin collections. The benefit of doing this tour online is you have access to everything you own, which can't be said for a public club meeting. This virtual tour of coin collections will spark the interest in younger collectors who may be more comfortable with using technology.

As mentioned in one of my previous published articles in TCN, I've seen coin collecting Youtube channels and coin forums, which have skyrocketed in popularity and that gives me hope that this hobby will be carried on by future generations. While these terrible times are rather trying for all of us, we must not lose sight of what's important: spreading our passion for numismatics with others. Furthermore, while it is acceptable to feel uneasy about the pandemic affecting our lives, we can't let fear overwhelm us.



# 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](mailto:gregsburns@gmail.com). Submitted material may be edited for form or content...



## Passing Of A Coin Hobbyist

The email came. It is often sad, as our hobby progresses in age, that another coin hobbyist, “Bo” Atkinson, at age 90, had passed-on; at his retirement home where he and his wife, Iris, had relocated two decades ago.

Bo and Iris are not commonly known among TCN readers. They would not be. Their service was two decades ago, before their much earned retirement location; yet, before they relocated, they served, unselfishly, the Fremont Coin Club.

How did they serve? Each held most all positions in the club, including president and other offices and positions. They rarely did not attend and contribute to the club's semi-monthly meetings, dinners, socials, and two-day show. The latter from set-up to take-down, always willing to assist, staff the registration table, walk the bourse floor, greet show visitors, encourage drawing (raffle) sales, and then late Sunday afternoon work to

take-it-down: always with a smile, a warm welcome, and enthusiasm.

Their service was the Fremont Coin Club. They typify hundreds—maybe thousands over the decades—that make numerous local coin clubs function and progress, far from the exulted national temples of our “world of money” hobby.

To be honest, I never learned what Bo and Iris collected. I believe collecting was secondary or unimportant compared to their personal enjoyment and devoted commitment to the club. They simply, but sincerely, wanted to serve, to assist, and to be with fellow hobbyists, whom they called friends.

As was stated, Bo and his always pleasant wife Iris represent many others across our nation and in Canada, who are there not for the coins, currency, or like collectibles, but the people. And, lest we forget, people are our world of money hobby's greatest asset.

Thanks, Bo. Thanks to all who have and now continue as you so surely did, at the grass-roots of our hobby.



Robert “Bo” Atkinson  
(1930-2020)

“A great soul serves everyone all the time. A great soul never dies. It brings us together again and again.”—  
Maya Angelou. RIP, Bo.

—**Michael S. Turrini**

## **Sharing TCN PDF?**

Greg: Great job on the TCN zine! Thanks so much to you and the others for all your work on this.

I have a question. I understand and completely agree with restricting distribution of the pdf for a few months, but how does that apply to clubs? Is it OK for me to share it with the other 3 ACCLA officers, or with the board, or with our members?

Our club has adapted to online life. We’ve now had 2 “regular” meetings on Zoom, our April and May meetings, with great attendance. We’ve also started a monthly, 2-hour Zoom chat we call the ACCLA “Ancient Coin Lounge” as well. These have no formal agenda just members shooting the breeze on any aspect of ancients. We had a few out-of-area and out-of-state participants on that too. We might continue the lounge even when the in-person meetings resume.

Stay safe,

—**Mike Connor**

*Hi Mike,*

*Thanks for the kind words. I’m lucky we have such a great stable of authors. Every now and again one will go dark, but then someone new tries it and gets excited to see their name and story in print, and it’s off to the races again. <grin>*

*I think with a club membership (as opposed to an individual membership), the file can be shared among the members. That was, after all, the basis*

*of the print edition as well: sharing. Obviously if it’s an individual membership the restriction would apply.*

*Yeah, I’ve noticed a lot of clubs trying out the online approach. Some are “okay”, and others are really great. I think if the club’s able to stick as much as possible to their “normal program schedule” it goes pretty good. I’ve seen some very entertaining programs. I hadn’t been to a club meeting for a long time, but have been to three or more in the last eight weeks or so, something that never would have happened if I had to drag myself out to the car and go somewhere. I wonder if some clubs will simply make the move to online and drop the face-to-face meetings. In some of them I’ve seen people from all over the USA. There’s virtually no restriction on travel distances, just on time zones maybe.*

*Best regards,*

*Greg*

## **“Thanks, Bill, I Did!”**

Four decades, forty years, have passed. Our world has spun many times since 1980. My life has progressed from the formative years starting a career into my retirement and twilight time.

But this September marks an anniversary, a remembrance, which compels me to share with others. For in September 1980, my first, and always foremost, mentor, and grand friend, Frealin W. “Bill” Cummings passed away, 1902-1980. Steam locomotive engineer and fireman, on the Colorado Midland, baseball fan, he attended the 1927 World Series, reformed drinker, intense in his retirement years for weekday soap operas, he would watch seven in a row, devoted to his

wife, Addie, and, most importantly, a coin and stamp hobbyist, intense and passionate for both.

“Bill” and I only were together for about five years; but, those five years paved the way to my presence today in our “world of money”, instilling his intense and passionate love for both hobbies.

He began as a youngster before the First World War and continued until the Great Mint Master ordained.

“Bill” taught in simple terms and lessons. His teachings were not elaborate or detailed. His sharing was honest and from the heart: you have to love coins, and stamps, if you are elected to an office in any organization “do the job and do it right”, listen to others, read the national publications, and do not concern about the value or worth of your coins and stamps, for these are for you to enjoy and to share.

“Bill” maintained that one has to have a purpose. That is a lesson held to this very date, by me.

“Bill” encouraged. Once, when I stated my collections would never be as grand or copious as his once were, he retorted in a calm voice, “You will.” That “You will” sparked my four decades of not just collecting, or numismatic research, or writing, or exhibiting, or speaking, or celebrating our hobby, and so on but to service for “our world of money” at all levels.

“Bill” was correct: “You will.”

Since 1980, others have graced my numismatic journey and influenced what and where I am today in this “world of money”; to name a few, would include the late “Lucky” Williams, “Ron” Miller, “O.L.” Wallis, “Ozzie” Stout, James H. Laird, Lee H. Gong, along with so many others,

who have added to the flame that is my torch lighting further adventures through our “world of money”.

My tribute here may not mean anything to TCN readers or others. But, the message—the lesson—is sincere: never forget and never cease to remember those who brought you to where you are today in our “hobby of kings and king of hobbies”.

Lest we overlook: you are charged with the same duty: to ignite and to excite the love for our “world of money” hobby onto others.

Closing, a thought: “I count myself in nothing else so happy, as in a soul remembering my good friends.”—Shakespeare.

Thanks, “Bill”.

—**Michael S. Turrini**

### **Jim Wells Fan Club**

Mr. James Wells is a friend of mine. I am a genealogist and he gave a genealogical tree from the spring 2016 issue of your publication that showed the tree of the European monarchs and the coins that they had minted.

I would like a copy of that article to go with the genealogical tree. How do I obtain it? Jim is a very modest and humble person and does not seek any kind of glory, so I am doing this on my own.

—**Paul Davis**

*Hi Paul,*

*Attached is a digital copy of that issue (most of TCN is available at [www.calnumismatist.com](http://www.calnumismatist.com)). Yep, like you, I enjoy Jim’s wit and writing as well.*

*Best regards, Greg*

## Less is More

Greg:

I got my quarterly magazine as usual last week and gradually going thru it and reading in depth, I find myself asking what the CSNA president was thinking when he wrote his piece? Yes, I believe in truth, but yelling “fire” as he proverbially did regarding the coronavirus induced financial issues, was a serious error in judgment on his part, IMHO.

The world is *not* going to come to an end and while Chicken Little may have screamed “the sky is falling,” we sure don’t need people in leadership positions screaming “fire” when there is none yet present. Yes, there are some serious bumps in the road ahead of us and we sure don’t know which road will be the one traveled, but Mr. Hogan’s CSNA president’s message sure doesn’t help calm people’s worst fears. Heaven only knows that some people need very little provocation these days to think conspiracy or jump ship when some isolated and not well-thought out editorial appears.

Yes, the stimulus money issue, while it’s a “feels good” issue at its moment, may have further consequences down the road, that *is* true, but let’s not put the cart way ahead of the horse here, and to also say in so many words that the coin business and his own personal financial well-being

may be threatened as a result is not a responsible way to show leadership.

I know your task is not to edit such writing, but a little bit of editorial jurisprudence might have been in order in this case.

Just a few thoughts here Greg.

—**Bob Cohen**

*Hi Bob,*

*Always good to get all the relevant perspectives out in front of the readers, so happy to print your opinion piece. I’ll admit that when I first read your email, it had been some time since I put Dennis’ words into place in his TCN column, and I had forgotten the specifics that he spoke of, so I re-read it just a few moments ago. True, he’s venting an opinion from where his feet are placed, but when kept in context I think I understand and can appreciate what he was thinking and feeling. I suppose I’m more in line with something expressed by Turrini in that same issue on page 66 in the “We Get Letters...” column, in which he expressed optimism that in spite of the current difficulties, the hobby and all the things in it that we all find so interesting, are going to be just as engaging in the future.*

*Appreciate your sending in your opinion, Bob, and hope you keep reading.*

*Best regards, Greg*

---

## Congratulations to Author Jim Wells

We see that the Numismatic Literary Guild has awarded TCN contributor Jim Wells the “Best Article on US Paper Money” for his “Mind Your Business” article in the ANA’s *The Numismatist*.

## Congratulations to SVCC’s Patrick Carpenter

Patrick edits the Sacramento Valley Coin Club’s *SVCC Newsletter*, and took second place in the “Local Clubs” category of the ANA’s Outstanding Club Publications competition.





# ANA Educational Outreach

*by Walt Ostromecki*

Our hobby and the way coin clubs handle meetings and business has had to dramatically changed do to the COVID-19 virus pandemic. Lock downs with many states being under stay-at-home quarantine orders for months have been imposed. Face-to face club meetings and coin show gatherings of more than fifty are no longer possible. And this sad state-of-affairs is likely to continue well into 2021.

In these unprecedented times, the world of numismatics and numismatic education has had to change and adapt as well. The numismatic community, led by the ANA education department, has found and developed ways to continue to connect with collectors through meetings held over Zoom—an online chat service where meetings can be held.

A Zoom online monthly subscription costs about \$15.95 a month. There are no long-term contract commitments so one can cancel at any time without having to pay any fee. Setting up a club Zoom account online or over the telephone takes less than 10 minutes.

All that is needed is the name and contact information of the “host” along with the day and time of the meeting. Quick and easy—and currently a worthwhile educational and social connection investment oppor-

tunity over a monthly mailed newsletter lacking numismatic enrichment information or knowledge.

While the circumstances of having to make the numismatic hobby more digital and a little less personal are unfortunate, I believe we will find it easier for those interested in the hobby (coin club members and potential new hobby members) to become more involved now that things are online.

A whole new generation of hobbyists are waiting out there to be enlightened and connected with the world of money, especially youth of all ages. This latter target group is needed to help build and boost the next generation of future collectors.

And it is already actively at work in Southern California through the dedicated efforts of individuals in the Glendale Coin Club, Covina Coin Club, Orange County Coin Club, NASC, and just beginning with clubs in the San Diego area.

The Glendale Coin Club hosting of a monthly Zoom meeting featuring educational programs presented by well-known national numismatic hobby “giants” since April 2020 has begun to bear membership growth fruit.

The meeting program is then posted afterwards on Youtube and for reviewing by the membership and the curious public forever and ever. The average online monthly viewing

ranges from 55-75, including several individuals and clubs worldwide. After just four months, several individuals have joined the Glendale Club. And the club has received numerous generous “thank you” financial donations for hosting a Zoom meeting.

The ANA education department is focusing on ways to keep the coin collecting community engaged nationwide with an abundance of *free* digital and online educational programs to keep individuals and clubs

informed, entertained, and connected. One can explore the world of money from the comfort of home or share the programs with others online through a Zoom meeting.

A few of the resources include: Treasures in Your Pocket, the Money Museum Online Collection, ANA YouTube Channel, ANA e-Learning Academy, Video Vignettes, etcetera. Contact: [info.money.org/digitalcontent](http://info.money.org/digitalcontent) for specific information.

## Zoom, Webex, Skype, etcetera

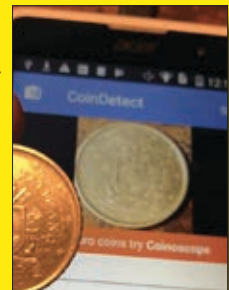
Zoom accounts are free if you’re willing to limit your sessions to 45 minutes or less (of course, you could set up two 45-minute sessions back-to-back for an hour and a half apparently). Simply set your browser to [www.zoom.com](http://www.zoom.com), and sign-up for free. Once your account is set up you can download the hosting software. After that you can use the software to schedule a meeting. It will come with a hyperlink and a meeting code that other members can use to join. They’ll need to download some software to join, but they can choose to use a video camera on their end to be seen by others, or not, whatever makes them comfortable (of course, not everyone’s computer set-up comes with a video camera, though most newer laptops do).

Alternatives are Youtube, Skype, Webex, GoToMeeting, and others. Many have free options, though those usually come with some type of limitation.

## Coin Identification Made Easy...

Coinoscope is a visual search engine for coins. Coinoscope makes coin identification easy - just snap a picture of a coin with your phone camera and the app will show you a list of similar coins. Click on the coin to see additional

information in the web browser of your phone. Save search results and build your photo collection of coins. A must-have tool for every coin collector and numismatist! Coinoscope uses artificial intelligence techniques to rate similarity of coins. Available for both Android and iPhones. Ad-supported—Free!



# Goings On



by Greg Burns

Well, in spite of the optimism I expressed in our last issue for the resumption of regular club meetings and coin shows, it seems the government crack-down related to Covid-19 has prevailed, with the cancellation of virtually all in-person club meetings, the NASC Golden State Coin Show (GSCS) near the end of August, and CSNA's December show. Ick. Don't know about you folks, but I'm ready to resume normal life, even if it means wearing one of those stupid masks (purely my opinion I realize).

But there has been some very minor association activities...

CSNA had a telephone board meeting on 8/15/20, over the phone in part because of Covid-19, but also because those involved are spread so far throughout the state.

A moment of silence was held for Bill Pfeifer, recent CSNA president for 2017-2018, who passed away 6/19/20. A big CSNA *Thank You* also went to Michael S. Turrini, who donated \$100 to the organization in memory of Bill. See an obituary on Bill on the "Farewell's" page.

Treasurer Lloyd Chan passed along a summary financial report showing total assets on 8/15/20 sitting at \$48,041.49, which included a \$25,653.55 interest-bearing CD. It will be interesting to see how the balance shakes out at the end of the year, considering that both the income and expenses of the December show will be absent. I think that last year that event added several thousand to the coffers,

so it's absence will be greatly missed, in addition to the missed opportunity for everyone to get together.

The open position of corresponding secretary was filled with the board approval of President Hogan's appointment of George Magaan to that position. George has been doing much similar functional already as the membership director, so has a head start on that. See his inaugural report in this issue on page 8. During the board call George passed along that recently some ~400 membership cards were mailed to the CSNA membership, with about 30 coming back due to addressing issues that George has been working to resolve.

Recording Secretary Michael S. Turrini reported that he had acquired several boxes of some older CSNA records, and later in the meeting stated he would bring these on his next trip to the south and pass them along to the next lucky recipient for perusal or storage.

In the absence of a current librarian, and because Turrini also holds other official capacities with the hosting venue (the Vallejo Naval & Historical Museum), Turrini confirmed the current status as officially "closed", but stated that since he goes there once a week on venue business, he's happy to conduct any research there that anyone might need. He also stated that in spite of the closure, book donations are still



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being received. A tentative reopening date is still undetermined.

Both north and south educational symposiums are canceled for 2020, with a hoped-for attainment next year. In addition to venue closures, many candidate speakers and attendees are reluctant to travel and gather, and those factors, too, are part of the equation.

Webmaster Lloyd Chan confirms the calcoin.org site is up and current.

I reported that TCN was trucking along, unaffected (other than a dearth of club news).

Historian Joyce Kuntz reported that she and her son had gathered and outwardly identified various CSNA-related boxes for long-term security and to be passed along to the association in case of need.

Phil Iversen reported we have 85 CSNA medal dies in storage, and Andrew Woodruff and he were “chartered” (strong-armed <grin>) into disposing of them in some manner, preferably first by selling to interested members as CSNA collectibles. Hopefully we’ll have more news on this possibility shortly. I know I would buy some of them.

A white ballot (uncontested positions) for CSNA officers for 2021-

2022 was proposed and passed. See elsewhere in this issue for a listing. Installation tentatively to be held mid-December.

Phil Iversen received a \$200 budget and the green-light to proceed with another membership drive of California ANA members. That was fairly successful the last few times he’s done that, and bears repeating every couple of years.

Wrapping up, it was noted that CSNA’s 75th anniversary was only a couple years away (2022), so planning should probably start right about now.

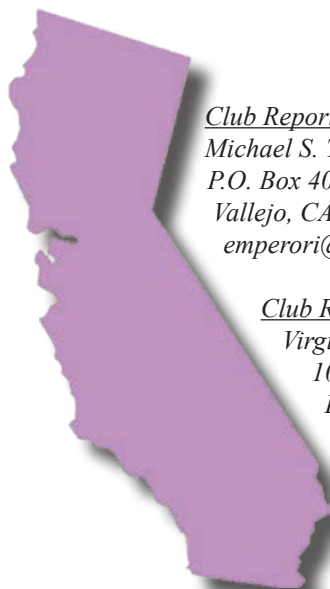
So far no NASC-related official gatherings, but the group stays in touch via occasional emails. Plus, NASC President Mike Kittle also hosts the monthly Glendale Coin Club Youtube meetings, and often mentions general news announcements, including any NASC items, there. He also has an active email account at Mike@KittleCoins.com, and if you have things you’d like to pass along or to ask, I’m sure he’ll be happy to respond that way.

See you next issue.  
Stay safe and healthy!





# Around the State...



## Club Reporter—North

Michael S. Turrini

P.O. Box 4003

Vallejo, CA 94590-0400

[emperori@juno.com](mailto:emperori@juno.com)

## Club Reporter—South

Virginia Bourke

10601 Vista Camino

Lakeside, CA 92040-1605

[vlbourke@cox.net](mailto:vlbourke@cox.net)

**Ginny's Gleanings:** This has been the longest year!! It just seems like it will never end. All of the coin clubs in Southern California are on lock-down and unable to meet in all their old familiar places and are coping as best they can. Many are branching out with computer on-line meeting services and are quite successful. Here in San Diego, we have just had two fantastic presentations; one from Toronto, Canada, and the other from Bob Fritsch in New Hampshire. All of the members are missing their friends and are eagerly awaiting a vaccine. Many of the clubs did not send me their newsletter probably because they are not printing one. "When you leave your place, cover your face."—California Public Health Officials

**Michael's Musings:** Well, it doesn't take a rocket scientist to know this current pandemic, the Wuhan Flu, has destroyed and disrupted much, if all, of our organized numismatics. My files and binders of assorted local coin club newsletters/bulletins/correspondence/copied-emails are thin and with very little informed and reported, as evident further in my share of "Around The State".

Expanding this pandemic's wreck onto our hobby and derived by conversations and exchanges with others, including communication to related hobbies and with our brothers and sisters in Canada, the realization is that our hobby, and other avocations, are not going to return, "to go back", to the normalcy of before. Being involved with diverse activities (or once involved) and having regular contacts with others, the common laments are "will it ever be the same?" This is negative; yet, it is the candid observation.

For example, my local museum remains *closed*, and with it our association's library. True, your acting library custodian does have limited access. For

meetings, all northern California local coin clubs have no date of even a phased return or reopening. Needless to say, summer picnics, banquets, dinners, and meetings are long gone.

A few of us have conversed about the above circumstances, and the conclusion is that it is going to demand a titanic and intense effort to resurrect, there being a long time intense reluctance to be within any groupings.

Closing, candid thought needs to be addressed to the resurrection/return/revival of our hobby, if and when any normalcy might be allowed.

Comments would be welcomed. Email [EMPERORI@juno.com](mailto:EMPERORI@juno.com).

Now, What Is Happening:

Meetings—No local coin club within northern California is meeting, save the Fairfield Coin Club, under its President David J. Trimmingham, and the San Francisco Ancient Numismatic Society (SFANS), the latter having a complimentary large atrium venue allowing distance seating. All meetings, it is universally acknowledged, canceled due to the meeting venue's directive or restrictions. Local coin clubs do want to meet; but, their facility does not allow. Even the Fairfield Coin Club risks issues and complaints.

Zoom Meetings—These local northern California coin clubs, in the past few months, have done Zoom: Cupertino Coin Club, regularly; Fairfield Coin Club, once; Fremont Coin Club, regularly; Pacific Coast Numismatic Society (PCNS), regularly; Redwood Empire Coin Club, quite consistently; San Jose Coin Club, which has just started; Stanislaus County Coin Club, and the Sacramento Valley Coin Club, the latter two no recent reports of what the meetings accomplished and had as an agenda. Others the reports are either nil or lacking. Any others?

Newsletter/Bulletins—Only the Alameda Coin Club, via a quite short email blast, Cupertino Coin Club, Diablo Numismatic Society, Fairfield Coin Club, Fremont Coin Club, Fresno Numismatic Society, Redwood Empire Coin Club, San Jose Coin Club, and maybe the Stanislaus County Coin Club have been publishing their respective periodical, usually quite short and brief. Of course, what is there to report?

Programs—Credit is acknowledged to the Cupertino Coin Club, Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, and San Jose Coin Club for programs via Zoom. Well-known Ken Barr, for Cupertino and San Jose groups, has done two or three and the respected Dr. Michael L. Wehner, for PCNS, has likewise. As for others, no reports.

Club Shows—Announcements only reiterated what is known: *canceled*. For example, the Stanislaus County Coin Club rescheduled its show to January 2021 and then just learned the venue has closed permanently. Normally, October is a packed month: Delta Coin Club, Diablo Coin Club, and the Fresno Numismatic Society. Oh well: all canceled.

Kudos—While not much can be reported, compliments and commendations can be published: Suzanne Trigonis, Cupertino's president, for her positive and determined leadership; Keith Scott and Matt Hutchinson, for their efforts with the Fremont Coin Club's Zoom; Al Lo, for toiling as the San Jose Coin Club's *Todo Dinero* editor, while seeking a replacement; David J. Trimmingham, who his

triple or more duties with the Fairfield Coin Club; Dr. Charles Catlett, for the Redwood Empire Coin Club editorship and Zoom; and Patrick Carpenter of the Sacramento Valley Coin Club and his upbeat periodic mass emails. Apology is stated if others were overlooked or not known.

Final Kudo—Goes to James Obler, editor for the Fresno Numismatic Society, for his recent candor and direct comments about this Wuhan Flu (pandemic), in the August *Fresno Numismatist*. Well said!

### **Other Club Reports...**

**ANCIENT COIN CLUB OF LOS ANGELES** At the very successful second on-line meeting in May, 26 members *zoomed* in. **Randy Butler** was recognized as the winner of the coveted Barbara Rightman award. Congratulations! **Robert Lattanzi** presented the June program using Zoom, *Ptolemaic Life and Coins, Part I*. There were 24 members including three from other states. The talk was well illustrated and informative. In July, **George Anastasopoulos** presented “*he Charonian Coins: A Toll to the Afterworld*. Hard working **Roger Burry** gave the presentation in August, *Coins of the Roman Empire III: Diocletian to Julius Nepos*. Zoom meetings are so popular this club has an informal meeting in addition to the regular meeting so that members can get together and chat.

**BURBANK COIN CLUB** **Phil Iversen** sprinted to the bank with all his copper coins when the price of copper was listed as \$6,000 an ounce. He was dejected when he found it was only a misprint! He has been publishing the club letter helping members stay on top of things which is very informative and humorous.

**CHULA VISTA COIN CLUB** **President Steve Fahrlender** continues using Gotomeeting as the on-line virtual website. **Bob Fritsch** of New Hampshire presented his program on the many different polymer notes from all around the world which left everyone wanting to go get some. They are so beautiful and colorful. When they first came out, they melted together in Australia horrifying the person who happened to have just a loaf of plastic. But now they are accepted all over. In August, members shared their latest acquisitions which was very interesting to see all the goodies! There were 15 members and guests at the meeting. **John Wachter** will present the program in September speaking on the *Redfield Silver Dollar Hoard*.

**COINEERS Editor/Treasurer Andrew Woodruff** continues to provide a club newsletter but all the meetings have been canceled until further notice.

**COVINA COIN CLUB** **Secretary Helen Desens** continues to provide clever puzzles for the membership, complete with answers. Their meeting place is still closed. When **Albertus Hoogeveen** rejoined the club, he was given membership number #952 but after finding the second membership book from the past, she took his card back and gave him number #285. She found out that **Ron Stone's** parents were numbers #8 and #9.

**GLENDALE COIN CLUB** **Michael Kittle** has a Youtube website and has presented programs which have attracted viewers from Australia, Canada, Czech Republic, and the U.K. In July, **Douglas Mudd** of the ANA presented the on-file program *Moving Online – Ongoing and New Presentations Available From the ANA Edward C. Rochette Money Museum in Our New Virtual World*.

**GREATER ORANGE COUNTY COIN CLUB** Members are reeling from the passing of long-time member **Bill Pfeifer**. **Secretary Nate Butler** is doing an outstanding job of alerting members and guests to the upcoming Zoom meetings. *Transportation Tokens: Buses, Subways, Trams and Ferries* was the presentation by **Jim Malone** in May. It was fun and informative. **Paul Dofton** provided a fantastic presentation on *Conder Tokens* in April. **Mark Baskin** did a talk on the fascination of *Short Snorters* in June. In July, **Brad Yonaka** spoke on *The Provisional Coinage of El Salvador 1828-1835*.

**HEARTLAND COIN CLUB** All meetings are on hold but **President Jose Gallego** is studying which on-line site will best work for this club. He hopes to have a virtual meeting soon.

**HEMET NUMISMATISTS** **Jim Phillips**, award winning editor of the club's bulletin, *Hemet Numismatists*, continues to provide an excellent newsletter. (I always learn something.) He and other officers met online in June using Zoom.

**INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF SAN DIEGO** This club continues to meet with the San Diego Numismatic Society using Zoom. **Ken Aring** provided the June program, theme "exonomia" and spoke on *Depression Scrip*. In July, New Hampshire member **Bob Fritsch** gave a wonderful presentation of all of his medals of Napoleon III. They are large and beautifully crafted. He gets them from Ebay. He also continues to provide monthly quizzes tailored to the different monthly themes.

**LONG BEACH COIN CLUB** Members were saddened but not surprised by the cancellation of the Long Beach Coin Expo in September. Covid-19 wins again. They meet in a school and are afraid that they will not be able to meet until next year. **President Howard Feltham** is staying on top of things and will advise everyone as soon as he gets more information. Meanwhile, he exhorts the members to stay safe.

**SAN BERNARDINO COIN CLUB** The board has been meeting using Zoom. Their topic for their very first in-person meeting will be "My Covid-19 Numismatic Experience". **Vice President Ed Luers** provided write-ups of the 2020 exploration missions of flying to Mars.

**SAN DIEGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY** **President Greg Knox** has been the man behind the curtain lately, setting up Zoom meetings for several clubs and



then turning it all over to the club president or speaker. He presented a really in-depth talk in July entitled *Order, Balance, Harmony: 3 Early European Dollars 1500-1520*. Greg showed how that century made great progress and created the first much copied crown silver sized coin due to the great amount of silver being discovered in Europe. Renowned guest speaker, **Paul Peich** from Toronto, Canada, gave a most wonderful presentation in August featuring many medals amassed by artist/coin designer Dora de Pedery-Hunt. Paul is a life member of RCNA. Dora was born in Hungary but migrated to Canada and became a very well-known and well-loved artist. She is the first Canadian to design an effigy of the queen used on United Kingdom coins. The coins were issued 1990-2003 featuring the third head of Queen Elizabeth.

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Don Ketterling CSNA Life Member 44-2

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# Directory of Member Clubs

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

- Alameda Coin Club**—meets 1st Tuesday, 6:15 p.m., Alameda Free Library, 1550 Oak Street, Alameda; mailing address: P.O. Box 2880, Alameda, CA 94501-0880. (CSNA)
- Ancient Coin Club of Los Angeles**—meets 2nd Sunday, 1:00 p.m., Skirball Cultural Center, Classroom 160, 2701 N. Sepulveda Blvd, Los Angeles; mailing address: Ancient Coin Club of Los Angeles, P.O. Box 2364, Reseda, CA 91337; Website: [www.accla.org](http://www.accla.org); [klf1031@roadrunner.com](mailto:klf1031@roadrunner.com). (NASC, CSNA)
- Bay Cities Coin Club**—meets 2nd Thursday, 6:30 p.m., Westchester Recreational Center, 7160 West Manchester Ave., Los Angeles; 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 State Numismatic Association**—meets up to twice a year during CSNA conventions at various locations; mailing address: CSNA, P.O. Box 4003, Vallejo, CA 94590; email: [csnalibrary@gmail.com](mailto:csnalibrary@gmail.com); Website: [www.calcoin.org](http://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](http://www.chulavistacoinclub.org). (CSNA, NASC)
- Coiners Coin Club**—meets 3rd Thursday, 7:00 p.m., 4675 Tecolote Road, San Diego, CA; mailing address: 829 Portsmouth Court, San Diego, CA 92109. (CSNA, NASC)
- Covina Coin Club**—meets 3rd Wednesday, 8:00 p.m., San Dimas Royal Mobile Homes Clubhouse, 1630 W. Covina Blvd., San Dimas.; mailing address: Helen Desens, 282 W. Bygrove St., Covina, CA 91722. (CSNA, NASC)
- Cupertino Coin Club**—meets 2nd Friday, 7:30 p.m., St. Joseph of Cupertino Church, 10110 N. De Anza Blvd., Cupertino, CA; mailing address: P.O. Box 448, Cupertino, CA 95015-0448; email: [CupertinoCoinClub@gmail.com](mailto:CupertinoCoinClub@gmail.com); Website: [www.cupertinocoinclub.org](http://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](mailto:deltacoinclub@gmail.com). (CSNA)
- DHHS Numismaniaics Coin Club**—meets periodically, Dana Hills High School, 33333 Golden Lantern, Dana Point, CA; Mrs. Mary Danna (club advisor), email: [dhhsnumismaniaics@gmail.com](mailto:dhhsnumismaniaics@gmail.com) or text @DHHSNumismaniaics 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 Robert E. Luna, 707-980-0618; email: [info@diablocoinclub.org](mailto:info@diablocoinclub.org); Website: [www.diablocoinclub.org](http://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)

- Edmonton Numismatic Society (Canada)**—meets 2nd Wednesday, 7:15 p.m., Royal Canadian Legion Br #255, 10427 174th St NW., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T5T 6A1; email: info\_ens@yahoo.ca. (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 191448, San Diego, CA 92159; email: jmgallego@losgallego.com. (CSNA, NASC)
- Hemet Numismatists**—meets 3rd Wednesday, 12:00 Noon, Provident Savings Bank, 1600 Florida Avenue (Northwest Corner Giard and Florida), Hemet; mailing address: P.O. Box 36, Hemet, CA 92546. (CSNA, NASC)
- International Numismatic Society of San Diego**—meets 4th Wednesday, 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 Saturday, 3:00 p.m., University United Methodist Church, 4412 South Maryland Parkway, Las Vegas, NV; Website: http://lasvegascoinclub.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: Mike Supple, 13421 Del Monte Rd., #24D, Seal Beach, CA 90740; email: supplemike5@gmail.com. (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, 7:15 p.m., Cattlemen's Restaurant, 2882 Kitty Hawk Rd., 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)
- Military Coin Club**—meets 2nd Monday, 6:30 p.m., Bonita-Sunnyside Library, 4375 Bonita Rd., Bonita; mailing address: Steve Fahrlander, 1342 Valencia Loop, Chula Vista, CA 91910; email address: MilitaryCoinClub@gmail.com. (CSNA)
- Northern California Numismatic Association**—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: Walt Ostromecki, 5914 Hesperia Avenue, Encino, CA 91316-1014; email: ostromecki@money.org; 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](http://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](mailto:pancoins@gmail.com); Website: [www.pancoins.org](http://www.pancoins.org). (CSNA)
- Polk County Coin Club (Oregon)**—meets 3rd Tuesday, 7:00 p.m., Monmouth Senior Center, Monmouth, OR; John Brown, (503) 362-9123; email: [brownjohnheil65@gmail.com](mailto:brownjohnheil65@gmail.com). (NASC)
- Redwood Empire Coin Club**—meets 2nd Wednesday, 7:00 p.m., Veterans Memorial Building, 1351 Maple Avenue, Santa Rosa; mailing address: 5850 Commerce Blvd., Suite 100, Rohnert Park, CA 94928; Website: [www.RedwoodEmpireCoinClub.com](http://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](http://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](http://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](http://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, NASC)
- 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](http://www.stancocoinclub.org). (CSNA)
- Upland Coin Club**—meets 3rd Saturday (January-November) and 2nd Saturday (December), 2:30 p.m., 331 East I Street (private residence), Ontario; email: [Sandragk57@gmail.com](mailto:Sandragk57@gmail.com). (NASC)
- Vallejo Numismatic Society**—meets 1st Thursday, 6:30 p.m., Florence Douglas Senior Center, Room A, 333 Amador, Vallejo; mailing address: Michael S. Turrini, P.O. Box 4281, Vallejo, CA 94590-0428; email: [EmperorI@juno.com](mailto: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, 7:30 p.m., Amigos Restaurant (Banquet Room), 5113 W. Walnut Ave., Visalia; email: [bill.terry@sbcglobal.net](mailto:bill.terry@sbcglobal.net). (CSNA)
- Western States 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](mailto:EmperorI@juno.com). (CSNA)
- Whittier Coin Club**—meets 2nd Friday, 6:00 p.m., 10005 S. Cole Rd., Whittier, East Whittier United Methodist Church; mailing address: 540 Teakwood Ave., La Habra, CA 90631; email: [phil.chang540@gmail.com](mailto:phil.chang540@gmail.com). (CSNA, NASC)

# Farewells

## **Bill Pfeifer**

*(7/23/1938-6/19/2020) CSNA president for 2017-2018. Born in Ravenna, Ohio, Bill's parents were immigrants from Germany and Hungary. Bill received his education at Ohio State University and became a metallurgical engineer, saying, "The harder I worked, the luckier I got." Bill married Carol on March 19, 1959; they eloped and drove a 1950 Plymouth purchased for \$65 to California for their honeymoon. Bill became interested in collecting, and he and Carol would cash \$20 of pennies and spend Friday nights after Bill was paid, searching for wheat pennies to add to his collection. Bill passed at Hoag Hospital in Newport Beach from complications with multiple myeloma. Bill is survived by his wife, Carol, plus three children (William, Thomas, and Carolyn), eight grandchildren, and four great-grandchildren. Bill started collections for all of his offspring, and son Thomas reports he loves his silver eagles the best! Bill loved being associated with CSNA, and very much enjoyed the CSNA conventions and shows.*



## **Michael Graham**

*(1/15/1945-6/4/2015) We've only recently discovered Michael passed away. He was a member of both CSNA and NASC, and a resident of Sister, Oregon. After graduating with a degree in Industrial Engineering from California State Polytechnic University-Pomona, and after a brief stint as an engineer, Michael decided to instead turn his passion for rare coins into his career of over 40 years. As a resident of Central Oregon, Michael bought and sold rare coins for over 30 years in Bend, Oregon, at his company, Mountain High Coins and Collectibles, which remains in business today, run by his wife and daughter.*



## **Harold Don Allen - RIP**

*(July 2, 1931 - July 11, 2020)*

*Allen was CSNA life member number L-25-01(1971). Born in Montreal to Eva Margaret (née Reid) and Harold Don Allen, Sr., Allen became a lifelong, strict vegetarian in his teens, an unusual choice in the post-WWI era. That said, love of his wife Fran's magnificently moist chocolate brownies allowed him to turn a blind eye to the discreet use of a couple of eggs.*

*Graduating from the High School of Montreal, Allen entered McGill University, completing his BSc in Mathematics and Physics with Distinction in 1952. An award-winning journalist, he wrote extensively for the McGill Daily, including his weekly column "Ask Uncle Don," which ran to over 200 issues.*

*Allen was awarded Masters degrees from the University of Santa Clara in 1966 and Rutgers University in 1968, and his doctorate in mathematics education, a source of enormous pride for him throughout his life, was conferred on him by Rutgers in 1977. Allen taught professionally for 51 years.*

*Allen met Frances Mary Marven, a vivacious Arts undergraduate, in 1953. They married in June 1955 and had four children, Nigel, Laura (Ashton), Elizabeth*



*(Seamone) and Rosalie (Jarvis) – and enjoyed four delightful grandchildren, Andrew, Olivia, Amelia and Philippa, along with the friskiness of numerous resident cats.*

*Allen traveled extensively and simply and always with a camera filled with 35mm slide film. He proudly claimed to have visited all 48 contiguous American states plus Hawaii, often to attend, organize, and address numismatic and other conventions.*

*Allen acquired an early fascination with world paper money, began writing published articles in the late 1950s and was an active member of numismatic societies in Canada, the US, and abroad for more than 70 years. He was well ahead of his time in talking about new collecting areas, such as Canadian milk tokens, rationing, and other “Cinderella” means of exchange, including his widely-cited 2006 article in The Numismatist about the origins of Canadian Tire scrip.*

*He was a lifetime or honorary member of CSNA, the Token and Medal Society, Canadian Banknote Society, ANA, RCNA, International Banknote Society, and SPMC, a fellow of the Royal Numismatic Society, a past president of the Montreal Coin Club, and a member of many other clubs worldwide. Allen was a prolific writer of hundreds of articles for the world’s leading numismatic journals and newspapers, including the TAMS Journal, The Numismatist, Coin World, the International Banknote Society Journal, the Canadian Numismatic Journal and the Farebox.*

*Allen brought the hobby to a wider audience. He had a TV program that was recognized by the ANA in the 1970 National Coin Week competition, and reported by the New York Times.*

*In 2001, Allen wrote the authorized biography: J.E. Charlton: Coinman to Canadians, prepared from personal correspondence and conversations between the author and “Mr. Coin”.*

*A memorial for him is at <https://mountroyalcem.permavita.com/site/HaroldDonAllen.html>, and personal messages to his family and admirers there are encouraged.*

I recall Harold fondly: a bit eccentric and a very nice man. I attended a lecture he gave at the 2004 CSNA educational symposium in San Francisco. Comically, for some reason he rented what appeared to be a tuxedo or other type of “high falutin” suit, but it fit loosely and I suspect he may not have had a belt, because throughout his presentation, every few minutes the darned pants would slip past his hips and head to the floor. Flustered, he’d flap about with his papers in one hand and grabbing at his pants with the other. I don’t know if was especially embarrassing for him, but the effect was endearing. I very much enjoyed his lecture, and chuckle even today when I think of that suit. We corresponded for a few years after that, but dropped out of writing each other many years ago...a pity...he was delightful. GB





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# Calendar of Events



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

We use [www.CalCoin.org](http://www.CalCoin.org) and [www.NASC.net](http://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](mailto:lchanfizx@aol.com) and NASC Webmaster Jim Phillips at [jimjumper@hughes.net](mailto:jimjumper@hughes.net).

**Upcoming shows will continue to be updated based on the most current information available. However, due to the Covid-19 situation, coin shows and events may be canceled or postponed on short notice. Please verify current information with the show promoter before attending!**

- August 28-30     **57th Annual Las Vegas Numismatic Society Coin Show**, Palace Station Hotel and Casino, 2411 W. Sahara Ave., Las Vegas, NV. Dawn, 888-330-5188.
- September 6     **North County Monthly Coin Show**, Embassy Suites Hotel, 3100 Frontera St., Anaheim. Kerry Pieropan, 714-271-8946, [www.pacificexposllc.com](http://www.pacificexposllc.com).
- September 25-26 **Sacramento Valley Coin Club Show**, Four Points Sheraton Hotel, 4900 Duckhorn Drive, Sacramento. Bob Shanks, 916-204-5168.
- October 3-4     **Buena Park Coin Show**, Retail Clerks Hall, 8550 Stanton Avenue, Buena Park. Kerry Pieropan, 714-271-8946, [www.pacificexposllc.com](http://www.pacificexposllc.com).
- October 9-11    **Contra Costa Coin and Collectible Show**, Elks Lodge, 1474 Creekside Dr., Walnut Creek. Larry Casagrande, 925-683-1180.
- October 17     **Santa Maria Coin & Collectable Show**, Elwin Mussell Senior Center, 510 East Park Ave., Santa Maria.
- October 17-18   **Delta Coin Club Show**, Eagle's Hall, 1492 Bourbon Street, Stockton. Info: [rubensmith@hotmail.com](mailto:rubensmith@hotmail.com).
- October 23-24   **Fresno Coin Club Annual Coin Show**, American Legion Post 509, 3509 N. First St., Fresno. Info: [www.fresnocoinlub.com](http://www.fresnocoinlub.com)
- October 25,     **Glendale Coin Club Show**, Van Nuys Masonic Hall, 14750 Sherman Way, Van Nuys, Mike Kittle, 818-451-9199.
- November 1     **North County Monthly Coin Show**, Embassy Suites Hotel, 3100 Frontera St., Anaheim. Kerry Pieropan, 714-271-8946, [www.pacificexposllc.com](http://www.pacificexposllc.com).

- November 6-7 **Sacramento Coin Show**, Lions Gate hotel, 3410 Westover St., McClellan. P. Macintosh, 916-317-9055, [www.sacramentocoinshow.com](http://www.sacramentocoinshow.com).
- November 13-14 **South Bay/Sunnyvale Coin Show**, Domain Hotel, 1085 E. El Camino Real, Sunnyvale. Bill Green, 923-351-7605.
- November 20-22 **The Vegas Show**, Palace Station Hotel and Casino, 2411 W. Sahara Ave. Las Vegas, NV. Dawn, 888-330-5188.
- November 29 **Verdugo Coin Club Show**, Van Nuys Masonic Hall, 14750 Sherman Way, Van Nuys. Richard Murachanian, 661-287-1651.
- December 4-5 **San Francisco International Coin Show**, Holiday Inn Golden Gateway, 1500 Van Ness Ave., San Francisco. Griffin Coins, 415-601-8661, [www.griffincoin.com](http://www.griffincoin.com).
- December 5 **Heartland Coin Club Show**, Ronald Reagan Center, 195 E. Douglas Ave, El Cajon. Info: [heartlandcoinclub.com](http://heartlandcoinclub.com)
- December 6 **North County Monthly Coin Show**, Embassy Suites Hotel, 3100 Frontera St., Anaheim. Kerry Pieropan, 714-271-8946, [www.pacificexposllc.com](http://www.pacificexposllc.com).
- December 13 **Sacramento Coin Show**, Lions Gate hotel, 3410 Westover St., McClellan. P. Macintosh, 916-317-9055, [www.sacramentocoinshow.com](http://www.sacramentocoinshow.com).

## 2021

- January 3 **North County Monthly Coin Show**, Embassy Suites Hotel, 3100 Frontera St., Anaheim. Kerry Pieropan, 714-271-8946, [www.pacificexposllc.com](http://www.pacificexposllc.com).
- January 30-31 **Modesto Coin, Stamp, and Collectibles Expo**, Clarion Inn Conference Center, 1612 Sisk Rd., Modesto. J. Silveria, 209-668-9367.
- February 4-6 **Long Beach Coin, Stamp & Collectibles Expo**, Convention Center, 100 S. Pine Ave., Long Beach. 888-743-9316, [info@longbeachexpo.com](mailto:info@longbeachexpo.com).

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# CSNA

## Elected Officers, 2019-2020

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Vice President .....	Phil Iversen phil_iversen@yahoo.com, 818-439-9097
Corresponding Secretary.....	George Magann 1740 Sessler Drive, Yuba City, CA 95993, gcmagann@hotmail.com, 530-822-9557
Recording Secretary.....	Michael S. Turrini emperori@juno.com, 707-246-6327
Treasurer .....	Lloyd Chan lchanfixx@aol.com, for most current contact info please visit www.CalCoin.org

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Mathew Malvini (Numismatist Intern)

## Appointed Officers

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Librarian.....	<open> csnlibrary@gmail.com, CSNA Library, c/o Vallejo Naval and Historical Museum 734 Marin Street, Vallejo, CA 94590-5592

## These Non-Voting Appointees Perform Special Duties for the Association

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NASC Representative .....	Jim Phillips jimjumper83@gmail.com, 951-551-9480
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# NASC

## Officers, 2019-2020

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Treasurer .....	Jay Robinson
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Awards Recognition Event.....	Don Berry
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Editor.....	Greg Burns
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# Writing for *The California Numismatist*



**Articles**—should be relevant to money collecting or numismatic 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](mailto: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](http://www.calnumismatist.com).

**Images**—relevant to the articles and of a resolution suitable for publication (generally 300dpi or higher) 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, PSD, 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, 2020**

## Advertising

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



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

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

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

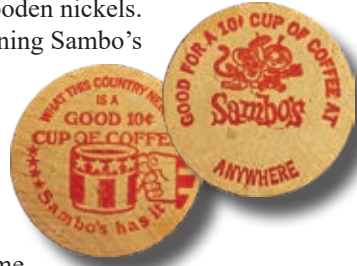
**Publication Deadlines**—February 15, May 15, August 15, and November 15.

# Numismatic Nostalgia



## Fifty Years Ago

- *Calcoin News* ran an article, “Along the Sambo Trail”, by Joy Parrish, on her collection of more than 200 Sambo’s wooden nickels. This year in June the original and last remaining Sambo’s restaurant (the name a conjunction of the original owners who started the chain, Sam Battistone, and his partner, Newell Bohnett, who founded the restaurant in Santa Barbara over 60 years ago on Cabrillo Boulevard in Santa Barbara), was renamed Love and Peace while it’s pending its official new name.
- *The NASC Quarterly* ran an article by G. Stutter, “The Canoe on the Canadian Dollar”. Stutter passed along some history on the canoes used in Canada, ranging from large ones weighing 500 pounds used by fur traders to the lighter ones that could be carried overland between waterways, at about half that weight. Many materials were used: deer hides, poplar bark, or cedar wood, but the best were made of the white wood of the birch tree.



## Twenty-Five Years Ago

- TCN advertisers Joel and Lila Anderson’s daughter Grace, then ten years old, designed the 97th CSNA convention medal, “Chinese Labor Builds California’s Railroads”.
- In the fall of 1995 Gary Beedon took over editing *The NASC Quarterly*, his second turn in the barrel. Previously Gary had edited it from summer of 1982 to spring of 1988. In this issue Gary introduced his new Q&A column, “Ask NumisCAT”, featuring a pretty smart tuxedo tabby to answer reader questions.



## Ten Years Ago

- TCN regular contributor Mark Benvenuto wrote an intriguingly helpful article, “Do We Still Have a \$20 Hobby?” Mark lamented that post-2007 recovery, gold was flirting with \$1,250 an ounce and silver was almost \$20 an ounce, then went on to list seven different categories of numismatic goodies that could still be had for under a double-sawbuck in 2010. With precious metal prices lately, perhaps it’s time for another run at this topic.



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