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Southern California*

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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
Summer 2021, Volume 18, Number 2*



About the Cover

A late afternoon scene during a break in a rainy day along the northeastern shore of Lake Tahoe. California is a beautiful state; have you spent any time recently touring around? If not, maybe now's the time to start (or restart).

There's something for everyone in this issue: medals, tokens, paper money, US coins, foreign, and ancient coins, plenty for everyone. Start flipping the pages and see what's in store...

Visit Us on the Web

The California Numismatist has a website at www.CalNumismatist.com. Also, both CSNA and NASC maintain their own websites at:

www.Calcoin.org

www.NASC.net as well as

www.goldenstatecoinshow.com

And both associations have Facebook pages at:

www.facebook.com/CSNA1947

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Presidents' Messages

NASC...

I hope you are all just as excited as I am to see that coin shows are finally coming back to Southern California! It has been over a year since we have had live in-person coin shows open to the public and I think most of us, dealers and collectors, have been very eager to get back to the shows to see the coins and all of their coin collecting friends.

Sure, we have been able to buy coins over the last year, mostly via the Internet. But we all know that buying online is just not the same. I think some of us didn't realize how great the local coin show is until it was gone.

When buying online, you know what you're looking for and you can easily find it. But at the local coin show, you can see so many coins that you would have never thought to search for online. You can also see them all in-person and in-hand before making your purchase decision. I'm not sure technology will ever completely be able to replicate and/or replace the full coin show experience.

So, on that note, I am hopeful that the NASC will be able to hold its 2021 Golden State Coin Show. The show is currently set for August 20-22 at the Arcadia Masonic Lodge. All of the details on the show are not yet available at this time as the NASC board is still working that out. Unfortunately, the annual gold coin benefit raffle used to raise money for our member coin clubs is probably off this year given that most of the coin clubs haven't been able to meet in person to sell tickets. But please stay tuned to our show website at www.goldenstatecoinshow.com where the full schedule and all of the Golden State Coin Show details will be updated as soon as possible.

Thanks again everyone for all of your support of NASC and the TCN. I can't wait to see you all at an upcoming coin show or coin club meeting!



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

Michael J. Kittle
NASC President

CSNA...



Our president with mentor Syd Kass.

Greetings! Maybe, just maybe, we all can witness the end to this damning pandemic!

The past several months, our beloved fellow stalwarts, Phil Iversen and Jim Phillips, have devoted time and effort toward our hoped Southern California Educational Symposium and a convention and show later this year or early next year, 2022.

As president, yours truly has arranged and ready, depending on the pandemic, a Northern California Educational Symposium, titled Joint Forum, with our compatriots, the Northern California Numismatic Association, for Saturday, November 6, in Vallejo, with theme “Let’s Collect!”

Presenters have been scheduled. Confirmed specifics would be announced in the next TCN and be listed on calcoin.org.

With 2022 our association shall celebrate its 75th anniversary, 1947-2022. Some thoughts for this milestone anniversary need to begin now. My primary goal is two conventions and shows in 2022, one in the south and one in the north.

A few of us up north have given some energy and enthusiasm toward holding and coordinating a fitting tribute at a hoped northern convention and show. The same is anticipated by grand Phil Iversen for the southern convention and show. Stay tuned.

Continuing, as president, comments, remembrances, accolades, ideas, and greetings, plus complaints, would be welcomed from our members and others. Please do communicate.

Until the next time, “You just cannot live in that negative way; make way for the positive day.”—Bob Morley

Work hard. Play fair, and give back!

Michael S. Turrini
CSNA President

Editor's Page

I haven't yet resurrected the "Goings On" column, but probably will with the next issue, or if not then, the one following. Looks like things are loosening up a bit and shows are starting to take place as more and more folks are vaccinated and the concerns surrounding masks and illness are subsiding. But in the meantime (and in lieu of "Goings On"), I'll mention that both CSNA and NASC are looking into again using engraved medals as the literary awards instead of the certificates we've been issuing since the last supply of medals ran out. Phil Iversen suggested it, and I think it's a great idea. I mean, we are a numismatic publication, right?



Looking into the article-hopper I see that we're running a little low, so I'd like to take this opportunity to encourage anyone who's "on the fence" about submitting an article, to push through with that inclination and fire something off to me (gregsburns@gmail.com). Whether you're a seasoned writing pro, or a complete rookie at the keyboard, I assure you that if you'll write about what interests you, that between you and me we'll make it a very presentable piece. I retire from my "day job" at the end of June, so I'll have an easier time of putting these issues together, and more time to devote to helping others along the publishing path. I'd be very happy to work with you to put your thoughts on paper and make you a published author. Email me now, while you're thinking about it.

Looks like NASC has the Golden State Coin Show coming up, and later in the year CSNA is gearing up for the winter convention. Neither of those can happen soon enough in my book. I'll look forward to walking the bourse, browsing dealers' stock, and hopefully breaking bread and clinking glasses with my numismatic friends at whatever banquets may be happening. Hope to see *you* there at each of these!

Best regards,

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

Greg Burns
Editor

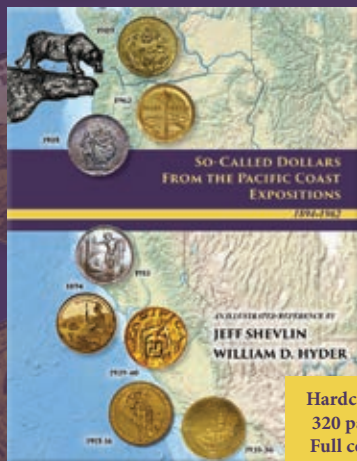
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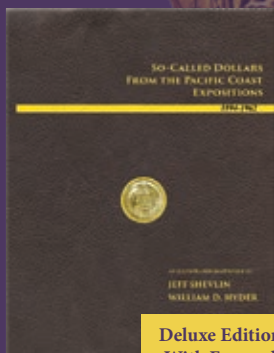
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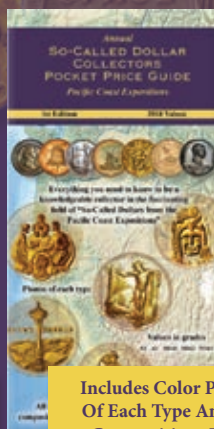
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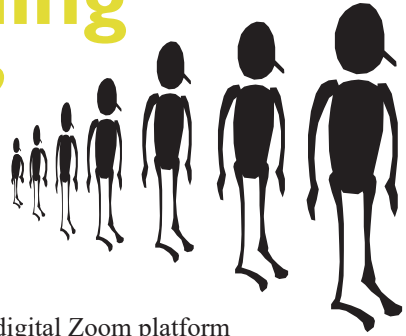
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Corresponding Secretaries' Reports



NASC—

by *Walt Ostromecki*

During the COVID pandemic, the new digital Zoom platform of “virtual meetings, numismatic, education, and communication to and with members” has greatly impacted our hobby and, in all probability, will change the way we will do things in the future.

Attracting new members into coin collecting and coin club membership—and retaining current ones through virtual means—has been NASC’s primary focus. Our monthly virtual on-line meeting partnerships with the Glendale Coin Club and the ANA’s eLearning Academy of nationwide top notch of hobby education and enrichment/enhancement speakers has helped add new members to your rolls. And these are not only adults of all ages but youth and family members!

During the past three quarters NASC has added three youngsters, fifteen adults and eight worldwide groups: Waterloo Coin Society and Ontario Numismatic Society (both in Canada); Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand; Coin Club Australia; Czech Republic Collectors; England Royal Numismatic Society; Vietnam Coin Fellows; Sociedad Numismatica de Mexico, AC. This secretary also has presented virtual eLearning educational talks before three.

The three-youth ranging in age from 7 to 16 came from the NASC’s partnership/sponsorship of ANA 2021 National Coin Week Youth Food Project. More information about this can be found in TCN’s “ANA Educational Outreach” column.

NASC’s current membership is 305 plus the nine new world groups. Total = 314. We lost one member to death, Bill McKivor, WA, and dropped 11 for non-payment of dues. Approximately 65% of our members are three-year digital members.

We are still anticipating holding our August 2021 GSCS Show, but without the Scouts BSA Coin Collecting Merit Badge Workshop due to health and safety protocols.

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

CSNA—

by George Magaan

The time is near, the pandemic appears to have run its course, thanks to the all-out effort of everyone. We are now informed the masks can be removed; gatherings will now be allowed. The summer months will soon be upon us. Get out and mingle with family and friends. CSNA membership renewals have been strong through April, new membership is up. Now it is time to attend and support your local coin club meetings. Get out and support your local coin shows as there are a lot of new things to see. Also, in the next few months the US Mint will be releasing several new and exciting coins.

Remember, meetings are contacts with people who may not like displaying their coins but will talk to others about them and will also sell or trade them. So, if you are looking for a specific coin, you may be able to find it through local meetings. Maybe save some money. Support the hobby, support the clubs, support the shows but most of all support your CSNA.

CSNA Membership on 7 June 2021

Regular.....	154
Life.....	110
Junior.....	1
Member Clubs.....	14
Associate.....	2

Member Club Life.....	12
Business Members.....	13
Total.....	306

NASC Membership on 10 May 2021

Total.....	305
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Dorothy Baber, seated in the middle, and surrounded by family and friends at a celebration of her 101st birthday. Son Larry on the left. Dorothy is a CSNA life member and past president, a member of and contributor to many other Californian numismatic organizations, and well-known on the national scene with accolades and service to the ANA etc.



Need Books?

The CSNA Library is available for research by appointment only. Due to the small enclosed space, only one visitor is allowed at a time. Contact the association's president for an appointment and access. Also, donations of references are still welcomed.

—Michael S. Turrini

emperori@juno.com, 707-246-6327



Canada's Silver-less Silver, Some Great Dollar Coins

by Mark Benvenuto

The 1960's were a time of upset, evolution, and revolution in a wide variety of areas throughout society. Of biggest notice to numismatists and collectors today might be the loss of silver from silver coins. Britain got rid of its silver then, yet did a masterful job of producing base metal coins that not only looked silver, but that felt good in the hand, and that still inspired confidence among the public. In 1965 the United States Mint deleted the silver from our dimes and quarters, and reduced it in our half dollars. And in 1968, our friends up north at the Royal Canadian Mint took the silver out of their silver dollars, but kept up an output, now producing "silver" dollars that were entirely made of nickel.

Canada had pounded out 428,707 silver dollars in 1935 – actually made of silver – the first year for any Canadian silver dollar coin. That number is low enough that if it were in a series of United States coins which was considered hot, collectors would be drooling over them, and the price would be through the roof – especially for higher end, mint state pieces. But the market for Canadian coins seems to be a bit thinner than that for their US counterparts, and as a consequence,



anyone interested in this first dollar coin can probably snag one for \$75 or less. By 1967 though, the Canadian silver dollar was due for a change.

Let's get something clear right from the get go. Canada was hardly running out of silver in 1967. It was then, and remains now, one of the world's leading producers of a variety of metals, silver included. Even today it exports some of its silver, and one of the importers is – you guessed it – the United States. However, the price of silver metal in 1967 was high enough that making dollar coins out of it was no longer going to be profitable for the RCM. Clearly, it was time for something new.

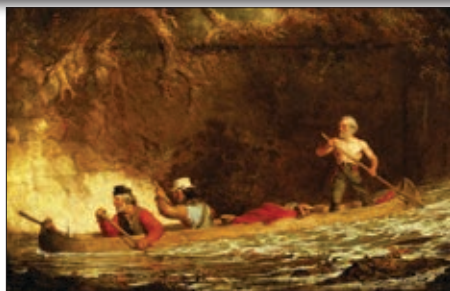
There are plenty of metals that might have substituted for silver when it comes to making dollar coins, including the Canadian dollar. Actually, every elemental metal except gold and copper have a silver color to them. So why did the RCM choose nickel, when there are other candidates for the job? The answer again is what Canada has



As backdrop to the 1968 dollar is a map of 1701, and at right a painting, *The Voyageurs* (Charles Deas, 1846), now in the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston.

in the ground. Canada has produced a large amount of nickel metal for decades. In fact, the nickel refinery near Sudbury, Ontario, was the major producer of this metal for the Allies in World War II. It was a needed component of several alloys that were in turn needed for the war effort. Unfortunately, one lasting legacy of the hurried output of those years is the pollution still in the soil around Sudbury. At the time it was viewed as a necessary evil for winning the war.

The first year of issue, 1968, the Mint was able to spew out 5,579,714 of these new nickel dollars. The size had been reduced slightly from the earlier silver versions, simply to make the striking process somewhat easier, since nickel is a very hard metal. So the diameter was basically a hair over



32mm, and the mass was 15.62 grams. The composition is normally listed as 99% nickel. And curiously, the price tag for a 1968 today is generally a whopping \$5. Yes, “whopping” is indeed sarcasm, as this dollar, and all the other Canadian nickel dollar coins, are astonishingly inexpensive.

One further note as we dive into this series—despite Queen Elizabeth’s portrait on the obverse, these coins are named after their reverse image, the *Voyageur*. The reverse design is dominated by two people paddling a canoe. One is a Native American, the other a French-Canadian voyageur. The image



is a tribute to the people, as well as the goods and materials that were brought out of the “Great, White North,” and the trading system that remains one of the biggest the world has ever seen.

The voyageurs paddled on for several years, and are the standard reverse of these nickel dollars. But there were also some commemoratives issued, for which the reverse design was changed. The year 1970 honored the Centennial of Manitoba as a province, and 1971 saw the same for British Columbia. It was little Prince Edward Island’s turn in 1973, and Winnipeg’s in 1974. While there were some minor modifications to the design about this time, the hard-paddling voyageurs kept at it until the Constitution commemorative was released along-side the voyageurs in 1982. It was Jacques Cartier’s turn to be remembered in 1984, and not for a centennial. This was to remember his making landfall at Gaspé way back in 1534. Cartier had been sent by the king of France to explore the New World, or as much of it as he could,

and as we might expect, to lay claims to any chunks that he could, all in the name of France. This piece, depicting the cross Cartier set up as part of those claims, would be the last commemorative in the series. And not too long after, in 1986, the last of these nickel dollars would be produced. That year saw almost 3.1 million of these dollar coins made for circulation, which means that once again they are about as inexpensive as one can imagine.

From 1987 to the present, the Canadian dollar has been a small, brass coin often called a “loonie,” because of the bird which dominates the reverse. This means that there is a 19-year long span of time in which Canada’s dollars were a silver-less silver, a nickel coin. We have just seen that they are wonderfully inexpensive, and that within the series there are several intriguing commemoratives issued. For any of us looking for some new angle or twist on our collecting, perhaps Canada’s nickel dollars will be the perfect series.

Application for CSNA Membership

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

- Regular Member: \$20 per year / \$55 for three years / \$90 for five years (includes print TCN)
- Regular Member: \$10 per year (digital only TCN)
- Associate Member (spouse of a Regular or Life member and at same address): \$10 per year (digital only TCN)
Provide spouse's name: _____
- Junior Member (age 17 or younger): \$10 per year (digital only TCN)
Provide your Birth Year _____
- Life Member (includes print TCN): \$500 (18 to 54 years of age), \$450 (55 to 64 years of age), \$350 (65+ years of age)

Organizational Membership Dues

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

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

Name: _____

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Applicant's Signature: _____

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- Make your check or money order payable to: **CSNA**
- Mail completed application to the Director of Membership Services:

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

- 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. Please allow several days for a response.



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Ulysses S. Grant Image on Coins, Medals, Currency, and Cigar Box Labels

By Rick Melamed

Arguably one of the greatest generals to ever serve in the US Army, Ulysses Simpson Grant was renowned as a brilliant tactician during the Civil War and as the 18th president of the United States. Grant led the Union Army to victory, using brilliant battlefield strategy to patiently and methodically defeat the South in 1865, when General Robert E. Lee surrendered at Appomattox. Grant's success leading the Union Army catapulted him into the presidency.

Grant was humble and thoughtful—someone no one would ever expect to be head of the army or president. Never wanting to be showy, he cared little for military uniforms and regalia. On the battlefield, he typically dressed modestly and downplayed his appearance and rank. When entering the command posts, men who did not know Grant by his appearance would often fail to recognize him for his lofty stature.

Grant came from modest beginnings. His father ran a tanning factory in Ohio that employed young Ulysses. While it was an earnest business, working at the factory was demanding and difficult work. At the end of a hard physical day, one would not want to be around Ulysses until he thoroughly bathed. After leaving the tannery Grant reluctantly attended West Point

A 1995 32-cent US postal stamp with the image of Grant.



where he perfected his ability as an expert horseman.

Though he graduated in the bottom half of his class, he was regarded as the finest rider at the academy. In 1843 after graduation Grant served with distinction in the Mexican-American War. Grant may have been a fair student, but in the Army he excelled. In 1848, after a long courtship delayed by his active military duty, Grant married Julia Dent and they had four children. Grant resigned from the Army in 1854 to return to his family, but for seven years he struggled financially. By 1861 Grant decided to rejoin the Army and successfully led the western campaign of the war. In 1863, his victory in Vicksburg which ultimately led to the control of the Mississippi River, turned the fortunes around for the Union army. After a string of defeats of the South, Grant's victories out west were widely celebrated. After the Union's victory in Chattanooga, Lincoln promoted Grant to lieutenant general. With weak generals in the east, Lincoln brought Grant east to

battle Robert E. Lee, the Confederate's most accomplished general. For 13 months Grant fought Lee, enduring many casualties, but was ultimately successful in defeating the Confederacy. After four bloody years of conflict, where over 600,000 soldiers perished, Grant persevered. African-Americans were freed from the bonds of slavery and the nation reunited.

Less known was Grant's legacy as a crusader for civil rights. His effort during the Civil War and afterwards during the Reconstruction era, to empower African-Americans with their civil liberties, elevates Grant as a great politician to the level of Lincoln. He was a war hero but a reluctant politician. Grant believed that the federal government had to preserve the sacrifices of the war by protecting African-Americans from the pro-slavery of the South and preventing former Confederates from retaking power. Grant was compelled by the radical republicans to seek the nomination. He was unanimously nominated by the Republican party, and was elected president in 1868. As president,

Grant stabilized the post-war national economy, created the Department of Justice, and prosecuted the Ku Klux Klan. Several years after his two-term presidency, at the end of his life, Grant mustered the energy to write an autobiography despite suffering from throat cancer. He did this primarily to support his family, as Grant, who was a trusting gentleman, often loaned money to people—some of whom took advantage. Grant died poor, but the revenues generated by his posthumous autobiography would support his wife Julia and his family after he was gone.

Because of his legacy as a great American patriot, Grant is well memorialized on US coins, currency, and medals. Grant was the only president to have his image engraved on US issued currency while still alive: the 3rd issue 15¢ Grant/Sherman fractional specimen note.

Grant on US Minted Coins

Grant's image on coins is limited. It wasn't until 1909 when Abraham Lincoln became the first president,

Top Row: In 1922, on the 100th anniversary of his birth, the US Mint issued a silver and gold commemorative of Grant. The stern portrait of Grant on the two coins are identical in design and were sculpted by Laura Gardin Fraser. The coins were issued to help finance memorials to Grant in Georgetown and in Bethel, Ohio, and to help finance the General Grant Memorial Highway, leading from New Richmond, Ohio, to Point Pleasant.

Bottom: The coin on is the 2011 \$1 golden dollar of Grant; part of the presidential dollar series. It was designed by United States Mint Sculptor/Engraver Don Everhart.





L to R: 1879 gold Grant Parade Philadelphia Mint employee medal; 1871 US Grant Indian peace medal; 1885 proof Grant memorial medal (large – 62 mm); 1900 Republican National Convention Lincoln-Grant- McKinley copper medal.

that a president’s image graced our coins. Before 1909, allegorical images (i.e. Lady Liberty) or iconic representations of America such as eagles were the mainstay on coin designs.

The half-ounce gold coin of Mrs. Julia Grant graces the 2011 \$10 first spouse commemorative series of presidential wives. It was designed by Donna Weaver; sculpted by Michael Gaudio.



Grant on Medals

There are scores of privately and federally issued medals/tokens using Grant’s image.

We will showcase a few medals produced between 1871-1900. Grant was revered throughout the Civil War and his presidency. Naturally his fans were eager to have a memento of his service, and the period medals sold quickly.



L to R: 1897 Bickford Dollar token Aluminum with brass center -Grant’s NYC tomb in background; 1873 Grant’s 2nd Inauguration in Bronze; 1891 Grant Unveiling Monument – Aluminum; 1868 Vicksburg Medal – Base Metal.

Grant on Fractional Specimens

U.S. Grant and General William Sherman grace this 3rd issue 15¢ Fractional Specimen. This issue, produced between 1864-69, was never used as regular circulating currency. In the bottom right corner Francis Spinner, the U.S. Treasurer and inventor of fractional currency, autographed the note. This is the first federally issued note bearing Grant's portrait.



Grant on a fractional note.

Grant on Large-Sized Federally Issued Currency

Large-sized currency produced by the federal government began 1861 and was in use until 1928 when small-sized currency was first introduced. Grant had his image on a number of federally issued notes. The first year Grant had his portrait on a large-sized note was in 1891, six years after he passed away in 1885 at the age of 63.



Top: In 1886 and again in 1891, Grant's portrait was used on the \$5 silver certificate obverse. The portrait was engraved by Lorenzo Hatch.

Bottom: In 1896, the \$5 silver certificate used the images of U.S. Grant and Philip Sheridan, both Union generals, on the reverse. Lorenzo Hatch engraved this note as well.



The Treasury issued a \$50 gold certificate in 1913 and again in 1922. The notes are exactly the same except for the legal tender certification clause overprinted on large ornate gold "50" to the left of the portrait on the 1922 issue.



Left: The 1891 \$1 silver certificate “Black Eagle” note grasping the U.S. flag in front of the U.S. Capitol is an iconic image. Below the eagle are two small busts of Lincoln and Grant. Engraved by G.F.C. Simile.



Left: The 1914 \$50 Federal Reserve Bank Note was a rare issue. While there are (12) Federal Reserve Banks, the \$50 denomination FRBN was only produced in St. Louis. FRBN’s were a short issue (1915-1934).

In 1914 (released in 1915) Federal Reserve notes were issued. FRN’s are still issued today making this the only surviving series of circulating currency (gold and silver certificates, US notes, legal tender notes, FRBNs, National Bank notes, Treasury notes, interest bearing notes, et al. have been discontinued for a long time). Grant’s portrait has shifted from the left of the note (on the \$50 FRBN) to the center. Most FRNs have the serial number and seal printed in blue, but a small percentage were printed in red ink.



Grant on Small-Sized Federally Issued Currency

In 1928, the Treasury reduced the physical size of circulating currency – the size has remained unchanged ever since. Grant’s image became a main-

stay for all \$50 small sized issues.

Except for some minor changes, the design of the Federal Reserve note changed little from 1928 until 1996.



Left: Grant appears on this 1928 \$50 gold small sized gold certificate. In 1933, FDR banned ownership of gold, rendering this series obsolete. Right: Grant first appeared on Federal Reserve Notes in 1928 – it continues to this day. Note the number district on the left. After 1928, all future issues used a letter for the issuing bank.



Grant's images on brown seal \$50 1929 national currency notes took two forms. On the left the Federal Reserve issued currency through commercial banks. 12,635 banks issued national currency notes across the US. The note on the right was issued just through the (12) Federal Reserve Banks.



Left: In 1996, the \$50 note bearing Grant's image was changed and included many anti-counterfeiting measures. In the process a beautifully redesign of Grant was added. Right: In 2001, the note on the right was redesigned a second time. Most notable was the addition of a blue star and stripes of the American flag.

Grant on Obsolete Currency

Before the Treasury issued circulating currency in 1861 (only coins were produced on the federal level), currency was issued by banks as well as by merchants. After the gold rush ended, many banks went out of business and much of the bank issued currency became worthless - forcing the Treasury to produce circulating

notes. Obsolete currency and private scrip were common; there are thousands of examples. Many issues of obsolete notes bore finely engraved images of allegorical figures, pastoral scenes, agriculture, industry, and of course, many featured portraits of famous Americans. While his image is not common on obsolete notes, Grant does show up in a diverse group.



Left: 1867 \$1 Southern Orphan Association – issued in Richmond, VA to benefit widows and orphans from the Confederacy. Right: A 50¢ fractional lookalike with Grant's portrait, the admission note was honoring Charles Dickens first novel, the Pickwick Papers.



Left: 1875 25¢ Merchandise script by Alex Danskin, an Idaho-based general merchant. Right: Late 1860's \$10 obsolete note from the First National Bank of Idaho. A young Grant is depicted on the left.



1862 \$5 Trumansburgh, NY- Henry D. Barto and Company's Bank. Grant is at the bottom right corner.

Grant on College Currency

College currency was created by business colleges. In the latter half of the 19th century, schools established entire business communities for the sole purpose of teaching sound business practices to the students. Along with newspapers, bank books, and all of the other necessary documents, the schools produced their own cash for use in their community. Collectively we call this money college currency.

Usually it was of a distinctive design, often it included many denominations and multiple series, and sometimes it included coin designs as well.

For more, information on college currency, check out *College Currency Money For Business* by Schingoethe, Out-of-print, but can be bought on eBay for \$20. A substantial reference; it originally was priced at \$95 (in 1993).



Shown in order: \$5 Harvard School Bank, \$10 Burnham American Business College, \$10 Adelphi Academy Commercial Bank, and \$10 Iron City College Bank of Pittsburgh.

Grant on Miscellaneous Items

There are hundreds of common household items that contain Grant's image, including several notable currency-related depictions. The first item is a \$100,000 Treasury bond issued in 1963. A red seal graces the bond. Next is a Giori test note. After WW2, Giori, a Geneva based maker of printing presses, invented a groundbreaking method that allowed two-color and even three-color engraving from a single plate, in one pass. In a strange decision, American Bank Note Company chose American Can as the subcontractor to initially use the printing press. They used familiar images of Lincoln, Washington and Grant found on circulating currency. The final currency related items is a silver engraved cigarette case with a 1934 series of \$50 FRNs. Note how Grant's eyes are closed.



Grant on Cigar Box Labels

Grant had a great fondness for cigars—he was rarely seen without one and often consumed 20 or more per day. Citizens of the US sent him thousands of boxes of cigars as a gift of appreciation for his service. Unfortunately, it was his addiction to tobacco that caused Grant's early death at the age of 63 from throat cancer in 1885. It's a stretch to go from circulating money to cigar labels, but the finely engraved images rival that of federally issued currency. Here are a dozen different examples. The image of Grant and Lee, opposing generals during the Civil War, seems out of place, but it is a fine quality rendering.

Ulysses Grant remains one of America's greatest heroes. We love to honor our greatest Americans, and to that end, Grant's image endures. Thanks to Heritage Auctions for the use of currency and coin images, Dave Stitely for the Grant College Currency images and to my son, David Melamed for his help with editing.





The Bread Making Machine Gold Medal

by Harry Waterson

James Garvey invented a bread-making machine. It won this gold medal at the Panama California Exposition.

The exposition was held in San Diego from January 1, 1915, to January 1, 1917. It celebrated the opening of the Panama Canal. The exposition took place in San Diego's large urban Balboa Park.

The obverse features a long-legged goddess of the harvest dressed in classical couture holding a laurel frond in her outstretched right hand and supporting a cornucopia of California produce in her left. She is framed against a palm tree as she faces out into San Diego Bay at sunset. At her feet is a California grizzly bear. The sky and bay beneath the arm and laurel contains this 7-line inscription: PANAMA / CALIFORNIA / EXPOSITION / SAN DIEGO / CALIFORNIA / U.S.A. / 1915 all on center. At the bottom is an unfurled banner inscribed with the words GOLD MEDAL AWARD. Beneath the banner at the left is ©1915 and at the right





The original case containing the medal, from “J. F. Newman, New York, Chicago, San Francisco”.

J.F.NEWMAN, N.Y. all in tiny incuse lettering. The Norman pointed shield at the left hugs the curve of the medal, at the top supports the cornucopia with its long feathered tail and is engraved with the name of the winner: GARVEY / AUTOMATIC / BREADMAKING / MACHINE. Almost lost behind the inscription at the horizon line is the long Point Loma Peninsula jutting out into the sea with two ships just off the headland.

The reverse is a series of three circles, two concentric and the innermost off-center to the lower side. The outer circle is typographical: the upper legend reading •PANAMA CALIFORNIA EXPOSITION•, the lower legend identifying the location of the expo SAN DIEGO CALIFORNIA. U.S.A. 1915. The next inner circle is a wreath of abundance made up of the flowers, fruits and vegetables of Southern California. The innermost circle is the beaded center of a tasseled escutcheon resting on a bombard cannon barrel and surmounted by the Spanish galleon *San Salvador*, the ship that brought Juan Rodrigues Cabrillo, the first European to explore Califor-

nia, into San Diego bay on September 28, 1542. Inside the final rope circle stands Miss Columbia behind a section of the North American globe with her right hand extending to point out the site of the expo written out in the lower legend, SAN DIEGO 1915. The inner legend PANAMA CALIFORNIA EXPOSITION echoes the outer legend. Columbia is cradling a model of a three-funneled steamship in her left arm. All fields are smooth.

J. F. Newman, Inc. of New York City made the medal, which is gold-plated with a plain edge. The head of the medal department, Valdemar John Hansen hand cut the dies.¹ The obverse design probably came from the supervising architect of the Exposition, Bertram Goodhue (1869-1924). Goodhue designed Cheltenham,

¹ A Plaque of a Red Cross Poster; *The Numismatist*, Vol. 32, July, 1919 p276. This article identifies V. J. Hansen as head of the modeling department at J.F. Newman. He modeled the plaque in the title. For further reading about Hansen and Newman see: Marshall Ferdinand Foch Medal; *The MCA Advisory*, Quarterly Journal of the Medal Collectors of America, Vol.22, No.3, Medal Collectors of America, Boston, MA, September issue, fall 2019, pp52-56.

PANAMA CALIFORNIA EXPOSITION SAN DIEGO

ham, the noted display typeface. The *NY Times* headlines are all set in it. The inscription is a great example of the font.

At the page top is a typeface comparison. The first line is the medal inscription displayed as one line of copy. The second line contains the same words in Cheltenham. There are very slight discrepancies in the type because the first line was hand cut in metal and the second line is from a Cheltenham electronic typeface. Given that, the match is remarkable.

Some of the elements on the reverse predate the medal. A seal has been found on postcards ©1912 by the Panama-California Exposition.² A January 1915 *Travel* magazine ad has a lovely drawing of Columbia with the ship.³ Someone popped the center out of the seal and inserted the drawing inside the rope border. He thus created the central device for the reverse of the medal.

2 The Boundary Monument between the United States and Mexico, San Diego, CA. Card #4768 and US Grant Hotel, and a glimpse down E Street, San Diego, CA. Card #4291: both by Eno & Matteson Publishing Co., San Diego, CA, circa 1915.

3 *Travel*, Vol.24, No.3, McBride, Nast & Co., New York, NY, January 1915, p6.



A comparison of the typeface used on the medal on top, with the typeface Cheltenham below it, which was designed by Bertram Goodhue.

The visual creative force for the exposition was Bertrand Goodhue, with an able assist from Carleton Winslow and Clarence Stein. Goodhue probably sketched the obverse of the medal in dimension and Winslow or Stein took the existing elements pictured above and cobbled them together for the reverse. No one sculpted a model. The die cutter at Newman took the paper designs and sketches and created the medal dies in intaglio. If a sculptor had been involved, he would not have repeated the obverse inscription twice on the reverse. The inner legend around Columbia should have been cut. It would have reduced repetitive clutter and been a better composition of the preexisting elements.

The inscription around the base of the dome of the California Building would have been a more appropriate outer legend. Goodhue had given a lot of thought to just what bible quote would best represent San Diego.⁴

TERRAM FRUMENTI HORDEI, AC VINARUM, IN QUA FICUS ET MALOGRANATA ET OLIVETA NASCUNTUR, TERRAM OLEI AC MELLIS. [Deuteronomy 8.8] (A land of wheat and barley, of vines

4 Amero, Richard W. Compiler – Bertram Goodhue Index, Avery Library, Columbia University; Bertram Goodhue letter to Professor Winfred R. Martin, Librarian of the Hispanic Society of America, New York City, January 13, 1914, pp32-33. http://pancalarchive.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/goodhue_index_amerow.pdf.

and fig trees and pomegranates; a land of olive oil and honey.)

This 1910 postcard⁵ lays out in detail exactly what Columbia is pointing to and why. The map by D.C. Collier of San Diego shows that all westbound sea-lanes that pass through the Panama Canal lead to San Diego as their first port of call. The promotion of this ideal was the *raison d'être* for the 1915 San Diego Exposition.

There is supporting evidence that Bertram Goodhue designed medals. While the Panama California Exposition was running in San Diego, Goodhue was also designing St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church. It would be built on Park Avenue between 50th and 51st Streets in New York City on the site of the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company.

Bertram Goodhue was awarded the St. Bart's commission in 1914 and he displayed to the public and the congregation an extremely detailed church model in his NY studio, 2 West 47th St. the week of January 17, 1916.⁶

5 San Diego, *The Southwestern Gateway*; Card #3154 Published by Arcade View Co., San Diego, CA, 1910.

6 St. Bartholomew's New Plans Ready; *New*



To celebrate the laying of the cornerstone of St. Bartholomew's Church on May 1, 1917, a medal was issued.

The obverse shows a full-length robed figure of a haloed Saint Bartholomew carrying the model of his new church in his left arm. Off his right shoulder is a shield bearing a flensing knife, a symbol of the Saint and his church. A step back from St. Bartholomew and to his lower left is the ashlar cornerstone with a stone-cutter's mallet sitting atop the blade of a masonry trowel. The series of columns, arches, windows and buildings that fill the portal directly behind the Saint represent the City of New York⁷. St. Bartholomew's feet separate the date MAY 1ST from AD and the Roman numerals: MDCC from CCXVII (1917). The ANS impr-

York Times, The New York Times Company, New York, NY, 1/17/1916, p20.

7 Chorley, E. Clowes – *The Centennial History of Saint Bartholomew's Church in the City of New York, 1835-1935*. The Rector, Church Wardens and Vestrymen of St. Bartholomew's Church, New York, NY, 1935, pp264-265.

St. Bartholomew's model, 7 feet high x 8 feet long x 5 feet wide. By the Piccirilli Bros. Photo: Peter A. Juley.





Attilio Piccirilli, one of the six brothers who constructed the model. Medallie Art Company (MACo) did the reductions and made two dies.

The medal is MACo #1917-005. Two-inch medals

matur oak leaf seal follows the AD. The legend around the medal reads; IN COMMEMORATION OF THE LAYING OF THE CORNERSTONE OF S•BARTHOLOMEWS CHVRCH. The typeface is quite creative because there are too many letters for the perimeter space. The same crucifix starts and ends the legend.

The reverse is four shields in the shape of a cross radiating from a central boss showing a single masted sailing vessel with a cross on its billowing sail symbolizing the church. Starting clockwise at the top, the shields are the Episcopal Diocese of New York, the City of New York, the Parish of St. Bartholomew's Church and the United States of America. BEHOLD THE TABERNACLE OF GOD (IS) WITH MEN & HE WILL DWELL WITH THEM is the reverse legend,⁸ which again requires some careful typography to squeeze all the letters in around the tops of the shields. The word IS has been covered by the diocesan shield and the last word THEM is especially crunched. The legend is from Revelation 21:3, King James Bible.

The medal was designed by Bertram Goodhue and sculpted by

were struck in gold (3), silver (11) and a few in bronze. Two thousand 1½-inch bronze medals were issued as a memento to those who contributed to the cost of construction of the new church. It was the 33rd medal struck under the aegis of the American Numismatic Society (ANS #33).⁹

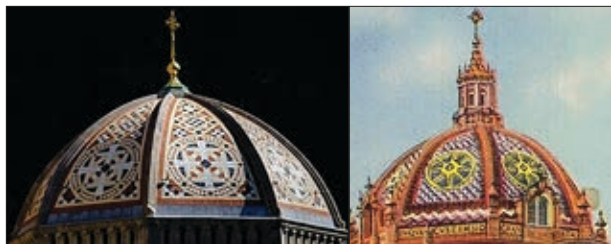
Goodhue's figure of St. Bartholomew was inspired by the Philip Martiny (1858-1927) bas-relief of St. Bartholomew. St. Andrew and St. Bartholomew are on the right panel of the pair of bronze front doors on the south side of the triple portal of the church.

The doors had been cast in 1903 and hung in the predecessor church. They would feature in the Goodhue church as well. The oval detail of Martiny's St. Bartholomew shown above is courtesy St. Bartholomew's Conservancy, Constance Evans, executive director.



⁹ Miller, Scott – *Medallie Art of the American Numismatic Society, 1865-2014*; Published by the Society, New York, NY, 2015, pp110-112.

⁸ *Ibid.*



East: St. Bart's Dome.
Photo: Robert Vaval.

West: Calif. Bldg. Dome.

Attention has been paid to the typography of the medal's legends because Goodhue was an accomplished font designer. He took care that the legends be legible even though there were too many words for too little space.

Another cross-pollination took place. Rudyard Kipling once wrote:

Oh, East is East and West is West
and never the twain shall meet,

Till Earth and Sky stand presently
at God's great Judgement Seat.¹⁰

In this case, the Judgement Seat is at 325 Park Avenue. From that Seat in the Nave of St. Bart's, when one looks up, one sees the dome of the California Building, the cornerstone of Goodhue's California Quadrangle. This is his signature design for the 1915 Panama California Exposition,

Here is what Constance Evans wrote:

"Goodhue's original plans for the tall tower enclosing a dome (a combination he referred to as a "Ciborium") rising above the crossing that you see on the model, was not built because the parish

10 Kipling, Rudyard – The Ballad of East and West; *Rudyard Kipling's Verses*, The Definitive Edition, Doubleday, Garden City, NY, 1940, pp233-236.

ran out of money. Still considered too expensive, the parish later chose not to build the ciborium, but opted instead for Goodhue's successor firm - Meyers, Murray & Phillip - to come up with the definitive design. The

firm used Goodhue's design for the California Building dome as the basis for the St. Bart's Great Dome. It is placed atop a square base built with the body of the church and is actually two domes, one inside the other, the inner structure being made of relatively lightweight tile. Its eight exterior planes are decorated with colored marble, granite and terra cotta tile and crowned with a gilded cross."¹¹

The St. Bartholomew medal is important to this story. While the style is different from the Panama California Exposition gold medal, it does show that Goodhue knew how to design a medal. The argument is really that Goodhue wanted to be in charge of the look of the Panama California Exposition and St. Bartholomew's Church both at the same time. The facts of the St. Bart's medal demonstrate his medallic design skills and having the Piccirilli brothers working with him on both projects lends some continuity to the argument. Goodhue was also an accomplished sketch artist. The book published to celebrate his life and career in 1925 is filled with his drawings and architectural renderings.¹²

11 Evans, Constance, executive director, St. Bartholomew's Conservancy – email to the writer May 3, 2021.

12 Whitaker, Charles Harris, Editor –

The writer contends that Goodhue did the obverse of the 1915 San Diego Expo gold medal. He would have sketched the obverse in dimension and that is what went to J. F. Newman. Attilio Piccirilli could have done a model but the die cutter would not have required one. There certainly was no reverse model. It was cobbled together on paper from mostly existing elements. The reverse has the feel of a US state quarter designed by a committee. John Hansen, the die cutter, had to make do with that.

The obverse is a pleasing medallic composition and served Goodhue well as an award medal for the fair. He was fighting his own battle at the time over architectural credit for the fair and would not have wanted to fan that flame by making an architectural statement on this medal.¹³

There is no artist signature on this medal, but there is no obvious candidate other than Goodhue. He fills the role nicely. He was there. He had the skills. His was the creative vision. No one else is in the frame. Ergo, mindful that other attributions are certainly possible and based mostly on the circumstantial



Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue – Architect And Master Of Many Arts; Press of the American Institute of Architects, Inc., New York, NY, 1925.
 13 Amero, Richard W. – The Making of the Panama-California Exposition 1909-1915; *The Journal of San Diego History*, Vol.36, No.1, San Diego Historical Society Quarterly, Published by the San Diego History Center, San Diego, CA, winter 1990, pp24-27 (Architectural Attributions).

evidence, Bertram Goodhue designed the obverse of the Panama California Exposition gold medal, not just the inscription typeface.

California had a world's fair in San Francisco to celebrate the opening of the Panama Canal. It is known as the Panama-Pacific International Exposition (PPIE) and it opened February 20, 1915. The smaller San Diego Exposition debuted January 1, 1915 and even though it had no official status, it became a hit in its own right, mainly because of the look and the architecture created by Bertram Goodhue. His style was soon called Spanish Colonial Revival and would become a signature

architectural style of the American Southwest to the present day.¹⁴

The core of the fair, the Cabrillo Bridge, the California Building, Tower and Quadrangle, shown on the *Guide Book* cover to the left, are all still in Balboa Park and are a major contributor to the intellectual life of San Diego.

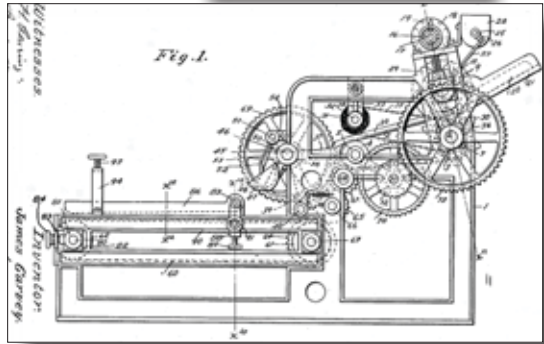
The exposition was housed in Spanish Colonial Revival architecture. What did the items in those buildings have to offer? They had two purposes. First, they showcased the attractions of San Diego as a first Port-of-Call after sailing through the Panama Canal. But there was a more subtle, more all-consuming agenda. Come and live in southern California. Great effort was made to show how attractive the southern

14 Panama California Exposition – Wikipedia (accessed 12/20/2020). Good source for the story of the fair.

counties of California were, and how the land teemed with possibilities for those looking for opportunities. The fair was a montage of various cultural pursuits, galleries, concerts and stage performances. There were also model farms and indigenous villages with ethnic performances. There were displays of new products and manufacturing processes to highlight the forward progress of the local residents. All this was to show the fairgoer that this is where he and his family should come to live and to thrive.

With the opening on January 1, “One of the latest mechanical devices that is to be a feature of the San Diego exposition is the invention of a local man James Garvey (who has) perfected a bread-making machine and loaves of any kind are turned out without the use of hand work of any kind. All that is necessary to secure the finest mixture of a homemade loaf is to turn the flour into the troughs and let the machine do the work. Patrons of the San Diego exposition will be able to watch the making, molding, and the dropping into pans of the finest French, Vienna, rye or whole-wheat bread and rolls by a process that is entirely mechanical.

“When the fair exhibits were opened to the public, nothing was more novel than the white bakery. The loaves were molded, kneaded, rounded into form and dropped into the pans, then shoved into the oven. The white bakery, in a glass case of immense proportions, (gave) the public its first insight into this wonderful process.”¹⁵



This is the side elevation of the Garvey Automatic Bread Making Machine taken from the first page of James Garvey’s patent application filed December 22, 1913. The machine was patented August 6, 1918. The Jury of Awards of the Panama California Exposition began announcing the official awards to exhibitors on August 14, 1915. The Jury of Manufacturers and Mechanical Products awarded a Gold Medal to James Garvey.

Mr. and Mrs. James Garvey were guests at the US Grant Hotel in San Diego on October 26, 1915.¹⁶ They were there to accept the Garvey Gold Medal and the accompanying Gold

For Show; *The Los Angeles Times*, Los Angeles, CA, 1/3/1915, p95.

16 Personal Paragraphs by Jack; *The San Diego Union*, San Diego, CA, October 26, 1915, p7.

Medal Certificate. The records of the fair are totally silent on the Garvey Gold Medal and this is the only hint found as to when he received his medal.

James Garvey first became known in Los Angeles as a motor cycle racer in 1906. He was then an accessories salesman in LA for Morgan & Wright, a Detroit tire manufacturer. As branch



manager of Morgan & Wright, he bought 1,000 tire pressure gauges invented by Charles R. Twitchell. The W. D. Newerf Rubber Company, the Goodyear Tire representative on the West Coast, perfected the design and was the sole distributor of the gauge. James Garvey recognized the sales potential of the gauge and left Morgan & Wright for Newerf in 1909. As Twitchell sales manager, he sold 101,190 Twitchell tire pressure gauges. He single-handedly sold these gauges to tire manufacturers and distributors on a three and a half month sales swing around the Eastern states of the US and Ontario, Canada. He returned to LA October 30, regrouped and then took ship from New York for Europe on December 1, for another extended sales campaign.¹⁷ The graphic above is an artfully framed photo of Garvey under the headline: Hustling Young Tire Man with a Most Envable Record.¹⁸

17 Astonishing Is This Story, *Los Angeles Herald*, Los Angeles, CA, 10/31/1909, p27.

18 *Ibid*.

The Twitchell Tire Pressure Gauge at \$1.50, the size of a lead pencil, with its guarantee for accuracy, became the must-have accessory of the day. On his international tour, Garvey sold over half-a-million tire gauges. He returned to LA in March 1911. Garvey then left W. D. Newerf and effective January 9, 1912 he became vice-president of the Twitchell Garvey Manufacturing Company of Los Angeles.¹⁹ James Garvey and Charles Twitchell and their wives attended the automobile shows in New York City in January 1912. Mr. and Mrs. Garvey then went on to Europe for a few months.²⁰ Upon their return to LA, Garvey found that the Twitchell Garvey Mfg. Co. had been reorganized and was now the Twitchell Gauge Co. of Chicago. The last sentence of the official announcement of the change in the automotive press read, "Mr. Fred C. Bremer has succeeded Mr. James Garvey as manager of this firm."²¹ James Garvey had just had the air let out of all his tires.

19 Change Twitchell Air Gauge; *The Los Angeles Times*, Los Angeles, CA, 12/17/1911, p8.

20 Subject to corroboration, James Garvey married Frances Margaret Spangenburg in Niagara, NY, on November 16, 1911, and the trip to Europe was their honeymoon.

21 Announcement; *Motor World*, Vol.31, No.5, Motor World Publishing Co., New York, NY, 4/25/1912, p3.



The Twitchell Tire Pressure Gauge that Garvey sold over 500,000 units of to customers throughout the United States and Canada.

James Garvey immediately moved on. This self-explanatory illustration was published in January 1913.²²

The copy in the delta wing around the baker states:

James Garvey, Inventor, and Photograph of His Labor-Saving Cost-Reducing Bread Making Machine Which He Declares Will Make 100 Loaves of Bread a Minute, Mixes Dough and Turns It Out in Desired Shape.

* * *

The Garvey Automatic Bread Making Machine's first public appearance was in San Diego January 1, 1915 at the Panama California Exposition. It won the gold medal shown at the beginning.

James Garvey continued to promote his bread-making machine and in 1916 in partnership with Ralph Hamlin developed a mobile bread making facility. The machine was mounted on a three-ton truck chassis and rigged to work entirely self-contained in the field. A number of these baking trucks were sold to Allied forces in Europe for feeding troops out in the trenches.²³

In August 1917, the US Army field-tested a portable baking unit at the Presidio in San Francisco.²⁴

This is the portable bakery mounted on a Selden chassis. Garvey is to the left and Hamlin is on the right. When



²² *Los Angeles Express*, Los Angeles, CA, 1/28/1913, p19.

²³ *The San Francisco Examiner*, San Francisco, CA, 4/7/1916, p7.

²⁴ *Motor Bakery To Get Trial*; *The Los Angeles Times*, Los Angeles, CA, 8/19/1917, p78.



the canvas sides and top are fully extended for operation, the tent formed is 28 feet by 24 feet.

It is not known if the US Army bought any of these mobile bakeries.

James Garvey would go on to have a career in the manufacture of machinery in California. In 1919, he acquired the exclusive rights to sell Marmon Motor Cars in five counties in Southern California. He also began acquiring oil leases in California and

in 1922 set up a machine shop on Terminal Island to manufacture oil-drilling rigs. In 1931, Garvey filed a patent for a new and improved bread-making machine. James

Garvey got his gold medal but unlike the woman on the medal, he did not stand under her laurels, he got out from under and kept going.

For a moment, it was thought the name Gold Medal Flour might have been appropriated by the flour miller for the flour used in the Garvey Bread Maker. Not so. Cadwallader C. Washburn began milling flour in 1866 in Minneapolis, MN. In 1880, his Superlative Flour won three gold medals at the First Millers International Exhibition in Cincinnati, OH and Washburn immediately changed the name. There is, however, a certain grand conjunction to the idea that Gold Medal Flour was used in the Gold Medal Garvey Automatic Bread-Making Machine. If this is not true, it should have been.

The writer owes a major debt of gratitude to Katy Phillips for her contributions to this article. The San Diego History Center holds the largest collection of donated materials from the 1915 Panama California Exposition. They are located in Casa de Balboa, a 1982 reconstruction of the 1915 Commerce and Industries Building where the Garvey Bread-Making Machine was most likely seen in operation. That the San Diego History Center has no record of Garvey and his machine is amazing.²⁵ If it were not for outside newspaper accounts this would have been a very hard story to tell. And a special thanks to Richard Gross Rare Coins who started the writer on this journey.

25 Phillips, Katy; collections specialist, San Diego History Center. Email to the writer 2/16/2021. Katy Phillips did an exhaustive search. In a five-page memo listing all the archives and collections she accessed, she found nothing about Garvey and his invention. She did pass on five outside finds, four newspaper clippings, and the original 1913 bread machine patent application. All were very helpful.



For an excellent pertinent account of this exposition, please see:

Amero, Richard W. – The Making of the Panama-California Exposition, 1909-1915; *The Journal of San Diego History*, Vol. 36, No. 1, Published by the San Diego History Center, San Diego, CA Winter, 1990.

Addendum

While not numismatic, research for this article led to this extraordinary sequence of events. Facts the researcher expected to find with no problem turned out to be illusive and uncorroborated. But, in the process, more about James Garvey came to light than Garvey himself would ever have wanted to be known.

May 9, 1886. James Garvey was born in England. His father, Patrick, was born in Ireland and his mother, Clara Cooke was born in England.

September 10, 1904. James Garvey entered the United States in San Francisco. He arrived on the ship *City of Puebla* from Vancouver, BC.

November 16, 1911. He married Frances Margaret Spangenberg in Niagara Falls, NY. The marriage registry confirms Garvey's English birth and notes he is a widower and this is his second marriage.

December 22, 1913.²⁶ In the very first sentence of his patent application, he wrote, "Be it known that I, James Garvey, a citizen of the United States, residing in Los Angeles in the county of Los Angeles and State of California, have invented a new and useful Bread-Making Machine."

26 United States Patent Office, Application filed 12/22/1913, Serial No. 808,122. Specification, p7, Lines 2-6.

January 17, 1915. A daughter, Frances Clara, is born to Frances & James Garvey in Los Angeles, CA.

February 12, 1918. James Garvey filed a Declaration of Intention to become a naturalized US citizen in the US District Court, San Antonio, TX. This declaration confirms again all the facts of his English birth.

September 12, 1918. He registered for the draft in Oakland CA as a native-born US citizen.

May 10, 1926. Frances Margaret Garvey filed a Petition for Naturalization on behalf of her husband James Garvey from whom she was now separated. The petition again listed the facts of James Garvey's English birth. The petition was filed in US District Court, Los Angeles, CA.

February 17, 1927. The petition was denied.

November 1, 1929. James Garvey's mother Clara Cooke Garvey filed an affidavit with the Town Clerk of Fort Fairfield, Maine that her son James Garvey was born in Ft. Fairfield, ME on May 9, 1886. The affidavit also asserted that James Garvey's father Patrick was born in Massachusetts. The Town Clerk, W. B. Simmons, certified the affidavit and the birth was so entered in the Records of the State of Maine.

April 5, 1930. The 1930 Census has Frances M. Garvey divorced and living alone in Los Angeles, CA.

April 21, 1930. The 1930 Census records that James Garvey was living in Glendale, CA, with his wife Lyra Larue Garvey, 34, and two daughters, Lovella Mae, 15, And Frances Clara, 14. His state of birth was Maine.

November 19, 1933. Lovella Mae Garvey married Stony Drake, Jr. in the

Chapel of the Flowers at Forest Lawn, Glendale, CA. James Garvey gave the bride away and his younger daughter Glorianna Frances Clara Garvey was Maid of Honor. The wedding reception was held at the Garvey's Glendale residence.

December 1938. James Garvey filed for a Social Security Card. His birthplace was Ft. Fairfield, ME.

1941. Garvey returned to Vancouver, BC where he lived for the rest of his life. He survived the death of a brother in 1958 and was listed on a voter registry as late as 1963. At which point he would have been 77.

These facts were mostly garnered from Ancestry.com. This lifeline is odd and it is left to the reader to imagine what James Garvey was up to. Should any reader need the citations for any of the facts in this lifeline please contact Harry Waterson care of Greg Burns, TCN editor.

Meanwhile Waterson is back on Ancestry.com dusting a few skeletons out of his own closet.



The author Harry Waterson with the cased medal that started his journey researching and writing this article.

Hanover Jack Tokens & Other Toy Coins

by John Duff



I so miss attending coins shows as I'm sure so many of you do as well. Hopefully by late summer or early fall there will be coins shows to attend. In my past visits to the many different coin shows I would often come across 18th and 19th century jetons and gaming counters, especially Guinea brass counters and Hanover Jacks. A few years back I was fortunate to come across an interesting collection of Hanover Jacks and a number of other interesting toy coins. This collection had been part of someone's study of these tokens and so I wanted to share with you what I have learned about them and show you some of the more interesting varieties of these Hanover Jacks. They fall into the category of toy coins and are listed in David J. de Sola Rogers 1990 catalog, *Toy Coins*, by Galata Print.

These Hanover Jacks in Rogers *Toy Coins* catalog are references with jetons that go all the way back to the 13th century, and other numerous counters for games and gambling, mathematics, and the education of money for children. But Hanover

Jacks have their own interesting story to tell.

Most Hanover Jacks have the legend "To Hanover" on the token reverse with St. George slaying the dragon much like the British sovereign. The obverse side of the tokens have a portrait of Queen Victoria. These tokens were produced as satire which brings us to what "To Hanover" means or implies.

When George Louis of the House of Hanover in Germany ascended to the British throne as George I in 1714 the Electorate of Hanover in Germany joined in a personal union with Great Britain. This would continue with George II, George III, George IV, and William IV, up until 1837 when Queen Victoria ascended to the throne. The personal union with the United Kingdom ended in 1837 when Queen Victoria ascended the throne because under salic law in Germany females were prevented from inheriting the Hanoverian throne while a dynastic male was still alive. Instead, Queen Victoria's unpopular uncle, Ernest Augustus, the Duke of Cumberland and



fifth son of George III, was installed as the oldest male heir to the Kingdom of Hanover throne. These “To Hanover” tokens were satirical pieces produced

to celebrate the Duke of Cumberland’s departure to Hanover due to his unpopularity. He would rule the Kingdom of Hanover from 1837 until



1866 when he sided with the losing side of the Austro-Prussian War and the Kingdom then became a province of Prussia.

So, during the time period of 1714 up to 1837 the Electorate of Hanover (later to become the Kingdom of Hanover) was in a personal union with Great Britain, except for the Napoleonic years under George III.

Queen Victoria (Alexandrina Victoria; 24 May 1819 - 22 January 1901) was queen from 20 June 1837 until her death in 1901. Her reign of 63 years and seven months would become known as the Victorian era. She would be the last British monarch of the House of Hanover.

Hanover Jacks, also known as Cumberland Jacks, were produced from 1837 all the way to 1883 when they were deemed illegal. Early on there was a fear that these tokens could be passed off as gold sovereigns much like our “no-cent V nickels” of 1883. They were also collected by British citizens of moderate means who were unable to afford gold sovereigns hoping that someday they would become valuable.

These tokens with the portrait of Queen Victoria on the obverse side of the token would be produced with different portraits. In my small collection some had dates from 1830 to 1879 and some are not dated. The reverse side of most of these tokens have St.

George slaying the dragon with the date of 1837, but not always. The dragon being slayed would have one, two, or three heads. The rarest being the one-headed dragon of which I have one sample to show. Not all of these tokens have the legend “To Hanover.” So really, there is quite a variety of these tokens including the 134 that I have. Two of the most interesting of these tokens have playing cards on the reverse of the token and one has a portrait of General Tom Thumb.

Very early jetons are probably the most sought toy coins but there are plenty of 18th, 19th, and 20th century toy coins that are rare and rarely seen including this early British toy coin box made in 1880 by Ludwig Christian Lauer of Nurnberg, Germany. This gilt brass toy coin box is a matchbox type listed as Rogers 4200 with a reproduction 5-pound Bank of England note, serial number 311145 signed P. May within a 25 x 22 mm recess on the lid. A hunting scene is impressed on the base with a horseman jumping a fence. There are inscriptions around the edges. The front edge says: L. CHR. LAUER, NURNBERG. The right edge says: NURNBERGERN SPIELMUNZEN. The left edge says: JAHNCKE'S PATENT GESCHUETZT. The rarity is listed as RRR in the Rogers catalog.

Another gilt brass box listed as Rogers 4155 is titled: Britain's Hope



From left the three “boxes” of toy coins with the contents when the author purchased them: a rectangular box with a pasted-on label replicating a five-pound note, the “Queen, Prince Albert, Hope” box, and the Windsor Castle box.

Box. The lid states: THE QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT AND BRITAIN’S HOPE within a wreath of thistle and rose and in a circular border. The base has the crown royal arms within a wreath of oak and laurel in a circular border and is listed as RR in the Rogers catalog.

Then there is the gilt brass Windsor Castle box with a plain edge listed as Rogers 4100. The lid is Windsor Castle viewed over a park scene, flag blown to the right from the tower and WINDSOR CASTLE in exergue. The base are the royal arms in garter, crowned and supported by the lion and the unicorn; motto below: DIEU (MON) DROIT on a stippled field and within a prominent border of beads. This box is listed as R in the Rogers catalog.

There were numerous makers of toy coins during the 19th century. Joseph Moore was a medalist in Birmingham, England, between 1840 and 1880, that made model coins for the British, continental, and American markets. Most were gilt or white plated but copper flans likely exist. Here

is Rogers 2464 model dollar, 13 mm diameter and 1 mm thick, reeded-edge copper token. The obverse side has 13 stars around an eagle displayed, shield on breast, branch and arrows in claws, 1849 below. The reverse has MODEL DOLLAR CALIFORNIA around 1 in wreath. It is listed in the Rogers catalog as rare.

Note. At the Dix Noonan Webb auction on June 12, 2018, there was lot #1681 sold which contained 134 pieces of the “To Hanover” brass counters, which had been part of a study collection of these tokens. This lot was described as “George IV/Victoria mule, Victoria Uniface, Victoria 1830 (3), 1837 (83, an excellent range including smaller sizes), 1837 uniface, 1838, 1847/1837, 1849/1837 (8), 1852/1837, 1854/1837 (2) 1861, 1861/1837, 1862/1837 (15), 1864, 1867/1837 (3), 1868/1837, 1869 (2), 1869/1837 (2), 1879, Victoria undated, others (2).”

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Champagne Henry, King of Jerusalem

By Ross Irvin

Most European medieval coins minted between 500 and 1300 are boring. Regardless of country, they generally have a cross on the obverse with the ruler's name. The reverse generally has a symbol identifying the ruler's country/bishopric with some identifiable symbol. The stories behind these coins, however, can be *very* interesting.

Imagine that you are given the opportunity to become a king with a prestigious title. There are a few problems, however. The capital of your kingdom was captured and is still occupied by the Muslims, the woman through whom you inherit the title is the very pregnant wife of the previous king designate who was murdered in the past week, and if you accept the kingship, it is highly likely you would never be able to return to your home again. What would you do?

Such is the story of Henry II of Champagne.

Born in 1166, Henry was a well-connected young man. His father was the ruler of the Champagne region of France. Although this was centuries before the invention of the famous carbonated wine beverage, it was still famous for its wines. Henry's grandmother was Eleanor of Aquitaine, renowned for having been married to a King of France Louis VII, divorced for being unable to produce a male



Crusader Henry of Champagne.

heir, then marrying Henry of Anjou, eventually to rule as Henry II of England. Consequently, young Henry of Champagne was the nephew of two powerful kings.

Henry's father began hosting the famous Champagne Fairs, which were large regional markets. The merchants were protected by special courts. The trade became massive. The basic Champagne denier was minted in large numbers and circulated widely.

Both father and son issued similar coins. The obverse of this example shows a comb in the center with the inscription, "CASTRI PRVVINS"

This indicates the coin was minted in Provins. “Castrum” means “Castle.” The comb represents a clever medieval pun. A person holding the coin would look at the obverse to determine what land the coin represented. “Champ” in French means “Land”. “Comb” in French is “Peigne”. Put them together and you get “Champagne.” The reverse has a cross within a circle. The quarters have various symbols depending on variety including annulets, alpha, omega, and pellets. The inscription around the rim reads, “HENRI COMES” which means Count Henry.



Champagne denier minted in Provins when Henry of Champagne was a count.

In 1190, Henry II left Champagne to join the Third Crusade, led by his two uncles, Richard the Lion Hearted of England, and Philip II of France. At first, Henry allied himself with Philip, however, that changed quickly. Having arrived before the kings, Henry had largely supported the siege of Acre with his own resources. Short of supplies, he approached King Philip for replenishment. Philip said, “Sure,

I will give you 100,000 ecu (Parisian gold pieces.) All you need to do is cede Champagne to me.” Shocked and insulted, Henry approached King Richard. Richard saw the opportunity to secure a brave and useful ally and provided the supplies with no strings attached.

In the spring of 1192, towards the end of the Third Crusade, King Richard prepared to leave the holy land. One last task was to crown a new king of Jerusalem even though Jerusalem still remained in Muslim hands. The choice of the Crusader barons was Conrad of Montferrat, the ruler of one

of the few principalities still in Christian hands when the third Crusade arrived. Conrad was married to Isabella, the daughter of the deceased King Amaury of Jerusalem.

Henry was sent to Tyre to inform Conrad that he was officially the new King of Jerusalem as well as arrange for the coronation ceremony. Conrad was



Philip II of France.



Richard the Lion Hearted of England.



Conrad of Montferrat's marriage to Isabella wasn't destined to last for very long.

thrilled, as was his very pregnant wife Isabella. Unfortunately, after Henry returned to Acre, events took a radical, unforeseen turn.

Months before, a ship loaded with valuable cargo took shelter in a storm in Tyre harbor. Conrad impounded the ship, imprisoned the crew, and murdered the captain. The ship however, belonged to a dangerous cult called the assassins, whose 60,000 followers lived in the wild Ansarian mountains in northern Syria. Their leader Sinan inspired terror in Christians and Muslims alike. This included the Sultan Saladin, the Muslim conqueror of Jerusalem, who attempted to invade Sinan's country, narrowly escaping two assassination attempts.

Sinan sent a message to Conrad requesting the return of the ship, the release of his crew, and reparations for his captain. Conrad scoffed at the demands. Sinan did not send a second request. A week before his coronation, Conrad was murdered in the streets of Tyre by two assassins. The coronation plans changed. Now there had to be a wedding as well. Henry of Champagne



Pougeoise minted in Acre when Henry of Champagne was king.

was the logical replacement. He was viewed by the Christians as a good fighter and by the Muslims as tolerant and reasonable. At first, he was reluctant to marry the pregnant wife of his predecessor, but the comely Isabella, now rid of a husband thirty-two years her senior, persuaded him otherwise. They were married and crowned eight days after Conrad was murdered in early May 1192.

Henry's coins reflect either his realistic assessment of the title of King of Jerusalem or his desire to humbly imitate Godfrey of Bouillon, the first King of Jerusalem, who refused to use the title at all.

He created a bronze coin; 1/3 the value of a denier called a "pougeoise." The reverse shows a cross with an annulet in every quarter with the inscription, "COMES HENRICVS" Count Henry. The obverse shows a fleur de lies with the inscription "PVGES D'ACCON," which means "pougeoise of Acre."

Henry spent the next five years strengthening his kingdom. After Conrad's daughter Maria was born, Isabella produced two more daughters, Alice and Phillipa. He visited Sinan, the chief of the assassins and concluded a treaty with him. Sinan, according to the chronicles, generously promised



Left: Henry as King of Jerusalem.

to murder anyone he wished!

In line with his extraordinary life,

Henry died by dwarf. He accidentally fell from a window at his palace at Acre. He might have survived, however his servant, a dwarf, fell on top of him trying to save him...

References:

Coinage of the Latin East, D.M. Metcalf, 1995.

Coins of the Crusader States, Malloy, Preston, Seltman, 1994.

Warriors of God, James Reston, Jr, 2001.



Factoids on the Crusades

- When caught in the crossfire, women didn't hesitate to don arms and armor.
- Some crusader medical advice included remedies that were hardly palatable. For instance, the 14th-century anatomist and royal physician Guido da Vigevano offered slug soup as an antidote to aconite poisoning.
- The word *Crusades*, wasn't used when the wars first started. Sanctioned by the church, the Crusades were simply military expeditions. They got their current meaning in the late 18th century. The root of the word goes back to the 16th-century French word *croisade*, which essentially means "marked with the cross".
- The main goal of the crusades was to control Jerusalem and the Holy Land. It was significant to different groups for different reasons.
 - The Jewish people wanted to control Jerusalem because it was the site where King Solomon built the original temple to God.
 - The Christian people wanted to control Jerusalem because it was the site where Christ was crucified and rose from the dead.
 - The Muslim people wanted to control Jerusalem because it was the site where Muhammad ascended into heaven.



Collecting Small-Sized \$5 Notes: Part 2

by Rick Melamed

In a previous issue of TCN we explored collecting small-sized \$5 Federal Reserve Notes (FRN). The FRN series is so broad that we dedicated the entire article to just that subject (spring 2021). Since 1963, all newly issued circulating \$5 notes are FRNs. But prior to 1963 the government produced a wide range of other issues: US notes, silver certificates, national bank notes and Federal Reserve bank notes. On denominations of \$10 and above, the Treasury also issued gold notes, but they were not made for the \$5 denomination. Small sized \$5 notes of all varieties are affordable and highly collectible. A complete type set can be purchased for well under \$100 per note in mid-grade and many will be under that threshold in uncirculated condition. Starting in 1928, the Treasury, in a move to streamline and economize, reduced the physical size of circulating currency by 32%, resulting in a smaller sized note; the exact same measurements are still in use today.

United States Notes

In 1907, the last large-sized \$5 US Note (USN) was produced. Colloquially named the *Pioneer* note by the vignette in the center; it also contained a



A \$5 small-sized United States note, series of 1907.

portrait of President Andrew Jackson inset in the bottom left. This series was printed from 1907 to 1928.

In 1928, not only was the note reduced in size, but the design was simplified. Gone forever were the allegorical scenes that graced much of the large-sized currency produced in the US. The new smaller note had Jackson replaced by the portrait of Abe Lincoln. That familiar portrait was used on all varieties of \$5 notes until it was redesigned in 1999. The 1928 small sized \$5 US note has the red seal on the left with the large gray "FIVE" to the right of the portrait.

The 1928 series had seven different releases (1928, 1928-A...1928-F) printed between 1928-1953. When there were any personnel changes in key positions (treasurer of the US and/or secretary of the Treasury) it would require a new signature on the note, moving the series forward...one letter

Right, the redesigned \$5 small-sized United States note, series of 1928.

Below that, the revised Treasury financial declaration.



at a time. Aside from signature changes, the only design change came with the release of the 1928B series. Note the change of the Treasury financial declaration.

In 1953, the Treasury redesigned the USN. The red treasury seal moved to the right side of the note. A large light gray “5” is now positioned to the left of Lincoln. The “Series by 19xx” which was positioned in the upper left was removed. Also, the “WASHINGTON, D.C.” in the center bottom right was moved to above the red seal. The 1953 series was produced from 1953-1963 and had 4 releases (1953, 1953A, 1953B, and 1953C).



Upper and lower images—the 1953 and 1963 series USNs.

The final issue of the \$5 USN was produced in 1963. One of the differences from the 1953 series was the further shortened Treasury financial declaration printed on top of the large gray “5” to the left of the portrait. Also, in 1963 the “WILL PAY TO THE BEARER ON DEMAND” on top of the large “FIVE DOLLARS” on the center bottom was removed.

The reverse of the 1963 \$5 USN is the only note of the series that has “IN GOD WE TRUST” above the Lincoln Memorial on the reverse (shown on last page).

Silver Certificates

The Treasury started producing the blue seal/serial numbered \$5 silver certificates in 1934. The 1934 series had 5 different signature combinations (1934, 1934A...1934D) and was made from 1934-1953. In 1953, the silver certificate was redesigned and in production from 1953-1963. It had three releases: 1953, 1953A, and 1953B. The Treasury made a 1953C which was never released. Note on the center bottom is the all-important “IN SILVER PAYABLE TO THE BEARER ON DEMAND”—meaning the financial institution would have to give you \$5 in silver coins upon request. Note the smaller sized blue serial numbers and Treasury seal on the 1953 series. The large “5” to the left of the portrait changed from blue to gray. Similar to the USN, the later silver certificate had the “WASHINGTON D.C.” moved from below the series date to above the blue seal. Shown are the 1934 and 1953 replacement notes; designated by the inclusion of a star in front of the serial number. If a sheet was misprinted or damaged in production, the sheet was replaced with a sheet with different serial numbers but



with a star designator added. Note the 1934 series had a solid star, while the 1953 series had a hollow star,

North African Invasion Silver Certificates

One of the most interesting silver certificates issued was the 1934A yellow seal variety. The North Africa series was issued in 1942 during World War II, but for use in Europe and Northern Africa. Had US forces suffered defeat, the entire series would have been demonetized.



A distinctive yellow seal adorns the North African invasion series of silver certificate.

National Bank Notes

National Bank Notes (NBNs) were US currency chartered by the government and backed by US bonds deposited by individual banks with the US Treasury. When the banks deposited the money, they received the National currency and had the name of their bank printed on the note along with the bank president and cashier. NBNs started in 1863 as a way to guarantee the value of the money. Prior to 1863, banks issued their own currency with only their financial reserves as a guarantee of value (hence the expression “banknote”). If an individual bank went bankrupt, the notes would become worthless. By the late 1850’s through the start of the Civil War many banks became insolvent. As a result, there was a lot of worthless obsolete currency. In order to stabilize circulating currency, the government enacted the National Bank Note program which would guarantee any individual bank money would remain viable. This was a successful program evidenced by 12,635 participating banks. From 1929-1935 the first and only small-sized NBNs were issued (large-sized NBNs had 4 releases). With so many banks participating, NBNs have become a very popular form of collecting. Folks can collect by town, state, denomination, by the city name, etc. Shown are a couple of examples: a common note from Newark, NJ, and the exotic from the Hawaii Territory. They are issued



with brown seals and serial numbers. Adjacent to the serial number and on the center edges are the bank’s charter number. 1452 for the Newark note and 5550 from the Honolulu example. The signatures of the bank president and cashier is at the bottom. On top of all 1929 NBN’s are printed signatures of Edward Jones, register of the Treasury, and Walter Woods, treasurer of the US.

Federal Reserve Bank Notes

Federal Reserve Bank Notes (FRBN) were issued between 1915 and 1934 as part of the Federal Reserve Act of 1913. FRBNs are similar to FRNs because they were issued through the 12 Federal Reserve banks. FRBN’s were backed in a similar way to NBNs, using US bonds, but issued by Federal Reserve banks instead of by chartered national banks. Small-size FRBN’s were printed as an emergency issue in 1933 using the exact same paper stock as 1929 NBNs.

A NBN has a line for the signature of the president and cashier of the participating charter bank, but the small-size FRBN printed a black bar over the bank titles. To the left of the bar is the name of the governor and deputy governor of the state of issue. The FRBN is so similar to the NBNs that they can be easily confused at first glance. Both are very similar in design including the brown ink. Even the name of the note is the same: “NATIONAL CURRENCY” – which is engraved on the top center.



\$5 Reverses

All small-sized \$5 notes outside of FRN’s have the same reverse. The only exception is the \$5 1963 USN which includes the “IN GOD WE TRUST” over the Lincoln Memorial (bottom image).

This concludes the deep dive on small-sized \$5 notes. The amount of varieties is so diverse that it is easy to be enraptured by collecting them.

Unlike large-sized currency or some coin issues, \$5 notes are affordable and gives us a deep insight into how the government went about producing circulating currency.

Thanks to Heritage Auctions for much of the images.

Factoids

- While it may be called *paper money*, our currency isn’t actually made out of paper. Bills are made from a cotton and linen blend, with silk fibers running throughout.
- Almost *half* of all US money in circulation are \$1 bills.
- The largest denomination the US Bureau of Engraving and Printing has ever produced is the \$100,000 gold certificate, featuring a portrait of President Woodrow Wilson. These bills were never put into public circulation and were used solely for transactions between Federal Reserve Banks.

CSNA Considers Convention Change

CSNA is looking into possibly moving the December convention (17th, 18th, and 19th are currently tentative) into January (28th, 29th, and 30th of 2022) with the following points to consider:

- Moves us out of a slow show period, and not having it the weekend before Christmas when everybody is out doing their last minute shopping.
- The proposed period ties in nicely as CSNA celebrates its 75th golden anniversary the following month, February 22, 2022.
- There are not many shows in January; won't interfere with the FUN show.
- We do not some other entity taking the dates for their show.
- Show dates in February and March conflict with other shows here in the South, and...
- We can lock in the show dates for five years in advance.

Have an opinion on this? Please provide your input to CSNA President Michael S. Turrini via email to emperori@juno.com. The board is tentatively scheduled for a meeting June 26th, so your thoughts and concerns would be very welcome so the officials can consider them.

NASC's Golden State Coin Show is Looking Likely!

NASC President Mike Kittle confirms that the August 20-22 dates are penciled in with the Masonic Center at 50 W. Duarte Road in Arcadia. The NASC crew will be busy in the next few months getting dealer sign-ups for the show, and putting together the schedule of events. Though the larger NASC Member Club Benefit Gold Drawing will likely not be held due to the lateness of the "green light", there will probably be a smaller raffle or drawing of some sort, with tickets sold at the show. The usual buffet dinner is also vulnerable this year, as Covid restrictions going into the closing weeks/months prior to the show are still being digested and understood. But hey, a show's a show, right?



From Coinweek's Website

You know that weird smell coins get when you've handled them? Well, according to scientists who tested for the cause, the smell of iron is a type of human body odor, and is caused by the breakdown of oils in your skin. When you touch an object with iron in it, the perspiration from your skin makes the iron atoms gain two electrons, which react to the oily skin. So basically it's you who smells, not the coin.



California Token Spotlight

Shining on: Benicia Arsenal & Benicia Barracks

by Merle Avila

The Benicia Arsenal was established by Army Brevet Capt. Charles P. Stone in August of 1851 to receive, store, ship, and maintain arms for military activities on the Pacific Coast and to respond to national emergencies. Benicia Arsenal was the first US ordnance supply in California. The installation also repaired equipment, disposed of damaged material, and produced and tested ammunition for the Army. The arsenal personnel were both military and civilian and were usually commanded by an army colonel.

Charles Pomeroy Stone (1824-1887) was born in Greenfield, Massachusetts, and graduated from the US Military Academy. He was given orders at age 26 to establish a permanent ordnance supply depot on the San Francisco Bay. On August 15, 1851, Captain Stone arrived at the Golden Gate with a cargo of muskets, swords, subsistence supplies, tarpaulins, lumber, and "prairie carriages" or covered wagons. Stone was in command of Benicia Arsenal and chief of ordnance of the Division and Department of the Pacific until 1856. In 1865, General Stone was appointed superintendent of the Dover Mining Company in Virginia. After accepting a commission in the Egyptian Army, he created a topographical bureau and

became a member of the Egyptian Institute in Cairo. Upon his return to the United States, he became engineer-in-chief for the construction of



K-1



K-2



K-3



K-5



Top photo of “Company ‘G’, Benicia Barracks, California, 1892.” Below that, a photograph of the “Benicia Arsenal Shops” circa 1915.

the pedestal of Bartholdi’s statue of “Liberty Enlightening the World” and acted as grand marshal in the ceremony that accompanied the dedication of the statue, now known as “The Statue of Liberty”.

Ulysses S. Grant was the most famous American ever to soldier at Benicia Barracks, where he served as regimental quartermaster, 4th Infantry. Grant and the 4th Infantry sailed from New York on July 5, 1852, and arrived in California after a perilous trip across the isthmus in which dozens in the party were killed and Quartermaster Grant served as “a ministering angel” to those struck down by cholera, poisonous plants, and tainted water. Grant lost his close friend, Major John Gore, who was suddenly stricken with cholera while playing poker. Grant barely mentioned Benicia in his two-volume memoir,



Above, the founder of Benicia Arsenal in 1851 at the age of 26, Charles Stone thirteen years later at the age of 39 in 1863 with his daughter Esther.

saying only: “My regiment spent a few weeks at Benicia Barracks and then was ordered to Fort Vancouver.” Grant had been officially posted to Benicia for temporary duty on a court-martial panel, although the court-martial was called off at the last minute. Grant eventually became Lincoln’s Civil War commander-in-chief and, later, president of the United States.

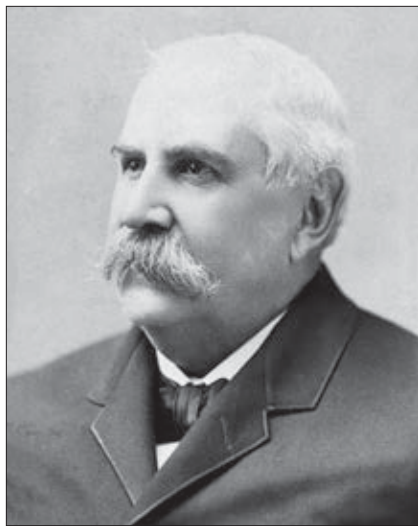
After the Civil War, the arsenal continued its mission as principal ordnance distribution depot west of the Rocky Mountains. However, because there were no adequate shop facilities, the chief of ordnance urged the secretary of war to obtain appropriations for the construction of much-needed shop structures. The first permanent shop, completed in 1876, was a one-story brick building with stone trim that was used as a blacksmith and carpenter shop. This facility was the first of a

Julian McAllister enjoyed apparent good health up until two weeks before his death of kidney disease January 3, 1887, just months after he departed his ordnance assignment in Benicia for a similar posting in New York.

beautiful trio of buildings; the second, erected the following year, was a two-story brick and stone building remarkable for the splendor of its arched windows and doorways and outlines of stone blocks. The third building was built in 1884 and was used as a machine shop.

Julian McAllister commanded the arsenal between 1860 and 1886, with the exception of two years between 1864 and 1866 when he was called east to help with the defense of New York City in the Civil War. Born in New York City in 1823, McAllister was the son of a prominent Savannah, Georgia, family. His brother, Ward McAllister, was the leader of New York society and another brother, Hall McAllister, a prominent San Francisco lawyer. Julian McAllister was active in the planning and construction of St. Paul's Episcopal Church and his presence in Benicia made the arsenal a major social and cultural center for the town. He built many structures at the arsenal, including the commanding officer's house (building no. 28), an impressive 20-room mansion with 14-foot ceilings. When the army pulled out of the arsenal in the early 1960's, the commandant's quarters began a slow process of deterioration. The City of Benicia and dedicated residents are determined to restore this magnificent building to its former glory.

Between 1880 and 1890 an additional function was given to the



Benicia Arsenal: testing powder manufactured on the West Coast. A site near Benicia Army Point was selected for this operation; the army point was a strategic place to control the key passageway of the Carquinez Strait and access to the gold mines. Later, in 1930, the Southern Pacific Railroad bridges between Benicia Army Point and Martinez were built.



K-8



K-18

The official flag was taken down March 31, 1964. The Benicia Arsenal was the first arsenal on the West Coast, and its soldiers and supplies held the Western territories together by providing military support for everything from early Indian conflicts to the Korean War. The number of civilian workers on base skyrocketed to nearly 10,000 including 700 Benicians. The rest came from nearby communities like Oakland, Napa, Vallejo, and Richmond. By the time they closed in 1964, there were about 3,200 people left. The arsenal closure meant a new start for the City of Benicia.



K-24



K-25

Flaming Cannonball



Unlisted-1



Masonic Penny



Unlisted-2



Unlisted-3

The Emerging Hobbyist

by Michael S. Turrini

For this issue, your “The Emerging Hobbyist” columnist shall share his thoughts and insights. TCN readers, in reading these quarterly columns, have observed that I and Matthew L. Malvini, a CSNA director and avid youthful 21-year-old university engineering student, are “pitch hitting” and “leap-frogging” these columns. So, now you can read from the old master! LOL!

By the time this TCN has been mailed, in my other numismatic sojourning position, editor for the Northern California Numismatic Association’s (NCNA) *NCNA Heads and Tales*, the 40th anniversary shall have passed. Yes, for forty years, your columnist has edited, published, and mailed a simple, but informative, not fancy newsletter. Little did I realize back in my halcyon youthful days that it would be four decades, from the opening years of my career into my twilight retirement years.

I would like to share some conclusions from those 40 years, and maybe seek some responses from our TCN readers.

These past 40 years have witnessed much in our world-of-money hobby, leaving its participants maybe better or maybe not.

There were no commemorative coinages in 1981. Today, the United States Mint, as the world’s largest coin



dealer, has flooded our hobby with traditional commemorative issues and circulated coinages. Have these enhanced our hobby and its enjoyment?

Precious metals have witnessed roller coaster rises and falls. Have these seemingly increasing precious metal prices enhanced our hobby and its enjoyment?

Ebay and on-line auctions plus websites certainly have increased the market, knowledge, and awareness of our world-of-money hobby. But, have these contemporary advances enhanced our hobby and its enjoyment?

When *NCNA Heads and Tales* launched—from a manual Underwood upright manual typewriter—40 years ago, the local organized numismatic scene was active, alive, and avid with attendance. In the past 40 years, 15 local coin clubs have disappeared around Northern California. I do not have correct statistics for Southern California, yet, it cannot be much better. The loss of coin clubs certainly does not enhance our hobby or its enjoyment.

When *NCNA Heads and Tales* commenced—using correction fluid



CSNA Annual Northern Educational Symposium and Joint Forum with Northern California Numismatic Association

To be held Saturday, November 6, 2021, an all-day event at the Vallejo Naval and Historical Museum, 734 Marin Street, Vallejo. CSNA has partnered again with the Northern California Numismatic Association to hold their Joint Forum with the theme, “Let’s Collect!” Specific programs and titles are pending. The Joint Forum is a free event, with door prizes, admission into the museum, and an on-site simple lunch service. Presenting during the day, Matthew L. Malvini, John Ward, and Larry Casagrande. Tentatively participating and yet to be confirmed, Don Kagen.

Information: Michael S. Turrini, emperori@juno.com, 707-246-6327.

and carbon paper—there were two semiannual CSNA state conventions, one in the north, usually in San Francisco, and one in the south, usually in Anaheim. These semiannual always-enthused assemblages are but memory; needless to say, their loss has not enhanced our hobby or its enjoyment.

I tender these candid and possible cruel conclusions to you, the readers. I add that Zoom, specialized *Red Books*, numerous new references, slabbing, and such—all born in the past four decades—have been positive.

My point is that our hobby has passed through a revolution of changes and maybe our hobby was unaware of

these changes and what these changes have wrought.

In the end, the enduring, the eternal, light is that our hobby—along with our compatriots in philately, stamps—is a people hobby. Decades ago, when my enthused spirit was aroused, your columnist preached that “coins do not collect people; people collect coins”.

After 40 years and looking dimly into the hues and shadows plus shades for our tomorrows yet to be, numismatics—this hobby of kings and king of hobbies—thrives still as a people hobby.

Closing, maybe, just maybe, that is the legacy from 40 years.

New Catalog of Prison Scrip Released on Newman Portal

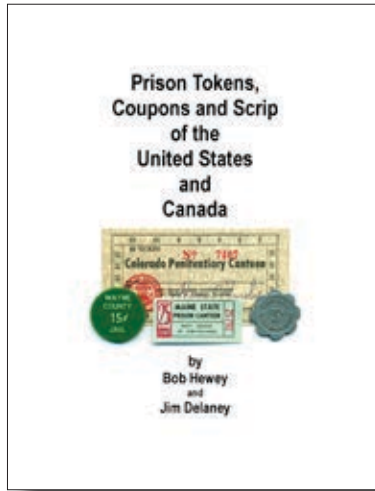
After over two years of hard work Bob Hewey and Jim Delaney have finally completed *Prison Tokens, Coupons and Scrip of the United States and Canada*, 389 pages in full color and downloadable for free! No printed copy is planned. The book is on the Newman Numismatic Portal. Readers can download copies

in a variety of formats for their own personal reading and research use. To get your copy go to: <https://nnp.wustl.edu/library/book/589917>.

You may ask, “why were there special kinds of money used in prisons, jail and reformatories?” There are good reasons not to allow legal tender coins and bills in the hands of prisoners. The ready availability of such currency could encourage bribery, extortion, gambling and facilitate acquisition of contraband and escapes. Still, there needs to be some type of money so that inmates can purchase discretionary items, such as snacks, tobacco, toiletries and reading and writing supplies. This catalog will focus on the token coinage and scrip issued to address these problems in the United States and Canada.

The first significant numismatic look at this subject was contained in an article published in 1960 by Jack F. Burns of the Carnegie Museum. More

recently, Jerry Zara’s *Prison Tokens and Medals of the United States* was published by Paul Cunningham in 1992. That 162-page hardcover book provided the most comprehensive look at the topic to date, and this new catalog makes occasional reference to Zara’s work and cross-references the listings to his numbers where possible. Copies of Zara’s book are still available from



the publisher.

The first widely used alternative currency in prisons and jails were tokens. While these reduced the chance of bribery of correction officers and hindered escape, they did not eliminate their use for gambling, contraband and extortion. To counter this, institutions would put limits on the value of such tokens that the inmate could draw from an account or have in his or her possession. Other than tokens, coupons issued in booklets or attached as tear-offs to cards, punch cards and credit slips have been used in prisons to address the purchasing needs of the inmates. Now, as with the transportation industry, it’s likely electronic cards have come into use, replacing other forms of scrip. But the scrip currency of our penal institutions makes an interesting and challenging field for collecting.

There were a number of at-risk youth and truant school institutions set

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Don Ketterling CSNA Life Member 44-2

up for delinquent or otherwise wayward boys and girls. Those that were part of the State or Provincial Board of Corrections are included in the general listing. However, there were private, non-official institutions, and the catalog lists these in a separate section. One of the best known of these institutions is Boys Town founded in 1917 in Nebraska. It issued tokens for its Student Bank in denominations from 5 (cents) to 5.00 (dollars). Another institution was the George Junior Republic, first established in 1895 in Freeville, NY. Other similar “Junior Republic” institutions followed, many issuing tokens and/or paper scrip. Many of the tokens issued by the George Junior Republics had dates of issue, ranging from 1896 to 1946.

The initial release of this catalog includes no pricing information. The authors will attempt to provide some

pricing guidance, probably in a range, similar to that used by Zara and others. Until then, many of these pieces are offered on eBay, and recent pricing history can be viewed there.

This catalog is built on the shoulders of those who have gone before. The authors have used Zara’s book, eBay listings, tokencatalog.com, the Prison Tokens and Collectables Facebook page, contributions from other individuals and their own collections to compile this listing. But there are many items for which the authors have no image and are sure that there are many others that they are not even aware of. Also, any such listings are bound to have errors. Since this is an electronic catalog, the catalog will be updated periodically. You can help and will be acknowledged if you send your information to prisonscrip@gmail.com.

We Get Letters...

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

Fan of Avila Beach

Hi Greg,

I enjoyed Merle Avila's article on Avila Beach and its exonomia.

It reminded me of my many trips down that way when I lived in California. My employment with PG&E saw me working out of the downtown San Francisco headquarters mostly, but field trips to the Diablo Canyon Power Plant were necessary two or three times per year. The object was to examine the installation of conduits to see how they were actually routed, as opposed to how they'd been designed. There was nothing unusual about constructors and field engineers having to make on-the-spot changes to achieve the desired result, but we in the central engineering department would then have to update the drawings to reflect the exact installations, known in the industry as "as built."

The nearest town to the DCPD is, of course, Avila Beach, and I remember passing through the entry gate there many times. The town itself is pleasant, and though I was only 30-ish back then I was already thinking that the area around Avila Beach and Santa



Maria were possible candidates for relocation at retirement time. Now that I'm just two or three years away from that goal it was nice to be reminded of that little patch of California.

Regards,
—Dave

Glad to hear that Merle's article struck a chord with you, Dave. I agree, Avila Beach and many of the surrounding areas are beautiful candidates for a retirement haven. But then, I think much of California is like that. Born and bred here, I've been in love with the state since birth. I enjoy visiting other states, but always feel best when I return home to California.

Best regards, Greg

\$5 FRN Article Reminisce

Hi Greg:

Let me start by commenting on the spring 2021, V. 18, No. 1, *The California Numismatist*. As usual, a total success. Even though I am pretty much a hard core coin collector I totally submersed myself in the small sized US \$5 Federal Reserve notes article. I found it very informational and it took me back to conversations I would have with my dad. He was a young 24-year-old when the Treasury changed to the

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smaller sized notes. He would call the old notes *horse blankets* and was happy to carry a smaller wallet for the new notes.

On another note: back in the summer 2020 TCN there was an article about the creation of a CSNA enameled lapel pen. Is there an avenue available to purchase these pins?

Thanks.

—**Michael Esola**

Hi Michael,

Thanks so much for the kind words. Glad you enjoyed the issue, and I'll pass along your compliments on the small FRN article to the author, Rick Melamed, as I know they will greatly please him.

Yes, I remember the enameled pins discussion, and have one on the desk in front of me. Let me see if I can get any information about their availability, and I'll get back to you.

Best regards, Greg

(I'm told we'll have them for sale, as a minimum, at any of our upcoming events (symposium, convention, etc.) at a price to be determined, and that there is some conversation about general mail sales. When there's more information I'll also put it in TCN.)

Kudos to Two Greats

Dear Sir,

For over 50 years, I was a dealer in California. I was vice president of the Fremont Coin Club, I also was president of the Stanislaus County Coin Club (11 years), president of the Central Valley Coin Club (13 years), and interacted with two of the writers on your staff and I think kudos for both of them are long overdue. I am writing about Stan Turrini and Bill February; both have given hundreds (in Stan's case, thousands) of hours for the good of the hobby. Hope you publish this so they get a little of the long overdue credit they deserve.

Sincerely,

—**Douglas C. Daniels**

PS: I am the current president of the NYE County Invitational Coin Club (Nevada) for the last four years.

I agree, Douglas, that these two folks each have long histories of contributions to the hobby, both through TCN, as well as many other avenues in numismatics. We're lucky to have them, as well as so many others unnamed. It's part of what makes me optimistic about the future.

Best regards, Greg

Setting the Record Straight

Hi Greg,

I have some changes to the PCNS club report in the latest TCN.

It said we were “unable to meet” - not so - it’s been over a year since PCNS missed just one single meeting when 2020 first went pear-shaped. Yes, we meet online now, but these are real meetings with all the stuff happening that we did when we met in-person, and we’re still on our normal meeting schedule. Attendance is actually *up* since moving online.

The club report also accused me personally of coordinating the meetings on Zoom. Actually our Zoom meetings are hosted by former president Michael Wehner who also records the educational presentations and prepares them for later online viewing.

Our monthly newsletter is called *The Bulletin*, though I’ll admit the title doesn’t appear on the front page, but we’ve called it that for many decades. By the way, it’s edited by our current president, Jason Macario, not me again.

Our officers—Jason Macario, president; Charlie Catlett, secretary; Ste-

phen Huston (me) treasurer, and our board: Bob Somers, Ed Treuting, Paul Turner, and Dan Hipple— all contribute, along with members like Michael Wehner and our many speakers, to keeping PCNS quite active, even expanding our activities as we now post monthly programs on our YouTube channel after each meeting. Not bad for an org that’s now 106 years old!

As treasurer, I just send out the meeting reminders by email after Michael confirms the Zoom details and Jason prepares *The Bulletin* with the meeting info.

I just need to spread the blame around fairly,

—**Stephen Huston**

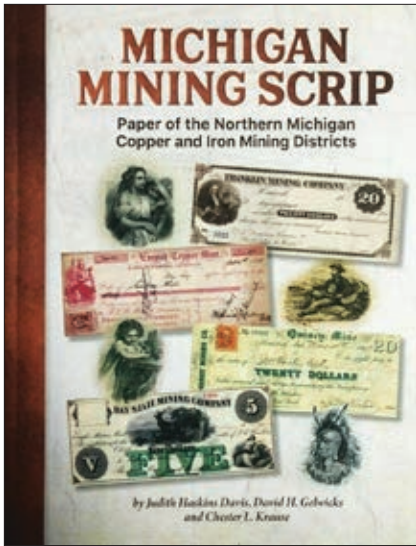
Thanks for the clarifications, Stephen. Since I’m also a happy member of PCNS and have been joining the Zoom meetings whenever my schedule permits, you’d think that I’d have noticed some of those items and changed them as I did the layout work for the issue. But then, I’m not known as “Sleepy-eyed Burns” for nothing <grin>.

Best regards, Greg

Factoid

The Pacific Coast Numismatic Society (PCNS, www.pcns.org) is the oldest coin organization in the American West. Monthly meetings are held via Zoom for the time being, with recorded meetings and presentations going back to March 2020. Their website contains their annual “papers” contest entries going back to 2012. Head on over and have a look.





Book Review by John and Nancy Wilson, NLG

This wonderful and well-done reference has been in production for many years and was originally started by collector and publisher Chester Krause (1923-2016) who collaborated with Copper Harbor, Michigan, historian and collector Judy Davis. About ten years later Michigan Tech Alumnus Dave Gelwicks joined the project to bring this reference to completion. Gelwicks dedicates the book to Judy Davis and in memory of Chet Krause.

The book with a very important rarity scale. It is a hard bound 320-page reference of mining notes, scrip, maps and much more. Only 500 numbered copies were made. The three parts are "Copper Mines" (180 pp.), "Iron Mines" (72 pp.), and "Miscellaneous" (26 pp.). The period covers from 1824 to 1963, and includes obsolete bank & scrip notes, sight & after date drafts, checks, post cards, bearer notes, national bank notes, cou-

pons, receipts, letters, various types of certificates including stock, and other types of fiscal-related items. The bibliography alone will help researchers and others looking for information on mining scrip.

The book contains many great notes and the stories that brought them into circulation. We especially liked the unique American Fur Company coupon dated 1824 from Michilimackinac County, Michigan Territory. Other items of special interest are the Keweenaw County, Delaware Mining Company, along with Quincy Mining certificates, many of which are signed by Samuel Hill. Samuel W. Hill was an American surveyor, mining developer and geologist in Michigan's copper mines. He was famous for some slang words he used, one of which is, "What the Sam Hill."

It was a lifetime of work by Mr. Gelwicks who spent countless years assembling the collection, along with the mind-boggling research involved in bringing this reference to completion. Past publications of this type simply documented notes that were currently known. This reference goes the extra mile providing accurate and precise information and data on every known mining note or ephemera item. David Gelwicks is well known for his outstanding and award-winning exhibits.

We think it should be in every collector, dealer or historian's library. Books can be ordered via email to Michiganscrip@gmail.com. Send a check payable to Dave Gelwicks, PO Box 2596 Monroe, MI 48161 in the amount of \$55 which includes media mail.

ANA Educational Outreach

by *Walt Ostromecki*

Food, cooking, coins, and youth? Can there possibly be a numismatic hobby link or connection here for kids? You bet! It may sound crazy, but as the ANA discovered during this year's 2021 National Coin Week Children's Food Outreach Contest, "it was a novel and most unusual program idea which actually attracted, engaged, and offered youngsters an opportunity to show off their creative and artistic numismatic talents in food form", commented ANA Director of Numismatic Education Rod Gillis.

Thirty-eight youngsters ranging from ages 5 to 16 eagerly took up the ANA's Education/NCW Committee's fun-filled challenge to create out with food products edible coin designs, a piece of currency, or another money related item such as a gold bar or token.

What came about from each youngster was a totally unique, amazing, and tasty numismatic (collectible-edible?) item I might add. I had the fortunate pleasure to sample and judge a large golden colored Sacagawea \$1 cookie designed by a

talented seven-year-old girl.

The large three-inch designed peanut butter cookie featured a raised obverse portrait outline in golden-yellow icing of Sacagawea \$1 dated 2021-"R"—for the designer. The legends *Liberty* and *In God We Trust* were incused and decorated with white sprinkles. The rim was outlined with multi-colored long sprinkles. It was a delight to behold and oh-so-tasty for even this diabetic. I rated it a yummy, yummy grade of MS-70!

All of the young numismatist entries in the money-food project were indeed outstanding, creative and unique!

Topping the favorites, pardon the pun) included a nine-inch round pizza design bearing the reverse of the Lincoln "wheat ear" cent by a thirteen-year-old boy. All the lettering and wheat ears on top of a bed of cheese were made from pepperoni. How about that!

Another outstanding top-rated creation was from a thirteen-year-old girl. She designed a medium sized sugar-cookie depicting the obverse of a Washington quarter. The





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design was carefully drawn with great detail in black icing.

Needless to say, this special ANA youth-focused activity was undoubtedly a “delicious and self-rewarding success” which attracted 38 kids (along with an unknown number of siblings and older family members) into joining the numismatic hobby and ANA. Ultimately from a youth outreach program such as this they will also become a member of a virtual online youth coin club and/or join along with their parents a local coin club if there is one nearby.

Such a youth numismatic enticement program can be accomplished by any local area coin club nationwide truly serious and committed to attracting youth and families to the hobby and club membership, by adapting the idea and running with it. A proactive action plan is necessary.

A solid youth-focused outreach effort by clubs along ideas of this line are more likely to stimulate the interest of today’s youth and parents too, rather than a social meeting pizza, ice cream, hot dog, or bingo night. Why? The answer is simple: youth and their families become the stars and the focus here, rather than the adults!

The ANA has developed and made

ready for free a long list of club activities and programs which can assist with the recruiting of youngsters and adults to the joys of coin collecting through local coin club membership.

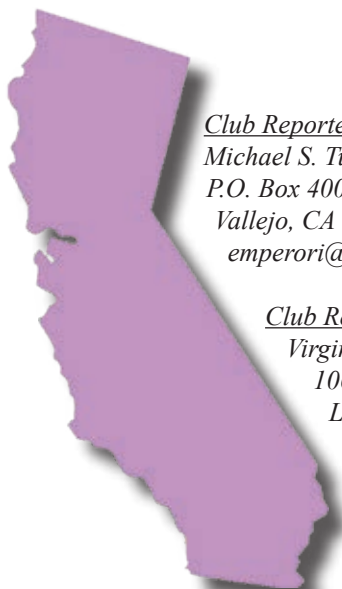
And, *Yes*, for the nay-sayers, it works. Need an example? Okay, let me suggest the Las Vegas Numismatic Society which has a committed and focused core of youth and personal hobby development-growth mentors.

This program has been developed over the past several years because their aging membership saw a desperate serious need to act. The youth, numbering up to 25 at times, has grown. Youth also mentor new youth, not just the adult volunteers.

For more information about the LVNS Young Numismatist’s activities and program or to visit one of their monthly online discussions submit your email address to Amy Stutz at a1950sgirl@hotmail.com.

The ANA monthly “YN-Your Newsletter” offers a myriad of ideas and short educational podcasts to engage, excite and assist youth with numismatic learning opportunities and personal hobby growth development. The online newsletter can be accessed at www.money.org/young-numismatists/your-newsletter.

Around the State...



Club Reporter—North

Michael S. Turrini

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Club Reporter—South

Virginia Bourke

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Lakeside, CA 92040-1605

vlbourke@cox.net

Ginny's Gleanings: Is that a light at the end of the tunnel?? Hopefully, every California will soon get his Covid 19 shots so we can all return to normal with no more loss of life. My heart goes out to those people in India who would stand in line for days if they could only get the vaccine. Club members are eager to return to regular meetings and many of them are starting with picnics. I am optimistic that we can all meet soon at some coin shows finally!! Thank you to all of those who continue to send me your newsletters and bulletins.

“Those who can make you believe absurdities can also make you commit atrocities.”—Voltaire

Michael's Musings: Candidly, I wish that there was much more “meat and potatoes” to report with local northern California coin club happenings. Some local coin clubs have not met at all or attempted to meet: Alameda, Liberty and Livermore Valley, for example. Others have only resumed meeting recently: Delta (Stockton), Diablo (Concord/Walnut Creek), Fairfield, and Fresno. Vallejo is anticipated to return to normalcy in July. Stanislaus County is planning an outdoor ice cream social also in July. Several local coin clubs have had a strong Zoom, on-line, consistent presence: Cupertino, Fremont, Redwood Empire (Santa Rosa), Pacific Coast (San Francisco), Sacramento Valley, and Stanislaus County. My summary here might be incomplete or outdated, since so few local coin clubs are consistently issuing newsletters/bulletins.

Appeals to TCN readers: One, does anyone have any knowledge if the Gateway Coin Club in Merced, California still is functioning, and two, mail to the

Stanislaus County Coin Club has been returned, “post office box closed”. SOS! In addition, hard copy newsletters/bulletins to PO Box 4003, Vallejo, California, 94590-0400, are requested. Thanks!

Club Reports...

VALLEJO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY is looking toward its “resurrection meeting” in July with much happening: gold coin drawing, enlarged auction submissions, Kennedy half-dollars as enticements, 2021 and 2022 *Red Books* in the door prizes, and whatever else. This society and its neighbors, the Fairfield Coin Club, are proud to announce that Kim Kiick, the ANA executive director, is anticipating attending their famous Joint Christmas Party, on Saturday, December 4.

STANISLAUS COUNTY COIN CLUB Sad News: Long-time supporter **Jim Holden** passed away recently. The club’s *Gold Strike* noted: “Jim’s good humor, and generosity, will be missed at our meeting; but, his example of service, both to the club and to country [he was both an Air Force ‘brat’ and veteran] will continue to inspire us.” Assistant editor note: I never met this gentleman but the kind comments by *Gold Strike* **Editor Aaron Brown** really hit home. Most appreciated. RIP, Mr. Holden.

SAN JOSE COIN CLUB continues via Zoom, with the chance to resume in-person meetings this July! Good news! **Al Lo** issues its monthly *Todo Dinero*. **Dr. David Goya** presented at the club’s May 12 meeting with *Early Commemorative Coins*. **Larry Benson** remarked that the May 12th meeting was the best ever!

SAN DIEGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY Guest speaker **Kyle Ponterio** spoke on *Countermarks—Some 19th Century Examples* at the joint meeting with INSSD in March. His coins were all PCGS graded and were from Guatemala, Mexico, Scotland, and other places. He is now the “go-to” person for PCGS for identifying countermarked coinages. **Dr. Lawrence Korchnak** provided the April program on siege coins, which were used to pay defenders for towns under threat of battle because standing armies had not been created. He loves the stories behind the coins, and his first coin was dated 1672. **David Fanning** of Kolbe and Fanning book dealers and auctioneers was the guest speaker in May. His talk covered *Ancient Coins in Early American Auction Catalogs 1869-1939*. His aim is to provide provenance for some early Roman and Greek coins. The history behind the auction catalogs and how they progressed due to better photography, printing, etcetera, was fascinating. **President Greg Knox** thanked him for his recent auction catalog which Greg called breath-taking in its scope.

SAN BERNARDINO COIN CLUB The board of this club keeps in touch using Zoom and is hoping (as everyone else) to get back to meeting in person

soon. They are planning to have a picnic in the park during the summer. **Ed Luers** is keeping the membership informed of the newest Mars Rover. It took seven months to reach the Red planet and it joins the earlier Rover sent in 2012. Scientists are studying the similarities between Earth and Mars. He works with NASA and so is well informed.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY COIN CLUB Anyone wanting to learn and to revel in our hobby, request a copy of this club's monthly newsletter, packed with member submitted articles, all of which are informative and simply great to read. I hard-copy the SVCC's newsletter and distribute it to others, just for these articles. SVCC, great!

REDWOOD EMPIRE COIN CLUB continues via Zoom, or as the club names it, social distancing. **Dr. Charles Catlett** does a most informative and enthused monthly newsletter which reads in detail like *Time* magazine! The club's *Show 'n Tells* are the envy of any local coin club. Simply, wow! Again, the continued sustained leadership of outstanding **President Merle V. Avila** is the catalyst for this club's progress during this pandemic.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY Wow! The august PCNS always has outstanding presenters and fascinating topics; the April 28 meeting heard **Harold Tuchfeld**, with *Close Trans-Pacific Commercial Embrace San Francisco and Hawaii*. The earlier March 24 meeting heard **Robert A. Jesinger**, with *So-Called Dollars and the William H. Warner Company*. This year PCNS is led by **President Jason Marcario**.

LONG BEACH COIN CLUB Meetings are not being held but **Editor Howard Feltham's Long Beach Coin Club Courier** covers a wealth of information on US coins which is very informative.

INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF SAN DIEGO New Hampshire member **Bob Fritsch** did a Powerpoint presentation in February entitled *Lure and Love of Medals*. He had many beautiful medals from his own collection. **Kyle Ponterio** was the guest speaker in March on *Countermarks—Some 19th Century Examples*. This coinage was usually the result of having to change existing coin denominations for various reasons. The April meeting consisted of many members sharing different items. **Treasurer/Secretary Joe Yager** has been quite adept at using GoToMeeting.

HEMET NUMISMATISTS **Corresponding Secretary Jim Phillips** is kept busy by being the NASC and Hemet webmaster. He keeps track of all the California coin shows. The club has been keeping in touch by phone but was happy to meet in person in their favorite Hemet Park recently. Jim publishes a most informative bulletin keeping all members up-to-date.

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HEARTLAND COIN CLUB Members are using GoToMeeting and are keeping in touch. The March meeting was largely a *Show & Tell* session. **Lance Dohe** collects US banknotes and was thrilled to find some 2017a star notes in a bundle he obtained from a bank. **Jose Gallego** shared a 1982-P error Roosevelt dime he found in circulation. **Phil Iversen** showed off some dime-saver folders issued by banks during the 1950's. They were to be deposited and a new folder issued but Phil saved them as they were all silver! He forgot to turn them in!

GREATER ORANGE COUNTY COIN CLUB **Dennis Rocklein** and **Nate Butler** are keeping this club together using Zoom meetings. Guest speaker **Sal Falcone** spoke on *So-Called Dollars* at the March meeting. **David Schwager** provided his very popular program, *Eight Things To Do When You Don't Have Money to Buy Coins*. **Mike Ontko** was thanked for digitizing a scrapbook/album from past secretary **Bill Pfeifer** so all the members can view their club's past history. Nate Butler covered the topic *Notgelds an Introduction: Different Ways to Collect, Value Insights and Curiosities* at the April virtual meeting.

GLENDALE COIN CLUB **President Mike Kittle** has his own Youtube channel and has a very large following from all over the world when he hosts the regular meetings. **David Schwager** presented the March program on the subject, *The Two Great Generations of US Coin Collecting*. Mike has recorded all the meetings so members can go back and review them.

FRESNO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY relocated its in-person meetings to Clovis. **James Obler** consistently mails *The Fresno Numismatist* with his folksy updates of the club and its activities. The society partnered with **John Ward** with his successful recent April coin show, which had a solid attendance and good reviews. The society is working toward its own show in October.

FREMONT COIN CLUB continues to gather via Zoom, with on-line meetings, social chat, and "coffee time", all coordinated by **Matt Hutchinson**, consistently. The club, at the latest reports, does not anticipate meeting soon or holding its traditional July coin show.

FAIRFIELD COIN CLUB continues to meet on the fourth Wednesdays, under the energized leadership of its **President David J. Trimmingham**, who is CSNA's recording secretary, too. **Carlos A. Martinez** is "stepping to the plate" with the club's *Moneygram* and secretary's duties. The club is working toward an enlarged coin show, maybe this August.

DIABLO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY has resumed its monthly third Thursday meetings under the leadership of new **President Kyle A. Anderson**. The first back-to-normalcy meeting had over 60 in attendance, all wearing masks, and dealer-packed with enthused potential purchasers, plenty of room but lots of conversations, plus an exemplary presentation on *Coin Photography* by **Dave Davis**, a program so good it should be given at a national gathering.

DELTA COIN CLUB has returned to its bimonthly meetings; yet, now lacks an editor. **Ron and Joyce Korock** plus **President Jay Coffey** carry the burden and keep members informed via email announcements.

CUPERTINO COIN CLUB continues to gather via Zoom, under its new **President Gran Goza**. The club's monthly *Coin Press* is issued regularly. Much of the credit for this club sustaining over these past terrible months is credited to now past president **Suzanne Trigonis**.

COVINA COIN CLUB Members are using Zoom with the assistance of **Mark Baskin's son Conner**, much to the delight of all the members. In February **Bill Nash** presented a most informative program *Got Exonumia?* Mark led the discussion in March on *Your Most Memorable and/or Best Coin Find*. **Helen Desens** creates great puzzles for the members who are all very ready to meet in person when Covid has abated. Bill Nash again did a presentation in April on *Cullion Island Numismatics as a Leper Colony*.

COINEERS Treasurer **Andrew Woodruff** and Vice President **Richard Tritz** are hosting Zoom meetings for those members who have computer access. They are planning to meet sometime this summer in person at a park.

CHULA VISTA COIN CLUB **John Wachter** was a guest speaker on the Newman Numismatic Portal in March and many people tuned in. He had many questions at the end of this talk. This club is doing their virtual meetings using GoToMeeting and is getting quite a few guests from all over the state attending the meeting due to **President Steve Fahlender's** expertise and outreach. In March **Dave Rossi** shared his 1893 Columbian Exposition medal in its original box. **Jim Phillips's** late wife carried an Olympic torch at the Los Angeles Olympics and he shared that story with us. The torch is heavier than it looks but is beautiful. That started him collecting modern Olympic coins. **Greg Knox** shared the story behind his Austrian 1541 1-1/4 taler. In April, Jim Phillips provided a Powerpoint program on *Operation Bernard*. This scheme, created by the Germans, forced Jewish prisoners to create counterfeit English pound banknotes which they had planned to blanket the English countryside with to destroy the economy. The clever Jewish prisoners, risking their life, put in many tell-tale markers so that the counterfeit money could be detected. In the end, most of the notes ended up in a lake. Over 140,000 notes were made.

BURBANK COIN CLUB Phil Iversen has been emailing a clever news letter to all members filled with coin trivia and information, much of it very amusing with interesting tidbits. He reported that over \$20,000 was recovered from the fountains and wishing wells at Disney World which was then donated to the largest homeless shelter in Florida.

BAY CITIES COIN CLUB Bernie Malis has been keeping the club up to date during this period but needs help. **Phil Iversen** has been working with **Art Winter** to assist where needed but Art has moved to Nevada so the “help wanted” sign is up for when members can meet in person. Thank you, Phil, for keeping me informed.

ANCIENT COIN CLUB OF LOS ANGELES Zoom has been the go-to website for this club allowing them to converse with coin collectors all over the USA and the world. YN **Marcus Orduna**, a NY high school student age 13, has joined in several Southern California meetings and is adding a nice touch of the younger viewpoint to discussions. The club members have been buying some beautiful Greek and Roman coins and sharing them at their “coin lounge”. **Roger Burry** provided the program at the March meeting, *Coins of China over the Centuries*. **Stephen Album**, noted author and scholar, was the guest speaker in April covering the broad subject of *Islamic Coins from Obscure Academia to Popular Collections*. In May **Joe Tooma** spoke on the topic *A Numismatic Journey through Armenia, Persia, Central Asia and India*. **Michael O'Connor** deserves praises for his labors to make virtual meetings look easy!

Farewells

William (Bill) Jon McKivor

June 30, 1940 - March 15, 2021. Bill was a member of NASC and lived in Seattle, WA. He was a prominent figure in 17-19th century British tokens and American colonial pieces, and until he sold his business last year, ran www.TheCopperCorner.com website centered on such material, putting out price lists and selling from the site.

He started his 50-year career in the newspaper business at age 9, selling newspapers, and as an adult, became district manager and then branch manager in the circulation department at the Seattle Post Intelligencer. Later, at the Seattle Times he directed the shift from an afternoon circulation to a morning run.

At 60 he retired and started his own business selling British tokens. He used his knack for storytelling to give his customers historical context about how the tokens were used before there was a national British currency. He trekked to England every fall to attend conferences and give talks. He produced 100 fixed price lists over a 25-year period up to his retirement in 2020.

Jim Holden

Air Force veteran and member of Stanislaus County Coin Club, recently passed as mentioned in the club's Gold Strike (edited by Aaron Brown).



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; 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: P.O. Box 5207, Sherman Oaks, CA 91413. (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; Website: www.calcoin.org. (NASC)
- Chula Vista Coin Club**—meets 1st Thursday, 6:30 p.m., San Diego County Library, Bonita Branch, 4375 Bonita Road, Bonita; mailing address: 10601 Vista Camino, Lakeside, CA 92040; Website: www.chulavistacoinclub.org. (CSNA, NASC)
- Coiners Coin Club**—meets 3rd Thursday, 7:00 p.m., 4675 Tecolote Road, San Diego, CA; mailing address: 829 Portsmouth Court, San Diego, CA 92109. (CSNA, NASC)
- Covina Coin Club**—meets 3rd Wednesday, 8:00 p.m., San Dimas Royal Mobile Homes Clubhouse, 1630 W. Covina Blvd., San Dimas.; mailing address: Helen Desens, 282 W. Bygrove St., Covina, CA 91722. (CSNA, NASC)
- Cupertino Coin Club**—meets 2nd Friday, 7:30 p.m., St. Joseph of Cupertino Church, 10110 N. De Anza Blvd., Cupertino, CA; mailing address: P.O. Box 448, Cupertino, CA 95015-0448; email: CupertinoCoinClub@gmail.com; Website: www.cupertinocoinclub.org. (CSNA)
- Delta Coin Club of California**—meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 7:30 p.m., Eagles Hall, 1492 Bourbon Street, Stockton, CA 95204; mailing address: P.O. Box 690761, Stockton, CA 95269-0761; email: deltacoinclub@gmail.com. (CSNA)
- DHHS Numismaniacs Coin Club**—meets periodically, Dana Hills High School, 33333 Golden Lantern, Dana Point, CA; Mrs. Mary Danna (club advisor), email: dhhsnumismaniacs@gmail.com or text @DHHSNumismaniacs to 23559 for updates about the club. (NASC)
- Diablo Numismatic Society**—meets 3rd Thursday, 7:00 p.m., Concord Museum & Event Center, 1928 Clayton Road, Concord; contact: President Robert E. Luna, 707-980-0618; email: info@diablocoinclub.org; Website: www.diablocoinclub.org. (CSNA)
- Downey Numismatists**—meets 4th Monday, 7:30 p.m., Downey Retirement Center, 11500 Dolan Ave., Downey; mailing address: Albertus Hoogeveen, P.O. Box 222, Downey, CA 90241. (NASC)

- 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. (CSNA)
- Pennsylvania Association of Numismatists**—meets at PAN conventions; mailing address: PAN, 1985 Lincoln Way, Suite 23 #225, White Oak, PA 15131; email: pancoins@gmail.com; Website: www.pancoins.org. (CSNA)
- 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. (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. (CSNA)
- Sacramento Valley Coin Club**—meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at 7:00 p.m., North County Corporate Yard, 5026 Don Julio Blvd., Sacramento, CA; mailing address: P.O. Box 160122, Sacramento, CA 95816; Website: SacValCC.org. (CSNA)
- San Bernardino County Coin Club**—meets 3rd Thursday, 7:30 p.m., Highland Senior Center, 3102 E. Highland Ave., Highland, CA; mailing address: P.O. Box 311141, Fontana, CA 92331-1141. (CSNA, NASC)
- San Diego County Inter-Club Numismatic Council**—meets 1st Saturday in February, May, August and November, 10:00 a.m., North Park Adult Center, 2719 Howard Street, San Diego; mailing address: 10601 Vista Camino, Lakeside, CA 92040; Website: www.coinarama.org. (CSNA)
- San Diego Numismatic Society**—meets 1st Tuesday, 6:15 p.m., North Park Adult Center, 2719 Howard St., San Diego; mailing address: 10601 Vista Camino, Lakeside, CA 92040. (CSNA, NASC)
- San Jose Coin Club**—meets 2nd Wednesday, 7:30 p.m., American Legion Hall, Post #318, 1504 Minnesota Avenue, San Jose; mailing address: P.O. Box 5621, San Jose, CA 95150-5621; Website: www.sanjosecoinclub.org. (CSNA)
- Santa Maria Coin Club**—meets 3rd Wednesday, 7:00 p.m., Elwin Mussell Senior Center, 510 East Park Ave. Santa Maria; mailing address: P.O. Box 7186, Santa Maria, CA 93456. (CSNA, 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. (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. (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; 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. (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. (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. (CSNA, NASC)



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Calendar of Events



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

We use www.CalCoin.org and www.NASC.net as the sources for TCN. To include your event please send information regarding the event to CSNA Webmaster Lloyd Chan at lchanfizz@aol.com and NASC Webmaster Jim Phillips at jimjumper83@gmail.com.

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!

- July 2-4 **Buena Park Summer Coin Show**, Holiday Inn Conference Center, 7000 Beach Blvd. Kerry Pieropan, 714-271-8946.
- July 10-11 **64th Annual Coinarama**, San Diego County Inter-Club Numismatic Council, Scottish Rite Masonic Center, 1895 Camino Del Rio South (Mission Valley), www.coinarama.org.
- July 30-31 **Visalia Coin Club Show**, Visalia Memorial Building, Memorial Hall, 609 W Center Ave. John Ward, 559-967-8067.
- August 1 **North County Monthly Coin Show**, Embassy Suites Hotel, 3100 Frontera St., Anaheim, K. Pieropan, 714-271-8946, www.pacificexposllc.com.
- August 20-22 **Golden State Coin Show (GSCS)**, NASC, Arcadia Masonic Center, 50 W. Duarte Rd. Don Berry, 626-786-0177, dberry@pressedsales.com, www.goldenstatecoinshow.com.
- August 22 **Sacramento Coin Show**, Lions Gate hotel, 3410 Westover St., McClellan. P. Macintosh, 916-317-9055, www.sacramentocoinshow.com.
- September 5 **North County Monthly Coin Show**, Embassy Suites Hotel, 3100 Frontera St., Anaheim, K. Pieropan, 714-271-8946, www.pacificexposllc.com.
- September 17-18 **San Jose Coin Expo**, Doubletree Hotel, 2050 Gateway Blvd. Scott Griffin, 415-601-8661.
- September 24-25 **Sacramento Valley Coin Club Fall Show**, Four Points, 4900 Duckhorn Drive. Robert Shanks, 916-204-5168.
- Sept. 30 - Oct. 2 **Long Beach Coin, Stamp & Collectibles Expo**, Convention Center, 100 S. Pine Ave. 888-743-9316, info@longbeachexpo.com.

- October 8-10 **Contra Costa Coin and Collectibles Show**, 1475 Creekside Dr. Walnut Creek. Larry Casagrande, 925-683-1180.
- October 10 **Cupertino Coin Club Show**, St. Joseph's Hall, 10110 N. De Anza Blvd. Bruce Braga, 408-839-1883, CupertinoCoinClub.org.
- October 16-17 **Arcadia Coin, Currency and Collectibles Show**, Arcadia Masonic Lodge, 50. W. Duarte Rd. Scott McNatt, 818-667-2329.
- October 23-24 **Fresno Coin Show**, American Legion Post 509, 3509 N. First St. John Ward, 559-967-8067.
- October 24 **Glendale Coin Club Show**, Van Nuys Masonic Hall, 14750 Sherman Way, Van Nuys. Mike Kittle, 818-451-9199.
- October 29-31 **Las Vegas Numismatic Society Coin Show**, Palace Station Hotel and Casino, 2411 W. Sahara Ave., Las Vegas, NV. Dawn, 888-330-5188.
- November 5-6 **Sacramento Coin Show**, Lions Gate hotel, 3410 Westover St., McClellan. P. Macintosh, 916-317-9055, www.sacramentocoinshow.com.
- November 6 **CSNA Educational Symposium and NCNA Joint Forum**, Vallejo Naval and Historical Museum, 734 Marin St., Vallejo. Michael Turrini, emperori@juno.com, 707-246-6327. See ad elsewhere in this issue for further details.
- November 7 **North County Monthly Coin Show**, Embassy Suites Hotel, 3100 Frontera St., Anaheim, K. Pieropan, 714-271-8946, www.pacificexposllc.com.
- December 5 **North County Monthly Coin Show**, Embassy Suites Hotel, 3100 Frontera St., Anaheim, K. Pieropan, 714-271-8946, www.pacificexposllc.com.
- December 17-19 **CSNA Convention** (tentative, may move to December 10-12), Arcadia Masonic Center, 50 W. Duarte Rd. Phil Iversen, phil_iversen@yahoo.com, 818-439-9097.

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CSNA

Elected Officers, 2019-2020

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Vice President	José Gallego JMGallego@Los Gallego.com, 619-261-3610
Corresponding Secretary.....	George Magaan 1740 Sessler Drive, Yuba City, CA 95993, gemagann@hotmail.com, 530-822-9557
Recording Secretary.....	David J. Trimmingham moviemann8@comcast.net, 707-761-9752
Treasurer	Lloyd Chan lchanfixx@aol.com, for most current contact info please visit www.CalCoin.org

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Howard Feltham, hfelt@aol.com, 310-850-9860
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Fred van den Haak, fredvdh@gmail.com, 650-493-8275
Matthew Malvini, legosrule1999@gmail.com, 408-784-6192

Appointed Officers

Bourse Coordinator.....	Phil Iversen phil_iversen@yahoo.com, 818-439-9097
Curator/Historian; Medals and Events.....	Joyce Kuntz joycemedals@aol.com, 909-621-2196
Director of Education, South	Jim Phillips jimjumper83@gmail.com, 951-551-9480
Director of Education, North	Michael S. Turrini emperori@juno.com, 707-246-6327
Editor.....	Greg Burns gregsburns@gmail.com, P.O. Box 1181, Claremont, CA 91711
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

Awards Chairman.....	Philip L. De Augustino deaugustino1@gmail.com, 951-219-2068
Emerging Numismatist Coordinator	Michael S. Turrini emperori@juno.com, 707-246-6327
Finance Committee	Lloyd Chan lchanfixx@aol.com, 707-372-2982
Membership Coordinators	Michael S. Turrini (Northern California) emperori@juno.com Andrew Woodruff (San Diego Area) awoodstox@yahoo.com Dennis Hogan (San Bernardino/Riverside Area) hogandjp@yahoo.com
NASC Representative.....	Jim Phillips jimjumper83@gmail.com, 951-551-9480
NCNA Representative.....	Michael S. Turrini emperori@juno.com, 707-246-6327
Publicity	Dennis Hogan hogandjp@yahoo.com, 951-652-5736, 2032; C 951-551-0338
Webmaster.....	Lloyd G. Chan lchanfixx@aol.com, for most current contact info please visit www.CalCoin.org

NASC

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President.....	Michael Kittle
	mike@kittlecoins.com, 818-451-9199, P.O. Box 388, Agoura Hills, CA 91376
Vice President	Don Berry
	dberry@pressedsales.com, 626-786-0177, P.O. Box 92, Tujunga, CA 91043
Corresponding Secretary.....	Walt Ostromecki
	ostromecki@money.org, 818-317-6966 5914 Hesperia Ave., Encino, CA 91316-1014
Recording Secretary.....	Albertus Hoogeveen
	arapaho2@ca.rr.com, 562-862-6666, P.O. Box 222, Downey, CA 90241-0222
Treasurer	Jay Robinson
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Historian.....	George Moore III
	galaxiedesigns@aol.com, 714-996-2510, 4340 E. La Palma Ave., Anaheim, CA 92807

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John Plaia	Jim Phillips	Bob Thompson
Phil Iversen (immediate Past-President)		

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Young Numismatists	Walt Ostromecki

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; typed copy is also acceptable mailed to *The California Numismatist*, P.O. Box 1181, Claremont, CA 91711. The author’s name and contact information should appear on the first page or on an accompanying cover letter or e-mail. *The California Numismatist* reserves the right to edit all items for format or content. As a guide to the general writing style typically preferred for use in our publication, please see the journal’s website at www.calnumismatist.com.

Images—relevant to the articles and of a resolution suitable for publication (generally 300dpi 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: August 15, 2021

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.

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

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

Numismatic Nostalgia



Fifty Years Ago

- The first three numbered copies of *Money Talks*, the anthology of articles from *Calcoin News*, went to Anna Panosh (widow of Leonel Panosh, the first editor of *Calcoin News*), Charles Kappen (the second editor), and Lesley Hodge (the third editor). The book is sometimes available now on Ebay, and originally sold for \$6. Instead of a table of contents, the index lists the stories under major topics such as Californiana, Ancient, Medieval, Modern Foreign, United States, Currency, Exonumia, Tokens & Medals, six miscellaneous listings, and an editor's page.
- *The NASC Quarterly* listed 80 different member clubs in their second issue of 1971. Many were company-related coin clubs (like Caltech-JPL, General Dynamics, Kaiser, Lockheed [LERC], Northrop, North-American Aviation, North-American Rockwell, and Rockatomic [Rocketdyne]), and all have disappeared today with the decline in employee "recreation clubs" sponsored by many companies back in those days.

Twenty-Five Years Ago

- The number of company-related coin clubs in NASC had dropped to four, with the addition of Litton, and only three, Caltech-JPL, Lockheed, and Northrop, remaining from the seven that existed as members 25-years prior.
- Then-CSNA President Phil Iversen designed the medal for the 98th convention medal, "Saluting the Restoration of Angel's Flight". Opened in 1901, dismantled in 1969, it was relocated half a block south from its original location and restored in 1996. *Calcoin News* also ran a story on the Los Angeles icon, "The History of Angels Flight".



Ten Years Ago

- We showed a map of then-TCN readers in California (81% of the total in 2011), with the two main "centers of mass" distributed between Sacramento, San Jose, and San Francisco in the north, and between Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Diego in the south. Though some were obviously inland, the majority of readers were well within 50 miles of the Pacific Coast, particularly in the southern part of the state. Cowabunga!



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