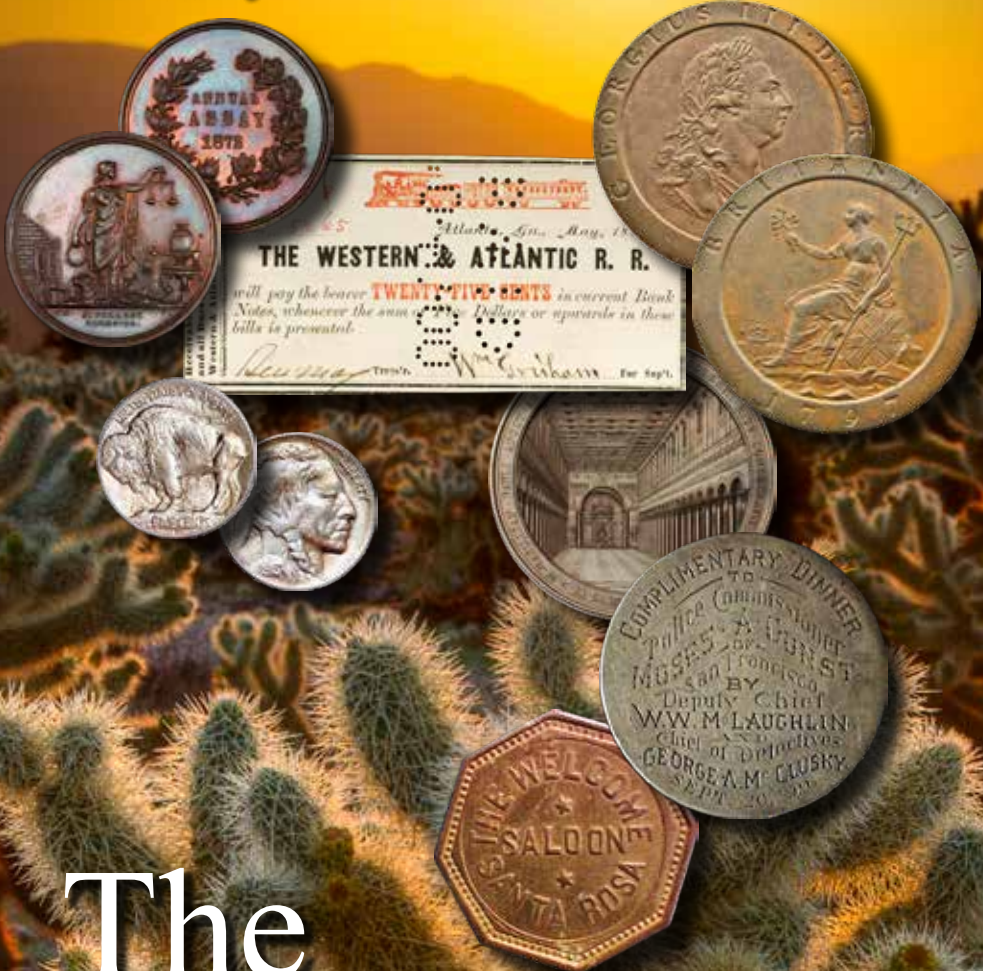


*Numismatic
Association of
Southern California*

*Summer 2018
V. 15, No. 2
\$9.95*

*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 2018, Volume 15, Number 2



About the Cover

Another Californian treasure serves as the background for this issue's cover: Joshua Tree National Park in San Bernardino County (this photo taken in the *Cholla Cactus Garden* section of the park). The Cholla cactus is sometimes referred to as the "jumping cactus", because after segments detach from the main plant they seem to jump out and attach themselves to passersby's articles of clothing or shoes. Knowledgeable hikers carry a pair of needle-nosed pliers in such cases, to help pull out the spines (*ouch!*).

Visit Us on the Web

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

www.Calcoin.org

www.NASC.net

And both associations have Facebook pages at:

www.facebook.com/CSNA1947

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

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Presidents' Messages

NASC...

Summertime is finally here! For most of us, that means lots of extra time for fun with family and friends. For us coin collectors, that means it is time for some great numismatic events too!

The annual ANA's World's Fair of Money is in Philadelphia this year (August 14-18). This is the biggest coin show in the country each year and is by far the most educational with hundreds of collectors' exhibits and dozens of numismatic lectures. I plan to attend the convention and hope that some of you will be able to make the trip as well. If you have not yet been to an ANA World's Fair of Money, perhaps this is the year?

The annual NASC Golden State Coin Show is also coming soon and will be held August 24-26, 2018 at the Arcadia Masonic Center. Please note that this is the first time the show will open Friday afternoon to the public. Once again, I look forward to seeing many NASC members there. Remember that free admission to our annual show is one of the perks of your NASC membership. ANACS coin grading service will once again be at the show taking submissions and the popular NASC awards banquet will take place on Saturday evening at the show. Please take the time to nominate someone you think deserving of an NASC award this year. For information on tables, the awards banquet, or anything else related to the show, please contact me or Don Berry.

Ticket sales for the NASC's annual Nona G. Moore gold coin raffle are underway. This year there are 25 gold coins up for grabs including a PCGS certified MS65 \$20 St. Gaudens Double Eagle as the top prize. Remember that all profits from this raffle are distributed to NASC member clubs. Raffle tickets have been mailed out to the clubs, but if you do not attend regular club meetings or if you need additional tickets please let me know.

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



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

Michael J. Kittle
NASC President

CSNA...



In May last year, each board member spent an average of six hours driving to Tulare and back for the spring Board of Director's meeting. This year we are doing something different. Instead of spending all that time driving, we are having an electronic board meeting. By the time you read this it will have been an accomplished fact and another example of how your officers and directors are stream-lining our operations. Six hours doesn't seem like much time until you realize that time is the most precious commodity that all of us provide to the CSNA organization. None of us has unlimited time, so any time saved provides more time to work to support the CSNA mission.

Last December, we held a strategic planning workshop, organized and led by Dennis Hogan. This workshop focused on the mission, vision, and values of CSNA, and has provided a blueprint to guide the future of our organization. The strategic plan has provided a mechanism for scholarships for ANA seminars, awards for club, member, and newsletter of the year. It also provided for the establishment of a speaker's bureau and confirmed the continuation of the medal merit award.

Our April 2018, 50th Annual Southern Education Symposium was a huge success having been well attended because of excellent speakers and another outstanding job done by Phil Iversen, our director of education.

Howard Feltham has been busy establishing dates for future December coin shows in Arcadia. This year's show will be 2-1/2 days, Friday December 14 through Sunday December 16. Howard has negotiated for December dates for the next five years.

As you can see from the above, our board members have been busy providing for the continuity of our organization.

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

Bill Pfeifer
CSNA President

Editor's Page

Summer's starting to hit its stride, with temperatures in my neck of the woods up in the mid-90's, so this promises to be a "warm" summer I believe.

There's an unusually high number of articles in this issue, and in fact, I had to take one of the late-comers, author Bob Luna's article, and put it in for our next (fall) issue. This issue has five authors putting forth seven articles for us, covering a pretty diverse span of topics. Eh, more for our readers to enjoy.

We have so many knowledgeable and competent authors, and they put forth such a reliable stream of high quality output, that I've never really felt compelled to plea for material. But I'd be likely doing a potential author a disservice if I didn't at least occasionally mention how satisfying and rewarding it feels to see something in print that you've worked on: researching, writing, the inevitable re-writing, and then submitting for publication. For anyone who's at one point had any inkling of an *urge* to submit something for TCN, I'd like to extend my encouragement, and offer to help in any of multiple ways to make the goal of getting your article idea developed and in print a reality. Give me a shout if you'd like to discuss it further.

TCN best wishes for a quick and comfortable recovery go out to Southern Club Reporter Ginny Bourke, who had a recent stint in the hospital. Feel free to send your good wishes as well to Ginny, and we'll hope things settle for her quickly. Thanks go out to Ken Spindler, who lent invaluable help with this issue's *Around the State* column.

NASC's Golden State Coin Show will be hitting us at the end of August, and this time they're trying out a 2-1/2 day show format. Lots to do there, and lots of dealer goodies to peruse. See page 57 for the show schedule of events and plan to attend. And the date's been set for CSNA's December show as well; we'll hear more about that in our next issue. In the meantime, my very best regards...



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

Greg Burns
Editor

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Corresponding Secretaries' Reports



CSNA—

by *Don Hill*

CSNA is on Facebook. Like us. Search for @CSNA to find the page. Post your local club activities and events. Share your numismatic news, finds, stories. Make this a tool for free publicity and coin collecting promotion.

Fellow Californians: the last day to register for the November General Election is October 22nd. You can even vote by mail if you want. Contact your county Registrar of Voters for information and answers; find the number in the phone book or on the internet. Your vote is your voice; make it count.

NASC—

by *Harold Katzman*

20 members did not renew their dues this year.

NASC Membership on 22 May 2018

Junior Members	4
Life Members	10
Club Members	18
Regular Members	64
Sustaining Members	116
Total Membership	212

CSNA New Members

Helmut Jordt	R-6487
Deanna Jordt	R-6488
Bradley Ware	R-6489
Jared Moe	R-6490

CSNA Membership on 20 May 2018

Regular	161
Life	122
Junior	5
Member Club	25
Associate	5
Member Club-Life	12
Regular (Business)	14
Total	344

Dear Members—Please Note!

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

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

NASC—Harold Katzman
P.O. Box 3382
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And Then There Were Buffalo Nickels

by *Bill Febuary*

Now that I have expounded on Roosevelt dimes I turn to my many rolls of buffalo nickels.

I remember years ago there was a dealer that offered buffalo nickels for sale at \$5 per roll, many of which were from the 1920's and even a few earlier dates in the many rolls that I purchased from this mail order dealer.

As I now look over the various dates and mint marked coins I see hundreds of these in various grades, with many in VF/XF, so I decided to remove the higher graded coins from these rolls and placed them in 2X2 holders, so buyers might be able to see each coin better.

Apparently, this idea has worked out well for me as several members of our local coin club are interested in buffalo nickels.

From this simple \$5 per roll purchase of buffalo nickels, I have sold many of the coins for \$5 or more each, making this a profitable venture. It is apparent that the sale of buffalo nickel rolls has escalated to the point that average circulated rolls are now selling for \$30 to \$40 each.

How many buffalo nickels were saved and why has the interest in them



remained so high? I guess because they are so different from the nickels of today, which are the Jefferson nickels that have been in existence since 1938.

The earlier nickels, which were the shield nickels and the Liberty-head (V-nickels) drew little attention to collectors as they were somewhat boring to look at. This is not true of the buffalo nickel, which had so many distinct characteristics. It is fun to see the details of the buffalo's horns, which appear on some, from no horn to a sharp detailed horn. Another characteristic is the wearing away of the edge of the coin into the word *LIBERTY*. Then there is the details of the Indian's hair and feathers. Each coin is so distinct from one another depending on the wear of the coin, that this alone is an exciting feature all by itself.

And of course anyone that is into buffalo nickels and lucky enough to find a three-legged buffalo nickel is

In a 1947 interview, coin designer James Earl Fraser said, “Well, when I was asked to do a nickel, I felt I wanted to do something totally American—a coin that could not be mistaken for any other country’s coin. It occurred to me that the buffalo, as part of our western background, was 100% American, and that our North American Indian fitted into the picture perfectly.”



From far left: obverse and reverse of the Type I (mound style upon which the “five cents” is imposed) and the reverse of the Type II (line style of the “five cents” separator).

excited, as the price for those run from \$500 in very good to several thousands of dollars in the uncirculated grades.

How many other types of United States nickels draw that much attention or excitement? None that I know of!

With the many, many rolls of buffalo nickels that I purchased and saved it gives me enjoyment sharing with others just how detailed a coin can be and these coins are from only back into the 1930’s where many higher

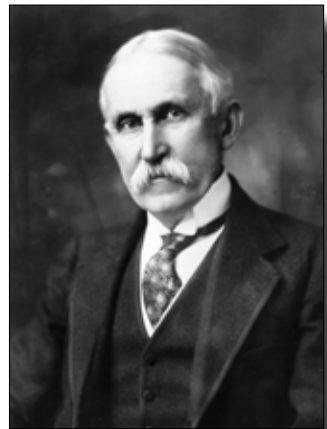
graded coins still exist.

I love to explore each nickel roll, over and over again just to see the details alone as I said before, each coin has it’s own characteristics.

Our members can still find these coins as there are many being offered at each coin show and at each coin club at reasonable prices.

So, again, fellow coin collectors, enjoy your coins as we cannot take them with us when we leave this world.

At right, Franklin MacVeagh, US Secretary of the Treasury, 1909-1913. His son Eames wrote him a letter on May 4, 1911, in which he suggested to his father that redesigning the five cent coin might be a good idea. When plans for the new nickel were made public in 1912, a long stream of objections emanated from Clarence Hobbs, whose company had developed a machine to detect counterfeit nickels inserted into vending machines. Hobbs pestered the designer and administration up to the point of the coin’s actual release, with an unrelenting list of demanded changes and other accommodations. In the end, nickel production went ahead, and Hobbs’ machine, never working well even with the previous Liberty head nickel, faded into oblivion.



Medals of Pope Donus II—the Pope Who Never Was

By Ross Irvin

The Basilica San Paolo Fuori le Mura, or St. Paul's Basilica Outside the Walls in Rome is a fascinating place. Although it is completely surrounded by the City of Rome, the church is under the direct jurisdiction of the independent state of Vatican City. You might expect the Catholic Church with all its vast property holdings all over the world to possess other like properties, however, St. Paul's is the only non-contiguous territory to have this relationship with the Vatican.

Besides containing the tomb of St. Paul the Evangelist, it is the repository of the list of all the popes of the Roman Catholic Church from St. Peter though and including the present Pope Francis. As one stands in the Central Nave, facing the tomb of St. Paul, one can look up and see above the soaring balustrades a series of uniform plaques each with the name and portrait of a pope. If you count the portraits on your left from the rear of the nave, you will find the 8th portrait bears the name of a Donus II. Below the name is inscribed: "SED * M * III which represents that he was pope for three months.

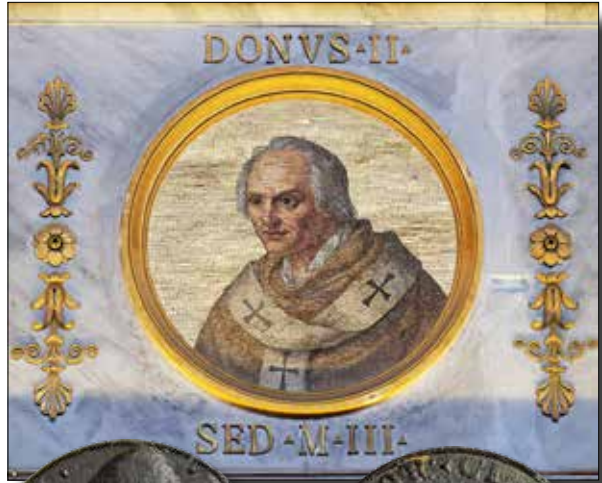


Circa 1742 Casper Gottfried Lauffer produced this medal of Donus II as part of a set of medals of popes from St. Peter to Benedict XIV.

As you walk towards the tomb, you will see inscribed on the wall behind it that there is another list of popes. This list, again starting with St. Peter, contains the names of all the popes and their date of death in date of death order. If you look among the names of 10th century popes, you will not find Donus II. His name is missing.

Numerous books were published in the 18th and 19th centuries which are collections of biographies of all the popes from St. Peter through the date of publication of the book. The most creditable and authoritative of the books from the dawn of printing was *The Lives of the Popes from the time of our savior Jesus Christ, through the reign of Sixtus IV*, by Bartolemeo Platina, who at the time of his death

Right, a plaque in St. Paul's Basilica shows the image of Donus II, a "pope" the Catholic church later determined never actually existed. Below that is shown the medal of this nonexistent pope created by Giovanni Battista Pozzo, around the same time as Lauffer's medal shown on the page opposite.



in 1471 was the head of the Vatican library for Pope Sixtus IV. Interestingly enough, Platina is also famous for publishing the first ever printed cookbook, *De Honestia Voluptate et Valetudine*, which means "On honorable pleasure and health."

As could be expected, there was some confusion about when Pope Donus II reigned. Platina describes Donus II as becoming pope during the uncertain period after his predecessor Pope Benedict VI was murdered. Benedict VI was thrown into prison in Rome by antipope Boniface VII where he was strangled. Since this happened out of sight in the dark regions of a medieval prison, no one knows exactly when this happened. The estimated dates vary from September 972 to sometime in 974. Platina doesn't provide a date, only that Donus II became pope after the death of Benedict VI. He describes Donus II as "Roman, a man of great moderation, and though

there was nothing done by him worthy of high commendation, yet he was never charged with any injustice or dishonorable action." Later authors all basically follow this brief sketch, although some spell his name *Donnus* II and some mention that Pope Donus II was not on everyone's list of popes.

The issue of Pope Donus II's existence was finally resolved in January 1947 when the Vatican announced in its *Annuario Pontificio* that the list of popes had been researched and reviewed. Among the changes was the terse statement that Donus II had been removed because "he never existed." Scholars determined that documents bearing his name were the result of some medieval monk's careless miscopying the word *Dominus* as *Donus*. Since there had been a real

A set of postcards produced by the Vatican in 1903 included this one that showed then-accepted Donus II as pope.

Below is a medal of Pope Pius IX, the reverse of which shows the interior of St. Paul's Basilica in which is found the plague of Donus II.



Pope Donus (676-678) the new Donus became Donus II.

Regardless of the doubts, Pope Donus II's existence was taken seriously for many years. There is the plaque in St. Paul's in Rome. His portrait appears in a set of post cards of all the popes generated by the Vatican in 1903. He has a place in most books written about the lives of the popes before the 20th century. He was also a subject in several series of medals created by prominent early 18th century medal manufacturers.

Possibly due to the resurgence of interest in historical Catholicism in the early part of the 1700's, a number of engravers came forth to create several series of medals depicting all of the popes. One of the issues facing the medalists was which list of popes to use and whether to include antipopes. Antipopes were popes who claimed the office but were not officially legiti-

mized by the Catholic Church later. To be safe, most of the engravers included antipopes as well. For example, there was an antipope John XXIII from 1410-1415 and a more recent Pope John XXIII who was a legitimate pope from 1958-1963. Serving popes did not begin to issue medals themselves until Pope Martin V (1417-1471)

The first engraver to create a series of pope medals was a German, Tobias Wolff, who created medal portraits of popes from Urban VI (1378-1389) through Gregory XIII (1572-1585). He was followed through the next century by a number of engravers including Girolamo Paladino and Ferdinand de Saint Urbain, both of whom, like Wolff, produced very high quality, limited sets of papal portrait medals for a narrow, specific period. The most complete, common, and affordable sets of papal medals including all known popes until the early 1700's

were created by Casper Lauffer and Giovanni Pozzo.

Casper Gottfried Lauffer was part of a family who for generations had manufactured counters, jetons, and medals in Nuremberg, Germany. A Hans Lauffer had been mint-master of Nuremberg in the early 1600's for example. In 1742, Lauffer published a catalogue of medals for sale, which could be produced in gold, silver, copper, or tin, and in any number. Included in the catalogue was a portrait set of all popes from St. Peter to Benedict XIV (1740-1758).

Lauffer's medal of Donus II is number 137. The example medal is 38 mm in diameter and is copper with a silver wash. The obverse is a portrait of the pope facing left wearing a papal crown. Surrounding the portrait is inscribed: DONVS * II * PONT * MAX. The title "PONT MAX" stands for Pontifex Maximus, or "highest priest." The title derives from ancient Roman times as the supreme head of the Roman religion.

The obverse consists of 14 lines of text in Latin: NATONE * ROMANVS * GENERE OBSCVRVS * VITA PROBVS * PRESBYTER CARDINALIS * A.DCCCCLXXII.D.XX. SEPT. * PONTIFEX M. ELIGITVR * A SEDITIONE ALIENVS * TEMPORA SVA * QVIETE TRANSIVIT * ANNO PONTIFICANTVS SVI * NONDVM EXPLETO * D.XIX. DECEMBR* OBIIT. This brief biography purports to say Pope Donus II was a native of Rome from a little-known family. It says he became pope on September 20, 972, and died on the 19th of December in the same year. The preciseness in these details from Lauffer's unknown source certainly

gave Donus II credibility!

Giovanni Battista Pozzo was a medal manufacturer in Rome and a contemporary of Casper Lauffer. He created a similar set of pope portrait medals in completely different styles. Instead of a biography of the pope on the reverse, Pozzo engraved scenes with powerful religious symbolism such as a dove of peace, crossed or parallel keys, the shield of the pope's family, various crosses, and the like. He generally only used one or two of these standardized reverses for any one pope medal type. Pozzo's medal of Pope Donus II, for example, is 43.5 mm in diameter and made of copper. The obverse is a portrait of the pope facing left wearing a papal crown, but a different one from that of the Lauffer medal. Surrounding the portrait is inscribed: DONNVS * II * PONT * M *. Although spelled with two "n's", this is the same pope as no other pope's name is like it.

The obverse displays two crossed keys with the inscription along the rim: CLAVES * REGNI * COELORVM. This means "Keys to the Kingdom."

Collecting medals of the popes is really collecting the stories of fascinating men and their times. Many of the popes were profoundly spiritual and saints. Sadly, some of them were also vindictive, selfish, and very worldly sinners. The medals themselves are a tangible way to peer into their lives.

For further reference:

Modesto, Adolfo, *Corpus Numismatum Omnium Romanorum Pontificum*, Volume 1. (Despite the foreboding title, the book was only printed in 2002. It is an indispensable reference for the study of the original pope-portrait medal series. Other volumes cover later popes.)

The Western & Atlantic Railroad Civil War Change Bills

by John Duff

One of my favorite obsolete paper money notes of the Civil War era are the Western & Atlantic Railroad change bills of 1862 and 1863. They are fractional notes of 5, 10, 25, and 50 cents, and the \$1 note. The Western & Atlantic Railroad ran between Atlanta, Georgia, and Chattanooga, Tennessee, a critical supply route for the Confederate Army during the Civil War. The state of Georgia began the work on the railroad in 1836 and this important government-owned railroad was completed in 1850.

Last year, my wife Rosemary and I were fortunate to visit many of the historical Civil War sites in and around Chattanooga, Tennessee, while visiting my daughter's new in-laws in Ider, Alabama. The last site we visited was the Southern Museum of Civil War and Locomotive History in Kennesaw, Georgia, to visit the famous "General" train. The museum is located next to the Western & Atlantic Railroad line running from Atlanta to Chattanooga. The train-stop in Kennesaw at the time of the US Civil War was called the "Big Shanty" and is the site of the beginning of the famous Great Locomotive Chase or "Andrew's Raid" that occurred April 12, 1862.

The story of Andrew's Raid became nationally known and wrote

about and would later be told in several Hollywood movies. In 1927, "The General" was released starring Buster Keaton. In 1956, "The Great Locomotive Chase" was released by Walt Disney starring Fess Parker as James Andrews and was based on the book *The Railroad Raiders* by William Pittenger, who was a member of the Raiders led by James J. Andrews.

James J. Andrews was a Union scout and spy and was known in the South as a blockade-runner for the Confederacy. He was born in Kentucky and grew up in Ohio. He was the leader of Andrews Raiders, which consisted of one other civilian and 20 Union soldiers of three Ohio regiments. The raid into Georgia by James Andrews and his raiders was planned and authorized with Major General Ormsby M. Mitchel, who was commanding the federal troops in middle Tennessee. Chattanooga was a major railroad and waterway hub for the Confederacy and General Mitchel wanted to stop or slow Confederate reinforcements that would come by train on the Western & Atlantic Railroad when federal troops attacked Chattanooga.

The 22 raiders were too few in number and poorly equipped to cause major damage to the railroad, the

“The General”, the Western & Atlantic Railroad train that was the central figure in Andrews Raid, is housed in a museum in Kennesaw, Georgia.



bridges, and the telegraph lines. William Allen Fuller, the trains’ conductor, was chasing the raiders with two other men on foot for two miles. They would continue chasing next on a series of other Western Atlantic Railroad trains with soldiers. The General would run out of fuel just 18 miles south of Chattanooga and just north of Ringgold, Georgia. Andrews and the raiders abandoned the General dispersing in many directions. Most were captured within two weeks. James J. Andrews and seven others were executed, eight escaped, and the remaining six would eventually be exchanged for Confederate prisoners. Raider Jacob Parrott would be the first federal soldier to receive the Medal of Honor, followed by Wilson W. Brown, John R. Porter, William Bensinger, Elihu H. Mason, and William Pittenger. James Andrews was a civilian thus not eligible for the Medal of Honor.

Executed

- James J. Andrews, Leader & Citizen of Kentucky
- William Campbell, Citizen of Kentucky
- George D. Wilson, Company B Second Regiment Ohio Volunteers
- Marion Ross, Company A Second Regiment Ohio Volunteers
- Perry G. Shadrack, Company K Second Regiment Ohio Volunteers

- Samuel Slavens, Thirty-Third Regiment Ohio Volunteers
- Samuel Robinson, Company G Thirty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteers
- John Scott, Company K Thirty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteers

Escaped In October, 1862

- W.W. Brown, Company F Twenty-First Regiment Ohio Volunteers
- William Knight, Company E Twenty-First Regiment Ohio Volunteers
- John R. Porter, Company C Twenty-First Regiment Ohio Volunteers
- Mark Wood, Company C Twenty-First Regiment Ohio Volunteers
- J.A. Wilson, Company C Twenty-First Regiment Ohio Volunteers
- M.J Hawkins, Company A Thirty-Third Regiment Ohio Volunteers
- John Wollam, Company C Thirty-Third Regiment Ohio Volunteers
- D.A. Dorsey, Company H Thirty-Third Regiment Ohio Volunteers

Exchanged In March, 1863

- Jacob Parrott, Company K Thirty-Third Regiment Ohio Volunteers
- Robert Buffum, Company H Twenty-First Regiment Ohio Volunteers

- William Besinger, Company G Twenty-First Regiment Ohio Volunteers
- William Reddick, Company B Thirty-Third Regiment Ohio Volunteers
- E.H. Mason, Company K Twenty-First Regiment Ohio Volunteers
- William Pittenger, Company G Second Regiment Ohio Volunteers

As the Civil War began in 1861, gold, silver, and copper coins were being hoarded causing a critical shortage of change in the states both North and South. One step the Georgia legislature took to address this problem was to authorize in December of 1861 the printing of Western & Atlantic Railroad “Change Bills” in denominations of 5¢, 10¢, 25¢, 50¢ and \$1.

The following was in the Superintendent’s & Treasury Report of the Western Atlantic Railroad to Georgia Governor Brown dated October 1st, 1862 now part of the Georgia Archives:

“Sir—Below I hand you a statement of the number and amount of change bills issued:

14,541 Bills of One Dollar...

\$14,541.00

106,132 Bills of Fifty Cents...

\$53,065.50

72,126 Bills of Twenty-Five Cents... \$18,031.50

25,332 Bills of Ten Cents...

\$2,533.20

17,820 Bills of Five Cents...

\$891.00

235,950 Bills, amounting to...

\$89,062.20

Expenses—Paid for Paper, Printing, and Clerk Hire, \$1,461.40”

These change bills were printed in

series by date starting with series “A” dated January 20th, 1862 and ending with series “M” on March 1st, 1863. The “M” series was never issued although there was one 50¢ change bill known and is a suspected stolen note with a forged signature. It was canceled though so it was accepted as a legal note. There was also a request in this 1862 report to additionally authorize the printing of \$2, \$5, and \$10 notes. This did not happen.

There is a great website at www.schafluetzel.org which lists change bills with photos in each series “A” through “M” with population reports and rarities both before a large hoard of these notes were recently found and since their release to the public. This website is essential for anyone interested in Western & Atlantic Railroad change bills.

All 235,950 change bills printed were hand-numbered and signed first by the railroad Treasurer Ben May and also Superintendent John S. Rowland. This would change during the signing of series “B” change bills when William Grisham would begin signing “For Supt.” replacing the need for Superintendent Rowland to sign notes. By the “K” series another signer would begin signing in the place of William Grisham. It would be the son of John Sharpe Rowland named Robert Hayne Rowland or “R. H. Rowland.”

These change bills are printed in several fonts used in the printing of “THE WESTERN & ATLANTIC R. R.” on the change bills. There were block print font change bills and old English script font change bills. There were two types of trains as well. One train was longer than the other, and the

Different varieties have changes in the wording, fonts, and case used in the titles, the signers, and the length and color of the trains depicted. Values ranged from five cents to one dollar.

trains in both the “G” and “H” series were black trains while all others series were red trains.

Besides change bills that are rare such as all of the series “A”, there are several unique change bills that exist. There one known series “A” change bill dated February 22, 1862. Also, there are series “F” May, 1862 10¢ change bills without the series letter, and of course the series “M” 50¢ change bill (five known) that exists when series “M” was not issued.

There are 47 different change bills in a complete set of these notes, series “A” through “M”, although there are only five “M” change bills known, so at this point it would have to be considered uncollectable.

These obsolete US Civil War notes represent an important part of history of the war between the North and the South.

Sources & Acknowledgements

- 1) First and foremost I must thank Jim Phillips for sharing his knowledge and experience with these change bills as well as photos. Jim is close to completing a complete set of all change bills in the “A” through “M” series.
- 2) Next I need to acknowledge the website www.schafluetzel.org and I recommend this website to all interested in Western & Atlantic Rail Road Change Bills.
- 3) The online Georgia Archives <http://vault.georgiaarchives.org/cdm/>.
- 4) Wikipedia https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Western_and_Atlantic_Railroad.
- 5) *The Railroad Raiders* by William Pittenger. Published by Leonaur Ltd. 2007.



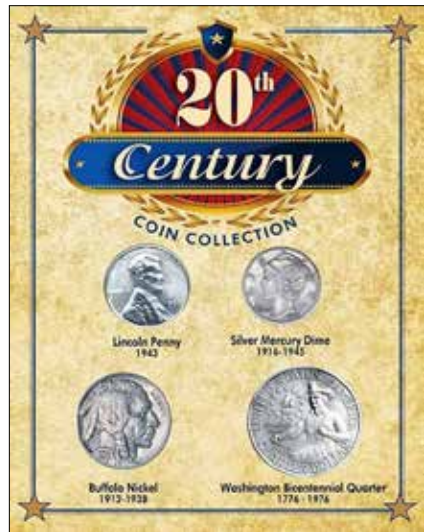
The Challenges of a Coin and Currency Appraiser

by Bill Febuary

Over the years I have been fortunate enough to only appraise high end coins and currency, but as of late, that market has changed and I am now faced with doing many appraisals with a great number of low grade coins and currency, which is becoming a real challenge. Many of the items have been put together by companies that produced beautiful holders for the coins (and currency), but unfortunately, they placed in those holders low grade numismatic items, which are barely worth selling or in some cases the holders are worth more than the coins or currency that is placed in them.

Here are just a few examples:

One of those companies that have issued coins of various types is placing their coins in a beautifully engraved plastic holder similar to what the US Mint packages their proof sets in each year. These proof like holders are then placed into a simple envelope with each envelope containing the plastic holder along with a certification letter giving the name of the company that produced the envelopes and the plastic holder. Even though the envelope signifies what is contained in the plastic holder, the coins tend to be low grade coins, which are mostly good to very



good examples.

Another example from my recent appraisal shows individual coins in small soft plastic holders with the name of the company, but the holder contains only a low grade-common date coin in each holder.

Further examples are slide type cardboard holders that house one average circulated Ike dollar, each holder containing the various dates that the coins were made. The holders are beautifully displayed and are very presentable, but the holder and the coin itself is perhaps worth not much more than the face value of the coin.

Many of the coins in this particular collection are newly issued presidential dollars. Each are contained in a simple, detailed card board display

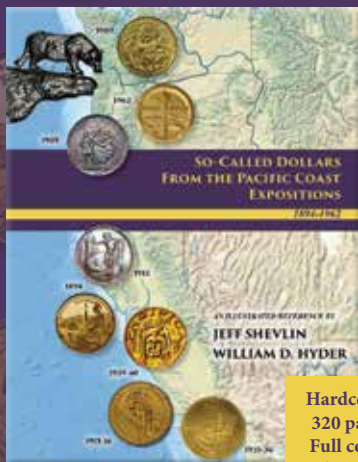
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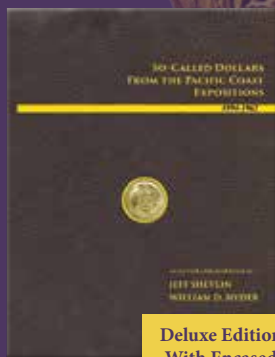
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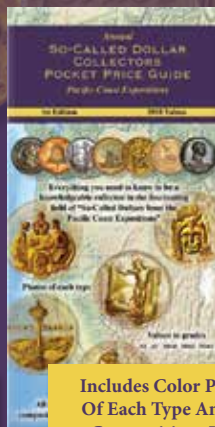
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Now named the “United States Commemorative Gallery” (www.uscom-gallery.com), the site tellingly does “not accept orders from MN”, and a web search reveals numerous consumer complaints.



holder, along with a certification letter with the signature of the person that packaged the holder. These are beautifully displayed, but can only generate a small price over the face value of the coins placed in them because they are recently issued coins, many of which are still in circulation.

Another coin holder that appeared to contain currency because the plastic holder stated “Vintage Historical Currency”, only contained low grade

examples of a Kennedy half dollar, a buffalo nickel, a war-time steel cent and a Mercury dime. Most of the coins were damaged or have hard to read dates making them extremely difficult to sell, even though the containers are exotic.

This entire collection has been very difficult to sell because of the grade and condition of the coins, even though at first glance, the holders are very presentable.

Counterfeiters, the Mint, and America's Circulating Coinage

by Donald Lannon

To counterfeit is death. Death to counterfeit. Counterfeiters beware. The first of these three admonitions appeared on the July 1746 issue of New Jersey's currency as well as New York's issue of the same date; the second appeared on South Carolina's issue of 1777, printed twice on the back of each note; the third admonition appeared on North Carolina's currency issue of 1783. Despite such caveats, early American counterfeiters weren't deterred. Nor were they intimidated by any of the other legally prescribed punishments—branding, ear cropping, whipping, or pillorying. Counterfeiting (that is, the practice of making an imitation of something genuine in order to deceive) was so rampant during the colonial period, the *New York Journal* admitted in 1768 "... they [counterfeiters] have established a regular Chain of Communication throughout the whole Extent of the British Denominations in America and there are above an Hundred of them concerned in the different Provinces."

Decades later the extent of counterfeiting within the United States and its territories hadn't diminished.



The back side of this Colonial New Jersey note of 1776 carries a warning to any who would attempt to copy it: "To counterfeit is Death".

Indeed, by the end of the Civil War in 1865 at least a third, and as much as a half, of all coins and currency in circulation was counterfeit. Then, on July 5, 1865, the Treasury Department announced the formation of a new division—the Secret Service. Its

This 1865 photo shows Secret Service Director Colonel Lafayette Baker seated and studying a map during his planning to capture John Booth, the assassin of President Lincoln, who hours before his death signed the paperwork formalizing the secret service. The secret service's sole original charter work was the suppression of counterfeiting.



mission: suppress all counterfeit money. By the mid-1870s the Bureau of the Mint, in conjunction with the Secret Service, had initiated some precautions against coin counterfeiting.

But it was not until November 1, 1878, that US Mint Director Richard H. Linderman publically expressed the Mint Bureau's concern over the problem of counterfeit coins. In a report to Treasury Secretary John Sherman, Linderman revealed his fear that counterfeiters would fill gold coins with an inferior metal or alloy. A coin altered in this manner would present a genuine exterior. Its interior, however, would be removed and replaced by an inferior-alloy disk, reducing the coin's value. The piece then would be closed, using a ribbed rim of gold.

"So far the mischief has been very limited, as it evidently requires first-class workmen, and is slow work," Linderman wrote. He warned that of all counterfeit coins, pieces altered in this way were the most difficult to detect. Actually, experiments had

been made by the US Mint in 1860 to determine if a reduction in the blank's thickness and an increase in its diameter might prevent such fraud. In order to test this potential solution, obverse and reverse dies were engraved for the production of a \$5 gold piece. Several specimen coins were struck, but further experimentation was abandoned.

In his 1878 report Linderman proclaimed he had resuscitated the effort to produce gold coins struck on thin blanks. Experimental dies were being prepared for striking \$2.50 and \$5 gold pieces. Using these new blanks, he felt confident the resultant quarter-eagle would benefit from a diameter similar to that of the \$3 coin, approximately 0.8 inch or about 20 millimeters; and the half-eagle's diameter would be increased to nearly that of the eagle, about 1.0 inch or 26 millimeters. Linderman explained these changes would make each coin's blank so thin "that sawing out the

This 1872 United States Assay Commission medal commemorates that year's agency testing of random samples of US coinage, which both assured the government that proper accountability for the nation's coinage was met, as well as establishing the confidence that any circulating coins found to be not meeting established weight and fineness requirements could be safely classified as "presumptive" counterfeits.

Interesting side note: TCN columnist Sol Taylor was named to the assay commission in 1977, but that was the year public participation ceased, so he was never able to serve.



interior part would be a very critical, not to say impossible, feat and not likely to pay for the labor." Each coin, however, would be thick enough at its edge so it could be "easily taken up by the fingers and [be] stiff enough to resist bending."

"The dimensions of our coins have never been a matter of legal enactment, and alteration could be made, if so desired, with the approval of the secretary of the Treasury," the mint director told Secretary Sherman. But Linderman's scheme was never implemented.

Every Precaution Was Taken

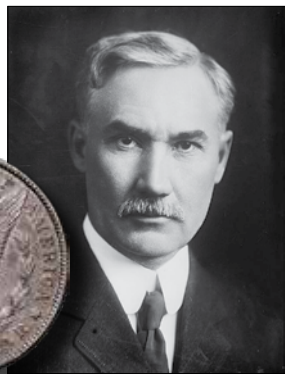
Almost two decades would pass before the Bureau of the Mint would again mention coin counterfeiting in a public document; then on December 4, 1896, Director Robert E. Preston's annual report addressed the issue. "Every precaution is taken to guard against the counterfeiting of our coins, and to see that the pieces stamped by our mints are within the limits of tolerance, both as to weight and fineness," he advised Treasury Secretary John G. Carlisle. And at each of the Mint's facilities, Preston added, when coins were delivered by the coiner, "Two

pieces are taken indiscriminately and sent to the Bureau of the Mint where they are weighed and assayed."

Preston reminded Secretary Carlisle, "In addition to this, there are taken to be tested by the annual Assay Commission one piece from each 2,000 pieces. The mere fact that a coin in circulation is outside these limits is presumptive evidence of its being counterfeit." According to the Mint director, US silver coins were being counterfeited in enormous numbers. Each one differed so little from its genuine counterpart that the piece's fraudulent character could be detected only by an assay. Of all those fakes in circulation at the time, a counterfeit half-dollar was believed to have been the best executed, weighing 192 grains with a 0.8675 fineness – a difference in weight of 0.9 grains and 0.0325 in fineness as compared to a genuine coin.

"No one except those who are used to examining coins would be likely to detect any difference between it [the half-dollar counterfeit] and a genuine piece," Director Preston warned his boss. He was concerned that these coins had been placed into circulation throughout both the eastern and west-

Director of the US Mint George E. Roberts (served 1898-1907, and again 1910-1914) in 1898 expressed concerns about the “larger number of counterfeit silver coins that have been assayed than in any previous year.” This 1893-O “micro-O” variety of Morgan dollar (designated VAM-6) has been determined to have been “privately made” (as described on the VAM site) though surprisingly with more silver than the genuine issue.



ern states. “As there is no inscription on the edge, the counterfeiter’s task is thereby rendered easier and his crime more difficult of detection.” The Mint director urged the Treasury secretary to appoint a commission “to have experiments made for the purpose of determining the best means of preventing unlawful imitations of [US] silver coins.”

Nevertheless, Secretary Carlisle took no action.

Assay Required to Detect Fakes

In a report prepared almost two years after Robert Preston had suggested the Treasury secretary create a commission on counterfeiting, his successor, George E. Roberts, made known his own anxiety. In November 1898 he informed Treasury Secretary Lyman J. Gage, “During the past year, a larger number of counterfeit silver coins have been assayed than in any previous year. Many of these [coins] closely approximated standard silver in composition, while in some cases the dies, though lacking in sharpness, are very dangerous, and are with difficulty distinguished from the genuine [coins].”

By December 1899 Director Roberts found that the problem had continued to grow. He explained this to Secretary Gage: “[A] greatly increased number of counterfeit coins of both gold and silver were examined by the assayer. Many of these pieces were excellently executed, and some of them were with difficulty distinguished from genuine. There also appeared a number of cast silver coins which were exceedingly good, but could be detected as counterfeit by the presence of small blowholes in the metal.” Most of the cast coins, he observed, were approximately 0.80 fine, while a few were found to be within the legal limits of tolerance.

Treasury Revealed Counterfeit Totals

The Mint director’s annual report for fiscal year 1902 (beginning on July 1, 1901, and ending on June 30, 1902) was the last time coin counterfeiting was mentioned in a public Mint document until its reintroduction as a topic in 1974. Dated November 29, 1902, Director Roberts’ report informed Treasury Secretary Leslie M. Shaw, “The difference between the bullion [value] and face value of the silver and

The Soviet Union allegedly produced counterfeit US Mercury dimes with dates of 1923 and 1930, both marked with a “D” mint mark. The problem? Denver never minted dimes in those years, indicting these pieces as definite counterfeits, and information that came to light in the time frame of WWII laid the deception at the feet of the Soviet Union.



minor coins offers a constant temptation to counterfeiters, and only the activity of the Secret Service prevents their [the counterfeiters'] operations from assuming important proportions. The necessity for secrecy is the chief obstacle they have to encounter, for it prevents the use of an extensive plant or the best equipment, but the persistency of their efforts is shown by the number of counterfeiters detected each year and the prosecutions on this account.”

For the first time in the Mint Bureau's history, Director Roberts released the total of “spurious” pieces detected by the Treasury during the fiscal year. Almost 115,000 counterfeit coins had been pulled from circulation. This amount consisted of 11 gold pieces; 1,803 silver dollars; 3,102 half-dollars; 5,125 quarters; 4,856 dimes; 2,596 nickels; and 96,995 cents. Excluded from these figures were the counterfeit silver coins detected at New York's Subtreasury: 1,292 half dollars; 3,447 quarters; and 35,900 dimes. Roberts stressed, “This was a considerably less amount than was detected in the preceding year.”

Mint Avoided Topic

While the annual director's report avoided the topic of counterfeit coins for the next 72 years, counterfeiters didn't avoid the opportunity to circu-

late more of their product. The Soviet Union [Russia], for example, placed an unknown quantity of counterfeit Mercury dimes into circulation sometime during the 1930s or '40s. These coins, dated 1923 and 1930, bore a “D” mintmark. Legitimate pieces, however, weren't struck at the Denver facility in either year. The dimes' weight was less than 0.10 [one-tenth] of a gram under that of genuine coins; and they were coined of fine silver. Evidence of the Soviet Union's counterfeiting practices was uncovered during World War II. It was also known they had the technical experts, silver, heavy presses, and collars necessary to strike these coins—all advantages unavailable to American counterfeiters.

The dimes were intended to pass as a circulating medium; fortunately, the quantity circulated was too small to impact this nation's economy. Most likely, the Soviets believed that silver coins, backed by the US government, could be spent faster and with greater purchasing power than bullion in ingot form.

America's minor coins continued to be counterfeited through the 1950s. Among the most noteworthy of the

Francis Henning of New Jersey manufactured hundreds of thousands of counterfeit nickels like this one. This one is easy for a knowledgeable numismatist to spot because of the absence of a mint mark above the image of Monticello on the reverse, a mark all genuine nickels struck in 1944 would have, even those struck at the Philadelphia mint.



counterfeiters during this period was Francis Henning, a New Jersey resident, who made and circulated nickels dated 1939, 1944 [he neglected to include the “P” mintmark over the dome of Monticello on this coin’s reverse], 1946, 1947, and 1953. His 1944 issue was released in 1954. It has been estimated that more than 100,000 of his fake nickels reached circulation, while 200,000 were dumped into New Jersey’s Copper Creek [about 14,000 of these coins were later recovered] and another 200,000 went into the Schuylkill River. Henning, who previously had been arrested for counterfeiting currency, was caught, tried, and convicted of counterfeiting nickels. He was sentenced to three years in jail, and fined \$5,000. [For some time, the maximum penalty for counterfeiting has been a 20-year prison term with/or a fine in lieu of imprisonment.]

Mint Authenticated US Coins

Although Director Mary Brooks didn’t mention counterfeiting in her annual report for the 1974 fiscal year, she did say the Mint “... continued

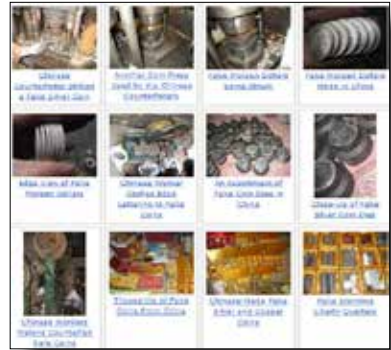
to serve as the technical authority on the authenticity of US coins.” The Mint’s laboratory examined 1,929 “questioned” coins from 129 cases, she told Treasury Secretary William E. Simon. Brooks explained the coins had been “submitted by the US Secret Service, as well as the US Customs Service and the Office of Domestic Gold and Silver Operations.” The director also noted, “A member of the Mint’s technical staff testified in seven court cases pertaining to the authenticity of US coins.”

Counterfeit Notes Topped \$56 Million

Ruth Judson and Richard Porter, researchers with the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, estimated in 2010 that one US note in every 10,000 was counterfeit. During the 2005 fiscal year alone, the Secret Service claimed that \$56.2 million in counterfeit currency had been passed within the US.

At any given time, the Treasury Department revealed, the value of counterfeit notes in circulation has ranged from \$70 million to as much as \$200 million. More alarming, between

*E*Sylum*, various numismatic websites, and larger publications like *Coin World*, have over the past several years been increasingly publicizing the problem of fake coins and bullion products, many coming from China. Even the certification services like PCGS, NGC, and others are having their holders, or “slabs”, counterfeited as the criminal elements try to separate trusting consumers from their hard-earned dollars (and succeeding often enough to motivate them to continue their misdeeds).



1990 and 2010 slightly more than 78,000 arrests for counterfeiting were recorded by the Department of Justice (DOJ). This total included forgery suspects.

Last year Paul Gilkes, *Coin World* senior editor, reported, “... during the past 10 or more years, the distribution of counterfeit 18th and 19th century US coins traced to production in China has increased exponentially, with the quality of such issues becoming more sophisticated. Adding to the impact in recent years, not only on the numismatic community, but the public at large, is the production of plated base metal versions of US bullion coins, primarily American Eagle gold \$50 and silver \$1 bullion coins and gold American Buffalo \$50 coins.”

Purchasers of US bullion coins and collectors alike must now worry that the admonition *buyers beware* has replaced *counterfeiters beware*. As evidence, at least one dealer in bullion coins suggested the Mint Bureau form a committee to determine the best methods for detecting and reporting counterfeits, much as Director Preston recommended in 1896. Today, only America’s \$50 and \$100 notes, some collector coins, and three types of bullion pieces are the target of

counterfeiters; but tomorrow, smaller denominations and the nation’s circulating coinage could be a target, too. This possibility should concern all Americans.

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A Short History of the Long-Lived British Penny



The earliest.



The latest.

by Jim Wells

The familiar British *penny* has been a staple of coinage on the British Isles for as far back as the eighth century. For over five centuries it was the *only* coin denomination produced there. From the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms, to the Kingdom of England, Kingdom of Great Britain, the Commonwealth of England, and today's United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the penny has remained a stalwart product issued by dozens of monarchs. But will its life end soon? Read on!

This long life does not lend itself easily to a "short history." Indeed, lengthy tomes have attempted to cover the myriad varieties and designs of subsets of the penny. Perhaps this overview will entice readers with just a few historic and interesting examples of this storied denomination.

A word about terminology: Before 1970, the British *penny* coin (1d, d = denarius) was worth 1/240 of a pound sterling. The correct plural for penny coins is *pennies*. Other coin denominations were *pence* (halfpence, twopence, sixpence, etc.) Since decimalization in 1970, the current British penny (1p, p = penny) is worth 1/100 of a pound sterling. Multiple penny



The seven Anglo-Saxon kingdoms originally battled each other, but eventually merged into the Kingdom of England.

coins are still *pennies*, and the larger coins, both singular and plural, are still *pence* (fifty pence, two pence, etc.)

Technically, all the pennies described here were *English* before the Acts of Union in 1706-07 when England and Scotland joined to become the Kingdom of Great Britain. Pennies thereafter were *British*. But the term

Did King Offa of Mercia really look like the frightened image on his coin, or like the regal warrior in this painting? His penny reads OFFA REX around his profile on the obverse. The reverse shows the moneyer's name "+Pendred" in circles around cross quadrants. Diameter approximately 17mm.

British is used widely here, intending no offense (or offence, as preferred in Britain.)

Celtics, Romans, Anglo-Saxons, Vikings

The history of the British Isles is certainly rich with invasions, conquests, royal intrigue, political infighting, cultural sophistication, and fascinating numismatics. Coin production in Britain can be traced back to the Celtic people in the second century BC.

The earliest coins were crude imitations of Continental coins, and cast in molds. Later coins were struck by hand in much the same way they would be for the next 1500 years.

The Romans arrived in 43 AD and controlled the isles and its coinage until the fifth century AD. They even established a mint in London for a short while. The Anglo-Saxon peoples migrated to the British Isles at the end of the Roman occupation and struck their own coins. Until the Norman Invasion in 1066, the Anglo-Saxons flourished and eventually their tribes and sub-kingdoms evolved into seven larger kingdoms. Northumbria was in what is now northern England, East Anglia in the east, Essex and Kent in the southeast, Sussex in the south, Wessex in the southwest, and Mercia



in the Midlands. Most issued their own simple coinage or used coinage from the continent.

King Offa of Mercia: the first pennies

During Offa's 40-year reign as king of Mercia (757-796), he grew powerful and dominated the neighboring kingdoms, essentially uniting all of England. *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* called Offa the first *Rex Anglorum*, or King of the English. He attempted to ally with Charlemagne on the European continent, whose currency was based on a pound of silver divisible into 20 sous, each of 12 deniers. Charlemagne was minting *denier* denominations. To match them, Offa is credited with "probably" having introduced pennies of similar size, about 20 grams, around 775-780. The British pound of silver (symbol £, from the Roman *Liber*), became divisible into 20 shillings, each of 12 pennies. Other references say he copied new pennies of Kentish kings. These silver pennies (in Latin *denarius*, hence the d of England's £/s/d in subsequent pound/shilling/pence designations) were soon



Crude, even comical portraits? Several of the pennies for the many rulers between Offa (to 796) and William the Conqueror (1066) were issued by Alfred the Great of Wessex c. 890, the Vikings c. 900, Edgar “King of All England” c. 960, Cnut c. 1020, Harold I Harefoot c. 1038, Edward the Confessor c. 1050, Harold II 1066.

issued by other Anglo-Saxon kingdoms and churches.

Offa’s successors included Alfred the Great of Wessex, who occupied London in 886, then Vikings who invaded, minted pennies, and were finally beaten back, and King Edgar (the Peaceful) of Mercia, who became *King of all England* 959-975. Nine more Anglo-Saxon kings followed; silver pennies were minted by six of them.

William Conquers England: the penny continues

King William I of England, known as William the Conqueror, is one of Europe’s most colorful figures. As Duke of Normandy, he invaded England in 1066 and defeated his distant relative (and the last Anglo-Saxon King) Harold II at the Battle of Hastings. William ruled until 1087, was forced to suppress rebellions from throughout England, and fought battles with enemies in the British Isles and in France.

William’s conquest ended the Anglo-Saxon rule in England and began the Norman rule. His reign had an enormous impact on the subsequent course of England in the Middle Ages. He brought many French allies and the French language to English society. In

addition to political changes, his reign saw changes to English law, a program of building and fortification, changes in the English language, and the introduction of continental European feudalism into England. He began construction of the Tower of London, where the Royal Mint would begin five centuries of minting around 1279.

To appease his Anglo-Saxon pre-



The Conqueror! William I and his penny. Obverse: PILLEMVS (“William”) REX I, crowned bust left; Reverse: EADPINE ON LVNDE (London), cross fleurée. 19 mm.



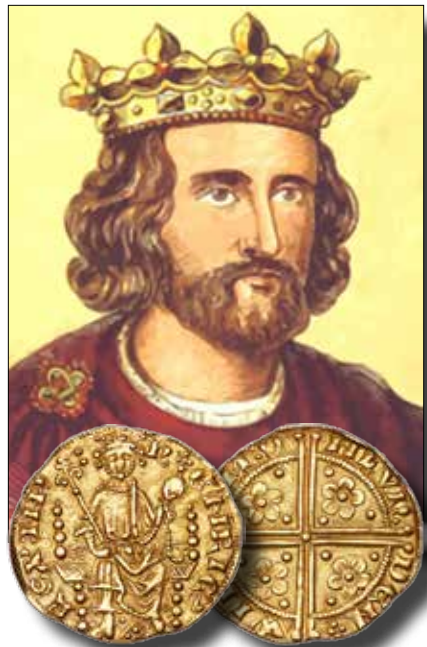
Another bunch of “stylized” portraits: maybe kings did not want their faces known? The monarchs between William the Conqueror and Henry III (1087 to 1216) were William II, Henry I, Stephen, Henry II, Richard I (the “Lionhearted”), and John. Their pennies showed generic portraits on the obverse, and frequently a “short cross” on the reverse, as shown at right. 18-21 mm.

decessors, William made few changes to their English coinage. His silver pennies (still the only denomination struck) resembled those of the Anglo-Saxons, with a stylized “portrait” and inscriptions. Nearly seventy mints were in operation during his reign, multiple portraits and designs were produced at multiple sites. Mints were reduced in number to 55, then 30, then 11 under his great-grandson King Henry II a century later. Whole pennies were cut in half to be “halfpence” and into fourths to become “farthings.” In William’s time, a bushel of wheat’s cost varied from 7d to 20d, a hen cost 1/2d, and a sheep 6d. Anjou wine cost 1d per gallon.

Following William’s reign, the kings of the Norman, Angevin, and Plantagenet lines all continued issuing multiple designs of silver pennies. Every British monarch (all 40, in 27 generations!) down to Elizabeth II is a direct descendant of King William I. In addition, the current monarchs of nine other European nations trace their roots to William the Conqueror: Belgium, Denmark, Luxembourg, Lichtenstein, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, and Sweden. And the last monarchs of twelve former monarchies in Europe also trace their lineage to William.

King Henry III: a gold penny?

Henry III came to the English throne at age 9 when his father King John died in 1216, one year after John had signed the Magna Carta to make peace with rebel barons. Henry



A penny worth 20 pence? Henry III’s “gold penny” shows a bearded and crowned king enthroned facing with scepter in right hand and orb in left. On the reverse: a voided long cross with rose and three pellets in each angle. 22 mm.



Seen one Plantagenet penny, seen 'em all? These 1272-1485 issues of Edward I, II, III, and Richard II (top) and Henry IV, V, VI, Edward IV, and Richard III (bottom) are crudely engraved, well worn, and difficult to differentiate. The last seven kings were perhaps distracted by the Hundred Years War? All these pennies show a long cross on the reverse (as at right) which facilitated cutting into halfpence and farthings. 16-20 mm.

reigned until 1272 and was a proud Englishman, but preferred foreigners to his own noblemen and renegotiated the Magna Carta several times with the defiant barons.

Henry III was from the Plantagenet dynasty, which dated to his grandfather Henry II in 1154. The silver pennies had continued all with the name of *hENRICVS* even through the reigns of Richard the Lionhearted and John, and most with a “Short Cross” on the reverse. Fresh silver pennies were ordered in Henry III’s reign with a “Long Cross” to guard against edge clipping.

The main distinction of Henry III’s coinage may have been the “gold penny” he ordered around 1257 to break the monopoly of silver pennies. The gold penny was intended to compete in European trade with gold coinage from Italian cities.

First described and cataloged by British numismatists of the 18th century, the gold pennies of Henry III represent a fascinating period in medieval numismatics when gold was beginning to trickle back into European

commerce after a dearth of nearly 500 years. The 12th and 13th centuries saw a massive influx of gold into Europe following the crusades and European encroachment upon the Trans-Saharan gold trade. Not to be outdone, King Henry III ordered the creation of a gold coin for his kingdom to be struck at twice the weight of a silver penny and valued at 20 pence. The issue was ultimately unsuccessful, although four die pairs have been cataloged. Treasury records of these gold pennies mention the last repurchase or deposit in 1270 of a single piece purchased for two shillings, raising the value of this coin to 24 pennies.

Following this failed issue, England would not produce another gold circulating coin until the florins of Edward III in 1344. But don’t bother searching for the gold penny, there are only six known pieces remaining of this issue. Three are in the British Museum; three are in private collections.

Silver pennies continued after Henry II (up until, yes, Elizabeth II today.) But Henry’s successor and son King Edward I introduced halfpence,

farthings (1/4 penny,) and groat (fourpence) coins, ending the penny's complete domination of British silver coins.

So what were wages and prices in the medieval ages? Researched estimates of wages in the 1300s included 1d per working day for a manservant, 2d per working day for an unskilled laborer or carpenter, and 6d per day for a skilled mason. Prices for two dozen eggs was 1d, good wine was 8d per gallon, a pig cost 14d-18d, and cottage rent was 60d per year. Not much need for higher-denomination coins!

England's King Edward III claimed the throne of France to begin the Hundred Years War that lasted from 1337 until 1453, through six more English kings. The descendants of Edward III included Lancaster and York branches, and family infighting that resulted in the swapping of the throne between the two branches during the War of the Roses. Silver pennies continued through these reigns, but with little changes in the penny designs.

King Henry VII: ends Plantagenet family fighting

Henry VII reigned from 1485 to 1509 and had the distinction of ending the 30-year War of the Roses between his Lancaster and York relatives, all descended from his third-great grandfather, the Plantagenet Edward III. As a member of the Lancaster branch, Henry defeated Yorkist King Richard III (who was killed) at the Battle of Bosworth. Henry then married his distant cousin Elizabeth of York, niece of Richard III, to end the



The peacemaker: Henry VII's "Sovereign Coinage" penny shows the king on a throne holding a scepter. Royal shield over long cross on reverse. 16 mm.

warfare between the two branches. He thus introduced a new royal house: the Tudors, named for his grandfather Owen Tudor.

Henry's silver penny coins initially looked little changed from those of his predecessors: a stylized, facing portrait on the obverse and a long cross on the reverse. He later introduced "sovereign coinage"—depicting the king seated on a throne and the royal shield over a cross on the reverse. This issue is regarded as marking the division between the coins of the Middle Ages (5th to 15th century) and of the Renaissance (through the 17th century) in England.

As an aside, Henry also introduced testoon coins valued at twelve pence, forerunners of the later shillings. His



Well-circulated coins must mean they were well used! The pennies of 1509-1649: Tudor monarchs Henry VIII (sitting on throne), Edward VI, Mary, Philip and Mary (showing only Mary), and Elizabeth I; and Stuart kings James I (showing only a rose), and the doomed Charles I. 14-17mm.

testoon featured a fine profile portrait, replacing the generic images on coinage of the previous few centuries.

Following Henry VII's reign were five other monarchs of the Tudor dynasty. Gold and silver coins flourished in several evolving denominations, yet silver pennies continued unbroken, despite several reductions in purity and size. After the 1603 death of Henry's granddaughter Queen Elizabeth I, two Scottish Stuart kings ruled England until the kingdom was overthrown for a decade.

The Commonwealth: portraits and Latin dropped

A series of civil wars engulfed England in the 17th century that included growing political disputes and armed conflicts. The Stuart King Charles I fought with his Parliament and insisted on his "divine right of kings." His Royalists were ultimately defeated in several battles by the Parliamentarians, and King Charles was beheaded in 1649. The Commonwealth of England was declared, encompassing England and Wales, and later Ireland and Scotland. The new government named Oliver Cromwell as Lord Protector, and his son Richard Cromwell succeeded Oliver upon his death in 1658.

Meanwhile, Commonwealth coin-

age was being struck without a king's portrait, and with English inscriptions instead of the Latin that was considered too "popery" to the protestant Christians. Denominations consisted of the previous gold units and crowns, and silver crowns, halfcrowns, shilling, sixpence, halfgroats, pennies, and halfpence. Instead of royal arms, the coins showed shields with St. George's cross and an Irish harp. The



No more "popery" Latin inscriptions, in fact, NO inscriptions! The Commonwealth penny bore only the value "I." The St. George and Irish shields were copied from the Commonwealth's Arms. 13 mm.

Commonwealth pennies were too small for inscriptions; they show only the value "1."

Richard Cromwell's falling popularity and internal squabbles in the Commonwealth government resulted in the restoration of the Kingdom and the acceptance of Charles I's son Charles II as the new king in 1660.

King Charles II: the first Maundy money

The return of the monarchy in 1660 brought the new king Charles II back from exile in France. He was received in London to public acclaim, and all British documents were re-dated as if he had succeeded his father as king in 1649. Charles was very popular and called the "Merry Monarch" from his partying reputation and the general relief of the country at the return to normalcy after the Commonwealth government's unpopularity.

Charles' silver penny of 1670 was the first penny to include a date, although larger coins had been dated previously. This penny was joined with the twopence, threepence, and fourpence into the first sets now known as "royal Maundy money." The gift sets are given out by the monarch on Maundy Thursday, the day before Good Friday. These annual ceremonies continue to today's Queen Elizabeth II, with the coin gifts representing symbolic alms to elderly recipients and pensioners. Few of the Maundy coins circulated because of their ceremonial and numismatic value. Although these were all issued for general circulation. It is likely that originally the pennies were the only coins distributed.

Charles II ruled until 1685 and was



Monarchs and Latin return: the 1670 silver penny of

Charles II was part of the first Maundy set, joining the twopence, threepence, and fourpence. 12 mm.

the first monarch to issue tin coinage: the farthings (1/4 penny) in 1684 that helped the Cornish tin industry. Tin coinage lasted less than a decade, as the coins corroded easily. Charles' grandfather James I had been first to mint copper coins, the farthings of 1613, to meet public demands for low-value coinage. Copper pennies would not appear until 1797.

All seven monarchs of the Stuart dynasty were kings (or queens) of England, kings (or queens) of Scotland, and kings (or queens) of Ireland. Charles' niece Queen Anne was the last of the Stuart line; despite 17 pregnancies, she had no surviving issue. Anne did preside over the Acts of Union in 1706-07 that merged England and Scotland into the Kingdom of Great Britain. Anne became the



Achieving standardization: between 1685 and 1760, the 12 mm silver pennies showed monarchs James II, William and Mary, William III, Anne, George I, and George II. All featured the ruler's portraits on the obverse, and the crowned Roman numeral "I" on the reverse, as shown on the right.

“Queen of Great Britain and Ireland.” After Anne’s death in 1714, the crown of Great Britain and Ireland passed to the Hanoverian dynasty from Germany.

King George III: copper “cartwheels”

During the 1714-1760 reigns of the first two Hanoverian kings, George I and George II, no copper pennies were minted, although silver Maundy pennies continued. In the reign of their successor George III (1760-1820), little silver or copper was minted. The growth of the British population and the migration of workers into the cities during the Industrial Revolution worsened the serious shortage of small-denomination coinage. Silver and copper coins were being melted, and numerous counterfeits were circulated. Private copper tokens became popular, many the size of halfpence and struck by Matthew Bolton’s private Soho Mint. These well-struck tokens are widely collected today as “Conder Tokens.” The financial crisis reached a peak in 1797, and the government invited Matthew Boulton to oversee the striking of many large, copper coins.

Shortly, a large 35 mm copper “cartwheel” penny (and a similar 40 mm twopence) were designed and struck by Boulton, using the improvement gleaned from the application of steam power to his Soho Mint coining



Imagine a pocketful of these one-ounce behemoths! The 35 mm copper “cartwheel” pennies of 1797 had George III’s portrait, and a seated Britannia on the reverse.



Finally! Some standardized portraits and nicely engraved pennies, thanks to steam-powered coining presses. Pennies of 1820-1951 show George IV, William IV, Victoria's young, 'bun head,' and old portraits; Edward VII, George V, and George VI. All showed a seated Britannica on the reverse. Copper pennies yielded to bronze from 1860 to 1992. No pennies were issued for Edward VIII's short reign. Size 31-34 mm.

presses. The wide-rimmed cartwheel penny was minted only in 1797, and similar (and slightly smaller, 33 mm) copper pennies were minted 1806-1808. This temporarily ended the minting of Conder Tokens, but as the price of copper rose, the government coppers were soon melted down for more private tokens and industrial uses. Mintage of the private copper tokens were outlawed in 1817.

In 1816 the Royal Mint moved from the Tower of London to Tower Hill, where steam-powered minting machinery made by Boulton was installed, and increased production was achieved. The intrinsic value of silver coinage was reduced below its face value, representing the first official token coinage. In the 19th and 20th centuries silver Maundy pennies were reduced from 92.5% silver to 50% from 1921 through 1946, then restored. Up until decimalization in 1970, pennies for circulation alternated between bronze and bronzed copper, and between 30, 31, 32, 34, and 35 mm diameters.

Queen Elizabeth II: pennies decimalized

Queen Elizabeth II inherited the throne from her father King George VI in 1952 and is in her seventh decade

on the throne. During her record reign, pennies have been decimalized, resized, redesigned, and struck in bronze, copper plated steel, and silver. In 1971 the United Kingdom decimalized their currency, such that the 30 mm bronze pennies were replaced by 20 mm "new pennies" worth 1/100 of the pound sterling.

Five portraits of Elizabeth have been used on pennies, starting with the "young laurate head" on pre-decimal pennies and continuing on all her silver 13 mm Maundy pennies. A new Royal Mint was constructed in Llantrisant, Wales beginning in 1967, to replace the aging one on London's Tower Hill. It was opened by the Queen in 1968 in readiness for 1971's decimalization. It is the largest mint in Western Europe.

A seated Britannia still ruled the penny's reverse through 1970, then was replaced with a crowned portcullis (castle gate), which was once a badge of the Tudor dynasty, and is now the symbol of Parliament. The portraits on the four more recent (decimalized) 20 mm obverses alternate between versions of the queen wearing a tiara and the state diadem (crown) worn for the opening of Parliament. The most recent reverse shows portions of the Irish harp and British lion, as part of



Queen Elizabeth II's pennies have spanned 3 diameters, 5 obverse portraits, 5 reverse designs, multiple inscriptions, and production in bronze, silver, and copper plated steel.

the government's shield of the Royal Arms "picture-puzzle" design that covers six denominations: the penny and the 2, 5, 10, 20, and 50 pence. To add another variety, the Royal Mint's website now offers silver versions of 2018's normally copper-plated-steel penny (as shown with this article's title) as keepsake gifts for the year's newborns.

The End to the Penny?

After 13 centuries of production since King Offa's first penny, the British government was recently considering ending the mintage of the penny and the twopence. Pound wise and penny foolish?

Britain's chancellor of the exchequer, the cabinet position over the

treasury, was examining the role of cash and digital payments in the new economy. Their surveys say 60% of pennies and twopence are used only once in transactions before being saved or thrown away, thus leaving the cash cycle. This causes the Royal Mint to produce over 500 million such coins to replace those falling out of circulation. But increasing use of digital payments, especially for 5 pounds or less, may reduce the coinage needs even further.

Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and other nations have already eliminated the one-penny/cent coin, and in some cases, the two- and five-cent denominations. Similar actions may lighten the Royal Mint's load.

The UK's Treasury Department

began by soliciting “A call for evidence on the role of cash and digital payments in the new economy” from UK residents. British citizens were asked to submit comments about how they want to maintain or modify the cash system in place now that uses eight denominations of coins and four denominations of paper money.

Such a change to the historic penny might simplify British commerce and the Royal Mint’s burden, but would disappoint the numismatic community.

One day later, after an outcry from charities that feared losing a source of revenue and from the news media—one tabloid ran the headline “Save Our Coppers”—a spokesman for Prime Minister Theresa May backtracked.

Britain won’t scrap the penny, after all. At least, not yet. As they say in Britain: “Look after the pennies and the pounds will look after themselves.”

A “Short” History?

Whew! Even confining this story to a few featured monarchs and whizzing through the pennies of other rulers, the relating of centuries of history, and tracking the changes to rulers, metals, sizes, and designs can overwhelm a historian or collector. Did your favorite monarch get short shrift—Richard the Lionhearted of the Crusades? Henry V, victor at Agin-

court? Henry VIII and his six wives? Elizabeth I’s Golden Age? Victoria’s Empire on which the sun never set?

Many of the pennies shown are available in coin shows, or on coin dealer websites. Most were well used and are well worn, as illustrated. Collecting a full set by monarch or royal house could represent a gratifying achievement.

I apologize to my Irish and Scottish ancestors and friends for not including the pennies of their homelands. Also not covered were pennies of Australia, New Zealand, Gibraltar, Jersey, Falkland Islands, and other former British Empire components (even the American colonies!) But that’s another entire tale, or more. What storied subjects!

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Fun Saving Old Red Books

by Bill Febuary

Years ago I began purchasing *Red Books* every year when I first became interested in coin collection, back in 1969. Little did I know at the time that over the years I would have access to so many *Red Books*, most of which were from collections of friends, who were willing to give away their family's *Red Books* along with my assistance in appraising and helping sell their coins and currency.

As of late, I would estimate that I have over 200 *Red Books* starting with a 1949 edition and continuing into 2014, with the standard type *Red Book*, the spiral bound *Red Book*, large print type and many other types that have been developed and published over the years. In this collection are numerous *Red Books* with the same issue year and many of these appear unused and are basically in new condition.

It is fun to look back over the early editions to see the prices of the key date coins and what those prices are now listed in the newer editions. It makes me wonder why I did not take advantage of these lower prices years ago, but perhaps I was not interested in what prices would be in the future, but mainly interested in collecting the coins I needed at the prices I could afford.

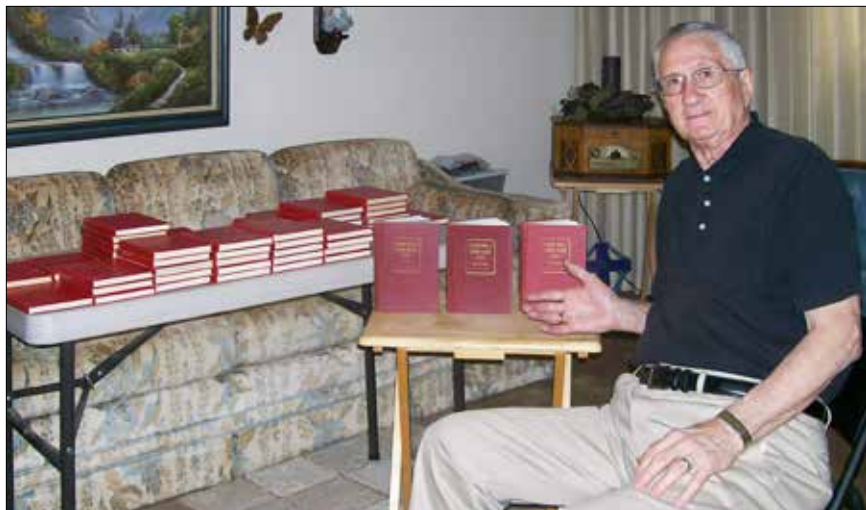
As many of our readers know, I am very stringent in my packaging and

pricing of the coins and currency that I have collected over the years. The same is true of my preserving the *Red Books* that I have collected and will continue to do that until I decide to sell or dispose of the many *Red Books* in my collection.

I used mainly one of the recent *Red Books* (1984 issue) to locate the mintage of the many coins I have collected by placing each coin in a mylar 2 X 2 holder, including (in writing) on the 2 X 2, the date and mint mark, the grade and the number of coins issued for that year of coin. These holders are then stored in a red 2 X 2 storage box and labeled as to the type of coins that are in the box and the years they were issued.

Storage to me is the most important part of saving the coin in its original condition in which I purchased it and for later reference a newer *Red Book* is used to reference the current price. That list is then updated for each coin box and coin contained in the box as the prices increase each year.

It is also enjoyable to read the list of contributors in each *Red Book* as many of those contributors are or were personal friends that I became acquainted with over the many years of my coin collecting hobby. Many of them I have visited or corresponded with and a few I have written about in TCN.



Coins and currency to me are like a vocation, as I have devoted my later years in life to sharing my numismatic experiences in the many stories I write and are published in TCN as well as

in my local coin club's newsletters. I hope that more of our readers will take a real interest in the hobby and not just be hoarders of coins.

Enjoying Your Hobby?

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

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

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

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



California Token Spotlight

Shining on: The Welcome Saloon, Santa Rosa

*A. Casselli Proprietor 1901 - 1904
123 Fourth St., Santa Rosa*

by Merle Avila and John Burton

*(Press Democrat, Number 29, 4
February 1904.)*

**ANGRY HUSBAND
SENDS A BULLET
AT HIS WIFE
A DOUBLE TRAGEDY WAS
NARROWLY AVERTED
Considerable Excitement On Lower
Second Street At Nine O'clock
Yesterday Evening
Statements Made by the Gun Wield-
er and His Wife Show Bad State
of Affairs—She Says She Was
Victim of Unwarranted Jealousy
but He Says Nay**

Shortly before nine o'clock Wednesday night the report of a shot, followed a moment later by a woman's screams and the cries of children, aroused the neighborhood of lower Second street and in a remarkably short time there was all kinds of excitement. The gun wielder was A. Casselli, proprietor of The Welcome Saloon on lower Fourth Street, and his wife's body furnished the mark for his bullet. Fortunately, however, the ball embedded itself in the wall of the room in which the affray took place, missing the woman by the closest kind of a margin. At the time of the shooting the man behind the gun stood

on the threshold of the living room in the little house opposite the Santa Rosa Tanning Company's tannery. In the room were Mrs. Casselli and her five children. Unwarranted jealousy on the part of the husband is the cause assigned by the wife.

The husband claims that he had sufficient grounds for being jealous. And there you are. Immediately after the shooting a hurried telephone message was sent to police headquarters and as quickly as possible Police Officers J. M. Boyes, N. Lindley, and Don McIntosh were at the scene. They found the woman in a very excited condition and this was excusable after the remarkably close escape from death she had experienced at the hands of her husband. The little children were also in a state of fear. After learning the details Policemen Boyes and Lindley started out to arrest Casselli, Policeman McIntosh remaining on guard at the residence, as the woman feared that her husband might return and renew the attack. Policemen Boyes and Lindley arrested Casselli outside his saloon. He was searched but had no pistol on him at the time, having previously left it in the saloon. He took the officers inside and back of the bar, the weapon was lying where



Unlisted



he had dropped it after taking out the four remaining cartridges and the empty one. He was also excited but went along with the officers to the police station very quietly. The man, the officers say, has the reputation of being a quiet respectable fellow. He was assigned to a cell at the city's hostelry on Hinton Avenue.

It seems that when Casselli fired the shot at his wife, he says that he was so excited at the time he did not know what he was doing. He was standing only a few feet away from her. The room is a small one anyway and considerable space is taken up with a stove and other furniture. Consequently it is a wonder that he missed striking her when this is taken into consideration and the added fact that she is a stout woman, hardly of the average height.

A reporter visited the place a short time after the excitement and had a talk with Mrs. Casselli and was shown the place where the bullet was imbedded in the wall.

Mrs. Casselli, when asked what prompted her husband to attempt to take her life stated that she did not know and suggested that he had suddenly lost control of his mental faculties. She said that she heard footsteps

on the porch and that the door had opened suddenly and her husband pointed a pistol at her and fired. The shot extinguished the lamp burning in the room and had left everything in darkness. She left the room as hurriedly as possible after she had recovered from the temporary shock and had ascertained that she had not been struck by the bullet.

"I got under the table," put in one of the curly headed girls, who during the interview sat with her head resting on her hands on the table. Mrs. Casselli was asked whether there was any ground for her husband to be jealous of her and whether she knew of any reason why he should attempt to take her life and she replied that she knew of no reason. To others she admitted that some man had said that he loved her and of course she was not responsible for such an expression of sentiment on his part. The man in question was a bartender who had assisted her husband in the saloon, Baccherini by name, who had been taking his meals at the house. According to Casselli this man Baccherini is the cause of all the trouble, during the time when he, Casselli, was befriending him. The stories of the husband and wife differ on this point.

When seen at the police station at half past ten o'clock Casselli was asked for his version of the shooting. He told his story in a plain, unhesitating manner. He admitted that he fired the shot and at the time he was in a state of mind that he did not know what he was doing. He stated that he had been suspicious of Boccherini's actions towards Mrs. Casselli for some time and on Monday he said he confirmed his suspicions that everything was not as it should be. He did not go home after Monday, he said, in consequence of what he had learned. Casselli told his interviewer that early Wednesday evening Baccherini came to the saloon and asked him (Casselli) why he was mad at him and urged him to take a drink and shake hands. Casselli said that he told Baccherini that he had good reason to be mad at him. Finally, acting upon the advice of others in the saloon, Casselli took a drink with Baccherini and the rest.

Soon after this, Casselli stated to the reporter and the officers, Baccherini told him that his suspicions regarding his (Boccherini's) conduct towards Mrs. Casselli were true. After this, Casselli maintains, Baccherini repeated his assertions in the presence of other men in the saloon.

After some more talk Casselli said that Baccherini went away and a short time afterwards he was informed by a friend that Baccherini had gone to the Casselli residence. Casselli then made up his mind to investigate and went to the outside of the house and overheard a conversation going on inside between the man and woman. He says that he heard Mrs. Casselli upbraid Baccherini for having told her husband anything and Baccherini replied

in this way: "I would die for you."

Then, he said, he heard something about getting rid of the children. When he heard the conversation about the children, who he professes to love very dearly, Casselli says his blood boiled and he became so excited that if he had had a pistol with him he would have undoubtedly used it. He then went up town and a friend got some cartridges for him and he went back to the house. He soon ascertained that Baccherini had left. He heard his wife talking to one of the children and then losing all control of himself he stepped to the door and fired into the room. After the shot he struck a match to see if the bullet had struck any of the occupants of the room and seeing that it had not he left. In response to a request sent by his wife, Casselli sent some money from the jail to buy food for the children. The man's story was a long one and it was easy to gather from his relating of the details that he had been a very suspicious and probably jealous man. He even went so far as to say that if he had had a weapon on a previous occasion there would probably have been a double tragedy.

Mrs. Casselli also has friends here who have classed her as a respectable woman. She denies the statements made by her husband and reiterates that he was insanely jealous and that was all the matter. She stated that she and her husband have had a little trouble before but nothing like what occurred on Wednesday night. She seems very fond of her children.

The crowd of people attracted to the Casselli residence after the shooting was so great that Policeman Boyes had to disperse it and permitted no one to enter the house outside of Mrs.

Santa Rosa Policeman Boyes was later promoted to chief of police, and in 1913 mocked in this newspaper cartoon which relayed the establishment of a child curfew at 9PM, an effort to crack down on a surprising amount of juvenile crime.



Caselli's relatives. At the jail Casselli was visited by a number of his friends. Baccherini was one of the callers, and the man in the cell became so enraged that he tried to reach him through the bars and there would probably have been something doing if he had.

(Press Democrat, Number 263, 5 November 1904.)

Despite the fact that the announcement has been published repeatedly numerous times daily inquiries come to the office of County Tax Collector Frank Grace asking when "taxes became delinquent." The first installment of state and county taxes become delinquent after the last Monday in

November, on November 28. Under an attachment issued out of the Superior Court Sheriff Grace has levied an execution upon the "Welcome Saloon" on Fourth Street, the property of A. Caselli. Caselli is the man who spent ten days in jail recently for failure to pay his wife the amount of alimony ordered by the court. He took the pauper's oath and was released from custody.

Enjoying Your Hobby?

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

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

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

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



It Makes Cents:

Are no-date or partial date coins collectible?

by Dr. Sol Taylor

In my final year of college (1952-53) I worked weekends at the F&S Deli on Pennsylvania Avenue in Brooklyn. It was a few steps from the local subway station and very convenient for me.

Each station had a change booth and was manned by a person to make change. I gave the woman who worked there a list of coins I was looking for and in exchange, I'd bring her lunch (a sandwich and soft drink). The highlight coin in the year I worked there was a well worn 1916 Standing Liberty quarter with only the 6 showing (barely) in the date. I sold it some years later for \$35. In that time I also managed to acquire all three type I buffalo nickels—1913P, D, and S, mostly with *no* date showing. At the time these were worth about 25 cents each.

In addition, I got to search through the cash register for older coins, better dates, and “keepers” and did manage to fill many slots in the Barber series and later series. Many of the coins I culled from the teens and twenties had little or no details left, but were identifiable. Many of my Liberty walking half dollars were graded at “fair” or “about good”—by me, not by any grading service which did not exist at the time.

There is a place for no-date or

partial date coins—especially in the starter collection where price is a consideration. Over the years, I had many dateless buffalo nickels. It was common in the 1960s and 1970s to use Nic-A-Date on these coins to see if the date could be restored. Many of the scarcer dates filled slots in my album as the full date coins were always out of my budget range. I did find (and still have) an 1918/7D Buffalo which I sold over 40 years ago, and bought back again last year from a collector who purchased it at the Long Beach coin show as a high school kid.



In buying old collections (albums usually assembled in the 1970s and earlier) many dateless and partial date coins usually fill the slots of the higher valued coins. Most coin dealers will tell of stories of such purchases which include vintage coins even from the 19th century. In the Maurice M. Gould estate which I sold in 1977 I bought a date set of large cents—each coin was *nailed* to the wooden board. I showed it at a coin show in Las Vegas and sold it to a collector for \$100 (in 1980).

The 1799 was an altered date and the 1815 was also bogus (no 1815 large cents were minted).

I am sure the buyer gets some satisfaction from his unique set--

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Don Ketterling CSNA Life Member 44-2



This 1913-S buffalo nickel has been treated with Nic-A-Date to etch back a visible date. Such treatment is considered a chemical enhancement which disbars the coin from being graded and slabbed by the major services, but otherwise reveals the hidden date.

though its value is probably no more than what he paid in 1980.

One dealer I knew in Granada Hills had assembled a nearly complete date set of state quarters he had found with his metal detector. Each coin is either damaged, dirty, pitted, and below grading standards, but to him as a collector it has value.

Finally at a banquet event in 1969

the late Dick Yeoman showed off his first collectible coin—a 1899 Indian head cent in a cardboard holder. He also had a National Coin Album in which he filled almost all the slots with Indian head cents by date which he found in the 1920s through the 1940s. His talk focused on the evolution of the now famous *Red Book*.

Numismatic Luminary



by *Jim Hunt*

Our Numismatic Luminary was born in Washington D.C. and has lived in California since 1985. He came here to work at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory. He and his wife Camille have two adult children, Elliot and Margaret. Michael Wehner has a bachelors degree in physics from the University of Delaware and a doctorate degree in nuclear engineering from the University of Wisconsin. He is a scientist at the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (not at Livermore anymore). He has received both national and international recognition for his work.

While numismatics is his passion, he also collects slide rules (the science thing), loves woodworking, and is an active skier, mountain biker, and skate boarder. While his wife, Camille, collects creamers in the shape of cows, his son, Elliot, is a confirmed numismatist who specializes in hammered English coins. Elliot once had a cover article in *The Numismatist* about Charles I coins. Michael's favorite area of collecting is 19th and early 20th century San Francisco material. It spans the time period from the gold rush to just after the 1906 earthquake. This includes coins, tokens, medals, and unusual paper. Michael also collects late 18th century British tokens, California Gold Rush bills of exchange, and French Art Nouveau and Art Deco medals.

When Michael's son was about eight, they were at a local book store and Elliot saw Rulau's 19th century token catalog. Knowing Michael collected tokens, Elliot said, "Daddy, here is a book for you about tokens". Michael already had the catalog but told his son that he would buy him the children's book on coin collecting which was sitting right next to the token catalog. Elliot devoured that book and eventually became a serious numismatist. He even worked for Don Kagin through high school and college. Being able to pass such enthusiasm to your child is immensely satisfying.

Michael belongs to the ANA, CSNA, Pacific Coast Numismatic Society (PCNS), TAMS, Society of Private and Pioneer Numismatics, Medal Collectors of America, Western States Token Society (WESTS), National Token Collectors Association (NTCA), and the American Vecturist Association. The first numismatic organization he joined was PCNS in 1996. He has served as "honorary chairman" for the 2005 ANA convention in San Francisco. He has been president of PCNS and the San Francisco Coin Club, a member of the CSNA board, and a show chairman for WESTS. He also served as the PCNS bulletin editor for ten years.

His most important awards are: ANA First Time Exhibitor award at

Michael Wehner's favorite areas of collecting include 19th and early 20th century material relating to San Francisco, plus late 18th century British tokens, California Gold Rush bills of exchange, and French Art Nouveau and Art Deco medals.

Pictured is a special piece commemorating a "complimentary dinner" for corrupt San Francisco Police Commissioner Moses Gunst on September 26, 1899, part of Michael's collection on San Francisco personalities. No, Michael did not attend.



the 2005 San Francisco show (a complete collection of the tokens and medals of the PCNS), and two first place awards in the PCNS papers contest (one article about the Denman School Medals of San Francisco and another about numismatic items associated with Moses Gunst, a corrupt San Francisco police commissioner at the turn of the 19th century). He has received awards from the ANA, CSNA, TAMS, and NTCA.

Michael has had two most important numismatic events. The first was when, at age 6, he got to stay up late and fill a penny book from his grandfather's big jar of cents. The second would be when he met Jerry Schimmel who introduced him to San Francisco tokens.

Dr. Wehner has had numerous numismatic articles published in a variety of journals, including *The Numismatist*, *The California Numismatist*,

The Brasher Bulletin, *Talkin' Tokens*, *TAMS Journal*, and *PCNS Papers*.

He has been a featured speaker at the British-American Token Congress, ANA Money Talks, ANA Summer Seminar evening session, ANA Sundman Lecture, CSNA's Southern and Northern Educational Symposiums, PCNS, Vallejo Numismatic Society, and local coin shows. He has mostly talked about the exonomia of San Francisco.

Michael has attended several ANA summer seminars as a student. He has also provided testimony at Mayor Willie Brown's San Francisco Old Mint Task Force.

Michael advises beginning collectors that collecting can be a very personal thing. He recommends finding that thing that turns you on and then embracing it. You don't have to just collect what the book says to collect. It is your collection, you make the rules.

CSNA Southern Educational Symposium Report

by Phil Iversen



There was standing room only as a great crowd of over 70 people packed the meeting room at the Courtyard Marriott Torrance/South Bay for the 50th Annual Southern Educational Symposium sponsored by CSNA.

CSNA President Bill Pfeifer welcomed the excited crowd and extended an invitation to those not a CSNA member to join with an application

From left: Phil Iversen, Mike Kittle, Cliff Mishler, Brad Yonaka, Jeff Oxman, and Bill Pfeifer.

form available. He told the audience that this was a special occasion and that education is one of the many main missions of the organization. He then turned the podium over to CSNA Director of Education Phil Iversen,

Attendance was high and the room packed for the CSNA 50th anniversary of the educational symposium program.



The first speaker of the day, NASC President Mike Kittle, spoke about the history behind the large cents, and shared images and stories from his impressive collection of Indian cents. Kittle also provided many audience members with a full-sized color poster containing images of 1908-S cents graded from VG-8 up to MS-64, and a selected few that were “body bagged”.



CSNA Director of Education Phil Iversen, left, who arranged the day’s event, provides Kittle with some expressions of appreciation from the association, including a custom-engraved gold-plated medal, certificate of appreciate, an elongated coin commemorating this 50th educational event, and other treats.



Jeff Oxman, a past editor of The NASC Quarterly, spoke about his involvement in educating the public about “VAMS” (an acronym for “Van Allen - Mallis”, two top researchers in Morgan dollar varieties), and how that parlayed into writing along with Michael Fey the reference book The Top 100 Morgan Dollar Varieties: The VAM Keys, which helped this collecting area explode in popularity.



Oxman seems to appreciate his engraved speaker’s medal. Perhaps he’s thinking about having it slabbed and submitted as a new VAMS variety.



who conducted the event for the rest of the day.

Phil introduced Mike Kittle, president of NASC, who gave a brief history of how the Indian cent came to be after transitioning from the flying eagle cents of 1856-58. He informed

the audience about the design before showing a variety of interesting patterns that exist, including one on a gold planchet. Mike spoke about the key and semi-key coins along with the numerous varieties that exist in the series. He then showed examples

of the coins in various condition from AG to MS-67 and told of the many good reference books available to the collector.

The second speaker introduced was Jeff Oxman who is a noted specialist on varieties of both Morgan and Peace dollars. He stated that in 1958 at the time he started collecting Lincoln cents and putting them in his blue folder nobody was collecting silver dollars and especially not by mint marks. Along with several others they began to compare die pairs and other abnormalities (often referred to as VAM's) eventually discovering over 3,000 of the 6,000 that exist today. This led Jeff to start publishing a number of books on the 400 most popular coins and thus starting the "variety revolution" as he calls it and a new interest in both series.

The crowd broke for lunch and those who signed up for lunch were happily surprised to receive a 2018 50-cent coin in honor of the 50th event.

The crowd then reconvened to hear a studious presentation by Brad Yonaka on the pillar dollars of Mexico along with other smaller size denominations. He studied over 5,000 coins before publishing a new book just a year ago on the subject. Brad gave a historical perspective and mentioned they were first minted using a screw press starting in 1732 and were only made of silver as coins made of copper were not accepted by the public. He showed the 12 major variety types and debunked others previously attributed. He listed types of over-dates and mentioned three notable discoveries while doing his research and has classified 60 varieties not previously listed.

The last speaker of the day was Cliff Mishler who graciously accepted to attend not just to get out of the snow in Iowa, Wisconsin, but to also be a part of this event as he did 50 years ago, along with Dorothy Baber who came up on the bus with the group from the San Diego area. Cliff began by recalling the names of the speakers from the first four symposiums and his association with them. He then took us down memory lane recalling the heyday period of 1960-1980 about what people were collecting, the events that were happening and people that were involved with this. He made note of the evolution of collecting over the years up until today primarily due to the proliferation of books on many subjects along with information now found on the internet. Cliff said the hobby will continue to evolve with more specialization on topics as presented by the speakers before him.

Before the day ended Phil gave thanks to those who helped make this a special day for all. He was proud to be involved and gave special thanks to those who preceded him in chairing this wonderful annual event over the years including Maurice Gould, Richard Trowbridge, William Wisslead, Bryan Burke, Tom Fitzgerald, and Jim Hunt (who was in the audience).

"Goodie" bags (actually envelopes) containing a number of numismatic related items were given to all those who attended during the day. These were taken home along with the new knowledge received during the day, and a day that will be remembered for a very long time.

After lunch the audience listened to speaker Brad Yonaka on the pillar fractional coins of the Mexico City mint. Yonaka recently released a 262-page book, A Variety Guide to the Fractional Pillar Coinage of Mexico City 1732-1771, evidence that he's the "go-to" guy when it comes to half, one, two, and four reales coins out of Mexico City.



By the time Yonaka finished, Iversen had his medal presentation skills pretty much down pat. Note that Yonaka was featured in the last issue of TCN as the focal of columnist Jim Hunt's "Numismatic Luminary" feature in which was described Yonaka's world-wide travels, among many other interesting tid-bits.



The last speaker of the day was a name and visage familiar to virtually everyone in the hobby, Cliff Mishler, who spoke on an interesting variety of topics relating to the hobby in general and the personalities sprinkled throughout it.



Mishler appears a bit distrustful of the medal provided by Iversen, perhaps wondering if it would be returned in a "body bag" were he to submit it to one of the grading services.



All of the speakers received a special gold-plated medal engraved in commemoration of their presentations during the 50th educational symposium in Southern California.



Goings On

by Greg Burns

CSNA held a telephone meeting on May 19, with 11 folks attending. A Yahoo misdirected e-mail caused a few members to be late accessing the meeting or unable to access (one of which was me).

Treasurer Lloyd Chan reported a balance of \$52,500.75 in CSNA's piggy bank.

See page 8 for some of the news from Corresponding Secretary Don Hill. Aside from that, late reminders for membership dues were to go out shortly after the meeting, as less than one-half of the membership has been paid for this year.

Don is also the CSNA librarian, and as such reported there had been no books mailed out to members since the previous meeting. Guess business in book lending is a little slow.

Director of Education Phil Iversen reported that over 70 people attended the 50th CSNA Symposium (see report with photos elsewhere in this issue). There was a good response to the speakers and the goody bags provided by Phil were a big hit. A financial report indicated the net cost to CSNA was \$1447.25. In regards to Phil's outreach to clubs in the North he has received no response. He will contact George Magann regarding interest in the Sacramento area for a symposium.

Howard Feltham indicated the dates of the upcoming CSNA convention are December 14, 15 and 16 in Arcadia. The show will start Friday afternoon and so be a 2-1/2 day show. These mid-December dates have been

reserved for the next 5 years at this location. Howard's financial report indicated a profitability of over \$2,000 on the last show. An extensive discussion on exhibits at the convention was led by Joyce Kuntz, and President Bill Pfeifer will talk to Gary Beedon to see if he would be a judge if we have competitive exhibits, and members will be queried to see what kind of interest there is in exhibits.

Listed in the meeting minutes under "future business" was an observation that communication with membership continues to be an issue. CSNA recognizes that all members need to know the exact status of their dues. We have had several complaints on this issue.

Regarding the CSNA budgeting there is so far a \$1,500 deficit for calendar year 2018. TCN Advertising Manager Dennis Hogan is actively working on trying to increase advertising revenue.

The next electronic board meeting will be on August 18 at 11:00 a.m. Bill Pfeifer will provide the agenda and details to join the meeting. Feel free to email him if you'd like to be included.

The next NASC board meeting will be held during the Golden State Coin Show in August (see elsewhere in this issue).



Join us at NASC's

Golden State Coin Show

August 25 and 26

Arcadia Masonic Center, 50 West Duarte Road, Arcadia

Admission is only \$4 (free for NASC members)
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Coins and currency bought and sold! Find out what your coins are worth!

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

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Schedule of Events...

Friday, August 24

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

Saturday, August 25

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

Sunday, August 26

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

The Emerging Hobbyist

by Michael S. Turrini

As can be read, I've again asked for a guest commentator. For this issue, it is Kyle W. Lubke, who, as can be read, has begun his professional career. Kyle and I "cross paths" often around San Francisco Bay area coin shows and happenings. He can be seen with his old-fashioned handwritten want lists, checking off his new purchases. A native of Montana, Kyle has settled into being a Californian, for now, and become a "California coin celebrant", too! As usual, thoughts and reactions from TCN readers are welcomed. Contact at EMPERORI@juno.com. Thanks!... MST

In June 2014 I wrote my first article for TCN. Michael S. Turrini, past CSNA president, has again reached out to me to give an update of my opinion on the hobby now that I have finished college and have been going to Bay Area coin shows for a few years. Since graduating I have finished my CPA testing, begun work at a "big four accounting firm", and most important, continued my collection. I continue to enjoy spending time collecting various types of coins and learning about the history behind them.

The biggest change that I have noticed in the hobby in the last few years is that there are a lot more people buying and selling. I think this is attributable to a healthy economy and strong



gains in the stock market. This has led people to look to diversify into coins and metals. Although the current market is strong, I still think there is a lack of growth. Current dealers are getting older and looking to sell off their collections, and we are seeing more and more collections go to auction, while there are not enough new faces on the bourse floor.

My collection has grown to the point to where I have a few sets that are almost complete. I hope to begin selling and upgrading by setting up a table at a couple shows a year. It has been impressive the amount of support that I have gotten now that I am beginning the steps to become a dealer. The difficulty of not having enough capital to fund a collection has started to go away now that I have a real job. The new challenge is networking and finding new places to buy and sell coins. When I have tried to sell coins out of my pocket, I soon realized that dealers don't want to buy anything that is either common date or anything less than AU in a coin that isn't a key date. This is why I am in the process of becoming a part time dealer, to have a

Guest Commentator Kyle W. Lubke works at one of the big-four accounting firms and has been using his income stream to fund his collecting interests. Kyle plans on entering the part-time dealer side of the hobby in order to expand his buying and selling options, and to deal with the increasing numbers of duplicates as he trades up individual pieces in his collection.



way to sell parts of my collection.

In conclusion, there are two key pieces to keeping the hobby alive and well. First, we need to find the next generations of collectors and find a way to get them involved. Every collector out there should make it a challenge for themselves to get out and share their coins with someone. Whether it is a child or grandchild, friend or coworker, or someone you just met. *[Amen! Kyle is absolutely*

correct. We current coin hobbyists need to promote our hobby... MST]

Second, we need to get back to an era where coin collecting is a hobby where everyone can enjoy it and be involved, not just an exclusive club of dealers that trade with one another. At the end of the day, there will always be coin collectors, but we must do our part today to make sure the hobby is not lost in the future. Good luck and happy collecting!

Enjoying Your Hobby?

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

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

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

You can help to ensure there will be someone interested in your collection when it comes time to pass it along by making a tax-deductible donation today. Simply send a check to either of the association corresponding secretaries (addresses on page 8), identify your gift as a “fund-raising donation”, and then receive acknowledgement in TCN (or not, as you wish) along with a tax-deductible receipt.



Around the State...

Due to some unexpected staff turbulence we do not have the normal column for readers in this issue. We have every expectation that we'll be able to return to our normal reportage in the next issue, but in the meantime readers will have to satisfy themselves with this issue's reduced offering... GB

Club Reports...

BAY CITIES COIN CLUB set up a table all day in April at the El Segundo Home Town Fair with a wonderful three-case exhibit and displaying their new club banner. In May there was a wonderful presentation on paper money by a club member. The monthly auctions continue to be lengthy, but very exciting too. Several guests attended the June meeting.

CUPERTINO COIN CLUB honored four of their graduating high school seniors with engraved medallions in May. Honored were **Eagle Scout Justin**, **Eagle Scout Granville**, track star **Matthew**, and **Eagle Scout and Asst. Scoutmaster Alex**. Also honored but unable

to attend was Pano. These seniors have served on the club's board of directors, shared show and tells, worked the club's coin shows, been auction runners, and provided setup and cleanup support for the meetings. At the Santa Clara Coin Expo in April the club helped put on a Boy Scout Coin Collecting Merit Badge workshop. Suzy helped out with 13 scouts in attendance.

FREMONT COIN CLUB's 2018 Coin and Collectibles Show will be on July 28-29 (more info in the "Calendar of Events" column). This is one of those shows you don't want to miss!

HEMET NUMISMATISTS In February, local coin dealer and club member **Ed Jerse** gave an overview of the coin and bullion dealing world. He also distributed handouts on recognizing silver hallmarks. **Dennis Hogan** organized the program in March which was a discussion by our members of how and what they started collecting. *Super Auction* was the busy activity in April with over 80 member lots sold by auctioneer **President Ken Busby**.

INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF SAN DIEGO **Joe Yager** provided us with a detailed and colorful Powerpoint presentation on the current and previous eight series of the awesome notes of the Swiss National Bank. Numismatic author and Segovia, Spain, resident, **Gary Beals** provided us with an energetic and highly interesting Powerpoint presentation on the minting of coins

over the past 2600 years. Gary regularly returns to San Diego to give back to the numismatic community. **Ken Aring** pinch-hit for **Ginny Bourke** and provided us with a well-received and thoroughly enjoyable Powerpoint presentation summarizing the coinage of Canada. A large contingent of our members traveled by bus to Torrance to participate in the 50th Annual CSNA Educational Symposium in April. **Ken Spindler** provided us with an information-packed and thoroughly enjoyable Powerpoint presentation on *Chinese Cash Coins by Denomination*. He brought and showed much of his extensive example collection.

LONG BEACH COIN CLUB The February program was *Extended Show and Tell*. **Howard Feltham's** first edition *Red Book* was a highlight. In March, **David Schwager** related his experience in writing coin books, columns, and articles in *Becoming a Numismatic Writer*. **Mike Ontko** presented *Dimes of the World – Europe*, in April, part two of his discussion of small silver coins from nearly every nation. In May **Robert Wu** presented *The Treasures of the SS Central America*. Known as the “Shipwreck of Gold,” the *Central America* yielded countless numismatic treasures.

SAN BERNARDINO COIN CLUB Eleven members shared their recent numismatic additions. The club held its semi-annual *Super Auction* in March with 75% of the items selling. April was *Show and Tell* with many interesting items. May's meeting had **Ed Luers** presenting an update on the space program and the Mars Rover program. June will be the annual *White Elephant Sale*.

SAN DIEGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY In February **Ken Spindler** gave a lecture on the history of Chinese cash coins. In March Ken brought some counterstruck 18th century Russian coppers, and his set of “Operation Bernhard” Nazi forgery notes. But it was mostly members' auction night. A decided hit at the April meeting was **Ken Berger's** briefcase packed solid with about 4,000 WW2 Philippine provincial emergency notes he is researching, leading to his slide show on his study findings and his research trip to the Philippines last year. In May, guest **Mike Bryant** gave a lecture on San Diego trade tokens. June, our club's birthday month, is always *Other Hobbies Night*. **Mike Shaw** brought in a Mexican career soldier's long-service and Legion of Honor certificates. Ken brought his Congressional Visitor Gallery passes, including two tickets to watch Andrew Johnson's 1868 impeachment trial. **Bill Perrin** brought some of the large fossils he has collected, including some he excavated in the San Diego area. **Terry Higgins** showed off his beautiful art stamps from Hungary. **Ralph Muñoz** showed us a copy of his large chart of family genealogy research, which has taken him to Salt Lake City and Mexico.

SAN JOSE COIN CLUB announced very enticing drawing prizes for the June 13th meeting at their clubhouse inside of American Legion Hall, Post 318, 1504 Minnesota Ave., San Jose. Doors open at 6:30–7:00p.m.

SANTA MARIA COIN CLUB is meeting at a new location (see *Directory of Member Clubs*). Meetings usually include a speaker, a coin quiz and of course, refreshments.

STANISLAUS VALLEY COIN CLUB During the April meeting juniors participated in National Coin Week. They also used “Junior Bucks” earned within the past year at the live *Junior Auction* placing their tickets in the coffee can by the item of their choice. One ticket was drawn from each can to determine the winner of that item and everyone went home with a prize! The club’s annual show is June 30-July 1.

GREATER ORANGE COUNTY COIN CLUB had a *Back to Basics* theme in recent months, with speakers covering topics with wide appeal. **Tom Grinnell** of OC Rare Coin and Bullion spoke on *Liberty Nickels* in February. Dennis Rocklein discussed *How to Spot Problem Coins* using his years of experience working in coin shops to help collectors avoid mistakes. **Vice President Mike Ontko** spoke on *Coins of Portugal* in April, introducing this often overlooked European field. In May, **Treasurer Mark Baskin** presented *Collecting Basics* focusing on the vital topic of coin preservation and storage.

UPLAND COIN CLUB has not met in four months. The club lost its meeting place and is exploring alternatives. They met at Coco’s restaurant on the corner of Foothill and Euclid in Upland on June 16 and discussed the club’s future.

VALLEJO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY May found the VNS serving up a double-header: *Hotdog Nite* and a greatly anticipated *Dime and Nickel Auction*. Thereby, Chef George (**George Locatelli**) made sure that VNS members wouldn’t hit an auction on a hungry stomach.

VERDUGO HILLS COIN CLUB’s March meeting featured **James Thompson** presenting *The Gold Standard in the US*. **Mike Kittle** won the top door prize of a five-ounce silver bar. **Show Chairman Don Berry** reports the *53rd Annual Coin Show* was again a big success. It featured the *19th Annual Youth Coin Auction* by **Brian Drouin** and a 15 coin gold and silver drawing. Top prize of a certified Indian \$10 won by **Alexandria**, with **Dennis Berry** winning the \$5 Liberty gold piece. May marked VHCC’s 54th birthday celebration, highlighted by two birthday cakes and a 15-coin brown bag auction. Gold coin winners were **Gordon O’Rourke** and Don Berry. Our next meeting will be at the La Crescenta Library on July 11.

VISALIA COIN CLUB Having a fine sense of dedication, Visalia Coin Club is nearly always busy helping other northern clubs with functions and events but have their very own exciting meetings at Visalia Senior Citizen Center at 310 North Locust on 4th Tuesday’s at 7 p.m.!

Book Review

by John and Nancy Wilson

Medals and Tokens of the Chicago Coin Club by William A. Burd is a recently released hard-bound reference with 108 pages and over 150 photographs. All items are in color and actual size. We agree with Carl Wolf, that this reference will set the standard for the hundreds of collectibles which were issued for the club.

The author joined the club in 1993 and his first purchase was the club's 75th Anniversary medal. From that beginning Bill has assembled probably the finest collection of CCC medals and tokens possible. The book starts with the Chicago Numismatic Society's first meeting in January 1904 and first token issued in 1907. He continues with all items issued by the society covering the history, mintage, metal content, etc. This theme continues throughout the book.

The second chapter explains the ANA's branch clubs, especially Chicago's Branch #1, formed after the ANA received a federal charter in 1912.

Chapter three deals with Chicago Coin Club medals and tokens and associated ephemera issued from the club's start in 1919 to the present day. They commemorate annual events as well as milestone anniversaries such as 25th, 50th, and the 75th through the 95th in 2014. Most medals were issued in both copper and silver and six different issues were also available in gold. These include two reduced

replicas of sculptures by James Earl Fraser and a medal depicting Augustus Saint-Gaudens' "Standing Lincoln" statue.

Chapter four deals with the 16 ANA conventions held in Chicago. Described are the many different medals, tokens, badges, speaker's medals, and souvenirs issued by the Chicago Coin Club to commemorate the conventions.

Chapter five covers the Central States Numismatic Society conventions held in Chicago and hosted by the club. In 1939 the Chicago Coin Club hosted a two-day event called the Central States Numismatic Conference at which time the society was formed. Over the years the club hosted five additional events and issued various items for each.

There are four appendices which cover club awards, souvenir sheets, publications, and the Chicago Numismatic Roundtable.

We recommend this book to anyone who collects numismatic club material. It is also a good read for any officer of a numismatic club for an insight into the workings of a dynamic organization that has been active for 100 years. The reference can be purchased for \$30, which includes postage and handling, from Chicago Coin Company, 6455 W. Archer Avenue, Chicago, IL, 60638.



ANA Report



by *Jim Hunt*

The National Money Show in Irving, Texas, was a success. There were 2,761 attendees, 348 of which were ANA members. The bourse had 492 dealers with 180 tables representing 166 companies. The ANA Treasure Trivia was successfully completed by 114 juniors.

The ANA Money Museum displayed a 1913 Liberty head nickel, an 1804 silver dollar, an 1877 \$50 half-dollar Union pattern in copper, and a 1792 half dime, the first coin type produced by the United States Mint. A selection of spectacular printing errors from the Bebee collection of US paper money were also exhibited.

Kagin's of Tiburon conducted a highly successful auction showcasing a variety of interesting and important numismatic material. This included colonials, pioneer gold, tokens, medals, patterns, as well as three of the finest and most comprehensive collections of Federal Reserve bank notes, Federal Reserve notes and encased postage stamps. Several notable prices were achieved at the auction: \$252,000 for a 1737 Higley copper, \$138,000 for a 10.07-ounce gold ingot produced by Harris, Marchand & Company recovered from the wreck of the SS Central America, \$40,800 for an 1872 Amazonian copper pattern

half dollar, and \$31,200 for a 1918 \$50 Federal Reserve note from St. Louis, Missouri.

Twenty-three competitive exhibits and two non-competitive exhibits were displayed by ANA members. The Steven J. D'Ippolito Award for Excellence in Numismatic Exhibiting (best of show), was received by Michael T. Shutterly.

The title of his exhibit was "Remember the Ladies: The Empresses of Rome's Severan Dynasty, 193-235".

The World's Fair of Money will be held at the Pennsylvania Convention Center, Philadelphia, August 14-18. Collectors wishing to exhibit at the show must apply by June 15th. You may call 719-482-9865 or e-mail exhibits@money.org for an application or more information.

For those wishing to increase your numismatic knowledge, there will be three numismatic seminars held in connection with the convention. On August 12 & 13; "Coin Grading, Problem Coins & Conservation" and "Introduction to Collecting Ancient Greek and Roman Coins". During the show, August 16 & 17; "Fundamentals of Digital Photography". Register online at www.money.org or by phone 719-482-9810. For questions, call 719-482-9810 or e-mail seminars@money.org.



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...



Why Not Us?

In the state of California there is no sales tax charged on numismatic purchases over \$1,500. I have been collecting for over 20 years and I have made one buy over that amount. A few years ago I bought 4 Morgan silver dollars for over \$1,100 and had to pay \$89 in sales tax. And of course I have made many other purchases.

I would like to see CSNA and NASC (I am a member of both organizations) advocate for no sales tax on coins or notes (paper money). I also like to see the individual clubs do the same. I will be sending an email to my state assembly representative (Melissa Melendez) and my state senator in the near future. There are 22 states with no sales tax or at the very least a lower amount before taxes are applied. There are also others that tax notes but not coins, and yet others that have no tax on coins or paper money but tax bullion. I could go on for a few more paragraphs, but I am sure everyone understands what I am saying.

—Philip L. DeAugustino

Lost and Found

Attached is a photo of two items left after the CSNA Educational Symposium. Owners can call Phil Iversen at 818-509-9774 to claim:



ANA Educational Outreach

by *Walt Ostromecki*

During the April Santa Clara Coin Expo, the ANA invited over 30 clubs and individuals to experience and learn about the various new activities and programs available to help them reach out and attract more youth and younger families to the numismatic hobby and club membership.

The downside here was that only two clubs and one individual chose to come and learn first-hand. That's hard to believe that so many chose not to come and so sad for the future growth of our hobby. My hats off to the Cupertino Coin and Santa Maria Coin Clubs—the latter all the way from the central coast of California—and the individual who was a member of the Diablo Coin Club.

The additional shocking fact here is that the non-participant clubs and individual hobbyists in the surrounding Santa Clara area have been the loudest and most outspoken voices to the ANA “that there is a desperate need for new ideas and programs tailored to attract next generation youngsters and adults into the numismatic hobby”. The opportunity was available, but not taken up.

I am sure many reasons for non-participation could be raised. But, I have trouble with the one advanced to me by several individuals, *tradition!* A long-standing tradition which says “we” don't support or attend any commercial coin shows, period! Doesn't

that beat all!

At the Santa Clara Expo, the ANA premiered its newest educational program designed to help coin clubs entitled, Adopt A School Program. The ANA Education Department has produced a kit (complete with DVD) with a very detailed step-by-step outline, strategies, and the necessary tools to make a numismatic presentation in local school systems. The program can be tweaked to fit club needs, class age/grade, class time, curriculum, etc.

The correct mind-set for the coin hobby presenter is the most important component. Well intended adult hobbyists often make the most serious error by going into a classroom and just sharing their collection without a lesson plan. The ANA program encourages any presenter to work closely with a classroom teacher to develop a fun learning list of topics and class hands-on activities for a specified time, say 20 or 30 minutes. Talk to their grade level. Make it *fun!*

Some of the suggested classroom activities include: Denomination Dilemma—a math activity designed to help students learn how to add using US coins from half cent to dollars to gold double eagles; Dissecting a Coin; Current events—History, Geography on coins—US or World option, example the Lincoln cent 1909-to-date noting all the design changes; US Commemoratives—History US and

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Two fifth grade teachers and their daughters actively engaged in the Denomination Dilemma Activity of the new ANA's School Program at the Santa Clara Coin Expo, April 2018.



World events commemorated; Design a commemorative coin for an event ART—Self Expressionism; Ancient Coin Research—Internet and Technology & World History; etc.

Near the end of your presentation, please leave time for a few Q & A's. Let the classroom teacher handle this to keep it orderly. When you finish make

sure the teacher gets one take-home coin for each student. Do not just give out a coin in a 2 x 2, but rather attach it to a card with some basic information. The 1943 steel Lincoln cent or a buffalo nickel are always great coin mementos for students of all grade levels.

Farewells...

Dr. Jon-Maria Marish, retired USAF Colonel, passed away on April 15, having lost her year-long battle with lung and heart problems. She was a virtual spark-plug in the Fairfield Coin Club, Solano Silver Round Club, Vallejo Numismatic Society, serving, along with other chores, as a president, secretary, show coordinator, and editor. Jon-Maria held a PhD, and served in Viet Nam and the Gulf War. In addition, she spoke Apache, raised horses, and was a miniatures artist. Her passion in numismatics were silver rounds and Indians on coins.



Donations to the Jon-Maria Marish / O.L. Wallace Legacy Memorial may be mailed to PO Box 4104, Vallejo, California, 94590-0410, payable to the Northern California Numismatic Association (a 501c3 non-profit).

Just prior to publication, TCN's heard of the passing of **Angus Bruce**, formerly of Hemet and most recently of Cherry Valley. Though details are not available at this time, readers can find more information on Angus in the spring 2014 issue of TCN, in the "Numismatic Luminary" column. Angus was NASC's 2012 winner of the Richard P. Goodson award, among many other honors over his lifetime.



Martin "Matt" Miller (92) of Covina Coin Club passed away on April 20. Though not active in the club for the past few years, he had served as an officer there and an occasional presenter of the monthly programs. Matt was a teacher for 35 years, and worked seasonally as a National Park Service naturalist for 25 years. He was active with Troop 421 in the scouts program, and over the past 20 years sold his oil and watercolor paintings, pen and ink drawings, and sketches.

James H. Laird (64, October 24, 1953 - May 2, 2018). James resided in Alamo, CA. Described by friend Michael Turrini as: "coin hobbyist, emerging stamp hobbyist, connoisseur of fine wine and Scottish whisky, winning blackjack/21 player, investor, 1970's music aficionado, loving husband, retired business owner, community contributor, civic devotee, mentor, and philanthropist." In addition to a lifetime of generous donations and service to numismatic and other organizations, James had served as Diablo Numismatic Society president for ten years, and for five years was the chairman of the Contra Costa County coin show. The photo at right with James standing (friends Alexander "Xan" Chamberlain seated on left and Michael Turrini on right) is from the dinner James generously hosted at the conclusion of the 2017 NCNA numismatic seminar (see winter 2017 issue of TCN, p. 51).



Numismatic Nostalgia



Fifty Years Ago

- *The NASC Quarterly* ran a short piece by Maurice Gould in which he made mention of the “Boyd’s Battery”, a quack medical device of the late 19th century, composed of differing metals joined together in an amulet, with claimed curative powers of a variety of ills and disease of the blood. These pieces fall under the category of exonomia, even though they had no relation to any monetary function.
- *Calcoin News* noted that mint marks had finally made a return appearance on our US coinage, having been dispensed with (as a snub to collectors) in 1965, concurrent with the introduction to clad coinage. The mandated five-year hiatus was shortened to three years at the request of collectors and mint officials (the lack made the job of tracking mint output more difficult).



Twenty-Five Years Ago

- *Calcoin News* had a changeover with newly incoming Editor Dr. Regan Shea, concurrent with the introduction of new CSNA President David Lange, and a host of other changes of names and roles throughout the governing part of the organization. Dr. Shea is still a member and TCN reader, and we send our condolences on the just-noticed passing of his wife, Kathy, last year.
- Change was also happening over at NASC as *The Quarterly* carried outgoing Editor Jeff Oxman’s final column upon his departure from that post.

Ten Years Ago

- Frequent TCN author Jim Wells’ article on Andrew Jackson, “Hard Times Non-Cents, Hard Times Nonsense” in the summer 2008 issue of TCN, carried with it an explanation of how the donkey came to signify the democratic party. During Jackson’s 1828 presidential campaign, his opponents made use of his name to loosely associate him as a “stubborn jackass”. Wells explained, “...Jackson decided to use the donkey image of the strong-willed animal on his campaign posters...Later in the century, cartoonist Thomas Nast used the democratic donkey in newspaper cartoons and made the symbol famous.”



Directory of Member Clubs

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

- Alameda Coin Club**—meets 1st Tuesday, 6:15 p.m., Alameda Free Library, 1550 Oak Street, Alameda; mailing address: P.O. Box 1763, Alameda, CA 94501-0202. (CSNA)
- Ancient Coin Club of Los Angeles**—meets 2nd Sunday, 1:00 p.m., Community Room A5, Sherman Oaks Galleria (level A rotunda; self-park validated), 15301 Ventura Blvd., Sherman Oaks; mailing address: ACCLA, c/o K. Friedman, 16255 Ventura Blvd., Suite 1200, Encino, CA 91436; Website: www.accla.org (check for meeting info); email klf1031@roadrunner.com. (NASC)
- Bay Cities Coin Club**—meets 2nd Thursday, 6:30 p.m., El Segundo Library, 111 W. Mariposa Ave., El Segundo; mailing address: P.O. Box 45233, Los Angeles, CA 90045. (NASC)
- Burbank Coin Club**—meets 1st Wednesday, 6:00 p.m., Joslyn Center (Nutrition Room), 1301 W. Olive Ave., Burbank; mailing address: c/o Don Fujitani, 215 Cedar Heights Drive, Thousand Oaks, CA 91360. (NASC)
- California Exonomist Society**—meets twice a year during the semi-annual CSNA Conventions; mailing address: Michael S. Turrini, P.O. Box 4104, Vallejo, CA 94590-0410; email: EmperorI@juno.com. (CSNA, NASC)
- California State Numismatic Association**—meets up to twice a year during CSNA conventions at various locations; mailing address: Don Hill, P.O. Box 4003, Vallejo, CA 94590; email: csnalibrary@gmail.com; Website: www.calcoin.org. (NASC)
- Chula Vista Coin Club**—meets 1st Thursday, 6:30 p.m., San Diego County Library, Bonita Branch, 4375 Bonita Road, Bonita; mailing address: 10601 Vista Camino, Lakeside, CA 92040; Website: www.chulavistacoinclub.org. (CSNA, NASC)
- Coincers Coin Club**—meets 3rd Thursday, 7:00 p.m., 4675 Tecolote Road, San Diego, CA; mailing address: 829 Portsmouth Court, San Diego, CA 92109. (CSNA, NASC)
- Covina Coin Club**—meets 3rd Wednesday, 8:00 p.m., San Dimas Royal Mobile Homes Clubhouse, 1630 W. Covina Blvd., San Dimas; mailing address: Helen Desens, 282 W. Bygrove St., Covina, CA 91722. (CSNA, NASC)
- Cupertino Coin Club**—meets 2nd Friday, 7:30 p.m., St. Joseph of Cupertino Church, 10110 N. De Anza Blvd., Cupertino, CA; mailing address: P.O. Box 448, Cupertino, CA 95015-0448; email: CupertinoCoinClub@gmail.com; Website: www.cupertinocoinclub.org. (CSNA)
- Delta Coin Club of California**—meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 7:30 p.m., Eagles Hall, 1492 Bourbon Street, Stockton, CA 95204; mailing address: P.O. Box 690761, Stockton, CA 95269-0761; email: deltacoinclub@gmail.com. (CSNA)
- DHHS Numismaniacs Coin Club**—meets periodically, Dana Hills High School, 33333 Golden Lantern, Dana Point, CA; Mrs. Mary Danna (club advisor), email: dhhsnumismaniacs@gmail.com or text @DHHSNumismaniacs to 23559 for updates about the club. (NASC)
- Diablo Numismatic Society**—meets 3rd Thursday, 7:00 p.m., Concord Museum & Event Center, 1928 Clayton Road, Concord; contact: President Larry Casagrande, 925-693-0073; email: info@diablocoinclub.org; Website: www.diablocoinclub.org. (CSNA)

- Downey Numismatists**—meets 4th Monday, 7:30 p.m., Downey Retirement Center, 11500 Dolan Ave., Downey; mailing address: Albertus Hoogeveen, P.O. Box 222, Downey, CA 90241. (NASC)
- Fairfield Coin Club**—meets 4th Wednesday (except December), 7:00 p.m., Grace Episcopal Church, Parish Hall #1, corner of First and Kentucky Streets, Fairfield; mailing address: P.O. Box 944, Fairfield, CA 94533-0094. (CSNA)
- Fremont Coin Club**—meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday, 7:00 p.m., Fremont Elks Club, 38991 Farwell Drive, Fremont; mailing address: P.O. Box 1401, Fremont, CA 94538-0140; Website: www.FremontCoinClub.org. (CSNA)
- Fresno Numismatic Society**—meets 2nd Tuesday, 7:30 p.m., Las Palmas Masonic Center, 2992 E. Clinton Ave. Fresno ; mailing address: P.O. Box 11525, Fresno, CA 93773-1525; email: admin@fresnocoinclub.com; Website: www.fresnocoinclub.com. (CSNA)
- Glendale Coin Club**—meets 2nd Friday, 7:00 p.m., La Crescenta Library, 2809 Foothill Blvd., La Crescenta; mailing address: GCC, c/o Michael Kittle, P.O. Box 388, Agoura Hills, CA 91376-0388; email: mike@kittlecoins.com; Website: www.GlenCoin.com. (NASC)
- Greater Orange County Coin Club**—meets 2nd Wednesday, 7:00 p.m., Orange Coast Unitarian Universalist Church, 2845 Mesa Verde Dr. E. Costa Mesa; mailing address: 2032 Kornat Drive, Costa Mesa, CA 92626; email: bill.pfeifer@sbcglobal.net; phone: (714) 546-0931; Website: www.occoinclub.com. (CSNA, NASC)
- Heartland Coin Club**—meets 3rd Wednesday, 7:00 p.m., Bostonia Park Rec. Building, 1049 Bostonia St., El Cajon; mailing address: P.O. Box 15113, San Diego, CA 92175; email: jmgallego@logallego.com. (CSNA, NASC)
- Hemet Numismatists**—meets 3rd Wednesday, 12:00 Noon, Provident Savings Bank, 1600 Florida Avenue (Northwest Corner Giard and Florida), Hemet; mailing address: P.O. Box 36, Hemet, CA 92546. (CSNA, NASC)
- International Numismatic Society of San Diego**—meets 4th Wednesday, 6:00 p.m., North Park Adult Rec. Center, 2719 Howard Street, San Diego; mailing address: P.O. Box 161081, San Diego, CA 92176; Website: www.inssd.org. (CSNA, NASC)
- Las Vegas Numismatic Society**—meets 2nd Sunday, 3:00 p.m., University United Methodist Church, 4412 South Maryland Parkway, Las Vegas, NV; Website: <http://lasvegascoinclub.com>. (CSNA)
- Leisure World Coin Club**—meets 2nd Wednesday, 1:30 p.m., Clubhouse No. 3, Room 2, Seal Beach Leisure World; mailing address: Austin Overholtz, 1331 Pelham Road, #67A, Seal Beach, CA 90740. (NASC)
- Liberty Numismatic Society**—meets 3rd Wednesday, 7:00 p.m., Millbrae City Library, 1 Library Avenue, Millbrae; mailing address: P.O. Box 300, Millbrae, CA 94030-0300; Website: LNS.ANAclubs.org. (CSNA)
- Livermore Valley Coin Club**—meets 3rd Tuesday, 7:00 p.m., Livermore Public Library, Community Room “B”, 1188 South Livermore Ave., Livermore; mailing address: P.O. Box 610, Livermore, CA 94550. (CSNA)
- Long Beach Coin Club**—meets 1st Monday, 7:00 p.m., Millikan High School Cafeteria, 2800 Snowden Ave., Long Beach; mailing address: P.O. Box 8101, Long Beach, CA 90808. (CSNA, NASC)
- Los Angeles Paper Money Club**—meets 3rd Wednesday, 7:00 p.m., Anejo Cantina & Grill - Banquet Room, 14755 Ventura Blvd., Sherman Oaks; contact: Scott McNatt, 818-667-2329; email: info@promedia.la; website: www.losangelespapermoneyclub.com. (NASC)
- Northern California Numismatic Association**—meets annually during Nor-Cal coin shows in various communities; mailing address: Michael S. Turrini, P.O. Box 4104, Vallejo, CA 94590-0410; email: EmperorI@juno.com. (CSNA)
- Numismatic Association of Southern California**—meets four times per year; mailing address: Harold Katzman, P.O. Box 3382, Tustin, CA 92781-3382; email: haroldkatzman@yahoo.com; Website: www.NASC.net. (CSNA)

- Pacific Coast Numismatic Society**—meets 4th Wednesday, 7:30 p.m., Fort Mason Center, Building C, San Francisco; mailing address: P.O. Box 475656, San Francisco, CA 94147-5656; Website: www.pcns.org. (CSNA)
- Pennsylvania Association of Numismatists**—meets at PAN conventions; mailing address: PAN, 1985 Lincoln Way, Suite 23 #225, White Oak, PA 15131; email: pancoins@gmail.com; Website: www.pancoins.org. (CSNA)
- Redwood Empire Coin Club**—meets 2nd Wednesday, 7:00 p.m., Veterans Memorial Building, 1351 Maple Avenue, Santa Rosa; mailing address: P.O. Box 9013, Santa Rosa, CA 95405-0013; Website: www.RedwoodEmpireCoinClub.com (CSNA)
- Sacramento Valley Coin Club**—meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at 7:00 p.m., North County Corporate Yard, 5026 Don Julio Blvd., Sacramento, CA; mailing address: P.O. Box 160122, Sacramento, CA 95816; Website: SacValCC.org. (CSNA)
- San Bernardino County Coin Club**—meets 3rd Thursday, 7:30 p.m., Highland Senior Center, 3102 E. Highland Ave., Highland, CA; mailing address: P.O. Box 311141, Fontana, CA 92331-1141. (CSNA, NASC)
- San Diego County Inter-Club Numismatic Council**—meets 1st Saturday in February, May, August and November, 10:00 a.m., North Park Adult Center, 2719 Howard Street, San Diego; mailing address: 10601 Vista Camino, Lakeside, CA 92040; Website: www.coinarama.org. (CSNA)
- San Diego Numismatic Society**—meets 1st Tuesday, 6:15 p.m., North Park Adult Center, 2719 Howard St., San Diego; mailing address: 10601 Vista Camino, Lakeside, CA 92040. (CSNA, NASC)
- San Jose Coin Club**—meets 2nd Wednesday, 7:30 p.m., American Legion Hall, Post #318, 1504 Minnesota Avenue, San Jose; mailing address: P.O. Box 5621, San Jose, CA 95150-5621; Website: www.sanjosecoinclub.org. (CSNA)
- Santa Maria Coin Club**—meets 3rd Wednesday, 7:00 p.m., Elwin Mussell Senior Center, 510 East Park Ave. Santa Maria; mailing address: P.O. Box 7186, Santa Maria, CA 93456. (CSNA)
- Stanislaus County Coin Club**—meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday, 7:00 p.m., Denny's Restaurant, 1525 McHenry Ave., Modesto; mailing address: P.O. Box 1672, Modesto, CA 95353-1672; Website: www.stancocoinclub.org. (CSNA)
- Upland Coin Club**—meets 3rd Saturday, 7:00 p.m., Magnolia Rec. Center, 651 W. 15th Street, Upland; mailing address: 9369 Somerset Drive, Alta Loma, CA 91701. (NASC)
- Vallejo Numismatic Society**—meets 1st Wednesday, 6:30 p.m., Florence Douglas Senior Center, Room A, 333 Amador (between Florida and Georgia), Vallejo; mailing address: Michael S. Turrini, P.O. Box 4281, Vallejo, CA 94590-0428; email: EmperorI@juno.com; phone: (707) 642-0216 or (707) 246-6327. (CSNA)
- Verdugo Hills Coin Club**—meets 2nd Monday, 7:15 p.m., La Crescenta Library, 2809 Foothill Blvd., La Crescenta; mailing address: P.O. Box 26, Tujunga, CA 91043. (NASC)
- Visalia Coin Club**—meets 4th Tuesday, 7:00 p.m., Visalia Senior Citizen Center, 310 North Locust, Visalia; mailing address: 204 West Main Street, Visalia, CA 93291. (CSNA)
- Western Token Society (WESTS)**—meets annually; mailing address: P.O. Box 723, Merced, CA 95341. (CSNA)
- Western Wooden Money Club**—meets at various San Francisco Bay area local coin shows, about four times per year; mailing address: Michael S. Turrini, P.O. Box 3467, Fairfield, CA 94533-3467; email: EmperorI@juno.com. (CSNA)
- Whittier Coin Club**—meets 1st Thursday, 5:30 p.m., Santa Fe Springs Library, 11644 Slauson Ave.; mailing address: 540 Teakwood Ave., La Habra, CA 90631; email: phil.chang540@gmail.com. (CSNA, NASC)

Application for CSNA Membership

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

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

Organizational Membership Dues

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

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

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

CSNA Treasurer
P.O. Box 4003
Vallejo CA 94590

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

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

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Calendar of Events



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

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

- June 30-July 1 **Modesto Coin and Collectibles Expo** (Stanislaus County Coin Club), Clarion Inn Conference Ctr., 1612 Sisk Rd., Modesto, CA. Info: Boursechair@stancocoinclub.org.
- July 1 **North County Monthly Coin Show**, Embassy Suites Hotel, 3100 Frontera St., Anaheim, CA. K. Pieropan 714-271-8946, www.pacificexposllc.com.
- July 7-8 **61st Annual Coinarama**, San Diego County Inter-Club Numismatic Council, Scottish Rite Masonic Center, 1895 Camino Del Rio South, Mission Valley, CA, www.coinarama.org.
- July 15 **Van Nuys / Verdugo Coin Show**, Van Nuys Masonic Hall, 14750 Sherman Way, Van Nuys, CA. Info: Richard Murachanian, 661-287-1651.
- July 28-29 **Pasadena Coin & Currency Show**, Scottish Rite Center, 150 N. Madison Ave, Pasadena, CA. Paul Vreede, 818-486-7285.
- Jul 28-29 **Fremont 45th Annual Coin Show**, Fremont Coin Club, Elk's Lodge, 38991 Farwell Dr., Info (925) 792-1511 Vince LaCarriere, coinvince@aol.com
- August 5 **North County Monthly Coin Show**, Embassy Suites Hotel, 3100 Frontera St., Anaheim, CA. K. Pieropan 714-271-8946, www.pacificexposllc.com.
- August 12 **Fairfield Coin Club Annual Coin and Collectibles Show**, Fairfield Community Center, Willow Hall, 1000 Kentucky St., Fairfield, CA. Info: www.solanocoinclub.com.
- August 24-26 **Golden State Coin Show (GSCS)**, NASC, Arcadia Masonic Center, 50 W. Duarte Rd., Arcadia, CA. Info: Don Berry, 626-786-0177, dberry@pressedsales.com or www.NASC.net. See further info elsewhere in this issue of TCN.
- August 26 **Sacramento Coin Show**, Lions Gate hotel, 3410 Westover St., McClellan, CA. P. Macintosh, 916-317-9055, www.sacramentocoinshow.com.
- September 2 **North County Monthly Coin Show**, Embassy Suites Hotel, 3100 Frontera St., Anaheim, CA. K. Pieropan 714-271-8946, www.pacificexposllc.com.

- September 6-8 **Long Beach Coin, Stamp & Collectibles Expo**, Convention Center, 100 S. Pine Ave. (888) 743-9316, info@longbeach-expo.com.
- September 9 **7th Annual Livermore Valley Coin Club Fall Coin Show**, Elk's Lodge, 940 Larkspur Dr., Livermore, CA. Steve Kramer, 925-980-9307.
- September 15 **5th Annual Northern California Numismatic Seminar** (Northern California Numismatic Association), Vallejo Naval and Historical Museum, 73 Marin St., Vallejo, CA. Registration 9AM; presentations 10AM. Updates: www.solanocoinclub.com, EMPERORI@juno.com, or 707-246-6327.
- September 21-23 **Santa Clara CoinExpo**, Santa Clara Convention Center, 5001 Great America Parkway, Santa Clara, CA. Scott Griffin, PO Box 1876, Suisun, CA, 94585. Ph: 415-601-8661, scottgriff@hotmail.com.
- October 6-7 **Buena Park Coin Show**, Retail Clerks Hall, 8550 Stanton Ave., Buena Park, CA. Kerry Pieropan, 714-271-8946, www.pacificexposllc.com.
- October 12-14 **20th Annual Contra Costa Coin and Collectables Show** (Diablo Numismatic Society), Elk's Lodge, 1475 Creekside Dr., Walnut Creek, CA. Website: www.diablocoinclub.org.
- October 13-14 **South Bay Coin & Currency Show**, Elk's Lodge, 1735 W. 162nd St., Gardena, CA. Paul, 818-486-7285.
- October 20-21 **Pasadena Coin & Currency Show**, Scottish Rite Center, 150 N. Madison Ave, Pasadena, CA. Paul Vreede, 818-486-7285.
- October 20-22 **Las Vegas Numismatic Society Coin Show**, Westgate Resort and Casino, 3000 Paradise Rd., Las Vegas, NV. Info: www.ckshows.com, 800-208-1810.

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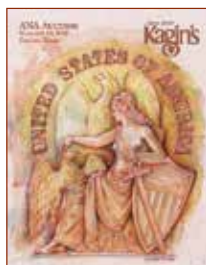


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