

Years past - North Carolina local script and herb trading!

www.NCNA.club | www.facebook.com/NCCollector

Writing for the NCNA Journal

The *NCNA Journal* welcomes original articles on all facets of numismatics; articles related to North Carolina numismatics are particularly encouraged. Submission of previously published articles will be considered on a case-by-case basis; prior publication source should be noted at time of submission. The NCNA reserves the right to edit all submissions for length, format and/or content.

Digital copies of submissions are preferred; they should be sent via email to: ghcheek@earthlink.net. Typewritten articles are also accepted; they should be sent to: Greg Cheek, PO Box 185, Yadkinville, NC 27055.

The inclusion of images in support of a submitted article is very much appreciated. Digital images of 300 dpi (or higher) are preferred. Files in JPG format are preferred. Please contact the editor before sending images in other formats. Questions regarding images should be directed to the editor. *PLEASE NOTE: The copyright for all images submitted must be owned by the submitter; submission of images downloaded from the internet without prior permission is not acceptable.*

Authors of articles submitted are eligible for the NCNA's **Bason Literary Award**. It is given each year in recognition of outstanding contributions to the *NCNA Journal* and/or other numismatic publications.

Advertising in the Journal

Advertisement artwork should be submitted in "camera ready" digital form (300 dpi or greater) whenever possible; a clean business card can be submitted for one-third page ad requests. A \$35 charge will be incurred if the NCNA is required to design an advertisement prior to its publication. Payment is due prior to the first insertion.

Advertising Rates		
	One Insertion	Annual (4x)
One-Third Page	\$20	\$60
Half Page	\$30	\$100
Full Page	\$60	\$200
Back Cover (Full Color)	N/A	\$300

Submission Deadlines for Articles and Advertisements

Issue 1 – February 1 Issue 3 – August 1 Issue 2 – May 1 Issue 4 – November 1

NCNA Journal

The Official Publication of the North Carolina Numismatic Association

Volume 49	2023	Number 1
FEATURE ARTICLES		
Strategies to Encou	urage Young Numismatists Kare	en Foster
	ace Dollars Matthew Devine	
Mr. Weinman's M	ercury Dime Design in Silver, C	Gold,
	and Palladium Mark Be	envenuto32
The Pattern Books	Paul Horner	
COLUMNS		
President's Messag	ge Greg Cheek	
On the NCNA Jou	rnal Cover Paul Horner	
Notes from the Ed	itor's Desk Greg Cheek	6
Young Collector's	News Bob Pedolsky	7
The Ancient Guy I	Perry Siegel	17
	l Graves	
Getting to Know Y	Your NCNA Board Perry Siegel	
ASSOCIATION NEWS		
News from the Sec	cretary and Treasurer	5
Show Calendar		
News from the Clu	ıbs	
GENERAL INFORMATI		
Advertising in the	NCNA Journal	
	CNA Journal	
NCNA Membersh	ip Renewal	
NCNA Classifieds		
	ip Benefits	
NCNA Officers, B	oard Members & Appointments	s 46

The *NCNA Journal* is published four times per year by the North Carolina Numismatic Association. The opinions expressed in the articles published are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the position of the North Carolina Numismatic Association or the Editor.

All contents © Copyright 2023 of The North Carolina Numismatic Association unless otherwise specified.

President's Message

Greetings fellow members of the NCNA. I hope that this issue of the NCNA Journal finds you well and still enjoying the hobby we all love! 2023 is well underway and I want to take this opportunity to emphasize the importance of your engagement in the NCNA, not only as a reader of the journal, but as a valued participant in decisions regarding our organization.

Call for Nominations of 2024 NCNA Officers and Board of Directors

As you know, each year the organization chooses officers and board of directors for the NCNA. Over the past few years, we've only had one nominee per position and as specified by our by-laws we have installed officers and directors by acclimation. I know there are many capable and willing folks out there. Help us connect with them by reaching out to and nominating someone for an officer or director position. Nominations for the following officer positions (each with a one-year term) are now being accepted for 2024; President, 1st Vice President, 2nd Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer. Nominations for three director positions (with terms through 2026) are now being accepted as well.

Nominations must be received by August 1, 2023, and must be made in writing and either mailed or emailed to NCNA Secretary Bill Graves at:

William Graves PO Box 1068 Lewisville, NC 27023 *bgraves180@aol.com*

It's time to renew your NCNA Membership 2023

If you've not done so already, please renew as soon as you can by sending in the enclosed membership renewal form insert. Send in your membership renewal by June 1st to avoid disruption in receiving your NCNA Journal.

Also consider helping a young numismatist connect with the <u>NCNA Young</u> <u>Numismatist Scholarship Program</u> this year. This NCNA program helps provide full tuition funding for one young collector each year to attend the ANA Summer Seminar held in Colorado Springs, Colorado. Young collectors and their parents should consider this great opportunity. Local clubs are also encouraged to nominate deserving young club members as well. Please submit applications by the December 31, 2023 deadline in order to be considered for the 2024 ANA Summer Seminar. More information regarding the NCNA Scholarship Program can be found at <u>http://ncna.club/yn-program/programs/</u> on the NCNA website. Please email Bob Pedolsky, NCNA YN Coordinator, at rpedolsky@carolina.rr.com if you have any questions regarding the scholarship application process or the program itself.

We look forward to hearing from you. Your suggestions and ideas are always welcomed. Take care and best regards. Greg

News from the Secretary & Treasurer

Halbert Carmichael is the NCNA Treasurer, and Bill Graves is the NCNA Secretary.

If you have questions regarding payment of your NCNA membership, please email Halbert at <u>hhcarmichael@mindspring.com</u>. Halbert will continue to take care of all incoming membership applications/payments and other financial matters for the NCNA.

Please direct all NCNA membership renewals and payments to Halbert at following address: Halbert Carmichael /NCNA PO Box 5625 Raleigh, NC 27605

Halbert will pass along your membership information to Bill Graves, as Bill maintains the NCNA membership records. Bill is also available to assist you with inquiries regarding membership status. You can send him an email at *bgraves180@aol.com*.

Halbert and Bill want to thank all of you who have renewed your NCNA membership in 2023! If you've not done so yet, please renew yours as soon as you can so that you'll continue to receive the NCNA Journal.

PLEASE NOTE: Look at the <u>MAILING ADDRESS LABEL on</u> <u>your JOURNAL envelope</u>! The label shows the year that your NCNA membership dues are paid through. If it indicates 2022 or before, your membership renewal is due now. If it shows 2023 or after, your membership dues are good through that year.

On the Cover for this issue of the NCNA Journal ...

Isaac Wallace settled in Statesville in 1859, opening a retail business. By the end of the Civil War, the herb trade was a large portion of its sales. At its peak, Wallace Brothers created the highest volume of trade of any firm in the state, and by 1890 was shipping over 1,500,000 pounds annually. It listed 2,300 varieties of herbs and plants, including every known medicinal herb and root found in the south. Bankruptcy hit in 1895, with the company expiring about 1944. Wallace Bros. 1, 2, 5, 10 and 25 cents scrip notes of 1882 are common with the one dollar scarce. Note the corruption of the state seal with "Miss Plenty" holding a fish. It is possible that 50 cents note exists, but one has yet to be found. All notes excepting the \$1s, seem to be uncirculated with none showing evidence of use. (Images courtesy of Paul Horner.)

Notes from the Editor's Desk

We're loaded up again in this edition of the NCNA Journal with a diverse and interesting group of articles.

In his column, *Young Collectors News*, Bob Pedolsky introduces YN related articles from Karen Foster, YN coordinator for the Lower Cape Fear Coin Club, as well as Charlotte Coin Club YN member Matthew Devine. Bob also shares some excellent YN highlights from the Charlotte Coin Club Show back in February.

Karen Foster is a first time contributor to the NCNA Journal, but has been the YN Coordinator for the Lower Cape Fear Coin Club for many years. She has shared some of their successes in an article entitled *Strategies to Encourage Young Numismatists*. Anyone looking to start up or already engaged in YN activities will find this article very informative.

YN Matthew Devine has submitted a fantastic article entitled *The History of Peace Dollars*. I think you'll enjoy this entertaining historical perspective on why we have a Peace Dollar.

Perry Siegel submits *Beware the Ides of March* in this edition of *The Ancient Guy*. It is a great recap of the ancient history behind that infamous day in March. As usual, Perry includes supporting photos of Roman coins.

Bill Graves goes *On the Record* again with an excellent review and highlights from Robert A. Schuman's *The True Hard Times Tokens*.

Mark Benvenuto, presents yet another article regarding the dime. This time he lays out considerations for the various ways in which we can collect coins with the "Mercury Dime" design *in Mr. Weinman's Mercury Dime Design in Silver, Gold, and Palladium.*

Paul Horner is back with *The Pattern Books*. This a wonderful review of classic reference books for those interested in U.S. pattern coins.

In his continuing series on NCNA board of director members, Perry Siegel presents new NCNA director Duane Higgins in *Getting to Know Your Board*.

Please take some time to enjoy each of these articles. By the way, I'm still looking for new contributors to the NCNA Journal. Could you be the next one? I hope you'll consider sharing ... Until next time – Greg

Young Collector's News

Young Numismatists on the Move! By Bob Pedolsky

Hello YNs of all ages. With spring upon us, this journal will plant new seed for growth in the hobby. We will have two guest columns in the issue. One is contributed by YN Matthew Devine. His article on The History of Peace (Dollars) will give us an historic view of the Peace Dollar, from its inception to its short phoenix rise, not once or twice, but three times in its history. I think everyone will thoroughly enjoy Matthew's insight about this beautiful coin. The second contribution is from Karen Foster, the YN coordinator for Lower Cape Fear Coin Club. Karen gives great advice, not only for other YN coordinators or coin clubs, but for how everyone can get kids involved and enthusiastic about our great hobby.

For my part I, will keep this journal entry to sharing details about the youth area at the Charlotte Coin Club's 2023 show which was a great success. We had 71 YNs participate in the Treasure Hunt and 18 scouts receive their merit badge. Each YN who completed the Treasure Hunt questions on Gold Coins received a bag containing between 50-70 different date and mint mark Jefferson nickels (including silver war nickels) and 10-20 world coins and/or tokens. Many YNs also received various coins depending on what they collected and any donated items that fit their needs. All sorts of supplies were available free to the YNs. Any item an adult wanted was available for a donation. The two-day show raised over \$1100.00 in cash donations for the YN program. For the first time we also ran an auction. Each YN received \$455 in play money to bid on the items. Following the auction, the YNs were given a raffle ticket for more free items. Between the two events there were over 25 prizes including, large cents, two cent pieces, three cent pieces, one lot consisting of a 1916 Barber dime and a Mercury dime, one lot of all three Barber coins (dime, quarter, and half dollar), proof sets, uncirculated sets, proof Franklin half, Morgan dollar, Silver Eagle, seated coins, a Black Eagle large size silver certificate, a red seal two dollar bill, and other great coin items. An entire set of presidential dollars in a custom display box was donated by a collector who came to the show to sell it but decided to donate it to our program. 35 YNs were involved with the auction the raffle. Almost every YN received something!

We also had a YN coloring area and Lincoln wheat cent search area where YNs could fill their Whitman folders. It was a great bonding area for the kids and parents.

I was given a large donation of coins from a dealer who said I could use them for any club or organization. With that donation I was able to give away over 4200 Jefferson nickels. I have well over 10,000 Jefferson nickels in 2x2's and am currently making up more packets to give away at the NCNA show in October.

If we take some suggestions from Karen Foster and knowledge from Matthew Devine, we will all benefit from our hobby and have plenty of fun this spring.



Strategies to Encourage Junior Numismatists

By Karen Foster

Getting youth to want to become Junior Numismatists is a challenge for most coin clubs. Yet we all understand that our hobby hinges on encouraging and nurturing the next generation of Numismatists. Our competition for their time is tough: electronic gaming, cell phones that can do texting, snapchat, zoom, twitter, Utube, TikTok, school, sports, church, friends - our kids have very busy lives. What our club has discovered is that the parents play a key role in encouraging youth to take an active interest. If a family member is a coin collector, it's much easier to develop an interest in a "shared" hobby.

Our club, Lower Cape Fear Coin Club, based out of Wilmington, NC, has tried several strategies to promote youth involvement. One of our most successful programs is our Kids Korner at our annual Azalea Festival Coin Show. We set out buckets of pennies and nickels and give out free albums. Some of the kids and their parents will spend up to 3 hours putting their collection together. Sometimes our current junior members will actively participate in Kids Korner. This year, in fact, we have created a biography for PT Pridgen, who will be staffing our collection table on Saturday afternoon, to encourage other kids to ask him questions. Kids love to talk to other kids. We also do games with coin prizes and trivia questionnaires which they can earn an additional prize for answering. These "question sheets" will guide them to certain dealers out on the bourse floor to seek the answer to a specific coin or paper money question. The dealers often reward the kids who take the time to "hunt them down". We have club tables with applications to join our club. Junior members are \$5 per year. If a junior member joins the club, a few of our members ensure they are rewarded for attending by providing inexpensive gifts or allowing them to win an auction item on their first bid.

Another venue we use is with the Boy Scout Program. Scouts have a **merit badge for Coin Collecting**, so we host a seminar at our show to allow Scouts to earn their badge. We coordinate with the local Boy Scout office to send flyers with registration information to each local troop. A few of our members are also certified Merit Badge Counselors (which is relatively easy to achieve). We can sign off on their Merit badge application right there at the show. We provide very nice goodie bags with wheat pennies, foreign coins and other coins such as mercury

dimes, Innovation dollars, etc. The scouts have to be in uniform in order to be rewarded by a lot of our dealers as well when they tour the bourse (which is a requirement for their badge).

School classrooms are another great outreach program. You do need to go through the local Board of Education to get "approved", but private schools are a great way to reach students with virtually no red tape. For example, we have simply been invited by a teacher. Great topics to tie into are the barter system and how "money" was born from necessity since its tough "to trade 3 bales of hay for a third of a pig". We also use ancient Greek and Roman coins to tie into mythology since most "cities/regions" had a patron god/goddess. Kids get most enthusiastic when you actively ask them questions. We bring along coins for all the kids and some extra "prizes" to award those kids who participate in answering questions. This can be as simple as a bag of gummi bears, or it can be numismatic. Either way, the classroom enthusiasm goes way up once the first reward is handed out. We often get donations of foreign coins from dealers who buy them by the pound, and these coins are wonderful as we ask each child to identify the country of their coin. Of course, we help them with it if it is a more unusual country.

Another involvement method is to participate in local craft fairs or festivals. Our club is hugely involved with the Wilmington Azalea Festival and we hand out coin prizes to the High School Literary Contest winners and to 75 of the Youth Art show participants. Each event is a chance for us to talk about the history of the coin we selected, and how it ties into the design of coins at the US mint. Often parents and their "winners" will stop by our display table (which you want to have) to chat afterwards. We have a staffed booth at "Paws on Parade" which is a dog talent/costume contest that benefits local shelters, but gives our club another place to reach out to the public. We have set up at our local shopping mall, but you need people who are willing to approach folks there as some folks seem skittish of coming to our table as we think they believe we're trying to sell them something. Imagine their delight when they discover we have a wooden nickel or other small coin for them. It allows us a chance to tell them about the club. We don't see huge successes from this but on rare occasions we snag a new club member.

If we've learned anything, it's that you need a combination of strategies to effectively entice and recruit members, both young and old, into joining a coin club.

The History of Peace Dollars

By Matthew Devine

Often considered the little brother to the Morgan Dollar, the Peace Dollar has become one of the most popular and recognizable U.S. coins. Produced from 1921 to 1928 and then again in 1934 and 1935, this series was created by Anthony de Francisci, an Italian-American sculptor, who also designed the Maine Centennial Half Dollar in 1920. Like the older Morgan Dollar, the Peace Dollar has a diameter of 38.10 milligrams and a weight of 26.73 grams. Minted at the Philadelphia, Denver, and San Francisco Mints with a composition of 90% silver and 10% copper, a total of over 190 million Peace Dollars were minted.

The creation of the Peace Dollar began in the late 1910s. During this time, Great Britain was suffering from a shortage of silver and their German counterparts were using this information to erode the confidence in the Indian Rupee. In response to the British silver crisis, Congress passed the Pittman Act on April 23, 1918. Through this act, the United States provided silver to Britain (which was obtained through the melting of silver dollars) as a method of settling the debt they had incurred from war. Additionally, the melting of silver dollars also meant that an equal number of silver certificates had to be destroyed as both forms of currency were issued in equal quantities. To compensate for the melting of the silver dollars, the Pittman Act also stated that the U.S. would buy silver from American mining companies at the rate of \$1 an ounce (at the time, this was above market value for silver) and mint new silver dollars to replace the old, melted ones. The Pittman Act would wind up being extremely successful as the Indian Rupee would stabilize in value and the domestic silver industry would grow through the support of the federal government.

As per the Pittman Act, a new silver dollar had to be minted to replace the Morgan dollars which had been melted down. Following the conclusion of World War I, an idea was proposed by Frank Duffield to issue a coin commemorating the end of the war which would be mass-produced to be available to all. By August of 1920, with this idea gaining support, Farran Zerbe sent a paper to the ANA convention in Chicago. Zerbe conveyed the belief that the new coin should be designed to celebrate peace and that a competition between artists should be held to determine the design. National legislature approved the creation of the "peace dollar" and a competition was held between the top numismatic artists of the time including Victor Brenner, Anthony de Francisci, John Flanagan, and Adolph Weinman. The only limitations of their designs were that the obverse must contain the head of liberty and the coin must abide by the general coinage laws. In the end,

Anthony de Francisci's design won out and his designs were sent to the mint director, Raymond Baker, to be revised and altered for federal reproduction.

After some revisions, Anthony de Francisci's design was believed to be finished. This revised design looks very similar to the Peace Dollars we know and see today; however, one major difference was the presence of a broken sword held by the eagle on the reverse. The intention was for it to be a symbol of peace (as the sword, a weapon of war, had been broken). However, when the press released information regarding the designs of the Peace Dollar, the public reacted negatively to the broken sword. To the general public, a broken sword was a sign of defeat and disgrace, not a sign of peace. The public backlash against this element of the reverse design was so strong that mint officials had no choice but to remove the sword from the design entirely. With the help of George Morgan, known for his work in designing the predecessor to the Peace Dollar in the Morgan Dollar, Anthony de Francisci and mint officials were able to alter the hubs of the Peace Dollars so that the broken sword would be removed. With the controversy of the design behind them, the U.S. mint was finally ready to begin the production of Peace Dollars.



Imaged by Heritage Auctions, HA.com

Although the production of Peace Dollars ended in 1935, Congress and former president Lyndon B. Johnson authorized the creation of more silver dollars in 1964. It was decided that the design for the Peace Dollar would be reused; however, a national coin shortage coupled with a lack of government silver reserves led to the cancellation of these dollars and an order for any minted 1964 silver dollar to be melted. Before this cancellation, 316,106 1964-D Peace Dollars had already been minted (this figure includes the 30 trial strikes). To guarantee all the coins were melted, mint officials weighed them before melting them to ensure all Peace Dollars were accounted for.

However, this brings into question the possibility of a mint employee keeping a 1964-D Peace Dollar for themselves and substituting another silver dollar in its place (thus keeping the weight value accurate). Since the 1964-D Peace Dollar was never publicly released into circulation, owning this coin would be illegal. At least for now, there has been no conclusive evidence to indicate any 1964-D Peace Dollars remain although many collectors believe that somewhere out there a 1964-D Peace Dollars is waiting to emerge.

On May 7, 2021, the U.S. Mint announced that they were bringing back the Morgan and Peace Dollar designs (although these designs would be slightly altered) to celebrate the centennial anniversary (100 years) since the end of the Morgan Dollar and the beginning of the Peace Dollar. Although the total mintage of the 2021 Peace Dollar was 200,000, the coins sold out immediately due to high demand. The design for the Peace Dollar was formatted slightly differently to accompany the other various changes made by the Mint. These coins were minted using .999 fine silver planchets and their weight decreased slightly, as a result, decreasing to 26.686 grams. The coins were also not minted in high relief (they had an uncirculated finish) as the Mint believed that a high relief design would leave the coins more susceptible to wear. The following year in 2022, it was announced much to the dismay of collectors that the production of 2022 Morgan and Peace Dollars had been canceled due to a lack of silver planchets (the global pandemic was responsible for this shortage). However, on July 8, the Mint opened enrollment for 2023 Morgan and Peace Dollars on their website. Coins will be produced with an uncirculated finish, a proof finish, and a reverse proof finish. The maximum mintages for these finishes are 275,000, 400,000, and 250,000 respectively.

While many collectors prefer Morgan Dollars over Peace Dollars, there is still a large demand for Peace Dollars in today's market. Peace Dollars offer a different set of challenges for collectors as toning is far less frequent than Morgans and nice attractive examples with strong strikes may be more difficult to find. Also, there are only 24 Peace Dollars in the series compared to 95 Morgan Dollars making it a series that is far easier (and cheaper) to collect completely. Overall, the Peace Dollar is a series that is often placed behind the Morgan Dollar, but the differences between the two series along with the unique history and identity revolving around the Peace Dollar make it a coin worth collecting.

All images courtesy of Heritage Auction Galleries, at ha.com.







Earn 3 or more A's per marking period in school and we'll send you a coin and a FREE 6-month membership* to the American Numismatic Association.

COINS for A's

Send a copy of your report card with 3 or more A's to: Rod Gillis, Education Director American Numismatic Association 818 N. Cascade Ave., Colorado Springs, CO 80903 or via email to rgillis@money.org Available each marking period.

 * Basic membership provides online, digital version of our monthly magazine, The Numismatist.



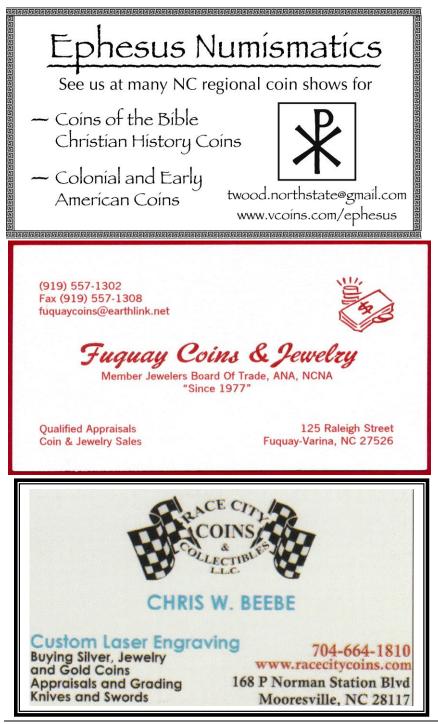


Become an ANA Young Numismatist!

- For young people, ages 17 & younger.
- Learn all about coins and money!
- Earn quality coins by participating!

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC

818 North Cascade Avenue, Colorado Springs, Colorado 80903-3279 719.632.2646 | 800.367.9723 | Fax: 719.634.4085 Website: www.money.org







Beware the Ides of March

By Perry Siegel

With the ides of March having recently passed, I am reminded of how I telephone my niece every March 15th for her birthday. Much to her amusement (or perhaps bemusement), I enthusiastically exclaim, "Beware the Ides of March!" I am not sure if she looks forward to or dreads my annual announcement, but we both laugh heartily. She no doubt hangs up and immediately proclaims, "My nerdy uncle called for my birthday and once again blurted out about the Ides of March!" That quote and date has of course been immortalized long before me, in 1599 by William Shakespeare in act one, scene two of his play, Julius Caesar.

Soothsayer: Caesar! Caesar: Ha! Who calls? Casca: Bid every noise be still: peace yet again. Caesar: Who is it in the press that calls on me? I hear a tongue shriller than all the music, cry "Caesar!" Speak, Caesar is turn'd to hear. Soothsayer: Beware the Ides of March. Caesar: What man is that? Brutus: A soothsayer bids you beware the Ides of March. Caesar: Set him before me; let me see his face. Cassius: Fellow, come from the throng; look upon Caesar. Caesar: What say'st thou to me now? Speak once again. Soothsayer: Beware the ides of March. Caesar: He is a dreamer; let us leave him: pass.

Shakespeare borrowed this scene, along with other details of Caesar's demise, from the historian Plutarch's Life of Julius Caesar. The original notes were not nearly as dramatic as the play, but Julius Caesar had known that many wished him dead and a soothsayer did allegedly warn him that harm would come to him by the Ides of March, though not precisely with that famous line. On February 15, in the year 44 B.C., Julius Caesar visited a soothsayer named Spurinna, who predicted the

future by examining the internal organs of sacrificial animals, among other omens. As per the ritual, Caesar sacrificed a bull and Spurinna made the chilling announcement that the beast had no heart. Caesar was unmoved but Spurinna said that he feared Caesar's life might come to a bad end and warned the dictator that his life would be in danger for the next 30 days. On 15 March, Caesar reportedly passed the soothsayer joking, "The Ides of March have come," but was met with the ominous reply, "Aye, Caesar, but not gone."

As history tells us, Julius Caesar was brutally murdered just after noon of that very same day. The assassination came about as a result of a conspiracy by as many as 60 Roman senators. Led by Marcus Junius Brutus and Gaius Cassius Longinus, they fatally stabbed Caesar an alleged 23 times in Rome, in an annex of the Theatre of Pompey. Caesar had been recently named "dictator in perpetuity" of the Roman Republic. Ongoing tensions between Caesar and the Senate, amid fears that he also planned to claim the title of king, overthrow the Senate and rule as a tyrant, were the principal motives for his assassination. However, the senators' concerns may have been misplaced: Suetonius, writing nearly 150 years later, reported that, as the fateful day approached, a crowd shouted to him rex ("king"), to which Caesar replied, "I am Caesar, not rex." Caesar's murder failed to bring back the Republic, but instead triggered a tumultuous period that culminated in the dawn of the Roman Empire in 27 B.C. under his adopted heir Octavian.



Silver denarius of co-conspirator Gaius Cassius Longinus (Cassius) depicting the veiled, diademed, and draped bust of Libertas wearing earring and pearl necklace on the obverse and a capis and lituus on the reverse.

One must travel back in time to January, 49 B.C. to see when the conflict between Julius Caesar and the Roman Senate was reaching untenable heights. After completing his five-year appointment battling the barbarians in Gaul, the Senate demanded that Caesar disband his army, but he refused and gathered his troops to utter the famous line, "Let the die be cast." He then crossed the Rubicon River knowing fully well that this action would ignite a civil war. The Senate in turn gave Pompey the Great the authority to defend the Republic against Caesar, but of course the tremendous commander that Caesar was defeated Pompey. The famous "Caesar elephant" coin below, as it is often nicknamed, was minted by Caesar to pay his troops for crossing the Rubicon with him. The elephant is meant to represent Caesar symbolizing power and strength, and is seen trampling on a snake which is considered a low and vile creature. The snake is of course meant to represent the Roman Senate. A classic example of propaganda on Roman coins: Caesar basically stating, "I am strong and powerful and I will crush anyone standing in my way." Caesar is often viewed as power hungry but also as a great leader, with many Roman rulers following him taking on the title of Caesar. The German 'kaiser' and the Russian 'tsar' seemingly also derive from Caesar.



Silver denarius struck under Julius Caesar upon crossing the Rubicon, displaying an elephant trampling a serpent and the emblems of the pontificate.

Fast forward to January 44 B.C. when Caesar became the first living Roman to place his image on a coin struck in Rome, a shocking action that no doubt contributed to the urgency of his murder. Under Republic rule no individual was seen as greater than the Republic, so by minting this coin Caesar had essentially placed himself above the Republic. Prior to 44 B.C. Roman coin portraiture was confined to various deities and historical figures of renowned, usually ancestors of the moneyers appointed each year to strike coins. In February and March 44 B.C. Caesar minted a coin, naming himself as Dictator Perpetuo – "Dictator in Perpetuity." Of course, Caesar would bear that title for only a month before his assassination.



Portrait of Julius Caesar declaring himself Dictator in Perpetuity, with Venus on the reverse of a silver denarius.

Following Caesar's assassination, Brutus struck perhaps the most famous coin of the ancient world, the "Ides of March" denarius. Caesar's break in tradition by placing his living portrait on a Roman coin was surprisingly continued by Brutus, and of course became an enduring, new tradition.



The famous Eid Mar denarius showing Brutus and a liberty cap between two daggers.

The reverse depicted a liberty cap flanked by two daggers above the inscription EID MAR, signifying that the Roman people had been freed from Caesar's 'tyrannical rule.' How incredible to display on the coin the manner in which Caesar was murdered. What is most interesting, however, is the obverse legend, where he included IMP for emperor. So, Brutus, hiding behind the saving of the Republic, placed his living portrait on a coin and declared his desire to become emperor. How interesting!

So, what do we mean by the Ides of March? The Romans did not number each day of the month from the first to the last day as we now do. Instead, they counted back from three fixed points or markers of the month. The *Calends* were the first days of each month. The name derived from the Greek word to 'announce.' The *Ides* occurred one day before the middle of the month. Depending on the month's length, it fell on either the 13^{th} or 15^{th} day. The *Nones* fell on the 5^{th} or 7^{th} day, also depending on the month's length.

The backward counting always included the day of the marker. For example, the 11th day of a month might be known as *"Five Ides"* because it is the fifth day before the Ides of that month, which would be the 15th day, just as it was in our famous story.

Before the assassination of Julius Caesar, the Ides of March was best known as a festival, a popular time for feasting and drinking to mark the festival of the Roman deity Anna Perenna. It was also traditionally the time to settle debts. Julius Caesar certainly paid his debt.



Silver denarius struck under the Roman Republic moneyers C. Annius and L. Fabius Hispaniensis displaying the draped bust of Anna Perenna on the obverse and Victory driving a galloping quadriga of horses on the reverse.

All images courtesy of Classical Numismatic Group.







Visit the NCNA Website at www.NCNA.CLUB





Buying Coin Collections Gold • Silver • Estates

FREE Appraisals 704-938-3472

703 Mooresville Rd • Kannapolis

Bill Watts Collectibles



info@charlotterarecoins.com

704.242.1314

Please contact:

Gregory Field

Janet Bazzone

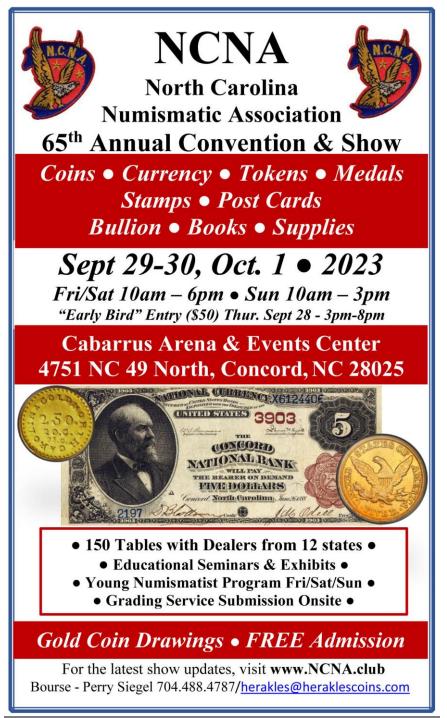
We are looking to purchase:

- US coins and currency collections
- Gold coins including Charlotte and Dahlonega mints
- Rare silver and copper coins
- Confederate currency and other old paper money
- Foreign coins and currency
- Bullion and 90% US silver
- Civil War and patriotic tokens
- Historical medals
- Collectible memorabilia
- Providing a network for our clients with <u>other</u>
 <u>collectibles</u>



P.O. Box 78342 Charlotte, IIC 28271 (704) 992-2707

herakles@heraklescoins.com www.heraklescoins.com



COIN SHOW CALENDAR

Please note that shows listed below are subject to change or cancellation. Be sure to check for updates for these shows with show promoters or on the NCNA Website prior to attending: www.NCNA.club

	www.ittertificius		
NC			
Apr. 15-16 Sa: 10a-6p Su:10a-5p	Wilmington, NC Annual N.C. Azalea Festival Coin Show Elks Lodge 5102 Oleander Drive Contact: Don Butler – 910.612.3766		
Apr. 22 Sa: 9a-4p	Lexington, NC Eagle Coin Club Coin Show J. Smith Young YMCA 119 West 3 rd Avenue, 27292 Contact: David Fine – 336-267-3638		
Apr. 29-30 Sa: 10a-6p Su: 10a-4p	Raleigh, NC (also Sep. 9-10) Rare Coins of Raleigh Coin & Currency Show NC State Fair Grounds, Martin Bldg. 4285 Trinity Road, 27607 Contact: Shanna Millis–919.790.8544		
May 20-21 Sa: 10a-5p Su: 10a-3p	Fayetteville, NC (also Dec 2-3)Cape Fear Coin Club ShowHoneycutt Recreation Center352 Devers Street, 28303Contact: Mickey Smith – 910.497.5445		
Jun. 16-18 Fr : 10a-6p Sa: 10a-5p Su: 10a-3p	Raleigh, NC Raleigh Money Expo – by Raleigh Coin Club North Carolina State Fairgrounds EXPO Center 4285 Trinity Road, 27607 Contact: Paul Landsberg – 919.247.1982		
Jul. 22-23 Sa: 10a-5p Su: 10a-4p	Rocky Mount, NC Rare Coins of Raleigh Coin & Currency Show Moose Lodge 521 Country Club Road, 27804 Contact: Shanna Millis–919.790.8544		
Aug. 12-13 Sa: 10a-5p Su: 10a-3p	Statesville, NC27th Annual Iredell-Statesville Coin Club ShowStatesville Civic Center300 South Center Street, 28677Contact: Bill Brewer - 704.450.1639		

Attention show promoters!

Send in your show information for the NCNA Journal to <u>ghcheek@earthlink.net</u> at least four months ahead of time.

NC	
Sep. 29-30	Concord, NC
Oct. 1	NCNA Convention and Coin Show
Fr: 10a-6p	Cabarrus Arena and Events Center
Sa: 10a-6p	4751 Highway 49 North, 28025
Su: 10a-3p	Contact: Perry Siegel – 704.488.4787
	Jacksonville, NC
Oct. 14-15	Jacksonville-Camp Lejeune Coin Club Show
Sa: 10a-5p	Hilton Garden Inn
Su: 10a-4p	1016 Jacksonville Parkway, 28546
•	Contact: Calvin Lindsey – 910.548.3963
SC	· · · · · ·
	Columbia , SC
May 5-6	Midlands Coin Club Spring Coin Show
Fr: 9a-5p	Embassy Suites Hotel
Sa: 9a-5p	200 Stoneridge Drive, 29210
	Contact: Mike Smith – 803.447.2443
	Ladson, SC
Jul. 28-30	Low Country Summer Coin Show
Fr: Noon-6p	Exchange Park Fairgrounds
Sa: 9a-6p	9850 Hwy. 78, 28456
Su: 10a-3p	Contact: Richard Smith – 843.797.1245
VA	
V A	Vienne VA (de Are 5 (Nev 4 5)
Amm 20 20	Vienna, VA (also Aug. 5-6, Nov. 4-5)
Apr. 29-30	Vienna Coin and Stamp Show
Sa: 10a-6p	Vienna Community Center
Su: 10a-4p	120 Cherry Street, 22180
	Contact: Darren Coker – 703.532.6640
May 5-7	Richmond, VA
Fr: 10a-6p	Richmond Coin and Currency Show
Sa: 10a-6p	ACCA Shriners Center
Su: 10a-3p	1712 Bellevue Avenue, 23227
•	Contact: Bill Scott – 804.350.1140
Jun. 3-4	Salem, VA (also Aug. 26-27, Nov. 4-5)
Sa: 9:30a-	Salem/Roanoke Valley Coin Shows
5:30p	American Legion Post #3
Su: 9:30a-	710 Apperson Drive
3:30p	Contact: Will Camp – 540.943.2267

South Carolina Numismatic Association 51st Convention & Show

N SHOW

SCN

"Largest in State"

October 26-28, 2023

10 AM – 6 PM Thursday & Friday 10 AM – 5 PM Saturday

Greenville Convention Center 1 Exposition Drive, Greenville, SC

FREE Admission & Parking

CO

- Coins, Currency, Tokens, Medals US & World
- Sales of 2022 SCNA 50th Anniversary Medals
- Coin Books & Supplies, Old & New Jewelry, stamps
- Competitive, Rare & Informational Exhibits
- BSA Scouting Merit Badge Program (Sat. 10 AM)
- Young Numismatist Coin Carnival for kids
- Third Party Grading Services on site (ANACS)
- US Mint, Federal Reserve Museum (Atlanta)*
- SC Depart of Archives & History

*Tentative pending Federal budget



Over 200 tables!

Bourse Info, e-mail: lowcountrycoins1@bellsouth.net



Merit Badge Info, e-mail: scna_webmaster@yahoo.com

Visit www.SC-NA.org for more details



• Charlotte's Oldest and Largest Coin Shop

• Third-Generation Family Owned Business

• Buying & Selling Coins, Currency, Collections, & Estates

• Conveniently located Just One Mile from Uptown Charlotte

3332 Wilkinson Blvd. Charlotte NC 28208 • 704-394-0387 Selection of Inventory at *HyattCoins.com*

SOUTHEASTERN INVESTMENT CORPORATION Daniel M. (Danny) Freeman – Dealer Life Member ANA #3469 & NCNA #113 Member SCNA - BRNA – VNA BUY - SELL - TRADE ALL U. S. COINS APPRAISALS - ESTATE LIQUIDATIONS SPECIALIZING IN SOUTHERN BRANCH MINT GOLD MORGAN DOLLARS / 1936 - 1964 PROOFS E-MAIL southerngoldcoins@yahoo.com PHONE 910-740-6751 / FAX 910-738-1074 P.O. BOX 1738 – LUMBERTON, N.C. 28359

ON THE RECORD

By Bill Graves, NCNA Secretary

Well its spring cleaning time, and this year that includes an update of my office; including fresh paint, a new floor, new work surfaces, and more book shelves. While preparing for the project I ran across a book that I acquired back in 2017, titled "**The True Hard Times Tokens**", by Robert A. Schuman, M.D. If I remember, I must have purchased the book from Chris McCawley, while at the Houston Money Show. As an introduction to the Hard Times Token category, most attribute Lyman H. Low, and his 1900 works, as the guide on the subject matter.

Low describes four categories of tokens for inclusion into the series:

- 1. Those having reference to controversy about the United States Bank.
- 2. Those bearing popular satirical and political maxims of the period.
- 3. Those with devices and inscriptions imitating the legal coinage.
- 4. Shop cards, dated, of the period.

Low states that: "The issues, commonly called Hard Times Tokens, mark a period of peculiar interest in the numismatic history of the United States. They form a group by themselves as distinct as the Colonial Series so-called, or the State Issues, which followed the American Revolution. Unlike those, they had no semblance of authority behind them, and they combine, therefore, the character of Political pieces with the catch-words of party cries: of satirical pieces with sarcastic allusions to the sentiments or speeches of the leaders of opposing parties; and, in some degree, also of necessity pieces in a time when, to use one of the phrases of the day, "Money was a cash article hard to get for daily needs". It seems that they relate primarily to the presidency of Andrew Jackson, and to a lesser extent, of Martin Van Buren as Jackson's successor.

Jackson's persona and policies engendered extremely fierce emotions which led to the issuance of these remarkably interesting pieces called Hard Times Tokens, or in the vernacular, "Jackson Cents", most pieces were of the approximate size of the contemporary large cent and, on occasion, the half-cent with general evidence that they circulated fairly widely as on demand coinage.

The first 3 categories of the tokens, are generally referred to as the political series, although many collectors, and proponents, including Low, such as Wayte Raymond and John J. Ford, Jr. considered these to be the so-called true "Hard Times" Tokens. Later, Wayte Raymond, in

his Standard Catalogues of 1940-1942, called the political series – "HARD TIMES TOKENS".

Hard Times tokens are directly and unmistakably linked to their wellknown and well- documented historical context. These so-called "Hard Times" tokens are distinct from the merchant tokens (store cards) issued during the Hard Times era, which have no direct political reference.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Andrew Jackson, hero of New Orleans, champion of the people and as a whole against privilege; the first American of the middle class to be elected President, and the first since George Washington without a college education. In 1798, Jackson became a judge of the highest court, and in 1802, Major General of the militia, holding both positions until his resignation from the bench in 1804. After the declaration of war against England, Jackson's position as ranking officer in the militia, together with his native capacity for leadership, caused him to be chosen as head of two local expeditionary forces. These brought him the nickname of "Old Hickory" (unyielding and tough) and an appointment as Major General in the regular army, in succession to William H. Harrison. Jackson's triumph at the Battle of New Orleans, January 8, 1815 over veterans who had served under the Duke of Wellington greatly elevated our national self-esteem and propelled Jackson's name to national prominence.

During the Presidential campaign of 1824, Jackson, though the leading candidate, was defeated by a coalition of Adams and Clay supporters. His eventual triumph occurred in 1828, as he became the seventh president of the United States. Jackson, from the beginning of his term in office, preferred wherever possible, to bypass Congress and rule by issuing executive orders. This practice explains the cartoons of the day referring to him as "King Andrew the First" and the subsequent adoption of the name Whigs by his opponents, meaning anti-loyalist to Great Britain.

Questions regarding the Bank of the United States took center stage during the presidential campaign of 1832, where Jackson criticized the Bank for being too much like the Bank of England, which was filled with corruption. Subsequent to Jackson's re-election in 1832 the so-called economic Hard Times had begun. Much of the problem was the expansion of private banks issuing their own scrip without any kind of backing. Jackson was a "hard money man", and thus gold coins, called Benton's Mint Drops, were approved and began to circulate. Jackson wanted to replace all bills of \$20 and under with gold and silver coins. Van Buren later tried to continue this policy, but on May 10, 1837 most banks suspended specie payments. The result was an even greater flood of worthless paper currency issued by "wildcat banks", drugstores, groceries, etc., commonly and derisively termed "Shin Plasters."

Category 4 of the Hard Times Tokens consists, more or less, of what was called Neutral Specie Substitutes. These substitutes for hard money, neutral politically, were issued in the size and metal of the official coinage to take advantage of the public's need for a circulating medium. Although Merchants Tokens of Large Cent size were first popularly issued in 1833, and politicals in 1834, it was not until 1837 that unsupported substitutes for the official coinage-imitation money – appeared. The public, having become gradually accustomed to using copper pieces of private manufacture through the issuance of shop cards and politicals, became increasingly likely to accept private issues which did not pretend to be anything but a substitute for money.

The majority of the Neutral Specie Substitute tokens show on the obverse a female head facing left, and on the reverse a wreath, resembling in both instances the designs found upon the large copper cent of the period. A large percentage of these issues were made in the button factory operated by the brothers J. M. L. and W. H. Scovill in Waterbury, Connecticut, the predecessors of the Scovill Manufacturing Company.

Hard Times Tokens are, in fact, numismatic artifacts of this country's early political and economic history preserved in copper, brass, white metal, silver, and Feuchtwanger metal by American craftsmen. Many are quite sophisticated and elegant of necessity, as they served as circulating specie in this country as paper money became worthless. A large number of Hard Times Tokens are plentiful enough to be readily obtainable at fairly minimal cost. Others, however, are quite elusive and, on occasion, rare enough to require years or even decades for the serious collector to acquire. These factors contribute to both the appeal and the challenge of this series.

To close this article I wanted to mention a recently rediscovered paperback that I thought would be worthwhile. It's Whitman's "official Checklist and Record Book of United States and Canadian Coins." As I do coin shows, I observe many collectors with spreadsheets, notebook pages, etc., used to keep track of their holdings. This book is an elegant way to keep track of things, as it provides a very organized way of listing most of the popular Red Book varieties in an organized format to keep your records up to date. It even has blank formatted sheets at the back that allows you to keep records the way that you want. Check out your local supplies dealer. I'm sure that they have them.





Mr. Weinman's Mercury Dime Design in Silver, Gold, and Palladium

By Mark Benvenuto

Among the many series of classic United States coins, one that remains squarely in the front and center of collector interest is the Mercury dime, also known as the Winged Liberty Head dime. We continue to love the design, and the series appears to be attractive to just about everyone, from those of us who don't want to spend much and are content to assemble sets of worn ones, all the way to those of us who want to see if we can put together sets that are composed entirely of high-end, certified mint state specimens. It's tough to imagine that Mr. Adolph A. Weinman, an accomplished sculptor when he created the image, ever could have thought how popular his image would be, even decades after it had been replaced. And now it has been celebrated at its centennial, then re-introduced in a new size and new metal, the palladium Eagle. It might be fun to see just what sort of collection we can assemble, if we opt for inexpensive pieces, and if we opt for the best of the best.

Classic Mercury Dimes

As just mentioned, Mercury dimes are available to collectors of just about any means. For those of us on tight budgets, there are so many years and mint marks among the Mercury dime series which saw official

tallies in the tens of millions that putting together a collection can be downright cheap, especially if we stick to coins in grades like fine, F-12, or very fine, VF-20. Yes, there is the one glaring rarity right up at the front – the 1916-D



Images courtesy of Heritage Auctions at ha.com.

with a mintage of 264,000 – but we can still cobble together an impressive collection without this key.

A person can also step up on the ladder, as it were, and collect the Mercury dimes in conditions such as the lower end of mint state, often without spending too much. We'll admit that some of the earlier dates and mint marks can be costly in the MS grades. But in those cases, compromising and dropping down a few grades usually makes the cost far more palatable. In short, it doesn't take too much to put together some sort of decent collection of these ten-cent pieces.

Proof Mercury Dimes

The Mercury dime series does have within it seven years in which proofs were produced. These years – from 1936 to 1942 – represent what many collectors consider the start of the modern proof set era. These dimes were all originally part of proof sets, which means that any single pieces we can get our hands on today have been broken out of such sets. The numbers of proofs for any of these years are minuscule when we compare them to any mintage totals of the proofs issued from roughly 1960 to the present, which makes just about anyone think that any of these seven proofs will cost a fortune. And they would be right – maybe.

The 1936 proofs came out of the gate to the tune of only 4,130 sets. The Mercury dime from these sets is indeed the one that will cost that justmentioned fortune. Managing to purchase one for less than \$1,000 would be very impressive. But on the other end of things, the 1942 had a proof set total of 22,329, which is still astonishingly small when we look at modern totals. Yet the standard price lists indicate one of these will run about \$185, a price tag that is also astonishingly small. To be sure this isn't some kind of typo, we bothered to check the fine folks at eBay to see if any were up for sale or bid. As this was being written, several were – and the prices were all pretty close to what we just quoted. It looks then like there might be at least one undervalued proof within this series.

2016: Going for the Gold

We started out by commenting on how popular the Mercury dimes have been, and how collectors like the design and the imagery. That was probably one of the factors taken into account in 2016 when the Mint came out with the 100th anniversary gold versions of the Mercury dime, as well as the Standing Liberty quarter and the Walking Liberty half dollar. For the dime, the gold version weighed in at 1/10th ounce of the precious metal, and the West Point facility pounded out 124,885 of them. As to finding one to add to a collection today, well, it is both a matter of patience in finding one, and of having enough to cover the cost. Gold is gold, which means it will not be cheap. But it seems that something like \$325 might be enough to cover one of these beauties.

Adding a Palladium Eagle

There are not too many coins with designs so popular that they end up being reprised more than once, but the Winged Liberty Head is one of them. In 2017 the United States Mint expanded its bullion coin program into palladium, a rather rare metal that has been rising in price steadily over the years. According to the United States Geological Survey's, "Mineral Commodity Summaries 2022," a book that is free to download for anyone who is interested in it, the U.S. produced over \$1-billion worth of palladium in 2021, but that total was still only 37% of what we used, meaning the rest was imported. The major industrial use for palladium is catalytic converters in automobiles, but rather obviously, some of it has been going to bullion coin production for the past six years. The value of the metal is near \$1,800 per ounce right now, which means none of these pieces will be as cheap as pocket change. But the coins may cost much more than that, especially those which have been certified by one of the third-party grading services, and slabbed at a highlevel mint state grade, such as MS-69.

From Bottom to Top?

It looks like our ever-popular Mercury dimes can still become an excellent theme for a handsome collection, and that any such collection does not have to be too costly. It also looks like we can move very quickly from the bottom, in terms of expense, to the top. But wherever we choose to focus our efforts, Mr. Weinman's design will make for some beautiful collections.

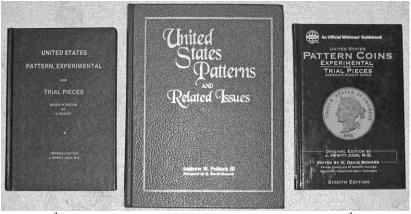


The Pattern Books

By Paul Horner

"Open for me your cabinet of Patterns, and I open for you a record, which, but for these half-forgotten witnesses, would have disappeared under the finger of Time. ...Now, only these live to tell the tale of what might have been." Mint Curator Patterson Dubois in the January 1883, American Journal of Numismatics.

Patterns! The prototypes of coinage. Every numismatic bookshelf needs a book on pattern coins. Even though a collector may not add pattern coins to his cabinet, a book or two on patterns is still useful and entertaining. Familiar circulating coins are brought into context when their predecessor patterns are examined. The "V-Nickels" of 1883-1912 are a good example. "Liberty" on the heads side first appeared in 1881 on 1, 3 and 5 cents patterns while the large "V" reverse went through several different designs. A pattern book will give a collector a look at many other coins not ordinarily seen. All patterns are rare, and many are unique or nearly so. Surprisingly, many are quite cheap when compared to circulation coins of comparable rarity. Not many collectors even consider adding a pattern to their collections, mostly from a lack of knowledge. A few patterns fit-right-in; the 1858 Indian cent and the 1882 "V" nickel for instance. A few patterns are listed in the pages of the Red Book; the 1856 Flying Eagle cent, 1859 and 1860 transitional half dimes, the Stellas, and the 1836-1839 Gobrecht silver dollars come



Judd, 7th edition

Pollock

Judd, 8th edition

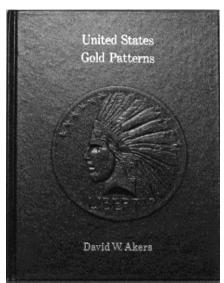
to mind.

Early auction catalogs listed pattern coins but there was no standardized listing until 1885. From 1885 through 1887, R. Coulton Davis published the first comprehensive listing of patterns in the Coin Collector's Journal. In 1913 United States Pattern, Trial, and Experimental Pieces written by Edgar H. Adams and William H. Woodin was published by the American Numismatic Society. This book was groundbreaking as the first general book on these pieces and was reprinted in 1940 and 1959. In 1959, J. Hewitt Judd, M.D., with the collaboration of Abe Kosoff and Walter Breen, revised and updated the earlier Adams and Woodin work, when he published the first edition of United States Pattern, Experimental and Trial Pieces. The 1982 7th edition was coauthored by Judd and Abe Kosoff but still known as the "Judd" book. Judd is the best known of the pattern books. Judd or J numbers are commonly used in references to pattern coins. "J" numbers are found on NGC, PCGS and ANACS slabs and in virtually all modern references and auction descriptions. Whitman, publisher of the Red Book, released the 8th edition of Judd in 2003, and the latest 10th in 2008. The later editions contain additional coins and information not in earlier works. Your reviewer uses an older 7th often, finding the layout and arrangement of text, headings and photographs to be the most user friendly.

United States Patterns and Related Issues by Andrew W. Pollock III is the go-to book on patterns. This full size, 510-page volume published by Bowers and Merena Galleries in 1994 is the best general reference on the series. Pollock described and listed more varieties than Judd, corrected

earlier mistakes and omissions and added more historical and auction details. *Judd* and *Pollock* numbers are both listed throughout this reference and both are commonly cited in modern auction catalogs and references.

There are other specialized books on pattern coinage are quite worthy of shelf space. *United States Gold Patterns* by David Akers was published in 1975 by Paramount International Coin Corporation. This volume is a work of art, hard bound in maroon leather with a large



United States Gold Patterns should be on every coin collector's bookshelf!

embossing of the pattern 1907 Saint-Gaudens Indian double eagle obverse on the front cover. All of the 51 patterns struck in gold are pictured in color, along with the story of each coin. Most highly recommended!

Kevin Flynn, in 2013 published *Experiments in Aluminum Coinage*. This is a compilation of aluminum coins and auction appearances. His copies of correspondence regarding aluminum coins and the aluminum proof sets of 1868 are interesting. In 2000 David Cassel self-published 110 copies of *United States Pattern Postage Currency Coins*. This is an in-depth study of a series of proposed coinage from 1863-1868. A scarce book on a somewhat esoteric subject, a second edition has been printed.



Roger Burdette's specialized pattern books are top notch!

Roger W. Burdette has written three specialized books on pattern coins, and all are worth having: United States Pattern & Experimental Pieces of WW-II describes all of the experiments with plastic and glass for cents along with background information on the steel cents and silver nickels. Private Pattern and Related Pieces International Nickel & Gould Incorporated is the book on these unusual coins. International Nickel in 1964 proposed a substitute for the silver in coins, and Gould submitted proposals for alloys for small (think Susan B. Anthony) dollar coins. His latest, Fads, Fakes & Foibles is a good read on some of the proposed "improvements" to our coinage in the 19th century and the resulting patterns. All three of Burdette's titles are well researched and present a wealth of information not found in the general Judd and Pollock references.

Walter Breen's Complete Encyclopedia of U.S. And Colonial Coins has some information on patterns and should already be on every serious coin collector's bookshelf. Flying Eagle & Indian Cents 1856-1877, 1878-1909 by Richard E Snow gives a detailed picture of the ring cents of 1850 through the last Indians of 1909. The several varieties of the 1856 flying eagle cents and they are all described and illustrated. Some are originals others are restrikes, can you tell the difference? Anyone interested in the small and large cent patterns needs this two-volume set. Expensive, but includes information that is found nowhere else. A favorite book of your reviewer is Gobrecht Dollars Illustrated by the Collection of Julius Korein, M.D. by Mark Van Winkle. This book was published in 2009 by Ivy Press. It is a superb book on these rare coins featuring history, die variations and all the rare pattern varieties with superb illustrations throughout.

Another reference that pattern bibliophiles can search out is Don Taxay's *Comprehensive Catalogue and Encyclopedia of U.S. Coins* (1966). This tome has a lot of coinage information including patterns. One of the neatest pattern books is the *United States Pattern Coin Handbook* by Col. James W. Curtis. Undated, this card cover booklet was published in the very early 1950s. The chapters are reprinted from the Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine with additions and a preface written by J. Hewitt Judd. The coins are arranged by denomination as a "type set" making for a great layout. Reading the quaint 1950s prices are a bonus with most priced well under \$100! This one is a favorite of your author. It is so cool! If a collector is considering adding any rare or high valve coins to the collection, buying and studying specialized references is absolutely essential.

Bibliography and Suggested Reading

- Robert Coulton Davis Coin Collector's Journal, 1885-1887, "Patterns and Experimental Issues of the United States Mint"
- Edgar H. Adams and William H. Woodin *United States Pattern, Trial, and Experimental Pieces* 1913, 1940, 1959.
- J. Hewitt Judd M.D. United States Pattern, Experimental and Trial Pieces, 1-7th editions (the Judd book).
- J. Hewitt Judd, edited by Q. David Bowers United States Pattern, Experimental and Trial Pieces, 8th 10th editions (hardbound and soft covers.
- Andrew W. Pollock III United States Patterns and Related Issues

- Col. James W. Curtis United States Pattern Coin Handbook
- David Akers United States Gold Patterns
- Mark Van Winkle Gobrecht Dollars Illustrated by the Collection of Julius Korein, M.D.
- Richard E Snow Flying Eagle & Indian Cents 1856-1877, 1878-1909
- Roger Burdette United States Pattern & Experimental Pieces of WW-II
- Roger Burdette *Private Pattern and Related Pieces International Nickel & Gould Incorporated*
- Roger Burdette Fads, Fakes & Foibles
- David Cassel United States Postage Currency Coins
- Kevin Flynn Experiments in Aluminum Coinage softbound
- Walter Breen Walter Breen's Complete Encyclopedia of U.S. And Colonial Coins
- Don Taxay Comprehensive Catalogue and Encyclopedia of U.S. Coins

In addition to the books listed here, two online pattern resources must be mentioned:

<u>www.uspatterns.com</u> is an excellent site with images of virtually all pattern coins.

<u>www.heritage.com</u> is another great site with auction archive images of 1000s of pattern coins along with descriptions, prices realized and is an invaluable resource.





Getting to Know Your NCNA Board

By Perry Siegel

As a relative newcomer to North Carolina and the newest member of the NCNA board of directors, Duane Higgins has a varied background in the field of numismatics. Having been raised on farms in central and northwest Kansas prior to joining the Air Force, it was Duane's military roommate in Illinois that got his interest sparked in coins. They would go to



the bank as a way to supplement their military salaries, obtain parking meter money to sort through and then sell the better "finds" to a local coin dealer. After finding and selling some nice coins, Duane decided he should hold onto some of the nicer items for himself. After a period of finding those nicer items and selling some, he expanded his pursuits by purchasing accumulations of coins, keeping some and selling the rest. This continued for the next 40 years!

When Duane retired from the State of Illinois as a computer programmer, he and his wife, Maude, purchased an old bank building and it was there that Duane opened a storefront coin shop using his accumulated hoard as introductory inventory. This was not only a business but a great way to promote the local coin club. It also created an expansion of purchasing opportunities. However, four years later, Duane and his wife followed their son (really their grandchildren) to Wichita, Kansas. Duane went to work in a coin shop in Wichita, filling in as a temporary fill-in for ten years. In his first year at that coin shop, they totaled just over six million dollars in sales, with his last year over ten million. While working in Wichita, Duane started selling some items on eBay that were not selling in the store. As that opportunity expanded, it provided a lot of fun to see if he could actually get money for some of the junk people brought to the coin shop. This evolved into an interesting game, continuing to this day.

After moving to Charlotte in 2018, again following their son, Duane got involved with the Charlotte Coin Club, becoming active in offering educational presentations and making friends. When one of his friends moved to Salisbury, Duane joined that coin club as well. But he didn't stop with just two clubs; he is an active member of five coin clubs in addition to the ANA, KNA and NCNA. Currently, Duane is working part-time for a Charlotte coin business which provides material to sell on eBay that is too insignificant to try to sell at shows.

Although Duane has an extensive collection of U.S. coins, his current interest is collecting and researching foreign coins and tokens. However, the greatest asset he has collected over the years within the hobby are friends. The camaraderie that occurs when a person is active in this wonderful hobby is the greatest benefit of all.

Mews from the Clubs

Go to the NCNA website <u>NCNA.club</u> for the most recent updates on local club contacts, information, and news.

Attention NCNA Member Coin Clubs!

The NCNA Journal needs your club news and updates on your club's activities!

Club leaders: Please have your representative send updates to the Journal regarding your club's activities as well as obituaries of members who recently passed away.

Updates should be sent to Greg Cheek at <u>ghcheek@earthlink.net</u> or Greg Cheek – NCNA, PO Box 185, Yadkinville, NC 27055.

Thanks in advance for your help with keeping other NCNA members updated and aware of your club's organization changes, events and projects.

NCNA Classifieds

Current NCNA members may place a free, text-only buy/sell/trade ad in the *NCNA Journal*. Ads are limited to 50 words (more as space allows). Ads from non-members will be considered as space allows; cost for non-members is 25ϕ per word (minimum of 20 words). The NCNA reserves the right to edit ads to fit the available space, and to refuse ads at its discretion.

FOR SALE: Complete sets of wooden nickels used to promote the Raleigh Money $Expo^{TM}$. Years included: 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018; six in total. \$6.00 per set, postage included. Contact <u>info@raleighcoinclub.org</u> or send payment to RCC / PO Box 99601 / Raleigh, NC 27624. Visit <u>www.RaleighCoinClub.org</u> to view the woods (under "Club Collectibles").

FOR SALE: Complete set of US Commemorative set of half dollars including the Lafayette Dollar and the Isabella Quarter. There are also extra coins such as the Grant with Star, Missouri 2x4, and Alabama 2x2. Very nice set of high grade coins. Contact Eric Dailey at <u>ericdaily@roadrunner.com</u> or 704-880-2925.

Your ad can be here in the next issue of the NCNA Journal!

NCNA Membership Benefits

The NCNA was established to bring together those interested in numismatics and to foster a sharing of numismatic knowledge through its publications, its annual Convention and its support of local coin clubs. NCNA membership is open to collectors, dealers and clubs.

Why Join the NCNA?

- **Fellowship:** Become part of a numismatic community that stretches from the Great Smoky Mountains to the Outer Banks!
- *NCNA Journal*: Receive an award-winning quarterly magazine with informative articles, NCNA organizational updates and the latest news from member clubs.
- **Discounts on Books & Supplies**: Receive a 10% discount on numismatic books and supplies from participating dealers.
- Annual Convention: The NCNA hosts one of the larger coin and currency shows in North Carolina each year, featuring local and regional dealers.
 - NCNA members can enter the Convention bourse
 30 minutes before the general public. (Valid NCNA membership card must be shown.)
- Local Clubs: The NCNA can assist with the organization of a new club or the ongoing support of an existing club. Contact us if you need assistance!
- Club Liaison Program: A program that brings together club representatives from across the state to exchange ideas and collaborate on improving the club experience for all members.
- Annual Awards: Each year the NCNA presents awards to those who have contributed to the advancement of the hobby through their support of the organization and/or the sharing of their expertise with other collectors.

Young Collector Program

The NCNA offers an educational program specifically designed for young collectors. The program was created to help develop the next generation of collectors by encouraging today's youth to become active in coin and paper money collecting.





Charles Gray 919-219-6906 graycorner@aol.com

ALWAYS BUYING COLLECTIONS

Mint Products Extensive Proof Coin Inventory





Bill Graves

Numismatics probgee@aol.com

R&B Numismatics

PO Box 1068 Lewisville, NC 27023-1068 (336) 608-1008

Member: ANA/BRNA/FUN/GNA/NCNA/VNA



2023 NCNA Board of Directors Meeting Schedule

All NCNA BOD meetings are open to the NCNA membership. BOD meetings are scheduled on Saturday, immediately following the close of the coin show bourse and times are TBD. *Please note that the BOD meeting scheduled for September 30 is actually the Annual NCNA General Membership Meeting at Cabarrus Arena at 8:30 AM.* All members of the NCNA are encouraged to attend.

Meeting Location	Date
Charlotte Coin Club Show - Charlotte	Feb. 10, 2023
Azalea Festival Coin Show - Wilmington	April 15, 2023
Raleigh Money Expo - Raleigh Coin Show - Raleigh	June 17, 2023
Iredell-Statesville Coin Club Show - Statesville	Aug. 12, 2023
NCNA Convention - General Membership - Concord	Sept. 30, 2023
Carolina Coin & Stamp Show – Raleigh	Nov. 18, 2023

NCNA Local Club Outreach & Coordination

NCNA BOD Directors Bill Graves and Danny Freeman have reached out to local clubs for updated contact and other information, which has been posted on the NCNA website. They are continuing to reach out to local coin clubs and facilitate forums for sharing ideas and forming partnerships. Please feel free to contact Bill or Danny, as they are very interested in your ideas and suggestions.

NCNA Website (http://www.NCNA.CLUB)

The NCNA website is an important tool for sharing information with the membership. Alan Stullenbarger currently serves as our webmaster, with Perry Siegel providing administration for the website. Local club representatives should send all local club contact updates and news to Perry Siegel. Please send all coin and stamp show updates to Bill Graves.

<u>NCNA Facebook Page & Other Social Media</u> (www.facebook.com/NCCollector)

The NCNA Facebook page is another important tool for sharing information with the membership and beyond. Paul Landsberg has taken on Facebook administrative activities for our page, exploring fresh ideas in utilizing other social media to promote our hobby. Please feel free to share your ideas and suggestions with Paul in the social media arena. This is still a fairly under explored area and much more can be done to use it to promote the hobby.

North Carolina Numismatic Association Officers and Directors (as of 01/10/2023)

President: Greg Cheek • 336.428.2026 • ghcheek@earthlink.net 1st Vice President: Perry Siegel • 704.488.4787 • herakles@heraklescoins.com

- 2nd Vice President: Danny Freeman 910.740.6751 southerngoldcoins@yahoo.com
- Secretary: Bill Graves eaglecoinclub1@aol.com Treasurer: Halbert Carmichael • hhcarmichael@mindspring.com

Directors through 2023		
David Boitnott dboitnott@nc.rr.com	Duane Higgins higgins2238@sbcglobal.net	Fred Haumann fjhstuff@yahoo.com
Directors through 2024		
Charles Gray 919.219.6906 graycorner@aol.com	Paul Landsberg 919.247.1982 paul_landsberg@yahoo.com	Mickey Smith 910.497.5445
Directors through 2025		
Dot Hendrick 919.828.9450 doth27605@ raleigh.twcbc.com	Paul Horner 336.998.2510 halfplatinum@gmail.com	Wayne Williamson 919.621.8893 wmwbsc@gmail.com

Appointed Positions

Webmaster: Alan Stullenbarger • alanstullenbarger@gmail.com Journal Editor: Greg Cheek • 336-428-2026 • ghcheek@earthlink.net Bourse Chair: Perry Siegel • 704.488.4787 • herakles@heraklescoins.com YN Coordinator: Bob Pedolsky • 704.408.8511 • rpedolsky@carolina.rr.com Website Administrator: Perry Siegel • 704.488.4787 • herakles@heraklescoins.com Facebook Administration: Paul Landsberg • paul_landsberg@yahoo.com Exhibit Chair: Paul Horner • 336.998.2510 • halfplatinum@gmail.com





ANACS. The Old North State is Our Second Home

