

# The Cincinnati Numismatist

Volume LXXXIX, Issue VIII

August 2019



*The next meeting of the Cincinnati Numismatic Association will be held at 7:30 p.m. on Friday, August 9th, at Coins +, located at 225 East 6th Street in downtown Cincinnati. The building is closed in the evenings so members need to arrive between 7:00 and 7:30. If you arrive later than 7:30, a phone number that you can call will be listed on the door.*

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## Cash in Your Chips... for a Hotel?

By Michael Folk

"MOM, Michael bought all of the hotels in Monopoly and now I can't buy any!" "Here, just use some of Grandma's tokens. They're red just like a hotel."

While a child, the family somehow became the keeper of a small box of red and blue tokens that once belonged to my grandmother. For the kids, they were only handy items to replace lost checkers, Monopoly hotels, chess pawns and other game pieces. They made decent miniature tiddlywinks as I recall. All we really knew about them was that they were labeled OPA and had been used for rationing during World War II.

Many products were rationed in the United States during World War II, including food, gasoline, tires, and shoes. A Victory Garden became a common feature of many households to supplement

food supplies. Many items were in short supply because manufacturing and shipping had been overcome by the global conflict. Other materials were diverted from consumer markets to the war supplies needs. For example, the domestic consumer automobile industry produced over 3.5 million new cars in 1941. All production ceased on February 10, 1942 and did not resume until July 3, 1946. It is hard to imagine in today's world where consumerism drives the economics of the planet but in the early 1940's it was the war.

You may be familiar with such things even within our numismatic world. Jefferson Nickels from 1942 through 1945, sometimes referred to as Silver War Nickels, did not contain any nickel as that metal was deemed by Congress as too valuable in the production of armor. We have all probably, at one time or another,



## 2019 2020 Meetings

Date	Presenter	Date	Presenter
June 14th Friday	Paul Griffen	November 8th Friday	Open
July 12th Friday	5/3 Museum Tour	December 13th Friday	Annual Charity Auction & Christmas Dinner
August 9th Friday	Heath MacAlpine	January 10th Friday	Open
September 13th Friday	Open	February 14th Friday	Open
October 11th Friday	Open		

seen the 1943 Lincoln Cent made of zinc coated steel. Copper was in short supply as it was used for the shell casings for the unfathomable amount of ammunition produced. Ration tokens are part of that story.

Congress created the power to ration items with the War Powers Act of 1942. The President was authorized to implement a ration system on an as needed basis. By Executive Order, President Roosevelt created the War Food Administration which in turn provided for the Office of Price Administration, or OPA, to administer the details. As needs were determined, every citizen was issued a War Ration Coupon booklet. These contained small cut out stamps that could be used to purchase a set amount of a particular rationed item. Many of the stamps were issued in a high denomination so some form of change was needed to enable small purchases. The OPA developed the ration token idea to meet this need.

The OPA estimated the need for over 2 billion tokens and realistically had about six months to get the procedure implemented. Without the tokens, a new series of ration booklets would be required. A major step was developing a process where the token could be produced without using limited supplies of war critical materials. That pretty much ruled out metal of any kind, yet they had to be durable. Another concern was the token also had to be safe so children would not be harmed if it was ingested. I guess some things are constant through generations. Additional specifications included protection against counterfeiting and that it could not operate traditional coin vending machines. Various companies at the time were producing transportation and sales tax tokens but none had production capabilities sufficient to produce the estimated 50 million tokens a day needed.

Enter M.R. Pfeil, a production engineer from Cincinnati, Ohio. He was president of the Dayton Acme Company which in turn owned the Osborne Register Company. The small plant employing about 100 operators was in Cincinnati, Ohio. Together with W.W. Osbourne, the plant's head of manufacturing, they developed a token to meet the needs of OPA that was constructed of vulcanized fiber. Pfeil proceeded to develop dies in an effort to save time. The vulcanized fiber was processed with wood chips and even this was in short supply. Eventually, OPA awarded a contract paying \$1.14 per thousand tokens, but the proposed token size was changed in order to use less material. At the current time, there is no additional information about the proposed original dies. Additionally, Pfeil had to develop manufacturing specifications for the fiber strips as well as new counting machines and new packaging machines to handle the volume. The tokens were put into small boxes holding 250. A carton then held 20 boxes of the tokens. These were then shipped to more than 15,000 banks for distribution. He needed to produce 400,000

cartons alone just to ship the tokens. It is reported that he was very near bankruptcy and had lost 15 pounds by the time production started.

The vulcanized fiber itself was specified by Pfeil but produced by The National Vulcanized Fiber Company of Wilmington, Delaware, the Continental Diamond Fiber Company of Newark, Delaware and the Spaulding Fiber Company of Tonawanda, New York. Each strip came on a three foot roll and was about 4 3/24" wide and 0.05 inches thick. After processing, each token was 41/64" in diameter and .0468 inches thick. Pfeil also specified the dyes used to color the tokens including an ultraviolet or "black light" component to reduce counterfeiting. Records indicate the design was to incorporate a "secret mark" for the same reasons.

Blue tokens were produced for processed foods and red tokens for meat, fish, cheese and fats. The design of each token includes two alphabetic letters. Although the design is incuse, many refer to these as "mintmarks" and although technically improper, that



wording will continue in this article. It is assumed the mintmarks are the "secret mark", as no other indication of a secret mark has ever been observed. Some believe these mintmarks are random and that has become the generally accepted theory. Curiously, although the dies for both red and blue tokens were identical, specific mintmark combinations only appear on a single color. The Osbourne Company reportedly indicated by letter at some point "[t]he letters were used for checking counterfeiting and for accountability in shipment. Accountability of dies is questionable, as many dies were used for each combination" of letters. The author has been unable to locate the actual letter however. It does seem to be valid and leads us away from a questionable finding they were produced randomly. The National Archives contains a report from the General Services Administration stating "[t]he 2 small letters on each token identified the



die used by the manufacturer. The purpose was twofold. First to exercise accountability control and second to assist in the prosecution of detected counterfeiters." Together, these two reports seem to indicate the letters were not random as is generally accepted.

Red tokens were produced with the letter combinations of HC, HT, MV, MM, TH, TY, UC, UH, UT, UV, UX, UY, VC, VH, VT, VU, VX, VY, XC, XH, XT, XU, XV, XY, YC, YH, YT, YU, YV, and YX for a total of 30 different.

Blue tokens were produced with the letter combinations of CC, CH, CT, CV, CX, HH, HU, HV, HX, HY, TC, TT, TU, TV, TX, UU, VV, WC, WH, WT, WU, WW, XX, and YY for a total of 24 different.

Documents from Osborne indicate there were dies available and ready when production ceased. Again, it is curious because there is no discernable difference in the dies used for red tokens or blue tokens but they had already been designated for a particular color. Red token dies never in production include CM, HM, MO, MH, MU, MX and MY. Blue token dies never in production include CU, CW, CY, MT, WV, WX, and WY. No known examples of any of these mintmark combinations are known to exist.

At the end of the program leftover tokens were sold to the newly formed government of Greece to be used as temporary currency. Larger blue tokens were also used by Canada to ration meat products.

The entire series is easily collectable. Although there are no available detailed production figures reds significantly outnumber blues. The most difficult to locate is the red MV. In the past some have tried to desig-

nate this as rare and although scarce, it is not a budget breaker by any means. The next most difficult in order seem to be the red MM followed by the blue WW, WC, and WH. Then blue WU and HX and finally the red YC and XC. The rest are easy to find. Excuse any pun while

discussing dies and vulcanized materials but for the die-hard collector there are numerous examples of clipped, off-center, multi-strike and blanks. Error OPA tokens typically command a higher price but again are not outlandish.

Counterfeits do not seem to be an issue. The only records the author has ever located about OPA prosecutions involved large schemes by distributors and large volume end suppliers like restaurants who were just ignoring the entire ration program completely. There is one potential counterfeit-like variant the author has encountered. Being made basically of wood, the tokens could be split with a razor blade. Because both obverse

and reverse were the same you could end up with two single sided tokens that presumably could be passed in commerce.

I seriously doubt any of the grading services will ever encapsulate OPA tokens. There are no universal grading standards. The author uses a simple 3 step system and grades without any magnification. Best appears without any blemish. Good has a barely discernable blemish or mark and worn has seen obvious extensive use. Almost every one I have ever seen I would classify as Best. Besides, you never know when you'll need a replacement game token or get a chance to play tiddly-winks.



# The 51st ANA Summer Seminar

By Isaiah Hageman, Assistant Editor

The 51st American Numismatic Association Summer Seminar was a great success. Attendance this year brought around 300 to 400 people from all over the United States and the world to Colorado Springs, CO over a two week period. Two sessions were offered; each session was one week. Some people came for both sessions, and others only came for one of the weeks.

I was fortunate to have received the Central States Numismatic Society YN Summer Seminar scholarship, and so I was able to attend week two of the Seminar. This article entails in detail my time at Summer Seminar.

Day one was Saturday. I got to Colorado College where Summer Seminar was held. Registration and check in was quick, easy, and efficient. Everyone checked in with Colorado College, and then got a photo ID from the ANA. After checking in, I dropped my luggage in my dorm room and ate a deli style buffet lunch in the registration hall. After lunch, I went to the Colorado Springs coin show that was going on at the time. The show attracted many of the participants for the Seminar, and so the College offered a free shuttle to and from the coin show. Opening ceremonies and dinner was provided that night, and we met the instructors for each class. After opening ceremonies, the ANA opened their annual Library Book Sale. Anyone wishing to browse the book sale got a numbered ticket for admittance, and ticket #1 was auctioned for \$500 during the opening ceremonies. I found two old Red Books at the book sale, and was very happy with how the sale was conducted.

Sunday, day two, dawned bright and early. Breakfast was served in one of the dining halls at the college. After breakfast, classes

started at 9am. The class I chose for the week was "Modern Minting Process: Errors and Varieties." James Wiles was the instructor for my class. The Modern Minting Process was one of the few classes that completely filled up with 12 people in the class. Lunch was at 11:30, and then class resumed at 1pm



The author with Moonlight Mint owner Dan Carr

sharp. I got an hour of free time between classes and dinner, which was spent talking to other participants. The YNs were accepting donations for the YN Benefit Auction, and preparing to write the catalog.

Monday was day three of my week at Seminar. My schedule was very similar to that of Sunday. Right when classes ended, I walked back across the street and boarded one of the vans that took some of us to Pikes Peak. We stayed on the summit for around 45 minutes, and then we headed back to the College.

Tuesday was day four. Up to this point, my class had only discussed different errors that occur during the Planchet, Die, and Striking stages. Die varieties was the main topic of Tuesday's lesson. At the end of the day we took our final

test and received certificates of achievement. During my free time on Tuesday, I walked to Hallenbeck Coin Gallery to buy some coins that would be struck at the Moonlight Mint on Wednesday. After dinner, Ailie Byers of Centennial Auctions conducted the annual YN Benefit auction. Approximately 120 lots were in the auction, and we collectively raised about \$15,000 for scholarships. The Eric P. Newman foundation graciously matched our proceeds, dollar for dollar. Bob Campbell also issued a challenge that he would match dollar for dollar up to \$955 to round out the total amount for future scholarships. Personally, I won a cancelled medal die for the "American AirPower B-29 Bomber" medal. It also came with a pewter impression of the cancelled die.

Wednesday was the last day of Summer Seminar. My class took a field trip to the Moonlight Mint. Dan Carr showed us the coinage process from first drawing a design to actually striking the coin. We got to strike our own tokens and any other coins that we brought with us. The graduation reception and banquet was held that night, and awards were handed out for various achievements.

Thursday we had breakfast and then anyone staying in the dorm checked out. We said our goodbyes and departed from the College for home.

In summary, my time at Summer Seminar was a blast. I met a lot of new people and learned many new things. It was well worth my time. I would like to thank Central States Numismatic Society for the scholarship they graciously provided me with to attend Seminar. I would also like to thank the American Numismatic Association for running Summer Seminar for 51 years. It was a great experience, and I look forward to returning next year.



# Brotherhood of Railway Clerks National Bank, Cincinnati, OH (Charter 12446)

By William Lynch

The Brotherhood of Railway Clerks National Bank of Cincinnati, OH (1923 - 1930) was a relatively short lived experiment by a national labor organization to offer banking services to its members directly. It was modeled after the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Cooperative National Bank in Cleveland, among other



Brotherhood of Railway Clerks National Bank Building, corner of Court & Vine, on June 30, 2019  
Photo By Kirsten Lynch

labor-owned institutions. Despite being fiscally sound a run on the bank caused by indictments of its president, vice-president, and cashier forced the bank to close after only 7 years of operation.

## Early History

The Brotherhood of Railway Clerks National Bank, or Brotherhood Bank as it is commonly known, was founded as a labor union bank at the 1922 annual meeting of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. The purpose was to provide discounted banking services and ownership opportunities to the members of the labor union. The headquarters of the labor union was also to be moved from the Second National Bank of Cincinnati to a newly developed building that would also serve as headquarters for the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks National Bank.[1]

Development of the bank was based on other labor union banks such as Mount Vernon Savings Bank in Washington, D.C., People's Cooperative State Bank of Hammond, IN, and the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, IL. However, most notable of the bunch was the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers National

Bank of Cleveland, Ohio. The general manager of that bank gave a speech at the aforementioned 1922 meeting touting the benefits of that bank to its respective union.

The Brotherhood Bank took extensive direction from Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers National Bank in its setup. Walter McCaleb, former Vice-President and Manager of the B.L.E. National Bank worked closely with the B.R.C.'s banking committee to get the new bank established. McCaleb had 16 years of banking experience at this time including headship of a bank in San Antonio, TX and the Federal Reserve Bank in Dallas, TX.

J.C. Cardwell from the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Bank and Lyman E. Norris, a local Cincinnati banker were selected to run the Brotherhood Bank in the positions of Vice-President and Assistant Cashier, respectively.

## Bank History

The assets and deposits of the Brotherhood Bank grew quickly from \$200,000 in capital stock at founding to a capital stock of \$400,000 and deposits of \$4,740,281 on the day of closure, June 26, 1930. [2] Largely, this was because the union actively encouraged all of its members to become shareholders of the institution because they intended to pay out larger dividends and deposit interest than traditional banking institutions. Dividends would be capped at a maximum of 10% and surplus profits would be distributed to depositors. Stocks were even offered to members on a payment plan. Stock would only be sold to members of the union and the union itself would retain a 51% stake in the bank.[3]

The Brotherhood Bank was intended to be run by professional bankers. While officers of the labor union could serve as directors of the Brotherhood Bank, they were not permitted to serve as officers of the bank, though this rule appears to have been waived for the first year of operation. E.H. Fitzgerald, President of the Brotherhood Bank was "Grand President" of the union and George S. Levi, Cashier of the Brotherhood Bank was "Grand Secretary-Treasurer" of the union. Any work done by the labor union officers would be uncompensated by the bank and considered part of their labor union duties.

## Bank Closure

On June 26, 1930, the Brotherhood Bank was

closed permanently after a run on the bank resulted in \$1,000,000 in deposits being withdrawn in a three day period. The closure of the Brotherhood Bank was related to the closing of the Cosmopolitan Bank and Trust Company of Cincinnati earlier in June, 1930. This institution closed as a result of stock speculations of the discharged manager of the Henry L. Doherty Company, A. W. Shaefer. Shaefer was kiting checks between the Cosmopolitan Bank and the Brotherhood Bank and his Cosmopolitan account was found to be overdrawn by \$623,000. A district attorney investigating the closure of the Cosmopolitan Bank indicated that Shaefer's collateral with the Brotherhood Bank consisted of stock certificates with forged endorsements. All of the top officers of the Brotherhood Bank were removed as a result including President J. J. Castellini, Vice-President Lyman Norris and Cashier Harry Rosenblum. [4]

At the time of closure, the Brotherhood Bank was actually solvent. The directors of the bank determined that even if all of Shaefer's stock certificates were found to be forged, the total liabilities would not have exceeded \$517,000 and the bank had more than double the funds available to meet the liability. The closure of the bank was a direct result of hundreds of depositors withdrawing their deposits due to rumors surrounding the bank's solvency. Bank officials expected to pay 100 cents on the dollar for all of the bank's liabilities once the liquidation was complete.[5]

United States District Attorney Harveth Mau issued warrants against Norris and Rosenblum who were later arrested by U.S. Marshals on charges of conspiracy in misapplying funds of a national bank. Norris and Rosenblum admitted to conspiring with Shaefer in which they made \$60,000 in personal profits in a few months via Shaefer's stock transactions through the Brotherhood Bank. Norris and Rosenblum pledged a combined \$100,000 against any losses by the bank and President Castellini pledged an additional \$100,000.

While not initially charged with any crime, J. J. Castellini was indicted in October, 1930 as principal defendant in three of the five indictments brought against the Brotherhood Bank officers. For his part, Castellini was charged with having made 26 false entries on the "bonds and securities" ledger of the bank. Other indictments set out 19 specific overt acts committed to further the conspiracy, as well as misapplication of funds. [6]

On May 3, 1931, Castellini was sentenced to three years in the federal penitentiary in Atlanta, GA and a \$5,000 fine to cover the costs of his trial. Norris and Rosenblum were each sentenced on the misapplication of funds and making false entries charges to two and a half years at the federal reformatory in Chillicothe,

OH. They were not required to pay any fines as they had pled guilty and no trial was held.[7]

## Bank Notes Issued

A total of \$1,550,280 in National Bank Notes was issued by this bank between 1923 and 1930. This consisted of a total of 310,056 notes (262,848 large size and 47,208 small size notes). This bank issued the following Types and Denominations of bank notes: Series 1902 Plain Back (\$5) and Series 1929 Type 1 small size (\$5).

## Bank Presidents and Cashiers

First National Bank Presidents and Cashiers during the National Bank Note Era (1889 - 1935): Presidents: G. S. Levi, 1924. Joseph John Castellini, 1925-1929. Cashiers: G. C. Milam, 1924, Lyman Edgar Norris, 1925-1928. H. Rosenblum, 1929. There are currently no known Vice President or Assistant Cashier bank note signers for this bank.



1929-T1 \$5 note signed by Lyman E. Norris, Cashier and J. J. Castellini, President.

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- 3] The Railway Clerk Volume 22 (1923)
- 4] Lancaster Eagle Gazette June 26, 1930
- 5] Cincinnati Enquirer June 27, 1930
- 6] Cincinnati Enquirer October 14, 1930
- 7] Cincinnati Enquirer May 3, 1931

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# SilverIngots.com is Live!

By Ken Conaway

SILVERINGOTS.COM, is a website dedicated exclusively to silver ingots produced by the United States Government. My name is Ken Conaway and I have been collecting United States Government silver ingots since 2008. Serious study began some time later, however, after over a decade of research I have as many questions as answers about these rarities.

Fine silver ingots were produced at United States Government facilities in Philadelphia, New Orleans, San Francisco, New York and Denver, from 1892 through 1984. In my ongoing effort to accurately date, chronologically organize, and catalogue examples, I've all but exhausted efforts to locate Mint or Assay Office records that document any original production information. While useful in my research, those records would not help determine the number that might remain in existence today; I am confident that the silver spot run-ups took their toll on remaining population. At a silver spot average of less than \$1.00 during almost the entire 93-year production run, 1892 through 1984, it is a wonder that any United States Government silver ingots exist today at all given the run-up of silver spot in 1980 to almost \$50.

For my research over the years, I've used major auction archives including Goldberg, Heritage, Holabird-Kagin and Stack's Bowers, which provide information dating back to the early 2000's. I've paged through countless smaller auction

company catalogs, and studied eBay, iCollector and WorthPoint completed listings. More recently, the Newman Numismatic Portal at Washington University in St. Louis now provides access to thousands of auction records and historical numismatic literature.

All of this to assemble information and build the registries you will find in SILVERINGOTS.COM under the individual Mints or Assay Office dropdowns. Every ingot pictured in SILVERINGOTS.COM is part of The United States Government Silver Ingot Collection of Ken



San Francisco - 5 oz Class Type Set

(See <https://nnp.wustl.edu/>) And finally, I've gathered information from numerous coin dealers and the few fellow master collectors of United States Government silver ingots over the years. I catalogue every United States Government silver ingot that I can find information on or a photo of, dated after 1980. After that run-up to almost \$50, numismatic value slowly began to overtake bullion value and I believe that random melt all but ended.

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Questions and comments should be directed to me at [kenco-naway@aol.com](mailto:kenco-naway@aol.com) or by phone at 614-571-0614.

# The Cost of the Production of the Cent & the Value of the Smithsonian's Reputation

By David G. Heinrich

I recently read an article about the cost and environmental impact of the production of the U.S. one cent coin, commonly referred to as the penny. Numismatists know that the penny belongs to Great Britain and we have the cent, but that's another story and a battle that has been lost in the general population.

I first became aware of the Smithsonian article after reading Chris Bulfinch's May 15th article in Coin World. He cited an article published by the Smithsonian and research by students at the University of California Davis. The claim that the cent uses eighty-six percent of all copper used for "consumer products" caught my eye and immediately aroused my suspicion.

I looked up both the Smithsonian article "How Much Does it Really Cost (the Planet) to Make a Penny?" by Michelle Z. Donahue and the Cal Davis student research. A link in Ms. Donahue's article led me to a copper

"pennies made up 56 percent of the Mint's production run last year. And a little napkin math shows that as a percentage of metals destined for consumer uses, pennies aren't exactly chump change.

COIN	GRAM WEIGHT	PERCENT COPPER	GRAMS OF COPPER	MILLIONS MINTED	TONS OF COPPER
CENT	2.5	2.5	0.0625	8146.40	561.24
NICKEL	5.0	75.0	3.75	1206.24	4,986.19
DIME	2.268	91.67	2.0790756	2302.50	5,276.84
QUARTER	5.67	91.67	5.197689	1580.20	9,053.71
HALF	11.34	91.67	10.395378	4.60	52.71
DOLLAR	8.1	88.5	7.1685	41.02	324.14
<b>TOTAL TONS OF COPPER</b>					<b>20,254.83</b>

In 2014, the Mint produced 8.15 billion one-cent coins. That's 22,450 tons of pennies, which equates to 21,888 tons of zinc and 562 tons of copper. The same year, 651 tons of copper was used to make "consumer products"-- including appliances, ammunition, electronics, utensils and coins. That means 86 percent of the copper destined for consumer products was used just for pennies. (Those 651 tons don't include copper used for non-consumer goods, like airplanes, building hardware, and more.)."

How could the cent account for 86% of the copper used for "consumer products" when the nickel, dime, quarter, half dollar and dollar contain far more copper than the cent? I did a little math myself. On the Mint's website I found the figures for "Circulating Coins Coin production" for 2014, the year the Smithsonian article used as an example. I used the following formula to calculate the total tonnage of copper used in the production of each coin. Gram weight of coin × percent of copper = grams of copper in coin × number of coins minted ÷ grams in a ton (907184.74) = tons of copper. The chart above shows the resulting facts.

The conclusion of the Smithsonian article is that the production costs of the cent both financially and based on the impact on the environment are too high and that production should be ceased. The debate on whether or not the cent should continue to be struck is not new and I am not advocating for either position. I do

"pennies made up 56 percent of the Mint's production run last year. And a little napkin math shows that as a percentage of metals destined for consumer uses, pennies aren't exactly chump change.

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supply and consumption report by the Copper Development Association. That report is the origin of the statistic of 651 tons of copper used in "consumer products" in 2014 and was used to calculate the alleged percentage that is used in the production of the cent. That report also categorizes coinage under "consumer products" The following passage from her article is what concerned me and compelled me to dig deeper.



however think that published articles should be factually accurate especially when published under the banner of an institution such as the Smithsonian. The claim that eighty-six percent of the copper used in consumer products in 2014 was consumed by cent production is wrong and appears to come from a misreading of a chart in the Copper Development Association's report.

Page 18 of the report lists copper in millions of pounds not tons. So the figure of 653(000,000) divided by 2000 (pounds in a ton) equals 326,500 tons. The 561.24 tons of copper used the produce cents in 2014 is less than 0.18 percent! The total of 20,254.23 tons of copper used to make U.S. coins in 2014 is less than 6.3 percent of cop-

per used to make "consumer products" the category in which they include coinage. I have made many mistakes in my humble role as a newsletter editor but this seems too big of an error for the valuable reputation of the Smithsonian.

One might conclude by looking at the chart that the dollar should be eliminated as well. How often do you see a dollar coin used in commerce? The dollar coin vs the dollar bill is another debate that is not new.

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## Club News

Many thanks to Amy Purcell of the Fifth Third Bank Museum for the private viewing that she afforded to our club members. Ms. Purcell gave the attending members

chives for members to examine more closely. There was even ice cold beer available for thirsty numismatists!

After the museum tour everyone headed back to the meeting and enjoyed a variety of pizza from Zablong's and ice cold soft drinks. Out of thirteen pizzas, there were only 4 slices left! Everyone must have enjoyed the casual dinner.

Our speaker this month will be Heath MacAlpine and his subject is "The United State Mint's Presidential Medals of Franklin D. Roosevelt"

John Ray Sinner, Chief Engraver of the United States Mint from 1925 to

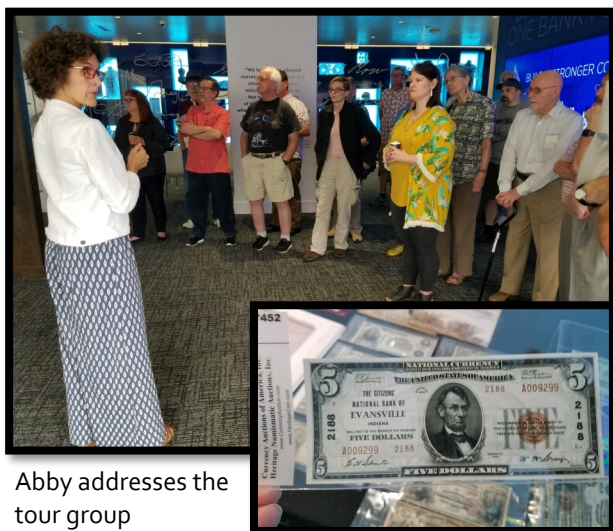
1947, created a variety of medals marking the four administrations of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the

most significant American President of the 20th century. Most of the medals are now obscure, unknown to all but a small group of students of American numismatics. Heath MacAlpine has been actively exploring these issues for several years, and will present his findings and examples of the medals discovered so far.

If you accepted the challenge of writing an article for the newsletter by taking a challenge envelope and are having difficulty identifying the item or researching it, don't hesitate to ask for some help. Send an email to the editor, David Heinrich, and he will assist you.

Challenge envelopes are available at our meetings and by mail. Just ask for one.

We are looking for presenters for meetings for 2019 and 2020. Share your passion with the club! Every numismatic subject can make a good presentation.



Abby addresses the tour group

A selected piece from the archives

a guided tour of some parts of the museum and had a table full of items that she pulled from the ar-

# Redbook Fundraiser Order Form

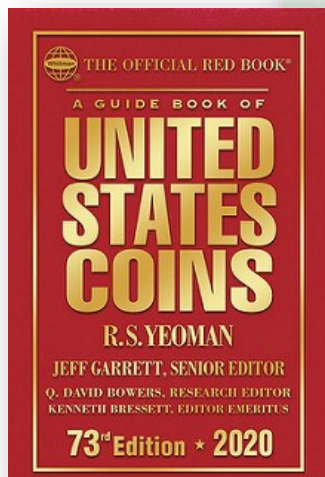
**Your order will be available at club meetings or can be shipped to you!**

The newest edition of the coin hobby's annual *Guide Book of United States Coins* (popularly known as the "Red Book") was released on April 9, 2019. The 73rd edition (with a cover date of 2020) features extensively updated pricing and auction data reflecting the current market for collectible coins, which has seen dramatic ups and downs in the past year.

Purchase the new 2020 Redbook (and or Bluebook) through the Cincinnati Numismatic Association with a personalized bookplate and help support the club's educational programs. The cost is the same as last year, only \$15 and you can pick up your copy at a club meeting or have it delivered for just \$3 more.

If you would like to pick up your copy at a club meeting, send an email to [dheinrich@fuse.net](mailto:dheinrich@fuse.net) and give us the exact spelling of your name, as you want it to appear on the bookplate and bring your \$15 payment to the meeting. Or you can use the form below and mail it in.

Why not order copies as gifts for friends or relatives!



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Make checks payable to the Cincinnati Numismatic Association

Mail order form and payment to:

CNA  
PO Box 446  
Miamitown, OH 45041



# Membership Application

Pass this Membership Application on to a friend!

Since 1930, the Cincinnati Numismatic Association has been the gathering organization for coin collectors and other numismatic related specialists in the Cincinnati area. Its purpose has remained the same, to foster knowledge of numismatics and a fraternal spirit among those who pursue the study of coins, currency, tokens, medals, and exonumia.

The organization meets once a month, on the second Friday at 7:30 pm. The meeting location is at Coins +, 225 East 6th Street, in downtown Cincinnati on an upper floor of the building.

Our meetings consist of numismatic presentations given by numismatists from among our membership and from other experts in their fields from around the country. Show and tell and light refreshments are also part of our meetings.

We have a group dinner held at a local restaurant every April. December marks our annual Christmas dinner meeting and charity auction benefiting local children's charities.

Club dues for adults are \$10 annually. Dues for Juniors are just \$3 a year. This is certainly one of

the best values in numismatics.

Membership in the Cincinnati Numismatic Association includes a subscription to its monthly publication, *The Cincinnati Numismatist*. In 2006, 2007, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019 the publication received first place in the ANA's competition for Outstanding Local Numismatic Publication.

The Cincinnati Numismatic Association has its roots in its long history, but strives to serve the needs of the collectors of the future. Give us a try!

*I hereby make application for membership in the CNA and agree to abide by the constitution and bylaws of the said association.*

☐ 3 year membership (\$29)

☐ Life membership (\$175)

☐ 1 year membership (\$10)

☐ 1 year Junior member (\$3)

Print Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City/State/Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ (home)

\_\_\_\_\_ (work/cell)

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Sponsor (optional): \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

*(DO NOT FILL OUT THE FOLLOWING LINES)*

Member Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Date Paid: \_\_\_\_\_

BOG Approval: \_\_\_\_\_ BOG Approval: \_\_\_\_\_

Make checks payable to the Cincinnati Numismatic Association.

Mail application and payment to: CNA, PO Box 446, Miamitown, OH 45041

## CINCINNATI NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

President/Editor: David G. Heinrich  
Vice President: Bill Bennett  
Recording Secretary: Kirsten Lynch  
Assistant Editor: Isaiah Hageman  
Treasurer: David G. Heinrich  
Webmaster:



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Member  
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The Cincinnati Numismatic Association was founded in August of 1930 and consisted of thirty-five members including numismatic notables such as B. Max Mehl and Farran Zerbe. The first CNA President was Herbert A. Brand. The CNA was founded for the purpose of hosting the 1931 American Numismatic Association convention. Since then, the CNA has hosted the ANA convention three times, in 1942, 1980, and 1988. The CNA also hosted the 1998 ANA Spring show.



*The Cincinnati Numismatist*

is an ANA award-winning publication

## Numystery

By: Colonel Green

### This month's Numystery:

How many dies were used to strike the 1909 S VDB Lincoln Cent?

### Numystery answer:

*Four. They may be distinguished by the position of the S mintmark.*

## Coin Show Schedule

### Monthly

Cincinnati Greenhills Show  
American Legion Hall  
Winton Rd, Cinti, OH  
Last Sunday  
10:00 am - 3:30 pm

### Monthly

Columbus Coin, Stamp & Card  
Show, Makoy Center, 5462 Center  
St., Hilliard, OH 10 am - 4 pm  
Third Sunday, over 18 \$2 admission  
drich@columbus.rr.com

### August 13th-17th

ANA World's Fair of Money, Donald  
E. Stephens Convention Center,  
5555 N. River Rd., Rosemont, IL  
60018. Show hours: Tuesday 1 pm to  
6 pm Wednesday-Friday 10 am to 6  
pm Saturday 10 am to 4 pm. (FREE  
admission on Saturday!) Last admis-  
sion is 30 minutes prior to closing.  
Admission is \$8 for the public; free  
for ANA members and children un-  
der 12. Admission is free on Satur-  
day, August 17.

### August 29th-September 1st

Ohio State Coin Show, The show fea-  
tures 125 tables that display US and  
World Coins, Currency, Ancient  
Coins, Tokens, Medals, Rare Coins,  
Books, and Supplies! There are also  
many great exhibits. Parking is free,  
and there will be door prizes, a raffle  
drawing, and free grading opinions.  
Location: Crowne Plaza Hotel, 600  
Metro Place North, Dublin, Ohio  
43017. Hours: Friday and Saturday  
10am-6pm, Sunday 10am-4pm

### October 10th-12th

Louisville & Kentucky State Numis-  
matic Association Inc. Coin Show  
Show Hours: Thursday Setup 9 am-1  
pm, Show 1 pm-5:30 pm; Friday 10  
am-5:30 pm. Saturday 10 am-4:30  
pm. Free Admission & Parking. 70  
Tables, 40+ Dealers. Anacs Booth.  
Gold & Silver Raffle Prizes. Hilton  
Garden Inn, 2735 Crittenden Dr.,  
Louisville, Kentucky 40209  
812-945-3622, 70 tables, Admission  
free. www.louisvilleandkscoinclub.com

### October 4th-5th

IKOTAMS (Indiana, Kentucky, and  
Ohio Token and Medal Society)  
Annual Show  
American Legion #707 Banquet Hall,  
200 West National Road (US 40),  
Engelwood, (near Dayton) Ohio,  
45322. (enter building from rear  
parking lot) Tokens - Merchant, Civil  
War, Transit, Coal, Political, more.  
Medals - Military, World's Fair, His-  
torical, Presidential, more. Badges -  
Police, Fire, Chauffeur, Taxi, Facto-  
ry, more. The show hours are 9:30  
am to 6:00 pm on Friday, and 9:00  
am to 2:00 pm on Saturday. Free  
Door Prizes, drawn at 2 pm Satur-  
day. Must be present to win.

### Want To Be Published?

If you have an article that you  
would like to have published in the  
newsletter, **PLEASE** mail it to;  
C.N.A., PO Box 446, Miamitown  
OH, 45041 or email to  
cincycoins@gmail.com