

The Cincinnati Numismatist

Volume XC, Issue II

February 2020



The next meeting of the Cincinnati Numismatic Association will be held at 7:30 p.m. on Friday, February 21st, 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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Coins of an Empire, Birth of a Nation, Same Silver

By Mark Benvenuto

There's no doubt about it, United States coins dated before the year 1800 are heavily collected, and even worn specimens command a lot of dollars today. The few that have survived in higher grades are routinely the stuff of auctions, and us normal folks may often feel left out when bidding begins on such gems. Yet these coins had to be rare and uncommon even in their own day. To argue that point, we can look at the U.S. Census numbers that are taken every ten years (to adjust the size of the House of Representatives). The population of this country in 1790 was 3,929,214 and in 1800 it was 5,308,483, at least officially. The City of Philadelphia itself had a population of 28,522 in 1790, and 41,220 in 1800. And while those numbers are pretty small compared to the roughly 327 million folks in the whole U.S. today, or the 1.5 million in Philly, even then they were far higher than the number of coins the young Mint in Philadelphia produced each year. If we look at virtually any denomination, such as the 1796 quarter with its



Images courtesy of
Heartage Auctions

Mint tally of 6,146 coins, or the somewhat later 1799 silver dollar with its total of 423,515 pieces, we can see that there was nowhere near enough when it comes to coins for folks to use. So, if we want to build a collection of "U.S." circulating coins from this time frame, meaning the coins that really did the work of commerce in our young nation, what will we collect? The answer: Spanish silver.

By the mid-1700's, the Empire of Spain had been a power house on the world stage for a couple of centuries. Columbus' historic voyage was far in the past by then, but the drive of the Spanish hierarchy into the New World had continued, and had netted the royal coffers of Spain fortunes in silver and gold. The famous and fabled "pieces of eight" had become something of a coin for the world, being shipped back to Europe, but to Chi-

2020 Meetings

Date	Presenter	Date	Presenter
February 21st Friday	Emmett Ey	July 17th Friday	John Roberts
March 13th Friday	Bob Evans	August 14th Friday	Open
April 18th Saturday	Annual Dinner	September 11th Friday	Open
May 8th Friday	Bruce Smith	October 9th Friday	Open
June 12th Friday	John Reusing	November 13th Friday	Open

na as well, to fuel international trade. The coins had undergone a few major changes in design over the wide span of years, and by the middle of the eighteenth century had evolved into what are generally called the portrait dollars.

mark, “8R” and some initials. The coat of arms is made up of all the royal houses that together were Spain, and the legend means “king of Spain and the Indies”. The mint mark could be from several places in Latin America or South America. The 8R means its value of eight reales, and those initials are of the moneyer who was in



Spanish “Portrait Dollars” of Charles III, Charles IV, and Ferdinand VII

This idea of the portrait dollar gives us something of a starting point for collecting Spanish silver that we can claim as U.S. silver as well. From 1776 until the dawn of the nineteenth century, the series of Spanish kings included: Charles III until 1788, Charles IV until 1808, Ferdinand VII in 1808 and again from 1813 to 1833. That hiccup in the middle of the last reign was because of a pesky deposition by an annoying Frenchman most of us know simply as Napoleon. But right here we have three large silver pieces that can form the heart of any collection of working “U.S.” silver.

Before going further, it’s worth knowing something about these portrait dollars. First, the obverse is dominated by the portrait of the king – hence the name – and a few common legends. For example, around the royal noggin of Charles III are the words: “Carolus III Dei Gratia” and the date. That’s the king’s name in Latin, as well as the words “by the grace of God,” which meant that the king had his quite royal job because of God’s grace. The reverse is a bit more complex, with the royal coat of arms of Spain dominating the design, flanked by two pillars, often said to be those of the Old and New Worlds. The legend here usually starts at the upper right, and reads something like: “Hispan et Ind Rex” followed by a mint

charge of the minting operation. That’s a lot to jam on one coin; but this was a world standard at the time, and folks recognized and accepted these coins.

There are a number of directions a person can go from a starting point of one coin, one monarch. One that will ultimately yield a hefty, heavy collection, but also a wealth of knowledge would be a collection of 8 reales by year. Some will be expensive, but many remain reasonable today. A quick scan through the never-ending garage sale that is eBay showed a few circulated specimens for about \$50 each (not perfect coins, but not ugly, either).

Another direction might be to look for what are called the minors of any of the kings, meaning the 4 reales, the 2 reales, the 1 reales, or the rather tiny ½ reales silver pieces that were also part of this monetary system.

The collector base for these can be pretty thin at times, thus some of these are wonderfully inexpensive.

Weirdly, one can also see about assembling some kind of set of what we might call mutilated Spanish silver. Plenty of coins can be found with a single hole in them, probably from some past owner making a lucky piece of some kind. Some can be found with multiple

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holes. But arguably the most interesting in this category is a coin that has been cut into some pie-shaped piece, either one half, one quarter, or even one eighth of the whole. Apparently, small change was a problem even back then and sometimes coins were cut into pieces to make do. This can seem odd to us today, but keep in mind that in the late 1700's, every village and small town had at least one blacksmith. He could easily take a heavy blade and a hammer and clip a coin into smaller pieces. Collecting these today may be one of the last bits of real bargaining a buyer and seller do, as



BRITISH WEST INDIES, Martinique or another island, (ca.1810) silver fifth dollar, a cut fifth segment with serrated edge of a Ferdinand VII Spanish Mexico mint eight reales without countermarks.

there are virtually no slabbed versions of these, and the value is pretty hard to pin down exactly.

Spanish colonial silver, as well as early Mexican silver, continued to be used in the growing United States all the way up to 1857, when Congress actually passed an act outlawing it. But for those of us who want to collect "U.S." silver from the early years of our nation, it might be worth consid-

ering the coins that really did the business of business back then: Spanish silver.

The Two Cent Piece, a challenge article

By Patricia Brubaker

Did you know we had a two-cent piece in our monetary system? The two-cent pieces were struck at the Philadelphia Mint, and bore no mint mark. They were coined during the Civil War from 1864 to 1872.

The coin was designed by James B. Longacre the fourth Chief

Engraver of the United States Mint. He served under eight Presidents and is best known for the Indian Head cent, which entered commerce in 1859.

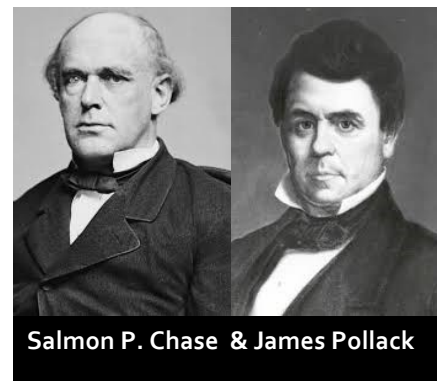


The two cent piece was originally proposed in 1806 with a composition of billon, or debased silver. The Mint Director, Robert M. Patterson, opposed this as it would be difficult to refine the silver from melted down pieces, and it also would be difficult to prevent counterfeiting.

A billon composition two-cent piece was proposed again in 1836 and experiments were conducted by the Second Engraver Christain Gobrecht and Melter and Refiner Franklin Peale. The design failed due to the billon composition being easily counterfeited.

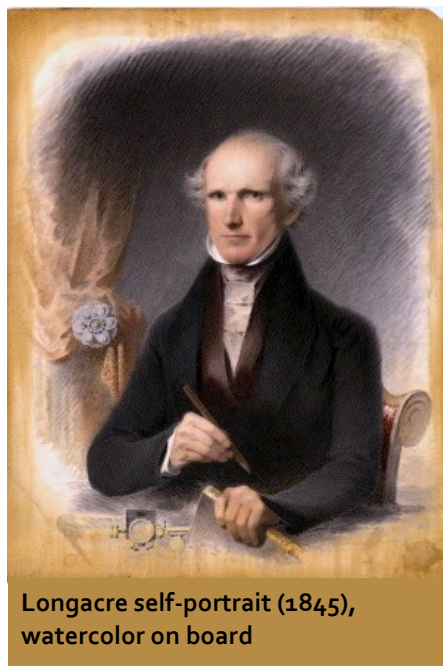
In 1863, the Legislature was as slow to make a decision as they are today. Finally, in December, 1863 the new Mint Director,

James Pollack and the Secretary of the Treasury, Salmon P. Chase recommended the issuance of the two-



Salmon P. Chase & James Pollack

cent piece in French Bronze. According to the *Redbook* the composition is .950 copper and .050 tin and zinc.



Longacre self-portrait (1845), watercolor on board

Up until then our coinage had no religious reference. At the end of the Civil War, the Reverend Mark R Watkinson urged that a provision be made to recognize the Almighty GOD in some form. Several mottos were considered including, God Our Trust, In God We Hope and the now familiar, IN GOD WE TRUST. It was not until 1955 that Congress enacted legislation requiring the inscription on all U.S. coins.

Numismatic Scholar Walter Breen theorized the final form was influenced by the motto of Chase's Alma Mater, Brown University. The University motto is *In Deo Speramus*, which means "In God We Hope" or "In God is Our Hope."

The Civil War had caused turmoil in the economy, this resulted in federal coinage being hoarded and

vanishing from circulation. Americans were starved for coinage and readily embraced the two-cent piece when it appeared in 1864.

1873 was the final year for the two-cent pieces and they were only struck as proofs. Only the Philadelphia Mint produced this coin, the most valuable coin in the series. They come in two varieties, with a Closed 3 and an Open 3 in the date.



The Small Motto pieces of 1864 are considerably scarcer than their Large Motto counterparts, and command much higher premiums in every grade level.

Large quantities of the two cent piece were withdrawn in the 1870's. Approximately 17 million of the 45.6 million two cent pieces issued had been repurchased by the Treasury as of 1909. They were melted and re-coined into one cent pieces.

Full legal tender status was granted the two cent piece by The Coinage Act of 1965, long after the coin had passed from circulation.

Numismatist, Jack White pointed out in a 1971 column in *Coins* magazine that due to its short life span, the piece "hardly got its two cents in."

Free Coins, Medals, Tokens, Banknotes...

You can add a free numismatic item to your collection. Sealed envelopes containing a coin, medal, token or banknote will be available for the taking. All you have to do is agree to write an article for the newsletter about the item you receive. All of the pieces have been photographed so you can include photos in your article.

Included with your mystery item will be an information sheet that includes the item's weight and diameter or in the case of a banknote the width and height and the item's photo identification numbers.

As an added incentive, one or two of the items will have some intrinsic value. That's right, there will be a little bit of treasure "buried" in among the plain brown envelopes.

Will you be brave enough to take the challenge? What will you learn? What will you add to your collection, a foreign coin, a medal commemorating a historical event, a

banknote from a far away land or time?

There is no specific length required for your article, it just needs to be long enough to tell the story.

The program has resulted in multiple articles for our readers to enjoy, three in this issue! Watch for more articles to appear in future issues of the newsletter. Why not give it a try?



If you can't make it to a meeting and would still like to participate send an email to cincycoins@gmail.com and one will be mailed to you. All envelopes are unmarked and sealed ahead of time as a group so no one knows what's inside.

Medals Honoring Six Jewish American Women Exhibited at the Cincinnati Skirball Museum

By Mel Wacks

A medal exhibit will be on view throughout 2020 on the main floor of the Cincinnati Skirball Museum. The six women chosen for the display are Emma Lazarus, Ernestine Rose, Henrietta Szold, Lillian Wald, Gertrude Elion, and Rebecca Gratz. There is a paragraph devoted to each woman so that people can learn a bit more about their accomplishments. The following texts accompany the medals:

Power of Her is a collaboration of organizations across the Greater Cincinnati region united to activate and amplify women's voices in the arts. Led by ArtsWave, and inspired by the centennial of women's suffrage in 1919 and the ratification of the 19th amendment granting women the right to vote in 1920, the initiative salutes the women who came before us and honors female leadership and woman-centric works of all kinds.

At its core, Power of Her underscores creativity as a vehicle for inclusion and equality by celebrating the female voice and the many ways that voice champions a more diverse and vibrant world. Each of these women has made significant contributions in literature, education, advocacy, medicine, and public service. These medals are from a collection representing 50 years of the Jewish-American Hall of Fame, recently gifted to the Skirball Museum by Mel and Esther Wacks, Debra Wacks, and Shari Wacks.

All but one of the six medals displayed were designed by women. Gerta Ries Weiner designed the medals for Ernestine Rose, Emma Lazarus, Rebecca Gratz and Henrietta Szold. The medal for Lillian Wald was designed by Virginia Janssen. The Gertrude Elion medal was designed by Daniel Altshuler.

Emma Lazarus (1849–1887)

In 1883, a Pedestal Art Loan Exhibition was held to raise funds for the Statue of Liberty's pedes-

tal. A young poet who was also involved in charitable work for refugees, Lazarus was asked to compose a sonnet for the exhibition. Inspired by her own Sephardic Jewish heritage, her experience working with refugees, and the plight of the immigrant, she wrote "The New Colossus."



Emma Lazarus medal

*Not like the brazen giant of Greek fame,
With conquering limbs astride from land to land,
Here at our sea-washed, sunset gates shall stand
A mighty woman with a torch, whose flame
Is the imprisoned lightning, and her name
Mother of Exiles. From her beacon-hand
Glows world-wide welcome; her mild eyes command
The air-bridged harbor that twin cities frame.*

*"Keep ancient lands, your storied pomp!" cries she,
With silent lips. "Give me your tired, your poor,
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore,
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tossed to me.
I lift my lamp beside the golden door."*

The sonnet appeared in The New York Times and New York World, then slowly faded from public memory. Emma Lazarus died at the age of 38, only four years after writing the sonnet. In 1901, a friend found a book containing the sonnet in a bookshop and organized a civic effort to resurrect the lost work. The sonnet was inscribed on a tablet and affixed inside the Statue of Liberty in 1903. In 1945, the tablet was moved from the second story landing to the Statue's entrance, where it can be seen today.

Ernestine Rose (1810–1892)

A self-described "rebel at the age of five," Ernestine Louise Potowski was born in Piotrkow, Poland, to a rabbi and his wife, the daughter of a wealthy businessman. She would not agree to an arranged marriage at 16, and left home within a year, having rejected the idea that women were inferior to men and the Jewish texts and traditions that supported this belief.

Her career as an advocate for social reform was launched in 1832 in England. In 1835 she married William





Ella Rose, and the following year the couple settled in New York. In the United States, Rose's speeches on religious freedom, public education, abolition, and women's rights in New York and nearby states, the South and as far west as Michigan, earned her the title "Queen of

the Platform." Rose toured with Susan B. Anthony and worked closely with Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott, Paulina Wright, Sojourner Truth, William Lloyd Garrison, and Frederick Douglass.

Rose may have abandoned her Jewish religious practices, but she spoke out against antisemitism when the editor of the Boston Investigator attacked the Jewish people. After 15 years' work, Rose secured New York legislation in 1869 that allowed married women to retain their own property and have equal guardianship of children. In a letter written in 1887, Ms. Rose summed up her life: "For over 50 years I have endeavored to promote the rights of humanity without distinction of sex, sect, party, country or color."

Henrietta Szold (1860–1945)



graduation from high school she taught at Miss Adam's School and at Ohab Shalom religious school, her father's congregation. She also gave Bible and history courses for adults.

In 1899, she took on the lion's share of producing the first American Jewish Year Book, for which Szold

was the sole editor from 1904 to 1908. She also collaborated in the compilation of the Jewish Encyclopedia. Szold studied at the Jewish Theological Seminary of America but was not permitted to seek rabbinic ordination.

Her commitment to Zionism was heightened by a trip to Palestine in 1909. During her tour she was impressed both by the beauty of the land and the misery and disease among the people. In 1912, with the support of Rabbi Judah Magnes, she joined six women to form Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organization of America, recruiting American Jewish women to upgrade health care in Palestine. Within a year, the fledgling organization had two American nurses in Jerusalem.

""Each of these women has made significant contributions in literature, education, advocacy, medicine, and public service.

Today, Hadassah's hospitals in Jerusalem are world-renowned, treating patients of all religions and races. In 1933, at the age of 73, Szold embarked on a major project to rescue Jewish children from the oncoming

Holocaust. By 1948 her Youth Aliya program brought 30,000 children from troubled Europe to Palestine.

Lillian Wald (1867–1940)



After growing up in Cincinnati and New York, Lillian Wald enrolled at New York Hospital's School of Nursing in 1889. She graduated from nursing school in 1891 and took courses at the Women's Medical College, but by 1893 left school to help poor immigrant families

in New York's Lower East Side as a visiting nurse. Along with another nurse, Mary Brewster, she created the Henry Street Visiting Nurse Service, which became the major model for visiting nursing in the United States and later the Henry Street Settlement.

Around that time Wald coined the term "public health nurse" to describe nurses whose work is integrated into the public community. Her ideas led the New York Board of Health to organize the first public nursing system in the world. She was the first president of the National Organization for Public Health Nursing, established a nursing insurance partnership with Metropolitan Life Insurance Company that became a model for many other corporate projects, and suggested a national

health insurance plan.

Wald helped to found the Columbia University School of Nursing and persuaded the New York City Board of Education to put nurses into public schools. The Henry Street Settlement still stands and now serves the neighborhood's Asian, African-American, and Latino population. Today, the Visiting Nurse Service of New York is the largest not-for-profit home health care agency in the nation.

In a speech to Vassar students in 1915, Wald encouraged the young women to serve the public. She quoted from Proverbs 31:20, "She reacheth forth her hands to the needy." These words are inscribed on the medal issued when Lillian Wald was inducted into the Jewish-American Hall of Fame.

Gertrude Elion (1918–1999)

Nobel Prize-winning biochemist and pharmacologist Gertrude Elion was born in New York City. When her grandfather died of stomach cancer, the teenage Elion dedicated herself to finding a cure. She graduated from Hunter College, where she later established a scholarship for female graduate students in chemistry and volunteered in a chemistry lab when she couldn't find a job. She endured anti-semitism at the lab but gained experience and saved enough money to enroll at New York University. The only woman in her graduate chemistry classes, Elion earned her Master's degree in 1941.



In 1944, Elion was interviewed by Dr. George Hitching of Burroughs Wellcome (now GSK), the pharmaceutical company. Working alone, and with Hitchings, as well as with Sir James Black, Elion revolutionized the way drugs were developed, and her efforts have saved or improved the lives of countless individuals. Her innovative research methods led to the development of the AIDS drug AZT. She also developed the first immunosuppressive drug, azathioprine, used for organ transplants, and the first successful antiviral drug, acyclovir (Zovirax), for the treatment of Herpes infection. Her work also contributed significantly to the treatment of childhood leukemia.

Elion shared the 1988 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine with Hitchings and Black. Few Nobels have gone to scientists working in the drug industry or those

without doctorates. Elion was only the fifth female Nobel laureate in Medicine, the ninth in science in general. In 1991 she was awarded the National Medal of Science and became the first woman to be inducted into the National Inventors Hall of Fame. She was a recipient of 25 honorary degrees. In the true spirit of scientific collaboration, she stated: "It's amazing how much you can accomplish when you don't care who gets the credit."

Rebecca Gratz (1781–1869)

Philanthropist and educator Rebecca Gratz was from a prominent Jewish family in Philadelphia. At the age of 20, she began a life of charitable work as one of the founders of the Female Association for the Relief of Women and Children of Reduced Circumstances.



Gratz and her family were active in the Jewish community in Philadelphia, and Gratz's interest in religion and her desire to prevent Christian evangelizing to Jews led her to found nonsectarian and Jewish organizations including the Philadelphia Orphan Asylum, Female Hebrew Benevolent Society, Jewish Foster Home and Orphan Asylum, Fuel Society, and Sewing Society. Gratz often served as secretary of these causes, thereby ensuring that the organizations ran smoothly.

One of her most influential accomplishments was the creation of a Hebrew Sunday School Society in 1838. It was an innovation in American Jewish educational practice with its Sunday format, inclusion of girls in the school, and openness to all children regardless of financial background. The school was led by women and became a model for Jewish education in America. Due to her connection with elite painters, writers, and other leaders, it was rumored that Gratz was the inspiration for the character Rebecca in Sir Walter Scott's novel *Ivanhoe*. Gratz College, started by Rebecca's brother Hyman as a Jewish teachers' college, continues Rebecca's educational legacy.

The Jewish-American Hall of Fame offers members of the Cincinnati Numismatic Association discounted prices on the following bronze medals: Ernestine Rose (reg. \$50 – only \$40), Lillian Wald (reg. \$85 – only \$60), and Gertrude Elion (reg. \$75 – only \$50). Add \$5 for shipping. To order, send check to the non-profit Jewish-American Hall of Fame, c/o Mel Wacks, 5189 Jeffdale Ave., Woodland Hills, CA 91364 or place credit card order by calling 818-225-1348.

Club News

In last month's club news, we reported "We only lost three members who decided not to renew their memberships this year". At this point we have lost only one member! This is by far the lowest number of lost members in many years. The current membership level is at 113.

Do you know a fellow collector who might enjoy membership in our club? Guests are always welcome at our meetings. Bring along a friend sometime.

We had an extended show and tell at the January meeting with some very interesting items including a collection of cut-out coins and a very nice Athenian Owl. If you weren't there you missed a good meeting.

At the time of the printing of this issue we had not yet confirmed a speaker. Details about the February meeting will be the meeting reminder email.

You want to mark your calendars for the March 13th meeting. We were lucky to be able to arrange

to have Bob Evans, Chief Scientist for the S.S. Central America recovery efforts. He will be discussing and showing aspects of the history, discovery, recovery, and restoration of the precious artifacts from the S.S. Central America. Don't miss this rare opportunity to learn about this amazing recovery effort from a man who was right in the middle of it.

"It took a lot of research and a lot of years and a lot of dreams. It was an amazing experience for all of us," Evans recalled. "When we first saw what we later called 'the Garden of Gold,' gold coins and gold bars carpeting the seabed, it was a sight beyond belief. There were corals and sponges living on the gold. So we were very careful about the way we recorded and excavated the site," he emphasized.

As previously reported, we completely sold out of Redbooks during the 2019 Redbook Fundraiser and even had to get more to fill orders. Look for the preorder form for

the 2021 Redbook in next month's newsletter. There will be an enhancement to this year's Redbook to mark our 90th anniversary.

The Cincinnati Numismatic Association annual dinner celebrating our 90th anniversary will be held on Saturday, April 18th. Details of the dinner and a reservation form are on the next page. Please join us for our club's annual dinner.

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 the end of 2020. Share your passion with the club! Every numismatic subject can make a good presentation.

CNA's 90th and 100th Anniversary

By David G. Heinrich

2020 marks the Cincinnati Numismatic Association's 90th anniversary and plans are in the works to celebrate the milestone. The club will hit the century mark in 2030 and some long rang plans are also in the works for that anniversary as well.

Some possibilities for the 90th anniversary include striking one ounce silver medals in the style of the original 1930 medals which the charter members had their name and member number engraved on the reverse.

Hot-stamping the Redbooks for next year along with a special book plate featuring a solid copper

Cincinnati Numismatic Association
85th Anniversary Issue

The Cincinnati Numismatist

Volume LXXXV, Issue VIII August 2019

Thoughts About the 1930s and the CNA's 85th Anniversary

By Gena Heuser

In 1930, when the Cincinnati Numismatic Association was established, I was two years old, the same age as Mickey Mouse, who gained some popularity and wealth than I. (Mickey was born into the entertainment field, and as a musician I entered the same field about 15 years later.)

In 1930, when the Cincinnati Numismatic Association was established, I was two years old, the same age as Mickey Mouse, who gained some popularity and wealth than I. (Mickey was born into the entertainment field, and as a musician I entered the same field about 15 years later.)

There were numerous notes from around the world issued in the 1930s that came to my attention and some became part of my collection many years later. If I developed an interest in the paper money of Czechoslovakia, now the Czech Republic, and some beautiful notes were issued from the country during the early years of the CNA. I chose one of my favorites, the 100 Koruna note issued in 1933, to represent that time frame.

The face of the note has engravings of a young boy holding a book that represents the history and the youth who will

1930s small-size national bank notes were characterized and those from the First National Bank of St. Louis, Ohio, my birth place, entered circulation about 1930. The bank later purchased a \$10 note from my basement bank, and a few years later purchased a \$20 note. I took my parents would have been collectors and saved a few of these notes, but in the post-depression 1930s paper money as collectors items would have been a

frivolous idea and not have entered the minds of anyone in my neighborhood.

About 1930 someone gave me a newly-minted Roosevelt dime and I thought the American Indian and buffalo images were extraordinary as I decided to save it. I looked at the coin everyday for a few weeks and then purchased a candy bar with it. That was the end of my

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seal may also become a reality.

The August 2020 issue of The Cincinnati Numismatist will be a greatly expanded issue similar to the one's from our 75th and 85th anniversary issues. Articles for that special issue will be solicited from authors around the country, both members of our club and from outside the membership. The success of many of these initiatives will rely heavily on volunteer efforts of members like you. If you would like to play a part, please let me know at an upcoming meeting or email me at cincycoins@gmail.com I look forward to working with you and seeing what great ideas you have for our club.

Annual Dinner, Saturday, April 18th

The Cincinnati Numismatic Association annual dinner will be held on Saturday, April 18th, 2020. The dinner will be held this year at Brio Tuscan Grille located in Newport on the Levee, 1 Levee Way #1140, Newport, KY 41071.

Our dinner will be in the private and spacious "Tuscan room". Cash bar begins at 6:30. Orders for dinner will be taken after guests are seated at 7:00.

Parking: Valet parking is available for \$7 at the restaurant entrance. You can park at the Newport on the Levee Parking Garage for \$5. Enter just off the Taylor-Southgate Bridge or via Dave Cowens Drive from I-471. The Newport on the Levee parking garage is open 24 hours a day. Parking is Park N Pay. You pay at one of the convenient pay stations located throughout Newport on the Levee. Please note: There are no cashiers stationed at the exits. Credit cards are the only form of payment accepted at the exits.



Each member may make a reservation for themselves and one guest. YN members may make reservations for themselves and one or both parents. The club is obligated to pay for 20 reservations. Please make every effort to attend.

The cost per person is \$39 (includes tax and gratuity). The Cincinnati Numismatic Association is providing an additional subsidy in order to keep your cost as low as possible.

Please send your dinner reservation form to David Heinrich at:

C.N.A.

P.O. Box 446

Miamitown, OH 45041

along with your check for the amount of the dinner(s). The check should be made out to the Cincinnati Numismatic Association.

We must receive your reservation by Monday, April 6th, 2020. Early reservations are greatly appreciated so that we can give the restaurant a preliminary count. We hope to see you there!

Dinner Reservation Form

☐ **\$39 Dinner for myself**

☐ **\$39 Dinner for Guest**

This year you do not need to make your selections for dinner when you make your payment. Just send this form along with your payment of \$39 per person. Send your check and this form to: C.N.A., P.O. Box 446, Miamitown, Ohio 45041. Please return form by April 6th.

Choose from these three entrees on the night of the dinner.

Chicken Milanese-Crispy romano chicken, herb pasta, signature Pomodoro.

Grilled Salmon Fresca-Fresh salmon, asparagus, sweet potatoes, spinach, red peppers, pesto vinaigrette, feta, tomatoes, balsamic glaze.

Center Cut Filet 7oz filet with fresh broccolini, roasted fingerling potatoes.

The dinner comes with your choice of lobster bisque or house salad. Tea, soda and coffee are included. Coffee drinks like lattes cappuccinos etc. are ala carte. For dessert we will have Lemon Ricotta Cheesecake. A home-made Italian family recipe combining sweet ricotta, fresh lemon and vanilla. Drizzled with acacia honey.

Comments:

Name:

Guest:

Daytime phone:

Email:

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 exnumia.

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.

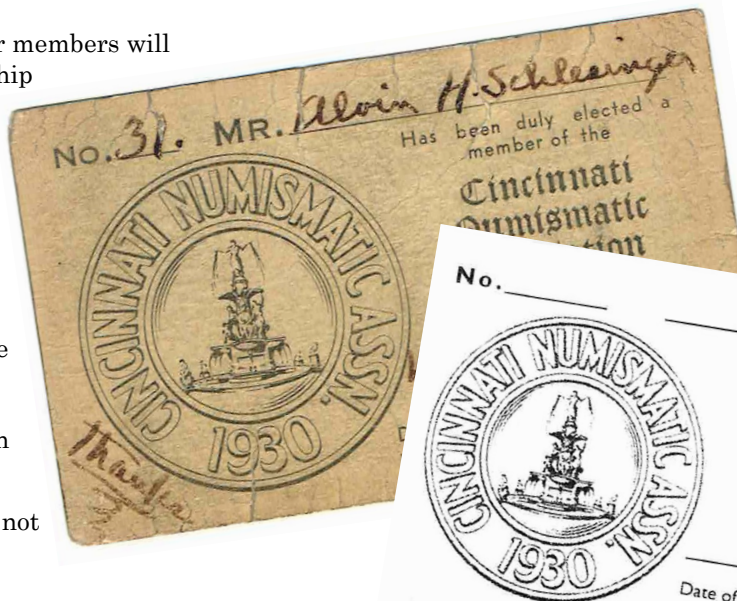
Mail application and payment to: CNA, PO Box 446, Miamitown, OH 45041

New Membership Cards

By David G. Heinrich

This year members will receive membership cards based on an early 1930's membership card recently found on eBay. The new cards retro-design is meant to commemorate the Cincinnati Numismatic Association's 90th anniversary.

We have not had membership cards for many years. Last year member Robert Lawson suggested that we begin to issue membership cards again. Robert was joined by Secretary Kirsten Lynch and



myself and a design evolved from Robert's original concept. Cards were not issued last year because it became too late in the year to be practical.

Going forward we plan to issue membership cards every year. The 2021 cards will carry the full color design that the group decided on last year.

Detectorists' £10m Iron Age Coin Stash is UK's Biggest Ever

By Tom Bevan, reprinted from *The Metro* February 3, 2020

As Coin finds go, this one took a lot of counting... almost eight years in fact! A hoard of 69,347 silver and gold Iron Age coins — worth £10million — has just been officially recognised by Guinness World Records as the UK's biggest ever.

The stash, which dates from around 50BC and weighs almost 1,700lb, was unearthed by metal detectorists Reg Mead and Richard Miles on Jersey in the Channel Islands in 2012. It was hidden under a hedge in a clay mound and also included jewellery.

The pair began their search back in the 1980s after a woman told them she had seen what looked like 'silver buttons' in a field.

The hoard has been declared 'treasure', which means it officially

belongs to the Queen. But the duo are entitled to a reward — which is expected to be 'considerable'. Some of the finds are now on display at the island's La Hougue Bie Museum. Olga Finch, curator of archaeology for Jersey Heritage, said: 'We are delighted that such an impressive archaeological item was discovered, examined and displayed in Jersey.'

'Once again, it puts our island in the spotlight of international research into Iron Age coinage and



Mr. Mead & Mr. Miles

demonstrates the world class heritage Jersey has to offer.'

The previous Guinness record for the largest collection of ancient coins found in Britain was 54,951, near Mildenhall, Wiltshire, in 1978.

The world record is 150,000 pennies from the 13th century, found in Brussels in 1908.

Mr. Mead and Mr. Miles described the moment they received their official record certificates as 'lovely'.

CINCINNATI NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

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

True or False – The Canadian government minted a gold coin that weighs 220 pounds.

Numystery answer:

True! They call it the "Big Maple Leaf" and it weighs almost 221 pounds. It is made of 99.999 percent pure gold. The Royal Canadian Mint only produced six of these remarkable coins.

Coin Show Schedule

Monthly

Cincinnati Greenhills Classic Coin, Currency, Stamp, Jewelry & Watch Show, American Legion Hall, 11100 Winton Rd, Cinti, OH
Last Sunday, 10:00 am - 3:30 pm
numismaniaofohio@gmail.com

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

February 16th

11th Annual International Coin Show Sponsored by the Polish American Numismatic Society
American Polish Cultural Center
2975 E. Maple Rd.
Troy, Michigan
Hours: 10am - 4pm, Free Admission and parking, Authentic Polish Food. There is no sales tax in Michigan on Coins & Bullion. Contact: Les Rosik, 248-909-2670, or

Bret Irick 313-207-3562
xrgt@prodigy.net
Website: www.pans-club.org

February 27th-29th

ANA National Money Show, Cobb Galleria Centre, Hall D, 2 Galleria Parkway SE, Atlanta, GA 30339.
Public hours: Thursday and Friday, February 27 & 28, 2020, from 10 am to 5:30 pm; Saturday, February 29, from 10 am to 3:30 pm. Admission: Thursday and Friday, February 27 & 28, 2020, \$8 for adults, children 12 and under admitted free. Free admission for everyone Saturday, February 29. www.NationalMoneyShow.com
American Numismatic Association, 800-367-9723

April 5th

Clark County Semi-Annual Coin Show. Location: Windy Knoll Golf Center in the Derby Banquet Center, 500 Roscommon Drive.
Directions - At I-70, Exit 52. turn North on U.S. 68 go to St Route 41,

exit East to Bechtel Ave, turn left (North) on Bechtel go to 500 Roscommon Drive on your right, go to Windy Knoll Golf course and Derby Banquet Center on the left.
Hrs: Sun. 10AM-3:00PM. Bourse
Dr. Gary Lau, PH: 937-206-4943

April 17th-19th

56th Annual Georgia Numismatic Association Anniversary Show
325 tables, U.S. Mint exhibit and sales at show, YN program on Saturday, 1 pm, Competitive exhibits, educational programs, grading services at show.
Website: <https://www.gamoney.org/>

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