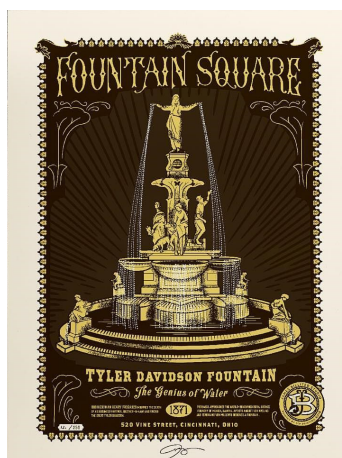


The Cincinnati Numismatist

Volume LXXXIX, Issue IX

September 2019



The next meeting of the Cincinnati Numismatic Association will be held at 7:30 p.m. on Friday, September 13th, 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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The 1996 W Clad Roosevelt Dime a Challenge Article

By Spencer Duncan

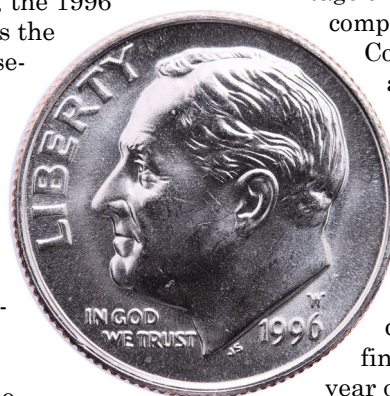
The 1996 W Clad Roosevelt Dime is a very cool coin. The 1996-W Clad Roosevelt Dime is the first United States Dime which contained a "W" mint mark. Not to mention, it is also the only U.S. Dime from 1796 to date which bares the "W" mint mark. These coins were produced at the West Point Mint to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Roosevelt Dime Series. Surprisingly, the 1996 -W Roosevelt Dime also has the lowest mintage of any Roosevelt Dime! It's mintage is even lower than the silver dimes from 1946 to 1964! However, since the 1996-W Dimes were not released into circulation, it is technically not the lowest mintage Roosevelt business strike dime. Regardless, it is still a significant modern coin, and it has also proved to be an important coin in the Roosevelt Dime series! The portrait on the obverse is of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, who was often referred to by his initials FDR. He was an American statesman and political leader who served as the 32nd president of the United States from 1933 until his death in 1945. He was

born on January 30, 1882, in Hyde Park, NY, and died on April 12, 1945, at Roosevelt's Little White House Historic Site, GA.

The designer of the coin was John R. Sinnock. The edge of the coin is reeded. The diameter of the coin is 17.90 millimeters. The weight of the coin is 2.27 Grams. The mintage of the coin is 1,457,000. The composition of the coin is 75%

Copper, 25% Nickel Clad over a pure Copper center. The value of the coin is that Roosevelt dimes are cool to collect. The ones made in silver are rarely and barely ever seen in circulation anymore! But always check your Roosevelt dimes, because if you ever find any dime that is from the year of 1964 or earlier, you just

found a rare hard to find dime that is made of silver! So always check your change! You never know! You just might get old coins back in your change! So it is always good to double check your change, because we never know what the future holds for us as collectors! We got to be on the lookout! You never know!



2019 2020 Meetings

Date	Presenter	Date	Presenter
September 13th Friday	David Fanning	January 17th Friday	Open
October 11th Friday	Open	February 21st Friday	Open
November 8th Friday	Open	March 13th Friday	Open
December 13th Friday	Annual Charity Auction & Christmas Dinner	April 18th Saturday	Annual Dinner
		May 8th Friday	Open

Roman Antoniniaunus Coin

a Challenge Article

By Michael C. Rice

This is my second challenge article for the Cincinnati Numismatic Association newsletter. I encourage all members to take up the challenge. It is a bit of work, but enjoyable and you will learn much while researching your mystery numismatic item.

This article is about a Roman antoniniaunus coin (plural: antoniniani) of the late third century A.D. These coins were valued at two denarii and circulated throughout the Roman Empire from 215 A.D. to 293 A.D. We are not sure what the Romans themselves called these coins, but modern historians have labeled them after Emperor Caracalla, formally known as Antoninus, who first introduced the denomination.

Early antoniniani were struck with an alloy containing approximately 49.5% silver. However, the precious metal content of the antoniniani was steadily debased until, by 274 A.D. the coins consisted mainly of copper with only around five percent silver. This brings us to the subject coin of this article.

The antoniniaunus in my mystery envelope depicts Marcus Aurelius Probus (Probus) who was Roman emperor during a six-year period from 276 A.D. to 282 A.D. The obverse of the coin depicts Probus facing to the left, draped in imperial mantel, and holding a scepter tipped with an eagle. Probus was depicted in numerous different ways on the obverse's of his coins.

According to *Coinage and History of the Roman Empire* by David L. Vagi, "Of all coinages of the Roman emperors, that of Probus offers the greatest variety of obverse types, including unusual inscriptions and elaborate busts. ...The mint marks are also complex, creating thousands of varieties." If you'd like to examine differing versions of Probus coins, a great resource is available at <https://probvs.net/probvs/>.

On the reverse of my antoninianus, I can barely make out the letter A. This would denote that the coin was minted in Cyzicus, an ancient Greek/Roman town

located in current-day Turkey. The reverse includes the Latin inscription SOLI INVICTO, which translates as "to the unconquered Sun." The inscription was meant to honor Sol Invictus, the official sun god of the later Roman Empire.

In 274 A.D., Emperor Aurelian had decreed Sol Invictus an official cult, alongside other traditional Roman cults. On the reverse of my challenge coin, Sol Invictus is depicted facing forward, right hand raised, left hand holding a whip, and riding in a quadriga. A quadriga is a chariot drawn by four horses abreast and symbolized triumph to the Romans.

Sol Invictus was depicted in a number of different ways on Probus' coins. Furthermore, Sol Invictus was not the only Roman god depicted on Probus' coins, yet he seems to have been the favored god. Perhaps that's because Sol Invictus was also the patron god of soldiers. As you will read below, soldiers were particularly significant during this period of Roman history.

You might recall from your high school history classes the term Pax Romana (Roman Peace). The Pax Romana was an approximate 200-year period of economic prosperity, political stability, and relative peace across the Roman Empire. Dates vary, but the Pax Romana was roughly between 27 B.C. to 235 A.D. Unfortunately, Probus had the misfortune to live in the period that followed the Pax Romana. My challenge coin served as a window into that dramatic period of Roman history, from 235 A.D. to 284 A.D., known as the Crisis of the Third Century.

The Life and Times of Probus: 232 A.D. to 282 A.D.

In 232 A.D., Probus was born in the town of Sirmium—current-day Sremska Mitrovica, Serbia. He grew up in a rapidly deteriorating Roman Empire. The Roman economy was in decline and there was social chaos and frequent civil war. Furthermore, the Roman Empire was in a near constant state of war due to the in-



creasing number of external “barbarian” attacks on its frontiers. As a result, Rome had no choice but to greatly increase the size of its army in order to defend the empire.

”During the roughly 50-year Crisis of the Third Century, the Roman Empire had more than 20 emperors and most of those emperors died violent deaths.”

Probus entered the Roman Army when he reached adulthood around 250 A.D. and had a triumphant military career. Probus began his service in the eastern Roman empire where early on he stacked up numerous victories. He proved himself a gifted military leader who achieved results. Such traits were in particularly high demand during the Crisis of the Third Century and did not go unnoticed by Roman emperors.

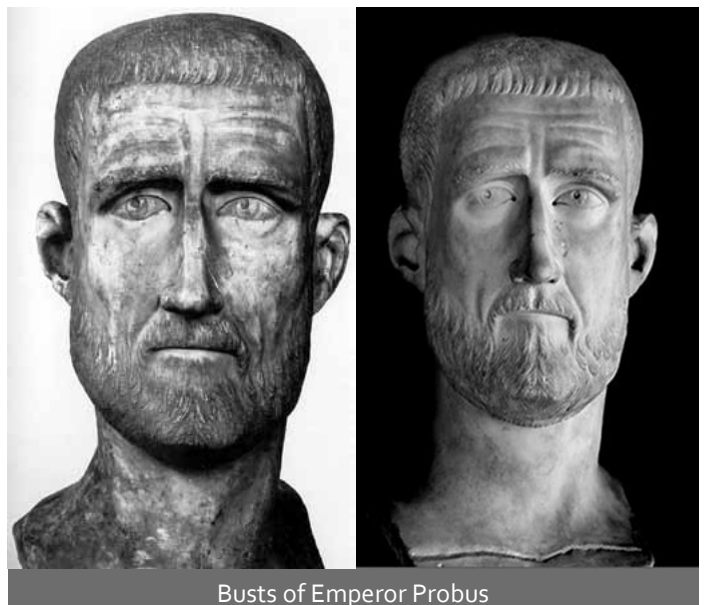
By 273 A.D., after a particularly impressive campaign in Egypt, Probus was one of the most highly appointed officers on Emperor Aurelian’s staff. (Yes, the same Emperor Aurelian who declared the Sol Invictus cult). Two years later in 275 A.D., Emperor Tacitus appointed Probus governor of the East. Then, just a year later, upon Tacitus’ death in the autumn of 276 A.D. Probus was proclaimed emperor by his troops.

When Tacitus died, his half-brother Florianus was also proclaimed emperor. Conflict between rival emperors Probus and Florianus was imminent, but Florianus was murdered within two months—by the same soldiers who had proclaimed him emperor. Tacitus himself, had likely been assassinated by his own troops; although he might have died of sickness. Historians are divided on the cause Tacitus’ demise. On the other hand, Emperor Aurelian preceding Tacitus, was assassinated by his own troops. These convoluted events require further explanation.

“Barracks emperors” is a term adopted by historians to describe emperors who came from and were raised to power by the Roman Army during the Crisis of the Third Century. Previously, Roman emperors came to power through a somewhat orderly succession. Typically, an emperor’s son or adopted heir took the throne upon his father’s death. In Probus’ time, however, emperors were chosen by soldiers based upon popularity, generosity towards the military, and the ability to deliver results. This turned out to be a recipe for instability, as more

than half the men proclaimed emperors in this manner, were afterward assassinated by the soldiers who selected them in the first place.

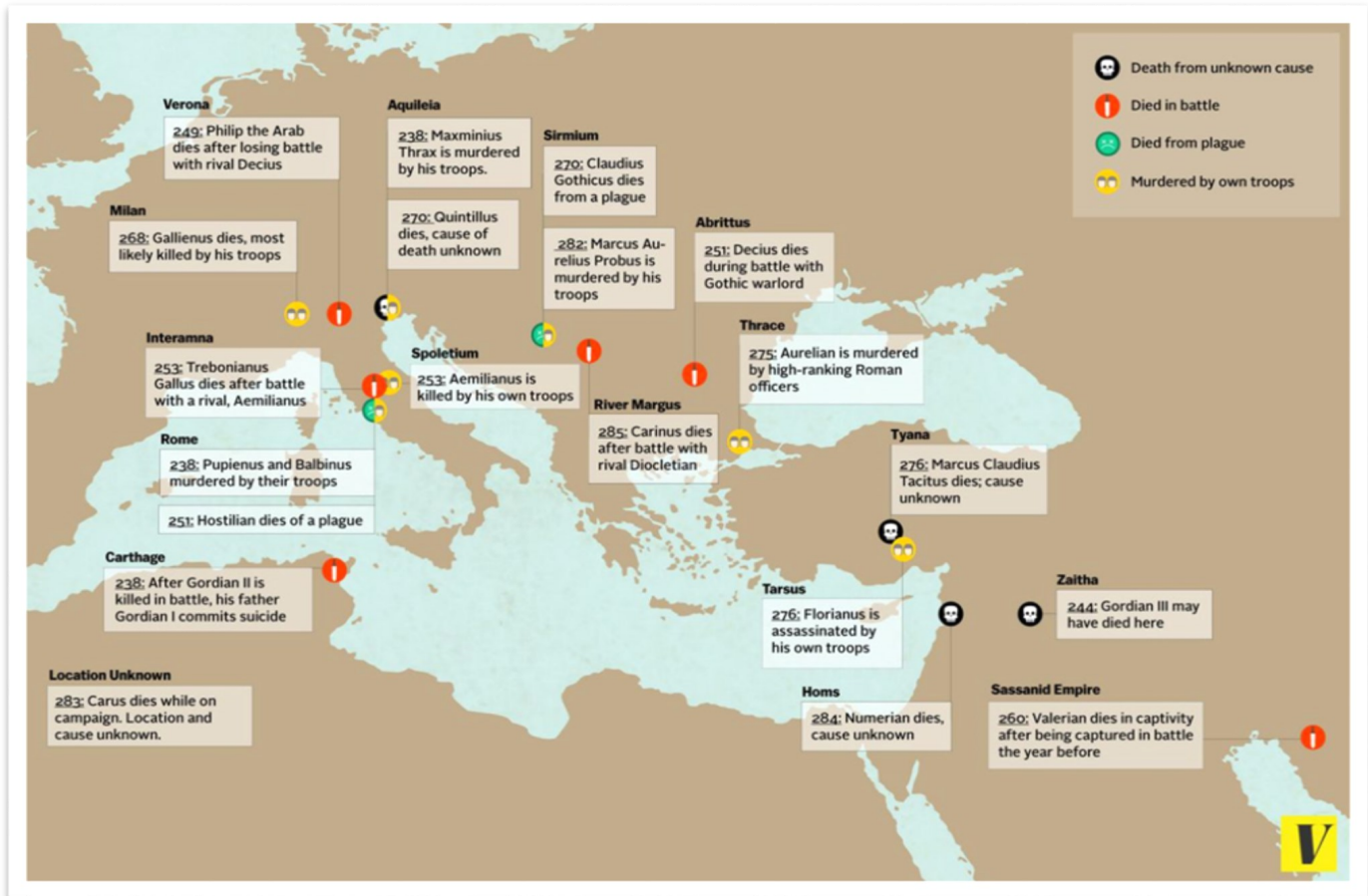
During the roughly 50-year Crisis of the Third Century, the Roman Empire had more than 20 emperors and most of those emperors died violent deaths. Probus, who was emperor from 276 A.D. to 282 A.D., was one of the more successful of the barracks emperors. In the words of J.H.E. Crees, author of *The Reign of the Emperor Probus*, “Probus was not a monster of cruelty...His talents were considerable and his virtues unusual in that age. He was generous to a fallen foe, or at least not blindly vindictive. The fact that he maintained his position for six years is, for that age, sufficient proof of his capacity to rule.”



Busts of Emperor Probus

Emperor Probus traveled tirelessly throughout the Roman Empire; such journeys were long and arduous in that period of history. Probus began his reign by traveling all the way from Cilicia, in the eastern half of the empire, to Gaul, in the far west of the empire, to address a severe crisis. Probus repelled Germanic tribes invading Gaul and secured crumbling Roman frontiers on the Rhine and Danube Rivers. This was quite an achievement, especially considering that Probus’ army was frequently outnumbered by his opponents.

By 280 A.D., Probus had visited almost every sector of the empire and effectively defended against numerous “barbarian” invasions. His military victories played a large role in restoring Rome’s military supremacy, which had been heavily tarnished during the Crisis of the Third Century. At the same, Probus was forced to suppress numerous internal revolts. During 280 A.D. to 281 A.D. alone, he defeated three usurpers attempting to become emperor in his place.



Although Probus is most renowned for his military exploits, historians also recognize him as a conscientious administrator. In addition to restoring frontier defenses, Probus worked to bring prosperity back to the regions ravished by war. He ordered the reconstruction of bridges and canals along the Nile River, the breadbasket of the Roman Empire. Some sources state that Probus introduced viticulture to Gaul, while most credit him with expanding the winegrowing already taking place in Gaul. Probus ordered the draining of marshes on the Danube and Nile Rivers to increase agricultural production. He did not allow his soldiers to be idle. Therefore, Probus employed them on such civilian projects whenever possible. Apparently, this policy was unpopular with many soldiers.

In late 281 A.D., Probus entered Rome in a “Grand Triumph” to celebrate his hard-earned victories. I’m guessing he rode a quadriga while entering the eternal city. In any case, in true Roman emperor fashion, Probus held lavish “games” to entertain the citizens—at the cost of the lives of thousands of captives, gladiators, and exotic animals.

Probus departed Rome with his army in 282 A.D. and traveled towards Persia. His purpose was to lead a long-planned conquest of Persia, which had been on the

drawing board at least since Emperor Aurelian’s reign. However, in September 282 A.D., the fact that Probus was a “barracks emperor” caught up with him. Probus was murdered by his soldiers. Ironically, he was assassinated in the town of Sirmium, mere miles from where he was born 50 years earlier.

Sources vary on the motive for Probus’ assassination. Most mention that soldiers were tired of Probus’ iron-discipline, along with his policy of employing them on what they considered degrading civilian projects. In the end, perhaps it was simply Probus’ misfortune to be born in the Third Century A.D., which was assuredly a bad time to be a Roman emperor. Please refer to above map:

According to the Encyclopedia Britannica’s take on Probus, “Scarcely any emperor has left behind him so good a reputation; his death was mourned alike by senate and people, and even the soldiers repented and raised a monument in his honor.” The accomplishments of Probus helped set the stage for Emperor Diocletian who took power in 285 A.D. In a 20-year reign, Diocletian was able to end the third century’s cycle of bloodshed and enact reforms that enabled the Roman Empire to endure until the late fifth century.

Stuck in the Middle – Collecting Our Quarter Ounce Gold Eagles

By Mark Benvenuto

The United States gold and silver Eagle bullion coin program has been producing amazing coins for over three decades now. Investors as well as collectors like the easy connection between the weight of the coins and the price of gold on the metals market. As well, buying an ounce of gold seems like something of an accomplishment, especially for those of us who have to save up for it. If an ounce all at once seems far too expensive, there is always the small, but wonderful, 1/10th ounce coins as well. But what about the middle? Is there anyone out there who is focusing on the middle of the gold bullion coin program, in this case on the 1/4 ounce gold Eagles? Or are they being forgotten in the general hubbub? Now might be a good time to look.

Like their bigger and smaller siblings, the 1/4-ounce U.S. Gold Eagles have been minted since 1986, and their prices too, remain pegged to the price of gold metal. There is



often a bit of a premium attached to them, as there are with many smaller gold coins. But that hardly makes them too expensive to collect. So, how do we go about it?

A simple start

A logical way to assemble a

collection of 1/4-ounce bullion Gold Eagles is probably just to dive in and have it in terms of a date run. That means a minimum of 34 coins, since these little jewels have been coming out of the Mint for 34 years. Or we could be more modest and just start with one from each decade. But of course, there's more to it than that.

The proofs

Like just about all the other gold bullion coins out there, the 1/4-ounce Gold Eagles exist in almost every year in a proof version. If the



price of gold metal on the world's markets is \$1,400, then using that number, we can compute that each of the 1/4-gold Eagles is going to be worth \$350. Understood. We also just mentioned for what can be called the regular issues, there is usually some premium, perhaps 10%, making each coin a \$385 purchase. But for the proofs the gloves are off, in a manner of speaking. All of them are made to an exacting standard, and all are beautiful. As to what they are worth, well, the major price lists vary a bit, but include prices such as \$650 for one in the grade of PF-70DC, meaning the technically perfect coin with deep cameo surfaces. For one step down – a PF-69 piece – the price drops to

about \$500.

Okay, let's pause here for a moment and consider what we are buying, since we're thinking of some kind of 1/4-ounce Gold Eagle collection. If you are one of us frugal collectors (a cozier term than "cheapskate" by far), you'll be cautious about paying almost twice as much as you might have for a coin simply because of the grade. But there is something to be said for having one perfect coin in any collection, a point of pride to be sure. Whether we choose to go for that perfect coin though, or for a PF-69, be cautious and purchase your gem in some reputable third party grading service's holder. Even if you are no fan of third party grading at all, in this endeavor it's worth getting someone else's opinion on the grade – which is basically what that slab comes down to. There is absolutely no reason to acquire a case of buyer's remorse along with your new coins.

The regular issues

Going back to our regular issues, and an attempt to build a hefty collection, the price tags for the regular guys are often listed in the price guides as MS-69 and MS-70, much as the proofs are. But since the regular issues are those minted in the greatest quantities each year, there will probably be many more opportunities to buy them raw. That in turn means you and the seller may have to haggle a bit on price, based on your mutual agreement, or disagreement, on the grade. None of these coins are anywhere near a century old. None should have wear. All may have some small scratches or abrasions from the way they have been bought, sold, and treated in the relatively recent past. Since it's your money on the table, be satisfied with

both the price and the eye appeal, as well as the technical grade, on any ¼-ounce Eagle you go for.

The mint marks and burnished

One further aspect of a collection of ¼-ounce Gold Eagles we might want to consider is the mint mark. These came roaring out of the West Point facility back in 1986, but by 1988 there was competition of a sort, meaning the proofs that came out of the main Mint in Philly. Also, the year 1997 started the first of a few in which we could have specimens with the 'S' of the West Coast facility in the City by the Bay, San Francisco. Additionally, 2006 was the beginning of what became a three-year run of burnished uncirculated gold eagles of all four denominations. Do we want to add one of each of these to any growing collection? The short answer is... there is



no short answer. For any of us with the means, sure, one of each differ-

ent version would ultimately become an amazing collection. For those of us who are, as we have already said,

frugal collectors? Well, for those of us in this crowd, sticking to something less expensive is probably the wise way to go.

Add one other, a half eagle?

However we build a collection of ¼-ounce Gold Eagles even if we stay with something as sparse as one per decade – the process can be a fun challenge. Yet for the adventurous, we'll throw one last possibility on top – the purchase of a single, classic, Liberty Head half-eagle. Our classic gold pieces are one of the first reasons Congress authorized any Mint at all, and the \$5 gold half-eagles of 1839 – 1929 all weigh in at 0.24187 ounces of gold. So, while they are not quite the same as the modern ¼-ounce gold Eagles, one of the common dates will not be that expensive, and can serve as a crown jewel among jewels, as it were. The best of luck to any of us who become ¼-ounce gold Eagle collectors.

Club News

Many thanks to Heath MacAlpine for his presentation on "The United State Mint's Presidential Medals of Franklin D. Roosevelt". John Ray Sinnock, Chief Engraver of the United States Mint from 1925 to 1947, created a variety of medals marking the four administrations of Franklin Delano Roosevelt.



David Fanning

We welcome David Fanning of Kolbe & Fanning Numismatic Booksellers as our guest speaker for our September 13th meeting. David F. Fanning holds a Ph.D. in English Language and Literature from the Ohio State University and has been a student of numismatic literature since childhood. His topic will be "Old time dealers of Cincinnati". It might be fun to bring a special book

from your library for show and tell.

Kolbe & Fanning Numismatic Booksellers is the largest and longest currently active rare numismatic literature firm in the world. Established in 1967, the company's first mail-bid sale was held in 1976 and today they

average four mail-bid or public auction sales per year. The firm is a member of the International Association of Professional Numismatists and the Independent Online Booksellers Association.

Dues notices for 2020 will be included with the October issue of the newsletter. This is earlier than when dues notices have been sent in

the past. This will help in collecting dues in a more timely fashion. If you have already paid or have paid for some number of years in advance you will receive a thank you for prepaying instead of a dues notice. Dues notices are not issued for life members. You can save time and postage by paying for multiple years of dues in advance or you can convert to a life membership for \$175 and never have to pay dues again!

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.

ANA Staff Profile Destined to Succeed

By Phil Vitale, Editor of *Pocket Change* the monthly publication of the Albuquerque Coin Club

This article is reprinted by permission from the June issue of *Pocket Change*.

In my mind's eye I see Brianna Victor as a graceful swan gliding across a pond, all the while knowing that underneath the surface she's paddling like crazy.

Brianna Victor is ANA's Seminars Manager and she is responsible for all aspects of the Summer Seminar, Traveling Technical Seminars, and Pre-Convention Seminars. I first met Brianna last October when I visited the ANA; she had just come on board to replace Amber Bradish. When I noted the uphill climb to put together the Summer Seminar for someone new to the job, she told me we were going to have "the best Summer Seminar ever!" I have no doubt she will succeed.

Brianna is Colorado through and through, having been

born and raised on the south of Denver. Growing up she wanted to be a veterinarian, but changes in interests and life events led her to a BS degree in Health Promotion from Colorado State University. She has held positions with social services organizations and was responsible for the planning and execution of cooking and nutrition classes/events for low-income families. These "events" were the steppingstones for her acceptance of the ANA position. While I have no doubt the Summer Seminar is in good hands, her long-range ideal job is one in which she's reaching out to help low-income/disadvantaged families.



Photo: Robert B. Kelley

Brianna lives in Colorado Springs with her husband Brandon, a Pueblo, Colorado police officer, two dogs and two cats. She enjoys the outdoors and hanging out with family that still live in the Denver area.

If you attended the Summer Seminar this year, I'm sure you've seen the efficiency and

enthusiasm Brianna and Courtne (her Seminars Coordinator) have brought to the program. I have been greatly impressed with this young lady and I'm sure I'll continue to be even more impressed in the future.

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.

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.

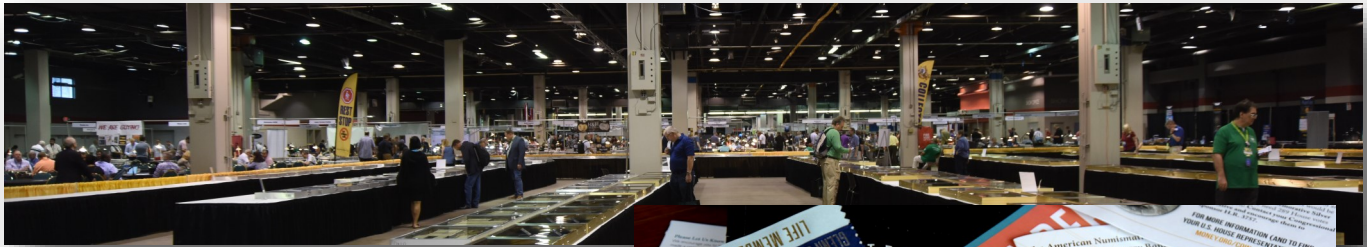
The program has resulted in multiple articles for our readers to enjoy, two in this issue! Watch for more articles to appear in future issues of the newsletter.

Why not give it a try?



The 2019 ANA World's Fair of Money

By David G. Heinrich



The ANA's annual summer convention known as "The World's Fair of Money" was held in Rosemont, Illinois this year. The photo above is a view of the bourse with the exhibit area in the foreground. The exhibit area alone is the size of most local coin shows. The immense size of the bourse makes it impossible to photograph the whole show in one shot.

I was there with my wife for a short two days from Thursday afternoon until noonish on Saturday. I added a few medals to my collection while we were there. I ran into a lot of friends from around the country that I usually only see at national numismatic events, this is one of the most important reasons for me to attend such shows. We even managed to sit down with a few friends and catch up while sharing a few bottles of wine.

On Friday 17 numismatic editors from around the country got together to meet each other, exchange ideas and help one another if possi-



ble. It was in my view a very productive meeting. This was the first year for this meeting and I plan to repeat it every year.

There is so much more that I could write about but there isn't enough space. If you have never been to one of the large national coin shows you owe it to yourself to go at least once. You may find it overwhelming. You may want to go back every year. One thing is certain, you will see a lot of coins, medals, tokens and paper money!

Writers Recognized for Excellence

The writers for The Cincinnati Numismatist have written top notch articles for your newsletter last year. In fact, they have done such exceptional work that for the fourth year in a row The Cincinnati Numismatist has received first place in the ANA's annual club publications contest in the local clubs category. We are indeed lucky to have this group of excellent and dedicated writers who continue to make this publication a very interesting read.

Those writers are in alpha-



betical order by last name: Mark Benvenuto, Jim Downey, Colin Feitl, Richard Giedroye, David Golden, Isaiah Hageman, Kelly Kusch, Mark Landin, Robert Lawson, Kirsten Lynch, William Lynch, Don Mayhew, Clifford Mishler, Steve Roach, Phil Vitale, and John & Nancy Wilson. Thank you

Many more members have become contributors to our newsletter this year through the article challenge. You can too by picking a mystery envelope and agreeing to write about its contents.

Attention All Coin Collectors

Please support U.S. congressional bill - H.R. 3757. Call, email, fax, or write your U.S. congressperson and let your voice be heard.

CALL TO ACTION:

SUPPORT COIN LEGISLATION H.R.3757



The Facts

What is it?

It is an act to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint Morgan and Peace Dollars in 2021.

Why?

These commemorative silver dollars will recognize a pivotal point in our history as the United States evolved from a developing industrial nation into a world power. Mirroring this change, the Peace Dollar replaced the Morgan Dollar in 1921 — a changing of the guard.

What will be the mintage?

Up to a maximum of 500,000 silver dollars will be coined.

What will be the design?

The designs will be representative of either the Morgan dollar or the Peace Dollar both in their designs and inscriptions. It is the intent of the originators of this bill that struck coins be reflective of the first year of issue for each design, including high relief on the Peace Dollar. Each coin will

bear the date 2021.

What are the specifications?

The coins will be identical to their forebears. They will weight 26.73 grams, have a diameter of 1.5 inches and contain not less than 90% silver.

What finish will these coins have?

They will be issued in uncirculated and proof qualities.

Where will they be minted?

The Director of the Mint will determine which of the facilities will be utilized. In addition, if the Secretary of the Treasury finds it feasible and cost effective, a portion of the Morgan Dollars will be struck at **Carson City, Nevada** at the Nevada State Museum (formerly a United States Mint facility.)

How much will the surcharge be?

The surcharge is mandated by law to be ten dollars per coin.

What organizations will receive this surcharge?

20% will go to the Nevada State Museum at Carson City. 40% will go to

the American Numismatic Association. 40% will go to the National World War I Museum and Memorial in Kansas City.

Congressman Steve Chabot

2408 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515
Phone: (202) 225-2216
Fax: (202) 225-3012

Cincinnati Office
441 Vine Street, Rm. 3003
Cincinnati, OH 45202
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Congressman Warren Davidson

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Washington, DC 20515
Phone: (202) 225-6205

West Chester office
8857 Cincinnati-Dayton Rd.
Suite #102
West Chester, OH 45069
Phone: (513) 779-5400

You can find your representative at ziplook.house.gov. You can find more information about the proposed legislation at money.org/coin-legislation.

Redbook Fundraiser Order Form

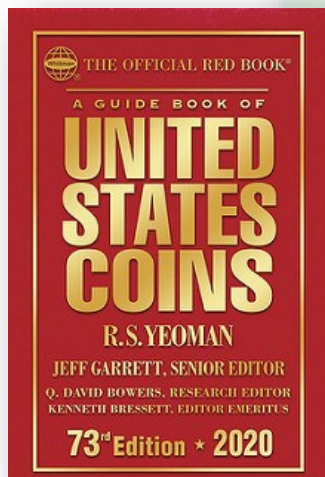
Your order will be available at club meetings or can be shipped to you

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 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!



PERSONALIZED REDBOOK ORDER FORM

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Name as you want it to appear on the bookplate _____

Shipping Address if Applicable: _____

City/State/Zip: _____

Email: _____

☐ Picked up at meeting \$15

☐ Delivery by U.S. Mail \$18

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 ex-onumia.

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
Club

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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:

Where was the first American coin struck? (Hint: the answer may be found in an article recently published in our newsletter.)

Numystery answer:

Searching in mind that "America" refers to the entire New World, not just the United States, the first American coins were struck in Mexico City in 1535.

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

October 4th-5th

IKOTAMS (Indiana, Kentucky, and
Ohio Token and Medal Society)
Annual Show. American Legion
#707 Banquet Hall, 200 West Na-
tional Road (US 40), Engelwood,
(near Dayton) Ohio, 45322. (enter
building from rear parking lot) To-
kens - Merchant, Civil War, Transit,
Coal, Political, more. Medals - Mili-
tary, World's Fair, Historical, Presi-
dential, more. Badges - Police, Fire,
Chauffeur, Taxi, Factory, more.

Hours: 9:30 am to 6:00 pm on Friday,
and 9:00 am to 2:00 pm on Satur-
day. Free Door Prizes, drawn at 2 pm
Saturday. Must be present to win.

October 10th-12th

Louisville & Kentucky State Numis-
matic Association Inc. Coin 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 Ta-
bles, 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

November 10th

Clark County Semi-Annual Coin
Show. Location: Windy Knoll Golf
Center in the Derby Banquet Center,
500 Roscommon Dr. Springfield, Ohio
Directions - At I-70, Exit 52. turn
North on U.S. 68 go to St Rte 41, ex-
it East to Bechtel Ave, turn left

(North) on Bechtel go to 500 Roscom-
mon Dr. on your right, go to Windy
Knoll Golf course and Derby Ban-
quet Center on left. Hours: Sunday
10 am-3:00 pm. Bourse Dr. Gary
Lau, PH: 937-206-4943

December 6th-7th

61st Annual I.S.N.A. Coin Show,
Indianapolis Marriott East Hotel &
Convention Center, Liberty Hall,
7202 East 21st Street, Indianapolis,
Indiana 46219 Free admission &
parking. Door prize & raffle prize
drawings. Thursday 1:00 pm to 6:00
pm (Early bird pass only) Fri-
day 10:00 am to 6:00 pm,
Saturday 10:00 am to 5:00 pm

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