

The Cincinnati Numismatist

Volume XC, Issue IV

April 2020



The Next meeting of the Cincinnati Numismatic Association was scheduled for Saturday, April 18th. At the time of printing of this issue it likely will have to be postponed due to the Covid 19 crisis. As soon as we work it out with the restaurant, we will advise our members. Refunds will be issued to members who are unable to attend on the new dinner date.

Inside this issue:

Remembering Ray Dillard	6
Club News	7
CNA's Anniversary	7
Membership Application	8
April Dinner Reservation Form	9
ANA Membership Form	10
Crossword Puzzle	11
Redbook Fundraiser	12
Numystery	14
Coin Show Schedule	14

The Fatman Dollar

By Michael Rice

I recently learned of the Chinese coin known as the "Fatman Dollar." The coin's intriguing title, along with my limited knowledge of Chinese History, prompted research. Surely, there had to be an interesting story behind YUAN SHIKAI—the man depicted on the coin. (The images of the Fatman Dollar below are from Numista.com)

So, what's with the name? Evidently, the moniker "Fatman" is a matter of translation and not a comment on Yuan Shikai's girth. The literal Chinese translation for the dollar is "Big Head," which somehow was interpreted into English as "Fat Man." Whether or not either rendering was meant to be derogatory, Yuan Shikai has certainly been called much worse. Widely considered the preeminent villain of modern Chinese

History, Yuan is more commonly described in terms such as "wily," "cunning," and "scheming." More to follow on this, but first let's review the features of the Fatman dollar, which hereafter I shall refer to as the Yuan Shikai dollar.

Features of the Yuan Shikai dollar



Luigi Giorgi was the coin engraver. The obverse depicts a bust of Yuan Shikai facing left with Chinese characters at the top that denote the year of minting.

The years are based upon the Chinese Republican calendar, with year one of the Chinese Republic being 1912. The characters on the coin depicted above

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

translate as “made in the ninth year of the Republic of China;” thus it was minted in 1920.

The reverse of the coin depicts a wreath and two Chinese characters signifying the value of the coin as one dollar. Yuan Shikai dollars were first minted in 1914 and production continued at least until 1921, possibly longer. Minted in .890 silver, Yuan Shikai dollars have a diameter of 39mm, weigh 26.4 grams, and are 2mm thick.

Yuan Shikai silver dollars were standard circulation coins. They circulated with great regularity—at least until 1949 when the Peoples Republic of China demonetized coins of the Republic of China. According to a Shanghai Bank survey: Yuan Shikai dollars comprised around 80 percent of the estimated 960 million silver dollars circulating in China in 1924.

Therefore, these coins are relatively common, so it's not cost prohibitive to add one to your collection. However, it can be challenging and very expensive for those determined to collect a complete variety set of Yuan Shikai dollars. The PCGS composite set requires dozens of varieties, some of which are rare. You must also be a cautious shopper, because there are many counterfeit Yuan Shikai dollars in the marketplace.

China at Yuan Shikai's Birth

Yuan Shikai was born in the Henan Province of China in 1859. The Qing Dynasty had ruled imperial China for over 200 years but was in a state of decline. In the words of Graham Hutchings: the Qing Dynasty, “vast and sprawling, but increasingly battered and fraying at the edges” was an “archaic government belatedly trying to come to terms with the modern world.” Throughout most of its history, the Chinese Empire purposely existed in relative isolation, only engaging and trading with “barbarians” on its own terms. However, beginning in the mid-19th Century, China was compelled to agree to “unequal treaties” with Western powers such as Great Britain, France, the United States, et cetera.

The treaties were “unequal,” in that the Chinese had little choice but to agree to various demands—regarding trade, ports, consulates, special privileges, and the like—that highly favored the Western powers' economic and political interests. These treaties and growing undue Western influence angered the Chinese populace. Furthermore, in the mid-19th Century, the Qing Dynasty was increasingly confronted by a rapidly expanding, aggressive Japanese Empire and still had to contend with the Russian Empire. These were confusing and humbling times for a Chinese people raised on the lore of Zhongguo (“Middle Kingdom”), meaning China was the center of all nations.

Yuan's Early Years

Despite China's predicament, Yuan Shikai was fortunate to be born into a relatively prosperous family. He was afforded the traditional Confucian education, which was the first step to obtaining a coveted position in the Chinese imperial civil service. However, Yuan preferred physical activities, such as boxing and riding, over academics. He did not pass the rigorous imperial academic examinations and instead decided upon a military career.

Yuan's father secured a position for his son in the imperial Chinese Army. Almost immediately, Yuan Shikai proved himself a natural at soldiering. In 1882, Yuan's brigade was deployed to the Korean peninsula. China had long heavily influenced Korea, which was a de facto protectorate at the time. Unfortunately, Korea had become tempting to the Japanese Empire and the Chinese sought to deter those ambitions. Yuan served over a decade in Korea, where he developed a reputation as a competent, effective military commander and reformer.

Unlike some other officers, Yuan recognized early on that the Chinese Empire had to modernize its military. Yuan also distinguished himself as a civil administrator in Korea. He was appointed Chinese Commissioner, a role in which he was responsible for all Chinese policy involving Korea. Fortunately, Yuan was recalled to China in 1894, shortly before the outbreak of the Sino-



Yuan Shikai depicted in younger years

Japanese War. That conflict, waged on the Korean peninsula, saw the Japanese Empire inflict numerous, severe defeats on China's military.

Yuan Shikai and the Qing Dynasty

Yuan's timely recall relieved him from blame for the Sino-Japanese War disaster. In any case, the defeats convinced even the recalcitrant Qing Dynasty that China needed to modernize its military without delay. Yuan's reputation as a military reformer put him in the right place, at the right time. Soon, he became deeply involved

in the Qing Dynasty administration which was ruled at the time by the Empress Dowager Cixi. Empress Cixi had ruled the Chinese Empire, in fact, if not in name, since 1861. "It is said that she ruled with iron-willed cruelty and vindictiveness and flew into monumental rages that literally caused heads to roll," according to Madge Huntington. Yet, apparently Yuan got along with Empress Cixi well enough.



Empress Dowager Cixi

Yuan became the Qing official most responsible for restructuring China's antiquated armies. He ensured young officers were trained in military science, by attending either newly established Chinese military academies or foreign military academies. Yuan also hired foreign instructors to train soldiers up to modern warfare standards and acquired updated weaponry and equipment for the Chinese Army.

In 1895, Yuan was given personal command of the Beiyang Army. This unit developed into the model army that became the centerpiece of the Qing military reforms. Predictably, the Beiyang Army was well-resourced, grew rapidly, and became formidable. By 1898, the Beiyang Army was the most powerful military force in China; moreover, this

army was completely loyal to its general, Yuan Shikai.

In 1898, a power struggle took place within the Qing Dynasty. The actual emperor, Guangxu—for whom Cixi had been acting as regent—tried to assert his legitimate power. Guangxu, and progressive forces aligned with him, launched what became known as the "100 Days Reforms." These reforms were to go much deeper than simply reforming the Qing military and would have transformed what was an absolute monarchy into a constitutional monarchy. Empress Cixi was to be removed from power and she, along with like-minded hard-liners, orchestrated a coup. Yuan Shikai sided with Cixi and was the decisive factor in repressing Guangxu's reform efforts. Cixi had many of the progressive reformers executed and effectively imprisoned the young Guangxu for the rest of his life.



Emperor Guangxu

Yuan was rewarded for his loyalty. He was promoted to governor of Shandong a position he held from 1899 to 1901. During this governorship, the Boxer Rebellion broke out around 1900. That rebellion was initiated by a secret society of Chinese who attempted to vio-

lently expel foreigners from China. Yuan Shikai assisted foreign forces in putting down the Boxer Rebellion and the Beiyang Army emerged relatively unscathed from the conflict.

In years to follow, Yuan held several different positions and titles in the Qing Dynasty including president of the ministry of foreign affairs, grand councilor, viceroy, prime minister, and marquis of the first rank. Nevertheless, it was always Yuan's control of the Beiyang Army, rather than political skills, that were the true source of his power.



General Yuan Shikai

In 1908, the Empress Cixi and Emperor Guangxu died within one day of each other. Guangxu's death was highly suspicious, as he was only 37 years old. It was widely believed, but not proven at the time, that Cixi—who was aware of her imminent death and vindictive to the end—arranged for Guangxu's murder. Indeed, in 2008, Chinese researchers finally confirmed that Guangxu had been poisoned with arsenic.

In Cixi's final decree, she passed the throne to Guangxu's

three-year-old nephew Puyi. Puyi's father (Guangxu's brother) initially acted as regent. Understandably, Guangxu was bitter over the failure of the "100 Days Reform," which he blamed on Yuan Shikai. This likely explains why Guangxu specifically requested Yuan Shikai's execution in his will. Obviously, that was not going to happen, but the new regent was able to gather enough support to dismiss Yuan from the Qing government.

Yuan Shikai Gains Absolute Power

Thus, in 1908, Yuan Shikai returned to his home province under the pretense of health problems. He might have been out of the Qing Court, but he still controlled the Beiyang Army and bided his time.

In late 1911, events transpired that culminated in Yuan Shikai gaining absolute power. However, to set the stage, I must first introduce one more Chinese leader into our story: Sun Yat-sen. Unlike Yuan Shikai, Sun Yat-sen has generally been treated favorably by historians. Furthermore, most Chinese hold Sun Yat-sen in high regard and many revere him. He is considered the "father" or "founder" of modern China, by both the Peoples Republic of China and the Republic of Taiwan.

Sun Yat-sen was the leading Chinese revolutionary in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. There were countless Chinese revolutionaries during this timeframe, with many divergent visions of how to

change China. Sun advocated for a republican form of government. Nonetheless, all the revolutionaries were unified in the belief that China would never become modern, unified, and powerful again until the Qing Dynasty came to an end.

Sun Yat-sen was a bit unusual for a Chinese revolutionary. He was born in China, but in Macau, a Portuguese colony at the time. Sun was educated in Hawaii—an independent monarchy, not yet an American territory—and in Hong Kong, a British colony. Sun Yat-sen spoke fluent English and converted to Christianity. He became a medical doctor but gave up medicine to become a professional revolutionary. Although he worked tirelessly to transform China, Sun spent years at a time away from China, during which he raised funds and gave speeches in favor of a republican revolution. The major accomplishment of Sun Yat-sen was that, due to his efforts, when there finally was an uprising serious enough to end the Qing Dynasty, it was defined as a republican revolution.



Sun Yat-sen

The transformative revolt began in 1911. Ironically, by this time, the Qing Dynasty had made great efforts to reform itself, after all; it wanted to hold on to power. The Qing had even enacted most of the measures it had resisted from the "100 Days Reform" movement of 1898. Left to its own devices and given time, the Qing Dynasty might have evolved into a constitutional monarchy. That was not to be; events overtook the dynasty.

The 1911 uprising began in October as a dispute over the Qing's attempt to nationalize a railway. It was but one of the many rebellions that had challenged the dynasty over recent decades. Yet, this one was different; it steadily escalated until within just a month, 15 of China's 18 provinces had joined in the uprising. Sun Yat-sen was in the United States when the revolt broke out and quickly returned to China.

The Qing Dynasty, in desperation, recalled Yuan Shikai and entrusted him with full powers to suppress the revolt and save the dynasty. Meanwhile, in December 1911, representatives of 17 Chinese provinces met, declared the Republic of China and elected Sun Yat-sen as provisional president. Yuan Shikai—seemingly ever able to sense which way the political winds were blowing—knew the Qing Dynasty was finished and he wasn't about to go down with it. Yuan plotted to take control of the new republic.

Yuan negotiated with Sun Yat-sen and the revolutionaries from a position of strength. According to Jonathan Fenby, "Sun lacked the armies or the authority to give the dynasty the final push," and "as a national helmsman, the general was a more reassuring figure than the doctor for the gentry, armies, and foreigners." Thus, like it or not, even the most radical revolutionaries recognized that Yuan Shikai was the indispensable strongman China needed to prevent chaos. In reality, they had no choice.

Sun Yat-sen agreed to yield the presidency of the republic, which he had held for only a few weeks, to Yuan Shikai. Yuan, in turn, agreed to provide military protection to the republic and put an end to the Qing Dynasty. According to Graham Hutchins "The forms and theories of power changed in 1912; the realities did not. ...mastery of the state depended not on civil sanction or an ideology so much as military power of the kind derived from control over

the modern, regional armies which though founded to defend the Qing, were responsible for its downfall.” Yuan persuaded, or more likely, told the advisors of the six-year old Emperor Puyi to abdicate. In this manner, over 3,500 years of dynastic rule in China ended abruptly.

Perhaps not surprisingly, Yuan Shikai quickly demonstrated he was neither a revolutionary nor a republican. He continued to adhere to the “unequal treaties” agreed to by the Qing Dynasty which gave the Western powers a major role in China’s national life. Another major bone of contention was Yuan’s plan to obtain loans from these Western powers to increase funding for his Beiyang Army. Opposition began to develop and in August 1912, Sun Yat-sen started the Kuomintang (Nationalist) Party with the goal of checking Yuan Shikai’s power.

In the 1913 Chinese parliamentary elections, the Kuomintang won major victories. However, Yuan was not about to allow himself to be constrained by anyone. He had some key Kuomintang figures assassinated and shortly thereafter ended the pretense of a republic by dismissing the parliament all together. Sun Yat-sen fled China while calling for a second revolution, this time against Yuan Shikai. Yet, by 1914, Yuan stifled this rebellion, declared himself president for life, and became for all intents and purposes dictator of China.

The Downfall of Yuan Shikai

In 1915, Yuan Shikai was at the height of his power, but then he overreached and went too far. First, he appeased the Japanese Empire, by agreeing to the infamous “Twenty-One Demands.” According to Madge Huntington: “These pressed for virtual colonization of China in exchange for support of Yuan Shikai’s presidency. Yuan Shikai, ever the opportunist, made the best of the situation and, to the horror and dismay of most of his fellow Chinese, gave in to the Japanese demands.”

Secondly, Yuan attempted to create a new Chinese dynasty with himself as emperor, and so on December 23, 1915, Shikai proclaimed himself emperor. Paradoxically, he took the reign name Hongxian, which translates as “Constitutional Abundance.” This imperial power grab was deeply unpopular and led to rebellions throughout China that were fast evolving into a full-scale civil war. Most ominously for Yuan, those opposed to him being an emperor

included many from his own Beiyang Army. In March 21, 1916, Yuan issued an edict ending his monarchy, and went back to being just “president.” It was not enough, Yuan’s credibility was destroyed, and he began efforts to arrange safe passage for himself out China, or at least immunity within China. On June 6, 1916, the issue was resolved when Yuan Shikai died of uremia at the age of 56 years.

Yuan Shikai, the man depicted on the Fatman dollar was for better or worse, a towering figure in Chinese History. Graham Hutchings summarizes the main accusations against Yuan Shikai as follows: he betrayed the Guangxu Emperor’s daring 1898 reforms, he betrayed the Qing Dynasty itself in 1911, he sabotaged the nascent Republic of China, he sold out China to Japan, and he tried and failed to restore the Chinese Monarchy. Then, Hutchings wrote, “There is something in all these charges. But Yuan is better understood as a man of his times than a villain.”

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Remembering Ray Dillard

Mr. Dillard passed away Sunday, March 8, 2020 at his residence, he was 94



I can only remember Ray Dillard one way, he was always smiling. If you have never been to one of the larger coin show like the ANA, FUN or CSNS then you may not have met him. Ray had an affectionate nickname, he was sometimes called "the cranky old man". This had nothing to do with his demeanor, as I said he was always smiling. Ray was an enthusiastic promoter of elongated coins. In his bourse floor booth there was a hand crank operated penny smasher with Ray cranking out elongated souvenir cents to give away to show attendees.

Ray would also run "specials" for you. One year at a CSNS show my young daughter and I went around buying a variety cheap coins to have Ray run some specials for us. We had everything from aluminum to brass, bi-metallics, silver, nickel and even a holed coin. We took them to Ray and he ran each one through the smasher. He often had to re-adjust the machine for the different thickness of each coin. When he finished the last coin he handed to us and said "now don't come back" but he said it with a smile and a twinkle in his eye.

Dave Heinrich

Excerpted from Ray's obituary...

Ray was born on a farm outside of Parma, Missouri July 3, 1925. The son of the late James Monroe Dillard and Sadie Lee (Corlew) Dillard. He was the 10th of 11 children in the family. The family moved

to Flint for the first time in 1929 when he was 3 years old after the family lost the farm in the stock market crash. The family moved back and forth between Flint and Parma depending on the availability of



Ray passes out elongated cents at the entrance to a CSNS bourse

work. He lived 16 different locations in Flint. The family moved so often that he spent 2 and one half years in the first grade. He would say that he remembered asking his mother if she thought that I would ever get out of the first grade.

Thanks to summer school he finished high school in 2 ½ years. He graduated from Central

High School, Class of 1943 with his original class. He later attended General Motors Institute and IBM for special courses. Summer school was also where he met his future wife, Elizabeth (Betty) Stirling. They married at age 19 although Ray was only 18 on the marriage certificate, a fact that enjoyed teasing her about for their entire married life. He was a devoted and loving husband to Betty through many years of illness. Betty died on December 13, 2006 after they were married for 62 ½ years, which was longer than anyone else in the family.

In September 1943, after Ray was rejected for military service, he was hired as office boy at Chevrolet Manufacturing. Following a series of promotions, he was transferred to Chevrolet Central Office and later to General Motors Central Office. Ray retired as Cost Control Administrator (equivalent to Superintendent.) He was responsible for developing the universal coding for all General Motors parts across the various divisions, saving the company millions of dollars. Ray retired after 37 years of service in 1980.

Ray was active in the Masonic Order and was a member of many Numismatic Organizations and has attended Numismatic Conventions in every corner of the United States making many, many friends all over the world. Ray kept busy designing and rolling elongated coins for keepsakes and for celebration favors. He even rolled coins for the Australian Olympics in 2000.

Club News

Bob Evans, Chief Scientist for the S.S. Central America recovery efforts, was our March speaker. If you were unable to attend, you missed a special presentation. We diverted from our normal meeting format in order to allow Bob more time. The presentation lasted about 90 minutes and covered over 150 images. He discussed the history, discovery, recovery, and restoration of the precious artifacts from the S.S. Central America.

At the time of printing of this issue our April dinner will likely have to be postponed due to the Covid 19 crisis. We don't know when it will be rescheduled but as soon as we work it out with the restaurant, we will advise our members. Refunds will be issued to members who are unable to attend on the new date.

Many local and national coin shows have been canceled. Check the show schedule on page fourteen.

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.

If you are not a member of the American Numismatic Association check out the incredible offer on page ten. All CNA Members who join the ANA during this special offer will be in a drawing for a Silver Eagle. Our club goal is to see if we can sign up twenty new ANA members.

The new Redbooks will ship from Whitman in April and will be available to members through the annual Redbook Fundraiser. The seal on the personalized bookplate for this year's Redbook will be made of solid copper to help celebrate our 90th anniversary. Look for the pre-order form on page thirteen.

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.

If you like the crossword puzzle in this issue and would like to help create one for a future issue, send twenty numismatic words and clues to the editor at cincycoins@gmail.com.

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.

The Redbooks for 2020 will include a special book plate featuring a solid copper seal.

Cincinnati Numismatic Association
85th Anniversary Issue

The Cincinnati Numismatist

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

By Gene Heider

In 1930, when the Cincinnati Numismatic Association was established, I was two years old, the same age as Mickey Mouse, who gained more 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 small-size national bank notes were chartered and these from the First National Bank of Mt. Healthy, Ohio, my birth place, entered circulation.

In 1930, six decades later I purchased a \$10 note from my hometown bank, and a few years later purchased a \$20 note. I wish my parents would have been collectors and saved a few of these notes, but in the post-depression 1930s paper money as collector's items would have been a



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

collecting experience, nevertheless, the memory of collecting must have been planted in my mind but did not surface until three decades 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. I developed an interest in the paper money of Czechoslovakia, now the Czech Republic, and some beautiful notes were issued from this country during the early years of the CNA. I chose one of my favorites, the 100 korun note issued in 1911, to represent that time frame.

The face of the note has an image of a young boy holding a book that represents the literacy and the youth who will

Inside this issue:

- About The Issue 3
- Club News 3
- The Engine of Change 4
- "Big" Game Hunt 7
- "Greatest Directors," 8
- Centennial Director 11
- Summer Session 2018 13
- John Rank, Engine 14
- On Achieving Success, 17
- Numismatic Diversity 19
- Early Settlers of Jamestown 21
- Green Paper Truck POW 22
- Marking Your Hobby 30
- Cincinnati Numismatic 32
- Collecting Photo with, 34
- Numismatists of Cincinnati 35
- Great Coins 36
- Commemorative of CNA 38
- 1930 Cincinnati and more 39
- Stories of Working Liberty, 39
- ...like Antiques Road Show 40
- A Cling Thrasher 41
- Refugee Assistance 42
- Membership Application 43
- Namur 44
- Can Drive Schedule 44

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.

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 exonomia.

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

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 restaurant. Cash bar begins at 6:30. Order for dinner will be taken after guests are seated at 7:00.

Parking: Vehicle 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 our 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. 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:

ANA Membership Offered To CNA Members For Only Five Dollars!

Press release

Are you not a member of the American Numismatic Association? The ANA is offering an unprecedented \$5 Gold membership for club members who are not current members of the Association.

This is a significant savings. Gold membership is normally \$28.

Club members who would rather receive The Numismatist by mail can upgrade to an ANA Platinum membership for only \$20. That is a saving of \$26!

As a member of the American Numismatic Association you will enjoy all of these benefits.

- **Digital access to every issue of The Numismatist, from 1888 to the present**
- **Free admission to all ANA shows**
- **Borrowing privileges from the world's largest numismatic library**
- **Virtual exhibits from the Money Museum—high resolution images of spectacular rarities**
- **Discounts on seminars, hobby publications, books & supplies, collection insurance, and so much more!**

There is an added incentive for Cincinnati Numismatic Association members who take advantage of this offer. You will be entered into a drawing for a silver eagle. The drawing will take place at the September meeting,



Let's grow our ANA community! Join using the form on this page or call 800-514-2646 or visit money.org/join. Be sure to reference code CLUB2020.

Hurry! This sweet deal won't last forever.

Just for the **ANA CLUB COMMUNITY**

\$5 **ONE YEAR GOLD MEMBERSHIP** to the American Numismatic Association!
Or upgrade to Platinum for \$20
Regularly \$46!

ENJOY THESE BENEFITS:

Subscription to The Numismatist magazine

Free admission to all ANA shows

Borrowing privileges from the ANA lending library

Direct submissions to NGC, the ANA's official grading service

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YES! I want to join the ANA!

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Crossword Puzzle

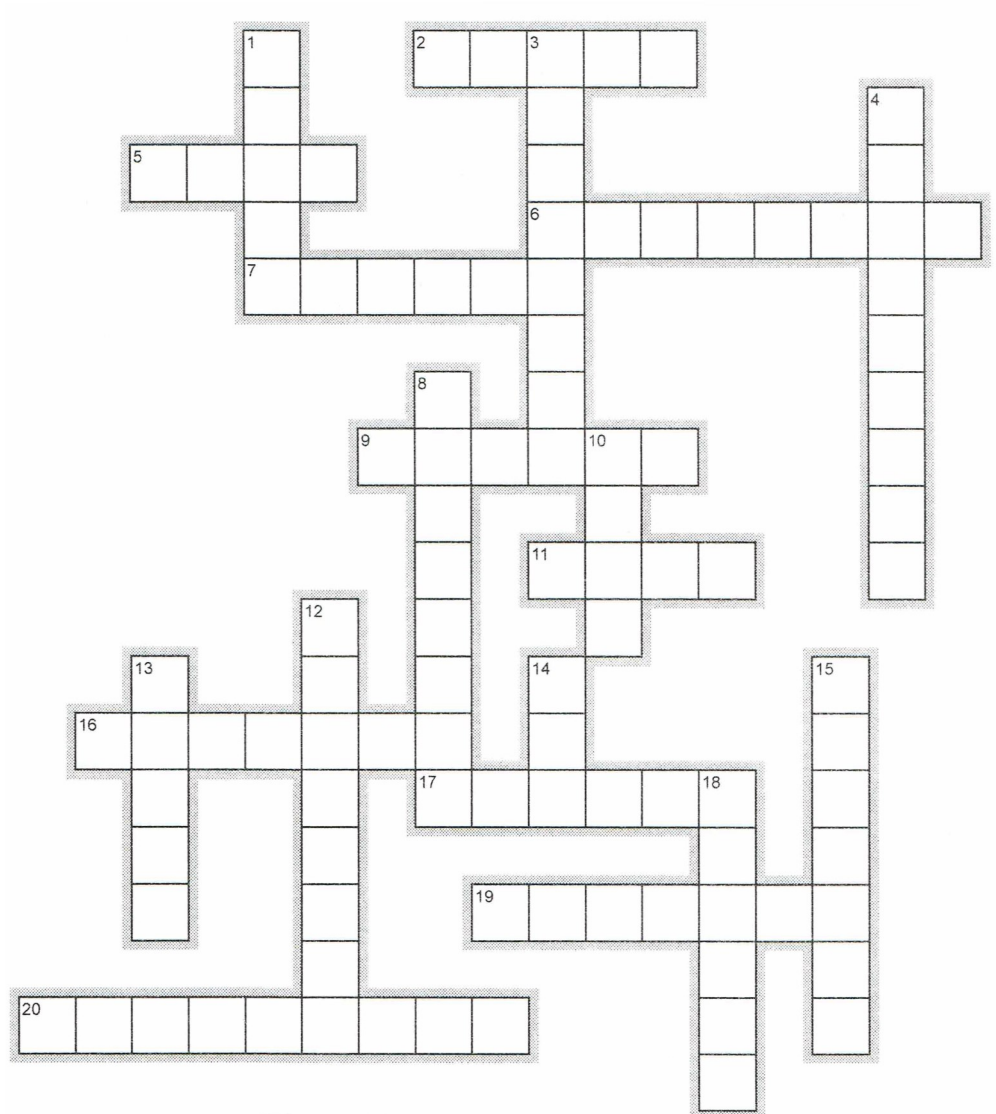
Answers will by in the May issue

Across

2. The Standard Catalog of British Coins is published by
5. The 1943 cent was plated with?
6. First name of the First Real Woman on an American Coin
7. _____ Head large cent minted beginning in 1816
9. _____ rural rehabilitation corporation tokens of 1935
11. English Queen on a 1703 Crown
16. ANA headquarters is located on N. _____ Avenue
17. George Morgan's middle name
19. Last name of the current Senior Editor of the Redbook
20. U.S. Mint once located in Georgia
8. Rimmed blank disc of metal intended for coinage
10. Rex on English coins translates to ____
12. Half dollar first minted in 1948
13. First director on the U.S. Mint _____ Rittenhouse
14. Still printed but seldom seen denomination of U.S. paper money
15. Alice Paul is featured on the first spouse gold coin of president _____ Arthur
18. R.S. Yeoman 's middle name

Down

1. A fabric that you wear that was once used to make the paper for our paper money
3. 1918 Half dollar commemorated the centennial of what state
4. U.S. Bullion coins are minted in silver, gold, platinum and _____



74th Edition of the Redbook

Press release

The 74th edition of the coin-collecting hobby's annual Guide Book of United States Coins (popularly known as the "Red Book") will debut April 7, 2020. The new volume includes completely updated pricing and auction data reflecting the current market for collectible U.S. coins, along with historical information and guidance on how to build a valuable collection. The Red Book can be pre-ordered online (including at Whitman.com) in several formats, and after April 7 will be available from booksellers and hobby shops nationwide.

Coin collectors have used the Red Book to value their collections since the 1st edition was published in 1946. Senior Editor Jeff Garrett attributes the book's strength to its network of experts. "Whitman relies on a system of more than a hundred professional coin dealers, researchers, and other specialists from around the country," Garrett said. "Their expertise covers every segment of American coinage—not just in accurate real-world pricing, but also in the latest discoveries in numismatic scholarship."

Research Editor Q. David Bowers said, "The Red Book is the one reference I keep handy when buying, selling, or writing about coins. Every year it becomes more valuable for hobbyists and researchers. The 2021 edition is the best yet."

Editor Emeritus Kenneth Bressett noted, "There have been ups and downs in the market over the past twelve months. Studying the Red Book gives smart collectors an understanding of the trends across all U.S. coin series."

The 74th-edition Red Book is 464 pages long and prices nearly 8,000 entries in up to 9 grades each, with more than 32,000 retail valuations in total. Its panel of retail-pricing contributors includes more than 100 active coin dealers and market analysts with decades of experience.

The book covers United States coins from 1792 to date, from half cents to \$20 gold double eagles, commemoratives, and bullion, plus earlier coins and tokens that circulated in colonial times. The latest coins from the United States Mint—Lincoln cents, Jefferson nickels, Roosevelt dimes, America the Beautiful quarters, Kennedy half dollars, Native American dollars, American Innovation dollars, commemorative coins, bullion coins, and government-packaged coin sets—are kept up to date. The book also includes error coins, Civil War tokens, Confederate coins, Philippine coins struck under U.S. sovereignty, private and territorial gold pieces, pattern coins, Hawaiian and Puerto Rican coinage, Alaska tokens, So-Called Dollars, special modern gold coins, and

other specialized topics.

These are illustrated by 2,000 photographs, including enlarged close-ups of rare and valuable die varieties.

Inside the 74th edition Red Book:

New commemorative coins. The 74th-edition Red Book features coins from the Mint's new 2020 commemorative programs. The Naismith Memorial Basketball Hall of Fame program includes half dollars, silver dollars, and five-dollar gold coins. The Women's Suffrage Centennial program calls for a commemorative silver dollar.

Other new U.S. Mint coins and sets. The 74th edition includes 119 new Mint products added since the 73rd edition. Mintages have been updated across the board using the latest numismatic research and government-supplied data.

Collectors will also find complete coverage of the full range of American Eagle and other popular bullion coins and sets (in silver, gold, platinum, and palladium), with mintages and values for each.

A study of foreign coins that circulated in America. The 74th edition continues a section that debuted with the 70th: an overview of foreign coins that circulated as legal tender in the British American colonies and in the United States until the late 1850s. This section includes photographs, history, and pricing for collectible Spanish-American, Dutch, French, and English coins dating from the 1550s to the 1820s.

Recent research and the latest Mint data. Updates based on recent scholarship can be found in sections including pre-federal coins and tokens, Heraldic Eagle Bust dollars, and California fractional gold. Modern-coin updates include new information on the 2019 and 2020 West Point cents and nickels; the Mint's change from .900 fine to .999 fine silver; the American Innovation dollar program; American Palladium Eagles; the new George H.W. Bush Presidential dollar; and updates to all ongoing Mint programs.

Auction records. As in past years, collectors benefit from the Red Book's recent auction records provided for significant rare coins. Typeset throughout the charts are nearly 200 notable auction results. Combined with the listed retail prices, the auction data help advanced collectors understand the modern market for high-priced rarities.

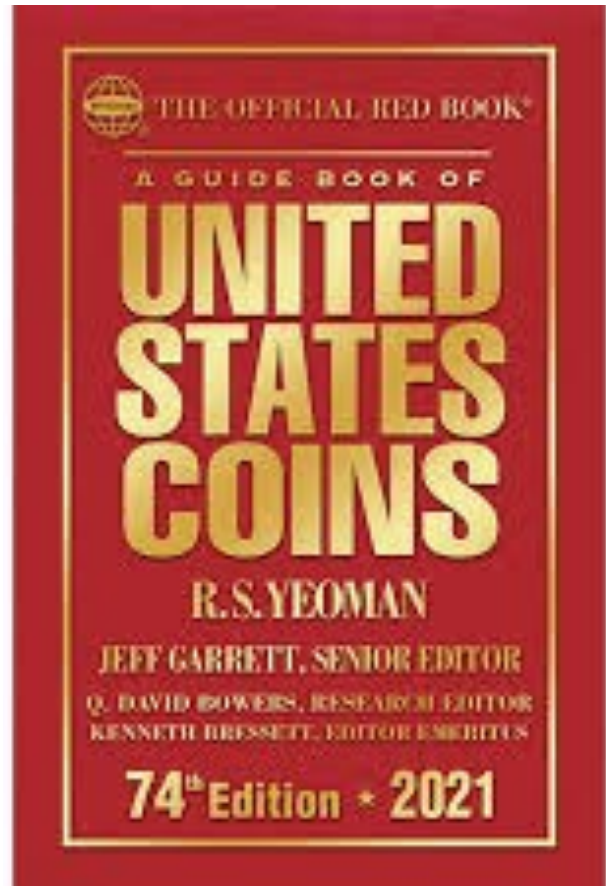
In addition, the appendix of the "Top 250 U.S. Coin Prices Realized at Auction" has been fully updated. More than 100 auction sales were higher than \$1 million each. The coin at #250, an 1880 Coiled Hair \$4 gold Stella, sold for \$618,125, which is more than \$14,000 higher than last year's coin in that ranking.

A bibliography for further research. In a positive measure of the health of the hobby and ongoing numismatic research, the Red Book's newly revised and updated bibliography includes more than two dozen standard references published over the past five years.

About the Guide Book of United States Coins

A Guide Book of United States Coins is the world's most popular annual retail price guide for U.S. coins, tokens, and other numismatic items. 24 million copies have been purchased since 1946, making it one of the best-selling nonfiction titles in the history of U.S. publishing.

For the 74th edition, more than 100 professional coin dealers, scholars, and other numismatic experts contributed their knowledge under the direction of Senior Editor Jeff Garrett, Research Editor Q. David Bowers, and Editor Emeritus Kenneth Bressett.



Purchase the new 2021 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. The Redbooks will ship in April. If you would like to pick up your copy at a club meeting, send an email to cincycoins@gmail.com 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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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:

What is George Morgan's middle name?

Numystery answer:

Thomas

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

April 5th

Clark County Semi-Annual Coin Show. Location: Windy Knoll Golf Center in the Derby Banquet Center, 500 Roscommon Drive.
CANCELLED

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/>

April 22th-25th

Central States Numismatic Society 81st Anniversary Convention, Renaissance Schaumburg Hotel and Convention Center, 1551 North Thoreau Drive, Schaumburg, IL
CANCELLED

May 17th

62nd Shelby County Coin Club Coin Show, Free admission and parking
Door prizes and raffle
New Location!
American Legion Post 217
1265 Fourth Ave. Sidney, Ohio
10:00 am - 3:00 pm
Contact: Todd Garrett 937-339-5437

Editor's Note

This schedule was accurate at the time of printing but as you know things are changing on a daily basis.

July 17th-18th

The 37th Annual Greater Cincinnati Numismatic Exposition, 125 Tables, Sharonville Convention Center 11355 Chester Rd. (1-75 Exit 15 in North Cincinnati, first exit south of I-275). Hours: 10 a.m. - 6 p.m. Friday & Saturday, Dealer setup and early birds (\$40) hours: 3-7 p.m. Thursday, Contact: Paul Padgett, 513-821-2143 or epadgett@fuse.net

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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