

# The Cincinnati Numismatist

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April 2021



*The next meeting of the Cincinnati Numismatic Association will be held at 7:30 p.m. on Friday, **April 9th**. You will be able to attend this meeting from the comfort of your home through the Zoom application. Members will receive an email invitation and meeting password.*

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## A Coin, an Emperor, and some Fascinating Facts About Ageless Ethiopia

By Michael Rice

Coin collecting is a truly rewarding hobby. The fascinating stories behind the coins have the power to inform and enlighten you about the world. Recently, I purchased a slabbed coin labeled “EE1889A ETHIOPIA 1/100B” simply because I found it attractive and enjoy world coins. All I knew about the coin was on the label.

A little research soon unlocked fascinating facts about Ethiopia—an ancient country located in the region of northeastern Africa commonly referred to as the Horn of Africa. Of particular interest was the life and accomplishments of Menelik II, (men'l ik) who became emperor of Ethiopia in 1889 and is depicted on the coin.



**Emperor Menelik II of Ethiopia in regalia**



**Contemporary Map of the Horn of Africa**

## 2021 Meetings

Date		Presenter	Date		Presenter
February	12th <b>Friday</b>	<b>Open</b>	July	9th <b>Friday</b>	<b>Open</b>
March	12th <b>Friday</b>	Patrick Hipple	August	13th <b>Friday</b>	<b>Open</b>
April	9th <b>Friday</b>	<b>Open</b>	September	10th <b>Friday</b>	<b>Open</b>
May	14th <b>Friday</b>	Walt Ostromecki	October	8th <b>Friday</b>	<b>Open</b>
June	??th <b>Friday</b>	<b>Open</b>	November	12th <b>Friday</b>	<b>Open</b>

A picture of the coin (not the one I bought) is shown below:



Image from Heritage Auctions, as found on Numista.com (Catalog Reference KM 9)

This copper coin, 25 mm in diameter and weighing five grams, has a recorded mintage of 500,000.

### Obverse

The coin depicts Emperor Menelik II facing to the right. The legend, in the Amharic language, translates as “His imperial majesty Menelik, king of kings of Ethiopia.” Although nearly 100 languages are spoken in Ethiopia, Amharic is and has been the primary language used by the government. The word “LAGRANGE” on the exergue of the obverse denotes Jean Lagrange, the engraver.

### Reverse

The Amharic legend on the upper, outer portion of the coin translates as “Conquering Lion of the Tribe of Judah.” Inside the beaded circle, the lettering translates as “One-hundredth of a Birr” and signifies the coin’s denomination. The small letter “A” below the denomination is the mint mark for Monnaie de Paris in France, where the coin was struck. There are also two privy marks surrounding the mintmark: cornucopia to the left and torch to the right.

The five Amharic digits on the exergue translates to 10+8x100+80+9, signifying the year 1889. The year is expressed in five rather than four digits because the Amharic numbering system runs from one to 10 and then in multiples of 10. Thus, the extra digit serves as a multiplier. Dating Ethiopian coins is also peculiar in that the country has its own calendar, which differs substantially from our Gregorian calendar.

The Ethiopian calendar is based on the annunciation date of the birth of Jesus Christ. Due to differing calculations, an Ethiopian Era (EE) year runs from seven to eight years behind the Gregorian year. For example, the EE 1889 1/100-birr coin described above is dated 1897, at least to you and me. To further illustrate, in

Ethiopia, the current year is 2013. (*Unless noted, all years in this article are in the familiar Gregorian*).

### Menelik II’s 1890’s Coinage

In 1894, Menelik II introduced the birr, Ethiopia’s first local currency of modern times. The birr coinage was issued in at least nine denominations, including the 1/100-birr and one-birr. The new currency was designed to unify the Ethiopian empire by decreasing its reliance on foreign currency. In particular, the birr—which means silver in Amharic—was intended to replace usage of silver Austrian Maria Theresa thalers (MTT). The MTT were first introduced into Ethiopia in the late 18<sup>th</sup> Century, and by the mid-1800s, had become the most readily accepted coin in Ethiopia. Indeed, the MTT circulated extensively throughout Eastern Africa and the Red Sea region.

An image of a one-birr coin minted in 1895 is shown below:



Image from Apmex.com (Catalog Reference KM 5)

The one-birr, weighing 28.075 grams and 40 mm in diameter, was struck in .835 silver. Like the 1/100 birr, the one-birr features a bust of Menelik II. However, the reverse is different; it features a crowned, striding Lion of Judah carrying a cross and banner.

While researching, I found authors frequently use differing English spellings or different terms altogether to describe the same Ethiopian person, place, or thing. The same held true with Menelik II’s birr coinage. Among other terms, some refer to the one-birr coin as a “Menelik dollar.” Likely, this is not the proper description. Then again, perhaps it is reasonable to associate Menelik’s silver one-birr and copper 1/100-birr coins with the contemporaneous U.S. Morgan dollar and Indian Head cent.

In any case, whatever it was called, and despite its promotion by the emperor, the birr coinage was only slowly accepted by Ethiopians. Many still favored the MTT, which continued to circulate alongside the birr until at least the 1930s. Incidentally, the birr is still the official currency of Ethiopia. Recently, one U.S. dollar would have converted into 39.4464 Ethiopian birr.



## Ethiopia

Ethiopia is roughly the size of a combined France and Spain. Although entirely within the tropical latitudes, much of Ethiopia has a more temperate climate than one would expect. The reason is the Ethiopian Plateau—which covers most of the country and where most of the people live—is at elevations of between 6,000 to 10,000 feet above sea level.



The Ethiopian Highlands

Ethiopia is a melting pot of African and Middle Eastern cultures. Not surprisingly, given the large number of spoken languages, the country is diverse and comprises dozens of different ethnic groups. Until the late 1800s, many of these ethnic groups had their own semi-independent kingdoms, which were loosely tied, if at all, to the Ethiopian empire.

Present-day Ethiopia, like most countries, encourages tourism. It brands itself as the “Land of Origins” because *“Ethiopia is the cradle of humanity, where we first walked on two legs. ...It is also the source of the Blue Nile, the great river whose power and fertility nurtured the origin of civilization itself. ...And it is the origin of one of life’s greatest pleasures - coffee, Ethiopia’s gift to the world...”* (Quoted from an Ethiopian Embassy website, bold-face from original).

### Cradle of Humanity

In the Ethiopian Rift Valley—part of the larger Great East African Rift Valley—paleoanthropologists have discovered fossilized remains that tell the story of mankind’s evolution. In 1974, skeletal remains were discovered of a female hominid who walked the earth over three million years ago. Scientists call her *Australopithecus Afarensis*, but she is commonly known as “Lucy,” after a Beatles’ song playing while scientists celebrated the discovery. The Ethiopians call her *Dinkeneshe*, which translates “she is wonderful.”

### Origin of Civilization

The Nile River, the largest in the world and the lifeblood of ancient Egyptian Civilization has two main tributaries. The White Nile, which begins in Lake Victoria, and the Blue Nile, which begins in Ethiopia’s Lake Tana. The rivers meet in Khartoum, the capital of Sudan, and flow northwards to the Mediterranean Sea.



Blue Nile Falls near Lake Tana

In 2011, Ethiopia began constructing a massive dam on the Blue Nile, known as the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam. This nearly completed project is meant to provide electricity to more than half of Ethiopia’s population. The overarching goal is for the project to industrialize Ethiopia, still primarily an agricultural society, and lift millions out of poverty. On the other hand, many downstream Egyptians fear the dam will restrict their water supply and put their fate in the hands of foreigners. Tensions are high, and this could end very badly, assuming cooler heads do not prevail on the issue.

### Ethiopia’s Gift to the World

The coffee tree originated in the highlands of Ethiopia and is the country’s most important export, but who figured out the plant’s bean could be made into a beverage? The story goes that a shepherd discovered his goats did not want to sleep at night after eating beans from a particular tree. The shepherd mentioned this to a monk at a local monastery. The monk prepared a drink with the berries and found it kept him alert during long hours of evening prayer. News spread until it eventually became the popular drink, without which many of us today could not function.



By USAID Africa Bureau  
Female coffee farmer in Ethiopia

## A Bit of Ethiopian History

Many people only know Ethiopia as the place where a terrible famine took place in the early 1980s. Sadly, that famine was but one of many that have recurred throughout Ethiopian history. In fact, its worst famine took place from 1888 to 1892, mostly during the reign of Menelik II. Ethiopians refer to that one as Kefu Qan, meaning “evil days.” The causes of Ethiopia’s famines have been both natural, for example, droughts and the politics and wars of men. Scholars debate which is more to blame.

You might be curious about the references to Ancient Israel in the birr coinage, i.e., “Conquering Lion of the Tribe of Judah.” In a nutshell, Ethiopian emperors claimed lineal descent from the biblical King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, hence their association with the “Lion of Judah.”

According to Ethiopian legend, the Bible’s Queen of Sheba traveled from the Ethiopian city of Aksum to visit Israel’s, King Solomon. Upon returning to Ethiopia, she bore a son conceived with Solomon and named him Menelik. He later traveled to Jerusalem and met with his father, Solomon. Menelik returned to Ethiopia, along with the Ark of Covenant—which many believe is still located there—and ruled as Menelik I. The dynasty he founded, later referred to as the Solomonic dynasty, ran until 1974, when Ethiopia abolished the monarchy.

Christianity first came to Ethiopia in the 4<sup>th</sup> Century, making the Ethiopian Orthodox Church one of the oldest Christian entities in the world. You may have seen pictures of the 11 remarkable churches in Lalibela, Ethiopia—that were carved out of solid rock during the 12<sup>th</sup> Century and can be visited today. Ethiopia’s long history with Christianity has fed a common misconception of the country being “an island of Christianity in a sea of Islam.”

Islam was introduced into Ethiopia in the 7<sup>th</sup> Century, and at least one-third of Ethiopians are Muslims. However, despite the diversity of faiths, the Ethiopian Orthodox Church was the official religion of the monarchy. Thus, Christianity was long favored by the ruling elites, who fostered the misconception in order to gain favor with powerful European and other “Christian” nations.

## Modern Ethiopia and Menelik II

One source I used for this article was Bahru Zewde’s *A History of Modern Ethiopia 1855-1991*. In the preface, he laments his book, being a general history, had to gloss over many details and that it left him with a sense of guilt. I share Zewde’s sentiment, as I omit much of Ethiopian history and fast-forward to Menelik II. Alas, I omit much of Menelik II’s story as well. My point is this

article merely scratches the surface, and there is much more to learn if you have an interest.

The long-lasting Solomonic Dynasty and the Ethiopian Empire had declined over the centuries. To wit, by the early 19<sup>th</sup> Century, the empire was more a weak amalgamation of numerous semi-independent kingdoms than a unified political entity. Nonetheless, around the 1850s, Ethiopian emperors initiated an imperial resurrection of sorts. Their goal was to reunify, strengthen, and modernize the empire. To be clear, if the desired unity was not possible through consensus, it was accomplished with force. As a result, during this period, there was much internecine warfare in Ethiopia.

The imperial resurrection venture was made more challenging when the emperors were forced to deal with numerous external threats. In the 1870s and 1880s, the Ethiopian Empire had to defend against multiple incursions by armies from Egypt, as well as Mahdist forces from what is today Sudan. Then, beginning around 1885, the empire also had to contend with European imperialism, specifically the Italians who established a presence in Eritrea, directly to the north of Ethiopia. From 1872 to 1889, these were the problems of Ethiopian Emperor Yohannes IV. Overall, he was quite successful.

## Sahle Miriam (the future Menelik II)

In 1844, Sahle Miriam was born in Shewa, one of the semi-independent Ethiopian kingdoms nominally part of the Ethiopian Empire. In 1865, at the age of 21, Miriam became King of Shewa. He expanded Shewa by annexing several other kingdoms located in southern Ethiopia—some by diplomacy, some by force. In 1886, Miriam established Addis Ababa as the Shewan capital, later to be the capital of all Ethiopia. In Amharic, Addis Ababa means new flower.

Miriam became obsessed with obtaining modern weaponry for his Shewan forces and later the empire’s Army. He was cunning, and his diplomatic skills impressed foreigners, who sold or gifted him large numbers of rifles, cartridges, and even some artillery pieces. In the early 1880s, much



Sahle Miriam (later Menelik II) at a younger age.



of this weaponry came from the Italians—who Miriam knew were using him to counterbalance Yohannes IV. Later, when himself emperor, Miriam also obtained large amounts of arms from France and Russia. He was not choosy about the source.

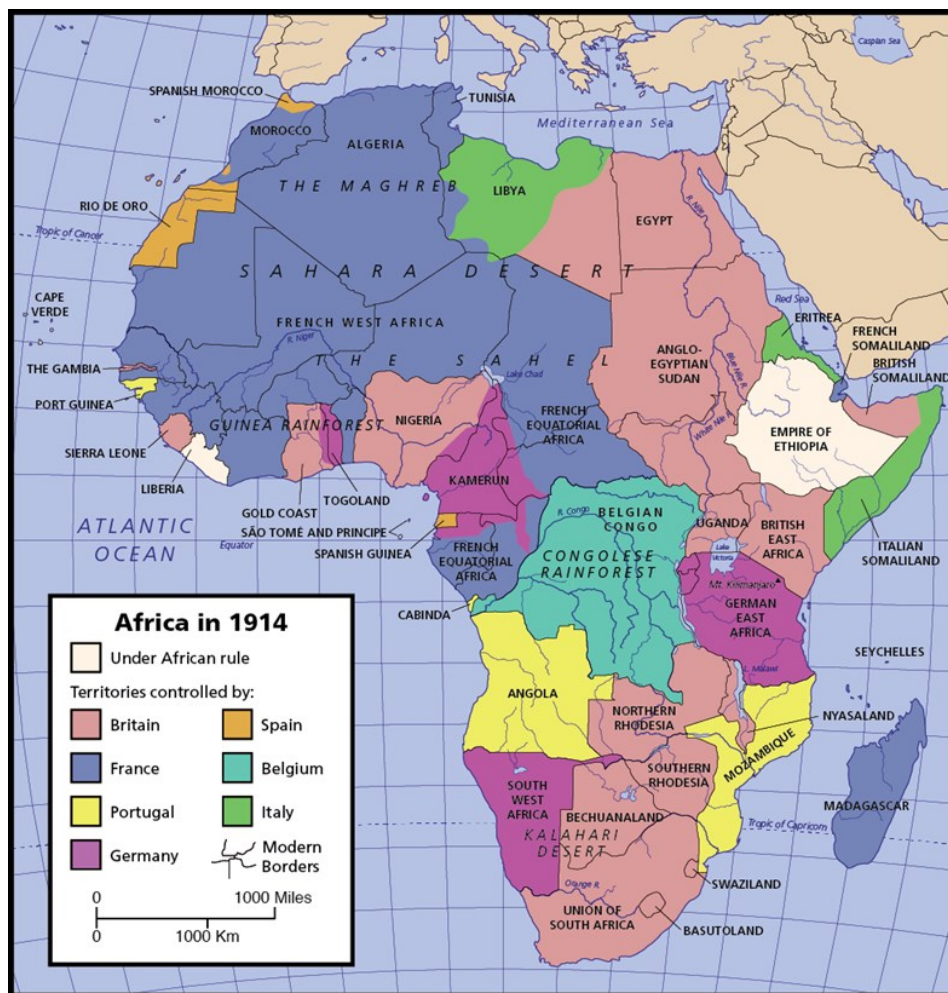
Although Miriam had pledged loyalty to Emperor Yohannes IV, in reality, they were rivals. The relationship was complicated, but by 1889 they were on the brink of a major civil war. Then, unexpectedly, on March 9, 1889, Yohannes IV was killed in a battle with the Mahdists. Sahle Miriam declared himself emperor on March 25, 1889, and adopted the title Menelik II.

### Ethiopia escapes the Scramble for Africa

In May 1889, Menelik II signed the Treaty of Wichale, a treaty of friendship and commerce with Italy. Within a year, it became apparent Italy had not negotiated in good faith, but why was Italy involved at all in the Horn of Africa? It stems from the period of history often referred to as the Scramble for Africa, during which European powers rushed to colonize Africa—for numerous reasons, but primarily the continent's resources.

In the 1884-1885 Berlin Conference, European powers met and addressed issues regarding what they viewed as “the African problem.” Truly, it was a European problem. The **primary** purpose was to establish how they could partition and colonize Africa without warring amongst themselves. In the short term, the conference produced rules governing the European colonization of Africa. In the longer term, by 1914, only the Ethiopian Empire and the small country of Liberia remained under African rule (refer to below map).

Of course, Africans were not represented at the Berlin Conference, and predictably, Menelik II soundly rejected the agreements made there. In April 1891, Menelik II sent a letter addressed to European colonial powers and wrote, *“I will not remain indifferent when foreign governments from far away come to occupy Africa. God had preserved Ethiopian independence and same will be today and in the future. I do not believe that God will dismember Ethiopia, to be occupied by foreign powers.”*



Map found at <https://blogs.brown.edu/choices/2014/07/15/on-the-100th-anniversary-of-world-war-i/>

Menelik II learned in 1890 that an article of the Wichale Treaty had a drastically different meaning in the Italian, as opposed to the Amharic version. The Italian version of the article, unlike the Amharic, essentially read that Ethiopia was to be an Italian protectorate. Menelik II would never have agreed to this, so the discrepancy was almost certainly no mere interpretation mistake. He immediately repudiated that article, but not the entire treaty. This, among many of his other actions, reveal his skillfulness. Menelik II, at least from my research and in my opinion, was never rash or impulsive. Instead, he made decisions carefully, deliberately, and with forethought.

In this instance, his tactfulness was rewarded with thousands of rifles and millions of bullets. Italy gifted the empire in a futile attempt to persuade Menelik II to accept a protectorate. By 1893, not meeting any success diplomatically, Menelik II renounced the entire Wichale treaty, and war became all but inevitable.

## Battle of Adwa

Early in 1895, an Italian Army crossed the border, from Italian-held Eritrea, into Ethiopia's northwestern territory of Tigray. Sources differ on the size of the force, but a reasonable estimate is around 15,000 soldiers, comprised of 60 percent Africans (Eritreans) and 40 percent Europeans (Italians). The Italian Army, led

sufficient. In other words, they were blinded by the imperial hubris and racism prevalent at the time. Whatever the reason, they were to pay the price for grossly underestimating the empire's capabilities.

On February 7, 1896, Menelik II's Army was camped at Adwa within sight of the Italian lines. A stalemate ensued as both sides waited for the other to initiate



Depiction of the Battle of Adwa

by General Oreste Baratieri, achieved some early small-scale victories.

On September 17, 1895, Menelik ordered a national mobilization, telling Ethiopians the Italians sought to take over their farms and churches. By December 1895, an Ethiopian Army of around 100,000 soldiers was in Tigray. Clearly, the Ethiopian forces greatly outnumbered the Italian troops. A good question is why would Italy confront an army vastly larger than its own? Additionally, surely the Italians knew the Ethiopians were well-armed, with much of that weaponry having been provided by the Italians themselves.

Some believe the Italians were simply unaware of the size of Menelik II's Army. In other words, it was just a colossal intelligence blunder. Others contend the Italians knew of the disparity but thought their force

the battle. Additionally, both sides were having severe supply issues, to the point that Menelik II had ordered a withdrawal to take place on March 3, 1896. Ironically, in a quirk of fate, the Italians attacked the Ethiopian Army early in the morning hours of March 1, 1896. Hearing the news upon exiting a church service, Menelik II must have thought it an answered prayer.

Why the sudden change? Italian premier Francesco Crispi had been badgering General Baratieri, in numerous telegrams, to attack for the sake of Italian grandeur, the honor of the Army, and prestige of the monarchy. The day before the battle, Crispi sent a particularly biting telegram, which insinuated Baratieri was a coward and would be replaced with a more aggressive commander. Hard-pressed, Baratieri discussed courses of



action with his officers. Despite misgivings, he ordered the attack.

The March 1, 1896 Battle of Adwa was an unmitigated disaster for the Italian Army. More than 6,000 of its soldiers were killed in action, and around 3,000 to 4,000 others were captured by the Ethiopian Army. The small remnants of the Italian force retreated into Eritrea. Ethiopian losses were also high, with over 5,000 of its soldiers dying in the battle. Yet, they had achieved a decisive victory—the first by an African nation over a colonial power.

The Italians feared the Ethiopian Army would follow-up the victory at Adwa, move into Eritrea, and expel Italy altogether from Africa. Menelik II chose not to make the attempt. His decision might have been because of the supply issues or because he believed it would have provoked a decisive response by Italy or some other European power. The Italians were to remain in Eritrea, but in the Treaty of Addis Ababa, signed in October 1896, Italy gave up its claim to a protectorate over Ethiopia.



Menelik II in later years

## The Aftermath of Adwa

Quite simply, Menelik II's victory at the Battle of Adwa preserved Ethiopian independence. It also gained him renown and respect around the world as well as within the Ethiopian Empire. Reluctantly, European colonizers acknowledged that Ethiopia was not to be one of the spoils of the Scramble for Africa. The African peoples, both in the continent and around the world, were especially proud and inspired by Ethiopia's victory over European imperialism.

Adwa was not the end of Menelik II's story. Indeed, his reign lasted until his death from natural causes on December 12, 1913. The rest of his reign was characterized by efforts to modernize the Ethiopian Empire, a story best left for another day.

## Selected Sources

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The equestrian statue of Emperor Menelik II in Addis Ababa, pictured above, was inaugurated on November 1, 1930, in what is now referred to as Menelik II square.

# AI Grading Now and In The Future—Part 2

By Jonas Denenberg (Age 14)

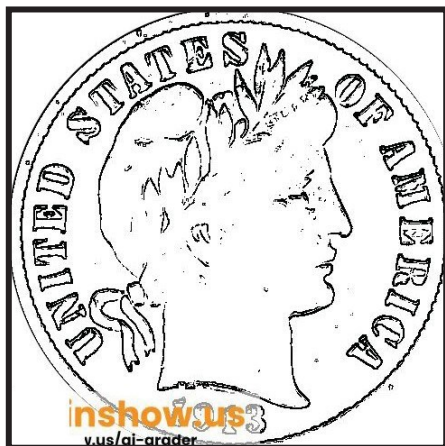


*A shortened version of this article was originally published in the Virginia Numismatic Association's newsletter. The full version is published here with permission of the author. Here are the original images of the sample coin used for "artificial intelligence" grading for this article.*

## Grading the Image

We just found the best possible frame to grade. Now, how can we determine a grade?

We'll want to examine the coin's edges to begin grading, edges like the ones in the frames at the end of Part 1 of this article (See February E-Gobrecht page 28). The frames above do not have very high resolution, so let's quickly recreate the chosen frame, but in slightly higher resolution.



First, let's count the number of black pixels showing. We arrive at 24,680; or 9.86% percent of the total pixels in the image. Now, we'll use pin-points and graphing to help determine the grade.

You may recall that earlier, we asked the user to input the series that their coin belonged to. For each series that grading is available for, we can store two predefined values in a database. We are grading a Barber Dime. One value can represent the expected percentage of black pixels for a Barber Dime in G-04 condition, while the other can represent the expected number of black

pixels for a Barber Dime in AU-58 condition. The perspective values are 10.68% and 19.69%. These two numbers can now be used to create our graph.

First, we'll want to convert all of the possible grades to a normal number system, so that we can plot them on an x-axis. Here's a function with some examples to show how we can do this:

<u>Input: (Grade)</u> <u>Number</u>	<u>Output (Normal)</u>
F-02	2
G-04	4
VF-20	10
EF-40	14
AU-58	19
MS-60	20
MS-68	28

Next, we'll want to plot a line between the grade F-02 and AU-58. Since we know that G-04 is equivalent to 4 on the x-axis and that AU-58 is equivalent to 19 (and for the Y values of the points, we can use the pin-point percentages), we can determine the slope between the first and second pinpoints using the slope formula:

$$\text{slope} = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

$$\text{slope} = \frac{19.69 - 10.68}{19 - 4}$$

$$\text{slope} = 0.6006$$

Using this formula, we find that the slope is equal to approximately 0.6006. We can then use the point-slope form of a linear equation to calculate the slope-intercept form of the line.

$$y - y_1 = \text{slope} (x - x_1)$$

$$y - 10.68 = 0.6006 (x - 4) \quad y = 0.6006x + 8.2776$$

We only want to graph this for the grades F-02 through AU-MS60. What about the grades below and above these? If a coin grades F-02 or below, we'll say that it is ungradable. To do this, we can set  $x = 0$  when  $y$  is greater than or equal to zero and less than the value of the first pinpoint (10.68) minus two times the slope. For coins that grade MS-60 or higher, we'll want to apply special rules (described later). To do this, we can set the value of  $y$  to be greater than or equal to the value of the second pinpoint (19.69) plus the slope (0.6006) when  $x$  is



equal to or between 20 (MS-60) and 30 (MS-70).

Put together, here's what all of this looks like:

**if  $x = 0$  then  $0 \leq y < 9.478$**   
**if  $2 \leq x < 20$  then  $y = 0.6006x + 8.2776$**   
**if  $20 \leq x \leq 30$  then  $y \geq 20.29$**

We can then graph this, and then plot the percentage of pixels that are visible in the image that we are grading. This value is 9.86%. [Editor Note: Graphs did not reproduce well for this article reprint.]

After graphing, we can see a problem. This coin should be graded Fine, but our algorithm has determined that its grade should be less than AG-03. What gives?

### Using Feedback

In the ideal world of AI grading, every image would be of the same quality. While this is certainly possible in a controlled environment, such as a PCGS office - this is not at all possible if we want to make our grader accessible to anyone, on any device.

There's an easy way that we can solve this - all that we have to do is ask for feedback from the user.

Every time that we grade a coin, we can request feedback from the user. We can ask them if they think that we graded their coin correctly, if we graded it too low, or if we graded it too high. If they said that we

graded it too low, we can shift the graph downwards, and if they say that we graded the coin too high, we can shift the graph upwards.

After grading just a few coins, we get a pretty good idea of how much we must shift the graph to account for the quality of their images, and they are no longer required to provide feedback for the grader to work. As the quality of the image that we're using to grade is slightly below professional quality, we can shift the graph downwards by three units to account for this (and for any other images we may be grading using this camera).

We can then round down to the nearest grade and find that we've correctly determined the grade of this coin to be F-12. We've now figured out how we can determine the grade of a circulated coin - but what about Mint State coins?

### The Problem with Mint State

So far, we've been grading coins using a method that determines the amount of edges showing and compares it to two pinpoint values for the series. A method like this can't be used for Mint State coins though. Unlike circulated coins, mint state coins don't show wear so they must be graded using other tactics, such as determining the coin's eye appeal.

### Looking at Eye Appeal

To be continued next month in Part 3...

## Club News

Patrick Hipple from the Osbourne Mint was our speaker at our March zoom meeting. Patrick gave us an overview of the long history of the mint. It is the oldest private mint in the country. Over the years they have produced a wide range of items including presidential campaign medals, gaming tokens, transportation tokens...the list is long. You may remember the Big Mac tokens from a couple of years ago, yes those were made here in Cincinnati. We thank Patrick for taking the time to be our speaker and he promised to be back again.

Our next meeting is on Friday April 9th. Members will receive an email invitation and meeting password.



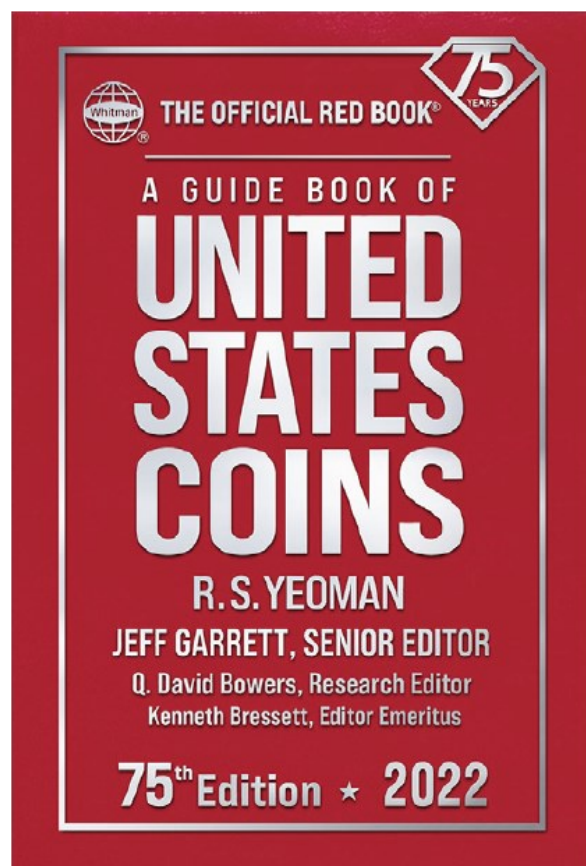
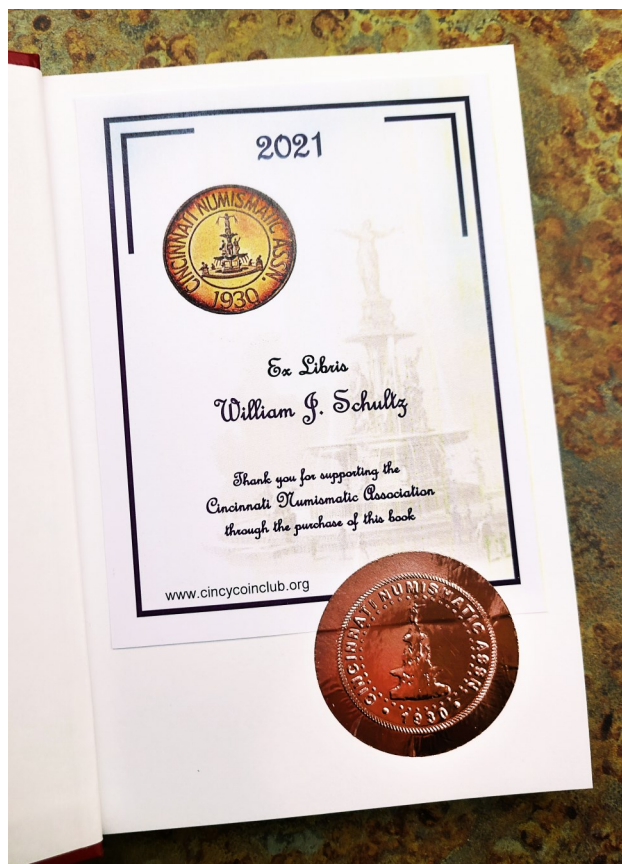
The 2022 75th-edition Redbooks are available for pre-order. The personalized bookplate will have the same copper seal as last year. The price remains the same, just \$15 plus \$3 for delivery by media mail. There is an order

form on page 10.

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. There are also challenge items available for the asking.

### CORRECTIONS:

In club news in the March issue it was incorrectly stated that there were an estimated 200,000 people in attendance for the 1871 dedication of the Tyler Davidson Fountain. The actual estimate is 20,000. What's one zero anyway? The newsletter archives have been corrected.



Purchase the new 2022 75th edition Redbook ([and or the 2022 Bluebook](#)) through the Cincinnati Numismatic Association with a personalized bookplate and help support the club's educational programs. The hand embossed seal is real copper. The cost is the same as last year, only \$18 including delivery. The Redbooks will ship in April. Use the form below and mail it in. Why not order copies as gifts for friends or relatives!

## PERSONALIZED REDBOOK PRE-ORDER FORM

Please Print Clearly

Name as you want it to appear on the bookplate \_\_\_\_\_

Shipping Address if Applicable: \_\_\_\_\_

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

☒ ~~Picked up at meeting \$15~~ Currently no in-person meetings are scheduled

☐ Delivery by U.S. Mail \$18

Make checks payable to the Cincinnati Numismatic Association

Mail order form and payment to:

C.N.A.  
P.O. 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 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

## CINCINNATI NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

President/Editor: David G. Heinrich  
Vice President: Bill Bennett  
Recording Secretary: Deborah Lewis  
Assistant Editor: Isaiah Hageman  
Treasurer: David G. Heinrich  
Webmaster: Tom Lanter



ANA  
Member  
Club

### Newsletter contact:

David G. Heinrich  
PO Box 446  
Miamitown, OH, 45041  
cincycoins@gmail.com

### Dues & Membership Contact:

David G. Heinrich  
PO Box 446  
Miamitown, OH 45041  
cincycoins@gmail.com

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:

The one one-hundredth of a Birr coin in this month's feature article carries a "A" mintmark. In what city were these coins minted?

### Numystery answer:

*Paris, France*

## 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

### Editor's Note

This schedule was accurate at the time of printing but as you know things continue to change. Check other sources for the most up to date information.

### April 21st-24th

Central States Numismatic Society Annual Convention. Renaissance Schaumburg Hotel and Convention Center. 1321 North Thoreau Drive, Schaumburg, IL 60173 Hours: Wed 3-6, Thu 10-7, Fri 10-5, Sat 10-5  
Contact: Larry Shepherd  
Phone: (719) 464-8801  
Email: Convention@centralstatesnumismaticssociety.org

### April 11th

Clark County Semi-Annual Coin Show. Location: Windy Knoll Golf Center in the Derby Banquet Center, 500 Roscommon Dr.  
Directions - At I-70, Exit 52. turn North on U.S. 68 go to St Rte 41, exit East to Bechtel Ave, turn left (North) on Bechtel go to 500 Roscommon Dr. on your right, go to Windy Knoll Golf course and Derby Banquet Center on left.  
Hours: Sun. 10 am-2:00 pm.

Bourse Dr. Gary Lau,  
PH: 937-206-4943

### May 23rd

62nd Shelby County Coin Club Coin Show New Location!  
American Legion Post 217  
1265 Fourth Ave. Sidney, Ohio  
Hours: 10:00 am - 3:00 pm  
Door prize drawings every half hour, Raffle drawing at 3 pm—1st prize 1/10 ounce gold eagle, 2nd prize silver proof set, 3rd thru 5th 1 ounce uncirculated silver eagle—  
Contact: Todd Garrett  
937-339-5437

### 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