

Winter 2019-2020



The Coin Courier

"Official Publication of the Baltimore Coin Club"

Baltimore Coin Club, P.O. BOX 43681, Baltimore, Maryland 21236

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BALTIMORE COIN CLUB OFFICERS

President:
Vice-President
Treasurer
Secretary

Ken Finkerbinder
Keith Connor
Joe Adam
Fred Cook

BCC Notes:

BCC membership is happy that Bill Stratermeyer is healthy again.

BCC will be seeking members to assume responsibilities and activities from those of Bill Stratermeyer's list.

BCC club officer positions are open for renew or challenges from other BCC members. BCC election of officers is slower approaching that time, so BCC member can be nominated to one of those officer position(s) listed above.

President Message:

As 2019 closes another year of the Baltimore Coin club ends. As we go forward lets us hope for a great future for our club. We have had 3 Whitman shows in 2019 and look forward to many more years of our involvement with Whitman, without the money we get we would most likely cease to a club... Many thanks to all to work the shows. A special thanks to Bill Stratmeyer for his work which keeps us going in this area. The January meetings will start a new list of meetings programs, think about topics in the numismatics field you would like to include in the meetings programs. Please remember to limit the programs time to 15 minutes or less.....We have a new web site for the club, please check it out, it is still on Baltimore Coin Club listing.

Here is wish for a happy and healthy 2020 Ken

US MINT 2020 Schedule

3 Feb National Park of American Samoa Rolls and Bags
6 Feb National Park of American Samoa Uncirculated Five Ounce Silver Coin
11 Feb American Innovation \$1 Reverse Proof Coin _ Georgia
12 Feb Natiove American \$1 Coin Rolls, Bags, and Boxes
13 Feb American's Founding Faters Currency Set
18 Feb National Park of American Samoa Quarter 3-Con Set
20 Feb America Beautiful Quarters Silver Proof Set
24 Feb Andrew Jackson Presidential Silver Medal
27 Feb Proof Set 2020
24 Mar America Beautiful Quarters Uncirculated Coin Set
30 Mar Air Force Silver Medal
Spring American Buffalo One Ounce Gold Proof Coin
Spring American Eagle One Ounce Silver Uncirculated Coin

Spring Kennedy Half Dollar 200-Coin Bag
Spring Kennedy Half Dollar 2-Roll Set

Confederate Paper Money

Confederate States of America (CSA) was a short-lived country in its own with a constitution, presidency, and currency. CSA currency was not backed by hard assets, but a promise to pay the bearer after the war o prospect of peace treaty between CSA and United State of America. The CSA currency has been cataloged into 72 different types by Grover Criswell, who used Bradbeer's variety system categorized, that remains in use today.

The first 4 Confederate notes of \$1000, \$500, \$100, and \$50; were engraved and printed by the National Bank Note Company of New York until hostilities commenced in April 1861. Those 4 CSA notes were issued from Montgomery, AL and hand-signed by Register and Treasurer of CSA.



Example of T-1 issued 5 Apr 1861 -21 Jun 1881
\$1000 depicts John C. Calhoun and Andrew Jackson

Then, the Southern Bank Note Company of New Orleans printed the next two series CSA currency \$100 and \$50 that were issued from Richmond, VA. These 2 CSA notes were also hand signed by Register and Treasurer of CSA. The first six series has a premier retail value.

There are 7 different series based on issued and act dates:

1 st series	types 1-6	issued at	Mar 1861
2 nd series	types 7-12	issued at	May16, 1861
3 rd series	types 13-37	Act of	Aug 19, 1861
4 th series	types 38-xx3	Act of	Apr 17, 1862
5 th series	types 49-95	Act of	Oct 13, 1862
6 th series	types 56-63	Act of	Mar 23, 1863
7 th series	types 64-72	Act of	Feb 17, 1864

CSA notes issued from 2nd to 7th series were hand signed by various clerks while majority of 200 clerks were women. CSA currency was accepted throughout the South as a medium of exchange with purchasing power; even though, each state printed currency during those years. Character of Old South and short lived Confederacy came alive through their designs. Designs included mythological gods and goddesses; slaves; naval ships, trains; battle scenes, cotton and famous peoples. People included on their currency were: Andrew Jackson, John C,

Calhoun, Jefferson Davis, George Washington, etc. and various officials within CSA and State governments.

Counterfeiting was rampant during Civil War in the South. Poor quality of paper and printing of CSA currency made it easier to produce fakes and signees. North made copies of CSA currency with the most notable Samuel Upham. Printers were allowed to take printed notes home. One man carried off 5 to 10 sheets of \$10, \$20, and \$50 notes daily. This printer took about \$200,000 of CSA currency before discovered. He was going to be executed, but in 1865 the approaching Union army, which he not executed.

Confederate paper currency is an interest and unique presentation of United States history and famous people. Confederate currency displaced living people such as CSA President Jefferson Davis and Vice President Alexander Stephens. Even, a woman was depicted on CSA paper currency who was Lucy Holcobe Pickens, wife of Governor of South Carolina.



\$50 depicts Jefferson Davis



\$100 depicts soldiers, Lucy Pickens, and George W. Randolph

Words from the Past - #36

*By: Don Curtis
The Year was 1946*

Excerpts from minutes of past Baltimore Coin Club meetings as written by
the club Secretary-Treasurer R.C. Hall

August 14, 1946 - *The meeting was called to order by President Sheckells, with 30 members and 3 guests present. The program committee reported that there would be a social evening on August 15th and that President Sheckells would exhibit and talk on Maunday Money on September 19th.*

Mr. Wiles reported for the Projector Committee, stating that the finding to date was unsatisfactory, and that whereas research was possible, there was no entirely satisfactory machine on the market that could project coins directly. Mr. Strauss moved that the committee be relieved and that the Club extend its thanks to the Committee members for the splendid work that it has done. This motion was regularly seconded and passed unanimously.

A letter from Mr. Alfred Hutter was read requesting the opinion of the Club on the new by-laws of the A.N.A.. Following a brief talk on this subject by the President, a motion was made and passed giving approval by the Club to the new by-laws. The secretary was instructed to write a letter to this effect to Mr. Hutter. This was done, and the Club proxy was enclosed in the letter.

Following the auction which netted the club \$0.86, the meeting was adjourned.

September 5, 1946 - *The meeting of the Baltimore Coin Club was called to order with 26 members and 2 guests present.*

Mr. Strauss reported on his exhibit at the Union Trust Co., which is, to use his words, "a hodge-podge of miscellaneous items". He stated it was drawing considerable interest, more than others regular coin displays. These exhibits are displayed by "The Baltimore Coin Club".

Mr. Wiles, reporting as librarian, commented on the material in our library. He moved that the Club purchase Waite Raymond's "Coins of the World" – 20th Century Issues, and the same volume on 19th Century Coins of issued. This motion was seconded and carried. Mr. Heiserman presented the Club with "Schulman's Odd and Curious Coins".

President Sheckells advised the Club of a card being sent to Mr. Angel on account of a death in his family and stated that he had received a card in acknowledgment. The meeting closed with one of the best auctions sales seen in some time; one item, an Issabella quarter sold for \$9.00 – net proceeds to the Club, \$3.76. The Club's balance with no indebtedness stands at \$283.67.

EDITORIAL CORNER:

We are approaching a new decade with 2020 and the numismatic interests are expanding with the different US MINT and foreign countries release of products. Yet, the United States is the only major country that still mints and releases minor coin denomination such as the One Cent and Nickel. Countries have eliminated their lower denomination coins due to production costs and economic reasons. The cost of goods and services do not drastically increase with the removal of lower denomination coins. Probably, 80% to 90% of United States public do not use the One Cent in commerce; the Millennials (1980 to 2000) or Generation Z (2000) do not even keep such coins. Generally, they leave them at the register or throw them away. There has been several studies that indicated productions costs for One Cent and Nickel are greater than the the actual coin. Notice, 2019 production costs was: 1.5 cents to make the One Cent and 7 cents to make a nickel. Even though the production costs for 2019 are less than 2018 there is concern that these denomination coins should be eliminated

Has anyone received a half dollar in change from a merchant? Half dollar coin was used in the past for purchases and even had its own spot in the cash register. Nowadays, you can receive two quarters instead of the half dollar.

Many foreign countries have adopted the use of plastics in their production of 'paper currency' instead of specialized paper. Polymer banknotes made from a polymer such as biaxial oriented polypropylene. Apparently, they can implement other counterfeiting measures and features that are not available in paper banknotes to include the use of metameric inks. Polymer banknotes were developed in Australia to replace paper banknotes with a more secure and durable alternative. There are about 30 or more countries and federations currently employing polymer banknotes; e.g. Canada, United Kingdom, Russian Federation, etc.