



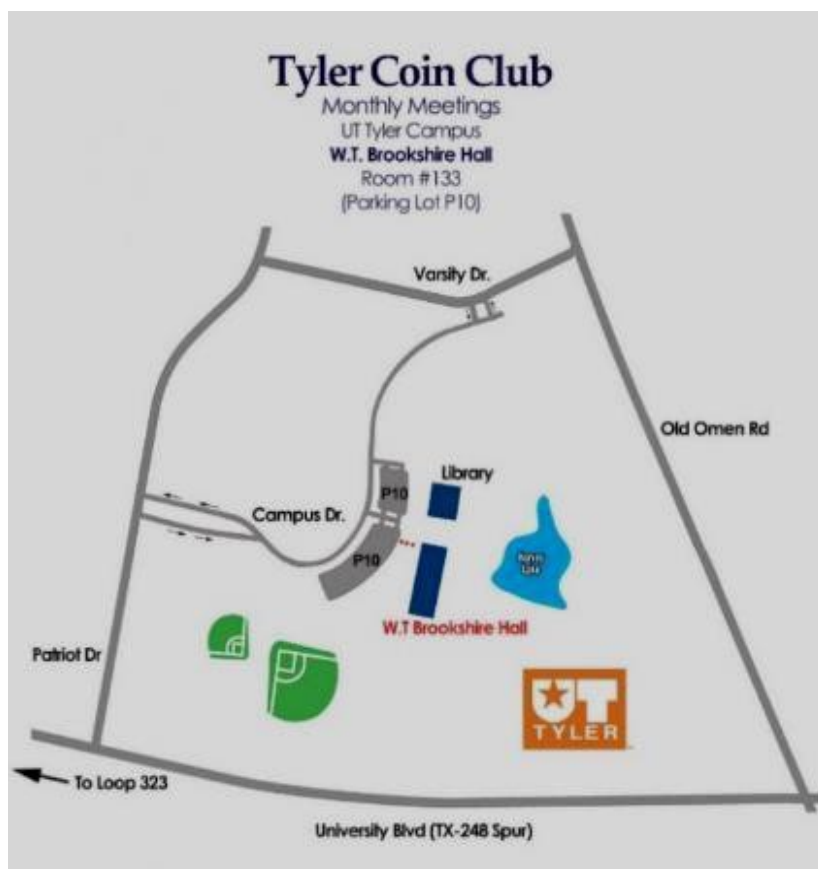
The Tyler, Texas Coin Club (TCC) meets on the second Tuesday of each month at 7:00 p.m. Please consider yourself welcome. Meetings include great fellowship, numismatic education, a brief business session, and a spirited numismatic auction. The TCC meets on the campus of the University of Texas Tyler in room 133 of the W. T. Brookshire Building. Enter the campus via the identified “west entrance” off University Boulevard. Turn toward campus onto Patriot Dr. Enter campus and proceed on Campus Dr. to Parking Lot P10. (See map) The W. T. Brookshire Building is in full view from the parking lot just to the right of the library.



YOUR TWO CENTS WORTH JUNE 2020

VISIT THE TYLER, TEXAS COIN CLUB
IN PERSON AND ON THE INTERNET AT:
TYLERCOINCLUB.ORG

June Meeting Cancelled



Numismatic Notes

Thoughts from Our President

Lane B.



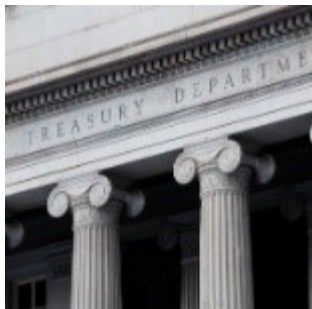
June is here and sadly we are not able to meet again in person. However, through the wonders of modern technology, we're going to try and hold a virtual Tyler Coin Club meeting via Zoom. I'll be sending an invitation to join the meeting at our normal time (second Tuesday of the month at 7:00 pm. Although I can host the meeting, I am limited on my ability to troubleshoot if things go awry. Let's hope all goes smoothly.

Fortunately, our local coin shops are open again and are there for us to browse and buy. Who knows what neat stuff has come out during this pandemic? Maybe a rare token or that high-end Walking Liberty half dollar you have been seeking is just waiting for you. Be sure to stop by and support your local brick and mortar shop, even if just for the great conversation.

As of this writing, **our annual coin show** is still planned for August and we will let you know if anything changes. A few national shows have been cancelled this summer, but those set for August are still holding on. One such show is the American Numismatic Association's World's Fair of Money scheduled for August 4-8 in Pittsburgh, PA. If you are traveling for a show, please be safe and stay healthy and bring back lots of goodies!



TREASURERS REPORT \$\$\$\$



Balance as of the March 10 club meeting		\$10,686.88
Deposit - Show Tables deposits	+	1,000.00
Deposit - dues & auction checks	+	398.00

Balance in bank		\$12,084.88
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No activity so all is still the same!

Royce

EDITOR'S NOTES

Happy Summer All !!!! I don't know about you folks, but I am having Meeting withdrawals.....No auction !!!!! As it is always Said, " you don't know how much you enjoy certain things until they are not there". Guess we take to much for granted. Anyway, hope you enjoy this months newsletter.

Mark P.



Share your knowledge through the TNA News!

Virtual Show and Tell

Consider participating in a state-wide Show and Tell by contributing a paragraph to the TNA News. Show and Tell is the highlight of many club meetings, and with assemblies across the state suspended, this is the perfect time to share with others from the comfort of your home.

Written Portion

Compose 4-10 sentences on a numismatic item of your choice. You can type it up in Word and attach the document or just write out your thoughts in an email. Send it over to theTNAnews@gmail.com when you're done! Please include "Show and Tell" in the subject line. By default, you will be identified by your first name and last initial. If you would like, your affiliated club can also be included (Ex: Ben A., Greater Houston Coin Club). You may also remain anonymous (Ex: A Member of the Greater Houston Coin Club).

Photos

You are welcome to include a photo, especially if the item is particularly obscure or your information is regarding a specific aspect of your item. Please send personal photos only, as photos found on the internet or in reference books cannot be printed in the magazine without permission from the copyright holder.

Example Contribution



This privately-made "restrike" of an 1804 Large Cent from a discarded die is the result of the U.S. Mint's practice of selling as scrap steel any worn-out, obsolete, or damaged tools. It appears this discarded die was refurbished about 1860 by parties unknown (J.J. Mickley?) by grinding or heavy brushing to smooth off some of the surface rust and altering the "3" of the original date to a "4". The bumps are more prominent on the portrait than on the fields since the grinding would reach the "high" fields before it would reach the depths of the portrait in the die. Our perpetrator(s) had no matching reverse die, so they similarly smoothed up a discarded die from an 1820 Large Cent. This die does not even come close to matching any die that was used for legitimate 1804 cents. Since there never was an original coin that combined the two dies, the term "restrike" for this piece is inaccurate. Many of these "1804 restrike cents" exist today, usually in AU or Mint State grades, and NGC and PCGS have certified nearly 100 examples.

Something Longer

If you were preparing an educational presentation that has been postponed, or you just have more to say on a particular topic, consider putting together an article. Your submitted article can be any length, but it may need to be trimmed down to accommodate the space available in the magazine. Keeping it shorter than 1,500 words is a good rule of thumb. Again, personal photos or those cleared by the copyright holder only. TNA News may supplement your article with authorized photos from Heritage Auctions' archives.

Deadline

Please email your submission by Friday, July 31 to be considered for the September is-

Contact

Email text, photos, and questions to Ann Marie Avants: theTNAnews@gmail.com

American Numismatic Association Money Museum

818 N. Cascade Ave.

Colorado Springs, CO 80903



The Bass Gallery at the Money Museum houses some of the most rare U.S. Coins in history.

America's largest museum dedicated to numismatics. Explore art, history, science & more through the diverse nature of money & related items. Visitors can find spectacular rarities in our three main galleries. Now on exhibit-"Money of Empire: Elizabeth to Elizabeth."

Questions for Dr. Coyne:

**It appears Dr. Coyne is away
on vacation and cannot answer
any questions this month.**

**Sorry all, but you know how
Dr's are.**

**Probably busy disinfecting
All of his coins.....**

Ok so that wasn't funny

Ha Ha

A VISIT TO “THE COIN CABINET”

by Larry V.

As you start studying European coins from about 1803 to 1813, you can't help but be brought to the realization of Napoleon's affect on the continent. It turns out that some governments that existed up to this time period suddenly disappear and, once in a while, a new one crops up. This being the case, I started looking for a coin of this time period in Europe with a portrait or name of Napoleon on it.

I found an 1809 German mark, designated 1/6th Thaler. The coin graded MS-64 by NGC.



Obverse:

The obverse side of the coin (side with the date on it) is a 5-line central inscription with the denomination, date and mintmark. It reads:

VI (1/6th of), **Einen** (a), **Thaler**, **1809** (the date), **B.** (Brunswick mintmark)

The legend surrounding the central inscription reads:

80 STUCK EINE MARK FEIN., **IUSTIRT** meaning 80 pieces (grains) of a fine Mark. The term **IUSTIRT** means “Accurately calibrated to the Mark”.

Reverse:

The reverse side of the coin depicts a crowned coat of arms with a chain of the order suspended around it. The coat of arms represents a conglomerate of the arms of several German territories pasted together by the French to create a new Kingdom called Westphalia (a vassal state of the First French Empire). Napoleon's coat of arms (the Eagle with spread wings) is placed front and center of the territorial arms.

The legend surrounding the crowned coat of arms reads: **HIERONYMUS NAPOLEAN**. This is the King of Westphalia, Napoleon Bonaparte's younger brother, Jerome-Napoleon Bonaparte (Hieronymus being the Latin of the English name Jerome).



The coin size and weight (25 mm diameter and 5.85 grams respectively) approximates that of most modern silver German Marks up through the first World War. The coin composition is 0.500 fine silver, which appears to have been a common fineness during this time period for many German states. The number of these coins which were minted is unknown, but of 3 types of this denomination known to have been minted for Westphalia during this time period, this is the most common.

WESTPHALIA

The Kingdom of Westphalia was a kingdom in Germany, with a population of 2.6 million, that existed from 1807 to 1813 (the kingdom ceasing to exist soon after the defeat of Napoleon in Russia). While formally independent, it was a vassal state of the First French Empire.



The kingdom merged the territories ceded by the Kingdom of Prussia in the Peace of Tilsit, among them the region of the Duchy of Magdeburg west of the Elbe River, the Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, and the Electorate of Hesse. The kingdom was relatively poor but Napoleon demanded heavy taxes and payments and conscripted soldiers. Few of these soldiers who marched into Russia with Napoleon in 1812 ever returned. The kingdom was bankrupt by 1812. The kingdom was overrun by the French opposition soon after and its territories became Prussian ruled.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE

Napoleon Bonaparte was a French statesman and military leader who rose to prominence during the French Revolution and led several successful campaigns during the French Revolutionary Wars. He was the Emperor of the French as Napoleon I from 1804 to 1814.



Napoleon Bonaparte was born in Corsica to a relatively modest Italian family from minor nobility. He was serving as an artillery officer in the French army when the French Revolution erupted in 1789. He rapidly rose through the ranks of the military, seizing the new opportunities presented by the Revolution and becoming a general at age 24. A few of his most famous quotes include:

- **“An army marches on its stomach.”**
- **“Never interrupt your enemy when he is making a mistake.”**
- **“History is a set of agreed upon lies.”**
- **“Victory belongs to the most persevering.”**

PRUSSIA

Prussia was a historically prominent German state that originated in 1525 on the south-east coast of the Baltic Sea. For centuries, Prussia successfully expanded its size by way of an unusually well-organized and effective army. Prussia, with its capital in Berlin, decisively shaped the history of Germany. The name Prussia is believed to derive from a group of 13th century Teutonic Knights organized as a medieval military order of German crusaders.

CONSOLIDATED H.P. BEE by Richard Laster



**(Left: Handbook of Texas sketch of Brigadier General Hamilton P. Bee, CSA
Right: H. P. Bee's grave marker at the Confederate Cemetery in San Antonio)**

Just last week the piece of fiscal paper, pictured at the end of this article, came into my life. It is, in its condition, a strong example of what a Texas Consolidated Fund Certificate looks like.

The Consolidated Fund series is an interesting part of our Texas monetary heritage. These were issued by the Republic of Texas to pay claims owed by the government. As the reader knows, there was little specie available in the coffers. So "money," by necessity had to exist, in a variety of issues, in paper form. Consolidated certificates were honest about the ultimate value of such notes. The reader will glean on the bill's left column, the promise of nothing except "Public Faith Pledged."

It is interesting to grasp that for a number of years these certificates were overlooked by collectors. I even had one dealer tell me he didn't give them much thought because "they all look alike." On first observation this could be defined as truth. Yet in recent times, especially after the publication and distribution of a book on the subject by Northeast Texan Mike Bloodsworth, these pieces have become more historically appealing owing to the extensive material given to every individual or business whose name appears on the blank space created for that purpose. Mike's well researched, creative work on the subject is named *They Took a Chance on Texas*. A copy can be acquired on Amazon or in person from the author.

My new piece of the Republic of Texas Consolidated Fund, is one which was heretofore, not in the census, currently listing over 600 notes, which Mike has been expanding for well over a decade. It is #1439. The recipient of this one hundred dollar paper pledge was an interesting character. According to Mike's research William Beardslee was "a soldier in the Army of the Republic and eventually wound up in San Diego, California." Following a few brief comments,

found on page 58 of the research book, there is the copy of an original 1874 letter written by Beardslee to the Comptroller of the State in regard to Civil War pension.

I am fond of how Mike ends this listing. His thoughts are true and accurate to my thinking: *"It is men like William Beardslee, and their previously untold stories, that make the study of history and numismatics so interesting to us today. Thankfully the story of the Consolidated Fund of Texas has brought to our attention William Beardslee, another man who 'Took a Chance on Texas.'"* Consolidated Fund certificates were issued to specifics. As Mike shared, there are those whose names we would not associate with our great State of Texas were it not for documentation such as Consolidated Fund Certificates..

It is interesting to note that, on this historic document, there is name of one more individual to be considered. Even though I have a fair number of certificates of this type, there is a factor here which caused me to invest a bit more in this than I would have otherwise. The secret lies in the signature on the left, the name identified as "Acting Controller." Looking at the listings associated with Bloodworth's book on the subject there are only a handful of certificates which carry the name of H.P. Bee. Hamilton Prioleau Bee was, early on, a resident of the Republic of Texas. He distinguished himself as a public servant, became an officer in the Mexican War "fighting with the Texas Rangers." His primary claim to fame however, was his appointment to, and service as a Brigadier General in the army of the Confederate States.

FYI: the final name, the one present as Stock Commissioner, is that of William Cooke. Mr. Cooke was himself an important presence in the Republic. His signature can be found on a variety of early Texas fiscal documents. There isn't room here to do justice to his story. Take a look at the Handbook of Texas for a lengthy biography. Mike shares great information on him, too. *They Took a Chance on Texas* is a great source and well worth the investment.

My primary reason for sharing this interesting piece of numismatic history, is to say I find it of interest on a variety of levels. It is good that these Consolidated Fund Certificates are more highly appreciated. We are fortunate because, through these, we are able to come to know people who otherwise would be lost in our history. I am confident that even though this is a common format, that the signature of General Bee adds a touch of interest and makes this a bit more scarce than the usual.

Mike Bloodsworth identifies this particular type in his rethinking and relisting of Consolidated Fund reference numbers as note type # 3. His estimate is that 125 copies exist today. Not that great of a number over all, however, more common than other types from this series. Identified are twenty different unique types.



(My recently acquired Consolidated Fund of Texas Certificate carrying the names of three individuals who were part of the Republic of Texas landscape; William Beardslee, William Cooke, and Hamilton P. Bee)

How Coins Are Made: The Design and Selection Process



This graphic outlines the design, selection, and test strike process before coin production begins.

The U.S. Mint produces millions of coins a year, some that you use in daily commerce and some just for collecting. If you've ever been on a tour of the Mint at the Philadelphia or Denver facilities, you learned about how coins are made. But what happens before the coin production process begins?

A coin or medal starts with legislation. Congress passes laws to authorize the Mint to make coins and medals with certain designs and purposes. One recent piece of legislation is the President George H.W. Bush and First Spouse Barbara Bush Coin Act. It allows the Mint to make George H.W. Bush \$1 Coins and Barbara Bush First Spouse Gold Coins.

Although Congress passes laws for different coins and medals, law also allows the Secretary of the Treasury to authorize them. The Secretary has the authority to tell the Mint to make certain gold coins and silver and bronze medals as numismatic products.

Once legislation is signed, the Mint starts the design process. The law sometimes includes design and inscription requirements. The Mint also connects with the stakeholder named by Congress to discuss any requirements they have. The Mint then produces a design brief to guide the artists and holds a kickoff call, connecting the subject matter experts with the artists.

Design Process

The [artists](#) research the subject and submit design drawings to the Mint. U.S. Mint medallic artists always have the opportunity to submit designs. Artist Infusion Program (AIP) artists also create designs, but they participate by invitation from the Mint.

Sometimes legislation calls for a public design competition to choose a design submitted by a member of the public. A public design competition decided the designs of the [World War I Centennial Silver Dollar Coin](#).

“The Office of Design Management is committed to the principle of artistic excellence,” says Design Manager Megan Sullivan. “As we manage each project, we are neutral stewards of the process, really working to ensure that the artist’s vision is prioritized.”

After the artists submit their design ideas, the Mint reviews them. A legal review looks at whether the designs meet requirements in the law, follow copyright laws, and use correct symbols. The Mint’s Chief Engraver provides feedback for artistic improvements. A coinability check looks for anything that wouldn’t strike well, such as letters that are too small or too close together. All of this feedback goes back to the artists so they can revise their designs.

Once the designs go through a couple rounds of internal revisions, the stakeholders review and provide feedback. They look for accuracy and appropriateness of the designs. The artists incorporate the feedback and come back with additional revisions until both the stakeholders and the Mint consider the design portfolio ready for committees to review.

Design Selection

The Citizens Coinage Advisory Committee (CCAC) and the U.S. Commission of Fine Arts (CFA) hold meetings to review the design portfolio. The stakeholders or other experts may share their thoughts on the portfolio at these meetings. The CCAC and CFA each recommend a design to the Secretary of the Treasury. After considering these recommendations, the Secretary chooses the final design.

The approved design is still in the form of line art. A Mint medallic artist needs to “sculpt” the design, in clay or digitally.

The finished sculpt is carved into a master hub which makes the dies used to produce the coin or medal. But before the Mint starts making the new coin or medal in bulk, the manufacturing department does a test strike. The test strike shows if there is any part of the design that doesn’t strike well. If everything looks good, the production process begins.

“As exciting as the design process is, nothing beats the moment when you finally see the finished coin. The artwork takes on a whole new dimension when you can turn it in your hand, see it shimmer in the light,” says Design Manager Roger Vasquez.

You can learn about the how coins are made through our [YouTube videos](#) or on the [Coin Production](#) page. Or tour the [Philadelphia](#) or [Denver](#) mints to see the process in person

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Earn 3 or more A's in school and we'll send you a coin and a FREE initial 1 year electronic membership to the American Numismatic Association. Home-schooled students are encouraged to participate as well. In fact, about 10 percent of the Coins for A's participants are from home-schooled students.

Send a copy of your report card with 3 or more A's to:

**Rod Gillis, Education Director
American Numismatic Association
818 N. Cascade Ave.
Colorado Springs, CO 80903
or via email to rgillis@money.org
Available each marking period.**

U.S. Currency

\$1 Note

Issued 1963 - Present



- The new series Mnuchin-Carranza notes will be sent to the Federal Reserve to issue into circulation.
- The Fiscal Year 2018 Yearly Currency Order contains 2.2 billion \$1 notes.
- The first \$1 Federal Reserve notes were issued in 1963. The design, featuring George Washington on the face and the Great Seal on the back, has not changed.
- Of all the notes printed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the \$1 note makes up about 45% of currency production.
- The first \$1 notes (called United States Notes or "Legal Tenders") were issued by the federal government in 1862 and featured a portrait of Secretary of the Treasury Salmon P. Chase (1861-1864).
- The first use of George Washington's portrait on the \$1 note was on Series 1869 United States Notes.
- If you had 10 billion \$1 notes and spent one every second of every day, it would require 317 years for you to go broke.

Because the \$1 note is infrequently counterfeited, the government has no plans to redesign this note. In addition, there is a recurring provision in Section 116 of the annual [Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act](#) that prohibits the redesign of the \$1 note.



All U.S. currency remains legal tender, regardless of when it was issued.

U.S. Currency

Denominations Above The \$100 Note

United States currency denominations above \$100 are not available from the Department of the Treasury, the Federal Reserve System, or the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. On July 14, 1969, the Department of the Treasury and the Federal Reserve System announced that currency notes in denominations of \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, and \$10,000 would be discontinued immediately due to lack of use. Although they were issued until 1969, they were last printed in 1945.

These notes are legal tender and may be found in circulation today; however, most notes still in circulation are probably in the hands of private numismatic dealers and collectors. If you are interested in purchasing or learning more about these larger denominations, more resources may be

The largest note ever printed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing was the \$100,000 Gold Certificate, Series 1934. These notes were printed from December 18, 1934 through January 9, 1935 and were issued by the Treasurer of the United States to Federal Reserve Banks (FRB) only against an equal amount of gold bullion held by the Treasury. These notes were used for transactions between FRBs and were not circulated among the general public.



1969-S Lincoln Cent With a Doubled Die Obverse



This coin is exceedingly rare. The Secret Service confiscated the early specimens until the U.S. Mint admitted they were genuine. Counterfeits abound but usually have the wrong **mint mark**. In May 2014, a mother in Texas found one while going through rolls of coins. PCGS graded the coin AU-55, and it is valued at approximately \$24,000.

- **How to detect:** Look for a clear doubling of the entire obverse ("heads" side) *except* for the mint mark. If the mint mark is doubled, it is probably a case of strike doubling, rather than a doubled die, which isn't worth much. Mint marks were punched in the dies separately in 1969 after the doubled die itself had already been made.
- **Approximate value:** Around \$35,000 or more in AU-50 or better.

Why Your Wisconsin Quarter Could Be Worth a Lot More Than You Think

Written by James Bucki

The United States Mint began producing the **50 State Quarters®** in 1999. Each year, five special designs were used to honor each state in the order that they joined the Union. The obverse shares a common design depicting President George Washington and is very similar to the portrait used on the Washington quarters minted from 1932 until 1998. Mint sculptor-engraver William Cousins executed the design based on the original by John Flanagan.

All of these coins are legal tender and of **standard weight** and composition. They are circulating **commemorative coins** with the intention to be used in daily commerce. Each state was responsible for creating a design for their own quarter and approved by the governor of that state. The Secretary of the Treasury approved the final designs. The United States Mint facility in Denver and Philadelphia produced coins for circulation, while the facility in San Francisco produces Proof coins made for collectors.

The United States Mint estimates that over 140 million people collected the 50 State Quarters®. In total, the mint manufactured over 35 billion state quarters. With that large of a mintage, the odds of error coins escaping the mint is rather common. There are examples of die-filled strikes such as the “**In God We Rust**” error and many off-center strikes that can be purchased for a few dollars from your **favorite coin dealer**.

However, the mint produced only one **die variety** out of the fifty different type of coins that were made. Intermediate and advanced coin collectors who are looking to assemble a complete set of State Quarters actively seek these die varieties.

The Wisconsin State Quarter

In 2004, Wisconsin was honored as the twenty-ninth state to join the union of the United States in 1848. The reverse of the coin features a cow on the left side and an ear of corn partially hidden behind the wheel of cheese on the right side. A banner with the motto **FORWARD** flanks the bottom of the coin.



EXTRA LEAF LOW



EXTRA LEAF HIGH

2004-D Wisconsin State Quarter Die Variety

According to Q. David Bowers, on December 11, 2004, Bob Ford brought two quarters to the Old Pueblo Coin Exchange in Tucson, Arizona. Manager Ben Weinstein inspected the coins and determined that they could be a possible die variety. Owner Rob Weiss purchased the coins from Ford and contacted Coin World magazine editor Bill Gibbs with the news of a new die variety.

By January 2005, word spread like wildfire and the hunt was on across the United States searching for these two new die varieties. The first variety looks like there is an extra leaf on the left side of the ear of corn very near the top leaf and is known as the "Extra Leaf High" variety. The second variety also has an extra leaf on the left side of the ear of corn but is lower and touches the wheel of cheese. This variety is known as the "Extra Leaf Low" variety.

How it Happened

In December 2005, die variety and error expert J. T. Stanton, author of the "Cherrypickers' Guide to Rare Die Varieties," hypothesized that the extra lines located by the ear of corn were deliberately added to a working die before it went into production at the Denver mint. Although nobody knows for sure how the coin die was modified, he hypothesizes that since the lines are concentric and very similar in appearance, they could have been added by using any common tool located around the mint. In fact, upon closer inspection, the lines do not have the appearance of a leaf that you would find on an ear of corn.

As reported in Coin World, February 6, 2006, the United States Mint Police investigated and concluded that someone "engaged in a sequence of criminal acts to intentionally alter and/or mutilate an unknown quantity of Wisconsin quarters from the Denver Mint, and in furtherance of their scheme, caused the release of those coins to the public."

Numismatic researchers and experts estimate that approximately 2,000 Extra Leaf Low and 3,000 Extra Leaf High variety coins were released into circulation. Most of them were distributed to banks in southern Arizona and western Texas.

2004-D Wisconsin State Quarter Regular Issue

Circulated: Face Value

Uncirculated: \$0.75

2004-D Wisconsin State Quarter—Extra Leaf High

Circulated: \$60.00

Uncirculated: \$135.00

2004-D Wisconsin State Quarter—Extra Leaf Low

Circulated: \$70.00

Uncirculated: \$175.00