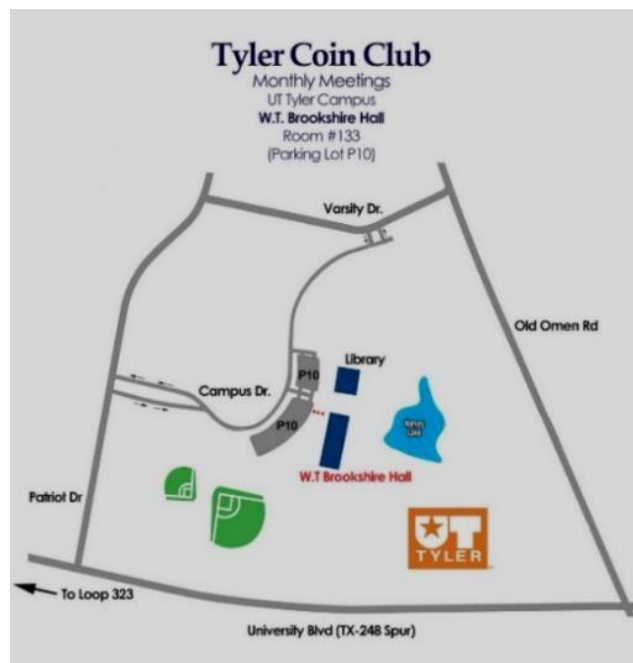


YOUR TWO CENTS WORTH NOVEMBER 2021



(Visit the Tyler, Texas Coin Club in person and on the internet at: tylercoinclub.org)

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 below) The W. T. Brookshire Building is in full view from the parking lot just to the right of the library.





NUMISMATIC NOTES

Thoughts from Our Vice President

Larry V.

CHANGE! CHANGE! CHANGE!

It is time for nomination and election of club officers for 2022. Our current president, Lane B., will not be seeking re-election. Nominations for President, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer will be accepted starting at the November meeting. Your current officers met and approved delaying voting until the January meeting (instead of the December meeting). This action item will be discussed at the November meeting.

Please consider taking a more active role in club activities including becoming an officer or editor of the club newsletter. I took over the newsletter when the previous editor moved out of the area. If you would like to volunteer and take a more active role, please let us know.

Be an Angel. Remember to bring your donation for the Angel Tree program – either a cash gift or an item to be auctioned – to our November meeting. David H. will take proceeds to Salvation Army for us as a club donation.

Be safe and I look forward to seeing you soon.

MINUTES OF THE OCTOBER 12, 2021 MEETING **OF THE TYLER COIN CLUB** **by Royce J.**

The monthly meeting of The Tyler Coin Club was called to order at 7:00PM by club Vice President – Larry V. Lane B., club President and Carl S., club Secretary were not present tonight due to illness.

1. The Meeting was called to order by Larry V. at 7:00PM
2. The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was proclaimed
3. The prayer was given by Larry. Several prayer requests were included.
4. Royce gave the Treasury report. The club has \$8966.96 in the bank.
5. David H. spoke briefly about the August Coin Show. The question about how much we made came up and Royce presented a detailed report on the coin show moneys. A

discussion developed and plans for next year, with increased table rates, was presented. All were happy about the way the show was ran and those who volunteered were thanked.

6. Birthdays and Anniversaries were volunteered as the list was not available
7. The November meeting usually has Angel Tree donations for auction. This was discussed and it was decided that those who wish to donate can and those who wish to bring auction items can do so also.
8. Royce brought up the December meeting is a Christmas Dinner. Last year the club provided the meal and will do so this year. It was asked to be thinking about participation and how many will attend. These numbers are needed to provide the correct amount of food.
9. Show and Tell:
 - A. John N. showed a Washington Statehood Quarter display with proof quarters. He is missing years 2005, 2006, 2008 and 2009. He asked for help getting these and will put it up for Angel Tree auction.
 - B. Kern L. showed a key coin in his collection. It was an 1853-O Seated Liberty Half Dollar (variety 2) with arrows at the date and Rays around the Eagle on the reverse. It was a VF-25.
 - C. Larry V showed a Roman coin dated 300AD. Caesar Constandius was on the obverse (he was the Father of Constantine the Great) and an icon showing him to be a great leader was on the reverse. Larry said that a Caesar was a head leader, but an Augustus Caesar was more powerful than just a Caesar.
10. After a 10 minute break to view the auction items, the club auction began. There were 14 items to be auctioned tonight and \$244.00 was the total. There was one item that was a club donation and it sold for \$10.00.
11. Auction items were reconciled and the meeting adjourned at 8:35pm

Attendance: Members: 27 New Member: Corky H. Visitors: None

A VISIT WITH DR. COYNE

Questions for Dr. Coyne

1. What is this piece? It is about the size of a modern U.S. quarter, and seems to be made of copper. It bears the date November, 1837. This piece is listed in the Red Book.



2. Which regular issue 20th century U.S. coins required design modifications during their first year of issue? Example from the 19th century: the Liberty Head Nickel of 1883.

3. What regular issue U.S. coin has the highest intrinsic value?
4. What is the date on the earliest piece circulated in the United States to have been sponsored by the Federal government of the U.S.?
5. What is the highest denomination red seal U.S. Note?
6. A collector seeking the most economical purchase of a well circulated Carson City coin should look to what issue?
7. A question from one of our Coins For A's students: "How do you tell the zinc cents of 1982 from the bronze cents of 1982?"

Dr. Coyne Responds:

1. This 1837 token is a Hard Times Token. It is not an issue of the U.S. mint. It is the approximate size of a contemporary half cent, and was issued to circulate in place of government half cents. Genuine half cents and government large cents largely disappeared from circulation following the financial panic of 1837. A whole collecting field has sprung from the substitute money which circulated until about 1844. The standard reference by Lyman Low (1899) has now largely been replaced by the scholarship of Rulau and others. [Richard Laster kindly helped with the following:] there is a phrase on the token which reads "substitute for shin plasters." This is in reference to paper money. The root of this comes from the fact that Continental Currency, as well as the low value and low quality paper money of banks and private institutions of the period, were sarcastically called "shin plaster". The phrase "*shin plaster*" comes from the devaluation of paper money being so severe that their use as paper-mâché-like plasters, to go under socks and keep the shins warm., was of more value.

2. The regular issue 20th century U.S. coins requiring design modifications during their first year of issue include the Lincoln Cent of 1909 (removing the V.D.B.), the Buffalo Nickel of 1913 (sinking the words "Five Cents" and putting the buffalo on a plain instead of a mound), and the St Gaudens Double Eagle of 1907 (lowering the relief and changing the date from Roman numerals to Arabic numerals). But for the small issue of 52,000 Standing Liberty Quarters of 1916, the SLQ of 1917 would join this club, as Miss Liberty got new attire and the stars were rearranged surrounding the eagle in the second issue of 1917.

3. The regular issue U.S. coin (1793-2009) having the highest intrinsic value has to be the double eagle of 1850-1932. All these had the same planchet weight. They contain .965 oz of pure gold. The modern issue bullion coins are not regular circulation issues, and neither was the \$50 pattern of the 19th century. The 1915 \$50 Pan Pacific issues (round and octagonal) are commemoratives, and not regular issue.

4. The first coins issued for use in the United States by the Federal government (the Continental Congress) are the Fugio coppers of 1787. Prior issues by Connecticut, New Jersey, Massachusetts, etc were issued under state authority granted by the Articles of Confederation. The

first U.S. mint began operations in 1793 with issue of the Chain Cent. The Fugio Coppers were struck on a contract with James Jarvis. Many more were promised than were actually delivered; Jarvis absconded with the government's copper.



Modern research now indicates that the “1776” Continental Dollar (pewter) was NOT authorized by the Continental Congress (i.e. Federal Government). These “coins” were actually medals struck after 1780, and perhaps not even in America.

5. Collectors of U.S. currency recall that the only issue of U.S. Notes (red seal) of \$100 was the series 1966 issue. These use the Franklin portrait, similar to the well-known \$100 Federal Reserve Note (green seal).

6. While many issues of the Carson City, Nevada mint are quite expensive in uncirculated condition, the dimes of 1875, 1876, and 1877 are all available around \$25 in good condition. Most of these issues immediately entered circulation, and top-grade specimens are expensive today. The Morgan Dollars of Carson City are up towards \$100 each today, even in well-circulated condition. When your editor was a teenager sorting a bank bag of mixed-date dollars on the living room carpet on Saturday morning, it was the 1878-CC that was most commonly found.

7. Dr. Coyne responded to our 5th grader CFA student: “Following a period of higher prices for the copper used in making Lincoln Cents, our government changed the composition of the cent in 1982 in order to lower the manufacturing cost of the coin. With the sole exception of 1943 (steel cent), the composition of the Indian Cent and then the Lincoln cent had been 95% copper, 5% tin and zinc for all issues since 1864. In mid-1982, the new zinc-based Lincoln Cents began to appear. Since 1983, all cents have been composed of a zinc core, with a thin plating of pure copper. Overall composition is 97.5% zinc; 2.5% copper. The easiest way to tell the zinc cents from the earlier copper cents is by weight. The new coins are about 20% lighter. Pre-1982 cents weigh 3.11 grams; Post-1982 cents weigh 2.5 grams. Additionally, when the planchets were changed to zinc, the mint changed the relief on the dies to a lower relief in an effort to further trim manufacturing cost by making the dies last longer.

EDUCATIONAL BLASTS FROM THE PAST

Enclosed Postage Stamps

In the early days of the Civil War, when there was a great scarcity of silver currency, and before the issue of small notes, known first as postal and later as fractional currency, about all the small change obtainable consisted of postage stamps, which, being adhesive, were most troublesome when used in that way. Many merchants had little metal cases made which were about the size of the copper cent, In each case would be placed a postage stap, the face covered by a piece of mica, and on the back the advrtisement of the merchant. These passed current at the value of the stamp contained, and are known as encased postage stamps. – ANS Exhibition Catalogue, 1914.

UPCOMING COLLECTOR OPPORTUNITIES

Paris Coin Club Show – November 13, 2021 Church of Christ, 3535 Lamar St., Paris Texas

Texarkana Coin Club Show – November 19-20, 2021 Texarkana Convention Center, 4610 Cowhorn Creek Road, Texarkana, Texas

The Texarkana Coin Show

November 19-20, 2021
FRI 12:00 NOON TO 6:00 PM
SAT 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM

SHOW LOCATION:
TEXARKANA CONVENTION CENTER
4610 Cowhorn Creek Rd. • Texarkana, TX

Family Friendly Event

MANY VENDOR DISPLAY BOOTHS FOR:

- U.S. COINS & CURRENCY
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FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:
JULIA BARNETT
214-884-5117
www.texarkanaconventioncenter.com

NUMISMATIC EDUCATION

Here are the medals shown at the Tyler coin club meeting in September during the Show-N-Tell portion of the meeting. The first is an aluminum Nazi Party medal found in a bag of tokens from the west coast of America. It is a reminder of a story my mother-in-law told of how, as she was attending school in California, she went to a large banquet with a friend and as part of the festivities the entire crowd stood up and saluted (arm outstretched) a large picture of the man on this medal. It turned out her friend's family was a member of the National Socialist German Worker's Party based in Los Angeles. The obverse of the medal (with Hitler's portrait reads "Adolf Hitler – The Driver Out of Trouble." The Reverse reads "National Socialist – German Workers Party."



The second medal is one of silver from Great Britain. It celebrated the end of WW I (note dates of 1914 – 1918 on reverse). About 6,500,000 were handed out to British veterans of that war. It was made about 20 years before the above Nazi Medal and celebrates the victory over Prussianism. The Obverse pictures King George V with the legion whose abbreviation's read "George V – King of All British Isles – Emperor of India." The reverse depicts Saint George on horseback trampling on what represents Germany. It is ironic that the sentiment that created this medal would lead to the creation of the previous one.



A VISIT TO “THE COIN CABINET”

by Richard Laster

Back on Saturday, September 18th, I was heading north just past the I-35 split out of Hillsboro. My purpose for being in that region was to attend the Waco Coin Show which was held that day, and that day only. Even though the dealer output was smaller than usual I was able to invest in a few good quality pieces for my “rag picker” (currency) collection. Following a couple of hours there at the Bellmead Community Center, I started the journey of less than two hours back toward home.

The upside to the travel is the opportunity to progress through some interesting country. For example, I-35W passes by a large, and popular, Sunflower farm. During blooming season cars are often parked along the shoulder of the road for the tourists to take pictures. This past weekend I noted something I don't recall seeing for quite a while. On both sides of the road was a commodity which used to be “cash” for Texas farmers but has mostly moved away. We're talking fresh, fully grown, cotton. “Fresh for the pickin'” as my Mississippi cotton farming folk were wont to say back in the day.

Seeing this fresh field reminded me of an event which had a place in the heart of Waco on two separate occasions. To honor, and to promote Waco's position as leader in the cotton market industry, the good leaders of the community created, and hosted, an imaginative fair, much like the two I shared with you last time, the State Fair of Texas, and the NoTsuOh Carnival in Houston. In Waco the equivalent was dubbed “The Cotton Palace.”

Cotton Palace maintained a regional atmosphere. There were various competitions, exhibits, athletic and scholastic events, theater presentations, rodeo sightings, a King and Queen and their court, along with visits from important individuals. The curious from around the region came in large number. My reading tells me the number of visitors per year stood in the hundreds of thousands.

The first presentation opened its doors in November 1894. Cotton Palace's original signature event lasted for a month. Attendance was good. Spirits were high. A marvelous time was had by all. Plans were already in place for a second year when the primary building caught fire in January of 1895 and burned to the ground. Sad deal. Following the demise of the facility all the visions and dreams were put on hold.

The second volume of the Cotton Palace came to be in 1910 and continued until 1930 when it was time to close for good. In 1930, with the advent of the Great Depression, finances were short for many. Also, by this time “cotton” was not so much the King in Central Texas it had been a few decades previously.

Today there is nothing left of the Cotton Palace facility. The acreage in Waco serves other purposes, including hosting a sports stadium and a school. There is a “Cotton Palace Park” with a historical marker. Also, in Cameron Park can be found the cornerstone from the 1910 building.

From the times we lived close to Waco, until today, your author has pursued collector items related to the Cotton Palace. Most are surprisingly uncommon. I share this extended story, these thoughts

with you, to introduce a few souvenirs which are “loosely” numismatic in their scope. (And one philatelic)



(Two Souvenir “pinback” medals from the 1894 Cotton Palace in Waco, Texas. On the left a medal celebrating a United Confederate Veterans Reunion held in Waco as part of the Cotton Palace experience. On the right a medal highlighting the purpose of the festival; “Cotton is King”)



(A basic silver dollar size “white metal” medal featuring an image of the Cotton Palace Building of 1894; the same building which burned in January of 1895 causing a fifteen-year delay in Cotton Palace Part II)



(A bronze medal dating from the 1894 Cotton Palace. A bit different presentation of the one above with this including a reverse design and statement “Cotton is King.” Note this piece is “ham.” [Holed as Made])



(A philatelic souvenir of the 1894 Cotton Palace. This is the front and back of an envelope generated by the Waco and Northwestern Railroad which served as a great tool to tell the story of the Cotton Palace throughout the country. Note the above piece of “postal history” was addressed to, and received in, Claremont, New Hampshire. I am thinking folks there in New Hampshire had no idea there was a Cotton Palace and, probably didn’t know much about Waco.)