

YOUR TWO CENTS WORTH



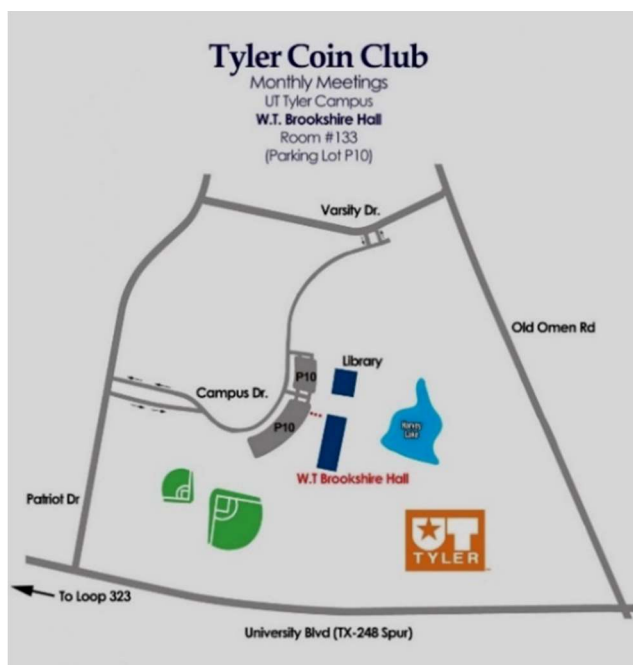
NOVEMBER 2022

YOUR TWO CENTS WORTH NOVEMBER 2022



(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 President

Richard Graham

Hello fellow club members:

I hope this note finds you all doing well and taking victory where coins are concerned. I am looking forward to our next meeting (as always) and I always enjoy being with other members of our club.

This month is very important for 2 reasons!

#1 At this month's meeting we will have the auction for the *Angel Tree*™. Please bring coins that you would like to donate and we will auction them off for this great cause. If there is another organization or somewhere else that we as a club would like to donate, I'm very open to helping people in need. Please let me know your ideas!

#2 This is the month for officer nomination. If you would like to run for any position, please just let it be known.

Thank you, **Tyler Coin Club**, for all you do to promote and participate in our local world of numismatics. May God bless you and keep you until we meet again.

Richard

From the editor:

Fall is absolutely my favorite time of year. The cooler weather simply changes everything for me. Just take a deep breath on a cool, crisp morning and you'll know what I mean. Fall also means playoff baseball, football, and the beginning of the holiday season. With Thanksgiving coming up, take time to remember those in your collecting journey who helped you or who mentored you. If they are still living, perhaps give them a call or visit them to share your appreciation not only for the hobby, but also for what they did for you. Lastly and most importantly, "Give thanks to the Lord, for He is good." | Chronicles 16:34 ESV Happy Thanksgiving everyone.

~Adam

MINUTES OF THE OCTOBER 11, 2022 MEETING

by Carl S.

Meeting called to order at 7pm by President Richard Graham with Pledge to the Flag

Attendance	Members:	36	New Members:	1	Guests:	1	Total:	38
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Discussion of Agenda Items (Richard)

- The club was lead in prayer by Randy M.
- Club members were asked to keep the Sumrow family in their prayers.
- Introduction/recognition of guests, visitors, and new members.
- Recognition of members with birthdays and anniversaries in month of October.
- Royce presented a brief Treasurer's report. Royce has also finalized arrangements with Fresh to cater the Club Christmas Dinner on Tuesday, December 13th.
- The November meeting will include the annual Angel Tree auction along with the regular auction. Members are encouraged to donate items for the auction with proceeds going to the Salvation Army Angel Tree.
- Nominations for 2023 club officer were opened (motion made by Randy, 2nd by Corky). Elections are scheduled for the December 13th meeting.
- Corky gave a presentation on a recently acquired 5oz Aztec calendar silver round
- John gave a presentation on commemorative coins he picked up on a recent service trip to Ukraine.
- Larry gave a presentation on Chinese currency including usage of ink stamps.
- Richard presented Larry with several nice Walking Liberty Half Dollars and Canadian coinage for the great work Larry as done as newsletter editor.
- Richard announced that Adam S. has taken over as the club's new Newsletter Editor.
- Adam gave a presentation titled *It 'Pays' To Pay Attention* which was based on all the money he's picked up off the ground since 2017. Adam announced Richard was the winner of the Jar of Money contest and presented Richard with a Franklin half dollar.
- The next regular club meeting is November 8, 2022 at W.T. Brookshire Hall (room #133) on the UT Tyler campus.
- Meeting adjourned.

Club Auction (Richard)

- 30 auction items sold - \$3808

Door Prize Winners

- Chuck, Debbie, Jeff, William



THE 66 TH ANNUAL HOUSTON MONEY SHOW

FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 2023 • 9 AM — 6 PM

SATURDAY, JANUARY 21 • 9 AM — 5 PM

LONE STAR CONVENTION CENTER

CONROE, TEXAS

JACK DOMURAT, SHOW CHAIRMAN

QUESTIONS FOR DR. COYNE



1) Did the Castaing machine go away when the close collar came in?

2) What is the most recent year that the U.S. five cent piece was made from the traditional 90% silver alloy?



3) The 1873 Coinage Act led to the temporary addition of a design feature on the obverse of half dimes, quarters, and half dollars. What was it?

4) What relationship is there between the Hallenbeck and Hollinbeck coin firms?

5) Canada's illustrious numismatic heritage begins long before the establishment of their own mint in 1908. Do Canadian coins follow the British practice of being struck in "medal turn" die alignment?

Medal	Coinage
↑	↑
↑	↓

6) Why did David Rittenhouse have such a short term of office in 1792-1795?

DR. COYNE RESPONDS

1) ***Did the Castaing machine go away when the close collar came in?*** The Castaing machine was a part of the first US Mint from its earliest days. The purpose of the machine was to impart edge lettering to coins that were thick enough to accommodate it. The earliest half cents, cents, half dollars, and silver dollars had the edge lettering applied by this machine in a separate operation before the planchets were struck in an open collar screw press. When the close collar technology came to the mint in the late 1820's, the collar could be plain (giving plain-edge coin) or could be engraved with vertical "reeding" for denominations with reeded edges. The Castaing machine was no longer needed, though a separate operation on the planchets (upsetting) was (and still is) needed before striking. Lettered edges cannot be applied in a one-piece close collar, as the lettering would be scraped off the coin during ejection. It takes a segmented collar, which is geared to move away from the coin just after striking to apply a lettered edge.



2) ***What is the most recent year that the U.S. five cent piece was made from the traditional 90% silver alloy?*** The traditional silver five cent piece (half dime) ended with the revisions of the Coinage Act of 1873 (the "crime" of '73). In that act, we saw the end of the half dime denomination, as well as that of the bronze two cent piece, and the temporary end of the standard silver dollar. Silver half dimes were coined from 1792 through 1873.



3) ***The 1873 Coinage Act led to the temporary addition of a design feature on the obverse of half dimes, quarters, and half dollars. What was it?*** The Coinage Act of 1873 also provided for a slight increase in the amount of silver in each dime, quarter, and half dollar. Arrows were again (like in 1853-1855) placed alongside the date to denote the change.



4) ***What relationship is there between the Hallenbeck and Hollinbeck coin firms?*** R.O.

Hollinbeck founded *Hollinbeck Coins* in Des Moines, Iowa in 1928. By 1933, *Hollinbeck Coin and Stamp Company* had hired a 13-year-old Art Kagin and opened branches in Omaha and Des Moines. Paul Kagin joined shortly thereafter. The firm later operated under the *Hollinbeck-Kagin*



Coin Company name, and finally as *Kagin's*, all in Des Moines. The firm is now

operated by Art's son Don Kagin from Tiburon, CA. The *Hallenbeck Coin Gallery*, a fixture on Nevada Avenue in

Colorado Springs since 1983, was started by Ken Hallenbeck, formerly of Ft. Wayne, IN, and is now in the hands of his son Tom.

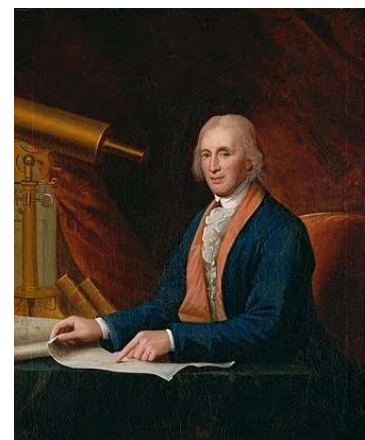


5) ***Canada's illustrious numismatic heritage begins long before the establishment of their own mint in 1908. Do Canadian coins follow the British practice of being struck in "medal turn" die alignment?***

Canada's coins DO honor the British tradition of being struck in medal turn (opposite orientation to U.S. coins). If you turn a Canadian coin over right to left (like pages in a book), the reverse appears right side up.

6) ***Why did David Rittenhouse have such a short term of office in 1792-1795?***

David Rittenhouse, first Director of the Mint, served only from 1792 to 1795 because his health failed. His illustrious career as the nation's foremost scientist was ending at the time President Washington tapped him for the Mint post. Nevertheless, he oversaw the acquisition of the original mint properties, the preparation of them as a home for our first coinage, and the striking of the first coins (all copper).



Monthly Contest

This month's contest is in the Numismatic History category. Who is the man depicted below? HINT: He was once the mayor *and* physician of a small town in Michigan. All of the correct answers will be collected, and a winner will be drawn during the next meeting.

Send guesses to:
agandaucollector@gmail.com



The answer to last month's contest ("How much did I collect?") was \$170.81!

THE TEXARKANA COIN SHOW

NOVEMBER 18-19, 2022

FRIDAY 12 PM - 6 PM

SATURDAY 9 AM - 5 PM

Texarkana Convention Center
4610 Cowhorn Creek Rd. • Texarkana, TX

★ FREE Parking ★

★ FREE Admission ★

★ Hourly Door Prizes ★

Vendor and Display Booths *featuring:*

U.S. coins & currency • world coins & currency • commemoratives • proof sets •
mint sets • bullion • supplies • jewelry • sports cards & memorabilia

For more information, contact:

Texarkana Coin Club, Inc.

Frank McFarrin (903) 824-4167

Larry Vann (903) 570-1516

Treasure Island

Find and circle all of the words and names from the book Treasure Island.

The remaining 46 letters spell a secret message.

M U S K E T T E L L O M S N I A T P A C T
T H E B L A C K S P O T R N E M A E S S L
E A S C U R C O S S N O N N A C L E Q I T
C I S S A H R E V I A T S A O C O U A O L
A I A C E N T E L E A L N D A W I S R A R
B S S S H A N F V B D W G S R R N R B I E
I R T S R O N O E L M M H Y E T A E U K T
N A T I E I O N N E I O U T P P P R C O S
B E P N A A G N N B R S R T A S S U C O A
O L S T L U F O E E A E N P I B I S A B M
Y H P N N O T A D R L L P H S N H A N G R
Y A R N I E T R R A B L L E O O Y E E O E
C N B C L K L S W I E E N S R J T R E L T
I D S E U I W N I B N O S H I P G T R L R
O S K S V T E A A P B G M A R O O N E D A
W S L E A Y L R H Y O S U R L A W U O I U
S E S A E P R A L M W G U I N E A S S L Q
T E R P N E M L S E I R E G O R Y L L O J
Y V A C L D I O E S N J G O D K C A L B N
H C A E B B S O C N N B U R I E D G O L D

ADMIRAL BENBOW INN
APPLE BARREL
ASHORE
BEACH
BEN GUNN
BILLY BONES
BLACK DOG
BUCCANEER
BURIED GOLD
CABIN BOY
CANNON BALLS
CANNONS

CAPE
CAPTAIN FLINT
CAPTAIN SMOLLETT
CHEST
COAST
COMPASS
COVE
CREW
CUTLASS
DR. LIVESEY
GUINEAS
HISPANIOLA

ISLAND
ISRAEL HANDS
JIM HAWKINS
JOLLY ROGER
LOGBOOK
LONG JOHN SILVER
MAROONED
MUSKET
MUTINY
PARROT
PIRATES
PISTOL

QUARTERMASTER
SAIL
SCHOONER
SEAFARING
SEAMEN
SHIP
SKELETON
SPY-GLASS
SQUIRE TRELAWNEY
THE BLACK SPOT
TREASURE
WALRUS

Error 1943 Copper Penny in GreatCollections Nov. 13 Auction

By CoinNews.net

One of the most sought after and famous coin errors in the world, the 1943 Copper Penny, will be featured in GreatCollections' auctions on November 13th. Only about two dozen examples are known in all grades.



1943 Copper Penny, graded PCGS AU50. Bidding is already up to \$167,500, with 119 bids received, over 2,700 page views, and 91 members tracking.

The coin has been lightly circulated and is graded PCGS AU-50 with CAC approval. It is expected to realize over \$200,000 when bidding concludes at www.greatcollections.com.

When the U.S. Mint switched to using zinc-coated steel to produce 1943 Lincoln Cents, a small number of copper planchets leftover from 1942 slipped into the buckets of the steel planchets and then into circulation.

Although there were rumors of some 1943 pennies being struck in error (using copper/bronze planchets), none were discovered until 1947, and they were instantly coveted by collectors and even appeared in magazines, comic books and newspapers.

"Over the past decade at GreatCollections, we have had countless calls, emails and letters about people purporting to have a new discovery of this famous error. Not a single coin was genuine, and this is only the third authentic example we have had the pleasure to handle," said Ian Russell, president of GreatCollections.

The numismatic world has been lucky to have had several opportunities to bid on 1943 Copper Pennies over the past few years, however, almost all now reside in long-term collections, cherished by their owners. This is important to take into account when considering a bid on this iconic error coin.

In all five editions of the *100 Greatest U.S. Coins* by Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth, the 1943 Copper Cent has been ranked in the top 11, and in the 5th edition, ranks ahead of the unique 1822 Gold Half Eagle and 1861 Paquet Gold Double Eagle.

GreatCollections has set many records in Lincoln Cents over the years, including the highest prices ever paid for a Proof Lincoln Cent at \$365,625, as well as many individual date and grade world records.

The 1943 Copper Penny will be available to view at the Irvine, California headquarters of GreatCollections by appointment. To view high-quality images and register to bid visit www.greatcollections.com or call 800-442-6467.

About GreatCollections

GreatCollections, the official auction house of the American Numismatic Association, specializes in auctioning certified coins and banknotes, handling transactions from start to finish. Since its founding in 2010, GreatCollections has successfully auctioned over 1 million certified coins, making it one of the leading certified coin companies in the United States with annual sales in 2021 exceeding \$235 million. Ian Russell, owner/president of GreatCollections, is a member of the prestigious Professional Numismatists Guild and member of the National Auctioneers Association. For more information about GreatCollections, visit www.greatcollections.com or call 800-442-6467.

**DID YOU KNOW THAT THE MASSACHUSETTS
COPPERS OF 1787-1788 WERE THE FIRST
AMERICAN COINS TO BEAR THE
DENOMINATION “CENT?”**



BY CHRIS BULFINCH

The casual substitution of “penny” for “cent” by American consumers is so ubiquitous that there’s no sense in trying to correct anyone who calls our national one-cent coins by the name of their British predecessors. Cents are pennies now. With the terms so thoroughly conflated, it’s hard to imagine a time when the distinction mattered, but in the 1780s it was meaningful. Today we’re going to take a very brief look at the first use of the “cent” denomination on American coinage, the Massachusetts coppers of 1787-1788.

After the Revolution, the newly independent states grappled with the financial fallout from the conflict, producing coinage as a circulating medium of exchange and an expression of sovereignty. The second Massachusetts mint was unusual among post-Revolution state minting efforts, in that it was a public enterprise, authorized by the state legislature on October 16, 1786. In its short life it struck copper coins denominated half cent and cent in accordance with a 1785 Federal resolution decimalizing the Spanish milled dollar.

The half cents and cents share a design, with a standing Native American holding a bow in one hand and an arrow in the other on the obverse, a motif derived from the State Seal. A heraldic eagle with wings spread, clutching an olive branch and a cluster of arrows, appears above the date on the reverse, encircled by "MASSACHUSETTS." The denomination appears in incuse lettering at the top of the shield on the eagle's breast; one variety of the cent is known with the denomination rendered with raised letters.



Jacob Perkins

These coins are, according to many numismatist historians, the first coins struck in the United States to bear the denomination "cent."

Two notable engravers, Joseph Callender and Jacob Perkins, worked on Massachusetts cents and half cents. Callender was based on State Street, the same street where Stack's Bowers Galleries just opened a new gallery.

The coins were not, in the late 1780s, economical to produce. When production stopped in January 1789, their face value was eclipsed by production costs. An audit found that the copper coins' cumulative face value was less than half of the expense to produce them. Their cost notwithstanding, the coins spent decades in circulation and were fairly popular.

Counterfeit Massachusetts cents and half cents were produced, of lighter weights than the authorized coinage, likely at Machin's Mills. Interestingly, examples of counterfeit 1787 Massachusetts cents were used as planchets for 1788 Connecticut coppers, as they were comparable in weight to the official Connecticut issues.

The Massachusetts legislature officially closed the mint on Nov. 17, 1788, but operations continued until the facility ran out of copper and it fully shuttered on January 23, 1789. The Constitution went into effect later that year, ending any further state coinage and closing an important chapter in early American numismatic history.

Stack's Bowers Galleries will be offering an example of each Massachusetts denomination in their Winter 2022 Showcase Auction in lot 3117 and lot 3118.

The Money Forger That Was Honored By Becoming The Face On A Banknote

The convict who became a respected architect

By Ash Jurberg



Photo by Freddie Collins

I didn't realize I was carrying the face of a criminal in my wallet for many years. And so were most people in Australia. The face was that of Francis Greenway, a convict sent to Australia for financial forgery who became one of the most highly respected architects in Australian history—so respected that his face was chosen to appear on the \$10 note.

He is the only convicted forger in the world depicted on a banknote.

The budding architect

Greenway was born in the United Kingdom in 1777.

He came from a family of architects, builders, and stonemasons and followed in their footsteps, training under the well-respected British architect John Nash.

Greenway set up a thriving architecture business in the city of Bristol, where he designed several important buildings. This included the Clifton Club — the only one of his buildings in the United Kingdom that remains.



The Clifton Club

However, in 1809, one of Greenway's most significant projects collapsed, sending his business bankrupt. This forced him into taking desperate action — he decided to forge financial documents.

A death sentence or a clever ploy?

In 1812 Greenway faced court for his forgery — a crime punishable by death.

In order to reduce the sentence, Greenway pleaded guilty to the crime, and his sentence was commuted to transportation for 14 years to the colony of New South Wales in Australia. This was a typical sentence at the time as the British wished to populate their new territory on the other side of the world, and the best way for them to do this was with prisoners.

Greenway arrived in Sydney in February 1814 to commence his 14-year sentence. He brought with him letters of recommendation and his architectural portfolio so he could rebuild his career.

This leads to an interesting theory.

Australia was growing quickly during this period, and some historians believed that Greenway deliberately got caught. In the book *The Colony: A History of Early Sydney*, the author believes that Greenway, like other skilled convicts at the time, broke the law because he wanted to be sent to Australia — and have the United Kingdom pay for him to do so.

It was a considerable risk — if it backfired, he would have been hung, but it paid off.

An architect on parole

Greenway's wife and children arrived in Sydney in July 1814, and Greenway successfully applied for parole so he could obtain work and support his family.

He took out an advertisement in the Sydney Gazette offering his architectural services and also sent his resume — so to speak — to the Governor of New South Wales, Lachlan Macquarie.

Macquarie was interested and gave Greenway a test— to copy a design for a new courthouse from an architectural pattern book. Greenway was offended by the request and replied to Macquarie in a letter stating this his skills were far superior to the design from the book.

Nevertheless, he said he would “immediately copy the drawing Your Excellency requested me to do, notwithstanding it is rather painful to my mind as a professional man to copy a building that has no claim to classical proportion and character.”

Along with his copied drawing, he asked for a full-time job as the Governor’s public works architect.

While this job request was initially declined, in 1816, Macquarie appointed Greenway the Acting Civil Architect for the colony.

The convict designing Sydney

Greenway’s first project was the design and construction of the Macquarie Lighthouse. This was deemed a huge success and resulted in Governor Macquarie emancipating Greenway. Having the lighthouse named after him probably helped also.

Greenway was now a free man.

Dropping the word convict from his profile seemed to lift Greenway to greater heights, and his work across Sydney continued at a rapid pace. He was responsible for the Hyde Park Barracks, parts of Government House, the Supreme Court, and St.James Church. These remain some of Sydney’s most iconic buildings two hundred years later.



Government House- designed and built by Greenway

Greenway became known for his extravagance and his huge, overblown budgets. His designs were so grand that when he built the horse stables for Government House, it was mistaken for the actual Government House residence.

Because of his increased costs, many of his buildings had to be used for different purposes than first planned. For example, a school he built became the Supreme Court, while a courthouse became an Anglican Church.

His overspending saw many of his projects cut, eventually leading to his demise.

One more forgery

Greenway fell out with Governor Macquarie, who accused him of blatant overspending. The final straw was his St. Andrew's Cathedral project— which was to be the main church in Sydney. Unfortunately, the costs proved too much, and the project was axed just after the foundations for the church had been laid.

When the project was canceled, Greenway billed the crown 11,000 pounds, which was deemed offensive as he was being paid a significant government retainer at the time. Enough was enough, and the government sacked Greenway from his job in 1822.

Losing his job also meant losing his house, which the government had provided. Greenway, however, refused to leave the house. The government took the issue to court, at which time Greenway surprisingly produced a document saying he owned the title of the house.

But, you guessed it — the document was forged, something that was not found out until many years later.

I guess, once a forger, always a forger.

A desperate plea

While he may have stayed in the house, work for Greenway dried up, and he resorted to spending his last pennies on an advertisement in the Sydney Gazette, touting once again for business.

The copy for the ad sounds pitiful.

“Francis Howard Greenway, arising from circumstances of a singular nature, is induced again to solicit the patronage of his friends and the public.”

It was not a very inspiring ad and unsurprisingly failed.

His career was over.

Greenway faded away into obscurity before dying in 1837 Greenway from typhoid. His fall from fame is demonstrated by the fact his exact date of death is unknown, and he was buried in an unmarked grave.

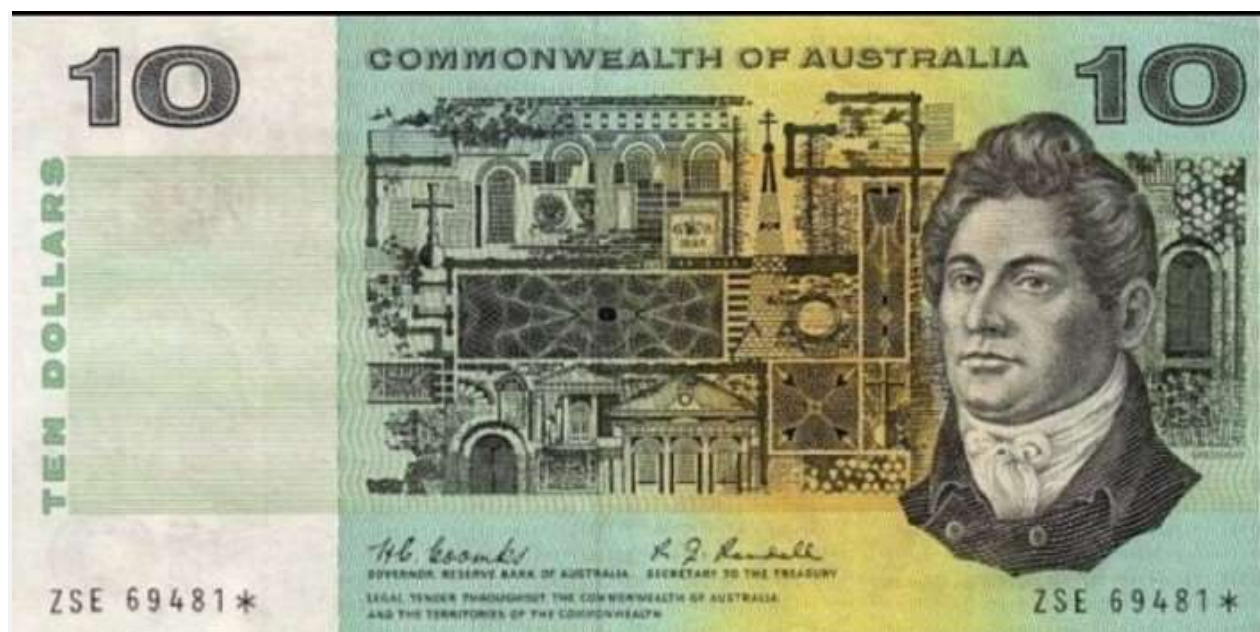
His name lives on

Despite his sad end, Greenways' legacy lives on.

Forty-nine buildings in central Sydney are attributed to Greenway's designs, and St. James Church was chosen as one of Australia's only two man-made 'treasures' by Dan Cruickshank in the BBC series *Around the World in 80 Treasures*.

There is a Federal electorate named after him and a suburb in the nation's capital of Canberra. In addition, there is the Frances Greenway High School and Francis Greenway Drive.

But perhaps his finest honor was being represented on the 10 dollar note from 1966 until 1993.



Who would have thought that a man sentenced to death for forgery would end up on a banknote? And ironically, his face may have been forged by counterfeiters.