

The SJ CSRA CC of Aiken, SC meets on the 1st Thursday of the month at the Aiken Public Library

Pres. Steve Kuhl
V.P. Pat James
Sec. Jim Mullaney
Treas. Chuck Goergen
Sgt. in Arms: Jim Sproull



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the Stephen James CSRA Coin Club, Founded in 2001
Monthly Newsletter

July, 2015

Our next meeting will be held on Thursday, July 2, 2015 at the Aiken Public Library

SC Woman appeared on Saint-Gaudens \$10 & \$20 gold coins

2015 Club Meeting Schedule

Jan. 8	Apr. 2	July 2	Oct. 2
Feb. 5	May 7	Aug. 6	Nov. 6
Mar. 5	June 4	Sept. 3	Dec. 3

The Coins of 1835 (excluding gold), 180 Years ago: the 5th installment of Early American Coins ending in "5"

By Arno Safran

Who was the model who appeared on the 1907 Saint-Gaudens \$20.00 & \$10.00 gold coins?



Saint-Gaudens' 1897
Victory holding Feather



1907 \$20.00 High Relief
Roman numerals
Double Eagle

Augustus Saint-Gaudens worked with many models but one of his favorites was Miss Hettie Anderson



Augustus Saint-Gaudens and Hettie Anderson
Miss Anderson who was born in South Carolina in 1874.,
She arrived in NYC as a young model in 1894. Her
posing for "Victory" in 1897 was later used on the coin.

Hettie Anderson was a woman of African-American ancestry who became a successful model for Saint-Gaudens and other artists

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The obverses of an 1835 Year set (approx. actual size when printed)
50c, 25c, 10c & 5c silver over 1¢ & ½¢ copper
[Magnify page to fit monitor screen to view details]

When one considers the turbulence going on in different parts of the world today and the current political split right down the middle in our own country, it is somewhat sobering to travel back in time to the US circulating coinage of 180 years ago and discover that another President with a



King Andrew, the First

different Congress were at odds when the coins of 1835 were being struck. Andrew Jackson was in the third year of his second term as 7th President of the United States and had recently been censured by the US Congress which insisted that the President had "assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and laws, but in degradation of both." Jackson was either loved or hated.

(Continued on page 2, column 1)

Collecting the he Coins of 1835 (excluding gold)

(Continued from previous page)



The reverses of an 1835 Year set (approx. actual size when printed)
50c, 25c, 10c & 5c silver over 1¢ & 1/2¢ copper
[Magnify page to fit monitor screen to view details]

Our coinage, on the other hand had become pretty ordinary by 1835 consisting of the same basic design types going back to 1807 and 1808. What makes 1835 a special year for the collector of modest means is the unusually high reported mintage for most of the eight denominations produced. Records were broken for the half dime, dime and quarter denominations while the reported mintages for the cent and half-dollar were close to records set earlier. Only the 1835 half-cent with a reported mintage of 398,000 pieces seems low in comparison but because the denomination was suspended as a business strike after 1835 enough were saved making it one of the most common dates of the series.



An 1835 Classic Head 1/2¢, C-2,, R1 grading AU-50

The Classic Head half-cent was originally designed by Asst. Chief Engraver John Reich in 1809 but unlike the large cent, which was issued consecutively--(except for 1815)--thru 1857, the 1/2¢ experienced a number of gaps. It was suspended after 1811 and not resumed until 1825 at the request of a Baltimore firm. By then, William Kneass was the Chief Engraver and continued to use the dies prepared by John Reich until 1829. The denomination was struck again in 1826, skipped in 1827, resumed in 1828 and 1829 in fairly large numbers, skipped once again in 1830, then coined as proofs with a very low mintage in 1831 before being produced as business strikes again, this time in smaller numbers from 1832 thru 1835 inclusive. Despite a reported mintage of almost 400,000, enough specimens of both varieties of the 1835 half-cent exist in all grades through uncirculated to satisfy the collector's needs.



An 1835 Half-cent, this, a C1 variety, graded MS-63 Brown by NGC

The Classic Head half cent had a diameter of 23.5 mm, same as the preceding design-type. Although there were some goods priced in 1/2¢s, the denomination had been used mainly for making change for the Spanish Real (worth 12 1/2¢s) and had never been very popular. 1835 would be the final year the Classic Head half-cent type would be produced as a business strike and due to its relative large mintage and unpopularity as a coin, enough survivors exit for a collector of even modest means to afford an example grading as high as MS-63. In 1836, an undisclosed small number of Classic Head 1/2¢ proofs were made ending the series. They are extremely rare.



An 1835 Coronet Large Cent, N-5, R2, type of '34 variety

In 1835, Christian Gobrecht was brought into the Mint to assist Kneass who had earlier suffered a stroke. The new Mint Director Robert Maskell Patterson asked Gobrecht to not only continue the work on the designing of a new silver dollar coin but to improve some of the current designs including the Coronet large cent type, (AKA "the Matron Head"). As a result we have two main sub-types of the 1835 large cent. These are referred to as the type of '34 and type of '36.



An 1835 Coronet Large Cent, N-5, R2, type of '36 variety
(AKA "Young Head", diameter reduced from 28 1/2 mm to 27mm.)

The detail below shows the narrowing of Miss Liberty's neck for the "head of '36 variety seen at the right.



Detail of 1835 Head of '34 and Head of '36 varieties

Collecting the he Coins of 1835 (excluding gold)

(Continued from previous page)

The Coronet cent was first struck at the end of 1815 but with the 1816 date. Originally it was thought to have been designed by our first Chief Engraver, Robert Scot but later circumstantial evidence led numismatic scholar Robert W. Julian to believe it to be the work of John Reich. The coin as designed in 1815 and successive issues ranged between 28mm and 29mm in diameter. But starting in 1835 with the introduction of Gobrecht's "type of '36 (AKA" the Young Head"; the diameter was slightly reduced to 27.5 mm. In 1835, the reported mintage of cents was 3,878,400. This total included all the die varieties for that year and the two main sub-types. As a result, the 1835 cent is considered very common and priced as such in grades up through MS-63,

In 1835, the cent had the purchasing power of about 28½¢ and the ½¢, 14½¢.



An 1835 Capped Bust half-dime, LM-3 R1 graded XF-45 by PCGS
Large 5 in date, large 5¢ on reverse

Our five-cent coin was struck in silver from its humble beginning is 1794 thru 1873. The actual nickel version of the five-cent denomination would not appear until 1866. After 1805, the Draped Bust/ Heraldic type half-dime was suspended for a period of 24 years to be resumed until 1829 re-surfing with John Reich's Capped Bust's Spread Eagle type slightly modified by Chief Engraver William Kneass. The series was struck in consecutive years thru 1837 with fairly large mintages, the 1835 setting a record with a reported 2,760,000 struck. There are eleven die marriages that include three obverses with large dates and three with small dates, also five reverses with large 5¢ and three with small 5¢.



1835 sm dt. and sm. 5c



Enlargement showing large date and large 5c at left, small date & small 5c at right



An 1835 Capped Bust dime, JR-9, R2 graded AU-55 by PCGS

The reported mintage for dimes struck in 1835 was 1,410,000, the largest number of dimes struck since its initial year, 1796. Research by the five authors who wrote the standard attribution book on *Early US Dimes: 1796-1837* states that many of the dimes dated 1835 were actually struck in 1836 and 1837 but as a date, dimes dated 1835 are the most common and available at modest prices depending on the grade. The AU-55 specimen shown above is particular attractive because it is well struck and appears original, (i.e., not cleaned or artificially toned.) In 1835 a dime had the purchasing power of \$2.77.



An 1835 Reduced Size Capped Bust Quarter, B-6, R2
graded XF-40 by Anacs

Between 1828 and 1829, the Mint developed a new technology called the "close collar" which enabled every dime to be struck with the exact same width. In 1831, Mint Director Samuel Moore--who served from 1824 to 1835--decided to have Chief Engraver William Kneass apply the same principle to the Capped Bust quarter series. To accomplish this, Kneass reduced the size of the quarter from 27 mm to 24.3 mm (*same size as now*) while thickening the planchet in order to retain the same weight and ratio of silver to copper. Some of the features of Miss Liberty on the obverse of the new reduced size quarter were refined while the motto E PLURIBUS UNUM on the reverse was removed along with the scroll that housed it.

The reduced size Capped Bust quarter was struck from 1831 thru 1838 inclusive. Save for the 1833 issue which had a reported mintage of only 156,000, all dates in the short series are considered fairly common; including the almost 2 million mintage reported for 1835. According to Steve M. Tomkins, author of *Early United States Quarters 1796-1838*, the 1835 date may have been placed on a number of quarters struck in late 1834 as well as early 1836. The probability notwithstanding, the fact remains that despite the record numbers for the 1835 quarter the date is moderately priced only thru XF-45. Not too many people could put aside an uncirculated quarter during the 1830s because back then the purchasing power of 25¢ was akin to what almost \$7.00 could acquire today.

While the reduced size quarter is arguably not as attractive as the large Capped Bust design (1815-1828), an 1835 specimen costs only one-third of the price in XF-40 alone.

(Continued on page 4, column 1)

Collecting the he Coins of 1835 (excluding gold)

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An 1835 Lettered Edge Capped Bust Half-dollar, O-104, R3
Graded AU-58 by ICG

The Capped Bust half dollar was 32.5 mm in diameter with a thick enough edge to contain incuse letters and numbers such as FIFTY-CENTS OR HALF DOLLAR. With the silver dollar suspended from 1804 thru 1839, it was primarily used as specie (*hard currency*) mainly stored in banks to back business transactions. Except for 1807 and 1815, the reported annual mintages ranged in the millions. The reported mintage for the 1835 dated Bust half was 5,352,006, an extremely common date, considering the much smaller population of the United States at the time. It is moderately priced thru AU-58. In 1835, 50c had the purchasing power of almost \$14.00.



STEPHEN JAMES CSRA COIN CLUB

Regular Meeting June 4, 2015, Aiken County Library

President Steve Kuhl called the regular meeting of the club to order at 6:47 p.m.

Jim Sproull reported that there were 23 members present and 3 guests. Jim announced information concerning several upcoming coin shows in the vicinity.

Ann Smith won the members' door prize, a Franklin Half Dollar.

A motion was made by Mac Smith, seconded by JJ Engel, and passed to dispense with the reading of the May 2015 minutes. A copy will be on file with the other club records, and a copy will appear in the club newsletter.

Treasurer Chuck Goergen stated that the Club's bank balance was \$2,730.77. He further reported that member Roger Worpell had conducted the annual audit of the Club's financial records. Roger reported that all looked correct to the penny. President Steve Kuhl thanked Roger for doing the audit.

Glenn Sanders reminded the members of the meeting of the Augusta Coin Club at 7 p.m. on the third Thursday of the month at the new meeting place, the Sunrise Grill, West Town Market Square on Washington Road in Martinez, Georgia.

Upcoming Club Show: President and Bourse Chairman, Steve Kuhl, gave an update on the club's Coin Show to be held on September 12, 2015. Sixteen dealers have already applied for 33 tables. Steve said he would explore with the Board the feasibility of selling more tables in view of the space available at the gym at the O'Dell Weeks Recreation Center, the site of the Coin Show. Flyers were available for the members to help distribute to advertise the Show.

Show & Tells: There were three Show and Tell presentations. Jim Sproull shared an 1892 Barber dime that he had purchased at the Augusta Coin Club auction advertised as in AU58 - MS-62 condition. Jim took it to be graded by ANACS where it was graded MS-60 and it was discovered that the dime had a double die and was considerably more valuable than what was thought when he purchased it.

David Amey brought a very unusual Swedish half-dollar that was almost square in shape and weighed approximately a pound. The item was made of copper and had a Swedish mintmark and date of 1747.

Howard Hillman shared a penny which he had found sorting through packs of pennies years ago. The coin was 97% offset, or off-center, and he dated it as being from the 1930's or 1940's.

Minutes of June 4 Meeting

(Continued from previous page)

The Program: Member Garry Naples presented a PowerPoint program entitled "My Favorite Elongated Coins From the Chicago World's Fair." This interesting program included information about, and pictures of, the Chicago World's Fair and the exhibits there, along with the elongated coins, and the members very much enjoyed it.

Program for July Meeting: Pat James, indicated that the July 2nd program will be an ANA Library video on Siege Money presented by Jim Mullaney, who will include some background information. Pat further reported that the August program would be presented by Bob Moon, a currency specialist.

Glenn Sanders won \$20 in the 50-50 drawing.

Following the auction, President Kuhl adjourned the meeting at 8:40 pm.

Respectfully submitted,
Jim Mullaney, Secretary

More on South Carolina's Hettie Anderson, and Her Appearance on our Gold coinage

A Bust of Hettie Anderson which Saint-Gaudens had created earlier eventually was used for the \$10.00 gold Indian Eagle coin.



Bust of Hettie



1907 \$10 Indian Gold

Some references have Hettie Anderson's birth year listed as 1873 while others, 1874. She grew up in Columbia, South Carolina and around the age of 20 or 21 came to New York City and over the years became a successful model posing for a number of artists. These included sculptors Augustus Saint-Gaudens, (1848-1907), Adolf Weinman, (1870-1952) and the Swedish artist, Anders Zorn, (1860-1920). Saint-Gaudens in a letter to a friend compared Miss Anderson's figure to that of a goddess and years later, when commissioned by President Theodore Roosevelt to create the \$10.00 and \$20.00 gold coins wrote to Weinman inquiring as to her whereabouts because he needed her to pose for once again for the new coins since his original sketches were lost in a fire.

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