

## The SJ CSRA CC now meets at the South Aiken Presbyterian Church at 1711 Whiskey Road

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



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Volume 21, No. 8

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

August, 2022

Our next will be on Thursday, August, 4 at 6:45 PM in the South Aiken Presbyterian Church  
Due to the latest Omicron variant of Covid-19, please wear a face mask inside the building

## Collecting of US Quarter dollars types, Part Four

### 2022 Club Meeting Schedule

Jan. 6	Apr. 7	July 7	Oct. 6
Feb. 3	May 5	Aug. 4	Nov. 3
Mar. 3	June 2	Sept. 1	Dec. 1

### In Days of Old, dimes looked like this



An 1884 Liberty Seated dime before slabbing  
[Enlarge page to fit monitor screen or up to 200% to view coin]

If the reader wishes to view the charming quality of this lovely late date Liberty Seated dime, one is advised to enlarge the page to either 150% or even 200% but if you wish to see the repunched 4 in the date on the same coin, enlarging the page up to 500% is recommended since the appearance of that feature is far more subtle.

With a mintage of 3,366,380 the date is considered very common, but in mint-state (MS-60 thru 70) the coin is scarcer and rated as a Rarity 3 according to numismatist, Brian Greer, author of "The complete Guide to Liberty Seated Dimes" published back in 1992 but still highly useful. The coin shown was acquired "raw", (not certified) graded MS-60 at an Augusta Coin Club show back in May, 2003. It cost \$105 at the time. Today it is listed at \$225 retail but at auction, a specimen grading MS-62 recently sold for just \$135 while another sold for \$200; the prices paid usually depending on the coin's quality within grade or the number of bidders who want it badly enough. However, of the two low priced examples the author found on PCGS'COINFCT, upon enlarging, neither displayed the repunched 4 in the date.

In reference to the title, the Liberty Seated dime had two reverses, a simple Laurel wreath struck from 1837 to 1860 and later that year replaced by a thicker wreath of corn, cotton tobacco and wheat, which adds an even more Victorian-age appearance to the coin since that same reverse continued on the Barber dimes series from 1892 thru 1916. So, it is no wonder that any novice collector born in the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century would consider a Liberty Seated coin old fashioned compared with Adolf Weinman's Winged Liberty Mercury dime, (1916 thru 1945) or Hermon MacNeil's Liberty Standing quarter design that may have appeared very modern to the U.S. population in 1916 after the Barber quarter was replaced.

### From the old to the New

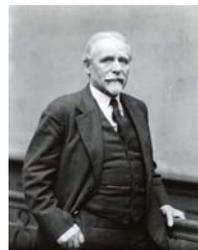
### Collecting a date set of Standing Liberty quarters

By Arno Safran



The obverses of the final date of the Liberty head  
and first date of the Standing Liberty quarters

While Charles Barber's Liberty Seated quarters have become popular with collectors today, by 1915, many V.I.P.'s considered the design, passé, so in 1915, Mint Director Robert W. Woolley, realizing that the law allowed for a coin design to remain 25 years before a change could be made, began making preparations to do just that. He arranged for engravers outside the Mint to enter a contest to create new designs for all three Barber silver coins, the dime, quarter and half-dollar. Adolph Weinman --who emigrated from Germany to the U.S. in 1885 and later became a sculptor and disciple of Saint-Gaudens, here--won the right to create a new dime and half-dollar while Hermon MacNeil, born in Everett, MA just north of Boston, and also a noted sculptor, was chosen to create the new quarter.



Adolf Weinman



Hermon MacNeil

Both men have since become legends as part of the group of engravers who created "the golden age of U.S. coinage" between 1907 and 1921 that President Theodore proposed shortly after the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

(Continued on page 2, column 1)

### Collecting a date set of Standing Liberty quarters

(Continued from page 1, column 2)



#### A 1916 Standing Liberty quarter graded MS-65 by PCGS

[Enlarge page to fit monitor screen or up to 200% to view coin]

This MS-65 example of the beautiful Standing Liberty quarter shown came from the Larry Miller collection and was auctioned by Heritage back in November of 2020 selling for \$24,000. Despite Miss Liberty's head not being quite full and a tiny cut going down her right knee which is only noticeable when the reader magnifies the page to 500%, the quality of the coin is truly outstanding.



#### Another 2016 SL quarter, this one certified just MS-62 by NGC

[Enlarge page to fit monitor screen or up to 200% to view coin]

This MS-62 example from the author's collection was obtained back in May, 2010 at the Augusta Coin Club's spring show; the cost, a little more than half that price of the gem piece shown above, but nevertheless, still the most expensive coin he ever acquired. The coin is less well struck on the obverse but appears closer to a MS-63 on the reverse. Nonetheless, he was glad to obtain this particular rarity when he got the chance.

No one is sure which of the two women who claimed to have posed for Hermon MacNeil as models for Miss Liberty on the 1916 Liberty Standing quarter actually did.



Dora Doscher Baum



Irene McDowell

The woman on the left was said to have become a silent film, actress using Doris Doree as her movie-film name. Irene MacDowell, the woman on the right, was a Broadway stage actress of the period whose husband was a golfing partner of Herman MacNeil, but she waited until she was 92 before clamming she posed for MacNeil on the 1916 Standing Liberty quarter.



#### 1917 type 1 and type 2 BU Standing Liberty quarters

[Enlarge page to fit monitor screen or up to 200% to view coin]

Shortly after the 1916 dated coin became known, rumors began to spread that "The Society for the Suppression of Vice" were concerned about the exposure of Miss Liberty's breast situated to the left of the Shield of the coin shown on the left, but the real reason for the need for some alterations were based on the problems in striking the design type equally across each side of the coin, so shortly after the type one 1917 Standing Liberty quarter was released, the engraver covered up Miss Liberty's breast with a chain-mail type dress-uniform while modifying the coil of her hair. He also lessened the number of dots on the shield which were slightly enlarged. As for the placement for the stars on the reverse, the arrangement of the 13 stars from 7 and 6 on Type 1 went to 5, 4 and 3, on Type 2, the last three placed below the eagle on the reverse.

#### The Rare 1918/S Standing Liberty Quarter



#### A 1918/7-S Standing Liberty quarter certified MS-65 by PCGS

[Enlarge page to fit monitor screen or up to 200% to view coin]

Since the 1918/7-S Standing Liberty quarter is the key date of the series and expensive across the grading spectrum, the author decided to check-out PCGS' COIN FACTS and look for a dazzling example to share with his readers, so he chose the coin that was part of the late Brent Pogue collection that sold for \$90,000 at a Stacks-Bowers auction held in March, 2020. When enlarging the page, the only weaknesses seen on the coin above is a slightly softer strike on the lower portion of the shield on the obverse and the upper part of the eagle's wings on the reverse. Otherwise, the specimen is a gem; and while 95% of the population may never be in position to acquire such a splendid numismatic rarity, like great art, it can be observed by magnifying the page sufficiently to appreciate its artistic splendor. Coincidentally, the 1918-S SL quarter was struck as an overdate in WWI and the 1942/P & D Mercury dime in WW 2.

(Continued on page 3, column 1)

### Collecting a date set of Standing Liberty quarters

(Continued from the previous page)



**A 1921 Standing Liberty quarter graded MS-63 by PCGS**  
[Enlarge page to fit monitor screen or up to 200% to view coin]

The Standing liberty quarter was struck from 1916 thru 1930 with the exception of 1922 when only the Lincoln cent, Peace dollar, and Saint Gaudens \$10.00 and \$20.00 gold coins were produced due to a post WW-I Recession. As a rule, the Philadelphia Mint usually struck the most quarters each year while San Francisco and Denver Mints took turns for second place or struck none at all. In addition to the 1916 and 1918-S, other scarcer dates are the 1919-D & S, the 1920-D, the 1921-P, the 1923-S, and the 1927-S. All the other issues are affordable for middle class collectors up through MS-63 and MS-64.

In 1921, the Standing Liberty quarter was struck only at the Philadelphia Mint with a mintage was just 1,916,000 due to the same recession that began that year and lasted thru 1922. As a result, the coin is considered one of the scarcer dates to acquire in mint-state and was obtained by the author at the Jan. 2010 FUN show held in Orlando FL. Despite being somewhat costly, the author had saved up for it, and for one graded MS-63, it has the eye appeal of a MS-64 in the author's opinion due to its generally sharp strike even though it is not a "Full Head" specimen. See directly below!

One of the other factors in grading standing Liberty quarters is whether miss Liberty's head is fully rendered on the top of the coin.



**Detail showing not full Head & full head Standing Liberty quarters**  
(Courtesy of COINWEEK)

When it comes to the Standing liberty quarter series, the author knew early on that he would not be able to afford a complete set of uncirculated examples, so he decided to attempt to acquire a **complete date set instead** which he eventually was able to achieve over the years. Rather than display all of the dates however, he feels it is more important to show those affordable dates that he believed to be significantly important regarding the series.



**The obverses of the 1924 and 1925 Liberty Standing quarters**  
[Enlarge page to fit monitor screen or up to 200% to view coin]

If the reader will examine closely the placement of the dates on both coins you will find that the date on the 1924 issue is slightly larger and above the surface while the date on the 1925 issues is slightly smaller and recessed to prevent it from wearing out which was

the reason for the **third variety** of the series being struck. Also, Miss Liberty's head on the 1924 which despite being certified MS-65 by PCGS lacks the Full Head factor while the 1925 example displays the full head despite being certified only MS-62 by NGC. This is a case where strike and grade appear in conflict with each other.



**An 1926-D Standing Liberty quarter graded MS-64 by PCGS**  
[Enlarge page to fit monitor screen or up to 200% to view coin]

Despite a mintage of just 1,716,000 for the 1926-D issue of the standing Liberty quarter compared with 11,316,000 struck at the Philadelphia Mint and 2,700,000 at the San Francisco facility, the 1926-D is extremely common although poorly struck on the head.



**An 1927 Standing Liberty quarter graded MS-64 PQ with full Head**  
[Enlarge page to fit monitor screen or up to 200% to view coin]



**Detail showing the letter M for the MacNeil just to the right of the lower star near the right edge of the coin**

The 1927-P Liberty Standing quarter had a huge mintage of over 11.9 million, the fourth highest of the short-lived series. The stock market was booming and the Roaring Twenties were at its height. After the stock market crashed in October, 1929, the coin was struck for the last time in 1930 but only at the Philadelphia and San Francisco Mints.



**An 1930-S Standing Liberty quarter graded MS-64 by PCGS**  
[Enlarge page to fit monitor screen or up to 200% to view coin]

The 1930-S Standing Liberty quarter had a mintage of 1,556,000 compared with 5,632,000 at Philadelphia. None were struck in Denver. With the Depression deepening and a quarter having the purchasing power of \$4.00, no quarters were struck in 1931. The only cheery item to think about was the 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary of George Washington's birth in 1932 but regrettably, the Washington quarter would then replace Hermon McNeal's artistic masterpiece for 90 years.

## STEPHEN JAMES CSRA COIN CLUB Regular Meeting Thursday, July 7, 2022

Past-president Willie Simon, sitting in for absent President J.J. Engel, called the regular meeting of the Stephen James CSRA Coin Club to order at 6:49 p.m. in the Fellowship Hall of the South Aiken Presbyterian Church. There were 16 members in attendance.

Walt Kubilius won the member door prize drawing, a 2017 ¼ oz silver Mexican Libertad.

Jim Sproull reported there were many upcoming area coin shows in the summer months and the members could check in the SScanner publication of the South Carolina Numismatic Association for a complete list along with dates and places.

A motion was made by Andrew Goslin, and seconded by Arno Safran, to dispense with the reading of the Minutes of the June 2, 2022, meeting. A copy of the June Meeting Minutes will be on file with the other club records and one appears in the Club newsletter.

Absent Treasurer Chuck Goergen sent in a report that the Club's bank balance was \$1,560.00.

### Old Business:

V.P. Pat James, our Coin Show Coordinator, reported that she had had another request to email a Bourse Application for the September 10<sup>th</sup> Coin Show, but had not received it back. She said that she continues to list the event all over the internet at available sites with Calendars of South Carolina Coin Shows. Pat again left some flyers and bourse applications out on the reception table and encouraged members to take some and leave them at any area Coin Shows they may be attending.

### New Business:

Pat James also reported that Arno Safran will give the Club another one of his excellent and entertaining presentations for the August 4<sup>th</sup> meeting's educational program in honor of our current year, 2022, titled "Collecting at least one interesting US type coin with the date ending in two from 1792 thru 1972.

### Show and Tells:

**Jim Mullaney** brought in miscellaneous silver bullion items including a 100 oz silver bar which fit right in with his program on modern bullion and mints.

**Garry Naples** shared two Bank of South Carolina notes he had recently gotten, one was a \$5 note dated April 12, 1853, and the other was a \$0.25 note dated July 1, 1861.

### The Program:

Our Program chairperson, Pat James, did not have one lined up for the July meeting so she asked Jim Mullaney if he would do one looking at the history of modern bullion. Jim entertained the members by showing up with a program explaining "**How I'm Spending Summer: Mastering the Kitchen Learning about Bouillon**" His program started with the history and etymology of bouillon and bullion.

The word "bullion" comes from the old French word bouillon, which meant "boiling" producing a seasoned broth, and became the term, with a different spelling, for the activity of a melting house where bulk metal was refined to produce coins. Bullion evolved into a definition applied to bulk metal refined to a high standard of elemental purity, especially precious metals such as gold and silver made into metal coins, ingots and bars not used in daily currency but for trading and investment purposes.

Jim stated that many countries produce bullion issued by their government mints while some smaller countries utilize private mints to issue bullion coinage. At least 91 private mints produce bullion around the world.

He then showed a few unique bullion items including Pat's favorite, **the Armillary Sphere** issued in 2015 by the Cook Islands and made by the Swiss private mint, Valcambi. This gold coin contains 1 troy ounce of .9999 fine gold in four ¼ oz rings attached to each other in concentric circles. Each of the individual circles can be rotated into a piece of art resembling an armillary sphere, or separated into four single ¼ ounce gold coins.

## STEPHEN JAMES CSRA COIN CLUB Regular Meeting Thursday, July 7, 2022

(Continued from the previous page)

Jim pointed out that some of the worlds smallest countries are the source of the largest offerings of bullion. Many of these countries are in the southwest Pacific and the eastern Caribbean, but the one of the contenders for producing the widest range of bullion is the tiny island of St. Helena, the island in the South Atlantic where Napoleon was exiled and died.

The members warmly applauded Pat's efforts in researching this program and Jim's packaging and presentation of an informative and entertaining program, and President Simon thanked Jim for another of his excellent programs.

Sgt at Arms Jim Sproull, assisted by Jim Mullaney, the conducted the monthly club auction.

Pat James won \$13.00 in the 50/50 drawing and pledged to donate it, along with the prior month's winnings, to the coin club's venue host, the South Aiken Presbyterian Church, which generously provides the site at no charge to the club.

Willie Simon reminded the members that the next regular meeting would be at 6:45 p.m. on August 4, 2022, in the Fellowship Hall at South Aiken Presbyterian Church, and then adjourned the meeting at 8:40 p.m.

*Respectfully submitted,  
Jim Mullaney, Secretary*

### IF DAY By Bill Myers

In the early morning hours of 19 February 1942 Winnipeg, in the Canadian province of Manitoba, was invaded by the Germans. They launched an air and ground attack and the Canadian defenders were defeated by 0930. The city came under German control. The German Commander COL Erich Von Nuremburg issued a decree with the rules the citizens had to obey. The city was renamed Himmlerstadt and German flag with the swastika flew over the city. Books were taken out of the library and burned, city officials were arrested, the radio station was taken over and broadcast "Swastika over Canada" and the newspapers name was changed from The Winnipeg Tribune to Das Winnipeg Lügenblatt (lies sheet). The school principal was arrested, the "Nazi Truth" was taught to students and the dollar was replaced with German Reich marks.

I am sure most of you do not recall this event from your history teachings, but it really happened. Actually, the Germans were really Canadians in German uniforms borrowed from Hollywood. The event was a bond drive to support Canada's war effort. The event ended at 1730 on 19 February 1942 but the bond drive ran for a month. The event cost \$3,000 to stage and there were 2 injuries - a soldier sprained his ankle and a housewife cut her thumb while cooking. The books burned were already earmarked for destruction. The idea was to show the importance of supporting Canada in the war effort and show people what life would be like under German rule (hence "If Day").

A large map of Manitoba Province was placed at the Bank of Montreal building in Winnipeg and as areas met their bond buying goals they were listed as being liberated. \$3.2 million in war bonds were sold in the first 24 hours and by the end of the campaign nearly \$65 million in war bonds was sold.

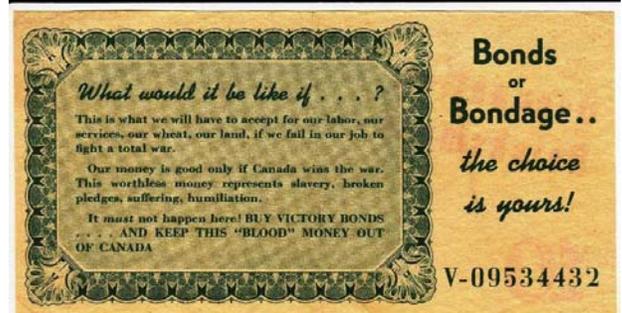
This is an interesting story but what does it have to do with numismatics? The German money issued was actually a copy of the face of a German 1929 10 Reich mark note and was labeled as an "Occupation Reich mark" and was signed by (Walther) von Brauchitsch, who was Commander of the German Army during the early part of World War II. The back has text that promotes buying bonds. Back in July 2015, I was in Canada and came across this note in a coin shop and just had to have it.



**The Face of What Would Be like the Bond Note**

The note is described in World War II Remembered (the authoritative text on World War II numismatics) but the note I have is different than the one pictured in the book.

The serial number on the lower right of the back on my note is V-09534432 and the note pictured in the book does not have the prefix V. That means there are at least 2 varieties to have a complete set. This is the first one I have ever seen for sale so I will be happy with having at least one of the two notes.



**The Back of What Would Be Like the Bond Note**

Bill Myers was a former & contributing member to our club, (ED.)

The Educational Bank notes, *Series of 1896*  
(*Second in a Series*)



The \$2.00 Educational Silver Certificate, Series of 1896  
[Courtesy of Wikipedia]      [Enlarge page to fill screen.]

The \$2 note represents ***Science presenting steam and electricity to Commerce and Manufacture***

The face of the \$2.00 *Series of 1896* silver certificate displays an allegorical picture of three mature women clad in classical Greek dress style. The woman atop at the center represents Science with Commerce and Manufacture being the females at the sides while the two lightly-clad youths represent steam and electricity. The back of the \$2.00 educational note portrays inventor Robert Fulton who invented the Steam ship away back in 1807 and Samuel F. B. Morse who invented the telegraph in 1844. The artists who were involved in the Bureau of Engraving's efforts to create the lovely \$2.00 bank note were E.H. Blashfield, Will H. Low, S Reinhart and Walter Shirlaw.

Today virtually all our paper money denominations are Federal Reserve notes but back in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, our paper money was not only issued in larger dimensions, but also in more denominations with a variety of exquisite artistry.. They also provided a wider variety of categories and conditions, such as 1) Demand notes, used to pay soldiers during the Civil War, 2. Legal tender notes (except for paying foreign debts), known as Federal Reserve notes today, 3) interest bearing notes, (like a short term savings bond), 4) national bank notes, 5) silver certificates permitting the bank teller to change your \$2.00 silver certificate for two-dollars in silver coinage and also 6) gold certificates intended for larger business transactions where one could receive gold coins in change.

The \$2.00 Educational silver certificate shown above was probably used a little more than a regular Federal reserve \$2.00 bill is used today, a pity because both types are attractive works of art as compared with the still current \$1.00 bill.

(To be continued)

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