

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

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



The Stephen James
CSRA Coin Club of Aiken
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ANA Rep.: Glenn Sanders
Show Chair: Board members
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Web site: Susie Nulty (see above.)

Volume 18, No. 9

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

September, 2019

Our next meeting is Thurs. Sept. 5 at the Aiken Public Library, starting time 6:45 PM
Steve Kuhl will present a program on The 1864 Confederate Raid on St. Albans, Vermont

If it's Aiken-Makin' Day weekend, it's also Show Time

2019 Club Meeting Schedule

Jan. 3	Apr. 4	July 11	Oct. 3
Feb. 5	May 2	Aug. 1	Nov. 7
Mar. 7	June 6	Sept. 5	Dec. 5

Annual Shows Help Clubs sustain themselves
while Drawing New Members



Former SCNA President Greg Stowers visiting the table of
David and Marguerite Cashin at one of our past shows
Further back is member and Foreign coin dealer David Amey's table

Two days after our upcoming meeting, Sept. 5, we will be holding our annual show but at another venue, the Gymnasium of the South Aiken Presbyterian Church located on Whiskey Road across from the H. Odell Weeks Activity Center where the shows were held in past years. Hours are from 9 to 4. Admission and parking are free. Raffle tickets are being offered at six for \$5.00 with a US 1/10 oz gold coin being offered as first prize, the drawing to take place at 3:00 PM. Over thirty dealer tables have been sold for the event.

COIN & CURRENCY SHOW!!



COINS, TOKENS, and PAPER MONEY
* BUY * SELL * TRADE *

IN THE GYM AT
SOUTH AIKEN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
1711 WHISKEY ROAD AIKEN, SC

Collecting a 20th Century US Gold Type Set During Uncertain Times by Arno Safran



A 1907 Coronet Lib. \$20.00 gold double eagle graded MS-63 by NGC
The final year of issue with 1,451,786 pieces struck
at the Philadelphia Mint [Enlarge page to view details more clearly.]

With gold spinning around \$1,500s an ounce after stagnating between \$1,100 and \$1,200 the past several years, is this the right or wrong time to buy gold? Due to factors involving the raising of tariffs, uncertain trade relations and the severing of trust among various nations based on recent electoral results, is it any wonder why the bullion markets have seen a steady rise since the late spring of 2019.

Fortunately, for collectors who would like to consider acquiring a 20th Century US gold type set, there are enough common dates within the four gold denominations to accomplish such a feat starting with the 1907, the last year of the \$20.00 Coronet Liberty \$20.00 shown above and the first year of the 1907 *no motto* Saint-Gaudens double eagle shown below. While prices have increased proportionately to the rise in gold, if one subtracts the 90% gold value of each and perhaps another 10% trade value from either double eagle type, one's actual payment is in the range of \$200 to \$300 per coin minus its gold value. If gold drops back, to \$1,200, the price paid of the coins will have increased.



A 1907 Saint-Gaudens \$20.00 double Eagle graded MS-62 by PCGS
The first year of issue with 361,667 pieces struck
at the Philadelphia Mint [Enlarge page to view details more clearly.]

**Collecting a 20th Century US Gold Type Set
During Uncertain Times**

(Continued from page 1, column 2)



**A 1900 Coronet Liberty \$20.00 Double Eagle graded MS-62
The coin realized \$1,480 on eBay in July 2019
when gold was still trading at around \$1,350.
[Enlarge page to fill monitor screen to view details.]**

The engraver of the Coronet double eagle shown above was James Barton Longacre who served as Chief Engraver of the US Mint from 1844 thru 1869. During his long tenure, he engraved more new US coins than any other yet with the exception of the Indian Head Cent, \$3.00 gold piece and \$20.00 double eagle, his coinage art was not as distinguished as that of his predecessors. The \$20.00 coin however, first struck in 1849 was arguably his magnum opus. The 1900 issue is the second most common date of the series.



James Barton Longacre



**A 1908 \$20 Saint-Gaudens Double eagle graded MS-64 by PCGS
[Enlarge page to fill monitor screen to view details.]**



If the collector is interested more in the beauty of a gold coin rather than its rarity status, one of the most common dates of the Saint-Gaudens series is unquestionably the 1908 *no motto* example shown directly above. It had a mintage of 4.2 million, second only to the 1924 *with motto* which had 4.3 million coined.

Augustus Saint-Gaudens



Victory Holding a feather

The model used for the coin was a lovely young woman of color named **Hettie Anderson** who was from South Carolina but moved to New York in 1890s to live with an aunt and was a favorite with Saint-Gaudens who used her in a number of patriotic statues including his superb sculpture,



**A 1907 High Relief \$20 Saint-Gaudens with Roman numeral date
The coin was graded MS-64 by NGC and sold for \$24,500.
(Courtesy of Heritage Auctions Archives 09-09) [Magnify to 200%]**

Ten years after Hettie posed for the statue, Saint-Gaudens placed her on his magnificent 1907 \$20.00 gold double eagle originally issued with a wired rim and Roman numerals before it was changed over to Arabic numerals later that same year due to striking and stacking problems. Despite a mintage of just 11,250, most were saved due to their beauty and novel originality and appear regularly either at major shows or on line auctions. Before gold reached \$1,500 an ounce, the initial wire rim Roman numeral version was listed at \$17,500 by PCGS' *COINFACTS* but sold at auctions at much lower prices ranging from \$12,600 in April 2019 to a high of \$14,400 back in January even though the price of gold was much lower. In MS-63 the suggested list price is much higher at \$21,500. By comparison, the cost of the far more common 1907-P Arabic numeral business strike (seen on page 1, column 2) based on PCGS' *COINFACTS* is ten times lower at just \$1,750 with most recent auction prices realized ranging from a low of \$1,450 to \$1,700 with current MS-64's going for \$2,200 to \$2,400.

An attractive looking problem-free certified MS-62 is a "best-buy". And if one subtracts around 85% from the current price of gold based a retail figure of \$1,700 for a MS-62, the gold cost comes to \$1,445 plus an additional \$255 for the coin, less what one would pay outright for a common date Indian Head cent from the 1890s certified MS-64 Red-Brown. The author was fortunate to acquire the MS-62 specimen seen on page one, column 2 at the 2008 FUN show when gold was much lower and the cost was only \$1,180 or just \$177 plus the gold value back then.

As for the with-motto (IN GOD WEVTRUST) Saint-Gaudens double eagles there are plenty of other common dates *with motto* such as the lovely 1909-S AU-58 example shown directly below.



**A 1909-S \$20 Saint-Gaudens with motto graded AU-58 by NGC
[Enlarge page to fill monitor screen to view details.]**

While the mintages for the 1908 *with motto* were much lower in all three mints with only 22,000 struck at San Francisco Mint that year, the 1909-S more than made up for the low mintage of the preceding year by striking 2,774,925 compared with only 161,000 coined at Philadelphia and 52,000 at Denver and is priced as a common date. This coin cost just \$760 (inc., the gold value) in 2007 or \$646 for the gold and \$114 for the coin. Today it lists for \$1,500, with auction prices realized in the \$1,300 to \$1,400s.

Collecting 10th century Ten dollar Gold Eagle Coinage



A 1907 \$10.00 Liberty Head old Eagle graded MS-62 by NGC
[Enlarge page to fill monitor screen to view details.]

The Liberty Head obv. /spread eagle rev. design was created by Chief Engraver Christian Gobrecht. It first appeared on the \$10.00 gold eagle in 1838 after a hiatus of 34 years having been suspended in 1805. The coin was reduced from the earlier Draped Bust type which had a diameter of 33 mm to 27 mm, the same width as the large size Capped Bust quarter, last struck in 1828. The \$10.00 gold Liberty Head design had a lifespan of seventy years and was last struck in 1907.

The first two years of the Liberty Head design show Miss Liberty's head slightly tipped downward similar to the large cents struck thru 1843 but in 1840, Gobrecht raised the head to appear more uplifting in spirit (as shown above.) In 1866, the motto **IN GOD WE TRUST** was added to the reverse. In the pre Civil War years the denomination was struck at Philadelphia, New Orleans, Charlotte, NC and Dahlonega, GA followed by the San Francisco Mint which opened in 1854. In 1870, the Carson City Mint began minting operations and struck the \$10.00 eagle from the get go although there were numerous lapses when none were produced there. The Denver Mint opened in 1906 and struck the coin-type in the final two years of its long run. According to PCGS' *COINFACTS*, most of the earlier dates are scarce to extremely rare especially in the higher circulated to uncirculated grades with the more common dates struck during the last two decades of the 19th century and the first seven years of the 20th. In which collectors desirous of an example can attain one within the range of AU55 thru MS-62 at an affordable market price.



A 1907 Indian Head \$10.00 gold eagle graded MS-61 by NGC
[Enlarge page to fill monitor screen to view details.]

Under the influence of our 26th president, Theodore Roosevelt, who wished for our nation's coinage to appear both more artistic and contemporary, he asked Augustus Saint-Gaudens, our most renowned sculptor of the time to create new coinage designs for the two highest US gold denominations. Hettie Anderson also appeared on the Saint-Gaudens \$10.00 Eagle Indian Head Obverse originally based on a sculpture of the model Saint-Gaudens made at an earlier date. Both the 1907 no periods and no motto Indian \$10.00 and the 1932 *with motto* with over 4 million struck at the Philadelphia Mint represent two common dates that are affordable up thru MS-62 according to PCGS' *COINFACTS*. Unlike the 1908 double eagle where the "with motto" is extremely common, it is the 1908 no motto on the \$10.00 gold coin that is the more common of the two varieties for that year., although still more expensive than the 1907 first year of issue shown directly above.

Collecting affordable \$20th Century U.S. gold types

(Continued from previous page)



A 1908 Liberty \$5.00 half-eagle graded MS-61 by NGC
[Enlarge page to fill monitor screen to view details.]

The \$5.00 denomination had the same design as the \$10.00 gold eagle but was issued in 1839, a year later. During the first year and a half of its long 70-year run, the diameter of the coin was 22.5 mm. Later in 1840, it was reduced to 21.6 mm and struck thru 1908 with the motto **IN GOD WE TRUST** being inserted above the eagle on the reverse in 1866. The same branch mints that struck the \$10.00 gold eagle were in play here as well but most of them along with even some Philadelphia Mint issues are rare to extremely rare and beyond the affordable range of most serious collectors if struck prior to 1880 with a few exceptions. Ideally, the grade range of choice for the moderate income collector is obtaining a common date certified from AU-55 to MS-64 with AU-58s an MS-62s a "best-buy" in a number of cases. The author acquired the 1908 Liberty \$5.00 piece certified only MS-61 by NGC for a modest price at the South Carolina Numismatic Association convention held in Greenville, SC in 2008, the coin's centennial year. It was sought as part of the transitional date changeover to the 1908 Indian \$5.00 half-eagle. The 1908 Liberty half-eagle with a mintage of 4,231,874 was struck only at the Philadelphia mint and is considered a very common date.



A 1908 Indian \$5.00 half-eagle graded MS-61 by ICG
[Enlarge page to fill monitor screen to view details.]

The 1908 Indian \$5.00 gold piece was engraved by Bela Lyon Pratt, one of the several disciples of Augustus Saint-Gaudens whose artistry was chosen to engrave some of our new coinage denominations during the first quarter of the 20th century. Fortunately, the 1908 Indian half eagle is also considered a common date. 577,845 were struck at the Philadelphia Mint and 148,000 at the Denver Mint which opened its doors in 1906. The 1908-D becomes pricier than the 1908-P in mint state, so the author decided to look for Philadelphia Mint issue and acquired the coin pictured at the 2008 FUN show held in January 2008. Pratt designed both the \$5.00 and \$2.50 quarter eagle using an incused approach to engraving of the two main devices on the con thereby preventing greater wear to the surfaces.

Bela Lyon Pratt



(Continued on page 4, column 1)

Collecting affordable \$20th Century Quarter Eagles



A 1907 \$2.50 quarter eagle graded MS-62 by PCGS
[Enlarge page to fill monitor screen to view details.]

From 1890 thru 1933--the last year the US Mints struck gold coins for circulation--there were only four gold denominations, the \$20.00 double eagle, the \$10.00 eagle, the \$5.00 half eagle and the \$2.50 quarter eagle, the tiny \$1.00 gold coin having been retired after 1889.

The quarter eagle was struck with Gobrecht's Liberty Head design from 1840 thru 1907 but in the case of the \$2.50 dollar coin, Bela Lyon Pratt's incuse type Indian Head quarter eagle--which would have the same diameter as its predecessor--did not appear until 1908, the only gold denomination without a transitional date pairing during the first decade of the 20th century.

Prior to 1873, no Liberty Head quarter-eagle is priced low enough in mint state for the average income collector to afford and only those struck from 1899 thru the end of the run, 1907, are affordable in MS-63. Unlike the gold coins struck from 1866 on, the motto *E PLURIBUS UNUM* never appeared on the quarter eagle. Subtle changes such as the smaller lettering and arrow heads were introduced in 1859 but are important as minor sub-types only to specialists desirous of more subtle changes in appearance to our obsolete coinage. The 1907 Liberty \$2.50 was acquired in at the FUN Show in January 2009.



A 1908 Indian quarter eagle graded MS-62 by PCGS
[Enlarge page to fill monitor screen to view details.]

During the 1990s, a collector could acquire a certified AU-58 common date quarter eagle that looked like a MS-63 with a little bit of rub and in 2009, when the \$2.50 gold coin shown above was obtained at the FUN show, that was still the case. When magnified to 500%, wear is slightly visible on the Indian's headband on the obverse and on the left upper feathers on the eagle on the reverse. Bela Lyon Pratt's coin-type was struck only at the Philadelphia Mint during its first three years with the 1908 mintage of 546,821 considered a very common date. In 1911, the Denver Mint struck only 55,680 mostly with a very light mint-mark. It represents the key date to the series, especially when showing a bold mintmark.

The prices of these beautiful US gold coins has increased tremendously since all four denominations of both 20th types were struck yet it is still possible for a budget-conscious collector to acquire an eight piece type set of 20th century examples grading from AU-55 thru MS-62 or 63 at affordable prices even with gold traipsing around the \$1,500 an ounce mark.



A 1907 Liberty and 1908 Indian quarter eagle types side by side
[Enlarge page to fill monitor screen to view details.]

The \$2.50 quarter eagles of the 20th century were the only gold denominations not to have been assigned the transitional date status as neither type were coined in the same year as the higher denominations were. Both examples shown above were certified MS-62 by PCGS and each comes close to the eye appeal of a MS-64 but when enlarged a few more marks appear on the surfaces in the Liberty Head fields, not noticeable on the Indian head specimen due to the incused nature of the striking.



A 1907 United States Gold Coin denomination set
From left to right the \$2.50, \$5.00 and both \$10.00 & \$20.00 types

In 1907, only the \$10.00 and \$20 gold pieces were struck with transitional date pairings. The images were reduced in size to fit within the designated column but by enlarging the digitized page on your PC, preferably to 200%, the details of each illustrated coin denomination become sharper.



A 1908 US gold coin type set showing the transitional pairing of the two \$5.00 gold types, the Liberty Head and Indian Head

In 1908, in addition to the transitional, date pairings of the \$5.00 gold pieces both the \$10 eagles and \$20.00 double eagles were struck without the motto *IN GOD WE TRUST* and *with motto* added later in the year. The "with motto" \$10 eagle is more common than the *no motto* version while on the \$20.00 double eagle, the *no motto* is by far, the most common. All the coins shown grade from a low of AU-58 to a high of MS-63 and are affordable over time by middle class income collectors.

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE?

Examining Varieties, Errors and Numismatic Subtleties

The Cheerios™ Dollar

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2000-P Cheerios™ Sacagawea dollar

Source: <https://sacagaweadollarguide.com/2000-cheerios-sacagawea-dollar>

Author's Note: This article continues a planned periodic series that seeks to examine and understand the subtle differences that make some varieties of coins more collectible and valuable than other versions.

Introduction

The year 2000 was a milestone for a number of reasons: Do you remember the predicted world-wide “Y2K” computer crash that was supposed to happen because computers had only been programmed to use dates of years starting with “19” and not “20”? Or the “Tech bubble” that soon busted the stock market and took a whole bunch of portfolios with it? Perhaps you remember the spectacular firework displays seen across the world? Well the year 2000 also brought a numismatic variety, one that we will explore a bit here.

General Mills Inc., maker of Cheerios™ breakfast cereal, agreed to partner with the US Mint to commemorate the turn of the century and the introduction of a new dollar coin by creating a promotion where some boxes of Cheerios™ would contain a new 2000-P Sacagawea dollar.

Besides being in a box of Cheerios™ there was another special (but at the time unknown) attribute to this coin which was not noticed until 20052 - five years later!

The coins inserted in the boxes of cereal were produced early in the US Mint's production run and apparently a pattern die was used. This die had a much higher level of detail on the eagle's feathers, most notably on the tail feathers.

As reported by USACoinBook.com¹, numismatist Tom DeLorey (American Numismatic Association's 2009 Numismatist of the Year) had the opportunity to view the new coin in 1999 prior to its release. At that time it appeared the coins he saw had 12 tail feathers, rather than an odd number which is typical of real life. To explain what he saw and what he did following his observations, Mr. DeLorey penned a couple of interesting short articles on this experience. They can easily be found and viewed on the internet.²

If one counted the tail feathers on the “Sacs” in circulation there appears to be 13 feathers, which would be consistent with nature. Why the difference? Well in 2005 Mr. Thomas D. Rogers Sr., designer of the coin's reverse, noted that his original design did indeed contain 12 tail feathers, but the production dies used for general circulation strikes were modified slightly. This change “softened” the detail on the eagle's tail and gives the appearance of 13 feathers. Seen here, courtesy of the usacoinbook.com website, is a comparison of the 1999 pattern strike and the 2000 circulation strike, with the Cheerios™ dollar on the left and the circulation strike on the right.

Mint: Philadelphia
Mintage: 5,500
Designers: Glenna Goodacre (Obv) and Thomas D. Rogers Sr. (Rev)
Composition: 88.5% Copper / 6% Zinc / 3.5% Manganese / 2% Nickel
Diameter: 26.5 mm
Mass: 8.1 grams



Image courtesy of USACOINBOOK.COM at <https://www.usacoinbook.com/coins/3379/dollars/native-american-sacagawea/2000-P/cheerios-dollar-boldly-detailed-tail-feathers/>

Odds of finding a Cheerios™ dollar?

So what are the odds of finding one of these coins in circulation? Well let's start with the minted populations. Per the Red Book:

- 2000-P Regular Strike: 767,140,000
- 2000-P Cheerios™ Dollar: 5,500 or less*

*"or less" since it has been determined that not all of the coins in the boxes of Cheerios™ have the extra detail!

In doing some simplistic math (oh no, a word problem!): given a total population of 767,145,500 (yes, over 767 million coins!) the Cheerios™ variety constitutes 0.0007% (seven ten-thousandths of one percent) of the population. Said another way, there is at most one Cheerios™ dollar for every 139,480 regular strikes! Not being a statistician the author wouldn't deign to calculate the odds of finding one of these, but clearly the odds are not in the collector's favor. Jaime Hernandez, writing for PCGS

CoinFacts, said "After several years only several dozen examples were actually found."³ Buying one is a slightly different story, but one better have "deep pockets" since grades of MS 63 and above cost in the four figures. Below is a chart of PCGS' estimated value for Cheerios™ dollars in the condition of MS63 to MS68.

Notice that the PCGS valuation did not go below MS63? The author suspects this is because lower grades have sufficient wear to make it difficult to verify or authenticate the variety. Of course only PCGS knows for sure! Perhaps it could be related to the fact that these coins quickly lose their luster and eye-appeal, rather than the detail!

Searching eBay™ for recently sold examples of this coin found four were sold in July and August of 2019, with sell prices of: \$152 (raw), \$500

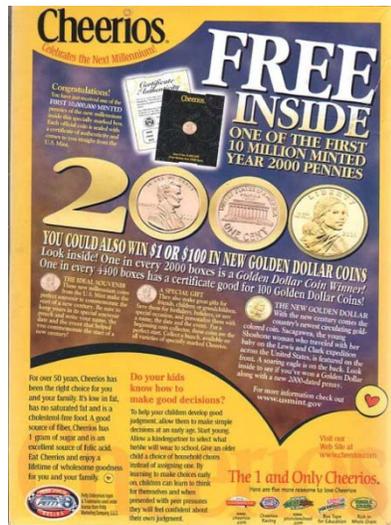


Image source:
<https://www.cointalk.com/threads/cheerio-sacagawea-dollar.273909/page-2>

(raw), \$1,999 (raw) and "Best Offer Accepted" for a slabbed PCGS MS68 with a \$6,900 asking price.

Summary

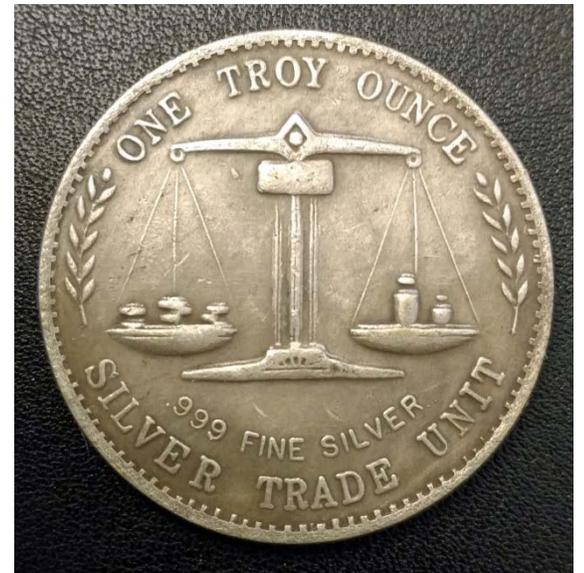
A small population of 2000-P Sacagawea dollars (less than 5500 coins) was issued as a "premium" when purchasing Cheerios™ cereal. These coins contained a greater level of detail than the normal circulation strikes, which can most readily be seen on the eagle's tail feathers. It is thought these coins were struck in 1999 using a pattern die, rather than the "softened" circulation strike die. Very few of these coins have been found – as of the writing of this article the PCGS certified population is 117 coins. The odds of finding one of these coins in circulation are astronomical, but they can be purchased provided the buyer is willing to spend several thousand dollars to do so! A simple internet search will take interested Readers to many interesting web pages on this topic. Have fun exploring What the Difference is!

References and Sources:

- ¹<https://www.usacoinbook.com/coins/3379/dollars/native-american-sacagawea/2000-P/cheerios-dollar-boldly-detailed-tail-feathers/>
 - ²<http://www.smalldollars.com/dollar/delorey.html>
 - ³ Jaime Hernandez, 2000-P SAC\$1 "Cheerios" Dollar (Regular Strike) <https://www.pcgs.com/coinfacts/coin/2000-p-sac-1-cheerios-dollar/411990>
- Image of Cheerios™ Dollar courtesy of Sacagawea Dollar Guide website at <https://sacagaweadollarguide.com/2000-cheerios-sacagawea-dollar>
 - Image of comparison of Normal and Cheerios coins courtesy of USACOINBOOK.COM at <https://www.usacoinbook.com/coins/3379/dollars/native-american-sacagawea/2000-P/cheerios-dollar-boldly-detailed-tail-feathers/>
 - Image of Cheerios premium box Image courtesy of CoinNews.Net at <http://www.coinnews.net/2007/11/12/cheerios-are-still-bearing-golden-treasures-3623/>

PCGS COINFACTS VALUE ESTIMATES							
2000-P SACAGAWEA CHEERIOS™ DOLLAR							
MINT STATE GRADE	63	64	65	66	66+	67	68
ESTIMATED VALUE	\$2,500	\$2,800	\$3,000	\$3,150	\$4,000	\$5,750	\$8,000
PCGS POPULATION	1	2	1	10	0	54	49

The Red Book also values MS-65 examples at \$3000



Two Show and Tells were shared in the August Meeting. Arno Safran showed two graded examples of 1819 Quarters (200 year-old American coins!) one graded VF20 by ANACS and the other, a “small 9” variety graded VF20



Steve Kuhl showed two examples of counterfeit “silver” rounds, one of which was actually marked as “one troy ounce .999 fine silver”. Both pieces contained a bust of Liberty similar to a. The reverse designs varied, one showing the Scales of Justice (kinda ironic, huh?) and the other a poorly designed eagle (looks more like a pigeon with eagle wings.) Caveat Emptor!



COIN SHOWS!!

Starting with our Club's show on September 7th, there are six more coin shows being given in September and October by our fellow SCNA coin clubs. **Make it a point to visit one or more of them!**

SCNA's 47th Annual Convention News!

There are several exciting events happening at the SCNA's Annual Convention this October! Make plans to **BE THERE!** Some (not all) of the items of note:

- Awards Ceremony for Numismatist of the Year and Club of the year!
- Special Seminars presented by Bob Moon, Tony Chibbaro, and Wayne Damron!
- Display and Currency purchase from The SC Dep't of Archives and History's "treasure trove" of currency!
- The Bechtler Mint Museum & the Norman Jenkins Bechtler Gold Coin Collection!
- The US Mint and all their latest products!
- American Silver Eagle for Volunteers who give at least 6 hours of service over the weekend (they'll also be entered into a drawing for a 1/10th ounce gold coin!)
- Ride cost reimbursement if 4 members attend!
- Oh yeah, Loads of Fun living the "Life Numismatic"!!

The August 2019 Educational Program was a continuation of the 'Currency Quiz' developed by Pat James and Jim Mullaney. The crowd had fun debating the right answers as Pat and Jim posed challenging questions regarding our Nation's currency!



President J.J. Engel presents Club Secretary Jim Mullaney with a Certificate of Appreciation for building and delivering the August Educational Program

Jim Mullaney receives appreciation award from club president J.J. Engel

Attention SCNA Member Clubs!

We want you to come and enjoy the 47th Annual SCNA Convention!!



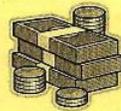
The SCNA will reimburse your club up to \$300.00 for rental of a car / van to bring your club members to the convention!

Requirements of this program are simple:

- 1) Club must be a member of SCNA; 2) Member Club is more than 100 miles from the Convention location as demonstrated via Google Maps; 3) At least 4 members of the Club must attend; 4) Upon arrival the group is to notify a SCNA Officer or Board Member to register their attendance; 5) A copy of the vehicle rental receipt is to be provided to the SCNA.

Don't do not want to miss the upcoming Stephen James CSRA Coin Club Show

COIN & CURRENCY SHOW!!



Saturday
SEPTEMBER 7, 2019
9:00 am - 4:00 pm



FREE KIDS GIFT!

FREE APPRAISALS!

FREE ADMISSION!

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IN THE GYM AT
SOUTH AIKEN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
1711 WHISKEY ROAD AIKEN, SC

Between Security Federal Bank
and First Citizens Bank

Event Host: Stephen James CSRA Coin Club

aikencoinshow@gmail.com

P.O. Box 11 New Ellenton, SC 29809

STEPHEN JAMES CSRA COIN CLUB**Regular Meeting August 1, 2019****Aiken County Library**

President J.J. Engel called the regular meeting of the club to order at 6:55 p.m. Jim Sproull, reported that there were 12 members and one visitor present. John Kolmar won the members' door prize, a 2019 Silver Eagle Jim announced information concerning several upcoming coin shows in the vicinity, including the Low Country Summer Coin Show in Ladson, SC, to be held Friday, August 2, 2019, through Sunday, August 4, 2019.

A motion was made by Steve Kuhl, seconded by Willie Simon and passed, to dispense with the reading of the July 2019 meeting minutes. A copy of the minutes will be on file with the other club records, and a copy will appear in the club newsletter.

Treasurer Chuck Goergen was absent, but he sent in a report that the Club's bank balance was \$3,810.10.

Arno Safran reminded the members of the meeting of the Augusta Coin Club at 7 p.m. on the third Thursday of the month at the Sunrise Grill, West Town Market Square on Washington Road in Martinez, Georgia. Steve Kuhl will present his interesting and informative program "**The Gold Coins of the Bechtler Mint,**" which was enjoyed by the Aiken coin club in April, 2019.

Our Upcoming Sept. 7, 2019 Coin Show:

Pat James, Coordinator for the 2019 Coin Show reported that to date 18 dealers had reserved 33 tables for the September Coin Show, representing \$2,475 in tables revenue, and that \$40 had been received for raffle ticket sales. Pat reported that \$999.08 Show expenses had been incurred: \$70.08 for printing bourse applications and flyers, \$60 for the Coin Show business cards, \$208.00 for the Show's Raffle Ticket drawing (\$40 for a certified Morgan dollar raffle prize, \$28 for a proof set, \$140 for a 1/10 oz gold coin), \$21 for the business card drawing, \$275 for the Sizemore Security contract, and \$365 deposit paid for the table rental. Pat further reported that she anticipated further expenses of \$851.21 for the balance of the tables rental and \$75 for Show refreshments for the dealers. At the Board meeting on Sunday, July 27, 2019 it was decided to purchase a thousand more raffle tickets for a cost of approximately \$150 which could be used for this and future coin shows. It appeared there remained \$439.71 in the coin show budget to cover further expenses just using the \$2,515 Show income to date.

There were two Show and Tell presenters. Arno Safran brought in two 1819 Bust Quarters showing two different die varieties. One had been certified by ANACS, which was a VF 20 very scarce "B-1" variety. The other quarter was in a PCGS holder certified VF 20 and indicating it was a "small 9" variety. Steve Kuhl shared two coins which he thought were counterfeit one ounce trade dollars. On the obverse one stated 1 oz Trade .999 silver. The other coin depicted a head resembling a Morgan dollar on the obverse with an eagle on the reverse, but had no writing. Several members said they thought the coins were private mint silver strikes.

The program was a **Currency Quiz Part 3**, which was developed by Pat James and ably presented by Jim Mullaney leading the discussion of the questions. The program once again demonstrated how knowledgeable the members were in the many numismatic areas. When the members weren't dead on with their answers, they were always very close and could even accurately name the current Treasurer, Secretary of the Treasury and Comptroller of the Currency. Part of the Quiz featured the 1864 Confederate raid from Canada down into St. Albans, Vermont for three simultaneous bank robberies netting the Confederacy \$200,000, with less than half ever recovered. There was a movie, *The Raid*, made in 1954, depicting this northernmost action in the Civil War and a condensed version will be presented as the September 5th meeting program. Movie night will also include popcorn and soda refreshments. Following the monthly auction, President Engel adjourned the meeting at 8:50 pm.

**Respectfully submitted,
Jim Mullaney, Secretary**

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