

The Stephen James CSRA Coin Club of Aiken P.O. Box 11

New Ellenton, SC 29809
Web site: www.sjcsracc.org Programs: Pat James ANA Rep.: Glenn Sanders Show Chair: Board members Photos: Steve Kuhl Publicity: Pat James Newsletter: Arno Safran E-Mail: arnosafran@comcast.net Auctioneer: Jim Sproull Web site: Susie Nulty (see above.)

## Our next meeting is Thurs. April 4 at the Aiken Public Library, starting time 6:45 PM

## J.J. Engel becomes President of the SJ CSRA CC

## 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

J.J. Engel displaying a 1933 Barnum and Bailey Circus Scrip during one of the Show \& Tell sessions at our meeting

After nine years of serving as president of our club, Steve Kuhl decided it was time to step down now that he has been elected to the Board of directors of the South Carolina Numismatic Association (SCNA) and the new editor of its quarterly journal, the SCanner. Usually, when this sort of thing occurs, a problem arises because more often than not, while many members may enjoy attending and participating in the meetings they don't have the time or lack the desire to become an officer of the organization, let alone the president.

JJ Engel and his lovely wife Marion have been members of the SJ CSRA CC as long as the editor can remember and both have dedicated themselves to being active attendees during the seventeen years the club has existed., Marion as archivist of the club's activities and J.J. as an enthusiastic collector of exonumia who is also a very knowledgeable contributor regarding the coin and bullion market along with other colleting pursuits such as sport "gum" cards other cards depicting world events, so thanks, J..J. for deciding to dedicate your time and service as the third president of the SJ CSRA CC.

## The Collectible US Coins of 1859, (160 years ago)

By Arno Safran


The obverses of a certified set of 1859 US coins (excluding gold) the Lib. Std. dollar, half-dollar and quarter over the dime, half-dime, silver trime and Indian Head cent [Enlarge the page to fit the monitor screen to view details.]


In 1859, James Buchanan was serving as our $15^{\text {th }}$ president of the United States having been elected in 1856. A native of Pennsylvania, he became a successful lawyer as well as a savvy politician starting out as a Federalist Democrat who remained sympathetic to "State's Rights" with regard to the slavery issue. While his importance in the annals of American history has diminished considerably over the years, he was considered a powerful figure in US politics during his heyday having been elected to the House of Representatives, later the Senate and finally President, also serving as Secretary of State under President James Knox Polk during the Mexican war and as both Ambassador to Russia and later the United Kingdom before becoming President in 1857. He never married. During his single term as president, our coinage saw the transition from the large bronze cent to the Flying eagle small cent and finally the Indian Head cent both struck in copper-nickel.

## The Collectible US Coins of 1859, ( $\mathbf{1 6 0}$ years ago)

(Continued from the preceding page)


The reverses of a certified set of 1859 US coins (excluding gold)
the Lib. Std. dollar, half-dollar and quarter over the dime, half-dime, silver trime and Ind. Head cent [Enlarge the page to fit the monitor screen to view details.]
At the beginning of the decade of the 1850 s, silver coinage was in short supply due to the discovery of gold at Sutters Mill, CA in 1848 and the subsequent gold rush that followed in 1849. By 1850, the value of silver coinage had risen above its face value with the result that many silver coins were taking out of circulation as soon as they left the mint either for the purpose of hoarding, sending it out to melt or to Europe via bullion traders for their greater value in relation to gold. In 1851, the Government authorized a new three cent $75 \%$ silver denomination in an attempt to restore some semblance of small coinage to the public but that was insufficient., so in 1853, Congress authorized a slight reduction in weight of the silver in all our silver denominations with the sole exception of the dollar since the latter was struck in low numbers to begin with, mostly for trade with the orient and it hardly circulated. As a result, the mintage of our silver coinage output was much larger and it circulated. These survivors are more affordable as a result.


An 1859CN Indian Head cent Certified MS-65


James Barton Longacre
[Enlarge to fit the monitor screen to view details.]

Between 1856 and 1864, the small cent was struck in copper nickel mainly due to the influence of Joseph Wharton, the mid $19^{\text {th }}$ century nickel magnate who successfully lobbied significant members of congress to make the new smaller cents that replaced the large bronze cent struck in the new alloy. This was first done on the 1856 pattern proof Flying Eagle cent followed by the more common 1857 and 1858 FE cents and the following year on the Indian Head cent in 1859. At first, it was believed that the model for the obverse of the new Indian Head cent design was Chief Mint engraver James Barton Longacre's,
young daughter but she was already 28 in 1859 according to contemporary research, or it might have been Longacre's wife, Eliza who looks fairly close to the model of Liberty used on Longacre's Type $3 \$ 1.00$ and $\$ 3.00$ gold coins struck in 1854, the last named shown directly below. We may never know.


Sarah Longacre

$\$ 3.00$ gold piece


Eliza Longacre

Despite a mintage of $36,400,000$, the 1859 copper-nickel cent is avidly collected as a one year issue since the wreath reverse was changed considerably starting in 1860 with result that the date is considerably more expensive than its mintage would suggest, especially those grading MS-63 and higher.


An 1859 3 $\phi$ silver "trime" graded AU-58 by NGC [Enlarge to fit the monitor screen or higher to view details.]
The three-cent silver coin was first struck in 1851. Originally, it was fashioned in .750 fine silver and .250 copper with no outline around the star but from 1854 thru 1858 it was struck in .900 fine silver bonded by .100 copper with two lines placed around the star. On the reverse, a tiny sprig of leaves were added just above the III with an additional two arrows positioned in front of a few twigs below it. In 1859, the two lines around the star on the obverse were reduced to one. The mintage for the 1859 trime was 365,000 and it is considered a common date. This purpose of striking this odd denomination was to make it easier for people to purchase a first class postage stamp, which cost three-cents during this time frame, a price that would remain the same for one-hundred years.


An 1859-O \& 1860-P Liberty Seated half-dime sub-types [Enlarge by $\mathbf{1 5 0 \%}$ or even higher to around $\mathbf{2 0 0 \%}$ to view details.]

In 1859, the Liberty Seated half dime featuring the 13 stars on the obverse and a simple Laurel wreath on the reverse was struck for the last time. In 1860, the stars would be replaced by the legend, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA on the obverse and a new larger and fuller wreath on the reverse. In 1859, 340,000 half-dimes were struck at the Philadelphia Mint and 360,000 at the New Orleans Mint but the 1859-O issue circulated more heavily and is the scarcer of the two. The $1859-\mathrm{O}$ was certified XF-45 by PCGS. The $1860-\mathrm{P}$ issue at the right was graded AU55 by NGC. Today, both are regarded as common dates.
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## The Collectible US Coins of 1859 , ( 160 years ago)

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An 1859 Liberty Seated dime graded MS-61 by NGC
[Enlarge page to fill screen (circa 150\%) or to around 200\% to view details.]
If you can enlarge your PC monitor screen to $200 \%$ the reader will appreciate just how lovely this specimen of the 1859 Liberty Seated dime actually is. The coin was acquired "raw" in 1994 as an AU-50 specimen and submitted in 2013 to NGC where it came back in a MS-61 holder, quite a "jump" in grade. Some MS-61's are full of bag marks or have other distracting surface problems but this coin appears to be free of them. The reported mintage for the Philadelphia mint issue in 1859 was 430,000, some fifty-thousand less than amount produced at the New Orleans facility yet far above the paltry 60,000 coined at the San Francisco Mint that year. As a result the 1859-P dime is the least expensive of the three and considered a common date.

While the previous four denominations represented the minor coinage of that period their purchasing power were far more functional either separately or combined than all four would be today because prices for the basic goods and necessities were far lower in 1859 than they are at present. In 1859, a cent had the purchasing power of $31 \phi$, the tiny silver three-cent trime $94 \phi$, the half-dime, $\$ 1.56$ and the dime, $\$ 3.12$.


An 1859 Liberty Seated no motto quarter graded AU -55 by PCGS [Enlarge page to fill screen (circa 150\%) or to around 200\% to view details.]

In 1859, the mintage for the quarter dropped considerably at all three mints with the Philadelphia Mint's output falling substantially from a total of $7,368,000$ in 1858 to $1,343,200$, in 1859 yet the current reported retail prices in the circulated grades remain the same rising only at the mint-state levels. As for the New Orleans and San Francisco Mint issues, there were drops in both as well but their outputs were already low during the previous two years and are far more expensive than the Philadelphia mint pieces across the grading spectrum. The example shown directly above was acquired "raw" back in 1994---a quarter century ago--from a dealer set up at a local club meeting. It was submitted for certification in 2013 and graded AU-55 by PCGS and has since more than doubled in wholesale value while tripling at the retail level. The coin exhibits nice toned originality with virtually no disturbing marks on its surfaces and is reasonably well struck. It is considered a common date and inexpensive by today's numismatic-market standards. In 1859, a quarter had the purchasing power of $\$ 7.79$.


An 1859 Liberty Seated half-dollar graded XF-45 by ICG [Enlarge page to fill screen (circa $\mathbf{1 5 0 \%}$ ) or to around $\mathbf{2 0 0 \%}$ to view details.]

Upon magnification, this 1859-P Liberty Seated halfdollar without motto on the reverse is a nice 'original" example for an XF-45 graded specimen. While the normal highpoints such as Liberty's breasts and right leg show wear, the lacing on the gown, stars and shields all appear well struck on the obverse with the eagle's feathers and lettering equally so on the reverse. There are some markings in the fields but they are not intrusive and the coin appears to be well struck. In 1859, the mintages for the half-dollar were 747.200 at the Philadelphia Mint, 2.8 million at the New Orleans Mint and 566,000 at the San Francisco Mint yet both the 1859-P and O are moderately priced in the grade shown above, becoming only much higher priced at the mint state levels This coin was acquired at a local coin shop in NJ back 1992 for only $\$ 75.00$. It has since doubled in value which is due more to inflation than rarity since it is considered a common date despite its lower mintage. In 2013, it was submitted for certification at one of the Georgia Numismatic Shows to International Coin Grading and certified XF-45. In 1859, a half-dollar had the purchasing power of $\$ 15.60$.


An 1859-O Liberty Seated no motto dollar graded AU-53 by PCGS [Enlarge page to fill screen (circa 150\%) or to around 200\% to view details.]

In 1859 , the Liberty Seated silver dollar was struck at all three mints, 255,700 at Philadelphia, 360,000 at New Orleans with just 20,000 at San Francisco, the New Orleans issue being the least expensive and most affordable. Both the 1859-O and 1860-O Liberty Seated dollars are the two most common dates of the NO MOTTO portion of the series that ended in 1865. In 1866, the motto, IN GOD WE TRUST was inserted above the eagle on the reverse. The example of the $1859-\mathrm{O}$ shown appears to be "original", (.i.e. not artificially toned) but it is not as sharply struck as the quarter and half-dollar specimens seen. Despite these observations, the coin blends in fairly well with the other Liberty Seated coins of the set and was still reasonably priced for an AU-53 example. It was acquired at the FUN Show in 2015. In 1859, a dollar had the purchasing power of $\$ 31.20$.

The Collectible US Coins of 1859 , ( 160 years ago)
(Continued from the preceding page)


A denominational set of 1859 US coinage (excluding the gold) [Enlarge page to fill screen (circa 150\%) or to around 200\% to view details.]


In 1860, Abraham Lincoln was elected president of all the United States but even before he took office our nation was already on the verge of Civil War. When war did break out, it severely affected or coinage output, not just those of the Confederacy but also the Union as well. Liberty Seated dollars continued to be struck but only at the Philadelphia Mint .

## Abraham Lincoln

Throughout the 1860s, the San Francisco Mint, which had began minting operations in 1854, began to strike much larger numbers of coins compared with its fairly small numbers the previous decade presumably because California was far from the action. During this period no coins were struck at New Orleans Mint until 1879 when the Mint reopened its doors to strike number of gold issues, with just $2,325 \$ 20.00$ gold double-eagles and $1,500 \$ 10.00$ gold eagles concentrating instead on Morgan dollars in which 2,887,000 were coined. All through this later period, the New Orleans mint was responsible for striking not only a large number of Morgan dollars but also Barber dimes, quarters and halves. The New Orleans Mint continued to strike the Barber silver coinage through 1909, their final year of operation. By then, the Denver Mint, which had opened in 1906, was up and running and striking sharper Barber coinage but these are the subject for another article.

# The Great American Coin Hunt is Coming! 

© Stephen Kuhl, March 262019

April 2019 brings a special nation-wide event - The Great American Coin Drop! In this event an estimated one million collectible and vintage coins will be "dropped" into circulation across the United States by coin dealers and individual collectors.

This event is being conducted in conjunction with Nation Coin Week, which runs from April $21^{\text {st }}$ through April $27^{\text {th }}$. The Coin Drop was dreamed up by a group of Coin Dealers from across the country and is intended to increase public interest in numismatics.
What is the Coin Drop? Per the CoinUpdate Website
[http://news.coinupdate.com/numismatics-goes-viral-in-the-united-states-the-coming-great-american-coin-hunt:
> "Initially, the Great American Coin Hunt started as an idea formed between several coin dealers, but has since evolved into a viral, grassroots campaign that has taken off in the online numismatic community with tens of thousands of enthusiasts planning to participate in the phenomenon. The plan urges hundreds of coin dealers and collectors to drop over one million vintage and collectible coins back into circulation in the United States in an effort to generate renewed interest into the hobby to demographics that have previously been untapped."


Perhaps you are wondering how you can participate in this event which endeavors to inspire a new generation of coin collectors? Well, the answer is pretty straightforward, simply grab some of your extra vintage and collectible coins and spend them at retail establishments throughout your local area between April $21^{\text {st }}$ and 27th!

Spend some Ikes getting a coffee; use some Buffalo nickels or Indian Head cents when paying exact change; perhaps use a common Barber half dollar as a tip to your favorite waitress or waiter? The ideas are limitless; the concept is simple - go spend some of those coins that have been piling up in your collection!

Be on the lookout for rare coins in the change you receive during this week too! Coin Dealers across the nation (such as the Gilbert Coin and Collectible Exchange in Gilbert SC which is just up the road from Aiken) are participating and, according to the CoinUpdate website, the event organizers have plans to release specially marked coins which can be redeemed at participating Dealers for special prizes. In addition to coinage, the site indicates plans to release collectible currency- such as silver certificates and five and 10-dollar blue and red seals so don't forget to check the bills you receive during this week.

## https://www.greatamericancoinhunt.com



For more information on this event, visit these websites

- https://www.greatamericancoinhunt.com
- http://news.coinupdate.com/numismatics-goes-viral-in-the-united-states-the-coming-great-american-coin-hunt/


## Each member of the SJCSRA Coin Club is encouraged to participate in this event! Happy Dropping and Happy Hunting!

## AUGUSTA COIN CLUB 2019 SPRINB SHOW

GOLD $\star$ SILVER $\star$ CURRENCY $\star$ TOKENS $\star$ MEDALS EXONUMIA $\star$ JEWELRY $\star$ COLLECTIBLES $\star$ SUPPLIES


FRIDAY, MAY 24TH \& SATURDAY, MAY 25TH 9:00 A.M. - 5:00 P.M.

COLUMBIA COUNTY EXHIBITION CENTER
212 Partnership Drive - Grovetown, Georgia
Exit 190 on I-20, go south one block, turn left and drive straight into Exhibition Center.
RAFFLE DRAWING
Saturday at 4:00 p.m.
Purchase tickets from Club
Members or at Registration.

Sponsored by:
AUGUSTIA COIN CLUB



Howard Hillman described how he still tries to pull high-grade coins from current pocket change, and shared a 2018 penny with an unusual mark next to the date that looks like a small "4".


Jimmy Widener shared a "gold" electroplated Susan B Anthony dollar that he found in rolls of small dollars he had obtained from the bank

Arno Safran shared replicas of Jefferson nickels featuring the reverse originally proposed by Felix Schlag.


Glenn Sanders won the door prize for the March 20019 meeting - a 2019 American Silver Eagle., Glenn is seen here receiving the coin from VP Pat James, while Secretary Jim Mullaney looks on.

# Hard Times Indeed! South Carolina in 1837 

© Stephen Kuhl, February 2019


Tony Chibbaro receiving certificate of thanks from SJCSRA Coin Club Vice President Pat James

Dr. Tony Chibbaro, a well-known and much respected Numismatist from South Carolina recently regaled members of the Stephen James Central Savannah River Area Coin Club with a presentation on the Hard Times Tokens of South Carolina.

Tony explained that the "hard times" as they were called was a severe economic recession (some historians characterize it as a depression) which lasted from circa 1832 to 1844 . Most historians agree that the hard times were triggered by actions of US President Andrew Jackson, primarily because he successfully fought renewal of the charter of the Second Bank of the United States. Secondarily, it was compounded by his issuance in 1836 of the Species Circular, a Presidential Executive Order that required payment for government land to be in gold or silver.

The 1830s were characterized by widespread bank failures, high unemployment and a very tight money supply. In 1837 key banks suspended payment in species, i.e., they would not redeem paper money with gold or silver, which essentially devalued paper currency and resulted in hoarding of gold and silver. Even copper coins disappeared from circulation.

The hoarding of coinage and the worthlessness of paper money made daily commerce extremely difficult, and as is said, "Necessity is the mother of Invention" - private minters began issue copper tokens to serve as coins. Large quantities were struck during this period and most were sized equivalent to the US large cent or the half-cent.

Typically these pieces carried political or satirical themes, or were struck
for specific merchants. Shown here is a satirical and political token disparaging President Martin Van Buren and saddling him with the same blame for the recession they were attributing to

Andrew Jackson, for although Jackson forced passage of the legislation, Van Buren was the one who implemented it.

In addition to copper tokens, German-born mineralogist, metallurgist, chemist, physician, and author Lewis Feuchtwanger created tokens made of argentan (commonly known as German silver), an alloy made of copper, nickel, zinc, and tin. It was much cheaper to produce coins using this metal than using copper, and Feuchtwanger tried, but failed, to persuade the US Congress to use his composition for coin production. Despite this, Feuchtwanger himself produced thousands of one-cent tokens and even produced some threecent tokens, although these are extremely rare to find.


1837 3C Feuchtwanger, PCGS MS63 Auction Record: $\$ 25,300$ for CH UNC on $6 / 1 / 04$

Following his overview of hard times tokens, Dr. Chibbaro focused on the two "good for" tokens known to have been issued in South Carolina during this period - the R. L. Baker Soda Water token and the R. E. Russell "I O U" token.


Per Chibbaro, Baker (1807 - 1867) was a planter and physician in South Carolina's low country. He also operated a drug store in the late 1830s at the corner of Broad and Easy Bay streets on the peninsula in Charleston. The Baker token, which was made of Feuchtwanger's alloy is, per Tony, "THE" classic South Carolina token. Having been struck in


1837 it is the earliest token known to have been issued in the state. Only 20 to 40 specimens are known to exist, making it quite rare.

R. L. Baker "good for 1 glass of soda water" token. 19 mm ;

Feuchtwanger metal. Courtesy of Dr. Tony Chibbaro http://www.angelfire.com/sc2/tokenofthemonth/token015/

Tony shared a very interesting historical story of with the audience regarding Baker: Dr. Baker owned a plantation at Fields Point on the Combahee River, about 35 miles WSW of Charleston, SC (see map below). The ferry at this location was subject to a raid by Union naval forces in June of 1863. The objective of the raid was to remove mines from the river, seize supplies, destroy area plantations, free slaves and recruit them to the Union forces. Harriet Tubman, who had escaped slavery in 1849, was helping the Union forces and was present on one of the ships during this raid.

The second known SC "good for" token was also issued in 1837, by Robert E. Russell; however the denomination of this token was "IOU $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ ". This token was also made from Feuchtwanger's composition and featured his common eagle and snake motif. Russell (1795-1854) was a native of Columbia, SC and operated Russell's Gardens - a botanical garden on the corner of Senate and Richardson streets in downtown Columbia (see map).


An article on the attribution of the R. E. Russel IOU token is contained in The E-Sylum: Volume 16, Number 49, December 1, 2013, Article 13, Possible Attribution for The Feuchtwanger R. E. Russell Token. This article contains copies of two period advertisements, one for Russel's (sic) Gardens where admission was $121 / 2$ cents; the second ad was for a bathhouse at Russell's Gardens. Cold-water baths cost 25 cents; warm baths were $371 / 2$ cents - so admission was two or three of Russell's tokens. From a businessman's perspective Russell's pricing was very savvy, since $12 \frac{1}{2}$ cents is also one-half a US quarter, meaning patrons who paid using a quarter probably received a Russell token in change, almost guaranteeing that they would come back for a second visit!

R. E. Russell "IOU" token. Image courtesy of http://coinappraiser.com/coins/columbia-sc-eagle-iou-hard-timestokens

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As always, Dr. Chibbaro's presentation was well researched and presented in his easy-going manner. The Club members were very grateful that he took time out of his busy schedule to share this program, THANK YOU VERY MUCH TONY!

## Author's Note:

Dr. Tony Chibbaro is a nationally renowned numismatist specializing in tokens, medals and exonumia. He has published several volumes of books on the tokens of both South Carolina and Georgia. Dr. Chibbaro is a member of several coin clubs in the Georgia-Carolina area, serving as an officer in many of them. He is currently President of the Midlands Coin Club in Columbia SC and also Second Vice President of the South Carolina Numismatic Association (SCNA), having also served this organization in several other capacities such as President and Chairman of their annual convention. He also is a member of the SJCSRA Coin Club of Aiken SC and he frequently makes presentations to them at the monthly meetings.
Dr. Chibbaro publishes the South Carolina Tokens website. This is a superb website chocked full of information and excellent numismatic examples and photographs. The website is located at:

## http://www.angelfire.com/sc/sctokens/

The site is well worth regular visits to learn more about SC and its history of tokens. The Author is grateful to Dr. Tony Chibbaro for his never-wavering willingness to teach numismatics and share his knowledge and information with other hobbyists.

## Sources and References:

- Hard Times in South Carolina - Presentation by Dr. Tony Chibbaro to the Stephen James Central Savannah River Area Coin Club on March 7, 2019
- Martin Van Buren Token -Image and information: Christopher's Rare Coins https://www.christophersrarecoins.com/token-talk-hard-times-tokens-2/
- 19 mm R. L. Baker "good for 1 glass of soda water" token, courtesy of Dr. Tony Chibbaro. http://www.angelfire.com/sc2/tokenofthemonth/token015/
- Feuchtwanger background: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Feuchtwanger_Cent
- Map of Charleston in 1849
[http://www.carolana.com/SC/Towns/charleston_1849_map .html]
- 1837 Feuchtwanger three cent piece: https://www.pcgs.com/coinfacts/coin/1837-3c-feuchtwanger-new-york/20002/61
- The Raid on Combahee Ferry: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Raid_on_Combahee_Ferry
- Image of R. E. Russell token http://coinappraiser.com/coins/columbia-sc-eagle-iou-hard-times-tokens/



## STEPHEN JAMES CSRA COIN CLUB <br> Minutes from the Regular Meeting March 7, 2019, Aiken County Library

Vice-President Pat James called the regular meeting of the club to order at 6:45 p.m.

Jim Sproull reported that there were 19 members present. Jim announced information concerning several upcoming coin shows in the vicinity.

Glenn Sanders won the members' door prize, a 2019 Silver Eagle and Pat James won $\$ 10.00$ in the 50/50 drawing.

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

The treasurer's report for January showed a balance of $\$ 545.01$.

Pat James announced that she and the club's officers would act as Bourse Chair for the 2019 coin show during preparations leading up to the show, and that Willie Simon would be Bourse Chair during the day of the show. We are planning to hold the
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show on September 7th at the gymnasium of the South Aiken Presbyterian Church, across from Odell Weeks.

The club held its annual election of officers. J.J. Engel was nominated for President of the Club, in place of Steve Kuhl who is stepping down this year. The remainder of the club officers agreed to serve for an additional year. Willie Simon moved to close the nominations, Sharon Smoot seconded the motion, and the motion passed unanimously. Because there was only one member nominated for each of the offices, the Vice-President declared the slate of nominees elected.

The club's officers for 2019-2020 will be:
President: J.J. Engel
Vice-President Pat James
Treasurer Chuck Goergen
Secretary: Jim Mullaney
Sgt at Arms: Jim Sproull
Arno Safran reminded the members of the meeting of the Augusta Coin Club at 7 p.m. on the third Thursday of the month (March 21) at the Sunrise Grill, West Town Market Square on Washington Road in Martinez, Georgia. The program there will be a PowerPoint presentation by Arno Safran, Collecting the US Coins of the Gay '90s, (exc. Gold).

Jim Mullaney reminded the club that it is time to pay annual dues - \$15.

## Show \& Tell Session;

Several members including Howard Hillman, John Kolmar, Jimmy Widener, and Arno Safran presented items in the Show and Tell.

Howard Hillman described how he still tries to pull highgrade coins from current pocket change, and shared a 2018 penny with an unusual mark next to the date that looks like a small "4".

John Kolmar shared a story of how a recent large lottery jackpot was won by a person that was a neighbor of John's parents when he was growing up in New Jersey.

Jimmy Widener shared a "gold" electroplated Susan B Anthony dollar that he found in rolls of small dollars he had obtained from the bank.

Arno Safran shared replicas that were struck by the Gallery Mint out of if Eureka Springs, AR of the 1938 Jefferson nickels featuring the reverse originally proposed by Felix Schlag. These were struck by the Full Steps Jefferson Nickel Coin Club and inserted in SEGS holders. One was a business strike and the other was a proof.

## The Program:

Tony Chibbaro presented a program on Hard Times Tokens with specific references to those made in South Carolina. This program was based on the period of U.S. history that began in 1832 around the time of the reelection campaign of Andrew Jackson's second term as $7^{\text {th }}$ president referred to as "Hard Times", which was brought about by several steps including the non-renewal of the charter for the second U.S. Bank and the
requirement for government land and fees to be paid for in gold or silver. This led to a severe economic recession and what is referred to as "the Panic of $\mathbf{1 8 3 7}$ ". Tony described how coins became very scarce throughout the U.S. during this period, resulting in the production of private tokens used by merchants. There are numerous varieties of these tokens known, primarily distributed in New York and New England.

In South Carolina there are only two known tokens from this period - one from R.L. Baker of Charleston and one from Columbia. The SC token from Columbia was once thought to have been a New York token based on its design and use of Feuchtwanger's Composition of German silver, but the token was eventually determined to have been issued at a botanical park and bathhouse situated at the current location of the grounds for the SC statehouse. Both are extremely rare today. Following the monthly auction, the meeting was adjourned at 8:30 pm.

## Respectfully submitted,

Jim Mullaney
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