ARIZONA TERRITORIAL COIN CLUB

NOV 2024 www.azterritorialclub.com



Pollars and Sense

PRESIDENTS MESSAGE

Fall is here, and I hope everyone is enjoying the cooler days and evenings. I know that I enjoy sitting on my porch and reflecting on life and on what a wonderful club we have.

The results of the October fundraiser – drum roll please -- \$1,047.00 Way to Go everyone. We could not have done it without you. The board has meet and we will be forming a committee to begin planning the coin show for next fall. There will be a lot of work to accomplish in a short amount of time, but I know this club can make it happen.

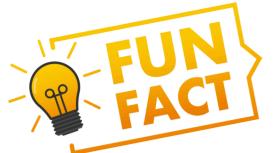
Our next big event will be our Holiday Social next month. We will be having a BBQ at the clubhouse. If you are unable to attend this month's meeting, please contact Gloria at either mamaeaglec@gmail.com or by phone at 480-791-7343 to sign up. We want to make sure that we have enough food for everyone.

Nominations and Voting for Officers and Board Members will take place at the meeting.

Looking forward to seeing everyone on Monday night.







Why do coins have ridges?



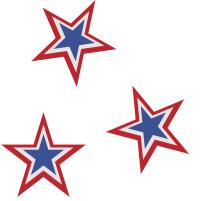
Since early coinage was made from precious metals, counterfeiting was a problem with criminals shaving the edges of the coins to obtain the precious metals. The U. S. Mint added reeded ridges to the coins to prevent the criminals from filing the edges of the coins. *Fun Fact*: there are 118 ridges on a dime, 119 ridges on the quarter, 150 ridges on the half dollar and 133 ridges on the Susan B Anthony dollar. On the American Silver Eagle there is a slight gap in the ridges and each year the position of the gap changes, to help prevent counterfeiting of the Silver Eagle.

That is why coins have ridges.

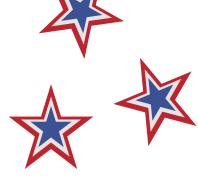
Trivia Corner

November is Go for a Ride Day. This month's trivia questions involve identifying designs on money portraying different methods of transportation.

| This coin features the U.S.S. Cairo on the reverse. |
|--|
| Coin: |
| Method of transportation: |
| This Federal Reserve note, issued in 1914, shows 4 methods of transportation. |
| Note: |
| Methods of transportation: |
| The first United States mint issue to portray a President shows him using what mode of transportation? |
| • |
| Coin: |
| Method of transportation: |



GETTING TO KNOW YOU



COLONEL STEVE E. AZTCC MEMBER

Colonel was raised in Salt Lake City, Utah. While serving in the Army he lived in numerous states and traveled to several foreign countries. When he was selected to attend the National War College he moved and served in Washington D.C. He later moved to North Virginia while working at the Pentagon. In 2006 he moved to Nashville TN where he currently resides.

He started collecting coins in 1954 and he enjoys collecting Early
American Copper Coins.

He has served as the Past President of the ANA, VA Numismatic Association and has served on a dozen different club boards. He is a life member of over 20 Numismatic Organizations.

When he is not collecting coins, Colonel likes to Golf, (he has a few favorite courses here in AZ) Ski, Hunt Birds, Bike and Hike.

Thank you, Colonel, for your service to our country and especially to the numismatic community.

History of the Half Disme





The first 1,500 coins of the infant United States Mint came off the press in the late-18th century and almost immediately disappeared from view. Centuries after its modest debut, that revolutionary emission—the 1792 half disme—is shrouded in mystery: Was it struck at the Philadelphia Mint or in the cellar of a mint contractor? Was it produced in Summer 1792, prior to the mint's opening, or in October of that year, after operations began? Were the half dismes meant to be patterns to secure design approval, or were they business strikes, intended for circulation? Who provided the bullion for their production, President George Washington or someone lesser known? If it was Washington, did he donate his personal silverware or silver bullion in some other form?

When it was struck in 1792, hardly anyone took notice. No announcement was made, no "first strike" ceremony was recorded, and not a single newspaper in Philadelphia, or anywhere else, covered the story. Modest in appearance and comparatively few in number, the half dismes vanished from the scene just as quietly as they arrived.

Over the next 40 years, pioneering coin collectors encountered, every now and again, tiny silver U.S. 5-cent pieces that carried the peculiar word "disme." They wondered about the whys and wherefores of these enigmatic coins, but in the early 1830s, numismatic knowledge was sparse. No books or magazines focused on American coins; no coin clubs existed; written records were scattered; and collectors toiled in isolation. An enterprising numismatist might have contacted mint personnel to seek information, but by the early 1830s, all of the men who had worked on the first federal coinage of 1792 were long since dead, leaving only the faintest of paper trails.

The first collectors who added half dismes to their cabinets, therefore, could only admire them in wonderment. A few were more proactive. In 1838, for instance, William G. Stearns of Boston wrote to Mint Director Robert M. Patterson, asking for a detailed description of the all-but mythical 1792 half disme. Patterson obliged by sending basic information about the piece but enclosed no illustration.

At the end of the 1830s, at long last, the flywheel of numismatic knowledge slowly started to turn. In 1839 the Reverend Joseph B. Felt wrote the first American book with significant numismatic content, An Historical Account of the Massachusetts Coinage. Three years later, U.S. Mint Assayers Jacob B. Eckfeldt and William E. Dubois produced A Manual of Gold and Silver Coins of All Nations, featuring engraved illustrations. Half dismes had disappeared from circulation by 1842, so the manual did not mention them. Dubois was back in print in 1846 with Pledges of History, a guide to the mint's coin cabinet. He was the first author to mention the 1792 half disme, thus confirming its genuineness, but since the book was not illustrated, collectors still wondered what the piece looked like.

Although the exact number is not known, it is believed that between 2,000 and 3,500 specimens were produced. Approximately 10% of these survive today; one expert estimated between 250 and 400 half dismes exist, and most appear to have been used in circulation for some time.



HODGEPOGE









Metals Report

Metals Report 11/9/2024

Gold: \$2,698.33

Silver: \$31.53

Platinum: \$984.95

Palladium: \$1025.54



Snacks, Drinks, and Talk

Thanks to all who brought snacks and drinks.

December:

AZTCC Holiday Social



ANSWERS

Trivia Corner Answers

Coin: 2011 Vicksburg National Military Park quarter Method of Transportation: Ironclad gunboat

Coin: 1914 Federal Reserve Note 20 dollars Method of Transportation: Automobile, steam train, tugboat, ocean liner

> Coin: 1900 Lafayette dollar Method of Transportation: Horse



The YN's of the AZTCC have the opportunity to share their knowledge and passions with the adult members of the club. We truly believe the bonds being formed are priceless.



NOV

Gary B Mike N

Bill B Curt L Gene T

Greg G Tom Y

ANNOUNCEMENTS



Camelback Collectibles
Dec 8, 2024
8am - 2pm
El Zaribah Shrine Auditorium
552 N. 40th St.
Phoenix, AZ 85008

Coin Club Coin Show
Jan. 25th and 26th 2025
El Zaribah Shrine Auditorium
552 N. 40th St.
Phoenix, AZ 85008

55th Annual Mesa

Northwest Valley Coin & Card Show

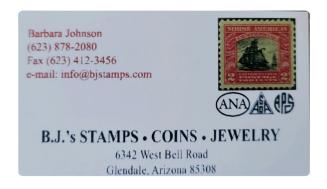
Saturday Dec 21, 2024 9am - 2:30pm

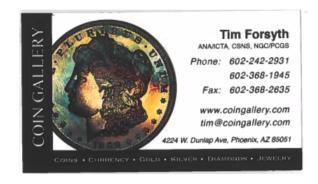
Park Terrace at Greenway 2577 W. Greenway Rd. Phoenix, AZ 85023

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