



Treasured Times

Golden Triangle Explorers Society

In Quest of the Past

Volume 23 Number 10

October, 2023

Next Monthly Meeting

NEW WORLD UNITED METHODIST
CHURCH
5134 NORTHWEST HIGHWAY
GARLAND, TEXAS 75043

OCTOBER 13, 2023 7:00 PM

NOVEMBER 10, 2023 7:00 PM

DECEMBER 8, 2023 7:00 PM

NOTE CHANGE IN START TIMES!

REFRESHMENTS FOR NEXT MEETING:

EACH MEMBER IS
ENCOURAGED TO BRING
REFRESHMENTS TO SHARE
WITH OTHERS.

HELP WANTED!

Come early to our meetings and
help set up the tables and chairs.
The pay is low but the rewards are
many!

CLUB OFFICERS

PRESIDENT:

LOGAN P

VICE PRESIDENT:

MARY P

Treasurer:

HAROLD R

SECRETARY:

ANDRETTA L

From The President

by Logan P

It seems that the heat wave has finally broken. Now we just need a bit of rain to soften the dirt. Please remember to dig small holes and always fill them in. I am looking forward to seeing the finds of the month.

We have several great Hunts coming up. October is the Lonestar Hunt in Corsicana. It is reported to always be excellent. Next in November is a Hunt down near Austin. There are a lot of hunts all day including a TAMDC extra hunt. And of course our hunt is in December. I have included PDF pages for the hunts if you are interested. Kathy and I intend to go to all of them.

For perspective, I have attached a photo of my finds from hunts for 2023. I have just started this and many people do much better than what I show. I look at the hunts like it is a paid lesson and it is a lot fun. I hope that some of you can participate.

All the Best



OTHER CONTACTS

HUNT MASTER:

FRANK M

HAROLD R (ASST.)

REFRESHMENTS CHAIR:

TBD

NEWSLETTER EDITOR:

MIKE S

WEBMASTER/WEBMISTRESS:

OPEN

FIND OF THE MONTH CHAIR:

VELMA S

LLEWELLYN D (ASST.)

SEE YOUR MEMBER

DIRECTORY FOR

TELEPHONE NUMBERS

NOTICE!

**SELL YOUR SILVER COINS
TO OUR CLUB RATHER
THAN TO A STRANGER!
CHECK OUR PRICE
BEFORE YOU SELL! CALL
TREASURER HAROLD R
AT 214-274-5984**

NOTICE!

**SUGGEST A PLACE FOR
OUR MONTHLY FUN
HUNTS OTHER THAN A
CITY PARK AND RECEIVE
A SILVER DOLLAR!**

MEMBER

ADVERTISEMENTS

Garret ACE 250

Never used, Still like New.

Larry V 972-816-5808

E-mail

wwaviation@aol.com

DISPLAY CASES

Do you need three display cases for your finds? They are in rough shape but can be easily "prettied up" with a little work. If interested, make me an offer (to be donated to the club).

Mike S 903-464-9962

From The Vice President

by Mary P

Keith Burnam from the Antique Gallery in Mesquite will be our quest speaker.

Keith is a Metal Detectorist and has known Mr. Garrett for years. He has some fun stories to tell us. Please come and hear them.

Don't forget about the Silent Auction we will have at our November 10th meeting. Save your dollars there will be lots of neat things to bid on.

Looking forward to the awesome weather that is forecast, stay safe. See you on Friday the 13th.

Mary

From Our Treasurer

by Harold R

The big news from your treasurer is the upcoming Holiday Hunt on December 9th. An entry form was emailed out last week and I will have printed forms at the meeting. Please try to sign up as soon as you can so I can buy coins and prizes. If you are new to this type of hunting, it's fairly easy to do. All coins are thrown in the grass. Nothing is buried so no shovel is required or allowed. It's all about speed and recovery. If you're slow like me a pinpointter is your best friend. While this hunt has primarily been for the 3 local clubs, I am opening it up to anyone so if you want to help pass the word that would be great.

A good way to practice for the hunt is to come to our fun hunt the Saturday after our meeting. I will be giving our fun hunt master, Frank M., plenty of coins to lay out and we will hide a token for a cache that will be found the day of the hunt. This cache is a good one that was donated by Cody a couple of months. Normally I would split this one up, but he requested it stay like it is for one lucky person to find. Frank will announce the location of the fun hunt at the meeting.

We are still in good shape as far as bank account and our coin inventory. I will have a Treasurers report at the meeting. We will continue to keep having a good fundraiser but need everyone to participate. Some meeting we make money but most lately we have been losing money. This, of course, can only go on for so long. We need to at least break even to sustain the club. If you want the club to grow you know how to help. Buy tickets and bring new members.

On last thing I would like to ask for is prize donation for the December Hunt. I would like to give out as many token prizes as I can. If you could be so generous to donate a half dollar, silver round, silver dollar, or anything metal detecting related, please bring it to me at the meeting. I am trying to grow the club by letting people know we hold good hunts. It requires that the members

This space is reserved for free member ads. Do you have something you wish to sell or buy? Member ads, including pictures, will be printed as space allows.

We also have space for paid ads. If you have a business or service available and wish to advertise to club members (and those who visit our newsletter on the Webpage), reasonable rates apply.

UPCOMING EVENTS:

- DECEMBER: CHRISTMAS DINNER

MEMBER NOTICE:

Jack L. reminds us all to save our foreign coins. These are used in hunts involving kids who often spend silver coins, especially in vending machines. Bring your foreign coins to any club meeting so we can have a reserve.

pitch in. All other clubs and their members do this so there is no reason we can't do it also and have a hunt that all will remember. So far Logan, Mary, and I have agreed to donated coins and I hope others will follow.

I haven't got to hunt this month due to me hurting my foot so bring your finds for the boards.

One final thing, I still need someone to be Webmaster. It can take as little as 15 minutes a month. Logan and I will continue to moderate the FaceBook page.

I hope to see a big crowd at this upcoming meeting.

Minutes of the Last Meeting

by Andretta L

Minutes for September 8, 2023 Meeting

Meeting was held at New World United Methodist Church, Garland. President Mary P. called the meeting to order. Since Codey K. has moved to South Carolina Mary introduced our guest who became a member.

Shirley V. is not feeling well.

Pro-rated dues for 2023 are being collected.

If you have damaged coins found while detecting you can add them to the jar at each meeting.

New Business

The club's silent auction will be held during our November 10th meeting. Someone's trash is someone else's treasure! Donated items do not have to be metal detector related. If the item(s) do not sell, you will take them home. There will be a metal detector in the auction.

GTES Invitational Seeded Hunt will be December 9th, place TBD. East Fork and Lone Star Clubs will be invited.

Since there was no scheduled speaker an open forum was held. Discussion was led by Harold R, Robert J, Mary P, Dave T, Logan P.

Break

During the break, please buy marble game and fund raiser tickets and vote for FOM.

Fun Hunt for September will be led by the East Fork Club. Since their meeting will be Thursday, 9-14-23, plans will be emailed.

**We don't need
Metal Detectors
in Congress, we
need Lie
Detectors.**

Have you done all you can to
recruit new members? Invite
inactive former members to
become active again?
Our club can only grow if we
all work at it.

**HELP WANTED: THE
CLUB NEEDS A
WEBMASTER/MISTRESS TO
MAINTAIN OUR WEBPAGE.**

Mike S. publishes the newsletter the week before the meeting. If you have anything to contribute, email it to him. He welcomes submissions!

Old Business

With no nominations from the floor for the officer slate they were elected by acclamation. Logan P will be President; Mary P will be Vice-President; Andretta L will be Secretary; Harold R will be Treasurer. They took office immediately.

Since the August meeting Minutes were published in the newsletter and no one requested that they be read aloud, they were approved.

Treasurer's Report will be filed for audit.

Mary P won the marble drawing, but did not get the blue marble!

Door prize winners were Dave T, Bill A, Janet C, Leticia R, Bob S, Velma S, Cesar R, Robert J, Andretta L, Kathy P, Logan P, Gary S, Mary P, Terry R.

In the Fund Raiser winners were:

1923 Peace dollar – Leticia R; 1923 Peace dollar – Kathy P;
1923 Peace dollar – Bill A, 1 oz silver round – Leticia R;
1 oz silver round – Janet C; 1884 Morgan dollar – Gary S;
1884 Morgan dollar – Terry R; 1942 standing Liberty half – Janet C;
1942 standing Liberty half – Leticia R; 1945 standing Liberty half – Dave T.

Find of the Month winners were announced.

Name tag drawing won by Robert J.

Thanks to all who brought snacks to share.

Meeting adjourned.

Huntmaster's Report

by Frank M

No report received

FINDS OF THE MONTH CONTEST

Place	Winner	Item
COINS		
1 st	Dave T	1908 Barber Dime
2 nd	Harold R	1936 Quarter
3 rd	Janet C	1941 Wheat Penny

JEWELRY		
1 st	Janet C	Silver Ring with Stars
2 nd	Dave T	14 K Necklace
3 rd		
RELICS		
1 st	Harold R	Woman's Compact
2 nd	Dave T	George Carter Claim Check
3 rd	Janet C	Starter Pistol Cylinder
MOST UNUSUAL		
1 st	Janet C	Tiny Turtle Charm
2 nd	Dave T	Special Police Badge
3 rd		
SECOND CHANCE		
1 st	Dave T	1893-1993 Brass Plaque
2 nd	Harold R	1961 Dime
3 rd		

INTERESTING ARTICLE SUBMITTED BY MEMBER



(Courtesy of British Museum)

[Discovery](#)

Metal Detectorists Uncover Largest Hoard of Anglo-Saxon Gold Coins in England, Dating Back 1,400 Years

BY [Michael Wing](#) December 27, 2021

A hoard of 131 [gold coins](#) and a number of other gold objects dating back 1,400 years ago stand to be the largest hoard of Anglo-Saxon gold coins ever found in England.

In A.D. 600, England, still ununited, was divided into several smaller Anglo-Saxon kingdoms. One of the most important of these was East Angles (modern-day [Norfolk](#) and Suffolk), which in later centuries would prove to yield a great number of treasures from antiquity.



(Courtesy of [British Museum](#))

These treasures include the famed Sutton Hoo Anglo-Saxon ship burial grounds discovered in Suffolk in 1938—and now, the more recent said stash of gold coins, which was found in a field in West Norfolk between the years 1990 and 2020—starting with just a single gold coin found before the introduction of the Treasures Act (in 1996), meaning it was not considered part of a group.

The majority of the objects in the hoard, though, were found between 2014 and 2020 by a single metal detectorist who wished to remain anonymous. The landowner also requested anonymity. The finder reported the stash to authorities in accord with the Treasures Act, which dictates that any two or more coins containing at least 10% precious metal must be turned in. Should the Crown wish to acquire the items, the finder is to be compensated per market value.

Intriguingly, 10 of the 131 coins were found by a former policeman who, instead of reporting the discovery, tried to sell the coins, passing them off as single finds from a number of different sites. His marketing efforts were uncovered, however, and he was found guilty in 2017, sentenced to 16 months in prison, and dismissed from the police, the British Museum stated. Two of the coins, he did sell, however, which disappeared into the antiquities trade.



(Courtesy of [British Museum](#))

The said hoard, buried after A.D. 600, are mostly Frankish tremisses, which were not yet produced in East Anglia by that date; also included were nine gold solidi (a larger coin from the Byzantine Empire worth three tremisses); four other gold objects were also among the treasures: a gold bracteate (a type of stamped pendant), a small gold bar, and two other gold pieces believed to be parts of larger items of jewelry, the museum added.

The region of East Angles was one of the most bountiful in terms of archaeological yields through metal detecting. Previously, the largest hoard of coins from this period was a purse containing 101 coins found at Crondall in Hampshire in 1828, which had been disturbed before the discovery and may have contained even more coins. This find, buried around A.D. 640, contained a mixture of Anglo-Saxon, Frankish, and Frisian coins, along with a single coin of the Byzantine Empire minted in Constantinople.

Far and away the most famous discovery from this period, though, is the Sutton Hoo ship burial in Suffolk, which dates somewhere between 610 and 640. The site housed 37 gold coins, three blank gold discs of the same size, two small gold ingots, and several other gold items.

Share your stories with us at emg.inspired@epochtimes.com, and continue to get your daily dose of inspiration by signing up for the Epoch Inspired newsletter at TheEpochTimes.com/newsletter



[Michael Wing](#)

Editor and Writer

Michael Wing is a writer and editor based in Calgary, Canada, where he was born and educated in the arts. He writes mainly on culture, human interest, and trending news.

The evolution of America's iconic currency

The currency Americans use every day has undergone some major changes over the centuries. As Maya Angelou becomes the face of a new quarter, read on as we chart the evolution of America's currency from colonial times to the 21st century – and reveal how the look of the money has transformed through the ages.



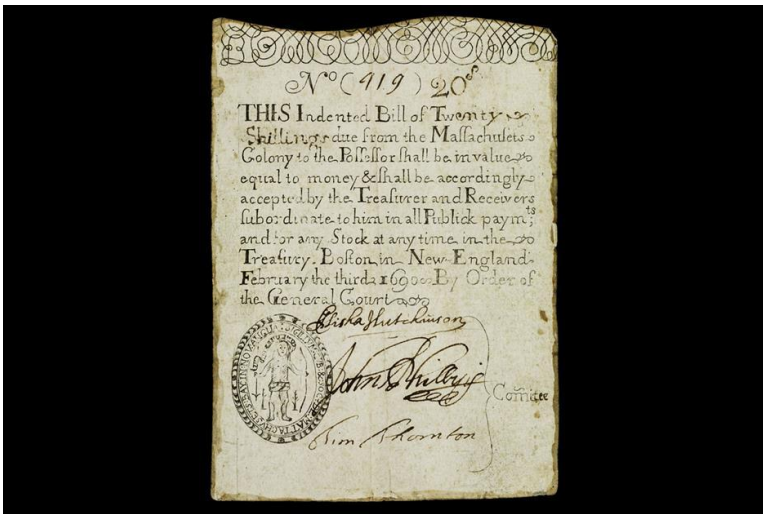
Massachusetts pound coins

King Charles I was executed in 1649 and a republic was established in England. Taking advantage of the crisis across the pond, the Massachusetts Bay Colony declared independence in 1652 and the Boston Mint began producing simple silver shilling coins marked 'NE' (New England) for the breakaway colony that same year. The Massachusetts pound was based on pound sterling with 240 pence to the pound. In November 2021, one of only a few-dozen known examples sold at auction for \$351,912 after being discovered in a candy tin in Northumberland, England.



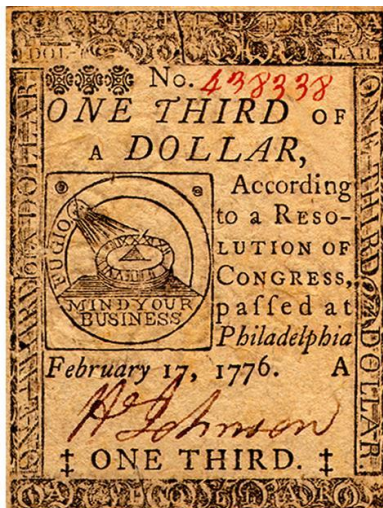
Currency chaos

The very first coin struck in America wasn't actually a dollar. The Thirteen Colonies were under the control of the Kingdom of England at the time and lacked their own currencies. Everything from pound sterling to Spanish pieces of eight (pictured) and even wampum – small cylindrical beads – was used as a medium of exchange, as hard cash was in serious short supply.



Colonial currencies

South Carolina produced its first banknote in 1703 and by 1755 all Thirteen Colonies were printing paper money in pounds, which were eventually regulated by London. These colonial currencies paved the way for the first true American money: Continental currency. The currency was created by the Continental Congress at the start of the Revolutionary War in 1775 in order to finance the conflict.



Continental currency

The paper currency, which was based on the Spanish dollar, tanked during the war and was pretty much worthless by the end of hostilities when the famous expression “not worth a Continental” was coined. There were simply too many notes in circulation. Adding to the currency's woes, Continental notes were counterfeited on an industrial scale.



Nova Constellatio

Founding Father Robert Morris was elected Superintendent of Finance in 1781 and oversaw the minting of the Nova Constellatio, the first coins struck under the authority of the United States of America, in 1783. Based on the Spanish dollar decimal system, they provided the inspiration for the US dollar, the creation of which was authorized by the newly independent nation in 1785.



US dollar creation

The US dollar came into being seven years later with the Coinage Act of 1792. The act resulted in the minting of the first US dollar coin, which was made from silver. The act also allowed for the minting of a \$10 eagle coin in gold, not to mention lower denomination coins including the copper half cent and cent, and silver half dime and dime.



First US dollar coin

The first coin that rolled off the presses was a half dime or half disme as it was called at the time. Legend has it that the initial batch of coins was minted from Martha Washington's prized silverware. Surviving coins, which are thought to number between 250 and 400, are worth a fortune today. A high-grade specimen sold for \$1.5 million in 2007.



Early coins

Apart from a one-off gold eagle featuring George Washington that was minted in 1792 as a memento for the president, these early coins did not feature presidents. The Founding Fathers were keen to distance the republic from the old monarchies of Europe, which depicted kings and queens on their money. Instead, the early dollars had a personification of Liberty on one side and a bald eagle on the other, often known as the Flowing Hair dollar (one example of which, dating from 1794, sold for a staggering \$10 million in 2013). In fact, presidents didn't appear on US currency until the latter half of the 19th century.



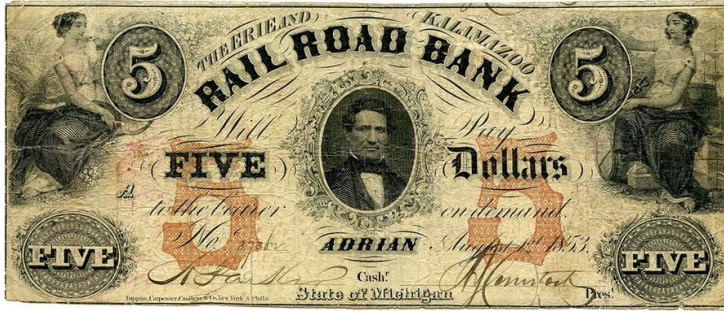
All-new coins

The design of US dollar coins changed in 1836 with the adoption of the Seated Liberty portrait, which was a feature of silver coinage for decades. In 1849, the \$20 Double Eagle coin was created to coincide with the Californian Gold Rush. Rising copper prices resulted in the shrinking of the cent coin in 1857 and the demise of the half cent coin.



Paper money

Five years later, US government paper money was introduced. Before that, special treasury notes were issued at times of crisis and notes were produced by as many as 1,600 private banks, with endless varieties in circulation. That particular period of dollar history, which lasted from 1837 to 1862, has been dubbed the Free Banking Era.



Free for all

More than 7,000 varieties of banknotes were in circulation during the period. The notes were super-easy to forge, and Americans soon lost confidence in their paper money, which was largely unregulated. The free for all came to an end with the National Bank Act of 1863, which levied taxes on privately issued notes and set up a system of national banks.



United States Notes

The first \$1 United States Note was released in 1862 and featured a portrait of Treasury Secretary Salmon P. Chase. At the same time \$2 and \$5 notes depicting Founding Father Alexander Hamilton were issued, along with the Lincoln \$10, the \$20 featuring Lady Liberty, and the bald eagle \$50 and \$100 note depicting General Winfield Scott. There were also \$500 and \$1,000 notes issued.



Supersized bills

Like the earlier Continental currency, United States Notes were created to finance a conflict – the notes helped bankroll the Union during the Civil War. The notes were legal tender, meaning creditors were compelled to accept them as payment, and were larger than the dollar bills we're familiar with today, measuring 7.4-inch x 3.1-inch each.



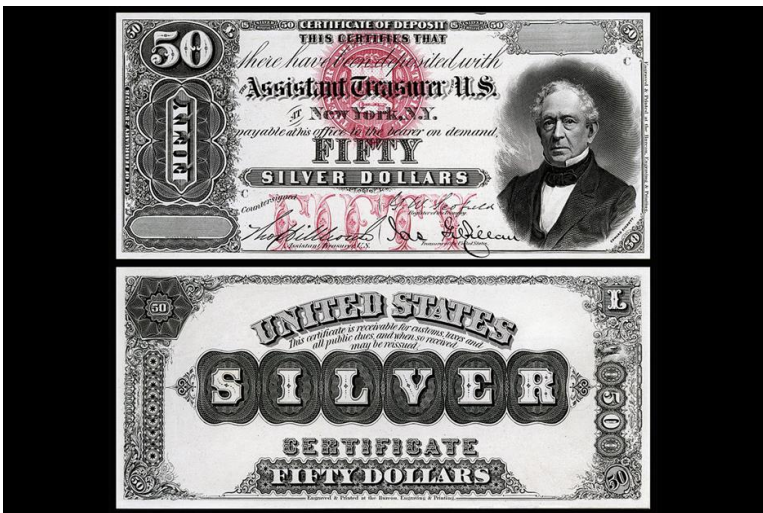
Gold certificates

Gold certificates, which were backed by the precious metal, were authorized in 1863, and produced two years later in 1865. They were originally certificates of deposit, so you could deposit gold and receive a certificate in exchange. Chartered bank-issued National Bank Notes were also launched, along with other types of notes including the short-lived Interest, Compound Interest and low-denomination Fractional Notes, which were printed on the cheapest possible paper and nicknamed shinplasters.



First nickel

The nickel was introduced in 1866, spelling the end for the half dime. Interestingly, the nickel in your pocket today is made from the exact same combination of metals as the launch coin: 75% copper and 25% nickel. A number of alternatively denominated coins were introduced during the late 19th century, including 2 cent and 20 cent pieces, none of which lasted very long.



Silver certificates

The Coinage Act of 1873 abolished the right of silver bullion holders to have coins minted from the metal, and ended production of the standard silver dollar, effectively putting the US on the Gold Standard. The move was condemned by some as the 'Crime of 73'. To quell the discontent, redeemable silver certificates backed by the metal were created in 1878.



First wheat penny

The first US coin to feature the face of a person rather than an allegorical figure was the wheat penny or cent, which was issued in 1909. The one-cent coin is adorned with a portrait of President Lincoln on the obverse and an Art Nouveau-like image of wheat on the reverse. It was replaced in 1959 by the Lincoln Memorial cent.



Federal Reserve creation

The need for central control of the monetary system became more pressing with the Panic of 1907, the first worldwide global crisis of the 20th century. To help avoid future crises, Congress created the centralized Federal Reserve System in 1913. Two types of notes were released: the Federal Reserve Bank Note and the regular Federal Reserve Note we use today.



Federal Reserve Notes

Federal Reserve Notes were originally printed in denominations of \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000. Yes, there really was a \$10,000 bill in circulation during much of the 20th century. The Federal Reserve \$1 bill, which replaced the \$1 silver certificate, was introduced in 1963, and the elusive \$2 bill was launched in 1976.



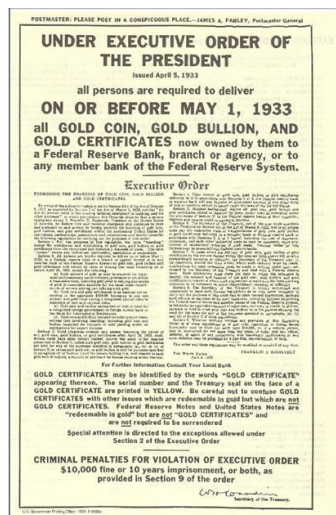
Small-size notes

Unlike other common currencies, US dollar notes of different denominations are the same size, but the notes, like the coinage, used to be significantly bigger. The large 19th- and early 20th-century bills were shrunk down to 6.1" x 2.6" in 1928 as a cost-cutting measure, and all US dollar notes remain that size to this day.



Six kinds of currency

There were six types of US paper money in circulation on the eve of the Wall Street Crash in 1929. As well as the newer Federal Reserve Notes and Federal Reserve Bank Notes, Americans could still use United States Notes, National Bank Notes, gold certificates and silver certificates. This all changed with the Great Depression.



FDR's gold confiscation

During the Depression, the Federal Reserve was low on gold reserves as the public had taken to stashing away gold coins, bars, bullion, and gold certificates. President Roosevelt responded in 1933 with Executive Order 6102, which banned the hoarding of gold. Gold certificates, gold-backed National Bank Notes and Federal Reserve Bank Notes were withdrawn, and hoarded gold was confiscated.



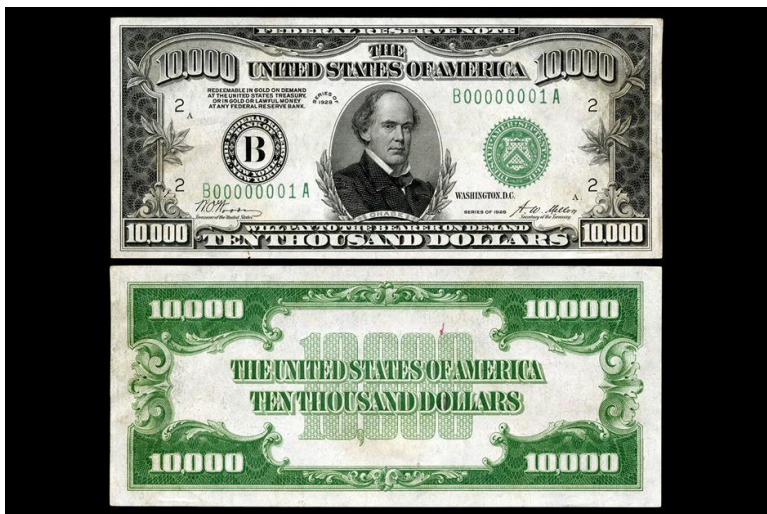
Dead presidents' portraits

The custom of depicting deceased presidents and Founding Fathers on US coins carried on into the 1930s and 1940s. The Washington quarter made its debut in 1932, followed by the Jefferson nickel in 1938. They were followed by the launch of the Roosevelt dime in 1946, and the half dollar featuring Founding Father Benjamin Franklin in 1948.



So long silver

Silver certificates were last printed in 1963 and their redemption for silver ended in 1968. The final coin to contain the precious metal, the half dollar featuring President Kennedy, was hoarded like crazy and rarely seen in circulation. This prompted the Mint to switch to a base metal composition in 1971, ending the dollar's long association with silver.



Big-money notes pulled

The mega-valuable \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000 bills were last printed in 1945 but weren't discontinued until 1969. In reality, these low-demand, ultra-high denomination notes had all but vanished from circulation well before then. Most of them were incinerated by the Mint, but several hundred thousand are thought to exist, and remain legal tender.

Meanwhile, early big bills such as the 1890 Grand Watermelon \$1,000 treasury note – so named because of the green zeros on the back – can sell for eye-watering amounts. In 2014, one example fetched a staggering \$3.3 million at auction in 2014, making it the world's most valuable banknote.



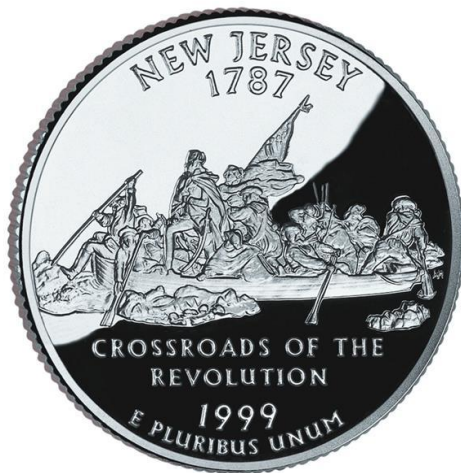
Major changes

Other major changes to the dollar occurred in 1971. The US finally abandoned the Gold Standard once and for all, and United States Notes, which had been issued since 1862, ceased to be distributed in general circulation. The ending of silver redemption had made the notes virtually indistinguishable from the far more common Federal Reserve Notes, and more or less obsolete.



Security tweaks

The design of US dollar notes had changed little since the 1920s and had become relatively easy to counterfeit with the sophisticated equipment available from the 1980s onward. The Fed took action in 1991 by introducing microprinting and security threads, and redesigned the \$50 and \$100 bills in 1996 to include enhanced security features. Redesigned \$5, \$10 and \$20 bills followed, and a new \$100 complete with blue security ribbon was issued in 2013.



Coin makeovers

The \$1 bill, which few fraudsters bother to counterfeit on account of its low value, is the only note to retain the old design. The classic eagle design on the reverse of the Washington quarter was canned in 1999. New nickel designs were introduced in 2004 and the cent got a makeover in 2009 to mark Lincoln's 200th birthday.



Recent developments

In 2011, the Mint stopped producing the much-maligned dollar coin, but Americans just won't let go of their \$1 bills. Contrary to popular belief, the rare \$2 bill remains in circulation though relatively few are printed. Looking ahead, a number of bills are set for a redesign in 2026, after plans to feature abolitionist Harriet Tubman on the \$20 bill were put on the back burner by the Trump administration. According to original plans by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the \$20 bill was supposed to be redesigned in 2020, followed by the \$10 bill in 2026 and the \$50 bill in 2028.



Making history

In January this year, the United States Mint unveiled the first coin in its American Women Quarters (AWQ) Program. On the reverse of the quarter is writer and activist Maya Angelou, who is now the first Black woman to appear on the US coin. Democrat congresswoman Barbara Lee put forward a bill championing the AWQ Program to "honor... phenomenal women, who more often than not are overlooked in our country's telling of history." Upcoming quarters will feature the astronaut Dr Sally Ride and Wilma Mankiller, principal chief of the Cherokee Nation.