

# **South Brevard Coin Club Newsletter**



**August 2025**

## **MEETINGS:**

**First Wednesday of  
every month**

David R. Schechter Center  
(Satellite Beach Community Center)  
1089 So. Patrick Drive  
Satellite Beach, FL 32937

Doors Open 6:00

Social Time 6:30–7:00 pm

Meeting Time 7:00 pm

## **Board of Directors:**

Chairman:

**Jim Nuara**

President:

**Bob Senton**

Vice President:

**Bill Peters**

Treasurer:

**Tim**

Secretary/Newsletter

Membership Chair:

**Paula Davis**

**Next Meeting  
August 6, 2025  
7:00 pm**

**Come learn about  
Peace Dollars**



**Presented by Chet Hogan**

**Plus our monthly  
Raffles and Auctions**

***South Brevard Coin Club***

***P.O. Box 372418, Satellite Beach, FL 32937-3972***

***Member of the American Numismatic Association (ANA)  
and Florida United Numismatists (FUN)***

***[www.southbrevardcoinclub.org](http://www.southbrevardcoinclub.org)***

# **VOLUNTEERS NEEDED**

As our Club grows so does the work to keep things running smoothly. Presently the bulk of this work falls to the Board and we really need for everyone to pitch in where they can. We desperately need volunteers for the following positions:

- **Program Coordinator**
  - . Create monthly club meeting activities
  - . Procure speakers for monthly meetings
  - . Develop Community Outreach Programs
  
- **Hospitality Coordinator**
  - . Monthly Meeting Refreshments
  - . Summer/Holiday Picnics
  - . Club Events
  
- **Social Media/Publicity Coordinator**
  - . Webmaster
  - . Facebook Maintenance
  - . Community Advertising
    - Newspaper/Radio/TV

As Coordinator, you only need to see that these jobs are handled so you can incorporate as many people as you need on your team. Coordinators will then report to the Board.

**PLEASE STEP IN  
TO HELP MAKE THIS CLUB  
GROW AND GET BETTER!!**

**Effective January 1, 2026 yearly dues will increase to \$25.  
Still a great bargain considering the benefits of membership!**



## MONTHLY AUCTION

At most every monthly meeting (except Picnics) we conduct an auction. Members are invited to bring in any numismatic item they would like to include in the auction. Member receives entire amount that item sold for. **Limit of 5 items per auction.**

If you have any items you would like featured prior to the auction or you are interested in selling please let me know at least 2 weeks prior to next meeting. You can send information to Paula Davis at [pmgdavis@aol.com](mailto:pmgdavis@aol.com).

## Upcoming Programs

<i>Month/Year</i>	<i>Topic</i>	<i>Speaker</i>
January 2025	Andria Doria	Bill Peters
February 2025	Alaska Mint Coinage	Dave Castro
March 2025	World Coins	Jack Lane
April 2025	Salvaging The Wreck Of The Admiral Gardner and Its Cargo of British East India Company Copper Coins	Bob Senton
May 2025	Spring Picnic	Golden Corral
June 2025	The Golden Era of Stock Certificates	Juan Montoya
July 2025	Annual Pizza and Numismatic Movie Night	Bob Mellor
August 2025	Peace Dollars	Chet Hogan
September 2025	Numismatic Trivia Night	Bob Mellor
October 2025	TBD	Chet Hogan
November 2025	Club Bourse Night – Members buying and Selling	
December 2025	Annual Holiday Dinner and Raffle	Golden Corral

### Invite a Friend!

Invite your friends who share your numismatic passion to come to a meeting and see what we're all about.

*Benefits and Membership Application in newsletter.*

## Mark Your Calendar!

### 2<sup>nd</sup> Sunday COIN SHOW

This is a monthly show held on the second Sunday of every month. Come to the show to pick up Coins-Currency-Stamps or become a dealer and sell.

Free admission, free parking. A.N.A.C. Coin Grading Company is on site for your coin submissions, food is available for

### 2<sup>nd</sup> Sunday Each Month

9:30am – 2:30pm

Azan Shrine Center

1591 West Eau Gallie Blvd.

Melbourne, FL 32935

### COIN TALK

Suntree Viera Public Library

### 4<sup>th</sup> Tuesday of the month

6:00pm-7:45pm

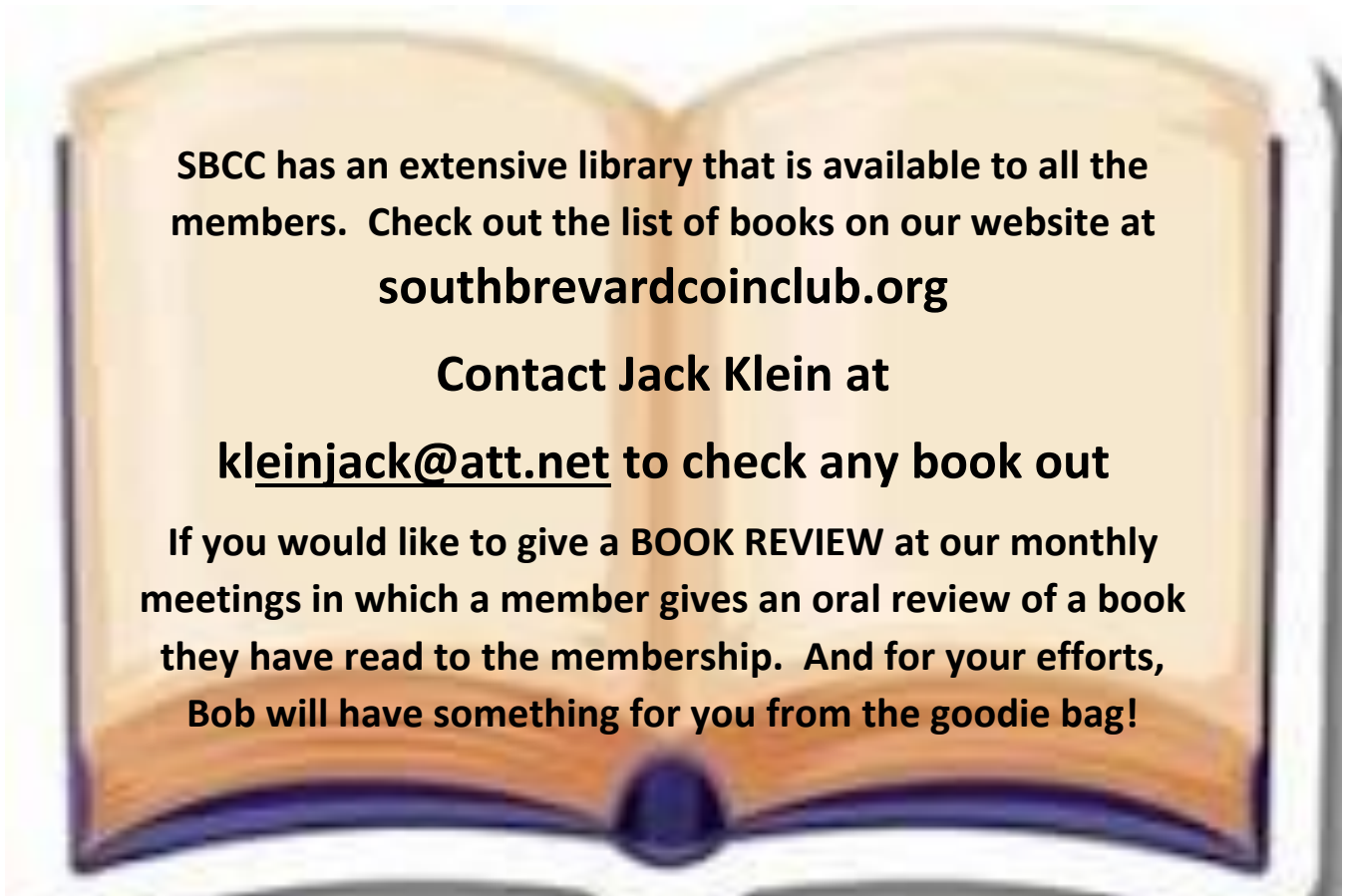
Informal group, open to the public to come share and learn. Bring coins to discuss or learn about. Every month is an interesting discussion and unites you with other coin enthusiasts.

### COINS IN FLORIDA

[www.coinsinflorida.com](http://www.coinsinflorida.com)

Fabulous website for a comprehensive list of coin clubs, auctions, shows, events, and news in Florida! Join their newsletter!

Check out this website for a wealth of information, resources and events for all levels of numismatists. <https://www.money.org/numismatic-events/national-coin-week>



SBCC has an extensive library that is available to all the members. Check out the list of books on our website at [southbrevardcoinclub.org](http://southbrevardcoinclub.org)

Contact Jack Klein at

[kleinjack@att.net](mailto:kleinjack@att.net) to check any book out

If you would like to give a BOOK REVIEW at our monthly meetings in which a member gives an oral review of a book they have read to the membership. And for your efforts, Bob will have something for you from the goodie bag!

## ***BENEFITS OF SBCC MEMBERSHIP***

- Meet once a month with fellow numismatists
- Education
  - Guest Speakers
  - Numismatic Classes
  - Library of books that can be checked out
- Tabletop your coins before each meeting for sale or to show and tell
- Participate in coin auction (Buying and Selling)
- Receive a pre-1965 silver dime each meeting
- Win coins and coin related items in raffle
- Annual Summer Picnic
- Pizza and Movie Night
- Annual Christmas party with big coin raffle



## **SOUTH BREVARD COIN CLUB**

**P.O. Box 372418    Satellite Beach, FL 32935**

**[www.southbrevardcoinclub.org](http://www.southbrevardcoinclub.org)**

## **MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION**

**Membership Type:** New \_\_\_\_\_ Renewal \_\_\_\_\_ Dealer Only \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Mailing Address:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Phone:** (     ) \_\_\_\_\_ **Email:** \_\_\_\_\_

*I hereby promise to abide by the Bylaws of the Club*

**Signature:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Signature:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Annual Club Dues: \$15.00 per person**

**Children under 18: - \$5.00 each**

**Date Paid:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Ck#/Cash:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Amount:** \_\_\_\_\_

# THE ORIGIN OF THE PEACE DOLLAR

## An ANA Story

by Dave Minnich

The 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month in 1918. Armistice Day. Armistice Day is observed on November 11<sup>th</sup> and commemorates the end of World War I (called the Great War back then), when the armistice between the Allied forces and Imperial Germany took effect. The casualties suffered by the participants in World War I dwarfed those of previous wars: some 8,500,000 soldiers died because of wounds and/or disease. The allied force nations breathed a collective sigh of relief to finally be free of death and war. Later the following year the Treaty of Versailles was signed and marked the end to the Great War. (Note that the U.S. did not ratify this treaty.)

Artists endeavored to express the horror, aftermath and ending of the Great War in their work. Sculptors marked the war's end with Statues, memorials and commemorative medals. All the sculptors associated with U.S coinage designed at least one sculpture or medal to pay tribute to war heroes. These included James Earle Fraser, John Flanagan, Victor D. Brenner and Anthony De Francisci, designer of the peace dollar. But I'm getting ahead of myself.

There was also a popular opinion among numismatists that a coin should be designed and minted to commemorate the end of the war and a lasting peace. Details are sketchy on who first publicly pushed for a commemorative 'peace' coin, but at the very least the American Numismatic Association (ANA) was a big part of it. In the November 1918 issue of *The Numismatist*, editor Frank Duffield wrote an article where he suggested that a "victory coin" be issued, "in such quantities it will never become rare, and it should circulate at face value."

Duffield's idea became popular among numismatists, but it wasn't until August 1920 that coin dealer, ANA member (and promoter) Farran Zerbe submitted a paper to the 1920 ANA Convention in Chicago, that a more concrete framework was given to this commemorative peace coin concept. The paper was titled, "Commemorate the peace with a coin for circulation." Zerbe advocated for a special coin of beautiful design to commemorate the peace following the end of the Great War. He wrote in his paper, "it should be distributed at face value for all the people, to illustrate America's influence for peace and the moral force of democracy." He felt that it was the ANA's responsibility to bring attention to this commemorative coin. With respect to design, he proposed a competition between the most talented sculptors in the nation. He also thought the coin should be large enough to accommodate an artistic design and suggested a half dollar or silver dollar especially if recoinage of the melted Pittman Act coins was commenced.

The ANA debated and did what any organization does when there is an issue at hand – a committee was formed! The charge of the committee was to urge congressional approval of a bill authorizing a peace coin. The Peace-Victory Commemorative Committee members consisted of Judson Brenner (chairman), Farran Zerbe, Rep. William Ashbrook (member of Congress) and other notable ANA members and staff. Ashbrook was the former Chairman of the House committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures. Rep. Albert Vestal replaced Ashbrook as Chairman of the House Committee on Coinage and then Ashbrook was defeated in his bid for reelection in November 1920. But Vestal and Ashbrook were good friends, and both

men were well regarded by members of the House Coinage Committee. In short, The Peace-Victory Commemorative Committee was well positioned to influence Congress to adopt the ANA's concept.

A meeting of the House Coinage Committee was held on December 14, 1920, for the purpose on hearing the ANA's idea for a peace commemorative coin. Brenner and Ashbrook were in attendance. The House committee was persuaded to choose the silver dollar as the commemorative coin, and that it not be minted for profit, but for the masses and at face value (\$1). However, the House committee balked at submitting a bill to the legislature before peace with Germany was declared by Congress. That's right. Technically the U.S. was still at war. Also, it was deemed prudent to at least wait until President Warren G. Harding took office (March 4, 1921).

Rep. Albert Vestal committed to write, sponsor and introduce a bill to a special session of Congress in April 1921 after Harding took office. The ANA committee left Washington with the conviction that they had accomplished their task.

Chairman of the Commission of Fine Arts, Charles Moore, having heard of the results of the ANA/House Coinage meeting decides to get involved. He enlists a member of the Commission of Fine Arts, one James Earle Fraser to meet with Mint Director Raymond T. Baker. They discuss the peace commemorative. (The Commission of Fine Arts was established by Congress to oversee and advise the government on matters of art and architecture in DC.)

Meanwhile President Harding takes office in March. Rep. Vestal meets with the new Treasury Secretary Andrew Mellon and Mint Director Baker. Both support the peace commemorative concept providing "no expense was attached to it or to the designing of the coin."

Meanwhile, Brenner (ANA Committee) hears nothing from Rep. Vestal. On the morning of the

Congressional special session (April 11), Brenner calls Vestal and learns that Vestal had been sick at home and was unable to prepare the bill. Vestal requests Brenner draft a bill, send it to him and he would take care of the rest.

And draft a bill Brenner did. Unfortunately, he had not been informed about the 'no expense' part agreed upon by the Treasury Secretary and the Mint Director. To cover design and production expenses, Brenner added \$10,000 in appropriations to the bill. Later in May, Vestal informed Brenner that the Treasury would not support the appropriation. However, Vestal remaining true to his obligation, introduced Joint Resolution 111 on May 9, 1921, calling for the mintage of a new silver dollar to commemorate the post war peace. The resolution reads in part: "Such design shall be selected by the Director of the Mint with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. Each standard silver dollar of such design shall be known as the 'peace dollar'." (The joint resolution can be read in its entirety in the June 1921 issue of The Numismatist).

Vestal provided copies of the resolution to the Treasury Secretary and the Mint director. Neither Secretary Mellon nor Director Baker objected to the new coin. Baker also notified Brenner that a 'trust fund' from monies collected from the sale of silver sold to Great Britain because of the Pittman Act, is available to initiate coinage of the new silver dollars. The 1921 Morgan dollar was already being minted and apparently the trust fund was used to cover initiation expenses.

On June 29, the House Coinage Committee issued a paper giving their full support to the peace coin. Vestal was elated. So much so that he placed the resolution on the "Unanimous Consent Calendar." This would fast track the resolution if no representative objected to it. Alas Congress had bigger fish to fry and the session adjourned with no action. On August 1 at the next session, Vestal again tries to fast track the resolution. A single member objected. The motion failed.



The rejection of Resolution 111 on August 1 marked the 'official' end of Congressional action on the peace dollar. It is not known whether Vestal knew about the plans being laid out by the Mint Director and the Commission of Fine Arts. If he did, he did NOT tell Brenner.

Among the headwinds to a peace commemorative coin was that the U.S. and Germany were still at war. Finally, on July 2, 1921, the Knox-Porter resolution formally ended the state of war between the U.S. and Germany, was passed by Congress and later signed by President Harding.

At a July 26 Commission of Fine Arts meeting a recommendation was made to the Mint Director that a closed competition be used to choose the designer for the peace dollar.

On July 28, President Harding issued an executive order requiring that new designs for coins and medals be submitted to the Commission of Fine Arts.

In September Mint Director Baker returned from a visit to the western mines and his home state of Nevada. He advised Moore (Chair of Comm of Fine Arts) that given the peace dollar resolution failed to pass (August 1), that plans to design the coin should be put on hold.

Nothing more was done until early November. James Earle Frazer talked with Baker and now Baker endorsed a design competition for the coin and desired the Commission to take the lead. The Mint Director's call to action was probably in anticipation of the imminent declaration by President Harding that the war with Germany was officially at an end. Finally, on November 14, 1921 President Harding announced the ratification of the formal peace agreements with Germany and thus a clear path for the peace dollar. Mint Director Baker made it official in a letter to the Commission dated November 17 stating, "I have to advise you that your proposal .... Is hereby approved." Baker also ordered a halt to the 1921 old style Morgan dollar in anticipation of the new design.

The design competition, its winner, as well as the pitfalls in minting the peace dollar will be covered in a future article. After all, this is an ANA story. The ANA was successful in bringing the peace commemorative to Congress and other Washington officials. However, the ANA felt slighted that there was no federal acknowledgement for their influential role in bringing about the new peace dollar. This is apparent in an editorial written for the February 1922 issue of *The Numismatist*, after the 1921 peace dollar had begun circulation. Scathing member letters on design complaints associated with the peace dollar are contained therein as well.

But I say let Farran Zerbe's words give the final verdict:

"If the new coin does not at first glance measure up to all that was expected, just study it awhile; it improves with acquaintance. With utility defects remedied it should be a pleasing and satisfactory coin for long and good service, and the A.N.A. can deservedly call it its coin.

SOURCES: [A Guidebook of Peace Dollars](#) by Roger W. Burdette (Official Red Book); *The Numismatist* (November 1918, June 1921, February 1922, January 2012); Wikipedia





# 1815 MAKES NO CENTS, AND THE NON-SUMMER OF 1816 ONLY MADE SENSE

by Mike Young

The young nation of America was growing strong and being tested at the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century. America's Capitol had just moved from Philadelphia to a new Federal District, Washington D.C., The Louisiana Purchase was about to double America's size, and rouge nations along Africa's northern coast thought they could get away with harassing our boats. Britain, once again felt obligated to rule over the rebellious colonists by burning our new Capitol City, but shortly after the December 1814 Treaty of Ghent was signed, General Andrew Jackson was forced to muster up another militia of rag-tag patriots and decimate the British at New Orleans, prompting them to adhere to being friends. Barbary Pirate Wars sought to drain our Treasury of Silver and Gold Coin, but the only "tribute" to be paid was in spherical cast iron, edged steel, and hot lead. On "... *the shores of Tripoli*," a world-wide schooling took place and by 1815-1816 the global understanding of "Don't Mess with Our Boats" was affirmed. All this conflict resulted in hoarding our supplies of Gold & Silver, it depleted our Copper, and a cataclysmic world event may have contributed to a halt on U. S. Gold & Silver coin production.



Having divested themselves from Great Britain, America's Flagged Merchant Vessels were no longer under British Naval protection, and were subjected to piracy. Britain encourage Barbary

Pirates of the Ottoman Empire to resume plundering America's ships after 1812. It is a lesser-known fact that the sole purpose for creating the U.S. Navy was to hunt down and destroy pirates. The First and Second Barbary Pirate Wars are the Origin Story of "Don't Mess with Our Boats", and from 1815-1816 the "...Find Out" portion of the story was on display for the whole world to learn from. While trade was hampered during the first decade of 1800, America was still trading with the British.

Between 1807 and 1811 Boulton-Watt, the premier producer of copper planchets, shipped an approximated 60 tons of copper planchets to America. Mere weeks before The War of 1812 broke out, a shipment of planchets arrived in mid-April of 1812. The last coins struck from these planchets, 357,830 Large Cent Classic Head, were \$15 worth delivered to the Mint Treasurer on Oct 28<sup>th</sup> 1814. The Treasurer of the Mint Receipts for Copper Coins book confirms this, and the very next entry is dated February 3<sup>rd</sup> 1816 having received \$1,835 dollars in cents. This is not proof that no cents were struck in 1815, its just no cents were delivered in 1815 or dated 1815. Bill Eckberg explains this in detail. He has thoroughly studied this subject, written three papers on it, and gives an outstanding presentation on The Newman Numismatic Portal: *The War of 1812 & the 1816 Classic Head Cents*. Any "1815" dated cent piece you may come across is either an altered 1813 Classic Head, or an altered 1845 Braided Hair, which is not even the correct design and should be an obvious hoax.

Newly arrived planchets from Boulton-Watt were rushed to the mint in late November of 1815 and began striking cents again. Mint Director Robert Patterson had written to Matthew Boulton requesting planchets as soon as peace was declared almost a year prior. Patterson did not

expect the arrival before the end of 1815, so he had Chief Engraver Robert Scott update the Classic Head to the Liberty/Matron Head, or Coronet Head, and punch in the date of 1816 on the new dies. The February 3<sup>rd</sup> 1816 receipt of copper cents could have been partially struck in December 1815. Technically, 1823 was the year no cents were struck, although “unofficial” 1823 dated cents do exist. Looking at your RED BOOK under the 1823 Large Cent section, you will see **(a) included in “1824, All kinds” mintage**. This is because the dated dies were created, but not used officially by the mint. The market was flooded with cents a few years prior, and then there was an overproduction of cents in 1822, over 2 million, and cent striking took a year off. It is the scarcest date of the Matron/Coronet Head design. The redesign of the Classic Head by Scot in 1815 removes the LIBERTY head band, and replaces it with a “coronet” displaying LIBERTY. You will see no head band ties behind the head, and the profile seems a bit flatter. The 1793-1857 Large Cent Piece has probably the most variations of any U. S. Minted coin ever, and they are not all



listed in your Red Book. Officially referred to as the Liberty Head 1816-1857, or Matron Head 1816-1835, the term Coronet Head is now labeled in your 2026 Red Book, 1816-1839.

There was a lot happening around the world from 1815-1816, except for the U. S. minting cent pieces. Upon returning home with recaptured Barbary States booty, Commodore Stephen Decatur stated, “...we dictated peace through the mouths of our cannon,” Napoleon had just “met his Waterloo”, and the April 1815 massive eruption of Indonesian Mt Tambora spewed an enormous sulfate filled ash plume into the stratosphere. Being the largest volcanic eruption

in recorded history, it was 20 times greater than Mount St. Helens, and 10 times greater than Krakatoa, reflecting sunlight, & cooling the earth. An overabundance of rainfall and freezing temps spoiled crops, and altered global weather for well over a year. Possibly contributing to no gold and silver coinage production in America.



The Fire at the Philadelphia Mint on January 11<sup>th</sup> 1816 was contained to the “Rolling Mill” section. Mint Director Robert Patterson wrote a letter dated the same day to The President informing him of the catastrophe, and damage. A few days later Patterson wrote another letter to President Monroe updating him on findings with the cause of the fire.

*“On examining a barrel in a neighboring yard partially filled with wood ashes, taken from the hearths of an adjoining dwelling house, and which had been set in actual contact with the weathered boarding of our mill house, a wooden building, where the fire was first discovered, No doubt remains that here the fire originated “.*

Throughout 1816, freezing temperatures were recorded around the world. Lake and river ice was observed mid-year in Pennsylvania. The extreme cold could have slowed the rebuilding of the new brick Rolling Mill. Even in January the temps may have been so low, more fires were required to keep the homes warm, resulting in the collection of barrels of ash? Normally, wood ash is dispersed over fields and gardens to add magnesium, phosphorus, and other nutrients to the soil. So

much wood burning may have been going on, all the fields could have been saturated with wood ash already? The practice of Waste Not, Want Not forced the over-supply storing of wood ash in barrels?

During this “Year Without a Summer,” It’s a lesser-known fact, Mary Shelley, her soon to be husband, and three other friends all vacationed together at Lake Geneva Switzerland. The weather was so overcast, rainy, cold, dark and dreary they spent most of their time indoors telling spooky ghost stories. Not only was the first version of a Vampire tale told here, but this is when she conjured up her revised pronunciation FRONK-IN-SHTEEN story. In 1818 she published the originally pronounced FRANKENSTEIN anonymously, then in 1823, the official year of no U. S. cent production, the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition featured her name on the title page.

As a result of no rolling mill in operation all through 1816, gold & silver bullion could not be “rolled” flat in preparation for creating gold & silver coin planchets. The only planchets the mint had were copper from Boulton, so it made sense large cents were the only coins struck in 1816. Almost 3 million Liberty/Matron/Coronet Head Large Cents were minted, the only U. S. minted coins in 1816. If you ever see an 1816 dated gold or silver U. S. minted coin, it should make no sense to you, and the proper authorities should be notified immediately.

The complete 1816 type set is the easiest for any collector to attain, it’s only one coin. Look for it at coin shows. The Large Cent Piece is now being petitioned to be produced as a commemorative. Very recently, due to the looming discontinuation of the small cent piece, an Ohio Coin Club is initiating this endeavor. The Shelby County Coin Club is calling on all collectors and coin clubs to join their petition to Congress. By sending an email to [rschw1957@outlook.com](mailto:rschw1957@outlook.com) you may request more information, as well as contacting our Representatives in Congress making a request directly.

#### Sources:

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Richard Giedroye  
Updated May 22 2025

