



Nashua Numismatist

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President's Message

Hello Folks,

When we think of coins, we often picture stability—official portraits of monarchs, precise government stamps, and steady commerce. But history is rarely stable. Some of the most fascinating pieces of numismatic history were born out of absolute chaos. This month, we explore how money changes when empires fall, cities are locked down, and the people rise up.

From crude siege pieces struck out of emergency melted silver plate to revolutionary currency bearing the bold symbols of liberty, these coins tell stories of desperate survival and fierce hope. They remind us that money isn't just an economic tool; it is a firsthand witness to human resilience.

I look forward to seeing many of these historically rich pieces at our next meeting on Wednesday, June 10th, at 7:00 PM at the Nashua Public Library. Our Coin of the Month (COTM) for the month of June is Revolutions, Uprisings and Sieges. Bring what you have, even if it is a battered, ungradable relic — those often tell the loudest stories!

Jay Ouellette
NCC President



Next Event:

***Wednesday, June 10th, 2026, 7PM In-person + Zoom Option
Nashua Public Library (Large or Activity Room), 2 Court St., Nashua, NH***

COTM: Revolutions, Uprisings and Sieges

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Minutes of NCC Monthly Membership Meeting of May 13th, 2026

Reported by **Kevin James Winn**, NCC Sec. / NENA Director-at-Large / EAC Region 1 Sec./ ANA District Rep.
Comments / Inquiries: Phone 978-846-2036, or Email nashuacoinclub@gmail.com

The **May 13th** meeting was opened with the *Pledge of Allegiance* at 7PM by President **Jay Ouellette** at the **Nashua Public Library**. Attendance was a total of **27** folks (in-person 23 members, and on Zoom 3 members + 1 guest).

There were **four** new members in attendance. **Peg Duggan** was at the meeting while her two grandsons, YNs **Tony** and **Chris Brasch** were on Zoom, new YN **Isaac Kelley** was also at the meeting. We also received dues from one returning member, **Steve Jusseaume**. Welcome to our numismatic family **Peg, Tony, Chris, and Isaac**, and welcome back, **Steve!**

The **\$5.25 Attendance Raffle** was won by **Fred Liberatore**.

The *Minutes* of the previous month were approved. The *Treasurer's Report* was read and approved. Correspondence consisted of:

- ANA's *The Numismatist* ;
- RCNA's *The CN Journal*;
- ONA's *The Ontario Numismatist*;
- *Our ANA Annual Club Membership*; and
- two of our DCU bank statements.



Joseph "Joe" C. Ghiloni, Jr.
(June 1, 1943 - October 29, 2025, age 82)

We expressed condolences on the passing, after a long-fought battle with cancer of long-time member **Joe Ghiloni** in Merrimack, NH. Joe was an ardent collector of ancient and medieval coins, and a great writer about the same. Whenever he brought in one of his coins to represent that month's COTM it was always interesting and educational to learn about

the coin's existence, value, and about the items represented in the design.

New Business

Kevin Winn reported on the results of the annual ANA National Coin Week Club Trivia Challenge. We enter this event every year and we usually do quite well. This year we started a little late and only a few members participated. Some of the questions were particularly obscure and we had a few answers wrong despite our best efforts. We'll do better next year.

Old Business

Kevin Winn talked about the discussion around posting newsletters on our website and /or on the Newman Numismatic Portal (NNP) with full names of our members. After a few comments from members, it was decided that we would take a vote where a yes vote meant that we could go ahead and publish the newsletters without the personal interview stories written by former Chief Editor, **Judy Blackman**. A no vote meant we could not publish the newsletters at all. There weren't any "no" votes, so we now have clarity on what we can do with the newsletters for public records. They will be added to our website by Webmaster **Barrett Chapin** without the interviews. Eventually, newsletters from the years 2017-2023 will be sent to NNP (also without the interviews). Our newsletters from 1997-2016 are already available on that portal for worldwide viewership.

We talked about articles in the last newsletter written by **Bob Fritsch, Kevin Winn, Judy Blackman, Keith Potter, Sebastian Lojano, and Fred Liberatore**. (Once again, contributions by six different authors in a single issue. This is always a remarkable achievement for a local club publication). All are extremely well done and worth your time to read.

Our Coin of the Month (COTM) theme was the ***WORST Numismatic item in your collection.*** [All photos by **Kevin Winn.**]

Fred Liberatore started off with his twenty decimas coin from Argentina years 1827-1831). It was a real cull barely identifiable by the type.



Asher Hamilton went next with two coins, a 1770 British half penny with King George the third, and a half penny token from the Bank of Upper Canada.



Will Elliott passed around an old New Jersey Colonial copper where you could barely see the horse's head.



Isaac Kelley brought in a 1940 Nazi Germany one pfennig coin that was in very rough shape.

Gary Galbo showed us a Franklin Half Dollar that was rusted and busted "worse than any Franklin half that he has ever seen."

Bob Fritsch wasn't there but he dropped off a page of modern U.S. quarters with **Kevin Winn**. There were thirty different quarters which Bob described as "Road Kill."

Sam Ouellette passed around a Buffalo nickel with no date. That is a common problem for Buffalo nickels, but seeing one in this context was a good reminder of just how ugly they could be.

Barrett Chapin showed off a U.S. Large Cent from his collection that was somehow cut in half.



Cliff Lo Verme brought in a 2000 North Carolina quarter that he found in a parking lot.

Joe Casazza had a Lincoln Cent collection that wasn't left in a suitable environment and many of the coins turned green as a result.



John Frost passed around the worst 1909-S VDB Lincoln Cent that he had ever seen. It was a ground find, but it was still clearly identifiable so it was worth at least \$100 and should be used to fill a hole in someone's collection.

Jay Ouellette closed off the topic with a bronze United Nations Peace medal that was given to him by a girl when he was very young. He was embarrassed to take the medal from a girl in front of his friends, and he threw it to the ground and damaged the medal numerous times so that he could convince his friends that he didn't care about the piece, especially since it came from a girl. (Jay had the best story of the night about why this was the worst numismatic ~~U.S. Blackmen~~ collection.)



Next was our **Show & Tell**. [All photos by **Kevin Winn**.]

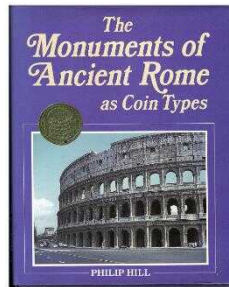
John Frost passed around a very interesting item that he has had for a while. It is five Barber Halves and two Morgan Dollars that were fused together

as a result of a fire, which started after the San Francisco Earthquake in 1906.



Carl Wolff passed around a partial Jefferson Nickel collection starting in 1938 that he totally collected from change, showing us that there were still some older coins, (and even some silver war nickels) available today for face value if we keep our eyes open.

Rick Marais brought in a book he recently purchased, about ancient Roman coinage titled *The Monuments of Ancient Rome as Coin Types* by Philip Hill, published by Seaby, London, 1989.



Will Elliott passed around a fake 1923 Peace Dollar.

Canadian Guest on zoom closed off the night with a June 2002 special brass medal celebrating the Grand Opening of the OLCG 1000 Islands Charity Casino (later renamed Shorelines Casino Thousand Islands, which then closed in 2016) at 380 2nd St., Gananoque, Ontario.



Robb McPherson (pictured above) is the ONA Treasurer / Membership Chair / Convention Co-Chair (with his wife Lisa); RCNA 2nd VP / Membership Services; Co-Editor of Casino Collectible News of Casino Collectibles Association / CCA formerly Casino Chip and Gaming Tokens Collectors Club / CCGTCC.

Members were asked to please think of **ideas for our COTM themes for 2027** and share them during our upcoming June 2026 meeting.

SURPRISE DRAW during our June 2026 meeting, to qualify to win, members must be present in-person or on Zoom for this meeting.

Our next meeting will be held **Wednesday, June 10th, 2026, at 7PM** at the Nashua Public Library (in-person and Zoom). Our *Coin of the Month* theme will be **“Coins of revolutions, uprisings, and sieges.”**

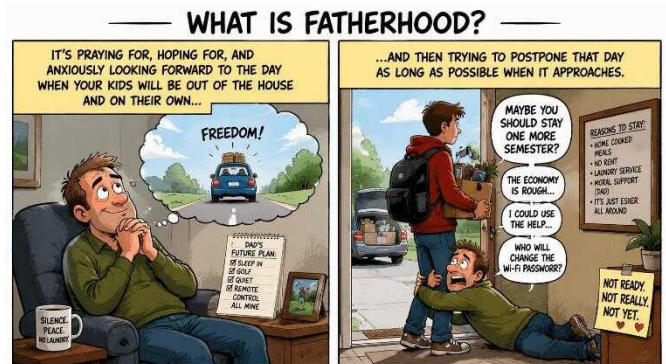
For example, coins, notes, scrip produced to fund a revolution, or coming out at the end of a war, or for a political takeover, etc.

Upcoming 2026 Coin of the Month (COTM) Themes

Jul: Any numismatic item from U.S. Bicentennial 1976.	Aug: Any numismatic item from any country undergoing hyper-inflation
Sep: Copper coins and tokens from Canada	Nov: Odd denomination coins from any country

The meeting was adjourned at 8:50 PM.

[Cartoon created by **Judy Blackman** using AI-Note.]



Happy Father's Day June 21st, 2026!



Respectfully submitted,

Kevin

Kevin Winn,
Secretary

nashuacoinclub@gmail.com

Recent Acquisitions: May 2026

Reported by **Kevin J. Winn**, NCC Secretary

Judy Blackman: Acquired two Australian medals and provides this information:

Australia, George V, 1929 Centenary of Western Australia bronze 38 mm medal, which was struck at the Perth Branch of the Royal Mint with the dies produced in England. The obverse side of the medal showing the crowned bust of the then reigning monarch, King George V, was designed by Sir Bertram Mackennal, an Australian artist resident in England. Western Australians were familiar with Sir Bertram's work because he had also been responsible creating the Lord Forrest statue sited at King's Park, Perth. Mackennal's initials B.M. appear to the right of centre at the base of the King's bust. The legend, GEORGIVS V REX ET IND IMP, is quite an unusual choice, and was only used for a very brief time on Canadian coins back in 1911. It's this Canadian connection that made me interested in this medal.



And here it is! The latest acquisition for the Bank of Canada Museum.
Source: 1 dollar, Canada, 1911 NCC 2021.24.1

Australia 1970 Captain James Cook (1728-1779) Bicentenary (1770-1970) 50 mm bronze medal. The reason this medal interested me is the likeness to the copper cast medal issued by the Sydney daily newspaper The Daily Mirror to commemorate the 1970 Bicentenary of Captain James Cook's arrival in Australia. It was one of more than 40 different commemorative medals issued, with 10,000 of these medals struck and sold at \$2.50AUD each. The Daily Mirror was established by Ezra Norton in 1941 and was purchased from Fairfax by Rupert Murdoch in 1960. It ceased in 1990, replaced by the Daily Telegraph-Mirror. Now what's weird is the images I have found online for The Daily Mirror medal show 1769-1969 on the reverse

instead of 1770-1970, even though supposedly they were for the 1970 Bicentenary. All legitimate online historical records confirm: In April 1770 Captain James Cook and his crew on the HMS *Endeavour* became the first known Europeans to reach the east coast of Australia, making landfall near present-day Point Hicks, and then proceeding north to Botany Bay. So it's a somewhat mystery why The Daily Mirror copper medals read 1769-1969 – maybe a costly error in ordering them but they sold them anyway. Additionally, the reverse of The Daily Mirror medal reads BICENTENARY instead of AUSTRALIA and shows the ship upright instead of tilting from the wind, and it seems more like it shows New Zealand rather than Australia in the background. I clearly prefer my medal!



Barrett Chapin: 1799 U.S. Large Cent

Fred Liberatore: 1961 Swiss Silver (.835) Helvetia standing 2-Francs, engraved by Antoine Bovy as confirmed by lettering: "A . BOVY INCT."

Asher Hamilton: Afghanistan King Muhammed Zahir Shah (1933-1973), 1340 (1961) nickel-clad

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افغانی (translation: 2 Afghanis / 2 AFA)

John Frost: Engraved Liberty Seated Dollars

Kevin Winn: 1823 U.S. Large Cent Restrike

[Photo courtesy of <https://earlycentsauctions.com/project-details/lot-387-1823-restrike-i-dtoe-ms60-pcgs-ms65bn-cac/>]



The 2026 Early American Coppers (EAC) Convention

by **Barrett Chapin, MD, NCC Webmaster**

[All photos were taken by the author and are intended to be in the Public Domain.]

This is a review of a national coin convention, as seen through the eyes of a relatively new coin collector. The EAC is a group of 800-1,000 active members focused on US copper coins minted from 1793 to 1857 (Half-Cents and Large Cents), copper colonial coins, and Hard Times Tokens. This year's annual convention was the 59th, held from April 29-May 3 in Charlotte, NC. As a relatively new collector and new member of this group, it was both my first time attending this convention and my first time going to any national coin convention.

The first meeting that I attended was at 9 AM, a 3-hour coin grading seminar. There were about 25 attendees. Twenty-six coins were passed around in 26 Tupperware-like containers until everyone saw every coin and wrote down what they thought the grade was for each coin. Then the two facilitators projected each coin on the front screen and they discussed each coin. The coins and conditions ranged widely and included a little of everything: Half-Cents, Large-Cents, Colonials, Tokens, counter-stamped coins, holed coins, 3 were counterfeits, and one was a brockage coin. We were warned that there may be "A" counterfeit coin among the group and I was pleased with myself that I identified one, but it turned out that there were 3, and the other two got by me unnoticed. I had never seen or heard of a brockage coin, so when I saw it, I just said to myself, "that's a strange coin." I kept my mouth shut, not wanting to appear the novice that I am and looked it up back in my room that evening. The facilitators didn't even define a brockage coin for the group when discussing it. To me that was a good example of the level of expertise at the meeting.

From noon to 5 PM on Day 1, there were no meetings. This allowed time for exhibitors to set up their tables in the bourse. From 5-7 PM there was a welcome reception dinner, which was a buffet and open bar. We sat at round tables of 10, which allowed me to meet several other members. I estimate there were 200 - 250 people at the dinner. One person at my table brought his wife and daughter, who were not coin collectors. This allowed the conversation to include topics other than copper coins.



↑ A Colonial Copper Coin discussed at the breakout session.

To finish day 1, the EAC had three breakout sessions, one for Large Cents, one for Half-Cents, and one for colonial coin enthusiasts. Although I am a Large Cent collector and have no colonial coins, I went to the colonial coin breakout session, hoping to learn more about them. There were about 30 people there. EAC members brought up interesting coins with interesting stories to show to the group. A webcam camera was used to project a coin on a screen in front of the group. The first coin shown was easily seen on the screen.

There were 15 or 20 coins shown in about 90 minutes. Unfortunately, after the first coin, the remaining coins weren't able to be perfectly centered to see much detail of the coins. I left disappointed that I did not learn much about colonial coppers because the type of coins that colonial copper coin collectors show to other colonial copper coin collectors are too specific and not the type of coins that a neophyte can learn much from.

On day 2, I started at the bourse at 9 AM. The bourse had 51 exhibitors. few exhibitions were informational, like one from C4 (The Colonial Copper Coin Club), where I was able to obtain my basic colonial copper coin education after all. Almost all other exhibitors were dealers. I needed a key date Large Cent, a 1799. I found two, one in Fine condition priced at \$19,000 and one in Good at \$3,100. Although I would have loved to have the Fine coin, I knew the price would strain the ionic bond of my 38 year marriage, when my wife found out

what I paid, and she always finds out. So, I started the conversation with her, with how I didn't spend \$19,000 on a coin, when I told her about the G-4 Large Cent that I now own.

The bourse at the 2026 EAC Meeting. ↓



↑ The coin I bought that did not ruin my marriage.

In the afternoon, I saw a nice presentation by **Bill Eckberg** on *Robert Scot, Chief Engraver of the US Mint from 1793-1823*. And another by **Mark Borckardt** on *Coin Provenance Chains*, which is a time-intensive process of verifying the history of ownership a coin from one sale to the next, making sure a unique coin is not counted twice, to try to get an accurate number of specific coins in existence.

In the evening the EAC bussed us to a social event at the Olde Mecklenberg Brewery, a local biergarten. The EAC had a reserved space with a cash bar for some reasonably priced, excellent tasting beer, and all you could eat sliders and French fries. It was a great opportunity for me to finally meet **Tim** and **Liz Skinski**. Tim is a fellow NCC member and the EAC Region 1 Chairman. He Zooms into our meetings remotely because he lives in Connecticut, so I had never met him face to face. At the end of the night, Tim and Liz, who had driven to the convention and the night's event, saw me in a very longline waiting for the chartered bus, and they rescued me by driving me back to the hotel.

The morning of day 3 was open for me. Had I been an EAC officer, I would have been obligated to attend a business meeting at his time. The final presentations were from Noon to 3 in the afternoon. There was a presentation on a specific variety of 1794 Large Cent, which was too narrow for my taste. This was followed by a talk on Massachusetts Cents and Half Cents, which were minted in Boston in 1787 and 1788. Mike Packard, who wrote a book on the subject, gave a very informative and interesting talk, where I got to learn more about colonial coins.



↑ *The start of the presentation on Massachusetts Cents and Half Cents by Mike Packard.*

The final lecture was by John Wright, who presented a dream collection of the best versions of Large Cents that he could find photos of, from the Fugio Cent of 1787 to the last Large Cent of 1857. I had seen this talk previously on the internet, the link is [youtube.com/watch?v=MRHgFtyLbos](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MRHgFtyLbos), but it was nice to see it again in person.

That evening there was an internet and in-person coin auction open only to EAC members. I had already bought the coin that I was hoping for, so I stayed in my room and watched the Celtics lose to the Sixers in game 7 of that playoff series. In retrospect my time would have been better spent at the auction.

The final day of the EAC Convention, which was a Sunday morning, was the organization's annual meeting. I did not stay for that and flew back to New Hampshire that morning.

In summary, it was a good experience for me. I bought a key date coin that I had been looking for, for three years. I learned a lot about Early American Copper coins, especially colonial coins. The next time I go to this convention, I would encourage my wife to join me, because there was ample time between coin activities for doing sight-seeing of the local area.

US Mint Special Events

[Info. and images courtesy of U.S. Mint.]

Jefferson Memorial Declaration of Independence Quarter Launch: June 2, 2026, 1-2PM, Jefferson Memorial, 16 East Basin Drive, SW, Washington, DC 20242, learn more at this link: <https://www.nps.gov/nama/planyourvisit/calendar.htm>

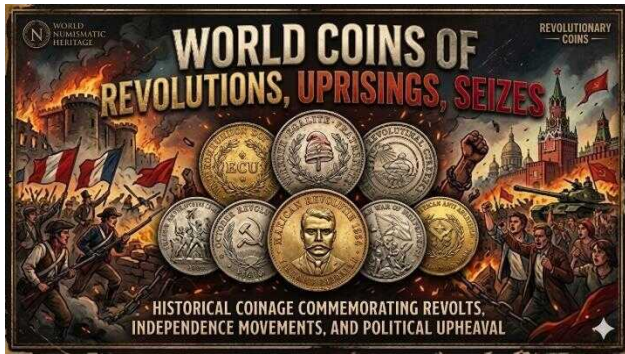
Sails on the Potomac: June 12-13, 2026, Waterfront Park, 1A Prince St., Alexandria, VA 22314, learn more at this link: <https://www.alexandriava.gov/Sails250>

Declaration of Independence Quarter Celebration: June 24, 2026, 11AM-3PM, Monticello, 1050 Monticello Loop, Charlottesville, VA 22902, learn more at this link: <https://www.monticello.org/events-exhibits/events-calendar>

Emerging Liberty Dime Celebration: Sept. 9, 2026, Minute Man National Historical Park, 174 Liberty St., Concord, MA 01742, learn more at this link: <https://www.nps.gov/mima/planyourvisit/calendar.htm#/?showEmptyDates=true>

Gettysburg Address Quarter Launch: Oct. 21, 2026, 11AM, Gettysburg National Military Park, 1195 Baltimore Pike, Gettysburg, PA 17325, learn more at this link: <https://www.nps.gov/gett/planyourvisit/calendar.htm>





by Judy Blackman, FRCNA, FONA, KStE-CDA/USA

For centuries world coin minters have struck pieces that commemorate historic wars, battles, revolutions, uprising, seizures, and political actions. Our NCC June COTM is *Coins of Revolutions, Uprisings, and Seizes*, and there certainly is no shortage of coins under world numismatic history to write about.

According to the Joint Centre for History and Economics (Magdalen College and King's College, University of Cambridge), important coins came out of the *French Revolution*, which created the Republic (1792-1794). "Experiments and trials of new types of coinage and new forms of currency took place during the first three years of the French revolution. They assumed an even more spasmodic pace after the Republic was proclaimed on 22 September 1792, following the deposing of Louis XVI on 10 August 1792, and the election of a *National Convention* to replace the *Assemblée législative*."



"Various images for the new republican coinage were developed tentatively by the independent united artists of Lyon and offered to the Convention. They proposed a portrait of the parliamentary leader Mirabeau, who had died in 1791, but his popularity vanished in a fortnight. The Lyonnais engraver Galle also produced privately a magnificent female profile of

freedom with floating hair and in the background a pike and a red cap. The image never made it to the French official currency but instead became the basis for the first patterns and strikes of US silver dollars and copper cents in 1792-1794 and later."

"An emergency siege coinage was minted by the French garrison of Mainz (Mayence in French) resisting the Prussian offensive in 1793, recycling as symbols the fasci with red cap, already used by the constitutional monarchy, but now transformed into the republican symbol *par excellence*."

"The decree of 26 April 1793, when the *Montagnards* had gained the upper hand but had not yet eliminated the *Girondins*, produced a real new coinage in bell metal, fully representing the ideals of the revolution. Pieces of 2 sols, 1 sol and ½ sol were created and distributed to the public, all with the same design. The coins carried both the Christian date of 1793 and the indication of the Republican year. Republican liberty was counted starting from the proclamation of the republic in September 1792, abandoning the practice, followed in previous years, of considering that liberty had been achieved in 1789."

"The rule of the Jacobins produced another circulating coin which testified to the spread of the revolutionary message. Following a monetary reform voted on 24 August 1793, under the Presidency of Robespierre, the coin had a nominal value of 5 *décimes*, that is five tenths of a new decimalized currency (half of the old *livre*, renamed *franc* two years later). The coin represented the regeneration of the French Nation, following the ceremony of 10 August 1793, the Festival of the Indivisibility of the Republic, on the first anniversary of the uprising of Paris, the overthrowing of monarchy and the conquest of equality. Nature, represented by a statue of the Egyptian goddess Isis on top of a fountain, dispensed from her breasts a regenerating water, offered to the members of the Convention and to representatives of the *Départements* by the officiating President of the Convention."

"Ironically the coin was nicknamed 'Robespierre', but it represented instead the then President of the Convention, Marie-Jean Héault de Séchelles, a brilliant aristocratic judge, one of the chief authors

of the Constitution of 1793 and of the Declaration of the Rights of Man, a member of the *Montagnard* faction and close to Danton.”

“Once again history was proceeding faster than the mint masters and engravers, who were unable to keep up the pace of the Revolution, as had already been the case with Louis XVI and Mirabeau.”

Sergio Sanchez Rare Coins and Currency has a feature page on *Historical Coins: A Symbol of Power and Wealth*. “Coins have always symbolized power and wealth in every civilization. They mean more than just a means of exchange. They represent different cultures, civilizations, and kingdoms of different eras. They symbolize different nations and the changes in their financial systems.”

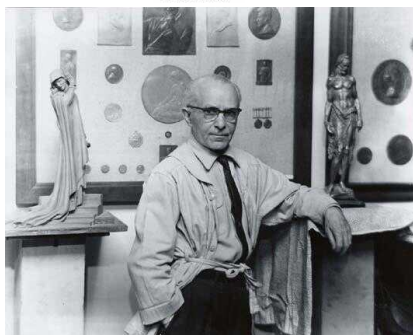
The Peace Dollar was first minted in 1921 as a symbol of the United States’ recovery after *World War I*. It was designed to express the nation’s hopes for peace and a prosperous future. Peace Coins are famous for their historical significance and relatively limited mintage. Also, this coin came about as a commemorative to the ending of a war, it is still important to include in this article.

1921 \$1 High Relief, Peace (Regular Strike)

Series: Peace Dollars 1921-1935



PCGS MS67



Francisci portrait is courtesy of the U.S. Mint: Sculptors Engravers webpage.

This image is courtesy of PCGS (#7356). It was designed by Italian American artist Anthony de Francisci (1887-1964) and was minted by the U.S. Mint’s Philadelphia branch with a mintage of 1,006,473. The coin is 38.10 mm round, weighs 26.73 g, has a reeded edge, and is composed of 90% Silver / 10% Copper.

The British Museum has an exhibit, and also a booklet sold in the British Museum Shop, titled *Symbols of Power: 10 Coins that Changed the World*. They both give an illuminating account of world currencies and the crucial role they play in the world.

You can research any one of the currencies, and find pieces related to revolutions, overthrows of government, battles, and more tied to this month’s COTM theme.

- The Shekel**
- The Drachma**
- The Denarius**
- The Florin**
- The Franc**
- The Mark**
- The Rupee**
- The Yen**
- The Pound**
- The Dollar**

Thomas (*last name not given*) created the *Hard Money History* website to help families understand monetary history, particularly historical patterns. Thomas has a BA in History, and a MA in Education, and a career as a high school teacher. I selected some coins that Thomas includes as important in monetary history, to share here.

The first is an Islamic coin, which I believe ties to *The Abbasid Revolution* (747-750), which had its origins and first successes in the easterly region of Khurasan, far from the Levantine center of Umayyad influence. The Abbasid Dynasty experimented with different kinds of coins. They improved the appearance of coins using a more elegant form of Kufic script and the legends and the size of the legends on the dinars were changed so that they could include two margins.



Early Abbasid Dinar, AH135/AD752-53.
[<https://muslimheritage.com/abbasid-coins/>.]



Abbasid Dinar, Struck under Al-Ma'mun, AH 207/AD 822.
[[https://muslimheritage.com/abbasid-coins/.](https://muslimheritage.com/abbasid-coins/)]



Late Abbasid coin, 1160.
[[https://muslimheritage.com/abbasid-coins/.](https://muslimheritage.com/abbasid-coins/)]

The Abbasid Caliphate or Abbasid Empire was the third Islamic caliphate, ruled by the Abbasid dynasty. The 'Abbāsid caliphate broke up in the 9th and 10th centuries, and the succeeding independent rulers regularly put their own names on the coins, although they retained that of the caliph of Baghdad, whose nominal authority was still recognized.



The Persian Daric emerged around 515 BCE under the reign of Darius (522-486 BCE), a ruler of Achaemenid / Persian Empire. Thomas notes, "Following the Persian conquest of Lydia under Darius's predecessor Cyrus the Great, the empire inherited not only vast mineral wealth but also the Revolutionary Monetary System pioneered by King Croesus. Darius recognized the value of standardized coinage for governing his vast territories stretching from Egypt to the Indus Valley."

"The name 'Daric' derives directly from Darius himself, highlighting how closely these coins are associated with imperial authority. Darius implemented these coins as part of a comprehensive economic reform that included standardized weights measures, and taxation systems throughout the empire. This created economic integration across the ancient world's largest empire."

"The Daric featured a remarkably consistent design throughout its two-century history. These coins were struck in high-purity gold (approx.. 95-98% pure) and weighed a consistent 8.4 g..."

"The obverse displayed the iconic image of the 'Persian Archer' – a bearded royal figure in a half-kneeling posture, wearing a crown and royal robes, holding a bow in one hand and typically a spear of arrows in the other. This figure is traditionally identified as the 'Great King' of Persia, though it represents a generalized royal image rather than specific portrait features of individual rulers, as would come later with the Romans. The archer embodied the Persian military ethos and referenced the elite status of archery in Persian culture."

"The reverse side featured a simple irregular incuse punch mark – a manufacturing artifact from the minting process that served as an authentication feature. Unlike Greek coins of the same era, which rapidly evolved to include elaborate reverse designs, the Persians maintained this minimalist aesthetic for centuries, emphasizing continuity and stability."

"Darics bore no inscriptions or numerals – the royal archer itself served as the imperial guarantee of the coin's authenticity and value. The design choice reflected the multilingual nature of the Persian Empire."



Thomas notes, "The Solidus: The Thousand Year Gold Standard emerged as a revolutionary

monetary innovation in 309 CE. Emperor Constantine the Great introduced it as part of sweeping economic reforms designed to stabilize the Roman Empire after decades of currency debasement and financial chaos.”

“The name ‘Solidus’ derives from the Latin word meaning ‘solid’ or ‘reliable’, reflecting its intended purpose as a dependable store of value during turbulent times. Constantine established the Solidus at 4.5 g of virtually pure gold (approx. 98%) with an initial value of 275,000 increasingly worthless denarii. Unlike the Aureus it replaced – which had suffered progressive weight reduction under previous emperors – the Solidus was minted with remarkable consistency...”



Thomas teaches us that the Krugerrand: South Africa’s Revolutionary Bullion Coin “is a 1-oz gold bullion coin that was first minted in South Africa in 1967. It was the world’s first modern gold bullion coin explicitly designed for private investment. This revolutionary concept emerged during a period when private gold ownership remained restricted in many nations, including the United States (until 1974). South Africa, as the world’s dominant gold producer at the time, sought an innovative mechanism to market its gold internationally...”

91.67%)“The timing was strategically significant. The post-war Bretton Woods monetary system was showing increasing strain, with the US dollar’s gold convertible becoming progressively more tenuous. As international investors sought hedges against potential currency devaluation, the Krugerrand offered a convenient, standardized vehicle for gold ownership.”

“While containing exactly one ounce of pure gold, the coin was actually struck in 22-karat gold (91.67% pure) with copper added for durability. Despite the growing international anti-apartheid movement, which eventually led to sanctions against South Africa in the 1980s and import bans

on Krugerrands in many Western nations, the coin achieved remarkable commercial success. By 1980, the Krugerrand accounted for 90% of the global gold market. An estimated 50-million Krugerrands have been minted since 1967, containing over 1,600 tons of gold. The success of the Krugerrand inspired other countries to create their own investment grade bullion coins.”

References:

- *Joint Centre for History and Economics (Magdalen College and King’s College, University of Cambridge)*
https://www.histecon.magd.cam.ac.uk/coins_nov2015.html
- *Sergio Sanchez Rare Coins and Currency – Historical Coins: A Symbol of Power and Wealth*
<https://sanchezcurrency.com/historical-coins-symbols-of-power-wealth/>
- *Hard Money History (Thomas)*
<https://www.hardmoneyhistory.com/famous-gold-coins/>
- *Britannica Money: Coins of Asia – Persia*
<https://www.britannica.com/money/coin/Coins-of-Asia#ref302488>

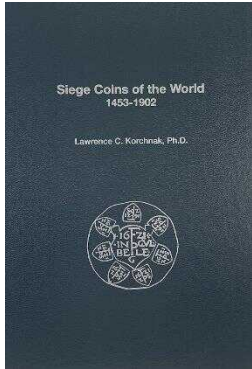
Siege Coins of the World 1453-1902

By **Frederick “Fred” A. Liberatore**, Ph.D., NCC Member,
Coin News-UK Columnist

Siege Coins of the World 1453-1902 is the title of the definitive book about these fascinating coins and was published five years ago, by Lancaster & London: CNG, 2021 (8vo, original gray leatherette, lettered and decorated in silver, xii, 332 pages; illustrated in color). The author, Lawrence C. Korchnak, Ph.D., gathered the information and illustrations from the numismatic literature where it is scattered worldwide. The author provides a brief history of each siege and illustrates the coins, (usually with photographs), identifies the metal used as well as giving the size of the coin and its weight. The book is available from several online sellers.

A surprising number of the coins were made of gold and silver. Most of the siege defenders were mercenary soldiers and had to be paid to continue to defend the town, city, castle or fort under siege. Copper was used on occasion and even paper. Most siege coins are not well made. Quick die-cutting and fast manufacturing of the blanks and coins themselves was the order of the day. Very few were made in significant numbers and for the

precious metal siege coins, the melting pot was usually their fate once the siege was over.



I personally have never been able to buy one at a coin show and just once saw an Antwerp copper in a lot a dealer had purchased from a walk-in. I am hoping lucky club members will bring in examples to our June meeting and I will bring the book. This will be an evening of Happy Collecting.

Steve Looks After Admission

[Info. and image courtesy of CSNA]

The **California State Numismatic Association (CSNA)**, which was founded in 1947 and celebrated its 80th Anniversary in February this year, has another wonderful 3-day show in April 2026 at the Arcadia Masonic Hall in Arcadia. Mark your calendars for next year's show being held March 19-21, 2027, and check the website (<https://www.calcoin.org/index.html>) to stay tuned for more details. This photo shows CSNA and NCC member **Steve Fahlender** manning the Admittance table with the CSNA vigilant Security standby!



Corner's Presentation Medal

by **Peter Lane**, SA Australian Study Group's 125th Meeting, 2 April 2026 (<https://www.australiana.org.au/>)

This is an 1873, 7 x 5.8 cm, engraved lodge silver presentation medal. The engraving reads "Presented / TO / P. P. J. CORNER, / by the Members of the Loyal / ROSE OF SHARON LODGE

/ for 15 years valuable / services in connection / therewith / Sept 6th 1873." The lodge was part of the Ancient Independent Order of Oddfellows (AIOO) and held its meetings at the Fountain Inn on Glen Osmond Road, Parkside, an inner eastern Adelaide suburb, Australia. The inn is now known as the Parkside Hotel.

The recipient John Corner (c1822-1899) was a carpenter and joiner who had arrived from England with his wife Ann and two small children on the ship *Flora* in April 1855. He spent most of his working life in the colony employed by the timber merchant Pulsford & Co. in Grenfell Street, until the premises were destroyed by fire in 1884. Corner had joined the lodge shortly after his arrival, and at his death was recognized for his 39 years of active membership, including being at that time the Chairman of its Trustees.



The maker of the medal was Carl Eduard Firnhaber (known as 'Charles Edward', 1805-1880), a highly skilled German gold and silversmith who had trained in Bremen and acquired the status of Master there in 1844. On his arrival in Adelaide with his wife Elisabeth and their two children in 1847 he set up his home and workshop in North Adelaide and, also provided some silverware for the established jeweller John Pace. In 1848 he was already providing presentation and regalia items to Adelaide lodges and continued doing so despite competition from later arrivals such as Wendt and Steiner until his last working year in 1875.

Something Different Again

by Keith Potter, NCC Member (Thalermaner@yahoo.com)

Once Swiss Shooting Thalers became interesting to me, the first thing that I needed was a reference book. As usual, when your line of curiosity is different, the first challenge is to find any reference book. The *Red Book* was my first coin book, and most collectors have their own copy. But I never really did the math that the book revealed. The sheer numbers of any coin produced almost dampened my desire to add one of them up. I wondered how many people there were in the United States, against how many coins each person could carry?

My first surprise was that my smart phone would only tolerate 200 characters when layering additions. And wow, the short-lived minting of Ben Franklin Half Dollars alone reaches over 887 million coins. As of April 2026, there are about 350 million people living in the USA. So that equates to at least 2-1/2 coins per person. There was no need to tally quarters, nickels, dimes, and pennies, because you can get a sense about the incomprehensible numbers.



It's almost impossible to find books about, Swiss Shooting Medals, Pillar Dollars, Early U.S. Half Dollars and so on if you are looking for them in your local library, or Barnes and Noble, or even on eBay for that matter. Simply stated, variety is not an "on the shelf" convenience.

I have been watching this 1892 "Helvetia Seated with Lion" Zürich Shooting Medal for almost 10 years. It is listed on page 303 of my Jürg Richter 2005 catalogue *Die Schützentaler und Schützenmedaillen der Schweiz / Swiss Shooting Thalers and Shooting Medals* as item #1752a, M-382, as having a 48 mm diameter and a weight of 49.72 g.

This medal along with the 1896 Geneva "Archer" medal are both attributed to the engraver Hugues Bovy (1841-1903, Geneva, Contemporary Medalist). These medals got my attention, and I now need to complete the pairing. I would not expect that any reference book to be up to date with the reality of current market values. The Archer is listed as being 180 (I presume Swiss Francs), and the Zürich Helvetia medal is listed at 500. But for the 10 years that I've been watching the auctions, bidding for the Helvetia compete around the \$1,000 dollar range.



If you want something different, you will have to account for the additional 20% hammer premium, tariffs, any VAT tax, the currency exchange rate, shipping and insurance fees, credit card fees, or any bank-to-bank wire transfer fees, along with the complexities of government scrutiny. Are you trying to launder money through a foreign country? What? Every step of the way there is another entity's

checkpoint (choke point) demanding a 'cut-of-the-action'. Buying anything through foreign auction houses is a struggle every step of the way. But if you are determined to fight your way through all the pirates, then you might get to own something that is 'actually rare'. Variety is costly, and the term rare has always carried a flag of cost. So 'price be damned'. I don't collect because I want to invest, I want what "I want" not what I'm told to want. *[AI cartoon by J. Blackman.]*

HELVETIA is the Swiss symbol of unity, and the name is derived from the Celtic tribes that inhabited the lands before roman conquest. Never mind that, it's simply a great example of the type of eye candy that I'm looking for. Much like the way that the 13 arrows held in an eagle's talons in the United States coat of arms represent our original 13 colonies, the 11 shields that surround Helvetia represent municipal districts of the time.



↑ Silver, 48 mm diameter, 49.72 g weight, plain edge, AR Shooting Medal from 1892 Shooting Festival in Zürich (Switzerland) designed by Hugues Bovy, Genf / Freytag .

Obverse: Crowned (Union Eagle on top) helmeted Lion of Zürich in medieval armor standing right, holding shield inscribed "1530" and flag with "FREISCHIESSEN (rosette) DER (rosette) STADTSCHÜTZENGESELLSCHAFT (rosette) ZÜRICH (ornament) 1892 (ornament)" around.

Reverse: Lady of Zürich - Helvetia draped and crowned seated facing with hand on lion to right and holding palm frond and shield to left with distant city view of Zürich (river Limmat winds gracefully, its waters sparkling like liquid silver, as it meanders past the venerable Grossmünster, whose twin towers rise as watchful sentinels over the bustling town), flag, and rifle behind and 11 shields / canonical arms (order of precedence "Old Confederacy": Zürich, Bern, Lucerne, Uri, Schwyz, Unterwalden, Zug, Glarus, Basel, Fribourg, Solothurn)) around with .TURICUM.VIGEAT. / .INDUSTRIA. / .FELIX. in exergue

Switzerland Catalogs: Richter-1752a, Martin-1038, Krause-359. Richter gives this a scarcity rating of RR, now it's probably more like a RRR.(R= Rare, RR = Very Rare , RRR = Extremely Rare).

Swiss Shooting Medals are issued in limited numbers, and in this case, there were only 966 of the Archer medals produced in silver. Limited numbers are the basic definition of rare.

Below is the “Archer” medal, which has been waiting a long time for Helvetia to join her in my collection. It was awarded at the 1896 Eidgenössisches Schützenfest / Geneva Shooting Festival and can be found in the above catalogue on page 134, Item # 691b, M-382.



Switzerland Eidgenössisches Schützenfest, Great Shoot at the 1896 National Exposition in Geneva Silver 47 mm round medal (46.3 g) by Geneva medalists Hugues Boyv Sc. and Francois Beauverd (Beauverd Ind.). Catalog ref.: Richter 691b, Martin-382.

Obverse: Cartouche with the Swiss Arms, flanked by a heraldic eagle and a key from the Geneva Arms, radiant sun with “IHS” above eagle resting on key with Swiss cross on shield, a ribbon inscribed “UN POUR TOUS, TOUS POUR UN”; signed on two lines in exergue; perimeter legend “GRAND TIR DE L’EXPOSITION NATIONALE GENEVE 1896”.

Reverse: Female Swiss archer Helvetia standing, facing right, flora at her feet and shooting a bow on an alpine mountainside; signed “HUGUES BOVY. F.” AT 4h, perimeter legend above left “LIBERTÉ!”.

Throughout the years I’ve found happiness collecting the same coins that we all know, and I have my share of them. But in order for me to keep interest alive, I need something different.

Forgotten will not be Forgotten Again

[Source: US MINT, https://www.usmint.gov/donald-j-trump-bronze-medal-MASTER_PRDJT.html]

This is the bronze Donald J. Trump (obverse) / JANUARY 20, 2017 (reverse) medal image by the US Mint—Philadelphia (no mint mark), item number MASTER_PRDJT. The description indicates it is available in two sizes with the 1.3125”/ 33.34 mm diameter priced at \$45USD, and the 3 inch / 76.2 mm diameter priced at \$160USD. The obverse designer is Benjamin Sowards, and the medallic artist is Phebe Hemphill. The reverse designer is Laurie J. Musser, and the medallic artist is John P. McGraw.



1933 FABLED FINAL-YEAR INDIAN EAGLE

[Press Release: Steve Lansdale, Public Relations Specialist, Heritage Auctions www.ha.com]

Heritage Auctions 2026 April 29-May 2 CSNS US Coins Signature® Auction #1393, Lot 3205, **1933 Fabled Final-Year Indian Eagle / \$10 coin** (90% Gold and 10% Copper, weight 16.72 g) MS65 PCGS, CAC, sold on April 29 for \$1,586,000USD (includes Buyer's Premium).



TrueView Images Provided by Collectors Universe (via Heritage Auctions, HA.com)

Lot description reads:

The 1933 Indian Eagle is one of the great American numismatic rarities of the 20th century. The authors of *The Coinage of Augustus Saint-Gaudens* (Ivy Press, 2006) note that the "1933 Eagle is undeniably one of the most prestigious issues in the series. Its standing is enhanced by two factors: it is the final year of issue for this beautiful design type, and it is an extremely rare coin." PCGS CoinFacts estimates the surviving population at 30 to 40 examples in all grades, while Q. David Bowers offers a slightly larger estimate of 45 to 60 specimens in his *Guide Book of Gold Eagle Coins*. PCGS and NGC have combined to certify 38 coins, all in Mint State grades, including an unknown number of resubmissions and crossovers (1/26).

The Philadelphia Mint struck a fairly substantial mintage of 312,500 Indian Eagles in 1933. The coins were all struck in January and February. Research by David Tripp indicates the eagles were released in five transfers of 50,000 coins each, plus a final group of 62,500 examples sent to the Philadelphia Mint cashier between January 19 and March 3. There was little commercial demand for Eagles in the shrinking *Depression-Era* economy, as the Mint had produced a staggering mintage of more than 4.4 million ten-dollar gold pieces the year before. Accordingly, the great majority of the mintage (312,000 pieces) was stored in Mint Vault F at the time of issue, and none were sent

to Federal Reserve Banks for commercial distribution. A small group of 100 coins from the January 19 delivery was sent to the Treasurer's office for sale to collectors. A total of 75 coins were left with the cashier for use in over-the-counter transactions and 325 examples were set aside for assay purposes. A total of 21 coins were destroyed in special assays, or by the Assay Commission in early-1934, and the remaining 304 examples selected for assay were returned to the cashier afterward, but this would be after the "Gold Recall" order took effect. Thus, only the 75 coins initially left with the cashier and the 100 specimens at the Treasurer's office were ever available for sale to the public.

Because the 100 coins at the treasurer's office were considered to be officially released for circulation, the 1933 Indian Eagle has always been considered legal to own, unlike its famous 1933 Double Eagle counterpart. Surprisingly, records indicate only four examples were sold from the Treasurer's holdings. Additionally, a single coin was released from the cashier's window on March 1, 1933. Only these five coins were released through official channels. Q. David Bowers suggests the majority of the coins we know about today were acquired by Mint or Treasury employees, who exchanged common-date gold coins for them and sold them in lucrative transactions with coin dealers. In addition, it is known that Philadelphia jeweler Israel Switt acquired a number of 1933 Eagles through his relationship with Mint Cashier George McCann. Switt is well-known as the source for all the controversial 1933 Double Eagles that came on the market in later years.

The nation's financial system was threatened with collapse in 1933, by widespread runs on banking institutions and hoarding of precious metal coinage. President Franklin Roosevelt issued his *Bank Holiday* directive (*Presidential Proclamation 2039*) prohibiting all banking transactions from March 6 through March 9, 1933, in order to "prevent the export, hoarding, or earmarking of gold or silver coin or bullion."

He followed this up with Executive Order 6102 on April 5, 1933, his famous "Gold Recall", prohibiting the hoarding of privately held gold coins and

bullion by any citizen of the United States:

"All persons are hereby required to deliver on or before May 1, 1933, to a Federal Reserve Bank or a branch or agency thereof or to any member bank of the Federal Reserve System all gold coin, gold bullion and gold certificates now owned by them or coming into their ownership on or before April 28, 1933 ..."

Throughout that year, Americans were subjected to other laws that further limited their rights to own gold. All gold coinage recovered from the public and all the coins in government storage (including the 312,000 1933 eagles in Vault F) were later melted and stored as gold bars at the Fort Knox Bullion Depository, Kentucky (near Louisville).

This explains the rarity of the 1933 Indian eagle today.

The Treasury built the depository in 1936 on land transferred to it from the military. Its purpose was to house gold then stored in New York City and Philadelphia, in keeping with a strategy to move gold reserves away from coastal cities to areas less vulnerable to foreign military attack. The first set of gold shipments to the depository occurred during the first half of 1937. A second set was completed in 1941.

The building was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1988 for its status as a "well-known landmark that is referred to frequently in factual and fictitious contexts" and its "exceptional significance" in the "nation's economic history". The site is located on what is now the intersection of Bullion Boulevard and Gold Vault Road.

TRUMP STILL WANTS TO PERSONALLY VERIFY THE FORT KNOX GOLD INVENTORY

[Source: Media interviews of Trump, May 2026]

For the second time in a year, Trump still wants to personally verify the Fort Knox gold inventory. On Sunday, May 10, 2026, President Trump once again indicated he wants an examination of the US Gold Reserve at Fort Knox, and the condition of the US Bullion Depository and the accuracy of the reported inventory count. This is on the heels of an audit of Fort Knox Trump announced last February. The Treasury Secretary confirmed a physical audit is done annually, and all gold is accounted for.

The World Gold Council says the U.S. owns 8,133.46 metric tons of gold, or almost 287 million ounces, more

than any other nation. That amount of gold is worth more than \$950 billion.

Since the 1970s, there were many circulating rumors of gold from Fort Knox being utilized by the military and / or stolen in parts over time. Trump has voiced these rumors as justification for personally inspecting the gold to ensure its all there. In 1974 in face of the rumors, there was a public audit conducted and everything was accounted for.

WHAT'S HAPPENING WITH GOLD?

[Source: Trading Economics, May 13, 2026]

Many factors impact the changing price of gold, including supply and demand, central bank monetary policy, domestic and foreign exchanges, inflation and the performance of stock markets. Spot per Troy Ounce: May 6, 2026, \$4,740USD dropping \$10 each day to May 13, 2026, \$4,700USD.

Gold prices fell for a second straight session on Wednesday, as rising inflation dimmed expectations for interest rate cuts, while markets are also closely watching the upcoming Trump-Xi meeting.

US producer prices surged more than expected in April, marking their biggest gain since early-2022, driven by higher trade and energy costs amid the *Iran War*. This followed Tuesday's report showing consumer inflation accelerated to 3.8% last month, the highest since May 2023, leading investors to price out a US rate cut this year, according to CME Group's FedWatch.

While gold is often seen as an inflation hedge, higher interest rates typically weigh on the non-yielding metal. Additionally, India raised import tariffs on gold and silver to 15% from 6%, further dampening demand.

Meanwhile, US President Donald Trump's visit to China will be monitored for any progress on the fragile trade truce and the Iran conflict.





U.S. MINT
PRESIDENTIAL MEDALS

WARREN G. HARDING

PRESIDENTIAL SILVER MEDAL

Series Column by **Kevin James Winn**, NCC Sec. / ANA District Rep
/ NENA Director-at-Large / EAC Region 1 Sec. [US Mint images/specs of medal.]

Warren G. Harding served as our 29th President from 1921 to his death in office in 1923. He was preceded by Woodrow Wilson and succeeded by his Vice-President Calvin Coolidge. Harding was a newspaperman who turned into a politician.

The United States Mint has continued their Presidential Medal Program, and the Harding medal is the next in line. The medals are all the same as far as their physical characteristics are concerned. It is made from 99.9% silver with a matte finish and a plain edge. It has a diameter of 1.598 inches (40.5892 mm), and it weighs one troy ounce (31.103 grams). It is packaged in a plastic capsule, presentation case and two-part cardboard box with an oversleeve and a *Certificate of Authenticity*. There are no mint marks or privy marks on these medals, but they were made in San Francisco according to the U.S. Mint. (<https://www.usmint.gov/learn/coins-and-medals/medals/presidential>).



The design of the obverse shows Harding facing left with the name, “Warren G. Harding,” on either side of the bust. The reverse features a mourning female figure standing beside a column symbolizing strength, holding a laurel branch with a palm branch entwined with a wreath at her feet. Below an adaptation of the Presidential Seal are the inscriptions “INAUGURATED PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES MAR. 4, 1921” and “DIED AUG. 2, 1923.” George T. Morgan designed both the obverse and reverse, and the name “MORGAN” is inscribed near the lower center rim on the reverse.

Harding was born November 2, 1865, in Blooming Grove, Ohio. He died at the age of 57 in San Francisco, California, while in office, on August 2, 1923. He received his *Bachelor of Arts* degree from Ohio Central College, which was his father’s alma mater. He married Florence Kling in 1891, and she was a heavy influence on his decision to get into politics and to eventually run for President.

Harding was a well-liked conservative Republican who read the nation’s pulse well and spoke to the masses with phrases and sayings that they wanted to hear, whether they were true or not. His campaign slogan was “*Back to Normalcy*”, which is exactly what many voters wanted.



Warren G Harding memorial 29 mm brass medal “Back to Normalcy and Armaments Limitation” medal. [Images courtesy of LOTSA Coins & Tokens, Cdn. eBay dealer.]

Harding was a delegate to the Republican State Convention as early as 1888 when he was only 22-years old. He met, supported many fellow Republicans, and kept many friendships in place through his Cabinet appointments, and other designations, when he became President. He became a State Senator in 1899, which lasted four years, and he became one of the more popular politicians in Ohio while he held that position. He became the Lieutenant Governor of Ohio for two years starting in 1904. He ran for Ohio State Governor in 1910 but was defeated.



Warren G. Harding for Governor campaign button, 1910. [Image courtesy of [https://pbs.twimg.com/media/.](https://pbs.twimg.com/media/)]

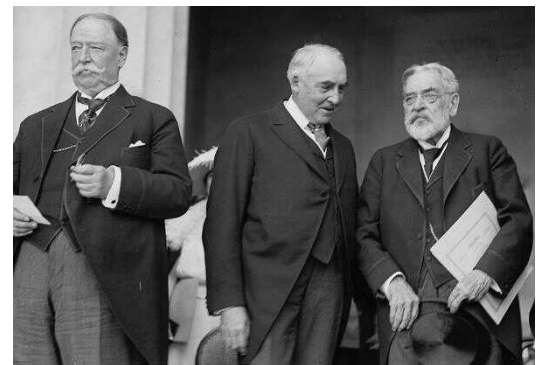
Harding was elected to the United States Senate from Ohio in 1915 and served in that role until his inauguration as President of the United States in 1921. The election of 1920 was a hotly contested race within the Republican party. It was initially thought that Theodore Roosevelt would be nominated since he returned to the party after running as a third-party candidate in 1912. But Roosevelt suddenly died in 1919 which left the field open to many politicians, including Harding. Harding was not expected to be a frontrunner but no one candidate had enough votes to garner the nomination through the first four votes. The night of June 11-12, 1920 would become famous in political history as the night of the “smoke filled room” (Chicago’s Blackstone Hotel), in which, legend has it, party elders agreed to force the convention to nominate Harding. Even with that in place, it took ten ballots before Harding had enough votes to win the Republican nomination for President.

Presidential Balloting												
Candidate	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th ^(a)	10th ^(b)	Unanimous
Harding	65.5	59	58.5	61.5	78	89	105	133.5	374.5	644.7	692.2	984
Wood	287.5	289.5	303	314.5	299	311.5	312	299	249	181.5	156	
Lowden	211.5	259.5	282.5	289	303	311.5	311.5	307	121.5	28	11	
Johnson	133.5	146	148	140.5	133.5	110	99.5	87	82	80.8	80.8	
Sproul	84	78.5	79.5	79.5	82.5	77	76	75.5	78	0	0	
Butler	69.5	41	25	20	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Coolidge	34	32	27	25	29	28	28	30	28	5	5	
La Follette	24	24	24	22	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	
Pritchard	21	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Poindexter	20	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	14	2	0	
Sutherland	17	15	9	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hoover	5.5	5.5	5.5	5	6	5	4	5	6	10.5	9.5	
du Pont	7	7	2	2	6	4	3	3	0	0	0	
Watson	0	0	2	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Borah	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Knox	0	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Ward	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	
Hays	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	
Kellogg	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	
Lenroot	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	
MacGregor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
Warren	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Not Voting	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.5	0.5	

a * before shifts
b * after shifts

↑ [Public Domain source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1920_Republican_National_Convention]

Left to right: **Chief Justice William Howard Taft, President Warren G. Harding, and President Abraham Lincoln’s eldest son, 30th Minister to the United Kingdom - Robert Todd Lincoln (lawyer / businessman) at the dedication of the Lincoln Memorial, May 30, 1922.** [Public Domain image: U.S. Library of Congress ID npcc.06391.] →



Harding took a trip out West in June of 1923, becoming the first President to visit Alaska and Canada. But he developed heart issues and pneumonia when he arrived in San Francisco under a doctor’s care. He passed away in his hotel room on August 2nd.

His legacy was seriously harmed by a raft of scandals which became public after his death. He had a child with a mistress. The *Teapot Dome Scandal* (March 6, 1923 - October 14, 1929) was the most damaging to his reputation. It involved graft and illegal kickbacks (through oil executive Harry Ford Sinclair) to his Secretary of the Interior (Albert Bacon Fall) for oil drilling rights, and Harding had signed off on the deals as if he knew of the circumstances.

Warren G. Harding made his friend, Frank Edgar Scobey, Director of the US Mint (1922-1923), and this Bureau of the Mint medal was designed by Chief Engraver George T. Morgan. [Obverse image Public Domain (Wehwait).] →



President Warren G. Harding was never considered a very important president in any ranking polls. Many scholars feel that his Presidency would have gotten worse instead of better had he lived to complete his term.

Welcoming our newest NCC YN to the World

Shared by proud Great-Grandpa **Kevin Winn**



At 2:15 a.m. on Tuesday, May 12th, 2026, NCC members **Priscillia** and **Kevin Winn** became Great-Grandparents! NCC members **Mabel** and **Ray Quigley** celebrated the birth of their first child, a baby boy **John Leo Quigley**. He is named after Ray's late father who was nicknamed Jack, so the baby will be nicknamed 'Jack-Jack'. [Photo by Kevin Winn.]



← **Tribute to Mother and Son.**
[Created by Judy Blackman using AI-Note.]

2026 Canada \$10 Welcome to the World Baby Feet Fine Silver Coin.
[RCM image.] →



Monthly Town Medal Column FRANCONIA, NH

BY **ROBERT F. (BOB) FRITSCH**, NCC DIRECTOR, FRCNA, FONA, KStE-USA
(Copyright ©2026 by **Robert F. Fritsch**)

Franconia is a town in Grafton County, New Hampshire and is in election districts US Congress - District 2, Executive Council - District 2, State Senate - District 1, and State Representative - Grafton County District 2. The First Census taken in 1790 showed just 72 residents. By 1980 this reached 743, and by the 2024 Census the population was 1,142 ranking it 181st most populated city in state of NH out of 237 cities. The 2026 projected population for Franconia is 1,054. This projection assumes an annual rate of change of -0.3%, consistent with the -1.4% population change from 2019 to 2024 according to the US Census Bureau's *American Community Survey*.

The Median Age is 55.6 years, and the Median Household Income is \$87,292. The largest businesses are natural-fiber clothing catalog sales, the Lafayette Center nursing facility, construction, and tourism, mainly Franconia Notch State Park and Cannon Mountain.

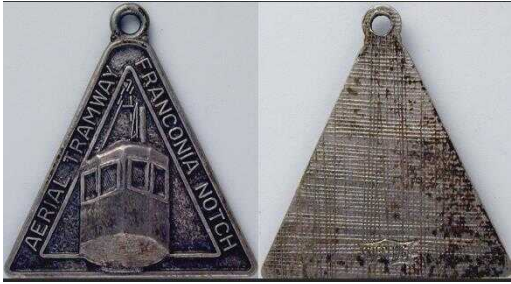
School District is SAU 35 with Kindergarten and Grades 1-6 (currently 98 Franconia students enrolled) part of the Lafayette Regional (Easton, Franconia, Sugar Hill) and grades 7-12 are part of Profile (Bethlehem, Easton, Franconia, Sugar Hill). The career technology centers are Hugh J. Gallen Career & Technical Center (Littleton); and White Mountain RHS (Whitefield). The nearest community / technical college is White Mountains, and the nearest colleges / universities are Plymouth State; and Northern VT - Lyndon (VT).

Franconia was first granted in 1764 by Colonial Governor Benning Wentworth as "Franconia", a name widely applied to the region by 1760 due to the terrain's resemblance to the Franconian Switzerland in Upper Franconia, Bavaria, Germany. It was originally granted to Jesse Searle (head of a group of settlers), under its present name, February 14, 1764. Upon claims that a settlement was not made within the time prescribed under the terms of the charter, it was regranted, along with a substantial portion of Lincoln, in 1772 by his nephew, Governor John Wentworth, as "Morristown". Sometime between 1779 and 1782, after a legal battle took place over the two grants. There was considerable conflict of claim between the original grantees of Franconia and Lincoln and the Morristown grantees. Following a court decision finding that the first grant forfeiture was illegal, ownership was returned to the original settlers, with the name 'Franconia' for "The Land of the Franks" (Old Germany), resumed in 1782.

The western section of Franconia was at one time mined for copper and magnetic iron ore. Franconia Notch is well known for its natural features, including the Old Man of the Mountain, which fell on May 3, 2003, Profile and Echo Lakes, the Flume, and the Basin. Cannon Mountain Aerial Tramway was the first modern passenger tramway built in North America.

This is a Cannon Mountain Aerial Tramway II Franconia Notch State Park NH Souvenir Pin (1.75" / 44.45 mm) with the image from the Gilded Vintage Company (featured on esty.com and sold out). This pin was pre-owned so possibly the owner had the H.B. etched on the back.





← From my own collection, is this vintage Sterling Silver triangle-shaped Franconia Notch Aerial Tramway Travel New England charm (21.8 mm x 19.9 mm).

This is a 1938 CANNON MOUNTAIN AERIAL TRAMWAY FRANCONIA NH BRONZE SOUVENIR MEDAL TOKEN USA from an (image courtesy of ebay seller BUYSELLDEALTRADE-2224 who has been trading online since 2012). ↓

The obverse shows the early tram car gliding over snow and evergreens, surrounded by “CANNON MOUNTAIN AERIAL TRAMWAY” and “FRANCONIA N.H.” The reverse presents a detailed diagram of the *lock-coil* track cable with the legend noting its massive specifications: “CROSS SECTION LOCK COIL TRACK CABLE” and “5,760 FT. LONG WT. 25.3 TONS.”



← I have two versions of this medal. One is 1.25” / 31.75 mm round and weighs 14.2 g, and the same variety as the one shown above. The other has ‘additional’ wording on the reverse legend that gives the diameter of the cable itself as 1-7/8” (47.6 mm). [Image courtesy of Worthopedia.]

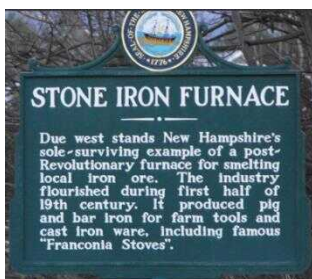


Cannon Mountain’s tramway opened in 1938 in the Franconia Notch State Park, it became a signature New Hampshire tourism and ski icon, carrying visitors to the summit in large gondola cars while showcasing an ambitious piece of American mountain engineering. Early souvenirs like this medal celebrated the project’s technical centerpiece—the immense lock-coil cable spanning the Notch—making pieces from this era appealing to collectors of New England history, ski history, and transportation engineering. [Image courtesy of Cannon Mountain Tourism.]



Franconia has these two historical NH Historical Highway Markers:

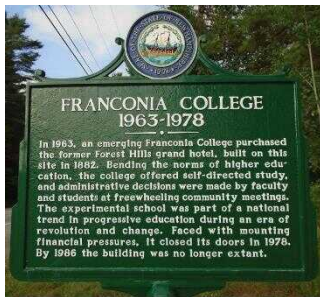
FRANCONIA 0009 STONE IRON FURNACE Location: NH 18/NH 116 500FT SOUTH OF NH 117 Status: INSTALLED Gps North: 44.22997295 Gps West: -71.75435474



Due west stands New Hampshire’s sole-surviving example of a post-Revolutionary furnace for smelting local iron ore. The industry flourished during the first half of the 19th century. It produced pig and bar iron for farm tools and cast ironware, including the famous “Franconia Stoves”. There were two separate iron works in Franconia, NH during the 19th century. The earliest started about 1801, and in one form or another, operated until after the *Civil War*. The second company started in 1808 and lasted until 1828. The iron mines that supplied these ironworks were in nearby

Sugar Hill, which at that time was part of the town of Lisbon, NH. Iron ore was discovered in the 1790s and it turned out to be a very high grade. Both ironworks owned interests in the mines; and both contracted the actual mining to others, having the ore delivered to their works. The stone furnace that remains in Franconia today, (the only surviving iron smelter in the state of New Hampshire) can trace its ancestry back to 1801 or 1802 when an iron forge was built there. It was owned by three men and in 1805, through a variety of transactions, the New Hampshire Iron Factory Company was incorporated. This operation became known as the “Lower Works” after the incorporation of the second company, known as the Haverhill and Franconia Iron Works, which became known as the “Upper Works”.

FRANCONIA 0263 FRANCONIA COLLEGE 1963-1978 Location: ROUTE 142 Status: INSTALLED Gps North: 44.22683524 Gps West: -71.72947906



In 1963, an emerging Franconia College purchased the former Forest Hills Hotel, built on this site in 1882 by the partnership of Harry W. Priest and James W. Dudley. Bending the norms of higher education, the college offered self-directed study, and administrative decisions were made by faculty and students at freewheeling community meetings. The experimental school was part of a national trend in progressive education during an era of revolution and change. Faced with mounting financial pressures, it closed its doors in 1978. By 1986 the building was no longer extant.

Probably the most recognizable man of Franconia, NH, is Robert Frost (1874–1963) the Pulitzer Prize-winning poet who wrote many of his famous works while living at what is now The Frost Place museum.



Robert Frost is seated in his Morris chair in his Franconia, NH. This photo appeared in the February 14, 1915, issue of Boston Post, “Finds Famous American Poet in White Mountain Village,” by Carl Wilmore. The newspaper article is on display at The Frost Place Museum. [Image courtesy of The Frost Place Museum.] ↓



↑ The Frost Place is a museum and non-profit educational center for poetry and it is located at Robert Frost's former home on Ridge Road in Franconia, New Hampshire, United States. The property was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1976. [Image courtesy of The Frost Place Museum.]

Some other notable people of Franconia NH include:

- Retired Bode Miller (1977-) with one Olympic Gold Medal and five other Olympic medals (the most for any U.S. skier for Winter Olympics), and four World Cup Gold Medals and one other World Cup medal all as an alpine ski racer who was born and raised in Franconia;

- Ernest Poole (1880–1950) an author and journalist;
- Annie Trumbull Slosson (1838–1926) an author and entomologist; and
- Luke Brooks (1768-1840) who is recognized as one of the first discoverers of the Old Man of the Mountain, and was a tax collector, selectman, farmer, and land speculator whose papers are held by the Franconia Heritage Museum.

This 1972 38 mm Franconia, NH Bicentennial commemorative medal was struck by L. G. Balfour of Attleboro, MA with 1,000 numbered Sterling Silver (92.5%) medals sold at \$10 each, 2,000 Plain (unnumbered) Bronze medals at \$2.50 each, and an unknown number of 14k Gold-Plated after-market. Balfour is an American producer of high school, college, military, and championship rings, as well as yearbooks, caps and gowns, and graduation announcements. Founded by Larry Garfield “Bally” Balfour in 1913 as the L. G. Balfour Company, and now Balfour is an operating unit of Commemorative Brands, Inc., a subsidiary of American Achievement Corporation. The medals were sponsored by the Franconia Bicentennial Committee.

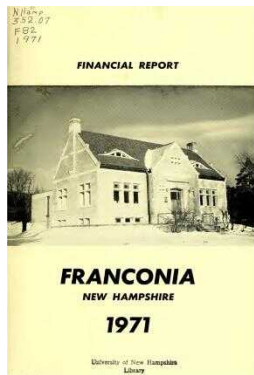


The obverse design depicts the Great Stone Face with the legend TOWN OF FRANCONIA / NEW HAMPSHIRE in field, INCORPORATED 1772 / on ribbon, HOME OF THE OLD MAN OF THE MTS. The reverse has 1772 FRANCONIA 1972 / BICENTENNIAL in field, Mt. Lafayette with Snow Cross / Cannon Mountain and Aerial Passenger Tramway / Franconia Iron Works old stone furnace. The edge reads LGB STERLING and the number 78.

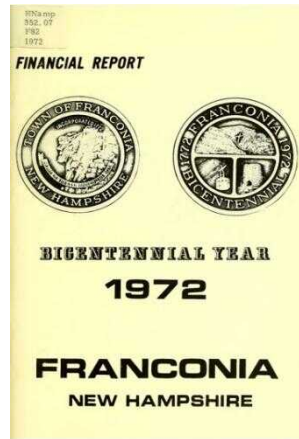
The medal was designed by contest winner Claude Lewis Brusseau of Littleton, NH (May 29, 1908 - January 31, 2000) who was an active American commercial artist. He worked for the Federal Engraving Company in Boston in 1940. From the 1940s through the 1960s, Brusseau created a vast majority of tourist advertising for New Hampshire attractions. Brusseau is also credited with the design of both sides of the 1976 Littleton NH American Revolution Bicentennial medal (obverse shows statue and flags, reverse shows Statue of Liberty). It doesn't appear that the Town of Franconia issued any other medals, although the Town did hold a 250th Anniversary celebration in July 2023, which included publishing another book on the Town's history, making this the eighth book, and the Town also did quilt canvas prints, and sheet music, all of which they sell in the Heritage Museum Shop.

It appears the Town generates donations from booth sales at local tourist attractions. There are no specific details about the Franconia Bicentennial Committee and its income and expenses. The budget starts out in late 1970, carries forward into 1971, and at the end of 1972 there is \$500 expected as revenue coming in 1973, as all other loans have been paid. It's most likely the Franconia Bicentennial Committee was under the Franconia Notch Regional Chamber of Commerce, which helped with events and souvenirs. There doesn't appear to be any online Franconia Bicentennial Committee reports at all! The book, *Index to history of Franconia, N.H., 1772-1972* was prepared by New Hampshire Historical Society and edited by William Copeley.

These show excerpts from the years-ended 1971 and 1972 Town Reports, with the final \$500 loan repayment expected through revenue generated in 1973. ↓



Bi-centennial Fund	500.00		
Town History	50.00		
Bi-centennial Celebration Fund	4,707.95		
Patriotic Purposes:			
Bi-centennial Fund	500.00		
Town History	29.00		
			529.00
Bi-centennial Fund			
Parks & Playgrounds	500.00		4,000.00
Patriotic Purposes:			
Bi-centennial Fund	500.00	500.00	500.00
Town History	50.00	29.00	
OTHER FUNDS:			
Bicentennial Celebration Fund:			
Balance January 1, 1971		\$ 4,478.88	
Interest		229.12	
Balance December 31, 1971		\$ 4,707.95	



Patriotic Purposes:			
Bi-Centennial Fund	500.00		
Town History Publication	6,032.00		
			6,532.00
Bi-Centennial Committee:			
Payment on Loan		1,500.00	
Bi-centennial Committee Loan			
			2,000.00
Other Refunds:			
Bi-centennial Committee— payment on loan		1,500.00	
Patriotic Purposes:			
Bi-centennial Fund	500.00	500.00	
Town History Publication	6,500.00	6,032.00	
Detail 29—Bicentennial Fund			
Franconia Bi-centennial Committee	\$ 500.00		
OTHER FUNDS:			
Bi-centennial Fund:			
Balance January 1, 1972	\$ 4,707.95		
Interest	96.20		
			\$ 4,804.15
Withdrawal to close account			\$ 4,804.15

References:

- Heath, Robert R. edited by Sam Allen. *Commemorative Medals of New Hampshire Cities and Towns, 10th Edition*. Dover, NH: self-published, 2024. Cat. No. NH076-1a, NH065-1b, NH065-1c
- https://www.newhampshire-demographics.com/cities_by_population
- <https://www.nhdhr.dncr.nh.gov/registers-recognition/nh-historical-highway-markers>
- <https://www.hmdb.org/m.asp?m=116365>
- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_New_Hampshire_historical_markers_\(251%E2%80%93275\)#263](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_New_Hampshire_historical_markers_(251%E2%80%93275)#263)
- <https://frostplace.org/>
- <https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/96bcfd8113e345f4911aa74aacb503f5>
- https://scholars.unh.edu/franconia_nh_reports/ (years ended 1971 and 1972)
- [https://www.nheconomy.com/office-of-planning-and-development/what-we-do/state-data-center-\(census-data\)/municipalities,-counties-and-regions](https://www.nheconomy.com/office-of-planning-and-development/what-we-do/state-data-center-(census-data)/municipalities,-counties-and-regions)
- <https://www.nhes.nh.gov/elmi/products-and-services/new-hampshire-community-profiles>
- <https://dickjohnsonsdatabank.com/brusseau-claud-l.html>
- https://www.geographicus.com/P/ctgy&Category_Code=brusseauclaude
- <https://www.franconianotch.org/>
- <https://www.balfour.com/>
- <https://www.whitemountainhistory.org/franconia-iron-works>
- <https://www.franconiaareaheritage.org/>

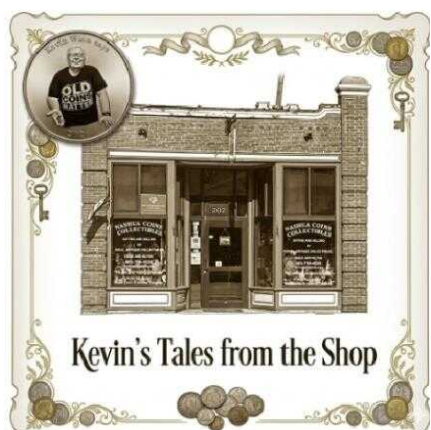


**Town Medals of NH
Column Author:
Robert (Bob) F. Fritsch**

A Numismatic Cartoon

[Gemini AI image generated by J. Blackman]





by Kevin Winn

“The Sterling Silver Candelabra Story”

[All photos are courtesy of reDollar.com.]

The other day I got a call from a customer who wanted to know if we bought Sterling silver. Sterling silver is 92.5% silver, so actually it has a better amount per ounce than our 90% coins, which the US Mint stopped making in 1964. So yes, we do buy it. Then he told me that it was a set of candelabras that he wanted to sell. I explained to him that they wouldn't be 100% sterling, only the visible outside of the pieces were silver and that the inside was filled with wax or some other cheap material and that the silver needed to be separated from the filler before we could give the accurate value for the deal. I told him if he could do the separation work himself, it would save us a lot of time, as well as allow him to get the full value for his relics.

The customer would not (or couldn't) do it himself, so about an hour later he brought in the whole candle sticks.

Candle sticks similar to those we worked with at the shop. →



Gary Galbo examined the sticks and confirmed they were Sterling silver, but he could only give him an estimate of their worth because they were quite heavy and obviously filled with plenty of wax. Gary has extensive experience with this type of transaction, and he is also somewhat leery about over-estimating the silver weight, which would cause him to suffer a loss on the deal. So, Gary paid him for 11^{-1/2} ounces, wrote him a check, and the happy customer went on his way.

Now came the hard part. It was up to us to grab the tools and start the process of dismantling the fancy candles into a small bucket of silver and three large buckets of wax, steel and copper used to give these pieces their shape and heft. Hammers, pliers, wire cutters, picks, and screwdrivers helped us get them torn apart. Luckily, we didn't have to pay any attention to how the silver looked once it was separated. It was all going into the melting pot anyway, so large pieces, chunks, or tiny bits didn't matter; it was all worth the same per ounce.

It took three of us, me, Gary, and **Mike Yanuskevich**, 90 minutes to get it done. In the end we ended up with a little over our estimated weight of Sterling, so we did fine for our efforts, and we were all really, pleased that no one got seriously cut by the sharp shards of ripped strips of silver that we claimed from that day's activity.



← Heavy White solid material used to give weight to the candle sticks.

The actual silver content of this type of candle sticks is only about 10% of the weight. →



Upcoming 2026 Events

(Check websites for updates)



10 JUN: NCC MEETING, Wed., 7PM, In-person + Zoom,
(Nashua Main Library)



21 JUN: EBW Coin Show, Third Sunday, Alpine Grove
Evts Ctr, 19 S Depot Hollis



28 JUN: EBW New England Sunday Coin Show, Springhill
Suites Marriott, Devens, MA

08 JUL: NCC MEETING, Wed., 7PM, In-person + Zoom,
(Nashua Main Library)



19 JUL: EBW Coin Show, Third Sunday, Alpine Grove
Evts Ctr, 19 S Depot Hollis

23-25 JUL: BAY STATE COIN SHOW, Best Western Royal
Plaza Hotel & Trade Center, 181 Bost Post Rd West,
Marlborough, MA (Mass Pike to Route 495 North, Exit
63B Route 20 West 1 mile to Best Western Hotel on
right)

09 AUG: EBW Greater-Worcester Coin Show, Auburn-
Webster Elks Lodge, Auburn, MA

12 AUG: NCC MEETING, Wed., 7PM, In-person + Zoom,
(Nashua Main Library)

16 AUG: EBW Coin Show, Third Sunday, Alpine Grove
Evts Ctr, 19 S Depot Hollis

25-29 AUG: ANA 2026 World Fair of Money®, David L.
Lawrence Convention Ctr., Pittsburgh, PA

09 SEP: NCC MEETING, Wed., 7PM, In-person + Zoom,
(Nashua Main Library)

20 SEP: EBW Coin Show, Third Sunday, Alpine Grove
Evts Ctr, 19 S Depot Hollis

**12 OCT "COLUMBUS DAY": NCC Annual Awards
Banquet, *Mon. *, 7PM, In-person Only, (TBA)**

18 OCT: EBW Coin Show, Third Sunday, Alpine Grove
Evts Ctr, 19 S Depot Hollis

22-24 OCT: PAN 2026 Fall Convention, Monroeville
Convention Ctr, 209 Mall Blvd., Monroeville, PA 15146

25 OCT: EBW New England Sunday Coin Show, Springhill
Suites Marriott, Devens, MA

08 NOV: EBW Greater-Worcester Coin Show, Auburn-
Webster Elks Lodge, Auburn, MA

11 NOV: NCC MEETING, Wed., 7PM, In-person + Zoom,
(Nashua Main Library)

15 NOV: EBW Coin Show, Third Sunday, Alpine Grove
Evts Ctr, 19 S Depot Hollis

22 NOV: EBW New England Sunday Coin Show,
Springhill Suites Marriott, Devens, MA

04-05 DEC: NH 2026 Spring Coin Expo, DoubleTree by
Hilton (Downtown), 700 Elm St., Manchester, NH

09 DEC: NCC Annual White Elephant Sale, Wed., 7PM,
In-person ONLY, (Nashua Coin & Collectibles)

13 DEC: EBW Greater-Worcester Coin Show, Auburn-
Webster Elks Lodge, Auburn, MA

20 DEC: EBW Coin Show, Third Sunday, Alpine Grove
Evts Ctr, 19 S Depot Hollis

27 DEC: EBW New England Sunday Coin Show, Springhill
Suites Marriott, Devens, MA

08-11 JAN: 72nd Annual FUN Convention, Orange
County Convention Center, 9899 International Dr.,
Orlando, FL 32819

Mint Calendar 2026 Release Dates & Important Press Releases

[Images courtesy of US Mint, www.usmint.gov]



There are currently no scheduled events, coin exchanges, or design contests. Be aware that issue dates can be a moving target. Check the Mint website for the latest info.

Here's the upcoming production schedule:

04-Jun: Best of the Mint 1916 Mercury Dime Gold Coin and Silver Semiquincentennial Medal Set (P/W)



11-Jun: Annual Silver Proof Sets 2026 (S)



16-Jun: Semiquincentennial Quarters 2026 Rolls and Bags - Declaration of Independence (Multi D/P)



30-Jun: Uncirculated Annual Coin Set 2026 (Multi D/P)



09-Jul: Morgan Silver Dollar 2026 Reverse Proof Coin (P)

09-Jul: Peace Silver Dollar 2026 Enhanced Uncirculated Coin (W)

10-Jul: Best of the Mint 1916 Standing Liberty Quarter Dollar Gold Coin and Silver Medal Set—Semiquincentennial (Multi P/W)



15-Jul: Calvin Coolidge Presidential Silver Medal



21-Jul: American Eagle 2026 One Ounce Silver Enhanced Uncirculated Coin (W)

28-Jul: American Innovation \$1 Coin 2026 Rolls and Bags—Minnesota (Multi D/P)



03-Aug: Best of the Mint 1916 Walking Liberty Half Dollar Gold Coin and Silver Medal Set—Semiquincentennial (Multi P/W)

03-Aug: Comic Art Three Medal Set, 2025 Super Heroes (D)



25-Aug: Morgan Silver Dollar 2026 Enhanced Uncirculated Coin (W)

25-Aug: Peace Silver Dollar 2026 Enhanced Uncirculated Coin (W)

26-Aug: Peace Silver Dollar 2026 Reverse Proof Coin (P) Semiquincentennial Quarters 2026 Rolls and Bags—U.S. Constitution (Multi D/P)



27-Aug: Best of the Mint 1804 Silver Dollar Gold Coin and Silver Medal set—Semiquincentennial (Multi P/W)

03-Sep: American Eagle 2026 One Ounce Palladium Uncirculated Coin (W)

24-Sep: Best of the Mint 1907 Saint-Gaudens High Relief \$20 Gold Coin and Silver Medal Set – Semiquincentennial (Multi P/W)



The rest of these products are scheduled for release over the fall 2026, but no specific dates are given:

American Innovation 2026 \$1 Coin Reverse Proof Set (S)

Semiquincentennial Quarters 2026 Rolls and Bags – Gettysburg Address



Comic Art 2.5 Ounce Silver Medal – Green Lantern™ (P)

Comic Art One Ounce Silver Medal - Robin™ (P)

Comic Art One Ounce Silver Medal – Supergirl™ (P)

Comic Art One Ounce Silver Medal – Green Lantern™ (P)

Comic Art 2.5 Ounce Silver Medal - Robin™ (P)

Comic Art 2.5 Ounce Silver Medal – Supergirl™ (P)

Comic Art 24-Karat Gold Proof Coin Green Lantern™ (W)

Comic Art 24-Karat Gold Proof Coin - Robin™ (W)

Comic Art 24-Karat Gold Proof Coin - Supergirl™ (W)

Comic Art Three-Medal Set, 2026 Super Heroes (D)

Herbert Hoover Presidential Silver Medal

Morgan and Peace Dollar 2026 Two-Coin set (P)

Proof 2026 Annual Sets (S)



FIFA World Cup 2026 Proof Half Dollar

FIFA World Cup 2026 Proof Silver Dollar

FIFA World Cup 2026 Three-Coin Proof Set

FIFA World Cup 2026 Proof Five-Dollar Gold Coin

FIFA World Cup 2026 Uncirculated Five-Dollar Gold Coin

FIFA World Cup 2026 Uncirculated Half Dollar

FIFA World Cup 2026 Uncirculated Silver Dollar

Coin & Medal Image Library

Need an image for a story on a United States Mint product or event? Use this library to download high-resolution images of U.S. Mint coins and medals for use in news publications.



Bullion & Numismatic



Circulating



Commemorative



Medals

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<https://www.usmint.gov/news/image-library>

Launch of Semiquincentennial Sweepstakes for Educators

[United States Mint Press Release April 28, 2026]



The United States Mint (Mint) has launched its Semiquincentennial Sweepstakes for educators. This initiative commemorates the nation’s 250th Anniversary and presents educators across the USA an opportunity to receive newly issued Semiquincentennial circulating coins for their students. “U.S. coins help tell the story of

our nation in a tangible way,” said Mint Director **Paul Hollis**. “By showcasing these coins to students, we are supporting educators and encouraging young people to explore history, civic values, and national identity through hands-on learning.” Full sweepstakes details, eligibility requirements, and entry instructions are available at U.S. Coin Classroom (<https://kids.usmint.gov/>). Randomly selected winners will receive newly issued Semiquincentennial circulating coins, which are designed to commemorate this historic milestone and spark student engagement.

Semiquincentennial Challenge Coins

[Information and images courtesy of Amazon.com—Brands: JYMJSX, Foldzone, Touzanious, JinluCare, and Generic]

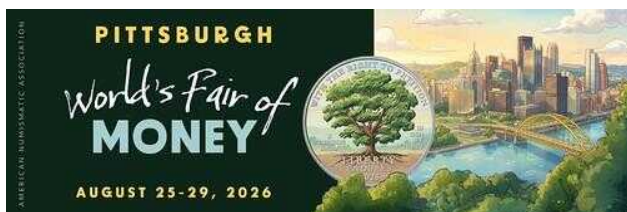
There are a slew of online vendors selling Semiquincentennial Challenge Coins. Here are just a smidgeon of what’s available.



Recent Numismatic News / Announcements / Discoveries

by Judy Blackman, FRCNA, FONA, KStE-CDA/USA
(June 2026 issue)

American Numismatic Association (ANA) News:



The World's Fair of Money® is an annual convention hosted by the ANA that features educational seminars, lectures, and presentations from noted numismatists; hundreds of dealers to give coin appraisals, buy, and sell inventory; rare treasures on display, auctions, and more. For more information about the event, visit <https://www.money.org/worldsfairofmoney/>.

A vertical banner titled "What's New @ MONEY.ORG" with three featured articles. The first article is "Crisis Currency" with a QR code and link readingroom.money.org/crisis-currency. The second is "Collecting Friends: Numismatic Autographs" with a QR code and link bit.ly/numis-autographs. The third is "The Business of Being a Coin Dealer" with a QR code and link money.org/videos/aristotles-vault. The banner ends with the American Numismatic Association logo.

A horizontal banner for the ANA eLearning Academy. It features the text "EXPLORE. STUDY. CONNECT." at the top, "ANA eLearning ACADEMY" in the middle, and "MONEY.ORG/EDUCATION" at the bottom. It also includes a QR code and a list of educational offerings.

Goodbye MintMark: The ANA has discontinued publishing MintMark, and in place of the quarterly publication, ANA member clubs are encouraged to join the ANA Facebook Member group, where meeting information, coin shows, images, news, award information, club updates, and more can be shared. Visit the American Numismatic Association Members group at:

facebook.com/groups/anamembers

Select Join group (button on the top right of the page). Answer three questions: ANA membership number, what ANA stands for, and what is a numismatist. Read through and accept the group rules. Once accepted to the group, clubs can share news by selecting 'Write something...' (at the top of the page). Then select 'Add topic' (from dropdown), and then select 'Club News & Updates' to make the posts searchable. There are already over 1,400 members in the group. Contact pr@money.org if you require any assistance. Clubs are also able to share links to club publications money.org/clubs, as well information about club upcoming events (meetings, shows, seminars, display days, etc.) at money.org/submit-an-event.

NNP: check out these added links to advance your numismatic education!

Link to **2026 NNP Symposium videos:**
<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLDk2lseZ-iyodoUj7VRU5iSYB348Gm3KD>

Link to **Creating the Central States Numismatic Society Coin Convention:**
<https://nnp.wustl.edu/library/book/548584>

Link to **A Probus Primer:**
<https://nnp.wustl.edu/library/book/655301>

Link to **St. Louis Ancient Coin Study Group:**
<https://nnp.wustl.edu/library/multimedetail/552485>

Link to **Half Crazy:**
<https://nnp.wustl.edu/library/publisherdetail/548913>

Link to **Wayne Homren Talks E-Sylum, Numismatic Bibliomania, & Newman Portel:**
<https://nnp.wustl.edu/library/book/548582>

Link to **Cogan Catalog of Jno. A. Nexsen. ESQ. Collection:**

<https://nnp.wustl.edu/library/auctionlots?AucCold=19&AuctionId=510488>

Link to **Massachusetts May 25, 1775, currency issue in Early Paper Money of America:**

<https://nnp.wustl.edu/library/imagecollection/514457>

Link to **C4 Newsletters:**

<https://nnp.wustl.edu/library/publisherdetail/510357>

Link to **David Lisot 2016 CSNS Medal of Merit recipient:**

<https://nnp.wustl.edu/library/book/540216>

Industry / Bank Announcements:

New Hampshire becomes First State to Approve Crypto Reserve Law as Governor Kelly Ayotte signed a bill into law that allows the investment of a portion of the state's public funds in precious metals and crypto assets:

<https://www.coindesk.com/policy/2025/05/06/new-hampshire-becomes-first-state-to-approve-crypto-reserve-law>

This doesn't mean NH State Officials are encouraging NH residents to invest similarly, and in fact the government has these cautions on its website:

<https://www.banking.nh.gov/consumer-assistance/virtual-currencies>

<https://www.banking.nh.gov/sites/g/files/ehbemt621/files/inline-documents/sonh/nh-consumer-insight-cryptocurrencies-and-scams.pdf>

Launch of American Numismatic Society's Renaissance Medals online catalog:

<https://numismatics.org/pocketchange/now-live-renaissance-medals-online/>

Stack's Bowers Galleries' parent company has acquired Sunshine Minting:

<https://ir.gold.com/news-events/press-releases/detail/218/gold-com-acquires-sunshine-minting-creating-one-of-north-americas-largest-precious-metals-minting-platforms>

US Mint Director hosting New Orleans Jazz Museum 'the Old US Mint':

<https://www.usmint.gov/news/press-releases/united-states-mint-director-paul-hollis-to-host-special-event-at-new-orleans-jazz-museum-the-old-u-s-mint>

US Mint at Monticello: Celebrating the Declaration Coin

<https://www.monticello.org/events/us-mint-celebrating-declaration-coin>

U.S. Mint Buys Drug Cartel Gold and Sells It as 'American':

<https://www.nytimes.com/2026/04/26/world/americas/us-mint-gold-drug-cartel-colombia.html>

A new gold rush: States stockpile bars, encourage gold-backed debit cards:

<https://stateline.org/2026/04/10/a-new-gold-rush-states-stockpile-bars-encourage-gold-backed-debit-cards/>

Lawsuit: \$3M+ in rare coins missing after Bank of America drilled open safe deposit box:

<https://www.freep.com/story/money/business/2024/05/09/man-claims-bank-of-america-lost-coins-deposit-box/73557758007/>

AI Hunts For Stolen Harvard Coins:

<https://www.harvardmagazine.com/ai/harvard-art-museums-artificial-intelligence-ancient-coins-mystery>

Strike Quality, Luster, and Surfaces: How AI Assesses Coin Condition at

Scale <https://www.vardera.com/blog/ai-coin-condition-assessment>

Inside The Royal Mint: Chief Engraver Gordon Summers Reveals the Art of Coin Engraving

<https://sdbullion.com/blog/royal-mint-chief-engraver-gordon-summers-art-coin-engraving>

US Mint has green light to strike Trump – Semiquincentennial gold coin

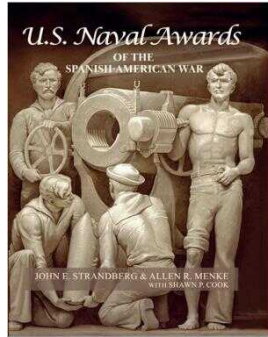
<https://www.ms.now/news/federal-arts-panel-mint-trump-coin-as-large-as-possible>



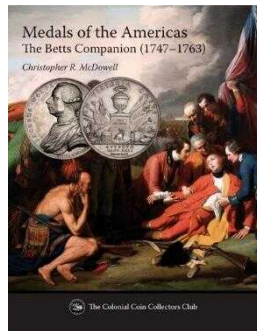
What's in Your Numismatic Library: check out a few of the newest releases.

ebook *US Naval Awards of the Spanish-American War:*

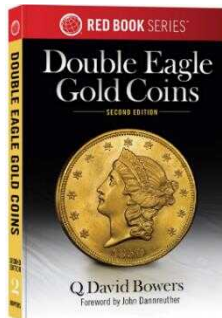
https://www.amazon.com/US-Naval-Awards-Spanish-American-War-ebook/dp/B0FF23THSX/ref=sr_1_2



The 2025 445-page, color illustrated, second volume of *Medals of the Americas The Betts Companion (1747-1763)* by C.R. McDowell, published by The Colonial Coin Collectors Club covers Betts numbers 338 to 506 medals, including the *French and Indian War*.



Every Betts medal included is illustrated, some of them for the first time, and prices realized are provided for notable auction appearances. Considerable historical background is given in addition to the technical numismatic information. The book is available from several online sellers.



Author Q. David Bowers dives deeply into that history in the 2nd Edition of RED BOOK SERIES Double Eagle Gold Coins, providing the political and economic backdrop for the Gold Eagle's use throughout its lifespan. It also features a wealth of up-to-date information for anyone who collects or appreciates \$10 Gold Eagle coins, including full-color images, estimated surviving populations, recommended collecting grades, auction records, market values, buying advice, and commentaries on every coin from 1795 to 1933. The book is available from several online sellers.

Discoveries and interesting articles:

'The Detectors Never Stopped Beeping!': Archaeologists In Norway Unearth The Largest Hoard Of Viking Coins Ever Found:

<https://allthatsinteresting.com/norway-largest-viking-coin-hoard>

The Race Is On to Find the Treasure Buried in San Francisco:

<https://www.nytimes.com/2026/05/02/us/san-francisco-buried-treasure-chest.html>

How David Gee pulled off one of the most ambitious coin heists in Australian history:

<https://www.abc.net.au/news/2026-05-06/david-gee-most-ambitious-coin-heists-australian-history/106639898>

Detectorist finds haul of 'treasure' coins in field:

<https://www.bbc.com/news/articles/c98kklg0xyxo>

SS Republic Shipwreck Treasure Documentary:

<https://finestknown.com/ss-republic-shipwreck-treasure-documentary>

Scientists baffled by mysterious 1,200-year-old coin linking Vikings to Jesus:

<https://www.dailymail.com/sciencetech/article-15736127/vikings-jesus-coin-norfolk-discovery.html>

Teen discovers first ancient Greek artifact found in Berlin:

<https://www.dw.com/en/teen-discovers-first-ancient-greek-artifact-found-in-berlin/a-76833757>

Fall River Historical Society lecture explores 2026 Lecture Series 'American history in medals':

<https://www.heraldnews.com/story/news/local/2026/05/16/fall-river-lecture-explores-american-history-in-medals/90102104007/>
<https://fallriverhistorical.org/events/>

The Dixson Library 1920 Sydney Sovereign by Howard Hodgson:

<https://the-ans.com/library/Conf2020HHodgson.html>

USA 250TH ANNIVERSARY MEDALLION

[Alaska Mint, <https://alaskamint.com/>]

Mike and Michele Robuck are the owners and operators of Alaska Mint. Mike's family has over 60

years in the Alaskan jewellery industry, and eventually opened his own businesses, including venturing into coins in 1990 and by 1991 minting the coins himself.

The Alaska Mint has released a 250th Anniversary of the Signing of the Declaration of Independence commemorative medallion. The medallion is available in golden bronze, fine silver (.999), or stunning 24k gold relief. Pricing ranges by composition from \$49.99 to \$249.99. Each piece is in a gift box with a Certificate of Authenticity.



The Alaska Mint offers this medallion's design is a "timeless way to honor our nation's journey from thirteen colonies to a global symbol of liberty."

KING GOLD & SILVER MINING

[AIA, https://auction.archivesinternational.com/AIA-Sale-112-in-2-sessions-April-6-7-2026_as114968]

This is a King Gold & Silver Mining Company Capital Stock \$120,000 certificate: Lander County, Parker Ledge, Nevada Territory, (Offices in San Francisco, California), June 1st, 1863. 77 Shares I/U Capital



Stock Certificate, S/N 26, Black text with black border on light green underprint, men at work in mine at center with sailer at left, 25 Cent Revenue stamp at left, VF condition. Issued to George R. Turner, signed by Captain William H. Stevens (b. 1921 NY - d. 1901 Michigan) as President, Mines were located at Parker Ledge in Lander County, Nevada Territory. Rare and early Nevada Territorial stock certificate, Towne & Bacon. This Certificate sold for \$150USD plus Buyer's Premium.

Despite this Certificate indicating Stevens was President, he was also a mine owner in Colorado, and Michigan. In concert with L. Z. Leiter, of Chicago, William Stevens organized the Iron Silver Mining Company in Leadville, Colorado in 1875, one of the first lead and silver mining operations in the state of Colorado. Just in Keweenaw County, Michigan, William H. Stevens was the grantee and recipient of about 100 parcels of land throughout the 1850s and into the 1860s. Besides those in Keweenaw County, William H. Stevens was also granted numerous presidential land grant patents in Houghton County and Ontonagon County, in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. Stevens was the grantee, beneficiary and recipient of about 112 additional presidential land grant patent warrants located in Chippewa County, Ionia County, Houghton County, Keweenaw County, and Ontonagon County, Michigan.

OLD COLORADO MINER DEAD.

Detroit, Mich, March 7—Captain William H. Stevens, a retired capitalist and at one time a prominent miner in Colorado, died at his residence in Highland Park, a suburb of this city, last night, aged 80 years. In company with L. Z. Leiter of Chicago, Captain Stevens organized the Iron Silver Mining Company in Leadville, Col., in 1875, which operated one of the first lead and silver mines in the state. For twenty years Captain Stevens lived in the Lake Superior region and during that time he located about 100,000 acres of lumber and mineral lands for Eastern capitalists. He was born in Geneva, N. Y.

NCC 2026 Club Officers

President – Jay Ouellette

VP – Sam Ouellette

VP – Cliff Lo Verme

VP – Joe Casazza

Secretary – Kevin Winn

Treasurer – Rick Marais

Director – Bob Fritsch

Webmaster – Barrett Chapin

<https://nashuacoinclub.com>

Newsletter – Bill Seldon,
Kevin Winn, Bob Fritsch, Judy Blackman



DEADLINE FOR SUBMISSION TO THE NASHUA NUMISMATIST

January – November is 20th of
the month.

December is 18th of the
month.

Send Submissions To:

Kevin Winn
nashuacoinclub@gmail.com

Bill Seldon
billseidon711@gmail.com

Use This Format

Text Files: .doc (Word only, no
PDF)

Image Files: jpg only. Source
submitted by author.

No plagiarism, copyright or
trademark infringements
please.

The Nashua Numismatist staff
will have the final say on what
appears in any issue.

Thank You !!

This newsletter is published monthly by the Nashua Coin Club (NCC). Entire contents are copyright © 2026 by the Nashua Coin Club unless otherwise noted. Questions, comments and articles may be sent to nashuacoinclub@gmail.com or PO Box 3003, Nashua, NH 03061-3003 via USPS. Deadline is 20th of the month to appear in the next month edition.

The NCC meets on the second Wednesday of every month (except October and December) in the Nashua Library, 2 Court Street, Nashua NH.



NASHUA COIN CLUB, NH NEW/RENEWAL MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION



NCC, P.O. Box 3003,
Nashua, NH, 03061-3003, USA

Applicant: (first, surname) _____ Email: _____

If joining as FAMILY, list other applicants. Note, *for any under the age of eighteen years (18), please provide date of birth (mm/dd/yyyy):

Applicant: (first, surname) _____ Email: _____

Applicant: (first, surname) _____ Email: _____

Applicant: (first, surname) _____ Email: _____

*DOB for _____ is _____. *DOB for _____ is _____.

Mailing Address: _____ Postal Code: _____

For Best Contact Phone: (____) _____ - _____ Alternative Phone: (____) _____ - _____

Note: In making application you agree and consent to the NASHUA COIN CLUB, NH sending newsletter, and other NCC correspondence to you digitally by the email provided above. Payment of dues and signature at the bottom of this application signifies you granted consent.

Please share here, your primary interest(s) by ticking the box(es):

- | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> USA Coins | <input type="checkbox"/> CDN Coins | <input type="checkbox"/> Foreign Coins | <input type="checkbox"/> Ancient / Medieval Money | <input type="checkbox"/> PNCs |
| <input type="checkbox"/> USA Notes | <input type="checkbox"/> CDN Notes | <input type="checkbox"/> Foreign Notes | <input type="checkbox"/> Banking Memorabilia | <input type="checkbox"/> Other Bills of Exchange |
| <input type="checkbox"/> USA Tokens / Medals | <input type="checkbox"/> CDN Tokens / Med- | <input type="checkbox"/> Foreign Tokens / Medals | <input type="checkbox"/> Exonumia | <input type="checkbox"/> Numismatic Publications |

All Membership Dues are payable in US Funds (USD). New Membership Dues are payable immediately, and Annual Membership Dues are based on the calendar year and due on or before January 1st each year. If you join after September 30th, you are paid for the current year and the following year. You may pay with your Application Form during an NCC membership meeting, by mail enclosing a check or money order payable to NASHUA COIN CLUB, NH, or by emailing nashuacoinclub@gmail.com to arrange an electronic funds transfer (etransfer). Indicate the type of Membership you are applying for:

\$3—Young Numismatist (YN) (under eighteen years old) Parent / Legal Guardian
(first surname): _____

\$15—Individual (aged eighteen years or older)

Tick off applicable box for your METHOD OF PAYMENT:

- CASH MONEY ORDER OR CHECK PAYABLE TO "NASHUA COIN CLUB, NH" eTRANSFER

In making this APPLICATION for Membership in the NASHUA COIN CLUB, NH (NCC), you hereby agree to abide any current NCC Constitution & By-Laws and as amended going forward. NCC is a domestic non-profit corporation (61868).

Sign: _____
Applicant's Signature

Date: _____
Date of Application (mm/dd/yyyy)

**EXCEPT FOR YOUR SIGNATURE,
PLEASE **PRINT** CLEARLY IN
ALL OTHER AREAS OF THIS
APPLICATION.**

New / Renewal	YEAR(s)	Type YN / I	Amt. Rec'd.	Date mm/dd/ YYYY

← THIS TABLE
FOR NCC EXEC.
USE ONLY
Exec. Signature:
