



Treasured Times

Golden Triangle Explorers Society

In Quest of the Past

Volume 22 Number 7

July, 2022

Next Monthly Meeting

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

JULY 8, 2022 SILENT AUCTION
AUGUST 12, 2022 7:30 PM
SEPT 9, 2022 SILENT AUCTION

REFRESHMENTS FOR NEXT MEETING:

YOU ARE ENCOURAGED TO BRING
REFRESHMENTS TO SHARE WITH
OTHERS.

Future Monthly Meetings

We have returned to our original
schedule of the second Friday of
each month

CLUB OFFICERS

PRESIDENT:

MARY P

VICE PRESIDENT:

DEAN W

Treasurer:

TERRY S

SECRETARY:

JENNIFER K

MARY'S MESSAGE

by Mary P

Greetings GTES members,

Golden Triangle sends its sincerest condolences to the Joe Wilson family. Joe, husband of Sue Wilson of Garrett Metal Detectors, passed away Wednesday night. He will be missed.

A quick reminder, we will have our first silent auction at this months meeting, Friday, July 8th. If you have something in your closet you wish to donate to the club please bring it. It does not have to be metal detector related. We will have tables set up and forms for you to fill out. Again, if it does not sell you will take it home.

We are having a Texas summer, it is hot!! The ground is hard, so if you are out there digging please stay hydrated and as cool as you can.

We will have a fun hunt with East Fork early Saturday morning the 9th. Please plan to be there. We will have maps with instructions at our meeting.

Take care, be safe out there and please don't forget our metal detecting ethics.

Mary

Minutes of the Last Meeting

by Jennifer K

Minutes for the June 17, 2022 Meeting

Meeting was called to order at 7:40pm by President Mary P.
Was held at the New World United Methodist Church.

Visitor was: John C

OTHER CONTACTS

HUNT MASTER:

DAVE T

REFRESHMENTS CHAIR:

TBD

NEWSLETTER EDITOR:

MIKE S

WEBMISTRESS:

TRACY J

FIND OF THE MONTH CHAIR:

ANDRETTA L

VELMA S (ASST.)

SEE YOUR MEMBER DIRECTORY FOR TELEPHONE NUMBERS

MEMBER ADVERTISEMENTS

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

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

MEMBER NOTICE:

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

Health and well being of members: Harold & Leticia R have Covid. Prayers for a speedy recovery.

First speaker was Ralph G who brought one of the first possible Garret metal detectors ever created.

Second speaker was Cody K who spoke on an experience at his neighborhood park while metal detecting.

New Business: Silent auctions will be held July 8 and September 9 meetings. August meeting nominations committee will be formed. Election of officers will be on the September meeting.

Old business: There will be a seeded hunt on July 16, 2022. The cutoff date for entry is July 8, 2022. Hunt field will be at Oaks and O'Banion.

Cody K made a motion to accept secretary minutes as is, Dave T made the second motion.

Treasurer report was read by Terry S.

Fun Hunt was held last weekend by East Fork at Ablon Park in Garland.

Door Prize Winners: Velma S, Mary P, Larry V, Terry R and Al H won a silver dime.

Marble Raffle Drawing: Larry V pulled a white marble and won \$2.00.

Find of the month winners can be found in the newsletter.

Fundraiser winners are:

1921 Peace Dollar	Terry S
1922 Peace Dollar	Al K
1922 Peace Dollar	Terry R
1922 Peace Dollar	Bill A
1922 Peace Dollar	Jennifer K
1858-O Seated Half	Terry R
1911 Barber Half	Bill A
1895-O Barber Half	Jennifer K
1912 Barber Half	Jennifer K
1776-1976-S Quarter Proof	Terry R

June birthday – Dave T was given a silver dime

Name tag drawing – Bob S was given a silver dime

Meeting adjourned

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

Huntmaster's Report

by Dave T

Not Received In Time To Be Included.

MEMBER NEWS

This space will be used for member submissions of news concerning their finds and activities. Perhaps even a few family items or recipes?

FINDS OF THE MONTH CONTEST

Place	Winner	Item
COINS		
1 st	Terry S	1908 Barber
2 nd	Dave T	192? Mercury
3 rd	Codey K	1964 Half Dollar
JEWELRY		
1 st	Codey K	Gold Grill
2 nd	Dave T	Silver Ring
3 rd	Terry S	Crystal Necklace
RELICS		
1 st	Dave T	Old Lipstick Tube
2 nd	Codey K	Old Buckle
3 rd		
MOST UNUSUAL		
1 st	Dave T	Mexican Badge
2 nd	Codey K	Pendent
3 rd	Terry S	Token
SECOND CHANCE		
1 st	Codey K	Star Wars Ring
2 nd	Dave T	Franklin Half
3 rd	Terry S	Necklace

How The Find Of The Month Contest Works

The Find of the Month Contest is a very important part of our club's meetings. The rules are so important they are a part of our By-Laws. The Quick Overview below should answer most questions but in cases of questions, please refer to the By-Laws.

FIND OF THE MONTH (Quick Overview)

Qualified finds –

- Any find of lost, cached, trashed or prospected items of significant value or interest
- Only those items found since the last club meeting attended are eligible
- One item per category may be entered
- Finds must be fresh, nothing purchased, nothing recovered from a seeded hunt
- All finds must be signed in on the entry form for the appropriate category

Categories –

COINS

- All coins are eligible
- Currency worth \$20.00 or more and coin caches are eligible
- No clad coins or memorial cents are eligible

JEWELRY

- Includes anything with or without stones, designed to be worn by mankind

RELICS

- Items must be at least 50 years old
- Jewelry items may be entered only if they have more significance as a relic

MOST UNUSUAL

- Any find that doesn't qualify in the other three (3) categories is eligible
- Costume jewelry may be entered

SECOND CHANCE

- A second coin, piece of jewelry, or relic may be entered
- Must be a "second item"
- Only one (1) entry per person, per month is allowed

PROCEDURE

- Sign in on the correct entry form with your name, description of item, block number where your item is placed
- On the block with your item, write what it is

NOTICE

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR JOE WILSON

I'm sure I have left out a lot of people that would like to know when we will have Joes services, so please share this with whomever you feel would like to attend.

Mary, Bob & Keith W, Please let all the club members know.

The services will be held on Thursday July 14th at 1pm at

Gaston Oaks Baptist Church

8515 Greenville Ave

Dallas TX 75243

NW corner of Greenville Ave & Royal Ln

Thank you all for your prayers and support

Sue Wilson

Domestic Order Entry



1881 W. State St, Garland, TX 75042

T: 972-494-6151 | F: 214.703.8711

Sue.Wilson@garrett.com | garrett.com

PHOTOS

None Received This Month

An Interesting Article from One of Our Members

Sep 21, 2014 | 07:57 am

Bad Luck: The Wrong Side of the Penny

Mike Coppock Contributor



Abraham Lincoln broke the mold for illustrating U.S. currency. But where did the superstition revolving around the "wrong side of the penny" originate?

Seventh-grader Brooke Wessels was inside her rural Oklahoma school in Billings when she noticed someone had dropped some coins on the floor. She began picking up the money; but when reaching for a penny, she paused, and then walked away.

"I was always told picking up a penny with Lincoln's face down is bad luck," Brooke said with a Norman Rock Well-esque innocence to her voice. She said her mother had given her that warning, as had her grandmother and other friends. And she is not alone. Nor is her experience at all a recent development. Abraham Lincoln is the only individual to appear on American currency with such a long-lasting superstition connected to his image.

"It goes back to medieval England," said Douglas Mudd, curator of the American Numismatic Association's Money Museum in Colorado Springs, Colorado, and a descendant of the Dr. Samuel Mudd who is connected to Lincoln's assassination. Mudd's ancestor had been sent to prison for setting John Wilkes Booth's broken leg shortly after Lincoln's murder. "Back in the Middle Ages, the king or local sovereign minted coins of the realm with his image on them. Thus, if one defaced a coin or it was turned upside down, it usually brought some form of bad luck to the owner," Mudd explained. "The king would not be happy that you had defaced his image.

"It goes back to the belief that you buried people face down as a form of insult."

From the earliest days of the Republic, America had avoided using the image of actual people on currency, especially minted coins. George Washington personally quashed an attempt to honor him this way during his lifetime saying he already had enjoyed more than enough honors.

“Lady Liberty was used on so much of our coinage because our republic belonged to the people rather than to one man or group of people,” explained Rod Gillis, numismatic educator for the association. And often, when Lady Liberty was not used on U.S. coinage, an eagle was. By the time Theodore Roosevelt became president (1901-1909), the image of a Native American—the “Indian head” penny—was on the one-cent piece. Roosevelt thought designs on American currencies were boring and did not reflect well the new status America had gained as a rising world power. He asked friend and sculptor Augustus Saint-Gaudens to give American money—not just the penny, but all U.S. currency—a facelift with a classical Greek slant.

An Irish American from New Hampshire, Saint-Gaudens already had won national fame and wealth through sculptures of Union generals of the Civil War. He had been diagnosed with cancer in 1900, and knowing he did not have many years left, he still took up Roosevelt’s request to revamp the coins.

A revolution in U.S. coin design

For the one-cent piece, Saint-Gaudens came up with Lady Liberty wearing an Indian headdress. However, Congress was taking note that 1909 was the centennial of Abraham Lincoln’s birth. Under congressional orders, Saint-Gaudens’ design was redirected from the penny to the \$20 gold piece. Saint-Gaudens’ high-relief double-eagle gold coin (shown below) is still considered by collectors the most beautiful coin ever minted in the United States, Gillis said. Only 12,367 of the rare pieces were minted in 1907, the year of Saint-Gaudens’ death.



As for the Lincoln penny, a simple design was selected with a profile of the president on the front (obverse) and heads of wheat representing prosperity on the back (reverse). Saint-Gaudens had been dead for two years when the penny was released in 1909.

The Lincoln penny marked a revolution in U.S. coin design. For the first time an actual individual was placed on an American coin. Lincoln would hold the honor of being the only person displayed on U.S. coinage until 1932 when the image of Washington was placed on the quarter in honor of his 200th birthday. “There you have

the beginnings of this superstition,” Mudd said. “Lincoln was the only person on a coin for so long that it obviously came to be considered bad luck to pick a penny up when it was face down.” Lincoln has appeared on more U.S. currency than any other individual. Not only has the penny given him this honor, but he’s also on the \$5 bill and was on various other legal tender during the 1800s. With the exception of British Queens Victoria and Elizabeth II, Lincoln has appeared on money more than anyone in world history, according to the American Numismatic Association.

Lincoln had appeared on paper money before the modern design of the \$5 bill. In 1861 the U.S. Treasury placed Lincoln on the front of a federal \$10 demand note (below), along with a woman representing art. An American eagle was the centerpiece. These demand notes were the first “greenbacks” printed by the United States. The bearer could go to a bank and exchange them for their face value in gold—and later, silver—coin. They did not bear the Treasury Department seal or the names of the treasurer or the register of the Treasury. Eventually some 60 million were printed as the federal government struggled to raise revenue to fight the Civil War. A staff of Treasury employees sat for hours each day placing signatures on the paper money.



The notes were first authorized by Congress in July 1861 and again the following month in anticipation of Treasury Secretary Samuel Chase’s report on the financial cost of preserving the Union through force. The *Chase report*, released in December 1862, informed Congress that \$300 million would be needed for the 1863 fiscal year and another \$600 million the following.

The Civil War also witnessed a high number of coins either hoarded by individuals or sent out of the country because of the value of the metal in them. This forced the U.S. government to print “fractional” or under dollar currency. In essence, paper money that served as coins. Lincoln was placed on the front of the 50-cent fractional note. Curiously, these could be taken to a post office and be redeemed for face value in stamps. It wasn’t until 1876 that there was enough coinage in circulation for the Treasury Department to discontinue printing fractional notes.

Lincoln was also placed on the front of the \$100 legal tender note in 1869 and on the \$500 gold certificate in 1882. The United States continued producing gold certificates until 1933 when the federal government took them out of circulation and it was illegal for U.S. citizens to own gold.

Multiple currencies flood market

Woodrow Wilson and his Federal Reserve banking system entered the realm of money shortly after his triumph over both Teddy Roosevelt and President William Howard Taft in 1912. Wilson was able to get the Federal Reserve passed into law in 1913. Lincoln was placed on the \$5 Federal Reserve Note in 1914, but off-center on the first notes printed. It was not long before the next series had Lincoln at the center of the bill. The design was reissued in 1918 by all 11 Federal Reserve banks.

Lincoln and the \$5 bill faced some competition. At the turn of the 20th century there were more National Bank \$5 notes in circulation than there were U.S. Treasury notes. The U.S. government had granted certain large banks charters under which they could produce their own currency, and there was other legal tender from 1863 to 1929. It often featured more artistic designs than the Treasury notes, and often it was multicolored. The bills were encoded starting in 1902 with a letter on the front indicating from what regional banks they were issued: N for New England banks, E for Eastern banks, S for Southern banks, M for Midwest banks, W for West, and P for banks in the Pacific region. At the beginning of the 20th century, many of these bank notes had the portrait of another assassinated president, James Garfield, on the front, but not at center. Many of the banks dropped Garfield in 1902 after Congress passed a third charter allowing banks to issue their own monies and replaced him with President Benjamin Harrison. During the Wilson era and well into the Roaring Twenties, there were more Harrison notes (below) in circulation than Lincoln bills.



[Wikimedia Commons](#)

After the end of World War I, the U.S. Treasury Department issued a \$5 Silver Certificate in 1923 featuring Lincoln's portrait. The bill was dubbed the "porthole" note because the words "THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA" circled Lincoln's portrait. Even before the new Silver Certificates went to press, their fate was sealed. Britain was having problems meeting expenses in her India possessions during World War I that had to be paid in silver. Trying to help its ally, Congress sold Britain 200 million ounces of silver by way of the Pittman Act in 1918. It retired the number of silver certificates from \$470 million in 1917 to only \$98 million in 1920. The numbers continued to decrease because the U.S. silver stockpile had been fatally drained by the Pittman Act.