



# Indianapolis Coin Club

June  
2003

A.N.A. C-131170 - C.S.N.S L-600 - I.S.N.A. LM 243  
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 2897, Indianapolis, IN 46206

## \*ICC Exhibit Night – Tuesday, July 23rd \*

Every member is invited to exhibit their numismatic items – coins, currency, medals, etc., at the 2000 Exhibit Night. This year, there will be two divisions (you can enter both) – U.S. and non-U.S. or World. You should prepare an informative, educational exhibit that is attractive and factual based upon your personal research and knowledge. Cases will be available –

you will need to let me know at the June meeting if you need a case for that evening. Cases are not required. Awards will be for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd in U.S. and 1st, 2nd, and 3rd in non-U.S. All entrants will receive a participants' award, and, time permitting, you can show and tell about your project that night. The club members vote for the "peoples' choice" award.

We have had between 15 and 20 entries in past years. Last year left a lot to be desired. This year, we would like at least 25 entries. If you have never done this before, now is your chance. You will learn more about your coins and share your interests with others through your exhibit. Mark your calendar for Tuesday, July 23rd.

## The Maine - The United States Mint

The Maine quarter is the third quarter of 2003, and the 23rd in the 50 State Quarters® Program. Maine became the 23rd state to be admitted into the Union, as part of the Missouri Compromise on March 15, 1820. The Maine quarter design incorporates a rendition of the Pemaquid Point Light atop a granite coast and of a schooner at sea. Pemaquid Point Light is located in New Harbor, and marks the entrance to Muscongus Bay and Johns Bay. Since the beginning of ship activity in the area, a shoal created hazardous navigation conditions, causing many shipwrecks. As mari-

time trade increased in the area, so did the need for a lighthouse. In 1826, Congress appropriated funds to build a lighthouse at Pemaquid Point. Although the original building was replaced in 1835, and the original 10 lamps in 1856, the light is still a beacon for ships and remains one of Maine's most popular tourist attractions. The schooner resembles "Victory Chimes," the last three-masted schooner of the Windjammer Fleet. "Victory Chimes" has become synonymous with Maine windjamming. In March 2001, Governor Angus King established the Commission on

the Maine State Quarter Design. The Commission reviewed many concepts before choosing three to forward to the Governor for recommendation. Governor King added a fourth concept to the three concepts the Commission recommended and forwarded them to the United States Mint. The United States Mint then returned four candidate designs based on the concepts. They included "Nation's First Light," "Where America's Day Begins," Mt. Katahdin, and the lighthouse at Pemaquid Point. The Pemaquid Point Light design was chosen by popular vote, with over 100,000 Maine residents participating.

Our next meetings are scheduled for Monday, June 23, and Monday, July 28, at 7:00 PM at the Fireman's Union Hall Building, 748 Massachusetts Ave. at College Ave., Indianapolis. Parking is available in the lot west of the building and on the streets north and south of the building.

**Officers:** President: Jim Luckey, Vice President: Jim Roehrdanz,  
Secretary: Gail Phillips, Treasurer: Tom Ferwerda, Sergeant-at-Arms: Jim Warden. Past President: Vinton Dove  
Editor/Webmaster: Gail Phillips

**Directors:** Karl Kreck, Lawrence Wisthoff, Donald Black,  
Coz Raimondi, Charles Alber, Allen Dove

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THE MONTHLY PLANCHET

The Indianapolis Coin Club is a non-profit, educational organization founded in 1939 for the purpose of educating people of all ages in the greater Indianapolis community about the coins they presently own or may wish to collect. We hold eleven monthly meetings each year (presently at the Firemen's Union Hall, 748 Massachusetts Ave.) during which various programs of an educational nature are held for the benefit of our membership and the general public. All meetings are open to the public and there is no charge for attendance unless a person wishes to become a member of the club. Adult annual dues are \$12.00 per year, junior membership dues are \$5.00 per year.



## From Our President

I've been busy moving so I'm trying to catch up with many things. There wasn't that much to report. Vinton will take care of the meeting for me in June as I'm going to be out of town. We will make awards for Exhibitors on that night in July.

- Jim

*Our condolences go out to Wendell Wolka and family*



Edgar Wolka, 84, Indianapolis, died June 1, 2003. He was born Oct. 27, 1918 in Vallonia, IN. He worked in shipping and various other positions at Eli Lilly & Co. for 42 years, retiring in 1989.

During World War II he was in the 8th Evacuation Hospital unit serving in North Africa and Italy. Mr. Wolka was awarded a Bronze Star and was discharged in 1945. He was a member of Concordia Lutheran Church, Greenwood and enjoyed Purdue Football. He was preceded in death by his wife Ruth (Oertel) Wolka; two brothers Harold and Albert Wolka. Services were held June 4 in Concordia Lutheran Church, Greenwood. Survivors include son Wendell Wolka; several nieces and nephews.



## Secretary's Report

The May meeting was called to order at 7:15 PM. There were 25 people in attendance, including a guest, Katie Turner, Marcus' daughter. The Secretary's and Treasurer's reports were read, there was no old business to discuss, and Doc Gerth suggested a Junior Division for Exhibit Night.

Vice President Jim Roehrdanz introduced the theme for the educational presentation for the evening, where all members present spoke briefly about some aspect of coin/currency col-



## Treasurer's Report June 2003

### **INCOME**

Membership Dues	\$ 5.00
Amazon.com Assoc. Program	16.95 (rec'd 4/30)
50/50 Drawing	16.00
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>\$37.95</b>

### **EXPENSES**

Newsletter Printing	\$ 26.71
Starter Kits for Juniors (10)	69.80
New Checks for Acct.	19.70
Meeting Hall Rental	25.00
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>\$141.21</b>

**Net Expenses \$103.26**

**Balance in Checking as of 6/1/2003 - \$5634.30**

**Marcus Turner presented research on the prisoner of war money of Gibraltar used during World War II at the International Paper Money Show in Memphis, Tennessee, on June 14. Marcus is a collector and researcher of Military and World War II paper money and one of our club members.**

lecting that interested them most.

Marcus Turner brought an uncut sheet of "Zehn Deutsche Marks" that were sold due to implementation of the Euro Program. Vinton Dove brought some framed sets to show - one of Wartime Coinage, one titled "The Silver Story", and one depicting "U.S. Coins of the 20th Century.

There was a brief break, we held our auction, Allen Dove won the puzzle contest, and Gail Phillips won the 50/50 drawing of \$16.00. The meeting adjourned at 8:37 PM.

# Puzzle Page

## Maine Quarter

E N K R E M M A J D N I W S  
 D M Q A K Z J B M P D Y P E  
 M F I V T S C H O O N E R M  
 T U L T N A B F S Z M Z L I  
 W C S Q I R H H R A H C I H  
 H C X C L R I D Q B E J G C  
 J M Z V O P A U I E W O H Y  
 H T D P W N I M R N B H T R  
 H R X R Z D G T Y N F N H O  
 L W E T P J E U M N W S O T  
 R C P O X N M L S N B B U C  
 K D I T I T M D C B C A S I  
 W N T P A U G U S T A Y E V  
 T M J X P L X T N B N Y C Z

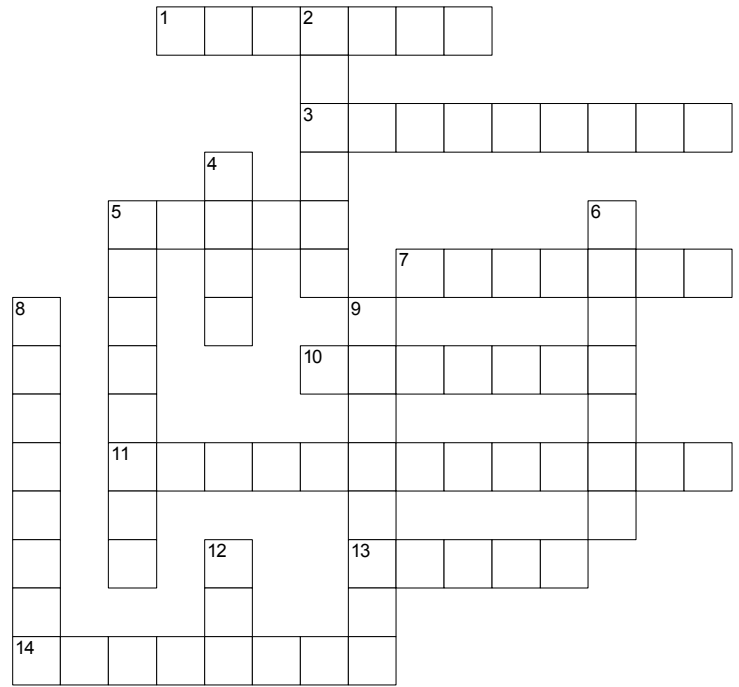
AUGUSTA  
 JOHNS BAY  
 KATAHDIN  
 LIGHTHOUSE  
 MARITIME  
 MUSCONGUS BAY  
 PEMAQUID POINT  
 PINE TREE  
 SCHOONER  
 SHIPWRECK  
 VICTORY CHIMES  
 WINDJAMMER



### May Puzzle Solution

Some people's money is merited, and other people's is inherited.

- Ogden Nash



Constructed using Crossword Weaver

### ACROSS

- 1 He's on the cent and the quarter
- 3 Governor of Maine (in 2001)
- 5 Pine Tree State
- 7 Yellowhammer State
- 10 Unique feature on Alabama Quarter
- 11 Explorers featured on Missouri Quarter
- 13 Twenty-one of these on the IL Quarter
- 14 Prairie State

### DOWN

- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ of Diamonds State Park
- 4 Grain pictured on Arkansas Quarter
- 5 Flower on Alabama Quarter
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ Arch
- 8 The Show Me State
- 9 The Natural State
- 12 Number of original lamps in Maine lighthouse

There will be a prize for the  
**CROSSWORD PUZZLE ONLY.**  
 Good Luck!



We were mentioned in the MPC Gram again! They must like us! Back to you, Fred!

-Ed.

The Monthly Planchet, the newsletter of the Indianapolis Coin Club, is an excellent coin club newsletter. Its main connection with the Gram is a common activist—Marcus Turner. Marcus called our attention to the May 2003 issue. He particularly liked the Planchet editorial quoting the Gram about circular comments Planchet-Gram-Planchet-Gram etc. (see page 5). I noted that the front page has a story about the new MPC collector Madison Turner, but I thought that the most interesting part was the photos from the club recognition of national coin week. Several of these feature MPC! Certainly a small step, but every promotion helps.

## 2004 Scholarship Fund Dive Kicks Off

by Marcus Turner

The 2003 ANA Summer Seminar is not even in the history books yet, however, we have received our first donation for the 2004 Military Numismatists Scholarship Fund. Our first donor for the 2004 fund was Al Glaser of Ramona, CA. Past years have seen early donations by the likes of Steve Feller, RA Medina, Marv Mericle and Ed Hoffman. This year Al got the jump on all of them, sending in his donation before the Memphis IPMS next week. Thank you Al!

-Ed. Note: If you would like to contribute to the Scholarship Fund, please email Marcus Turner at [mturner@indy.rr.com](mailto:mturner@indy.rr.com).

## Reprinted from the ANA Website

### ANA Programs for Young Numismatists

*Boy Scout Coin Collecting Merit Badge Requirements As of January 2003*

**1. Understand how coins are made, and where the active U.S. mints are located.**

**2. Explain these collecting terms:**

- Obverse
- Reverse
- Reeding
- Clad
- Type set
- Date set

**3. Explain the terms: Poor, Good, Very Good, Fine, Very Fine, Extremely Fine and Uncirculated.**

Show five different grade examples of the same coin type. Explain the term 'proof' and explain why it is not a grade. Tell what 'encapsulated' coins are.

**4. Know three different ways to store a collection and describe the benefits, drawbacks and expense of each these methods.**

Pick one to use when completing requirements.

**5. Do the following:**

a. Demonstrate to your counselor that you know how to use two U.S. or world coin reference catalogs.

b. Read a numismatic magazine or newspaper and tell your counselor about what you learned.

**6. Describe the 1999-2008 U.S. 50 State Quarters program.** Collect and show your counselor five different state quarters you have acquired from circulation.

**7. Collect from circulation a set of current U.S. coins.** Include one coin of each denomination (cent, nickel, dime, quarter, half dollar, and dollar). For each coin, locate the mint marks, if any, and the designer's initials, if any.

**8. Do the following:**

a. Identify the people depicted on the following denominations of current U.S. paper money: \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, and \$100.

b. Explain "legal tender."

c. Describe the role the Federal Reserve System plays in the distribution of currency.

**9. Do ONE of the following:**

a. Collect and identify 50 foreign coins from at least 10 different countries.

b. Collect and identify 20 bank notes from at least 5 different countries.

c. Collect and identify 15 different tokens or medals.

d. Collect a date set of a single type since the year of your birth.

**10. Do ONE of the following:**

a. Tour a U.S. Mint facility, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, or a Federal Reserve Bank and describe what you learned to your counselor.

b. With your parent's permission, attend a coin show or a coin club meeting, or view the Web site of the U.S. Mint or a coin dealer and report what you learned.

c. Give a talk about coin collecting to your troop or class at school.

d. Drawings of five Colonial-era U.S. coins.

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## ODD USES FOR COINS

- By Gerald Tebben

What's a coin good for besides spending? How about serving as a symbol of love . . . a teething ring? Maybe as a cure for disease . . . or to ward off witches?

Over the centuries, coins have served many more functions than mere economic ones!

"Love tokens" were popular a hundred years ago--and they're prized by collectors today for their beauty and sentiment. In the 1800's, a beau would commission a jeweler to shave off the back of a coin and re-engrave it with his true love's initials--or maybe a heart, or some other fancy design.

These same beaus, now married and settled down, might have given their babies silver dollars as teething rings. It's not unusual to find silver dollar-sized coins punched with holes, and attached to a cord. The cord was used to attach the coin to the baby's clothes. Large coins were used for safety reasons; they were too big to be swallowed.

"Touch pieces" were credited with cures, from ancient times through the 1700s. Some people believed kings could cure them--either by touching them directly, or with a coin. In England, a gold coin that showed St. Michael defeating Satan was a popular "touch piece" for centuries. The coin took on the powers of an amulet or charm. The afflicted person wore the coin around his neck until he was cured--or until he died!

In Colonial America, one popular belief was that a coin--especially a Massachusetts shilling, showing a pine tree--would ward off witches. The coins were bent in two, an worn around the neck, or nailed to the rafters of houses

to protect the dwelling. And since very few witches remain in New England today--using bent coins to ward off evil must have been pretty effective!

*This article was written by Gerald Tebben and reprinted with permission from "Money Talks", the ANA radio program. "Money Talks" is produced and underwritten by the American Numismatic Association, in Colorado Springs, America's coin club for over a century. Take a tour of ANA's virtual Money Museum on the web at [www.money.org](http://www.money.org).*

## HENNING'S MINT

- by Thomas LaMarre

A nickel could buy a lot of things back in the 1950s, a bottle of pop, a candy bar or a newspaper. But a New Jersey man got more than he bargained for when his "nickels" bought him a ticket to the "Big House".

It was in 1954 that counterfeit nickels began turning up in New Jersey. They were oversize, overweight and poorly made. But the counterfeiter made an even bigger mistake, although most of his nickels were dated 1944, they didn't match up to wartime specifications.

During the Second World War, nickel was needed to produce armor plate. So from 1942 to 1945, five-cent pieces were made in an alloy of copper, silver and manganese. To distinguish the "new" nickels from the "old" when it came time to melt them, each Mint that produced these coins placed an identifying mark above the dome of Monticello, which is pictured on the "tails" side. A large letter "P" stood for Philadelphia, "D" for Denver, and "S" for San Francisco.

The letters were nowhere to be seen on the counterfeit nickels. And they were made from copper, nickel and iron, with no trace of silver. Even so, they cost the counterfeiter three cents apiece to make. Nearly 100,000 of the phony nickels were placed in circulation before federal agents followed the trail to a clandestine "mint" in New Jersey.

The operator was Francis Leroy Henning. He had already left town, but not before he dumped 200,000 counterfeit nickels into Cooper Creek, and another 200,000 into the river. Henning was arrested in Cleveland, Ohio, in October 1955, tried, and convicted. He originally was sentenced to three years in jail and fined \$5,000. But the judge tacked on another three years when he got wind of Henning's newest project--a plan to counterfeit \$5 bills.

*This article was written by Tom LaMarre. "Money Talks" is produced and underwritten by the American Numismatic Association, in Colorado Springs, America's coin club for over a century. For information about educational seminars on coin collecting and grading, call 1-800-367-9723 and request a brochure.*

## WORLD WAR TWO PHILIPPINE PAPER MONEY

- By Gerald Tebben

Why would the U.S. government take new paper money and put it into a revolving drum . . . with sand, floor sweepings and soggy coffee grounds?

The answer to that question is: To win a war.

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**Continued on page 7**

# KID'S CORNER



## History of the Nickel, Part One

- by John Maag

Today's nickel is one of our most common coins, but did you know that it was named for the metal it is made of? Originally, it was a five-cent piece, and it was made of silver, like many other U.S. coins. It used to be that people would only take coins that contained the actual value of the metal, so they used five cents' worth of silver to make those pieces.

The first five cent coin was the "half-disme" (pronounced "half-deem"). It was minted in 1792. Legend has it that these early coins were struck using some of George Washington's silver, and the Liberty portrait was his wife, Martha. The first



"official" half-disme was struck

in 1794, but there were no marks on it to identify it as a five cent piece - it was half the size of the ten cent piece, so people knew it was worth five cents. At that time, the half dollar was twice the size of the quarter, too. The first half-disme featured a Liberty obverse with a scrawny-looking eagle on the reverse, surrounded by a wreath. These were struck only in 1794 and 1795.

After that, the new design was a type known as the "draped bust, small eagle", and it was followed by a type known as "draped bust, large heraldic eagle". The "draped bust" design was named because of



the type of dress on the figure. These coins were struck until 1805. There were no five cent coins struck again until 1829, when the "Liberty Cap" design was used. They were named this because of the hat the figure wore, a "Phrygian



cap", which was worn by freed slaves in ancient Rome. This was used to symbolize our freedom. This coin was the

first to have its value stated on the coin - "5 c.". It was issued until 1837, when it was replaced by the "Seated Liberty" type. This design was used until 1873, when the coin was discontinued. There were varieties of this design - one with stars, and one without stars surrounding the seated Liberty figure. It was the first half-dime to be struck at the New Orleans Mint, which opened in 1838. Christian Gobrecht designed this coin. All silver coins carried this "Seated Liberty" design at this time, although the dollar, half-dollar, and quarter all had the eagle reverse, and the dime and half-dime had a wreath on the reverse. The varieties of this design are as follows:

- 1837-38 - no stars
- 1838-40 - no fold of cloth hanging down from the Liberty figure's arm that is holding the liberty cap on a pole.
- 1840-53 - drapery type
- 1853-55 - arrows at date

This last variety was made with less silver, and that was because the silver was worth more than the coin at that time and people were melting or exporting coins for their silver content.

From 1856-59, the design went back to the pre-1853 design. In 1860, the design changed again, placing "United States of America" on the obverse instead of the reverse, and the stars were removed.

Next month, Part Two!

## Continued from page 5

During World War II, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, which manufactures the paper money of the United States and a few other countries, was asked several times to help with the war effort.

In early 1943, the War Department urgently needed a large amount of circulated Philippine paper money. The Army was supporting guerrilla operations in the islands, then held by the Japanese. Infiltrators needed to buy supplies in the Philippines, and they needed to buy them inconspicuously.

The Bureau had a large supply of Philippine paper money on hand, printed before the war. But these brand-new crisp bills wouldn't do for the military's needs. New bills would have at-

tracted unwanted attention in the islands, and tipped off the enemy that something was afoot.

So a small cadre of federal employees, sworn to secrecy until after the war, counted out the new stock of Philippine bills . . . and then, aged them. The bills were placed in a gigantic rotating drum, along with the mixture of sand, floor sweepings and soggy coffee grounds. After several hours of spinning the money in the drum at a speed of 60 revolutions per minute--the now-crumpled and dirty bills were removed from the drum, packed for shipment, and secretly dispatched to the Philippine guerrillas. Today, it's impossible to distinguish these bills from the paper money that circulated in the Philippines before the war.

Did these bills help win the war?

All we know is that the Philippine guerrillas were well-armed and rose up against the Japanese . . . when the U.S., under the leadership of General Douglas MacArthur, began the operation which led to the eventual liberation of the Philippines.

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The new Maine Quarter, released this month.



These two are the final quarters that will be released this year.

**This month's educational program will be presented by Vinton Dove. He will speak about the condition of the hobby.**

**Don't miss it!**

### **VINTON G. DOVE**

Certified Public Accountant

Collecting U.S. Coins Since 1952

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### Upcoming Coin Shows:

**July 13th - "71st Street Coin Show" Indianapolis, IN  
2100 East 71st Street off of Keystone Ave. 9am-3:45pm.**

**July 27th - "Central Illinois Numismatic Association Summer Coin Show"**

**Springfield, IL**

**Northfield Center I**

**32100 Northfield Dr. At Northfield Dr. and Dirksen Parkway**

**(next to Xochimilo Mexican Restaurant). 9am-4pm**