

your newsletter

Five Mints A Little Taste of History



Two American Eagle Bullion Coins

AMERICAN
NUMISMATIC
ASSOCIATION



Exhibit at ANA in Fort Worth

For a young numismatist, one great way to get involved is through educational exhibiting at various coin conventions. The ANA offers several such opportunities, and one of them is coming up soon!

The 2010 ANA National Money Show is taking place in Fort Worth, Texas, from March 25th to 27th. Exhibit categories at this show are topical according to non-numismatic themes, making for interesting entries. Applications are now available on the ANA website (on the pages about the Fort Worth convention) and the deadline is February 15th.

Earn more YN Dollars with “Word of the Issue”

YN subscribers to Your Newsletter are quite familiar with the monthly quizzes, through which they can earn spendable YN Dollars. In this issue of Your Newsletter, a new YN-cash-earning opportunity is making its debut.

The “Word of the Issue” is a fun new way to get YN Dollars, just for reading the articles in this publication! Any YN who completes the activity will receive 5 YN\$ per article in the issue. (So you can get 15 YN\$ for this issue!) Go to page 13 to learn more!

yn news

what's new and exciting with young people in numismatics? programs, awards, and intriguing opportunities



On its website, the ANA hosts a number of fun quizzes and games, including a coin coloring book, hangman, and wordsearch.

These numismatic entertainments have recently been joined by the ANA's first Flash interactive game, Divide & Conquer! In this game, the player uses the mouse to drag parts of a coin into the boxes with the correct labels. Divide & Conquer, along with the other games, can be found under the Money'Musements section of the ANA website, www.money.org.



At the Fort Worth ANA National Money Show, coming up in March, there will be several exciting educational programs offered. For YNs specifically, there will be a Boy Scout clinic to earn the Coin Collecting Merit Badge, and a Girl Scout workshop to earn the “Fun With Money” patch. If you are a Scout and have the ability to attend the convention, you won't want to miss out on these fun programs! Be sure to register through the ANA website's National Money Show pages.

Inside this Issue...

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The Early Coins of Modern Israel

Cole Schenewerk



Two Early American Bullion Coins

Fiachra Eileen Rottinghaus



Five Mints - A Little Taste of History

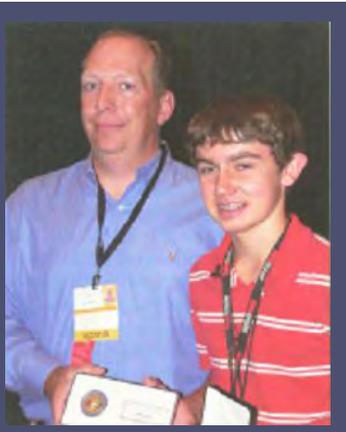
Zachary M. Beier

Your Newsletter is an electronic publication for members of the American Numismatic Association, and focuses on Young Numismatists (YNs). Members can subscribe to this FREE publication by e-mailing membership@money.org and asking to be placed on the list. Please include your name and ANA number. Permission to copy, distribute, and publish any information in Your Newsletter is freely granted -- it's Your Newsletter!

Let us know if you have an interesting article or website you would like published in Your Newsletter! Just e-mail YourNewsletter@money.org. For every article you write that is published in this newsletter you can earn 50 YN Auction Dollars or qualify for steps in the Ancient Coin Project or the Copper Coin Project. For more information about YN Dollars, go to the Young Numismatist section of money.org!

DISCOVER AND EXPLORE THE WORLD OF MONEY

The American Numismatic Association encourages and educates people to study and collect money and related items by promoting, preserving and protecting the interests of those who desire to 'Discover and Explore the World of Money.' Your involvement supports the ANA's educational mission.



YNOTY

young numismatist of the year

COLUMN

Finding Time for Coins in Your Busy Schedule

Hello everyone, my name is Cole Schenewerk and I have been invited by Katie Heinrich, the editor of Your Newsletter, to write a monthly column. This month, I will focus on how to find time for coins in the busy schedule of a student.

Other than attending monthly local club meetings, many Young Numismatists (YNs) are not overly involved in the hobby because they feel that they have no extra time. This problem is easily fixed, and you may be surprised at how much extra time you have!

Nearly everything in this article boils down to being efficient and organized. Organization will help to cut down on stress and make tasks go faster. It doesn't mean that you need to have a bunch of color-coded boxes for everything in your closet, or that everything has to have a specific place, it just means that you need to know where things are and be able to find them easily. Creating an organization system for your coins is helpful when you need to find a specific coin later. If you collect mostly U.S. coins, this shouldn't be a problem, because albums are readily available for many different denominations. If you collect foreign coins or paper money, the typical method of organization is to arrange items by country, and then by catalog number. (If you don't have a catalog, you can order your collection by denomination, smallest to largest). This system can help you to easily find coins that you are using to write articles or build exhibits.

If you start to regularly write articles for Your Newsletter, or any other publication, you will need to keep track of the deadlines for submitting articles. For example, my state publication's next deadline is in a little less than a month, so I am starting work on an article for that publication now. You should also try your best to be ahead of deadlines.

Some publications, such as Your Newsletter, and maybe your local club's newsletter, do not have fixed deadlines, but are usually published monthly. Editors of these newsletters often like to have their material weeks in advance. (I know this because I've been an editor before.) Some editors will still accept late articles, and others will simply publish them in the next issue.

The ANA is working hard to make this a great time to be a YN. There are many opportunities for young people to win awards for exhibits, articles, and talks. Almost every year, some of these awards are not given, simply because there are no applicants. This year, at the ANA World's Fair of Money in Los Angeles, there were no exhibits in the Ancients category, or the Errors and Varieties category. Also, there was only one exhibit in both the paper money category and the Israeli and Judaic category. Out of twenty-one first, second, and third place awards, only ten were given out, meaning that over half of the awards are up for grabs!

Even if you can't travel to the World's Fair of Money every year (next year it will be in Boston), many local and regional shows are experiencing the same problem. There are many awards that have not been given in years! Ask the president of your local or regional club if there are YN awards that haven't been given in a while. Maybe you could win some!

Next month, I will discuss building an exhibit to help you win some of these awards!

Two American Eagle Bullion Coins

Fiachra Eileen Rottinghaus

I like coins with beautiful, delicate engraving in their designs. American Eagles use the wonderful designs of the early twentieth century and give collectors like me the chance to own lovely coins in high grades. My two favorite coins are dated 2000, the year of my birth. One is a silver bullion coin, and the other is a gold bullion coin. My silver coin weighs one ounce. The composition is 99.93% silver, 0.07% copper. It weighs 31.101 grams and has a face value of one dollar. The obverse of the coin is Adolph A. Weinman's famous Walking Liberty from the half dollar struck between 1916 and 1947. The reverse is a heraldic eagle by John Mercanti. I like the heraldic eagle because it looks so strong. Coins like it have been produced since 1986.



My gold bullion coin is a one-tenth ounce coin. The composition is 91.67% gold, 3% silver, and 5.33% copper. It weighs 3.393 grams and has a face value of five dollars. The obverse of the coin is Augustus Saint Gaudens' design used on the double eagles struck from 1907 to 1933. This is one of my favorite coin designs. Liberty is walking out of the sunrise with the U.S. Capitol behind her. The reverse is a family of eagles by Miley Busiek. I like the family of eagles because it is so pretty.

From 1986 to 1991, dates on gold bullion coins were in Roman numerals, like MCMLXXXVI for 1986. Starting in 1992, the mint switched to Arabic numerals, because they thought that nobody could read the dates. I think it would be easier to do Roman numerals now, because current dates are shorter, like MMVIII for 2008.

There are also quarter-ounce, half-ounce, and one-ounce gold bullion coins. American Eagles come in proof and business strike finishes. Silver American Eagles have been struck at Philadelphia, West Point, and San Francisco, and Gold American Eagles have been made at Philadelphia and West Point. American Eagles have not been made at Denver. I wonder why.

Most people like to buy American Eagles just for their bullion content, but I like collecting American Eagles because their designs are so pretty. I like to look at them a lot. They are not too hard to find, and if they go up in value because of their silver and gold, that is an extra bonus.





Five Mints -

When we think of the word “mint” it might be the herb we use for flavoring or the red-and-white piece of candy that melts in your mouth. And then there is the United States Mint, the place that produces and distributes our coins. When we hear about the United States Mint, we usually think of the Philadelphia, Denver, and San Francisco locations, and on occasion, West Point. But many people do not even know that there were once U.S. Mints in Dahlonega, Georgia; Charlotte, North Carolina; New Orleans, Louisiana; and Carson City, Nevada; or even the one located in the capital of the Philippines, known as the Manila Mint. A review of these five Mints will give a “taste of history” of these Mints of the past, and what has happened to them.



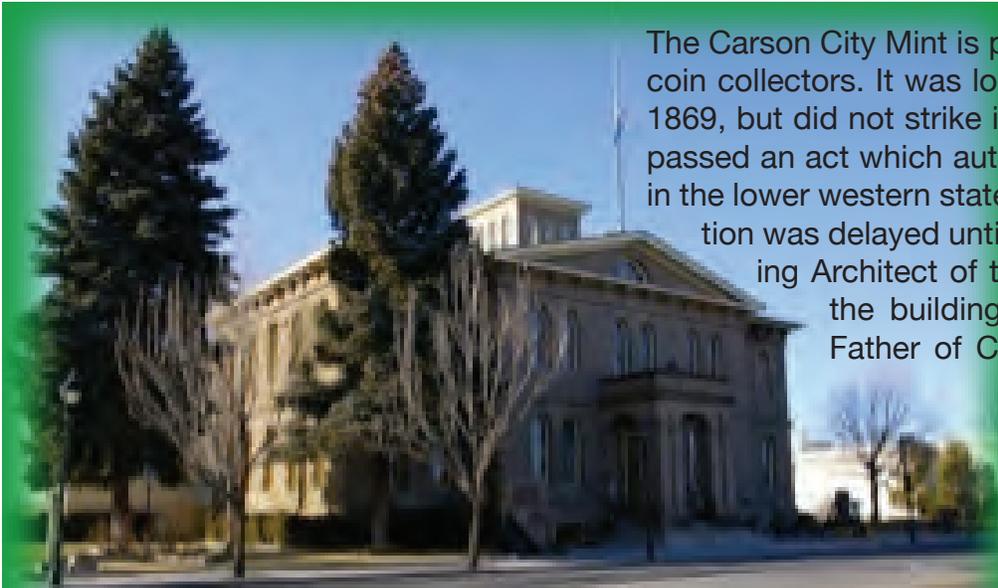
Let us start with the New Orleans Mint, which is probably the best known of the “Five Mints.” The New Orleans Mint was established in 1838 in New Orleans, Louisiana, which was one of the biggest American commercial centers of its day. The building was designed by William Strickland, who was noted as a nineteenth-century Gothic style architect. Strickland was also the architect of the Philadelphia, Charlotte, and Dahlonega Mints, as well as the Second Bank of the United States. The New Orleans Mint first produced coins from 1838 to 1861. On January 26th, 1861, the Mint was closed down

when Louisiana seceded from the Union, but it reopened in 3 days on January 29th, 1861. By then, however, the Confederacy had taken over the New Orleans Mint and all of its money, valued at over \$500,000. The Confederacy’s original plan was to have the New Orleans Mint produce coins for them during the war. But after four months of producing coins, they ran out of the bullion (metal) in order to make more coins. Therefore, the Mint closed down on May 31st, 1861; and for the rest of the Civil War, it served as a place for quartering Confederate troops. The following year after the Mint closed down; the Union Navy under Admiral David G. Farragut captured the Mint as well as the rest of New Orleans. The Union then occupied New Orleans for a while, but for many Southern people, the Mint building was considered a hated symbol of the Union occupation. One Southern citizen took this a little more seriously and it cost him his life. On April 25th, 1862; David Farragut ordered the mayor of New Orleans to put up the U.S. Flag on all the public buildings. The mayor of New Orleans, John T. Monroe, told Farragut that he could not do it because it was beyond his power. So, Captain Henry Thomas of the U.S.S. Pocahontas and some soldiers went on top of the New Orleans Mint, took the Confederate flag down, and put the U.S. flag up. A large number of the city population looked on in anger, ready to tear the flag down, but the soldiers said that if anyone came on top of the building and tried to take the flag down, the U.S.S. Pocahontas would shoot them down. However, a steamboat gambler named William B. Mumford went up with six other people to take the flag down. The ship fired and Mumford was hit with a flying brick, while still holding the flag. As Mumford carried the flag to city hall, the people cheered for him as a hero and tore up the flag into pieces along the way. Three days after this incident, Benjamin Butler, who was in charge of all the Union ground forces, heard about the incident and decided that Mumford needed

A Little Taste of History

Zachary M. Beier

to be arrested. On May 1st, 1862; Mumford was arrested and charged with “high crimes and misdemeanors” in violation of the laws of the United States. On May 30th, 1862; Mumford was held on trial and was found guilty. And on June 7th, 1862; Mumford was hanged in the New Orleans Mint courtyard, the place where he wanted to be hung, because according to the Spanish custom, he thought that would be the perfect place. After Mumford’s hanging, there was no more activity at the Mint. It was closed down with all its machinery damaged, until it was reopened as an Assay Office in 1876. But a U.S. Mint agent named James R. Snowden talked with the head of the Assay Office, a man named Dr. M. F. Bonzano, to find out about the condition of the building to know whether to produce coins there again. After receiving the report, Snowden sent new minting equipment to the Mint. He also had the building repaired and in 1879, the New Orleans Mint was put back in official minting service. The real reason why Snowden refurbished and reestablished the Mint was because Congress passed the Bland-Allison Act of 1878, which authorized the purchase and minting of a large quantity of silver every year. The Treasury Department needed additional facilities to follow this bill, so they reopened the New Orleans Mint. Even though they did produce a lot of silver coins, most of them were kept in storage instead of being put into circulation. President Rutherford B. Hayes then appointed Henry S. Foote, a former Mississippi Senator, to be the new superintendent of the New Orleans Mint. The New Orleans Mint once again was producing coins and during its second run, from 1879 to 1909, it produced silver dimes, quarters, half-dollars, dollars and \$5 and \$10 gold pieces. In 1907, two years before New Orleans closed down; it was authorized to produce 500,000 silver twenty-centavo coins for Mexico as part of America’s plan to start producing coins for other countries. The Mint was shut down in 1909 because with this Mint and all the other Mints producing coins, they were producing more than needed, so the government stopped funding the New Orleans Mint. So after many years of faithful service, the government officially closed the Mint in 1911 and all of its minting machinery was transferred to the Philadelphia Mint. After the Mint closed in 1909, the original Mint building served as a home for a variety of purposes during the 20th century, such as a United States Assay Office, a Federal prison, a storage building for the Coast Guard, and even as a fallout shelter. In 1981, the Louisiana State Museum bought the Mint building and it now serves as a part of the Louisiana State Museum. In 2005, when New Orleans was hit heavily by Hurricane Katrina, the Mint building was very heavily damaged, but was repaired and reopened in 2007. The Mint building has been named as a National Historic Landmark because it is the oldest existing structure to have served as a United States Mint. The New Orleans Mint also housed an art gallery, and it was the only one, other than the Charlotte Mint, to do so. The New Orleans Mint is best known today for its gold coins, and Morgan dollars. Almost all coins made at the New Orleans Mint have an average quality, therefore high quality struck New Orleans Mint coins are very high in value. All New Orleans Mint coinage has an “O” mintmark on the coins. Most people that worked at the New Orleans Mint were men, although the Philadelphia Mint sent several of their women workers to New Orleans to teach the men how to adjust the money. Adjusters were workers who weighed the planchets to make sure they were all the right weight before being struck.



The Carson City Mint is probably the next best known Mint among coin collectors. It was located and built in Carson City, Nevada in 1869, but did not strike its first coin until 1870. In 1863, Congress passed an act which authorized the construction of a branch mint in the lower western states, but because of the Civil War, construction was delayed until 1867. A.B. Mullet, who was the Supervising Architect of the Department of the Treasury, designed the building. The construction supervisor was “The Father of Carson City”, Abraham Curry. It was built during the discovery of the Comstock Lode (silver boom) in Nevada, and its primary purpose was to hold the silver collected by the miners and to produce coins for the people of the West. The Comstock Lode was considered to be the silver version of the California Gold

Rush. Just as the U.S. Treasury built the San Francisco Mint during the California Gold Rush, the Mint built the Carson City Mint to process silver being mined. The Carson City Mint made over 50 different issues of circulated coins from 1870 to 1893. They made coins of different denominations, from dimes to gold dollars. During those years, they produced over 56 million gold and silver coins. After the Mint was decommissioned in 1893, it was turned into a United States Assay Office from 1895 to 1933. In 1939, the Federal government sold the mint to the state of Nevada. Since then, the Carson City Mint building has been turned into the Nevada State Museum and it still operates to this day. Carson City Morgan dollars are the most popular of all Carson City coinage and all coins made at Carson City have a “CC” mintmark.

The Dahlonega Mint was built under the same circumstances as that of the Charlotte Mint. Gold was discovered in the town of Dahlonega, Georgia which started the first North American gold rush known as the Georgia Gold Rush. Unfortunately, just like in Charlotte, North Carolina, there were problems with what to do with the gold found in Georgia. Miners tried to convert their gold into coins and were unsuccessful. If the miners sent the gold to Philadelphia, there was a very good chance that Indians or robbers would steal their hard earned gold. So, in 1838, the Dahlonega Mint was built and established. The reason this Mint was built was so that the miners could tap the new gold finds and to provide a place where the gold could be assayed and sold. This Mint also had the latest steam minting technology and because it had such updated technology to produce coins, the coins that came from the Dahlonega Mint were of very high quality and had very high detail. However, the mintages for all Dahlonega coins were very low. Less than 1 percent of all coins made at the Dahlonega Mint exist today. The Dahlonega Mint produced coins from 1838 to 1861. In 1861, at the beginning of the Civil War, the Confederate Army seized the Dahlonega Mint. However, unlike the New Orleans and Charlotte Mints, the Confederates never produced any coins at Dahlonega. In 1878, a fire destroyed the Mint and it was never rebuilt again. But during its time as a United States Mint, it produced over 6 million dollars worth of gold coins. It produced \$1, \$2.50, \$3.00, and \$5.00 gold pieces. Dahlonega was the only other Mint besides Charlotte to produce only gold coins. All coins made at the Dahlonega Mint have a “D” mintmark. Just as a note, the Dahlonega mintmark is not to be confused with the Denver mintmark.



The Denver Mint was established about 30 years later (1907 to be exact) after the Dahlonega Mint was destroyed by a fire, so it is pretty easy to figure out which coins are from Dahlonega and which ones are from Denver. And Denver does not produce any gold coins.

The story of how the Charlotte Mint came to be is a very interesting story which started in 1788. A 17 year old boy named Conrad Reed went to a place in North Carolina called Cabarrus County. He found a rock that weighted 17 pounds and took it home with him. For years, his family used the rock as a doorstep, until 1802, when Conrad’s father took the rock to a jeweler. The jeweler found out the rock was made of gold and offered Mr. Reed \$3.50 for the rock. But Mr. Reed, not knowing any better, took the money and thought it was his lucky day. However, a year later, one of Mr. Reed’s slaves was digging and found a 28 pound gold nugget. This time, Mr. Reed knew what it was. This second find is what actually triggered the Carolina Gold Rush. Reed also established the first gold mine in the United States, the Reed Gold Mine. After that, people started coming to the Carolinas to “seek their fortune” and in time, getting employed for gold panning was second only to farming in this entire Southern area. In fact, until the California Gold Rush came around, North Carolina was #1 in the area of gold production and mined over 1 million dollars of gold each year. But

But there was a problem, the miners were having trouble turning all of their gold into gold coins and Philadelphia was weeks away, going right through Cherokee Indian Territory. If a miner sent his gold to Philadelphia, he had to pay shipping fees and there was a chance that it would get stolen by either Indians or bandits. As a temporary solution, the Bechtler family began their own private gold mint. While miners supplied them with gold, they made gold coins that were widely accepted in trade. After the War of 1812, President Andrew Jackson signed a bill authorizing a new branch of the United States Mint down in the Carolinas. On March 28th, 1838, the Charlotte Mint finally struck its first coinage bearing a "C" mintmark. The Charlotte Mint was



one of only two Mints that were authorized to strike only gold coins. When the Civil War started, the Confederacy took control of the Charlotte Mint. They made coins there for a brief time until October of 1861. They turned the building into a Confederate headquarters and a hospital for the remainder of the war. After the war, the mint was never reopened and therefore, production ceased. But the Charlotte Mint was able to mint over 5 million dollars worth of gold coins. In 1867, like all other Mints before them, the Charlotte Mint was turned into a United States Assay Office and it continued until being stopped in 1913. In 1873, the North Carolina government asked the Federal government if they could reopen the Charlotte Mint, but their request was denied. After that, the building was used for a variety of things, like being a Red Cross hospital during World War II. In 1931, the building was demolished to make room for a post office, but the people of Charlotte gathered up the pieces and rebuilt the Mint building at a new location in Charlotte. In 1936, the building was turned into an art museum called The Mint Museum of Art. It was the first art museum to be established in North Carolina at the time. It is actually still being operated today, and in the museum, there is a complete set of Charlotte Mint gold coins as well as thousands of pieces of artwork.



The Manila Mint is probably the least heard of U.S. Mint. After all, it was not even located in the United States. The Manila Mint was located in the capital of the Philippines and on record is the only U.S. Mint building not located in the 48 continental United States. In 1903, when the United States took control of the Philippines after the Spanish-American War, there were no coins to use in the Philippines. So, from 1903 to 1919, the Mint produced coins for the Philippines at their Philadelphia and San Francisco Mints. You can tell where they were minted because they have either a P or S mintmark. But the Mint decided to open a branch Mint in the Philippines so they could produce coins easier. So, the Manila Mint opened its doors in 1920. The Manila Mint produced coins from 1920 to 1922 and from 1925 to 1941. When the Japanese forces captured the Philippines in World War II, they actually had their own people operating the Manila Mint because they captured all the native people and put them in captivity. When the United States Army, under General MacArthur, came back to the Philippines and recaptured the islands in 1945, the Manila Mint was destroyed in the process. All U.S. coins made at the Manila Mint have an "M" mintmark with a little dot over the top.

The current Mints that we have now are in Philadelphia, Denver, San Francisco, and West Point. But it is nice to know that there were other United States Mints throughout America that helped pave the way for coin collectors today. You can probably find out more about these Mints at your local library or on the Internet.

References

Wikipedia the Free Encyclopedia, www.us-mint.info, www.rarecoins.org/Charlotte_Mint, The United States Mint, and www.blanchardonline.com



1



2



3



4



5

Cole Schenewerk

In the country of Israel, coins change hands every day almost without thought, but a closer look and a little research reveals that the designs of the coins are all based on the coins of ancient Judea.

The nation of Israel was founded in 1948, and a war with neighboring Arab nations followed immediately after. The first coins of Israel used the old monetary system, the Palestinian Pound, which was divided into 1000 mils. The new government struck 25 mils coins in a factory outside Tel-Aviv previously used to make silverware. Several varieties for the 1948 and 1949 25 mils are known.

After Israel had won its war for independence, it transferred its currency to its own monetary system, the pruta. The table below shows each denomination and the origin of its design. The pictures to the left of the page show a comparison of the two coins so you can see for yourself the resemblance of the designs.

Denomination	Origin of Design	Photo
1 Pruta	Anchor from coin of Alexander Jannaeus (approx. 100 B.C.)	1
5 Prutot	Harp from coin of Bar Kochba Revolt	
10 Prutot	Amphora (vase) from coin of Bar Kochba Revolt	2
25 Prutot	Bunch of grapes from coin of Bar Kochba Revolt	
50 Prutot	Vine Leaf from coin of First Jewish Revolt	3
100 Prutot	Palm Tree from coin of Bar Kochba Revolt	4
250 Prutot	Three wheat stalks from coin of First Jewish Revolt	5
500 Prutot	Stylized Pomogranate from coins of First Jewish Revolt	

From Your Editor



Katie Heinrich

Hello, my name is Katie Heinrich and, with this issue, I happily begin my service as your editor. As I'm sure you've noticed, I have made quite a few changes to *Your Newsletter*. I chose to give it a formal publication format, and add color where I could, in an attempt to lend vibrance to the newsletter. I sincerely hope that all who read *Your Newsletter* approve of the choices and changes I have made; I would love to hear your reactions and feedback!

You may have already seen the several additions to the newsletter, including a column from the YN of the Year, and a section for Young Numismatist News. There are a few other segments that I would like to see progressively added to the publication, but again, I would like to hear your feedback on these new elements first.

Finally, I would like to solicit your participation in the newsletter. It would be wonderful to receive enough content to fill every issue of *Your Newsletter* as successfully as this one. Articles on any numismatic subject are accepted and welcome; you can write about any topic that interests you! (Feel free to e-mail me if you would like to discuss or propose an idea.) However, if you are not able to submit articles, that doesn't mean you can't participate. Share an interesting bit of news, let us know about your most recent award, or send a suggestion for the improvement of the publication. But beyond contributing content, you can also participate just by completing a monthly quiz, or bidding on an auction lot. This is ***Your Newsletter***; make it feel like your own by getting involved!

Quiz # 8 - All About the Susan B. Anthony Dollar Coin

To receive your 10 YN Dollars, you may e-mail your answers to Jim Majoros (majoros@money.org) or mail to: 65 - 16th St, Toms River, NJ 08753.

Please include your name, mail address, ANA number and age. We thank you for participating!

- 1 Susan B. Anthony dollars were struck during what years?
- 2 What dollar coin was struck prior to the SBA, and what years were they struck?
- 3 Who was the designer of the SBA dollar?
- 4 In 1979, there were two varieties of the Rim. What were they?
- 5 In what year were the certain SBA coins issued only in Mint Sets?
- 6 Why do you think our dollar coins, such as the SBA, Sacajawea and Presidential, do not circulate as well as our cents, nickels, dimes and quarters?



**1936-S Buffalo Nickel
Uncirculated!
No minimum bid**

**1866 Indian Head Cent
Re-punched date
VG condition
Minimum Bid: 75 YN\$**



THIS COIN COULD BE YOURS!

YN DOLLAR AUCTION

Bid on valuable items using your YN Dollars! There are two items up for sale. One has a minimum bid, the other does not. YN's may bid on one or both items -- but only with YN Auction Dollars. Bids must be in by February 15 and can be submitted via e-mail to ynauction@money.org. In case of a tie, the first person to submit the winning bid is the winner.

Don't have enough YN Dollars? Don't know how to earn them?
Go to the Young Numismatist section of the ANA website
(www.money.org) to see the chart of activities,
and how much YN cash you can earn
for doing them!

Somewhere,
buried in the
articles of this
Your Newsletter, lies
the Word of the Issue.

If you can locate the word,
send the full sentence in which
it exists, along with the title and author
of the article, to YourNewsletter@money.org.

For submitting the correct word location, this month,
you will receive 15 YN Dollars! (You get 5 YN\$ for each
article in the issue.) All you have to do is read *Your
Newsletter!*

This month, the hidden word is:

GALLERY

Can you find it?

WORD OF THE ISSUE

Did You Know?



The ANA offers YNs a fun opportunity to earn quality copper coins from America's early years.

The Early American Copper Coin Project is one of the many YN programs coordinated by the ANA. Through this program, sponsored by Douglas F. Bird, YNs can earn numismatic material for hobby activities in which they participate.

Early American copper coins - large cents and half cents (1793-1857) - were the coins of the people, the coins used for everyday transactions, the pocket change of early American citizens. Cents and half cents were also the first coins struck under the authority of the United States Government by the First United States

Mint in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The stories about their history, designs and designers, minting processes, collectors, and pedigrees bring U.S. history alive! They are fun and challenging to collect, research and exhibit.

Participation in the Early American Copper Coin Project allows ANA members age 22 and younger to earn awards such as early American large cents, half cents, reference books, or supplies by just being active in the coin-collecting hobby, writing articles or school reports, doing a presentation for school or Scouts, exhibiting, completing correspondence or Summer Seminar courses or doing other interesting (and fun!) projects. The Early American Copper Coin Project forms outline the method for earning awards.

So get ready to have fun with your hobby and join the Early American Copper Coin Project. You'll enjoy earning the awards while continuing your journey from coin collector to numismatist! For more information, and project forms, go to the Young Numismatist section of the ANA website. Questions about this project should be directed to education@money.org



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