



Civil War Era NUMISMATICS

Winter 2020

Volume 54

Number 4

A Civil War Patent Counterstamp



Essential CWT Books

U.S. Civil War Store Cards (Third Edition). 664 pages. Full Color. Lists all merchant issuers of Civil War Tokens by state and town. Thousands of tokens are depicted with their rarity numbers. Many Merchant Biographies, and historical overview. The essential reference for the collector of store cards. \$100 for non-members; \$85 for members.

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*Books mailed to addresses outside the United States may require additional postage. If so, we will be contacting you to let you know the additional charge.

“Buy the book before the token!”

CIVIL WAR ERA NUMISMATICS is produced by the Civil War Token Society to help stimulate and maintain interest in the field of Civil War token collecting. The society is strictly a non-profit organization. This Journal is published quarterly: Spring, Summer, Fall, and Winter. Single copy price is \$5.00. Membership in the CWTS is \$18 per year, payable in advance, and includes a subscription to the Journal.

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(TAMS) shares with CWTS many of the same goals and interests.

For more information and an application form visit
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From the President's Desk

Passing the Torch

Susan Trask



It doesn't seem possible that my term as President of the Civil War Token Society is almost up. These past three years have flown by and I have to admit I thoroughly enjoyed serving the society. Some of you reading this will recall that I went kicking, screaming and holding my breath at the suggestion of taking on the responsibility of the office. There was lots of coercion from John Ostendorf, Dave Bowers, David Schenkman, Mark Glazer, Chris Karstedt and Tom Reed. Now that it is coming to an end, I'm glad I acquiesced. Its been a fun three years with the opportunity to get to know a lot more of our members. That more than outweighed any trepidation I felt initially.

And my Board of Governors has been a dream to work with. Decisions were made with little or no effort, coming to a consensus in a timely manner. And I am so proud that Cole Hendrickson joined our team. A brilliant young numismatist, he contributed so much to the society. Look for his rising star in years to come.

I also cannot say thank you enough for the help and guidance of Jen Meers. She has transformed our journal into a first-class publication. She has also supported me when I was behind the curve with journal deadlines, always ready to get the job done, the journal in the mail to all of you. In addition, she has become a valued friend.

Our membership has grown over the last three years and I believe the future of the Civil War Token Society is bright. With the inclusion of all Civil War Exonomia, we are broadening the opportunity to grow our hobby even further.

So, I am grateful for the opportunity to have served all of you and feel confident we will continue to grow and flourish under the leadership of incoming President, Bill Luitje. Hopefully we will get beyond the Covid crises and be able to meet again at shows and conventions next year.

God Bless all of you and all my best for a wonderful Holiday Season.
Susan

CWTS 2020 ELECTION RESULTS

As Election Commissioner, I hereby announce the results of the 2020 Election. There were a total of 90 votes cast.

Unopposed:

President – Bill Luitje

Vice President – Cole Hendrickson

Secretary – John Ostendorf

Treasurer – Tom Reed

Contested Election:

Board of Governors (top 3):

Larry Dziubek – 60

Chris Karstedt – 56

Dan Templeman – 43

James Shock – 36

John Zampedro – 24

David Hyams - 1

All will serve a two year term January 1, 2021 – December 31, 2022 except for the President who shall serve a three year term January 1, 2021 – December 31, 2023.

Thank you to all members who voted and to all who ran for office.

Respectfully submitted,

John Ostendorf

Election Commissioner, CWTS

NEWEL Z. TABOR

by Dana Zaiser



Love tokens were popular as gifts during the Civil War with their popularity peaking in the 1870's and 1880's. The tokens were made from ordinary coins, mostly dimes, with the original detail on one side of the coin removed and the initials of the recipient engraved onto the coin. Sometimes, you will find solder on the token where it was attached to a chain. Some may have a hole drilled into the top of the coin so it could be suspended from a chain. Others have two holes in them in order to be made into a bracelet. Pins were also soldered to the back of some tokens so they could be attached to a shirt. The designs can range from simple initials to complex designs. When the design is more complex, the token is more expensive to purchase. Also, a love token made from a denomination other than a dime is rarer and more desirable.

A friend recently showed me a love token he had purchased from a jewelry store. But this piece is more than just an ordinary love token. When you look at the back of the token, you can tell it was made from an 1853 quarter. The 1853 quarter was the only year that had rays radiating out from the eagle. The token was originally designed to be worn as a pin, but the pin broke off long ago.

The fun began when I turned the piece over. Right away, I knew this was a piece I would have to research. The first thing you notice is the large Maltese Cross in the center of the token. The Maltese Cross was the insignia of the 5th Corp. The cross is depressed deep into the surface of the token. Around the edge, the engraving says, "Co K 39th Mass Vols" and the initials, "N.Z.T." Although the 39th was formed in 1862, only the battles of the Wilderness, Battle of Laurel Hill, Spotsylvania, No. Anna, Petersburg, Weldon R.R., 5 Forks, and the Surrender of Lee are engraved along the

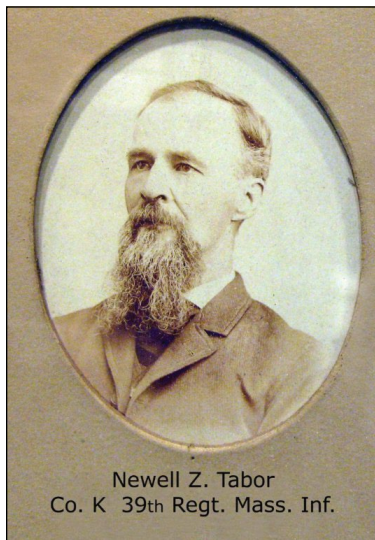
bottom of the token. Since the Surrender of Lee is mentioned on the token, this piece would have been made after the Civil War.

So who is N.Z.T.? Lucky for me, when I researched Company K, there was only one person listed with those initials. It was Newel Z. Tabor of Woburn, Massachusetts. Tabor was born in Barton, Vermont, in July 22, 1833, and moved to Woburn in 1855. When Newel arrived in Woburn, the city was known for the production of leather goods and he started working in a tannery. He married Eliza Johnson of Newbury, Vermont on October 19, 1858. Newel and Eliza had three children. Their daughter, Gertrude, was born in 1860 and grew up to become a local schoolteacher. Their son Haynes was born in November of 1862 but died in 1864. Another son, Alfonso, was born in 1867 and lived to adulthood.

Answering the call to duty, Tabor enlisted in Company G of the 5th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry., a nine-month unit, as a private in September 1862. This unit consisted of Woburn men and was known as the “Woburn Mechanic Phalanx.” They saw minor action in North Carolina. Tabor served in the 5th M.V.I. until July 2, 1863, when his enlistment was up and was mustered out at Camp Lander, Wenham, Massachusetts.

At the time of his enlistment, Tabor’s occupation was listed as a Japanner. Japanning was a method used to process leather. According to “Principles of Leather Manufacture” by Prof. H.R. Proctor, japanning consisted of applying a coating of oil/varnish laid on in successive layers and dried by heat. Benzene was one of the chemicals used to remove fat from the hide.

After some time at home, Tabor enlisted on January 5, 1864 into Company K of the 39th M.V.I. Company K was raised in Woburn, and they were nicknamed the “Woburn National Rangers.” Tabor’s unit was engaged in heavy fighting on the 8th and 10th of May on the Brock Road near the Spindle Farm. Now known as the Battle of Laurel Hill, Newel’s regiment suffered a high rate of casualties — 135 men. Thirty-two of those men were mortally wounded. It was in this battle on May 10th that



Newel was shot in the left leg. Despite his wound, Newel was able to return to his unit after a short convalescence. At the end of the War, the 39th regiment marched in the Grand Review on Tuesday May 23, 1865. On June 2, 1865, Tabor was transferred from the 39th Regiment to Company D of the 32nd M.V.I. and was mustered out of the service as a corporal on June 29, 1865.

Since Tabor enlisted in January of 1864, it would explain why only eight battles are listed on his token. These are the battles that Newel had directly participated in during the war. The 39th MVI was fighting about five miles away from Appomattox at the time of Lee's surrender.

By 1880, Newell had gone into business as a retail fish merchant at 198 Main Street in Woburn. I believe declining health was his reason for leaving the tannery. His exposure to various toxic chemicals such as benzene at the tannery probably contributed to his medical problems. In his later years, Newel suffered from Bright's Disease, a progressive kidney disease ultimately resulting in high blood pressure and kidney failure. In 1892, Tabor suffered a paralytic stroke which limited his ability to work and he was granted an invalid pension by the government. Tabor died December 23, 1900, of chronic Bright's Disease and was buried in Woodbrook Cemetery in Woburn. Members of Post 161 G.A.R. were his pallbearers. His obituary in the *Woburn Journal* described him as, "a citizen who, by an upright and honorable life, commanded the respect of all who knew him."

B.T.W. My friend got this token from a can of silver coins that was going to be melted down by the jeweler! He bought the can hoping to find a silver coin with a rare date and/or mintmark. Pure luck saved this amazing piece from destruction.

-Token picture courtesy of Len Estabrooks of West Bridgewater Coin and Jewelry in West Bridgewater, MA.

-Tabor picture courtesy of the Woburn Public Library, Glennon Archives, Woburn, MA.

Attention Members!

If you have a Facebook account and would like to join the private CWT Notes page please email me at susantrask@mindspring.com and we will get you added to a great page that shares discussions on Civil War Tokens.

THE LOYAL LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES MEDAL

By David E. Schenkman



On April 15, 1865, the day after President Lincoln was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States (MOLLUS) was formed in Philadelphia by three military officers. They were concerned about rumors that there was a conspiracy to “destroy the Federal government by assassination of its leaders,” and felt an organization of loyal officers was needed to protect against these threats.

The new society enjoyed immediate popularity, as evidenced by an article in the September 13, 1865 issue of *The Daily Evening Express*, a Lancaster, Pennsylvania newspaper, reporting that they had “received a pamphlet entitled ‘Constitution and By-Laws of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.’ We learn that the Legion numbers many thousands of members in every loyal State of the Union.” It continued by relating that General Grant would hold the highest office.

There were originally three classes of membership in MOLLUS, according to an article in Wikipedia:

- 1: “Original Companions of the First Class,” consisting of officers who had fought in the army, navy, or marine corps in the suppression of the Rebellion, or enlisted men who had served and later commissioned in the regular forces.
- 2: “Companions of the Second Class,” consisting of the “eldest direct male lineal descendants of living Original Companions or of living individuals who were eligible for membership in the First Class.”

- 3: "Third Class," consisting of civilians who had "rendered faithful and conspicuous service to the Union during the Civil War."

According to the Bailey Banks & Biddle book, *American Orders & Societies and their Decorations*, which was published in 1911: "The objects of this Order shall be to cherish the memories and associations of the war waged in defence (sic) of the unity and indivisibility of the Republic; strengthen the ties of fraternal fellowship and sympathy formed by companionship-in-arms; advance the best interests of the soldiers and sailors of the United States especially of those associated as Companions of this Order, and extend all possible relief to their widows and children; foster the cultivation of military and naval science; enforce unqualified allegiance to the General Government; protect the rights and liberties of American citizenship, and maintain National Honor, Union and Independence." It continues by describing the various classes of MOLLUS membership.

MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION.—The old society of the Cincinnati, it will be recollected, was organized shortly after the Revolutionary War, and was composed of officers who had honorably served in the army, together with those who had aided the cause away from the field. It is proposed to establish a similar order now, to be composed of those who have honorably served in the late war, to be called the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. The Legion may be said to be fairly under way, numbering among its members several of the most prominent military men in the country. General Grant will be offered the highest position in the order.

The preamble to the Constitution and By-Laws is as follows:—

"We, the officers and honorably discharged officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps of the United States, whose names are annexed, do acknowledge as binding upon the conscience, and required by all the precepts of our holy religion, as a part of our allegiance to God, unqualified loyalty to the Government of the United States of North America; and in remembrance of the dangers and glories together shared in the support of this sacred duty, do hereby solemnly associate and combine together in the establishment of a permanent and perpetual organization."

The object of the order is stated to be to perpetuate the memories and associations of the war; to strengthen the ties of fraternal fellowship and sympathy which pre-eminently exist between companions-in-arms; to advance the best interests, individually and collectively, of those associated together as members of the Order, and to extend all possible relief to their widows and children; to protect the rights and liberties of American citizenship, and to maintain national honor, union and independence.

This description of MOLLUS was published in the September 9, 1865 *Philadelphia Inquirer*.



The serial number on the clasp identifies the medal's recipient as Brigadier General Samuel Ovenshine



Lost---\$5 Reward.

LOST ON THE ROAD from Wilmington to Wrightsville Sound, a BADGE of the "Military Order, Loyal Legion, United States," in the form of a Maltese Cross. The above reward will be paid if left at

WHITAKERS' BOOK STORE.

August 16.

273-31*

Advertisement
in the August 16,
1866 Wilmington,
North Carolina
Daily Journal
newspaper.

The MOLLUS web site gives the organization's principal objectives as "to foster military and naval science, promote allegiance to the United States government, perpetuate the memory of those who fought to preserve the unity and indivisibility of the Republic and to honor the memory and promote the ideals of President Abraham Lincoln." An interesting page on the site, at least for me, is the music for *The Loyal Legion March*, which was written by John Philip Souza in 1890 to mark the 25th anniversary of its founding.

In 1900 there were about eight thousand members in the society, including many generals and several past presidents. However, by the 1920s the ranks of members had thinned through attrition, and it was reported that of the ten thousand officers that had become members since its formation, only about a thousand were still living. In 1925 the society's constitution was amended to allow nephews of Civil War officers to become members.

MOLLUS is still an active organization. According to their web site, "With the eventual aging of the Original Companions, membership within the MOLLUS was changed to provide for Hereditary Companions; descendants of eligible officers. There are currently four categories of membership: Hereditary, Junior, Associate and Honorary."

The overall length of the MOLLUS membership badge is approximately 72mm, with a five striped ribbon and brass pinback top bar. The medal itself, which is in the shape of a Maltese cross, is 33mm. It is struck in 14kt gold, with blue, red, and white enameling. An



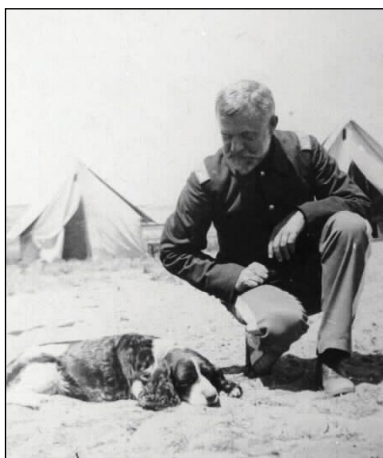
Ribbon issued by the
Commandery of Illinois
for their 1897 ladies
night banquet.

eagle with spread wings is in the center of the obverse, with the organization's motto, LEX REGIT ARMA TUENTUR (Law Rules Arms Defend), around it. The reverse features the group's logo, with M.O. LOYAL LEGION U.S. / MDCCCLXV around it.

On the illustrated medal, the stripes are blue/white/red/white/blue, as they are on most medals. However, they also exist with red/white/blue/white/red ribbons. According to an Internet website, those medals were worn by descendants of members, but this was changed in the twentieth century and now all medals have the same ribbons.

There is an engraved number on the clasp connecting the medal to the ribbon, but no manufacturer's mark on the medal. However, the Bailey Banks & Biddle book cited above pictures the medal and give a history of MOLLUS. This Philadelphia firm, the roots of which can be traced back to 1832, produced medals and decorations for numerous societies and also the United States government, and the fact that the MOLLUS medal is included in the book suggests that they produced it.

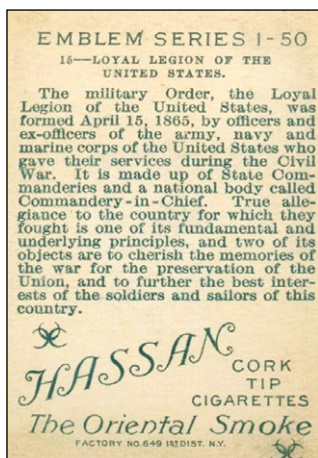
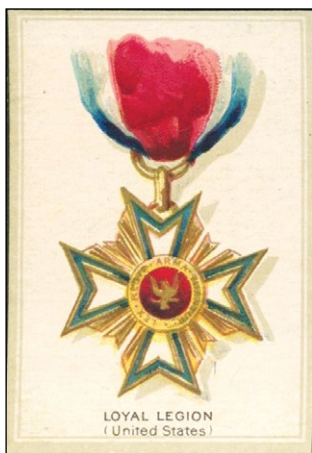
The engraved number 3997 on the illustrated medal's clasp identifies it as having been issued to Samuel Ovenshine, who had the distinction of serving in two wars. Born in Philadelphia on April 2, 1843, he enlisted in the army at the tender age of eighteen and was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the 5th Infantry. According his obituary in the *Evening Star*, a Washington, D.C. newspaper, "he was ordered to Kansas



It isn't known whether the dog with Samuel Ovenshine was a stray or the 5th Infantry's mascot. (image courtesy of MOLLUS)



Samuel Ovenshine (image courtesy of MOLLUS)



Hassan Cigarettes featured the Loyal Legion on one of their “Emblem Series” cards.

in nice condition, However, in 2015 George Armstrong Custer’s medal sold at auction for an astonishing price of \$86,250.

MOLLUS members may still order a medal struck in gold plated bronze for \$160. It is also available in 14kt gold on special order, for an unspecified additional charge.

I would like to express my appreciation to William F. Forbes and Paul Lader of MOLLUS for identifying the medal’s recipient, providing information concerning Samuel Ovenshine’s military service, and furnishing the photographs of him.

and New Mexico with Federal troops endeavoring to keep those States from joining the Confederate forces in the Civil War.”

Ovenshine remained in the army after the Civil War, and was later promoted to colonel of the 23rd Infantry Regiment. During the Spanish American War he was promoted to Brigadier General for his “gallantry in the Battle of Manila in 1898.” He joined the Illinois Commandery of MOLLUS on September 16, 1885, and fifteen years later transferred his membership to the District of Columbia Commandery. Following his retirement from the army in 1900, Ovenshine lived in Washington, D.C. until his death on July 5, 1932. He was buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

Although it is not known when the MOLLUS medals were first struck, it must have been shortly after the society’s formation. In August 1866 a member in North Carolina who had lost his medal ran a newspaper advertisement describing it and offering a \$5.00 reward for its return. Obviously it was a valued item; \$5.00 was a significant amount of money in 1866.

What a difference a name makes! These medals usually sell for a few hundred dollars

A Civil War Patent Counterstamp

by Bill Groom



The counterstamping of coins dates back to ancient times and continues even today. This practice has been pursued for any number of purposes. This defacing of coins is not illegal, unless it is for the purpose of committing fraud. The decade of the 1850's was the heyday of the counterstamping fad in America. Merchants, peddling goods and services, found this to be a convenient means of promoting word-of-mouth advertising, as their stamped coins passed among potential customers.

In his book, *Merchant and Privately Countermarked Coins*, 2003, Dr. Gregory Brunk recorded hundreds of counterstamps. Many were attributed counterstamps, some were of questionable, and a far greater number were mavericks. Thousands of them have yet to be recorded, much less even attributed. Thus, the study of counterstamps is quite ripe for investigation by present-day numismatic sleuths. I've come to refer to this area as "the final frontier of numismatics."

As the Civil War loomed on the horizon, hard money was being hoarded, and the avid counterstamping practice quickly faded. It never came to a complete halt though, as the stamped 1847 cent above well attests.



Edward Baldwin Manning

One of Manning's Britannia ware pots. Upon the bottom appears the exact stamp that is punched on the coin.

The pot has a mix of 61.49% lead, 25.16% iridium, 7.62% copper, 2.21% gold and 1.82 % selenium.

There's another 1.7% of unknown filler material.

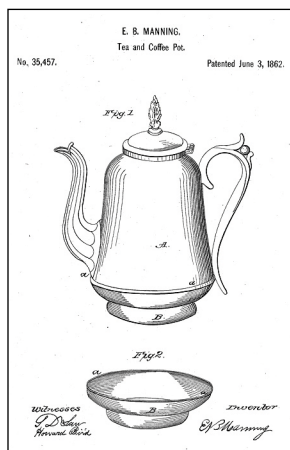


The full stamp reads: **E.B. MANNING / PATENT / JUNE 5.1862 / WARRANTED**. A discovery piece, it was not listed by Brunk or Rulau and may be the only one known. Time will tell, should others surface.

A patent search reveals that Edward B. Manning of Cromwell, Connecticut was issued patent #35,457 on June 3, 1862, for an improvement in tea and coffee pots. (The stamp's date of June 5 may have been an error.) The upper part of Manning's pots was made of Britannia ware, a softer metal that could be easily fashioned into decorative designs. The lower portion of the pots consisted of iron and other metals that would tolerate higher heat. Britannia ware, an inexpensive and lightweight metal composition, boasted a silvery color and was more receptive to polishing.

The *History of New Haven County*, 1892, contains a historical sketch of Manning:

Edward Manning, 1834-1911, was a pewterer by trade. His Britannia ware pots were apparently successful, as many survive today. He later secured additional patents for metal products and formed a lucrative manufacturing partnership, lasting many years.



Manning patent.

Although Manning was living in Cromwell when he secured this first patent, it appears he did not commence manufacturing Britannia ware until 1864. The *Hartford Courant*, of March 23, 1864 reported: "Edward Manning of Cromwell, has leased the factory formerly used by the Baldwin Tool Co., in Middlefield, and will carry on the business of manufacturing Britannia ware." (N.B.- Middlefield was part of the City of Middletown.)

In Summary

A great many die-struck Civil War tokens were specially made for collectors, while the vast majority served to facilitate and promote trade. We see today large numbers of uncirculated specimens in the marketplace. Typically, these rare variety pieces, keepsakes for collectors, were struck in small numbers, off-metal issues, often punched upon coins. A good many of them are unique.

Similarly, Manning's patent-stamped large cent was likely a keepsake. He may have simply been testing his patent-stamp. Perhaps, he carried this coin as a personal pocket piece, his calling card, or gave it to a family member? Might one of his employees have counter-stamped this cent while working on the production line?

Unusual artifacts like this Civil War era counter-stamp can invoke endless questions. The metal content of Manning's coffee/tea pot was measured by metal alloy XRF analyzer. Upon learning the results, I couldn't help but wonder how many poor folks consumed hot liquids that were heated in Manning's lead-laden pots? On the positive side, how much, dollar-wise, could be realized were the 2.21% gold content to be extracted?

EDWARD BALDWIN MANNING, son of Thaddeus and Esther (Richards) Manning, was born in Middletown, Conn., January 21st, 1834. He is a descendant of William Manning, who was in Cambridge, Mass., in 1634. A son of William was selectman for several years, and was sent to England on business for the Plymouth colony. Edward Manning received his education in the schools of his native town, and at an early age his father took him into his factory to learn the Britannia trade. After serving his time and becoming thoroughly familiar with the business, he formed a corporation under the name of Manning, Bowman & Co., and was appointed treasurer of the company, he being then in his 26th year. The firm manufactured Britannia ware and planished tin goods. On account of better facilities and inducements offered by Meriden parties, the firm removed to Meriden in 1872, occupying the vacant factory of Parker & Caspar Co., on Pratt street. Mr. Manning was then appointed president of the company, which office he has since held. The factory plant has been very much increased, until now the whole block bounded by Pratt, Catlin and Miller streets is occupied by the buildings of the company. The firm now manufacture granite iron and pearl agate ware, nickel silver, Britannia, copper and planished goods. Their goods are sold not only in the United States, but a large trade is done in South America and Australia. The factories of the company are as well arranged as any in Meriden, and the plant is a credit to the city.

The interests of the Manning & Bowman Company have always absorbed so much of Mr. Manning's time that he has been averse to holding public office. While in Middletown he was a member of the city council for two years. In 1886 and 1887 he served as alderman, the last year being chairman of the water and sewer committees. He declined a reelection the third term. Mr. Manning has twice declined the nomination for mayor, and also declined the nomination for senator of the Sixth district, although in each instance he could have been elected by a large majority. In 1888 he was one of the presidential electors. Although declining public office, Mr. Manning has always been willing to give his time and marked business abilities to the welfare and growth of his adopted city. He was chairman of the building committee of the town hall, the high school, and until his business engagements obliged him to resign, of the Universalist church. The increasing growth of the Manning & Bowman Company has obliged him to give his whole time to its interests, much to the regret of his many friends, who recognize his business abilities and social qualities. Mr. Manning married, in 1862, Martha J., daughter of Lester Robinson, Esq., of New Haven, and has one daughter living.

THE CWTS LIBRARY

The CWTS Library is a free service to members of the CWTS. Members may borrow any materials in the inventory, their only cost being the cost of postage to and from the library. Please refer all inquiries to the interim librarian, John Ostendorf, at johnoste64@gmail.com.

BOOKS/PAMPHLETS/ARTICLES:

- B-1 Medallic Portraits of Washington, by Baker
- B-2 New Impetus for Civil War Tokens, by Bardes
- B-3 Undescribed Civil War Cards and Tokens, by Barnett
- B-5 The Civil War Tokens of Rhode Island, by Bowers
- B-6 Engravers, Minters, and Distributors of Civil War Tokens, by Bowers
- B-12 The Mussey Token, by Burrows
- C-15 Sutler Token Rarities and Valuations, by Curto
- C-16 List of sutler Tokens and Scrip, by Curto
- D-4 The Albion Commercial College Token, by Dekeback
- E-8 The Preservation of Coins, by Epps
- F-8 Subject: Index of Adams Photographs in Hetrich and Gutttag "Civil War Tokens and Tradesman Cards" by George Fuld, Melvin Fuld, Edward H. Davis. Reprinted from Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine October 1954. (6)
- F-11 The Wealth of the South Tokens, by Fuld
- F-12 The Tokens of the Boutwells of Troy, N.Y., by Fuld
- F-13 The Storecards of Robinson & Ballou, by Fuld
- F-14 The Tokens of the Great Central Fair, by Fuld
- F-15 US Civil War Tokens, Coinage of the Americas Conference at the American Numismatic Society, New York, Oct 29, 1994, pamphlet 15 pages, by Fuld
- F-30 US Civil War Store Cards, 2nd edition (first printing), Fuld
- F-31 US Civil War Store Cards, 3rd edition, Fuld
- F-50 Patriotic CW Tokens, George & Melvin Fuld, 4th Edition (2)
- F-51 Patriotic CW Tokens, George & Melvin Fuld, 6th Edition
- F-52 Die Photos & Fuld/Moore Listings Update of the 4th Edition (softcover) (5)
- F-55 Patriotic CW Tokens, George & Melvin Fuld, 5th Edition
- H-4 Indiana Merchant Issuers of the C.W.T. Business Directory, by Hamm
- H-5 Civil War Tokens and Tradesmen Cards, by Hetrick & Gutttag
- H-12 Michigan Store Card of Grand Haven (360-B), by Hubbard
- L-3 The Civil War Store Cards of Wayne County, Ohio, by Leisy
- L-5 Wm. F. Lutz, Civil War Engraver of Cinn. O., by Lindesmith
- L-6 The Business Card Civil War Die, by Lindesmith
- L-7 Rhode Island Toekens, by Lindesmith
- M-1 WI Art History booklet, "My Life", an autobiography, John Marr, 1998
West Bend Art Museum (2)
- M-10 The Stoner & Shroyer Tokens, by Moore
- N-8 New Hampshire Card, by Nudd
- O-1 Civil War Store Cards of Cincinnati, by John Ostendorf
- P-5 Metallic Currency Patented by Gault, by Peal
- Q-2 Memorial Day Story (Henry C. Welles, Waterloo, NY), by Quagliana
- S-1 That Virginia Civil War Token, by Schenkman
- S-2 Clarksburg Civil War Token, by Schramn
- S-4 Civil War Sutler Tokens and Cardboard Scrip, by Schenkman
- S-5 Civil War Sutler Tokens and Cardboard Scrip, 2nd Edition, by Schenkman (Irons)
- T-2 American Token Reprints from "The Numismatist," by TAMS
- W-2 Guide to Wisconsin Civil War Tokens, by Watson

AUCTION CATALOGUES:

Auction Catalogue – Kreesberg, 11/29/65
US Coins, Fuld-Merkin, 4/1/66
VA Numismatics 9/22-23/67
Rare Coins and Currency, Seitz, Yorktown VA, 3/8-9/68
Harmer-Rooke – A Million Dollar Sale, 11/17-22/1969
Fuld, 8/15/71, Part I, 36th
Fuld, Part II, 37th
Dorge, MD 10/24/73
US, Foreign & CW, 10/2/72, Kabealo
US, Foreign & CW, 9/10/73, Kabealo
Presidential #52, Nathan Eglit Collection of Columbian, 6/27/92
Presidential #53, 12/5/92
Presidential #54, 7/10/93
Presidential #55, 12/4/93
Presidential #56, Ganter Collections, 6/25/94
The 1994 ATCO Token Sale, Sale 113, 9/3/94
Presidential #57, Ganter Collections Part II, 11/19/94
Kurt Krueger, American Collectibles Exonumia, 5/2/95
Presidential #58, 7/29/95
Bowers & Merena, Rogers M. Fred, Jr. and Peter A. Ward collections, 11/13/94
Presidential #59, 12/9/95
Bowers & Merena, Collections of Thomas H. Sebring & Gunther P. Garbe, 3/21/96
Presidential #60, 6/21/96
Coin Galleries (Stacks), 11/9/96
Bowers & Merena, Andrew S. Alexander Collection, 11/14/96
Auction -Presidential #61, 11/16/96
Auction -Bowers & Merena, Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection, 4/6/97
Presidential #62, 5/16/97
Bowers & Merena, Pennsylvania Cabinet, 11/13/97
Presidential #63, Charles McSorley Collection, 11/15/97
Presidential #64, Charles McSorley Collection Part II, 7/10/98
1998 Lakeland Collectorama Auction (Kirtley), 10/13/98
Bowers & Merena, Cabinets of Craig M. Morgan and Stephen C. Leckar, 11/12/98
Presidential #65, Hard Times Sale, 3/20/99
World Exonumia Sale 10 (Hartzog), 6/29/99
Bowers & Merena, Lindesmith & LaRiviere Collections, 11/11/99
Presidential #66, Robert J. Centola Collections, 11/13/99
Presidential #67, 6/3/00
Presidential #68, Richard B. Dusterberg Collection, 10/28/00
Presidential #70, Robert Marcus Collection, 12/1/01
Presidential #72, Charles Litman Collection of Hard Times Tokens, 12/6/03
Presidential #73, Litman, Sullivan & Dreyfuss Collections, 12/4/04

Presidential #74, 12/10/05

Archives International Auctions featuring the Rudolph P. Laubenheimer family archives

Mail Bid Auction Results from as early as 1970's – various, in expanding folder

CWTS JOURNALS:

CWTS Journals, Vol 1, No. 1 Autumn 1967 – Fall 2020 [missing V11 N1, and all of V14-17]
CWTS Journal Volumes 1-6 – (5)
CWTS Journal Volumes 7-10 –(3)
CWTS Journal Volumes 11-16
CWTS Journal Volumes 16-20
CWTS Journal Volumes 21-25 (2)
CWTS Journal Volumes 26-30 (2)

CDs:

CD- “Rudolph P. Laubenheimer, Civil War Token Engraver” by David Gladfelter presented at the ANA's World's Fair of Money, Philadelphia, August, 2018.
CD-”Untapped Potential of Civil War Tokens” by Q. David Bowers presented at the ANA's World's Fair of Money, Philadelphia, August, 2012.
CD with instructions etc. in Word 2000 to make copies of the slide program information

VHS TAPES:

WI Civil War Tokens, by Kraft
Money History in Your Hands

SLIDES/PHOTOS/NEGATIVES:

Civil War Tokens Storecards 72 slides commentary
Sutler Token Slide Program 77 slides 2 boxes commentary
Patriotic Civil War Tokens 48 slides commentary
Civil War Sutters and Their Tokens
Trobough 44 slides commentary History of CW Tokens - commentary
3 metal Slide Files, in cardboard boxes
Blue box full of orange envelopes, negatives and photos of various states, Store Cards
Introduction to CW Tokens in Folder
1 Brown Box, 12”x7x3-1/2 containing 3x5” CW token photos
1 Green Box, 12x6x3-1/2 containing 3x5” CW token photos
1 packet letter envelopes with CW token photos, labeled Page 1-46
1 heavy cardboard box, 10x13x7-1/2, CW token photos

ARCHIVES/MISC.:

CWTS Certification of Incorporation letters
Minutes, 1989-1991, in expanding folder
Correspondence, 1st drafts, Fuld, in expanding folder
Packet from Fauver on Sutler Letters [turned out to be letters from a soldier]
A token collection, “Civil War Token Planchet Metals” in plastic display container. (email for details)



MI225J-1i - PCGS MS64

\$425



MI225CA-2 a - PCGS MS65 RB

\$400



MI865A-3a - PCGS AU53

\$12,500

Steve Hayden CivilWarTokens.com

From our current inventory. Be sure to see our auctions on eBay at seller ID stevehayden



NY095D-4d - PCGS MS63

\$250



NY145A-1e - PCGS MS65

\$450



NY630BB-9j - PCGS MS64

\$275



NY630BE-9a - PCGS MS64 RB

\$250



NY630BU-3a - PCGS MS63 BN

\$110



NY630BV-27d - PCGS MS66

\$400

Steve Hayden PO Box 1863 Goose Creek, SC 29445
eBay Seller stevehayden - - 843-973-4556 civilwartokens@aol.com

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OH165H-1a – PCGS MS63 RB

\$550



OH165L-6a – PCGS MS64 RB

\$450



OH165GH-9d – PCGS MS64

\$650



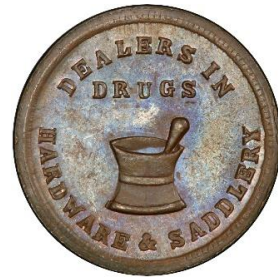
OH168C-1a – PCGS MS65 BN

\$350



OH175M-1a – PCGS MS64 BN

\$165



OH190A-3a – PCGS MS64 BN

\$400



OH200B-2a – PCGS MS63 RB

\$400



OH345B-2a – PCGS MS64 RB

\$450



OH755A-1a – PCGS MS62 RB

\$400



OH815B-1a – PCGS MS64 BN

\$450



OH830C-8a – PCGS MS64 RB

\$375



OH840A-1a – PCGS MS63 BN

\$450

SCRIP MATES

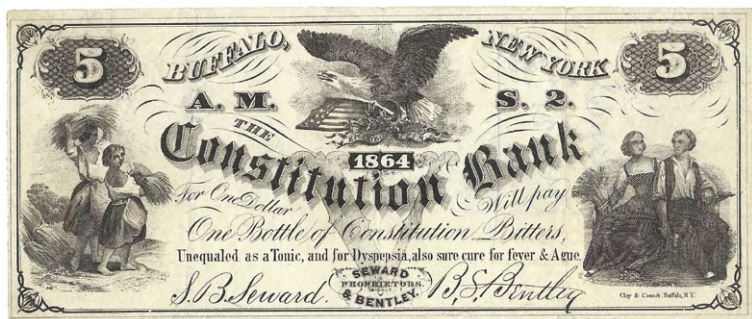
FIRST SUPPLEMENT

By David Gladfelter

During the four years since our series on Scrip Mates was published, notes of three new merchants have been discovered, as well as new varieties of notes by 10 other merchants. This supplement will bring the series up to date.

NEW MERCHANTS

NEW YORK



Fuld #	Merchant	Denom.	Date	Reference
NY105P-11p	Seward & Bentley	5 (units)	1864	Vlack 2020

Comments: This note shows that the Seward & Bentley partnership cited in the third edition of the Fuld store card catalog existed a year earlier than previously thought. Someone has written in pencil on the back of this note the name W. A. Sweet and the date Oct. 21st, 1864. Since the note is purely an advertising note and is not redeemable for anything, the inscription cannot be regarded as an endorsement. It may merely indicate presentation of the coupon along with payment of the advertised price. “Bitters” was a popular alcoholic tonic that people took for what ailed them. It probably had a soothing effect. The note has the imprint of a local printer, Clay & Cosack. Per Dillistin, there was no Constitution Bank in the city of Buffalo.

WISCONSIN



Fuld #	Merchant	Denom.	Date	Reference
WI510C-11p	Philip Best	.50	None	Not in Krause

Comments: Neither the merchant issuing this scrip note nor the bank on which it is drawn is listed in the Krause reference, so the note is rare according to both criteria – unlisted merchant and unlisted bank. Per Mayer, Best, his father and three brothers were immigrants from Germany so the unusual spelling “Phillipp” on this note is probably from the old country. He anglicized it to “Philip” on both the Civil War token and on this advertisement appearing in the 1861 Milwaukee city directory. The only other place where I found the old-country spelling is in the 1862 city directory – maybe his banker, Moritz von Baumbach, who also served as consul for Bavaria and Germany, placed the directory listing and ordered the scrip notes as a favor to him? The notes are undated, but we can show that they were issued after the opening of the von Baumbach & Co. private bank in 1862 (when its first directory listing appeared) and before 1865 when Best retired from the Empire Brewery. To correct errors in the Fuld catalog: Best’s daughter’s name was Marie, not



Marin, and Charles Best was Philip’s brother, not his son. As with several other Wisconsin scrip mates, “Phillipp” Best’s notes were printed in two colors by lithographer Henry Seifert whose imprint appears at the bottom.



Fuld #	Merchant	Denom.	Date	Reference
WI510AI-11p	J. B. Schram	.25	None	Not in Krause

Comments: Joseph B. Schram was engaged in a variety of retail businesses during the 1850s and 1860s, always at addresses on Chestnut Street in Milwaukee's Second Ward. In addition to the wholesale grocery advertised on his Civil War store card, Schram dealt in dry goods, wines and liquors, together with Otto Bierbach in 1865 at 425 and 427 Chestnut. Schram's name is outlined in white on the pink undertint of this scrip note, lithographed by Henry Seifert as the imprint shows, probably in the same time frame as the previous Seifert-printed note. Text in green.

NEW VARIETIES

MICHIGAN

Fuld #	Merchant	Denom.	Date	Reference
745C-12p	A. Sherman & Co.	.75	None	Not in Bowen or Lee

Comments: This note is identical to the 745C-11p reported in the Fall 2015 issue of this journal, except for the denomination. It is an unsigned remainder, but probably would have come out at about the same time as the reported 25 center, which was hand dated Oct. 16, 1862. The .25 note is no longer unique, a second specimen having now appeared.

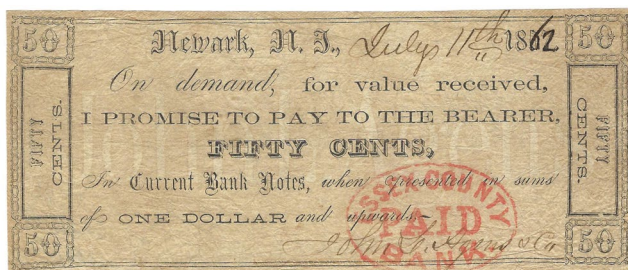
NEW HAMPSHIRE



Fuld #	Merchant	Denom.	Date	Reference
120A-12p	A. W. Gale	.03	Feb. 12, 1863.	Lafond 240-00.03-1

Comments: The illustration of this new variety is provided courtesy of Kevin G. Lafond, author of a new book about New Hampshire merchant scrip that is packed with excellent illustrations and historical information to accompany them. Per Lafond, seven examples of 120A-12p are known, including some that are signed. The design is similar but not identical to the 120A-11p reported in the Winter 2015 journal.

NEW JERSEY



Fuld #	Merchant	Denom.	Date	Reference
555A-23p	John L. Agens & Co.	.50	July 11 th 1862	Not in Wait

Comments: While this note is identical to the 555A-21p and 22p reported in the Winter 2015 journal, but for denomination, I am nevertheless illustrating it because of the “paid” stamp applied by the local bank, indicating redemption. It is the only example of a “scrip mate” that I have seen that shows proof of redemption by a bank. Usually a note would stay in circulation until taken up by the merchant and set aside or destroyed. In this case we know that the bearer got his/her money, either in credit to an account or in cash.



Fuld #	Merchant	Denom.	Date	Reference
690A-13p	Coutts & Bro.	.10	November 1 st 1862	Wait 1991
690A-14p	same	.50	same	Not in Wait

Comments: Issued “scrip mates” by this merchant in four denominations are now known. He was thus able to make change for his custom-

ers in copper pennies (that actually said 1 cent on them) and in paper half dimes, dimes, quarters and half dollars. A falsely signed remainder was used to illustrate the .25 denomination reported in the Winter 2015 journal. Here is the genuine one.

NEW YORK

Fuld #	Merchant	Denom.	Date	Reference
630AD-12p	Henry D. Gerdt	.15	Nov. 1862	Not in Harris
630AD-13p	same	.25	same	Harris 535

Comments: Identical to the 630AD-11p reported in the Spring 2016 journal, except for the denominations.

Fuld #	Merchant	Denom.	Date	Reference
NY985A-13p	E. W. Hall	.50	____186__	Harris 20

Comments: This note is similar in format to the NY985A-11p and 12p denominations reported in the Summer 2016 journal, with the green value protector showing the appropriate coin reverse (half dol.) and the same reverse vignette in the upper right corner. The passenger train and printing press vignettes at bottom left and center are the same as on all three denominations, but the vignette at lower right is a dog guarding a safe. Same imprint, "Lith. of Henry Seibert & Bros. 33 Fulton St. N.Y." Per Harris, six to ten examples are known.

WISCONSIN

Fuld #	Merchant	Denom.	Date	Reference
WI310B-12p	John Jung	.05	None	Not in Krause

Comments: Identical to the WI310B-11p reported in the Winter 2016 journal, except for denomination. Same imprint of H. Seifert Lith.

Fuld #	Merchant	Denom.	Date	Reference
WI410D-14p &WI410J-14p	S. Klauber & Co. &Ramsey&Campbell	.50	Nov. 10, 1862	Krause WI-370 SC5

Comments: Identical to the WI410D/J-11p, 12p and 13p notes reported in the Winter 2016 journal, except for denomination.

Fuld #	Merchant	Denom.	Date	Reference
WI510E-12p	Valentin(e) Blatz	.10	None	Not in Krause

Comments: Identical to the WI510E-11p reported in the Winter 2016 journal, except for denomination. Same imprint of H. Seifert Lith.



Fuld #	Merchant	Denom.	Date	Reference
WI930C-15p	H. W. Sherman Agt.	.25	None	Krause WI-836 SC5a
WI930C-16p	same	.50	None	Krause WI-836 SC6a

Comments: These large size notes are less often seen than their small size cousins, but were made the same way – by custom-imprinting the merchant’s name and location in red upon stock forms lithographed in black. Vignettes on the large size notes vary with the denominations; here, for example, the central vignette on WI930C-15p is Franklin, and on WI930C-16p it is Washington. These notes differ from the WI930C-14p reported (along with small size notes) in the Winter 2016 journal in that the redemption language is modified by adding the handwritten words “or currency”. With imprint Doty & McFarlan 123 Wm. St. N.Y. Per Krause, one to five specimens are known of each variety.

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Harold L. Bowen, *Early Michigan Scrip*. Circa 1970, no publication data provided. Bowen died in 1972 and his obituary in *The Numismatist* 86:238 (Feb. 1973) mentions this book.

William H. Dillistin, *Historical Directory of the Banks of the State of New York* (New York: New York State Bankers Association, 1946).

Gordon L. Harris, *New York State Scrip and Private Issues*. 2001. No further publication data provided.

Chester L. Krause, *Wisconsin Obsolete Bank Notes and Scrip* (Iola, WI: Krause Publications, 1994).

Kevin G. Lafond, *New Hampshire Merchant Scrip, Along with a Brief History of Its Use and Biographical Sketches of the Merchants* (Portsmouth, NH: Peter E. Randall, 2018).

Wallace G. Lee, *Michigan Obsolete Bank & Scrip Notes of the 19th Century* (Iola, WI: Krause Publications, 2006).

Werner G. Mayer, “The Best Brewers in Milwaukee.” *Journal of the Civil War Token Society* 10(3):84-86 (Fall 1976).

Milwaukee city directories, various publishers, 1856, 1858, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1865 and 1866.

Robert A. Vlack, *An Illustrated Catalogue of Early North American Advertising Notes* (New York: R. M. Smythe & Co., 2001).

George W. Wait, *New Jersey’s Money* (Newark: The Newark Museum Association and the Society of Paper Money Collectors, 1976).

Body Bag: A Lesson Learned, A Token Returned

by James Shock

Not long ago I stepped into an antique store in Denton, Texas and my love for Civil War Tokens (CWT's) began thanks to F-221/324a. Being new to CWT's, I did some study online and bought several books to help me understand the history and the nuances behind these coins. My previous numismatic delights were scattered all over the place because I grew up around my fathers' and grandfathers' collections, and I loved a lot about each of them. Collecting a singular niche of coins was never on my mind until I was exposed to CWT's. The usual coin shop that I visited here in Houston did not carry CWT's so I starting hunting for them online. I have realized over time that CWT's seem easy to find on the Internet to own and admire. However, some specific information on them is not so easy to find and one particular curiosity has really eluded me until now. Recently, I learned a lesson about *what I did not know* and because of the lack of information readily available online and in other written form, I had a token returned in a body bag. This article is about my cautionary tale.

I lay the blame for this article on a person who once had in his hand a S. Steinfeld F-630BU-3a store card and played a clever trick on me. I have a MS 64 RB and it is a token that I cannot stop staring at. It has a



beautiful luster, the obverse is sharp and ornate, and I happen to like French cognac! One of the characteristics that glued me to the continuous study and collecting of CWT's is that there are so many varieties of tokens. To my knowledge, there are approximately 14 types of metals used to make these tokens, not including three metals used for plating (coinhelp.net, 2020). Bowers, using the Fuld guide, has the amount of metal types down to 13 in total (Bowers, 2014). There are also many-obverses and reverses, as well as the numerous store card types and the equally numerous patriotic types. Holding these in my hand is like holding history, and I can spend hours Googling store cards alone. Moreover, let me not forget to mention the rarity of CWT's because in some cases, there is only one known of a specific CWT. I often wonder what I would do if I could have one of those R-10's in my collection one day! Ok, I can only dream about that, and as a beginner in the study and collecting of CWT's, I had to learn that sometimes *things are not always what they seem*.

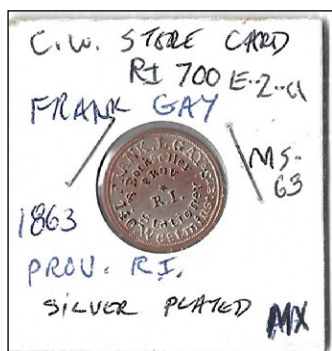


In August 2020, I participated in an online auction (I will purposefully omit the name the auction house) and I nearly flew out of my chair when I saw this piece. I quickly grabbed all of my CWT books and got Google ready because there on my computer screen was my S. Steinfeld. But, this one in the auction was notated as “silvered”; it was love at first sight! When I consulted my miniature library, the only variety of this S. Steinfeld token known is copper. The novice CWT collector in me exploded with excitement and I thought I had found the rare one that would make my collection shine. My excitement was compounded when it arrived. On the card that arrived with this unique S. Steinfeld was some scribble that read “unknown variety.” So, this token flew off to NGC for grading via USPS Priority Mail. With feelings of accomplishment I put my nose back into studying what I had found. Over time, I

could find nothing on this particular S. Steinfeld token. The voice in my head started speaking so I consulted the expert at NGC. I had already planned to write an article about both coins since I thought I had an unknown variety of S. Steinfeld. But after connecting with the NGC expert, this article took on a completely **unexpected** iteration.

My hypothesis that I owned something rare and distinctive led me to investigate this piece further with Alex Masella, tokens and medals specialist at NGC. Through his knowledge of what I could not find on my own, my hypothesis got turned upside down and I relearned one of life's greatest lessons: *things are not always what they seem*. To make a long story short, after he physically inspected the token that I apparently now owned, I decided to call it an *anathema* (is this too strong of a word?) of CWT collecting. Through interacting with Alex, I immediately found myself on highway of learning. During my back and forth with Alex via email, I learned that my inexperience had gotten the best of me. Now I have some experience to share with those that are reading this article.

After consulting over a few days with Alex, I learned from him that “Civil War tokens are perhaps the most thoroughly researched area in all of exonomia. If there’s a 1 of 1, they (“they” is the CWTS) know it exists...They know full well that plated examples of many common varieties exist, and choose not to list them. Many of them do not look period, and are untuned like yours (Yes, my “silvered” S. Steinfeld). As I said before, we encounter plated pieces rather infrequently, partly because collectors know we won’t certify them, but also due to the fact that they’re an anomaly, not an official issue made for collectors during the Civil War” (Masella, personal communication, September 25, 2020). My “silvered” S. Steinfeld turned out to most certainly not be a new variety and on top of that, it was *shunned* so-to-speak. To make matters more interesting (or to make my education more complete and concrete on the mat-



ter) another coin that I just added to my collection a week before was addressed by Alex directly when he told me that “I [he] don’t recall if it is written somewhere, but in the 1950’s a dealer silver-plated a bunch of pieces and tried to pass them off as new varieties. Some of these were store cards from Rhode Island...” (Masella, personal communication, September 23, 2020). My lesson in “silvered” CWT’s by no means ended here. I started looking ahead at the direction my collection was starting to go with my “silvered” tokens and made a mental note of what really stood out the most about what Masella taught me in that, “silver-plated pieces are regarded as non-contemporary. I [he] know this is an unpopular message, especially since collectors have silver plated pieces that are tarnished and look old, and think they are legitimate to the Civil War era. But Fuld notes that these can become tarnished very quickly. I’ve [he] seen them submitted to NGC occasionally, and it’s very tempting to certify them based on the look of them, but it’s not a good idea, and they always go back in ***body bags***” (Masella, personal communication, September 23, 2020).

This article is written as a lesson learned and a cautionary tale to other CWT collectors. I hope it will create some conversations in the CWTS Facebook Page. I am also writing this article because I will not be the last collector to have stars in their eyes and dive in head first at the sight of some CWT that stands completely out as unique, interesting, and affordable. Masella told me the experts knew of these “silvered” CWT’s and chose not to list them; therefore, they give them no acknowledgement in the books. This is why in my initial dive into research on the topic surrounding my “silvered” S. Steinfeld, Google provided me with really nothing substantive on “silvered” CWT’s. Also, this is why my little library made up of an armful of books on CWT’s also did not provide me with much either. I am sure that many collectors will one day come across one of these CWT’s and get a twinkle in their eye and want to know what they have found and look for more information about them. I hope this article sheds some light on “silvered” CWT’s and provides some discovery after acquisition or before purchase to further the collector’s knowledge. CWT’s appear to be a large known world of adventures, yet still full of twists. Even though I now know what I wish I had known then, I believe I have the right attitude to see that these “silvered” tokens still have an interesting story, and that those who owned them over time admired them, possibly with equal regard as they felt for

the CWT's that are listed and universally treasured, despite the fact that they are not what they seem to be. As for mine, I will let them rest easy in their body bags and take them out to show the kiddos when they are older and use them to tell a good story one day!

References

Coinhelp.Net (2020). Reading the Civil War Token Tables. Retrieved September 4, 2020, from <http://coinhelp.net/civil-war-token-values/reading-the-civil-war-token-tables/>

Bowers, D. (2014). *The Official Red Book: A Guide Book of Civil War Tokens*. Atlanta, GA: Whitman

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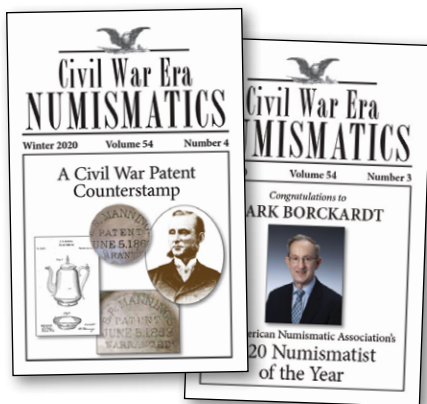
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We look forward to having you as a member of the CWTS for another year!



Graded Civil War Tokens for Sale

- OH-165-EY (non-contemporary) NCS (cleaned) *Alan Bleviss Collection*
- OH-165-CY-48A R6 NGC *Alan Bleviss Collection*
- OH-165-CY-05a R5 NGC *Alan Bleviss Collection*
- OH-165-CY-87a R5 NGC *Alan Bleviss Collection*
- OH-165-CY-47a R8 NGC *Alan Bleviss Collection*
- OH-165-CY-50b R9 NGC *Alan Bleviss Collection*
- 125/294a Lincoln R6 ICG EF40 (details bend)
- 450/471a R1 NGC MS62 BN *ex-Richard Snow*
- 240/337a R1 Monitor ANACS AU58 (nice obverse toning)

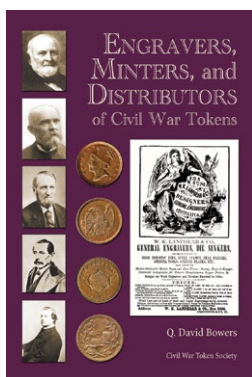
Photos of the tokens are available by request via email.

Send offers to Scott Hopkins (smhopkins@mta.ca)
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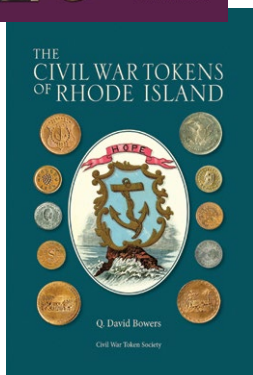
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FIFTY YEARS AGO IN THE CIVIL WAR TOKEN SOCIETY

Cole Hendrickson



Fifty Years Ago

The Winter 1970 issue of the *Journal* contained a message from outgoing President, Dr. Herman Aqua. Jack Detwiler continued his *Patriotic Patter* column. Melvin Fuld discussed the tokens of “Pfeiffer & Co.” which had previously been attributed to Norfolk, Virginia. The article discussed research that was published in the *TAMS Journal* by Dave Schenkman which proved that the Virginia token was issued after the War and is thus not a Civil War token. George and Melvin Fuld’s article on “The Wealth of the South Mulings” was reprinted from the September 1958 issue of the *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*. Clifton Temple wrote about the Detroit, Michigan tokens issued by “Seth Smith & Son.”

Forty Years Ago

Dennis Wierzba wrote about “Overrated Michigan Store Cards.” The article, “Knowledge of Civil War Tokens,” discussed the “six basic types of knowledge which a collector of or dealer in Civil War Tokens can utilize in connection with out hobby. These six types of knowledge can be categorized as follows: (1) attribution, (2) grading, (3) rarity, (4) origin, (5) demand and supply, and (6) valuation.” David Gladfelter provided an update on his previous articles on Civil War token die sinkers. Gary Peterson discussed the tokens of “M.B. Castle of Sandwich, Ill.”

Thirty Years Ago

The Winter 1990 issue of the *Journal* included part three of Everett K. Cooper’s article “The Tale That This Token Can Tell.” Barbara Beach discussed “George Brinton McClellan.” Everett Cooper also contributed “Hero of Pea Ridge?” in which he questioned General Franz Siegel’s status as a war hero. He concluded that Siegel “was not a truly valid hero and it is obvious that the token had a purpose other than patriotism.”

Twenty Years Ago

Dr. John K. Evans asked the question “The Storecards of 1860-1862: Why Were They Issued?” In the 33 page article, Evans concludes, among

other things, that “the Childs storecards dated to 1860-1861 were not a response to a coinage crisis that only erupted in 1862, but a means of advertising.” Sterling Rachootin wrote about his response to the question “What is a Civil War Token? or Civil War Non-Cents.” A second article by Sterling Rachootin provided a few “Points to Ponder.” Bill Fivaz contributed “Three Interesting CWTs.” The issue also contained the results of the 2000 CWTs election.

Ten Years Ago

The Winter 2010 issue of the Journal contained part 1 of William Luitje’s article on “The Value of Rarity Numbers.” Donald Erlenkotter contributed four articles: “Robert Lovett, Jr., of Philadelphia: Civil War Token Engraver & Die Sinker,” “Estimating How Many CWTs Exist Today: An Application of Fuld Rarity Numbers,” “Revising Rarities for Civil War Tokens Based on CWTs Auction Data,” and “Another Reverse Die for Robinson & Ballou (NY 890E).” Al Rayburn contributed an updated article on “Wm. S. Wilcox of Adrian, Michigan.” John Ostendorf provided an update on the Civil War Store Card book.

THERE’S ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW

By David E. Schenkman

Shortly after publication of my article, “Numismatica of the Civil War Era Sanitary Fairs and Related Organizations” in the Spring 2020 issue of this publication, the illustrated item was offered for sale on eBay. It is silver, approximately 38mm (for the medal), with a blank reverse. The top bar is engraved “Executive Committee.” The medal’s design is similar to that on the obverse of the Philadelphia Great Central Fair medal struck by the U.S. Mint, but with THE GREAT CENTRAL FAIR around the top of the rim, and FOR THE U.S. SANITARY COMMISSION around the bottom.

The seller admitted that he knew nothing about the medal, but stated that it belonged to Charles Macalester, a Philadelphia financier who was a member of the Sanitary Commission. It sold for \$608.00.



The General Store

CINCINNATI, OHIO – Fuld OH -165-DP Adam Metz and OH-165-GE Jacob Vogel storecards collected by member 3435. Stephen M. Edenfield, Post Office Box 25191, Cincinnati, Ohio 45225-0191.

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**PLEASE VISIT:** Shigitatsu.com for a nice selection of CWTs. Beautiful enlarged obv./rev. images. John M. Martello, P. O. Box 855, Bethpage, NY 11714 or email: shigitatsu@aol.com

~~~~~  
FUNKY, INDIANA PRIMITIVES WANTED: Big clips, off center, double struck, other odd strikes. I pay top dollar. Wayne Stafford, 3004 Connett Ave., Ft. Wayne, IN 46802 or nenit_stafford@yahoo.com

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~~~~~  
**WANTED TO BUY:** 67/372 any metal, overstrikes, etc. welcome. Call or write Steve Butler, 3414 137th St., Gig Harbor, WA 98332, 253-858-8647.

~~~~~  
FREE: CWTS HALL OF FAME MEDAL – Send SASE with postage for two ounces to Don Erlenkotter, 10616 Ranch Road, Culver City, CA 90230-5457. For further details about this copper medal, email derlenko@anderson.ucla.edu.

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**WANTED:** NJ CWTs & HT Tokens, 1798 Large Cents & NJ Colonials. Write first. Steven Kawalec, P.O. Box 4281, Clifton, NJ 07012 or owlproowler@aol.com  
CWTS LM189.

~~~~~  
CHAPTER 2 OF DENNIS TUCKER'S AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER: U.S. Mint Collector and Investor Coins and Medals, Bicentennial to Date, includes an illustrated section on money of the American Civil War—including Civil War tokens! 384 pages, hardcover, full color. CWTS members, order your copy now and get free shipping. Send a check for \$29.95 to “Colonel” Dennis Tucker, PO Box 191884, Atlanta GA 31119.

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Realized \$5,280



New York--New York. 1863 Charles A. Luhrs. Fuld-630AR-1fo. Rarity-9. Silver. Overstruck on an 1853 Dime. MS-66 (PCGS).
Realized \$5,040



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My Civil War Token Collection

As we come to the end of 2020, I am pleased to announce that I have almost concluded the sale of the Civil War tokens in my private collection. At the same time, I am saddened to see the close of what for me has been an important and satisfying chapter of my collecting life.

I have been fortunate to have been involved with Civil War era numismatics since almost the beginning of my career in the 1950s. I have enjoyed learning about Civil War tokens and writing numerous books on the subject. I have had the pleasure of knowing many of the collectors and researchers who have devoted their time and effort to the growth and development of this particular niche of the hobby. My collection benefitted from the connoisseurship of George Fuld, Steve Tanenbaum, Richard Rossa and many others. Over the past few years, as I brought my collection to market, I have enjoyed getting to know even more specialists, including a new generation of enthusiasts.

While some pieces remain, most of the collection has been dispersed, and the tokens are now treasured by their new owners. I thank all of those who have participated in these ongoing sales and hope that you will continue to enjoy this fascinating part of American numismatics.

All my best,
Dave

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