

Results of auction #15 of PPIE collection

Lot #141 The Pacific Telephone Magazine. Vol. 8, No. 8, February 1915. Cover article about the Transcontinental Number and the first telephone call between New York and San Francisco. 32 pages. Very Good condition. Sold on ebay for \$37.50

Lot #142 1915 Oceanic Steamship Company schedule. Spreckel's Line. Three ships: Sierra, Sonoma, Ventura. Route from San Francisco, Hawaii, Samoa, and Australia. Sold at silent auction for \$20.

Lot #143 Stockholder's season ticket book Similar to Lots #96 and #129. Sold on ebay for \$46.

Lot #144 Six different unused real photo postcards of statuary exhibited at the fair. "Primitive Man", "Winter, Court of the Seasons", "Nations of the West", "Nations of the East", "Energy the Victor, Fountain of Energy", "Beauty and the Beast". Sold on ebay for \$11.

Lot #145 A souvenir pamphlet from the fair with "The thirteenth labor of Hercules" on the cover, a very popular piece of PPIE artwork. About 50 pages, comprehensive description of the fair, San Francisco and California. Very Good condition. Sold on ebay for \$35.50

Lot #146 Ticket to the groundbreaking of the Hawaii exhibit on July 7, 1914 before the start of the fair. Very Good condition. Sold on ebay for \$178.50

Lot #147 Lapel pin. Nude bather. Excellent condition. Sold on ebay for \$31.00

Lot #148 Business card promoting the exhibit of the Tourmaline King Mine owned by F.B. Schuyler of Berkeley. Very Good condition. Sold on ebay for \$77

Lot #149 Article reprint from Pacific Monthly magazine about financing the Fair. Sold on ebay for \$5.

Lot #150 December 1915 San Francisco Police Ordinances book. A listing of the local laws of the time. Such as Ordinance # 837 "Prohibiting the Appearance of Unsightly Persons in Public Streets or Places". Followed by Ordinance 2480 "Prohibiting the use of Profane or Obscene Language by persons engaged in Telephone conversations." 82 pages. Very Good condition. Sold on ebay for \$16.50



1050th meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society

8:00PM Wednesday September 24, 2003

**Taraval Police Station
2345 24th Avenue
San Francisco, California**

The Old Streets of San Francisco - Revisited Jerry Schimmel

**Pacific Coast Numismatic Society
Box 194271 San Francisco, CA 94119-4271
Bulletin Editor: Michael Wehner**

Please join us Wednesday, September 24, 2003 to hear Jerry Shimmel's talk entitled "The Old Streets of San Francisco – Revisited". More than you wanted to know about Frisco's tokens. New old streets, little known streets. Odd people and events connected to San Francisco.

Meeting Location This month, our meeting will be at the Police Station at 2345 24th Avenue north of Taraval St. Next month we return to Fort Mason.

CSNA Symposium Last chance to register for the luncheon. See the enclosed flyer.

1049th Meeting August 27, 2004 "First Coins of the Irish Free State" *Larry Reppeteau* (reviewed by *Herb Miles*) Mr. Larry Reppeteau gave an enlightening talk on Irish Free State Coins, the Irish Free State being comprised of all Ireland except the six northeastern counties (Ulster). The Free State joined the British Commonwealth in 1921. Debate then ensued whether to have its own coinage. Poet, playwright, and patriot William Butler Yeats was appointed to head a committee to recommend designs.

After 24 months and 22 meetings, designs and a designer were chosen using the following guidelines; no persons, living or dead were to be portrayed, symbols of the agriculture and culture of Ireland were to be used, and inscriptions were to be in Gaelic. Thus, the Harp, an ancient symbol of Ireland, was chosen as a common obverse and various animals important to Irish culture were designated for the reverses. Englishman Percy Metcalf was chosen over nine other designers with his uncluttered classic portrayals and with a few minor adjustments, the coins were produced beginning in 1928 and ending in 1937 when the Republic of Ireland was established.

Overall the coins are scarce, especially the silver pieces, which probably were melted in large quantities during the 1970s and 1980s. According to Larry, the coins are just not available in Ireland, if you find them, they will be in the good old USA!

Exhibits

Phil Nordin exhibited a number of Japwancap counterstamps on Philippines Japanese Invasion Money. The Japanese War Notes Claimants Association (Japwancap) was formed to redeem the notes and other losses due to Japanese occupation during World War II, however, both the US and Japan refused to redeem so these notes are relatively common, though in some instances they help date the other counterstamps on JIM. See his article in this issue.

Rick Webster showed off his new acquisitions, two 2003 Canadian Mint Sets, one with the Queen's old portrait and the other with the new portrait, featuring a visibly older monarch. Rick noted the Canadian dollar coins are called "loonies" and their two dollar piece is called the "toonie" so bars in Canada can have a "loonie toonie time" comparable to our "happy hour!"

Lori Reppeteau brought her medals from the old San Francisco Mint, one featuring the CSNA logo and commemorating the rededication in 1973, and the other medal showing a friend of hers, Mary Brooks, former U.S. Mint Director.

Gordon Donnell exhibited a plethora of items from the recent ANA convention including a 1952 encased cent given to him from Bill Bright, Editor of Numismatic News, a Worldwide Bimetallic Club encased cent, an eBay Netherlands coin, an ANA breakfast token showing the new ANA logo, a Maryland TAMS mirror with encased cent, and a TAMS ceramic banquet token.

Mark Wm Clark brought a Belfast Ireland transit token, a PPIE Singer Sewing Machine Ribbon Runner package, and a fragile 1886 Booklet on coins of Morelos from the Mexican Revolution by Lyman H. Low, author of the "Hard Times Tokens"!

Ken Takahashi showed off a number of recent purchases of "Expo" material, a PPIE view book, a Midwinter view book, some GGIE booklets, a Music Sheet dedicated to the Oakland-San Francisco Bay Bridge, a 1976 Canadian Expo booklet, and a book from the New Orleans expo.

Michael Wehner exhibited a San Francisco Examiner Lincoln Award silver medal as described in last's month Bulletin, and four different Nam Fong Chinese Gambling tokens from a gambling den in the heart of San Francisco's Chinatown also described in last month's bulletin by Jerry Schimmel.

Larry Reppeteau, in keeping with the theme of his talk, brought the first 10 Shilling Commemorative of Ireland, the 1966 83.3% silver piece portraying Paidrag Pierce and celebrating the Easter Rising of 1916.

Raffle

1) A check from the "Italian-American Bank" payable to the Pacific Union Club, in the amount of \$103.54; won by Frank Strazzarino.

2) A Check from the Exchequer Nevada Mining Company went to Lori Reppeteau.

3) \$0.25 cent, \$0.50 cent, and \$1.00 Washington County Oregon Depression Scrip set was won by Rick Webster

4) A \$1.00 Depression Scrip note from Fostoria, Ohio went to lucky Gordon Donnell.

JAPWANCAP on JIM by *Phil Nordin*



Five Peso Japanese Invasion Note counterstamped by JAPWANCAP

Following World War II, many people in the Philippines were left with large caches of notes issued by the Japanese government during its military occupation of the country. Holders of Japanese Invasion Money (JIM) were not as fortunate as those who held Philippine guerilla notes, because

the U.S. government redeemed almost all the guerilla issues. However, the Japanese government did not honor its obligations to the occupation notes it produced.

JAPWANCAP, the Japanese War Notes Claimants Association, was a civic organization founded in Manila December 8, 1951, that attempted to seek remedies for losses incurred during the war. The losses were primarily focused on JIM, but also included damaged physical property, commandeered goods, and physical injuries, including rape. Its members formed an organization that pressured the Philippine and U.S. governments for compensation. The organization collected JIM from its members, issuing them in return an impressive-looking receipt that announced their membership in JAPWANCAP. The notes were counterstamped in various ways. The JAPWANCAP never succeeded in its goals, so the counterstamped notes are available for little or no more than the cost of the unstamped issues.



JAPWANCAP counterstamp over co-prosperity sphere counterstamp.

The most exhaustive work on JAPWANCAP counterstamps was probably done in the 1980's by Elmer Wright of Yuma, Arizona. Mr. Wright identified 8 different styles, plus varieties and ink color differences. Elmer was not in the best of health at the time, and he may not have completed his work, because I have never seen any of his research published.

The JAPWANCAP counterstamps add little or no market value to their host notes, but they do provide a way to

attribute the overprints which sometimes show up on JIM. For example, researchers have debated which of the “Co-Prosperity Sphere” overprints are vintage, and which are recent creations. Last week, I obtained a 10 pesos Pick-108 note with the “Co-Prosperity Sphere” overprint, and a JAPWANCAP counterstamp on top. Thus I can be fairly confident that the overprint dates to at least the early 1950’s, and is likely genuine.

Adams & Co. Gold Rush Era Bank Draft *Michael Wehner*



Banking in San Francisco during the Gold Rush was a risky business. As banks were essentially illegal in California due to a collective memory of the Panic of 1837, regulation was more or less nonexistent. Anyone with enough nerve could set themselves up to take in deposits (always in gold) and lend them out at interest. This created a turbulent scene of many different individuals and firms with little banking experience in a highly volatile and speculative financial market.

Two express companies of the time easily expanded into these activities from their normal business of transportation. One of these firms, the Wells, Fargo & Company continues to this day. However, another firm, Adams & Company would become the second largest financial institution in the city only to fail on “Black Friday”, February 23, 1855. In that year, a depression had hit San Francisco rendering many investments, particularly in real estate, practically worthless. On February 17, a Panama steamer arrived with the news that the parent company of Page, Bacon & Co., the only larger San Francisco banking office, had failed. On the following

Friday, Adams & Co. announced that they could not open, sending several other banking firms into insolvency. Among the newly unemployed was James King of William, the cashier of Adams & Co., who would go on to start a highly inflammatory newspaper. His murderer would be lynched by the Second Committee of Vigilance in 1856.

The parent company survived and prospered winning a contract to deliver payrolls during the civil war. Eventually, the transportation portion of the business was sold to the railroads and the company transformed into an investment house. Listed on the New York Stock Exchange, the Adams Express Company has assets totaling over two billion dollars.

The note at hand is a bank draft dated November 1, 1854 indicating a deposit by J. J. GAREY for \$150.00, "Payable at our Office in San Francisco on return of this certificate properly endorsed and duplicate unpaid". The draft has two engravings, one showing the offices at Montgomery and California Streets and the other showing a miner standing with a pick, gold pan and shovel.

Sources

- 1) www.adamsexpress.com
- 2) Charles A. Fracchia, “Gold Dust and Banking”, *The Argonaut* 13 (2002) 4-26.