

William Barber Appointment & Sketches

Andrew Johnson
 President of the United States of America
 To all who shall see these Presents, Greeting
 In view of the special trust and confidence in the Integrity and Ability
 of William Barber, I have nominated and, by and with the advice and consent of
 the Senate, appointed him to be Engraver for the United States Mint at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania;
 and do hereby and empower him to execute and fulfil the duties of that Office according to Law,
 and to have and to hold the said Office with all the powers, privileges and emoluments thereunto
 appertaining unto him the said William Barber, subject to the conditions prescribed by law.

In Testimony whereof, I have caused these Letters to be made patent
 and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.
 Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the Twenty eighth
 day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred
 and sixty nine, and of the Independence of the United States of
 America the Twenty third.

Andrew Johnson
 By the President
William Seward Secretary of State

Presidential Proclamation – Engraver of the Mint
 This original document of January 28, 1869 is the appointment of William Barber as the 5th Chief Engraver of the U.S. Mint, following the death of James B. Longacre on January 1st. It has the original signatures of President Andrew Johnson and Secretary of State William Seward.



Die Stickers and Letter Cutters
 Barber W. 8 Congress square
 Berry J. 42 1 Court st.
 Childs T. H. 3 Merchants row

Boston Directory, 1860
 This is William Barber's entry in the 1860 Boston Directory. William lived and worked in Boston from 1853 until he was hired by James B. Longacre as an Assistant Engraver at the U.S. Mint.

Original Sketch in Pencil and Pen
 This sketch by William Barber is a proposed coin design that made it onto the reverse of a pattern 1877 half dollar, with some modifications. The pattern, Judd-1524, has a simplified shield and uses larger gothic lettering. But the overall layout is the same. The sketch is signed by William Barber.



Original Sketches of Proposed Commemorative Coin
 These remarkable sketches show William Barber's proposal for what would have been our first commemorative coin. After designing the Centennial Medal in 1876, William designs here a circulating coin to commemorate the beginning of the nation's second century. Note his designation of "Reverse" on the lower left of the second sketch.

Mint of the United States
 Philadelphia Jan 1. 1869

Dear Mr. Longacre,
 Secretary of the Treasury,
 Sir,
 I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th inst. in relation to the appointment of an Engraver of the Mint long vacant, all with respect to the present, I have referred to the 4th section of the former Mint Law, appointed Mr. William Barber to act as Engraver during the absence of that officer. Mr. Barber is the principal assistant in that department and is thoroughly qualified for the duties of the office.
 Very Respectfully,
 J. B. Longacre
 Secretary of the Treasury

William Barber becomes Acting Engraver
 On January 1, 1869, Mint Director H.R. Linderman appointed William Barber as Acting Engraver, due to the serious illness of James B. Longacre, who was out of work due to "Typhoid pneumonia." William was described as "the principal assistant in that department and is thoroughly qualified for the duties of the office. James Longacre actually died that very day.

Case 1: William Barber Appointment and Sketches: Original (not a copy) Presidential Proclamation naming William Barber Chief Engraver, Jan 28, 1869, Copy of appointment to Acting Engraver, Jan 1 1869 due to illness of James B. Longacre, Original sketches of half dollar reverse and proposed 1877 commemorative (would have been our first)

William Barber Revealed!



Paintings of William and Anna Maria Barber, c. 1840s

There are no known photographs of William Barber. The family of the Engraver does have paintings of William and his wife, Anna Maria (Anna May). They were likely commissioned before the Barber's immigrated to the United States in 1852.



1875-CC BF-1 Double Dime showing die breakage

The first reverse die used in coining 1875-CC twenty-cent pieces developed numerous severe die breaks almost immediately (shown above highlighting some of the breakage). The first two reverse dies together only coined 3,290 pieces before breaking and being pulled from production.

Barber's letter of June 19, 1875 regarding die breakage

On June 1st, 1875, twenty-cent pieces began coining in Carson City. Two reverse dies failed almost immediately, and the Superintendent of the Carson Mint had written to James Pollack, Superintendent in Philadelphia. This is William Barber's response:

Philadelphia, June 19th 1875

Hon. James Pollack
Sir,

In the letter conveying the order of June 4th from Carson City, for twenty seven more dies, I find the remark that they (the dies) "are either too hard or too soft, our breakage is great." I wish to draw your attention to the fact, that the Carson City dies were made at the same time, and out of the same steel and treated in every respect the same as our own. And that with our three presses, we have not had as much breakage as they have had with one press and we are working with some of the same dies now. The cause of the breakage therefore must be looked for in some other process, and I would respectfully suggest that if they would pay as close attention to the exact adjustment of the dies in the press so that the two faces are perfectly even. And also in throwing up the milled edge in the planchet, not throw it up too far towards the centre. They should find a smaller per centage of broken dies.

I am Sir
Very Respectfully Yours
Wm. Barber
Engraver U.S. Mint



Rare 1878 Pattern

This popular and rare circulated pattern of an 1878 silver dollar by William Barber features the same obverse as one of his famous 1877 Half Union \$50 gold patterns.

Mint of the United States.
Engraving Department.
Philadelphia, June 19th 1875
Hon. James Pollack
Sir,
In the letter conveying the order of June 4th from Carson City, for twenty seven more dies, I find the remark that they (the dies) "are either too hard or too soft, our breakage is great." I wish to draw your attention to the fact, that the Carson City dies were made at the same time, and out of the same steel and treated in every respect the same as our own. And that with our three presses, we have not had as much breakage as they have had with one press and we are working with some of the same dies now. The cause of the breakage therefore must be looked for in some other process, and I would respectfully suggest that if they would pay as close attention to the exact adjustment

of the dies in the press, so that the two faces are perfectly even. And also in throwing up the milled edge in the planchet, not throw it up too far towards the centre. They should find a smaller per centage of broken dies.
I am Sir
Very Respectfully Yours
Wm. Barber
Engraver U.S. Mint

Letter from National Archives. Scans provided by R.W. Julian.

Case 2: William Barber Revealed! Paintings of a young William Barber and wife Anna Maria Barber (c. 1840s), Rare 1878 silver dollar pattern by William Barber (lost to Morgan design), Scan of 1875 letter by William Barber to Superintendent James Pollack addressing Carson City die breakage, plus example of 1875-CC BF-1 double dime with heavily broken reverse die.

Coinage of William Barber

William Barber's Trade Dollars, 1873-1883

Trade Dollars were introduced for international trade, and had silver weight higher than the standard U.S. silver dollar in order to compete with Spanish coins that were readily used in commerce. In short, Trade Dollars were hollow coins, with their weight and fineness noted on the coin's reverse. With the drop of silver prices in the mid-1870s and the coin's ambiguous legal tender status, abuse followed. All legal tender status was revoked, and coinage for export ceased in 1878. Many of the pieces circulating in Asia received "Chop Marks" which noted acceptance at full weight and fineness. Philadelphia produced only proofs for collectors from 1878-1883. Some of these made it into circulation. Unauthorized issues were clandestinely made in 1884 and 1885 and are not part of the series.



1873-CC
Heavy chop marked

1874
Rare with chop marks



1875-P Trade Dollar
Type II Reverse
Only 3 known Chop Marked

1878-CC Trade Dollar
ACS
Lowest graded by far!



1873
Mintage: 397,500

1873-CC
Mintage: 124,500

1873-S
Mintage: 703,000

1874
Mintage: 987,100

1874-CC
Mintage: 1,273,000

1874-S
Mintage: 2,549,000

1875
Mintage: 218,200

1875-CC
Mintage: 1,573,700

1875-S
Mintage: 4,487,000

1875-S/CC
Mintage: unknown



1876
Mintage: 455,000

1876-CC
Doubled Die Reverse
Mintage: 309,000

1876-S
Mintage: 5,227,000

1877
Mintage: 3,039,200

1877-CC
Mintage: 534,000

1877-S
Mintage: 9,519,000

1878-CC
Mintage: 97,000

1878-S
Mintage: 4,162,000



1875-S-CC FS-502
About 20 known
Extremely rare chopmarked

Proof-only issues



1878
Mintage: 900

1879
Mintage: 1,541

1880
Mintage: 1,987

1881
Mintage: 960

1882
Mintage: 1,097

1883
Mintage: 979



1874-CC Trade \$
50+ Chop Marks!

William Barber's Double Dimes, 1875-1878

Twenty-cent pieces were, in short, the biggest flop for a circulating coin in the history of the United States (yes, even more so than the Susan B. Anthony Dollar). Despite numerous William Barber proposals that were designed to differentiate from the similarly-sized quarter, Mint Director H.R. Linderman mandated the standard Liberty Seated design be employed on the obverse, and an eagle on the reverse. This guaranteed total confusion with the quarter, and the failure of the denomination. For circulation, the coins began mintage in May and June 1875, and it was all over a little over a year later. Proofs for collectors were struck in 1877 and 1878 before the denomination was abolished.

A complete set, minus the very rare and uncollectible 1876-CC, is displayed here, including one of William Barber's rare patterns, with a wreath and 1/5 of a Dollar on the reverse. This example circulated as a coin and is one of only two known circulated examples of this pattern. Another rarity is the controversial "1875-S Branch Mint Proof" which was almost certainly struck as a "special strike" for a ceremony when the new denomination began coinage in 1875. No records of these are known, and are included in the normal mintage reports for the year. Only 7-9 are known, mostly impaired, with the finest grading PCGS Proof 64 Cameo.



1875 Pattern, J-1407
VF
~25 known, 2 circulated



Extremely rare off-center
Twenty cents



1875
Mintage: 38,500



1875-CC
Mintage: 133,290



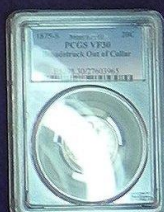
1875-S
Mintage: 1,155,000



1875-S Branch Mint Proof
Likely to commemorate new Denomination
Possibly 7-9 Known



Partial Collar
Error



Broadstruck
Out of Collar



1876
Mintage: 14,750



1877
Mintage: 350 Proofs



1878
Mintage: 600 Proofs



Love Tokens made from
20-cent pieces

Cufflinks made from
20-cent pieces

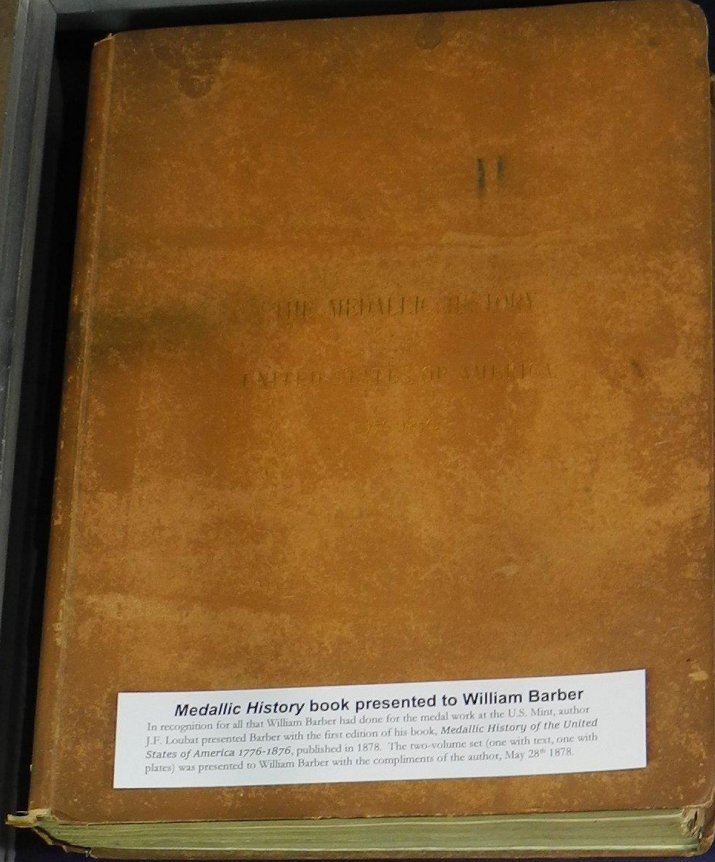


Counterstamped
20-cent piece

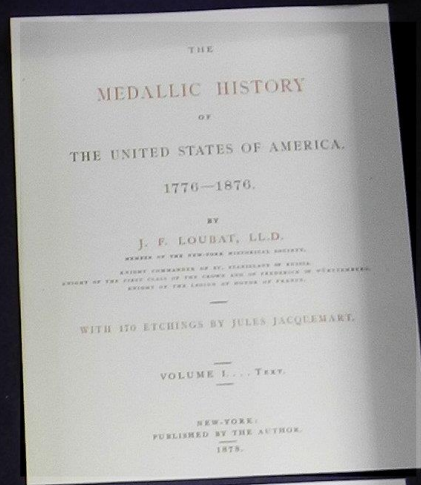


1875-CC
AU-S
R-6

Case 3: Coinage of William Barber: Complete set of Trade Dollars 1873-1883, plus major varieties, Complete (minus 1876-CC) set of Double Dimes, including one pattern, branch mint proof, and Exonumia.

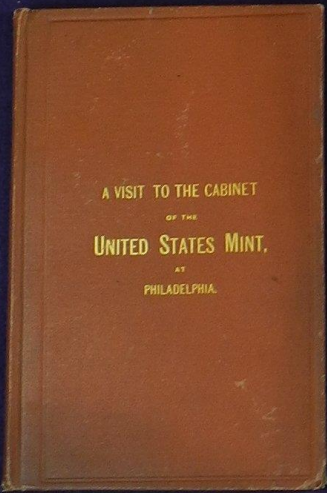


Medallic History book presented to William Barber
In recognition for all that William Barber had done for the medal work at the U.S. Mint, author J.F. Loubat presented Barber with the first edition of his book, *Medallic History of the United States of America 1776-1876*, published in 1878. The two-volume set (one with text, one with plates) was presented to William Barber with the compliments of the author, May 28th 1878.



*Wm Barber Esq
compliments of
J. Loubat
New York May 28th 1878*

William Barber and Medals



*For
Wm Barber
With compliments of
Miss Johnston*

Cabinet of the U.S. Mint
This copy of Elizabeth B. Johnson's 1876 book, *A Visit to the Cabinet of the United States Mint*, was personally inscribed by "Miss Johnson" to William Barber.



1869 Transcontinental Railroad Medal
This popular medal was struck to commemorate the completion of the first transcontinental railroad on May 10, 1869. The obverse features the bust of President U.S. Grant and "The Oceans United by Railway" and the reverse depicting the railroad - "Every Mountain Shall be made Low."



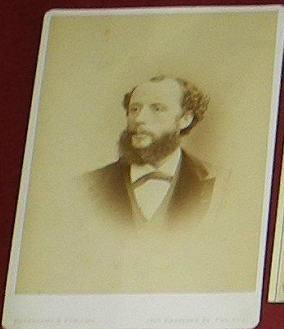
William Barber's Centennial Medal
This medal was designed to celebrate the 100th Anniversary of the United States, and was available at the 1876 centennial United States International Exposition in Philadelphia.



2nd President Grant Inaugural Medal
This medal commemorates the 2nd term of President Ulysses S. Grant (1873 to 1877) although it was not struck until 1879, just before William Barber's death.

Case 4: William Barber and Medals: 1869 Transcontinental Railroad medal, 1876 Centennial Medal, 1879 2nd U.S. Grant Inaugural medal, 1st Edition of J.F. Loubat's book, *Medallic History of the United States of America 1776-1876*, inscribed to William Barber, 1878, and Elizabeth Johnston's book, *A Visit to the Cabinet of the U.S. Mint*, inscribed to William Barber, 1876

New Faces of Charles Barber



Barber with a full beard

With a receding hairline, this photo of Charles Barber in a full beard likely dates from the 1880s. In the family, this picture accompanied a same-style photo of Charles' younger brother, Harry.



Newly-discovered photos of Charles Barber

The family provided never-before-seen photos and a painting of Charles Barber, from various points within his life. They paint a different image of the man who undeservedly (and without evidence) had been given a disagreeable reputation. Evidence uncovered this year promotes a warm family man, who worked cordially with his peers, having excellent personal relationships with his colleagues, while being meticulous in producing a quality coins meant to stand up to circulation. High-resolution versions of the painting and photos are available for download and use at the website of the Barber Coin Collectors' Society (www.barbercoins.org).



"Dear Papa"
Mother's Justice - Charles Barber

"Dear Papa"

On the back of the above photo is inscribed, "Dear Papa" which is how Charles Barber's daughter, along with her children and grandchildren refer to the man.

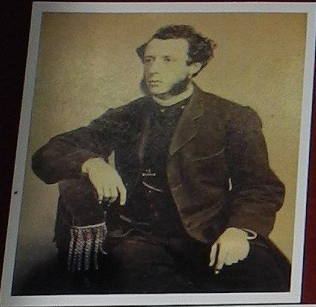


Painting on ivory

This remarkable painting is a formal portrait of a distinguished Charles Barber. The detail is exceptional, with amazing artistry.

Case 6: New Faces of Charles Barber: New photos and an oval painting on ivory gives Charles Barber a new image, Includes a photo of Charles' younger brother Harry, taken at the same time.

Barber Working with his Peers



Earliest-known Photo, c. 1870s
The photo above is the earliest known photo of Charles Barber. Likely from the 1870s, Charles is featured here sporting mutton-chop sideburns!



George T. Morgan Charles E. Barber

Barber and Morgan, March 1897

This photo is from a demonstration at the factory of Ferracuta, a company that supplied mint machinery to the Philadelphia Mint and other mints around the world. In March 1897, Charles Barber and George T. Morgan, along with Ferracuta president Oberlin Smith, were on hand in Bridgeton, New Jersey for the demonstration of equipment destined for the Szechuan Mint in China. Charles Barber designed and engraved the dies for Szechuan coinage in 1897. (Photo originally discovered by NJ historian Arthur Cox. Barber and Morgan were found in the photo by Clark Smith.)



Edith & Charles Barber Moseley
Photo of Edith Barber Moseley and son Charles (b. 1915), taken Easter 1945



Last Photo, 1916
This photo at above is the last known photo taken of the man. Charles is shown here at the Jersey Shore in 1916 (a few months before his passing), with his namesake and only grandchild born during his lifetime, Charles Barber Moseley (b. 1915).

Cordial relationships with his peers

Despite unfounded beliefs that Charles Barber was difficult to work with and even disliked by his peers, new evidence shows that wasn't the case at all. In over 48 years in the U.S. Mint's Engraving Department, Charles worked productively with many of his peers. Despite professional rivalry, all had personal respect for each other. Particularly, Barber and George T. Morgan worked together for more than 40 years, and despite rumors otherwise, they had a friendly personal relationship as well as a productive working relationship.

Text of Victor D. Brenner letter to Charles Barber

114 E 28
624 MADISON AVENUE AT 59th STREET
NEW YORK

Jan 18th 1909
Charles E. Barber, Esq.
Engraver
U.S. Mint Phila.

My dear Mr. Barber,
Your letter of the 16th is hand. Many thanks for same. I was a little too hasty in ordering the 20 extra medals from the Presidents dies. Those with bars I intended to send to

the Commission at Washington both to show them the result, and to approve of on [sic] same, which would end my part in this matter. The Commission is to order these medals hereafter. The 20 separate ones I want for myself, and I am asking the Commission to allow me the

privilege [sic] of keeping same. Kindly hurry the samples so that I can send them on to Washington. I have the hubs for those dies and I will send them on to you or to the Commission.
Very truly yours,
Victor D. Brenner

114 E 28
NEW YORK
Jan 15 1909
Chas. E. Barber Esq.
Engraver
U.S. Mint Phila.
My dear Mr. Barber,
Your letter of the 16th is hand. Many thanks for same. I was a little too hasty in ordering the 20 extra medals from the Presidents dies. Those with bars I intended to send to the Commission at Washington both to show them the result, and to approve of on [sic] same, which would end my part in this matter. The Commission is to order these medals hereafter. The 20 separate ones I want for myself, and I am asking the Commission to allow me the privilege [sic] of keeping same. Kindly hurry the samples so that I can send them on to Washington. I have the hubs for those dies and I will send them on to you or to the Commission.
Very truly yours,
Victor D. Brenner

148 West 50th Street,
New York, April 3rd, 1894.

Charles Barber, Esq.,

Dear Mr. Barber,

Mr. Paulin Tasset, 3 Rue Seguer, Paris, France, is the engraver that I spoke to you about. I have found the bill; it has cost to make a reduction from the 10 in. model to a 3 in. model in plaster 30 francs, admirably done as you have seen for yourself. The reduction from the model of 3 ft down to that of 10 in. cost 330 frs.

Yours very truly,

Augustus Saint-Gaudens

148 West 50th Street
New York
Charles Barber, Esq.
United States Mint
Philadelphia
Pa.

Letter from Augustus Saint-Gaudens, 1894

This letter was in response to an inquiry by Charles Barber, regarding costs of model reduction in Paris. Paulin Tasset, mentioned in the letter, was one of the great technicians who helped perfect the reducing process, eventually working at the Paris Mint.

Letter from Victor D. Brenner, 1909

This letter to Charles Barber discusses the Panama Canal Service Medal, issued in September 1909, which features President Roosevelt's portrait. They were given to employees with two years of service on the project. For each additional two years of service, there was an additional award of a bar to daisy-chain between the pin bar and the portrait.

Page 1 was the front of folded paper (copy shown); original pages 2 and 3 are right to left above.

Case 7: Charles Barber Working with his Peers: Two additional photos of Charles Barber, the earliest known photo with muttonchops, and the last photo taken with his first grandchild, months before his death in Feb 1917. Newly-discovered photo of Barber and George T. Morgan, at Bridgeton NJ at Ferracuta Machine Company, testing mint equipment in 1897, and Barber's dies for Szechuan Province in China, Letters to Charles Barber from Augustus Saint-Gaudens (1894) and Victor D. Brenner (1909)

"Barber Coins" - Liberty Head series

Love Token on
1888 Liberty Nickel

1888 Liberty Nickel
Key date of the series



Liberty Nickels, 1883-1912
Featured here are key dates 1885 and 1886. In addition, a most unusual Love Token (gilt and engraved piece) is found on an extremely fine 1885

Barber Dimes, 1892-1916
Above are two extremely rare error coins, both brockage errors. One features two O-mint reverses; the other is a possibly-unique first strike mirror of the obverse, struck by the obverse die, and the obverse of the previously struck coin that struck to the die.



Barber Quarters, 1892-1916
Above are the "Big 3" key dates: 1896-S, 1913-S, and the rarest regular-issue U.S. silver coin, the 1901-S. Also shown here is the popular 1909-O, rare in high grades.

1892-O Normal O 1892-O Micro O
1892-O Micro O Barber Half
Est. 40-55 known all grades

Barber Half Dollars, 1892-1915
The famous 1892-O Micro O was struck with a reverse die mistakenly made using the mintmark punch for a quarter. Only a few dozen are known in all grades (displayed next to a normal 1892-O). Also shown is the series key in higher grades, the 1904-S.

Other items designed by Charles Barber



Commemoratives
Most commemoratives 1892-1916 were designed by Charles Barber, many of them collaborating with George T. Morgan.

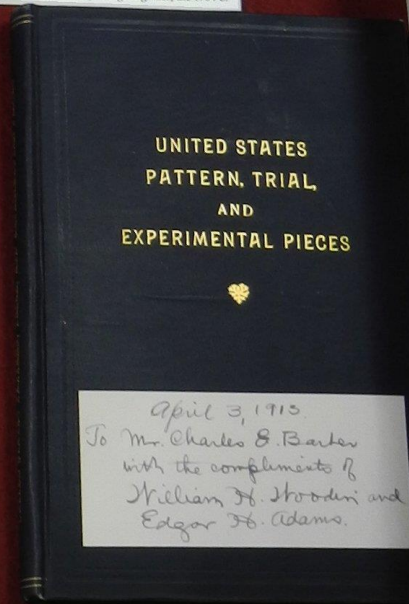


1882 Liberty Nickel
Circulated Pattern
J-1680, AU



Two Very Rare 1896 Barber Patterns
Cent Judd-1769 High R6 Nickel Judd-1772 High R6

Patterns
Like his father William, Charles Barber was a prolific designer, and created a large number of patterns. Shown here is a 1882 Liberty nickel, plus 1896 experimental 1- and 5-cent pieces, testing different alloys.



The Woodin-Adams Pattern Reference
The groundbreaking reference on Patterns was written by famed collector (and later Treasury Secretary) William Woodin and Edgar Adams in 1913. For all Charles Barber had done in the area of patterns, the authors gave and inscribed this copy of their book to the Engraver in April, 1913.



1883 Hawaii issues
Charles Barber designed the four regular-issue silver coins produced by the Kingdom of Hawaii. The 1883 coins were minted in San Francisco.



Cuba Coinage
Charles Barber designed the Cuba coinage in 1905. His design on the 5-centavo coin was used until 1961!



Medals - 1906 U.S. Mint Assay
Charles Barber designed the obverse, George T. Morgan the reverse. From the personal medal collection of Charles E. Barber.

Case 8: "Barber Coins" - Liberty Head Series, and Other Items Designed by Charles Barber: Key date Liberty nickels, Barber quarters, and Barber halves. Two extremely rare Barber dime error coins. Three rare patterns by Charles Barber, Commemoratives designed by Charles Barber (some partnered with Morgan), Charles Barber's 1883 coins for the Kingdom of Hawaii, Charles Barber's Cuba coinage beginning 1915, one of which was used until 1961! 1906 Medal for the Annual U.S. Mint Assay, obverse by Barber, reverse by Morgan, from the Charles Barber collection of medals, in original case, Woodin and Adams reference on Patterns, published in 1913, inscribed to Charles Barber.



The Roosevelt-Barber 39-star Flag

This 39-star flag was made and acquired by Roosevelt in 1889 in anticipation of Dakota Territory (where he lived in the 1880s) becoming our 39th state. When Dakota was divided into North and South, we became 40 states.
The gift of this rare and sentimental flag to Charles Barber is evidence of high personal regard the President had for the Engavver.

*Flag presented to Charles F. Barber
by President Theodore Roosevelt
It was carried by him on his visit to certain mints in
Europe at President Roosevelt's request in 1905*

Warm relationship with President Theodore Roosevelt
Even though Roosevelt had a prior relationship with Augustus Saint-Gaudens and preferred he have a role in new coin designs, this did not mean Roosevelt had personal dislike for Barber. In fact, in 1905, Roosevelt gave an important personal heirloom to Charles Barber on the event of his trip to Europe to visit a number of foreign mints on an information-sharing tour.

Case 9: The Theodore Roosevelt-Charles Barber 39-star Flag: Rare 39-star flag acquired c. 1889 by Roosevelt in honor of his beloved Dakota Territory being added as the USA's 39th state. Flag never official, as Dakota became North and South and thus 40 states, not 39. Roosevelt gave his prized heirloom to Charles Barber in 1905 to take with him on his trip to Europe to visit numerous foreign mints on information-sharing mission.

Barber's European Trip of 1905

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON Jan 15, 1905

Mr. C. E. Barber, U.S. Mint, Englewood, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sir:

I have duly forwarded the letter of authority approved by the Secretary of the Treasury for your foreign trip. Your instructions are set forth in sufficient detail together with the conventions we have had, to inform you as to the range of the inquiries you are to make.

I enclose herewith copy of a communication from Mr. Wharton, written at my request, setting forth some of the claims made for pure nickel coins and such information upon the subject as he has at hand. Of course I depend upon you to exercise your judgment in extending the inquiries upon any subject touching the mint service upon which you find it possible to obtain information.

I shall doubtless see you before you go.

Very truly yours,
W. H. Wood
Director of the Mint.

(Enclosure)

Wharton Report on World Coinage

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES AT PHILADELPHIA
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

NO. _____

SUBJECT:
In re Barber's question

No. of Inclosures.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES AT PHILADELPHIA
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

MEMORANDUM FOR _____

In silver we get about 85% of good coin out of the Ingots operated upon. The tolerance on silver is 1.35 grains per piece of each denomination.

In gold we get about 42%. Tolerance on gold is 1/2 grain on Double Eagles and Eagles, and 1/4 of a grain on 1/2 Eagles and 1/4 Eagles. We don't use drawhouses, which accounts for the low percentage on gold.

In silver we get about 92% out of the blanks. In gold about 80%.

We don't adjust silver, only weigh the pieces after coining. Find out whether the other Mints carry the "Lights" and "Heavies" all through their operation in order to have each thousand dollar package weigh exactly the same, as well as to keep each piece within a grain and a half of standard.

Find out how they put their silver together and in what kind of packages when Counting. How they count, whether on boards or otherwise, and if they verify by weighing afterwards.

Find out how they adjust. If they have any means other than the file for reducing their "Heavies". Also if they use any kind of machines for adjusting or weighing the pieces after coining.

ANNEALING.

Find out what process they use for annealing blanks. What kind of furnaces they use, how they wash and dry the pieces, more especially in their bronze and nickel money.

Special Examination

If not delivered in five days, return to DEPARTMENT OF STATE, U. S. A. PASSPORT BUREAU.

Chas. E. Barber Esq. Think of the U.S. Philadelphia, Pa.

Spring Gardens

Memos from Mint Departments

Numerous departments within the Mint wrote memos requesting Barber query their counterparts overseas for specific information. Some of these memos have Charles' hand-written notes.

United States of America,
Department of State.

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

I, the undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States of America, hereby request all whom it may concern to permit *Charles E. Barber* a Citizen of the United States accompanied by his wife & minor daughter, to pass and in case of need to give him all lawful Aid and Protection.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Department of State at the City of Washington the 21st day of March in the year 1905, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty ninth.

John Hay

Description:
Age 44 years
Height 5 feet 7 inches
Build Good
Eyes Large dark brown
Hair Aquiline
Mouth Regular
Chin Regular
Hair iron gray
Complexion Pink
Tone mistletoe.

Signature of the Bearer
Charles E. Barber

No. 99714

Charles Barber's 1905 Passport and Envelope
With no photo on the passports, enjoy the detailed description of Charles Barber on the left.

From State Department to Refining & Melting about

MINT SERVICE
OFFICE OF ASSAYER U.S. MINT
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

*In making the Assays of Gold coins, do you have any trouble in getting uniform results from the same mill?
Or in other words, is there an apparent want of homogeneity in the gold, even though the milled mass is thoroughly stirred?
If so how do you account for it?
We have had trouble at times, owing to traces of foreign metal present.
How are the samples for assay from the mills for gold coin selected?*

The Mint of the United States at Philadelphia
Melting and Refining Department
Philadelphia, Pa.

Ask Mint Authorities:-

- "What disposition do you make of your crucibles after they have been used for melting gold or silver?"
- "How do you recover the valuable metals adhering to them and contained in the ashes from your furnaces, and to what extent are the values saved in the Mint?"
- "If any residues are sold - How much billion do they contain?"

W. H. Wood

END OF SHOW

Case 10: Barber's European Trip of 1905: Original 1905 Passport of Charles Barber, no photo, but rather a description of him, plus mailing envelope, Original memos from various mint departments (Director, Superintendent, Assayer, Melting & Refining, etc.), with information/questions to ask of their counterparts at the foreign mints

Barber's European Trip of 1905



Edith Barber, 1886-1970

Edith Barber was the only surviving child of Charles and Martha Barber (another daughter, Anna May Barber only lived 1875-1876). Edith traveled with her father and step-mother to Europe in 1905, and took a detailed diary of the trip.



Diary of Edith Barber, April to July 1905

Her diary provided their day-to-day itinerary and activities on their European trip, and provided numerous new insights into her father, and helped refute some unfounded myths about her father that many people have been led to believe.

Diary.
Trip through Europe beginning
April 1, 1905. Ending July 21, 1905

Edith Constance Barber
1625 N. Seventh St.
Philadelphia, Pa.
U. S. A.

Resplendent society was about tonight. We
left the Carpathia steaming out. It seemed as
though we were saying the old friend (we
had had so many good times on board



Barbers take Carpathia to Europe

Edith's diary indicates the family took RMS Carpathia to and from Europe. Carpathia wasn't famous at the time, but would become so 7 years later when she rescued the survivors of Titanic. The diary entry for May 1, 1905, reads, "We saw the 'Carpathia' steaming out. It seemed as though we were losing an old friend for we have had so many good times on board."

July 5th
Father went to Birmingham today to visit
Mr. Morgan's brother - (But my dear I want this
to show that my father is not a
man. He brought some refreshments a



The Morgan Myth Debunked

Despite being widely believed, there is no actual evidence that Charles Barber and George Morgan disliked each other. They worked closely together for 40 years and collaborated on many successful projects together (commemoratives, medals, etc.), which would have been impossible if there was personal dislike. Edith's diary provides direct evidence they were, in fact, friendly with each other. After the business part of the trip had concluded, Charles Barber took time out of his family vacation to travel to another part of England specifically to visit with Morgan's brother in Birmingham. He simply would not have done this if Charles and George disliked each other. The diary entry for July 5th simply reads, "Father went to Birmingham today to visit Mr. Morgan's brother."

May 19th
Shopped all day. In the morning with Ma and in the afternoon by ourselves as Father and Ma had an invitation to tea at the Ambassador's. We went in about

Barber was a minor Dignitary

Memo from the State Department alerted foreign U.S. missions abroad of Barber's travels. His status as a minor dignitary is evidenced in the diary entry from Vienna, capital of Austria-Hungary: "May 19. Shopped all day. In the morning with Ma and in the afternoon by ourselves as Father and Ma had an invitation for tea at the Ambassador's."

Did we visit Moreis and had some
very old Philadelphia ice cream -
a fitting ending to the trip -
and my diary.

July 4th
We hung our little flag outside
the window today with great
patriotism. We had it at half
mast on account of Sec. Hay's
death. His funeral took place
today I believe. I remember



The Roosevelt-Barber Flag

On July 4th, the Barbers were in England (Stratford upon Avon), and the Roosevelt-Barber flag is mentioned. July 4th. We hung our little flag outside our window today, with great patriotism. We had it at half mast on account of Sec. Hay's death. The funeral took place today I believe. Secretary of State John Hay (who issued the passport) had died on July 1st.

Itinerary:

Naples	Interlaken
Rome	via Lake Thun
Florence	and Sion
Venice	Bern
Milan	Basel
Vienna	Baselstamm
Bogen via Bremen Pass	Mayersee
Immelbruck	via Rhine
Selzberg	Cologne
Frank via Danube	Brussels
Vienna via Selzberg	Paris
Munich via Lake Constance	via Dieppe
(Frankfurt to Rotterdam)	and New Harbor
and Zurich	London
Luxemb	Aford
via Brunn Pass	Warwick
via Lake Brunn	Stratford-on-Avon
	Liverpool

The Trip's End, and the Itinerary

The Barbers again boarded Carpathia in Liverpool and steamed back to the U.S. Reaching home on July 21st, Edith ends her diary with the words, "And we went to Moreis and had some rare old Philadelphia ice cream - a fitting ending to the trip - and my diary."

Case 11: Barber's European Trip of 1905: Photo of 19-year-old daughter Edith Barber, and her leather-bound diary from the trip, She and her stepmother Caroline Gaston Barber accompanied Charles on the trip, Excerpts from Edith's diary, shedding new light on her father, including debunking myth of feud with Morgan, The Barber's took RMS Carpathia to and from Europe (ship would rescue Titanic survivors 7 years later), Roosevelt-Barber flag referenced in Diary in entry for July 4th.

Barber's Work, Final Tribute in 1917

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

forwarded to the central banking institutions in the principal cities, such as London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna. That these general institutions do with it is the case. The Bank of England has made us a very favorable and satisfactory statement which appears on page 30 of the report. The Reichsbank of Germany has made one, on page 72, not so satisfactory. It is apparent that it has included all of its purchases of the United States gold coins whereas we seek to know only the amount which has filtered into it from these branches and from other banking institutions in the Empire and which it has reason to believe was carried to Europe in small sums by steamer passengers or other travelers.

If you go to Berlin I wish you would have a talk with Mr. Haase the Consul General, on this subject. Enclose his letter on page 74 of the report. I wish you would also have a talk with our Minister or Consul at Vienna. Our last report shows that \$119,000 of United States gold coins was melted at the Austro-Hungarian mints last year. If you go to Geneva I wish you would also make inquiry there concerning the melting of our gold coins by the manufacturing jewelers.

Respectfully,
Wm. G. B. Barber
 Director of the Mint.

*499,998 of gold from Bank of England
 May 11 - June 27, 1904*

Mint of the United States at Philadelphia.
 Engineer's Department

(2)

carry gold the question is always before you as to the kind of money you will receive in exchange for gold, while the American Express checks are issued in different denominations and the value printed upon the face, in the leading countries of Europe, and are accepted at that value by all hotels and stores all over Europe.

Upon making inquiry at the different mints, the answer was that they handled no American gold, with the exception of Vienna and London.

At Vienna I learned that the \$119,000 American gold melted at that mint came from the Banks, there being a premium on gold, but how the Banks had become possessed of it I could not learn, there seemed to be no possible way to trace it.

In London I learned from May 18th to June 5th, 1904, the mint had received and coined 489,898 oz. American gold from the Bank of England, but it was supposed to be from Custom Duties.

The next question, whether American gold and to what extent it was used in the Arts, I made every effort to ascertain some facts to report, but as no gold came to the mints, it was the general opinion of the Government representatives at those institutions that American gold was not used, and in regard to Italy I think it quite safe to say that very little gold is used at all in the Arts, it being generally brass gilt.

At Switzerland I learned that Government has a very excellent law licensing all dealers in the precious metals, and, therefore, no one can sell or buy gold before showing his license, and

Respectfully,
Charles E. Barber
 Engineer

Mint Director's Request, and Barber's 1905 Trip Report
 One of the many memos from Mint personnel was a request from the Mint Director to determine the sources of U.S. Gold that was turned in overseas. On the request to the left, Barber penciled some hand-written notes. On one of his trip reports (right) after his return, the exact same information is seen on page two of the report, matching his notes to the left.

Reports from National Archives. Scans provided by Roger Burkette.

(2)

method abroad being simple and the pot earthen, is not open to any of the above objections.

You will also please notice that much less annealing is done abroad, the contention being that good rolling cannot be done with metal too soft.

Respectfully,
Chas. E. Barber
 Engineer.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES AT PHILADELPHIA,
 SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.
 July 29, 1905.

Hon. Geo. H. Roberts,
 Director of the Mint,
 Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Complying with your request to have any further report that I might have I beg to say that the report to Mr. Clark is not so much in the way of improvements suggested as points of difference noted at his request. Nevertheless, I do think a benefit might be found in running the presses slower and also in changing the ball and cup for the roller and shoe, which you will find mentioned in my report enclosed, and also in the annealing furnace in use at the London Mint and described by me.

The method of cleaning dies is much the same as I find has been adopted at this mint during my absence, but I think it is too complicated. The method abroad is most simple and effective, while ours being complicated, is open to the objection that the brass pipes through which the acid pickle passes will undoubtedly become corroded and the faucet leaking and fixed by this corrosion, and, further the pickle is gradually and necessarily becoming neutralized by constant action upon the brass pipes and pot, while the

Short Report with Notes on Improving Coinage
 This short report offers some of Barber's observations following his trip to Europe. This and the 1905 Trip Reports are copies from the National Archives. Provided by researcher Roger Burkette.

February 20, 1917.

Memorandum for Mr. Thompson:

Honorable Charles E. Barber, Engraver of the Mint at Philadelphia, who died last Sunday, is to be buried on Wednesday, February 21st.

I would like to obtain authority for Sen. A. H. Joyce, Superintendent of the Mint at Philadelphia, and Custodian of that building, to half-staff the flag on the Mint Building on the day of the funeral of Mr. Barber. Will you kindly take the necessary steps to have this authority wired to him.

Respectfully,
W. G. B. Barber
 Director of the Mint.



Barber Highly Respected at the Mint - Flags at Half-Mast
 Contrary to widespread beliefs that Charles Barber was a disagreeable fellow who was difficult to work with, much of this is now refuted. In fact, Barber was so highly thought of at the Mint, that the flags were lowered to half-staff following his death, on the day of his funeral. Shown here is a copy of the letter sent by the Mint Director requesting permission to half-staff the flag.
 Charles E. Barber is the last mint official of any kind to have been given this honor.
 Charles Barber is buried in Mount Peace Cemetery in Philadelphia with his first wife Martha and infant daughter Anna May.
 (Scan of letter from National Archives, provided by Roger Burkette)

Case 12: Barber's Work, Final Tribute in 1917: Original request from Director of the Mint with Barber's hand-written notes, plus copy of his 1905 trip report which includes the specific information contained in the hand-written notes, Copy of second memo on how to improve coinage, 1905. Copy of letter from Mint Director requesting permission to half-mast the flags after Barber's death Charles E. Barber was last mint official of any rank to have this high honor given to him, demonstrating the high regard his peers had for him