Gold's Growth and the Bitcoin Bubble

C

## MODERN INNOVATION. TIMELESS CLASSICS.

Just Released
2018

\$5 Canadian Silver Maple Leaf Aslow as क


00
overspot price*
(spot price) $+\$ 2.00=$ price per coin check / wire price - limit 6 of each per household
\$1 Australian Silver Kangaroo

## IRA APPROVED $\times 10 z .9999$ FINE SIIVER

ORDER DELIVERY NOTIFICATION Coins will be shipped after we receive them from the Mints' distributor. We expect to receive them in the middle of December 2017. This date is not guaranteed by the Mints or Universal Coin \& Bullion:Presale items will delay shipping your entire order.

## Historic Silver

1964 Kennedy Half Dollar Brilliant Uncirculated Condition**

Aslow as
$\$ 950$
check/wire price limit 10 per household

## 100TH AnNIVERSARy of JFK's BIRTH

$\rightarrow$ The Last Circulating $\quad>$ Each Coin 1st Date of lssue
$90 \%$ Pure Silver Half Dollar Minted in U.S. History!

- surviving bank \& store
inventory depletion in 1964
*Brilliant Uncirculated coins indude minor bag marking \& may be white or have some light coloration (toning).


## GOLD COIN SURVIVES CONTROVERSY Drives Investor \& Collector Demand

In 1908, this gold coin sparked controversy across our nation because people feared germs spreading from the coin's innovative recessed design. Over a century later, that unfounded fear has resulted in the Indian Head quarter eagle ( $\$ 2.50$ ) becoming a series pursued by investors \& collectors with relatively few examples surviving in higher grades!

- First $\$ 2.50$ design to have the motto "In God We Trust"
- First U.S. coin design struck with a fascinating incuse design - First U.S. coin design that used a true Native American model - First U.S. coin design by Bela Lyon Pratt, pupil of the famous designer Augustus Saint-Gaudens
- One of the most popular \& historic coins of the $20^{\text {th }}$ Century \$2.50 Indian short sets available in dates 1925-D, 1926, 1927, 1928 \& 1929 includes 5 coins for \$2,550
Certified MS63 ${ }^{〔} 2.50$ Gold Indians
 FREE SHIPPING \& INSURANCE (s6 vatue) Each Coin Hand-Selected by Expert Dr: Mike FulJenz
- Available while our inventory remains
- All coins PCGS or NGC Graded (our choice)
- All coins grade choice uncirculated MS63 Call today for availability \& pricing on other dates \& grades.

Indian Gold Coins of the $20^{\text {th }}$ Century, 258 Pages - Color photographs of some of the finest-known specimens Call for large quantity pricing \& bulk shipping terms. $1.800 .822 .4653=$


## FREE SHIPPING

On first advertised orders over $\$ 99$ add \$6 on orders under \$99
*SPOT PRICE- the daily quoted market price of precious metals in bullion form. Spot price determined solely by Universal Coin \& Bullion" at time of transaction. Prices are subject to change in response to market conditions, and availability is not guaranteed. Please read important customer disclosures on our website or that accompany products purchased, including arbitration agreement. Images are for representation only \& are not to scale.

Building Birth Year Sets
Coin collections can commemorate significant years. by Joshua McMorrow-Hernandez

Indian Peace Medals
They furthered the cause of American independence. by R.W. Julian


Coin Capsule: 1833
Human rights are a hot topic around the world. by John Iddings by Ray Levato by John Iddings


Numismatic Nostalgia
A uniquely American coin.

Hard Times Tokens
Private producers mint coins to fill a gap.


|  | DEPARTMENTS |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| It's News to Me | 6 | COINage Price Averages | 55 | Take Note | 64 |
| Market Report | 8 | Show Dates | 60 | Index to Advertisers | 66 |
| Price Guide | 34 | COINage Kids | 62 | Index to Coin Buyers | 66 |

On rare occasions, inadvertent typographic errors occur in coin prices listed in advertisements. For that reason, advertisements appearing in COINage should be considered as requests to inquire rather than as unconditional offers of sale. All prices are subject to change without notice. PRINTED IN U.S.A.
$\square$ COINage (ISSN 0010-0455) is published monthly by Beckett Media LLC, 4635 McEwen Rd., Dallas, TX 75244. Periodicals postage paid at Dallas, TX 75260 and at other mailing offices. Printed in U.S.A. Copyright 2017 by Beckett Media, LLC. POSTMASTER: send address changes to COINage c/o Beckett Media, 4635 McEwen Rd., Dallas, TX 75244 or subscriptions@beckett.com. © 2017 by Beckett Media, LLC.
All rights reserved. Reproduction of any material from this issue in whole or in part is strictly prohibited.

# SAVE UP TO $50 \%$ AND MORED \& CATACORIES 10 CHOOSE <br> OPTIONAL MONHHLY ACQUISITION PROGRAM $\$ 47.50$ to $\$ 10,000$ GETS YOUR STARTED HEADQUARTERS FOR ALL YOUR NUMISMATIC NEEDS 



SPECIAL ADVANTAGES IN BUYING OUR QUALITY DISCOUNT LOTS
Advertising these coins individually would require over 30 pages of expensive ad costs. By condensing to two pages, we can sell the same material and pass the savings to you.
MONTHLY ACQUISITION PROGRAM We will send monthly discount lots of all different coins in the amount and categories of your choice. You will be billed in advance each month or use your credit card to avoid billing delays. As always, the return privilege is yours as is the option to increase, decrease, change or cancel at any time. Act now to build/ upgrade your dream collection!
SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFER Receive a FREE BU Peace Dollar when you join the monthly program. After every ten months of membership, we'll send your coins in the eleventh month absolutely free.

## ACT NOW! YOUR 100\% SATISFACTION IS GUARANTEED AND BACKED BY A FULL 2 WEEK RETURN PRIVILEGE!!!



Here's a great way for you to build a vey high-quality collection of all-different Morgan \&/or Peace dollars \& save a bundle! Receive a wide range of dates \& P, D, S, O, CC mintmarks, including many scarce dates, all selected for sharp strike, blazing luster, clean surfaces, overall eye appeal. Includes many scarcer dates priced in the $\$ 50$ to $\$ 100$ range, which will fit perfectly into Gem B.U. MS-65 sets at a small fraction of the price.

## PLAN III: EXOTIC EARLY U.S. TYPE COINS 1793-1899 XF TO CHOICE B.U.

These lots emphasize high-grade U.S. coins from the early 1800 s in XF and better condition. True collector coins! You will receive coins like XF-Unc, Early Bust dimes, quarters, halves, and even dollars in the larger lots. Obsolete $2 c, 3 c$, half-dimes, and $20 c$ pieces are also included, as well as better Seated and Barber coins in all denominations. Here is the perfect way for you to build a valuable collection/portfolio of the really early classic American Type coins in top condition. (Let us know if you have preferences such as Early Coppers, Bust Series, Seated Series, Barber Series, etc.)

| Retail | Special |
| :---: | :---: |
| \$100.00 | 0 |
|  |  |
| 00 | 135.00 |
| 50 |  |
| 1,000.00 |  |
|  |  |
| 5,000 | 1,850.00 |
| ( | Special |
| \$200.00 |  |
| 400.00 | 99.00 |
| 600.00 |  |
| 1,000.00 | 497.00 |
| 2,000.00 | 950.0 |
| 5,000.00 | 2,25 |
| Re |  |
| \$200 | 0 |
| 400.00 | 00.00 |
| 600. |  |
| 1,000.00 | 475.00 |
| 2,000.00 | 925.00 |
| 5,000.00 | 2,2 |



ART DEPARTMENT<br>LINDSEY JONES Art Director RAVIJOT SINGH<br>Cover and Graphic Design ROBYN AUSTIN Contributing Designer

## ADVERTISING

PRISCILLA TORRES Advertising Sales TOM CARROLL
Ad Traffic Coordinator (972) 448-9181

SAM ZIMMER Price Analyst

## Advertising Inquiries:

Priscilla Torres / COINage magazine Beckett Media LLC
4635 McEwen Rd., Dallas, TX 75244
(972) 448-9131
ptorres@beckett.com

SANDEEP DUA President<br>JAMES L. MILLER<br>Founder

## SUBSCRIPTION QUESTIONS? (855) 777-2325 subscriptions@beckett.com

# by Donn Pearlman 



## Missed Opportunities

Editor's Note: Long-time collector and former award-winning Chicago broadcaster Donn Pearlman joins COINage as a monthly columnist. He is a recipient of the American Numismatic Association's Farran Zerbe Award and the Numismatic Literary Guild's Clemy, the highest honors given by those two organizations.

TThe old phrase "hindsight is 20/20" is certainly true in numismatics. It's hard to predict the future, but easy to know what should have been done after something has already happened.
Numismatics is filled with missed opportunities, like saying to yourself, "I should have sold my complete set of 1984 Los Angeles Olympics transit fare tokens before the games started." Or, "Why didn't I buy that 1913 Liberty Head nickel in 1967 when it was only $\$ 46,000$ ?" Or, "Gee, I sure wish I had $\$ 46,000$ back in 1967, and come to think of it, I sure wish I had $\$ 46,000$ stashed in the socks drawer now so I could buy coins."
One of the few frustrations I have about coin collecting involves missed opportunities. Not just looking back at the times when I should have purchased or sold something, but also seeing opportunities that others have missed in the hobby. Here are a few examples.
In 1979 the United States Mint launched a big marketing and advertising campaign to introduce the Susan B. Anthony dollar, a coin still derisively referred to by some collectors today as the "Susan B. Agony". The original obverse design for that new dollar, beautifully crafted by then-Chief Mint Engraver Frank Gasparro, was an updated version of a Flowing Hair "Miss Liberty". It was a distinctive design that should not have been mistaken for the George Washington quarter dollars.
But Congress demanded that the design on a new dollar coin should be a historical, not allegorical, female. Congress also refused to authorize a halt to the production of one-dollar denomination notes. The result: Hundreds of millions of unwanted, unpopular Anthony dollars piled up in storage for decades. Other
countries around the world learned from the USA's missed opportunity to stop printing paper dollars, or the equivalent lowest denomination notes, when they subsequently introduced coins of that denomination into circulation.
The same missed opportunity for a circulating dollar coin happened in 2000, with the gold-colored Sacajawea dollars. Congress again opposed elimination of the dollar bill. Even though the Mint delightfully hired Kermit the Frog as "spokesfrog" to promote the new coins, they failed to circulate because there was no compelling reason to use them in daily commerce.
The biggest missed opportunity in numismatics, in my opinion, was the lack of greater dealer promotion of and involvement with the wildly successful 50 State Quarters ${ }^{\text {® }}$ program that started in 1999.
At one point during the 10 -year program, the Mint estimated that 140 million people were collecting the coins. But when the public visited coin shops-there were many more of them back in the late 1990s and early 2000sor coin shows, apparently not enough dealers took advantage of the public's interest and the excellent opportunity the Mint provided to raise awareness of numismatics. Sure, some dealers sold or gave away holders and coin boards for housing the state quarters, but it seems that not enough of them persuasively tried to turn casual buyers into numismatists by merely asking eager new customers, "Would you like to see what quarter dollars looked like 100 years ago?"
How many of those tens of millions of state quarter collectors could have been attracted to the long-term enjoyment of numismatics by simply starting with a three-coin type set of a Barber, Standing Liberty, and pre-1964 silver Washington quarter?
All collectors and dealers have an upcoming chance to vigorously promote the hobby. National Coin Week is April 15-21, 2018. Don't let it be a missed opportunity.
Until next month, remember my motto: "If it happens in numismatics, it's news to me." $\bigcirc$
SAVE UP TO 50\% \& MORE\# JOIN G\&F COIN GALLERIES NGB/PBGS BERTFED $14865 / 67$
 \$100.00 up to \$10,000 Gets You Started QUALITY DISCOUNT LOTS - CHOOSE FROM SEVEN CATEGORIES

## 6 REASONS TO BUY NOW!

## 1. As little as $\$ 100.00$ gets you started

2. Build a valuable collection starting today.
3. Receive all different premium quality, NGC/PCGS certified coins - in the exact category and price that you choose
4. One time purchase or join our no obligation Monthly Club
5. Larger lots contain even better value and selection
6. Over 50 years of Numismatic experience and 40 years in business - to serve you better!
N.G.C. and P.C.G.S. have the strictest and most widely accepted grading standard in the industry. In addition, we personally cherrypick with utmost care to provide premium quality coins of exceptional eye appeal. In our experience, the coins you'll receive could potentially be graded higher elsewhere and offered at much higher prices.
AGT NOW! YOUR 100\% SATISFAGTION IS CUARANTEED
PLAN A: PCGS/NGC CERTIFIED GEM BU MS-65-66
MORGAN DOLLARS and/or WALKING HALVES
 Now you can build a great collection of all different, premium quality, NGC/PCGS (Estimate) Certified Mint State $65-66$ MORGAN DOLLARS $\$ 300.00 \quad \$ 199.00$ and/or WALKING HALVES - and save 75\% $500.00 \quad 298.00$ off market peak prices! These popular and $\quad 800.00 \quad 395.00$ beautiful silver coins are an incredible value $\quad \begin{aligned} & 800.00 \\ & 1,000.00 \\ & 595.00\end{aligned}$ beautiful siver coins are an incredible value
today! Each month we'll cherry pick the finest
$2,000.00$
2900 examples for the certified grade from a wide $3,000.00$ 1, 695.00 variety of dates/ mintmarks.
PLAN B: NGG/PCES MS-65-67
POPULAR 20TH CENTUBY SERIES
 These lots contain a combination of the most collectible 20th Century Series - 1t
Hrus So
Sill Wr si...ali NGLPCGS Cerimied MS 65-67. $\$ 200.00$ \$100.00 Walking halves, Butfalo nickels, Mercury 400.00200 .00 dimes, bettier Frankkin halves, early Lincoln $600.00 \quad 300.00$ cents.. and even Standing Liberty quarters 1,000000 in the larger lots!! Let us know if you have $2,200.00$ special likes or dislikes; otherwise we'll use $3,500000 \quad 1,495.00$ our best judgement in making selections. $5,000.00$ 2,095.00
PLAN C: NGC/PCGS CERTIFIED MS-65-69 WORLD GOLD GOINS
 These lots include the finest 1835-1935

 (Sovereigns, trancs, guilders, roubles, elc.). $750.00 \quad 435.00$
 verid -200 mint century, world gold coins to turther $2,500.00 \quad 1,395.00$
mid spice up your collection Solid value and a, and
priced at a traction of similar U.S. gold coins. $5,000.00 \quad 2,250.00$

## SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF JOINING THE MONTHLY PROGRAM

- You get the excitement and convenience of receiving all different top quality coins each month
- You may increase, decrease, change or cancel at any time without obligation
- FREE BU Peace Dollar when you join
- FREE After every 10 months of membership, we'll send your coins in the eleventh month absolutely FREE

Our special prices are designed to provide fair value for the coins and services you receive. But retail prices can vary considerably in catalogs, ads, price guides, etc. Opinions as to grade, retail, wholesale, fair value, etc. ultimately are just that - opinions.
AND BAGKED BY A FULL 2 WEEK RETUBN PRIVILEGE!!! PLAN D: WALKING LIBERTY AND/OR FRANKLIN 50\% NGC/PCES MS-65-66 Now you can build a beautiful and valuable collection of all different WALKING and/ or FRANKLIN halves... and save up to 80\% off former prices!! You may choose Walkers, Franklins, or both. Either way you'll be pleased with the quality and value as your collection grows. (Proofs, Cameo Proofs also available)
PLAN E: EARLY U.S. GOMMEMORATIVE HALVES NGC/PCGS MS-64-66 These beautiful silver treasures have tiny Retail Special mintages great historical significance and belong in any serious collection. From 1892 \$300 to the early 1950 's 144 different pieces were minted. We'll send you all different NGC/PCGS MS $64-66$ coins each month. All carefully selected to be premium quality for the grade. Currently underpriced, so now is an exciting time to build or upgrade your set! (You may request MS $65-66$ only on $\$ 298+$ programs.)
Retail
(Estimate)
$\$ 300.00$
500.00
650.00
800.00
$1,000.00$
2,00000
$3,000.00$ Special
 $\begin{array}{lllllllllll} & 5,000.00 & 2,795.00\end{array}$
PLAN F: NEC/PCES MS-62-66 EARIY U.S. COLD COINS
 These lots include all different, premium quality,
NGC/PCGS MS $62-66$ LIBERTY and INDIAN GOLD Retail $\$ 300.00 \quad \$ 199.00$ 298.00 650.00 800.00 1,000.00 395.00 495.00 595.00 $1,150.00$ $1,695.00$
$2,795.00$ Special TYPES from $\$ 1$ thru $\$ 20$ denominations. All cherry picked for blazing original luster, clean surfaces, and overall eye appeal. We also select better dates with lower populations that offer you the best possible value. The number one choice of serious collectors, a great store of value, potential hedge against inflation, and generally ofter a cushion against flustuations in the commodities markets. (\$995 + lots recommended for best possible variety and quality; larger lots contain evern better selections!)
$\$ 800.00$
$\$ 495.00$
$\mathbf{5 9 5 . 0 0}$ 595.00 $\begin{array}{ll}1,650.00 & 995.00 \\ & 995.00\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lr}\text { 2,100.00 } & 1250.00\end{array}$ $3,000.00 \quad 1,775.00$ $\begin{array}{ll}3,750.00 & 2,250.00\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}5,000.00 & 2,950.00\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rr}10,000.00 & 5,750.00\end{array}$ $20,000.00 \quad 10,950.00$
PLAN G: GREATE YOUR OWN PROGRAM EXAGTLY AS YOU WANT II (\$500 - \$50,000 PER MONTH)
We specialize in building valuable collections for serious collectors and will be pleased to customize a program to meet your particular needs. Perhaps you are interested in better 19th Century Type coins, a specialized gold coin collection, or want to work on completing a popular series of coins. Maybe you have a comprehensive want list. Let us know the specifics and we'll do our best to work with you.

CHARGE IT FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY AND TO AVOID MONTHLY BILLING DELAYS!


CERTIFIED COIN DISCOUNT FORMTO ORDER, FILL IN CATEGORY(S) AND AMOUNT I Name Address

## City

$\qquad$

## Phone

# Bitcoin Is Nearing a Bubble Top, While Gold Is Growing Steadily 

In late October 2017, the Chicago Mercantile Group (CME), the world's biggest exchange group, said that it plans to launch a futures contract for bitcoin, a worldwide cryptocurrency and digital payment system, by the end of 2017-a very fast-track launch. At the time of that announcement, bitcoins sold for $\$ 6,000$ each, but the price of bitcoins soared $20 \%$ in the next two days, surpassing $\$ 7,300$. Novice investors are looking at bitcoin as a replacement for the historical role of gold, but they can take a lesson from long-time gold bugs about how "bubbles" are created.
In August 1974, shortly after United States President Richard M. Nixon resigned, his successor, President Gerald R. Ford, signed a bill allowing Americans to own gold by the end of 1974. In the intervening months, foreign buyers poured money into gold, doubling its price from $\$ 95$ per ounce to $\$ 197$ per ounce. But on Dec. 31, 1974, foreign sellers unloaded their gold on American buyers. The price of gold plummeted \$45 in a week and fell to \$103 by September 1976. Gold did not reach its 1974 high for four years. By 1980, long-term holders of gold were rewarded, but speculators were washed out by gold's first bear market decline of 1975-76.

| Date | Gold Price | Comment |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Monday, <br> Dec. 30, 1974 <br> Tuesday, <br> Dec. 31, 1974 | $\$ 197.50$ | Last day gold ownership was <br> forbidden to Americans |
| Jan. 1, 1975 | $\$ 182.50$ | Down $\$ 15$ on the first day of <br> legalization |
| Thursday, <br> Jan. 2, 1975 | $\$ 175.00$ | Markets closed <br> Fown $\$ 22.50$ in first two days of <br> legalization <br> Jriday, |
| U.S. Treasury announced that it <br> Monday, <br> Jan. 6, 1975 | $\$ 163.00$ | would sell gold |
| Down $\$ 44.50$ (a 22\% decline in one |  |  |
| week) |  |  |

Something like that could conceivably happen with bitcoins. Bitcoin owners could bid the price up until the CME contract is available, and then sell their bitcoins at an exorbitant price to first-time bitcoin speculators.
Right now, bitcoin proponents claim that bitcoins are better than gold due to a "mining" algorithm that limits the supply. Bitcoins are often used to make private, secure transactions over the internet. With gold and silver, people own and trade the physical metal, but the goal of a "universal currency" is the same.
The problem is that there are hundreds, maybe even 1,000 , competing cryptocurrencies, such as Ether, Litecoin and Ripple. Those currencies are losing value even as bitcoin is soaring, but anyone can start a new and better cryptocurrency with almost no real money involved. As a result, the bitcoin bubble may pop over the next few months, and investors may return to the world's proven universal currency: gold.

## IDS of Texas Accepting Clients as of Nov. 1

International Depository Services Group (IDS), a privately-owned subsidiary of Dillon Gage Metals, opens Texas' first precious metals depository, International Depository Services of Texas. Beginning Nov. 1, depository clients who wish to store precious metals bars, rounds and coins in the state of Texas can contact IDS Group and open an account. IDS of Texas, located in Dallas, is the third location for IDS Group, which also includes IDS of Delaware and IDS of Canada.
"Expanding our operations into Texas reflects the growing demand for providing private precious metals storage in multiple geographic locations while offering the same high level of security, integrity, confidentiality and accountability that our clients experience in Delaware and Ontario," said Alisa Moen, president of IDS Group. "Institutions and individuals who diversify their investment strategy with precious metals now have a dependable and efficient solution for secure storage in Texas."
Consistent with the business model at other IDS depositories, the Texas location can receive, securely store, transfer and ship precious metals worldwide. All account holdings, whether individual or institutional, are segregated to ensure complete security and confidentiality. It offers custom reporting and 24/7 online access through IDS's proprietary VaultDirect ${ }^{\text {mis }}$ platform.

## Kennedy Assassination File Release a "Non-Event" ... So Far

As promised, thousands of new documents were released in October 2017 from the classified files concerning the investigation into the tragic assassination of United States President John F. Kennedy nearly 54 years ago. The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), however, has decreed that many other files must remain classified.
The major revelations of this new batch of documents are not very "major" at all, but they fill in some blanks on Lee Harvey Oswald's trip to Mexico in September 1963, and a death threat to Oswald, called in on Nov. 23, the day after the assassination and the day before Oswald was slain by Jack Ruby. The caller purported to represent a "Kill Oswald" committee, but the emotions of that weekend had many people wanting to punish the man who killed the beloved president.
2017 also marks the centennial of the birth of President Kennedy in 1917. There was a surge in demand for Kennedy half dollars around the last anniversary of his (May 29), and there will likely be another surge in demand as researchers pore through these new files. $\bigcirc$

Mike Fuljenz, president of Universal Coin \& Bullion in Beaumont, Texas, is a leading coin expert and market analyst whose insightful writing and consumer advocacy have earned major honors from the ANA, PNG, NLG and the Press Club of Southeast Texas. His website is www.universalcoin.com.


# 10 Years! 1 Million Coins! 

## CAC has Revolutionized the Rare Coin Market

CAC's 10th anniversary is certainly a milestone worth celebrating and we could not have accomplished it without you! In November 2007, CAC was founded by leading members of the numismatic community to establish stringent standards for quality within a grade. Today, CAC has graduated to become the recognized mark of a quality coin, giving you confidence in its value.
© Over 1 Million Coins Evaluated (insured value $\$ 4.4$ billion, average value $\$ 4,400.00$ )
© Team of 4 Expert Graders (from 35-46 years of professional experience)
d CAC is the premier market maker for its stickered coins (over $\$ 500,000,000$ in sales!)
© CAC coins continue to bring a premium in the market
Join us in celebrating our 10 Year Anniversary!


by Joshua McMorrow-Hernandez


The 1916-D Mercury dime is among the rarest regular-issue dimes struck since the 1800s. This issue has a relatively small mintage of just 264,000 pieces.

If United States President Donald J. Trump collected coins, he might start with the coins of his own year of birth: 1946.

And if Kim Jong-un, supreme leader of North Korea, became a collector of United States coins from his purported year of birth (an unlikely proposition), he would need to complete a set minted in 1984.
As more collectors compete to assemble top-grade PCGS Set Registry ${ }^{\circ}$ collections or NGC Registry assemblages and pursue an ever-increasing pursue an everincreasing array of certified coins with special slab labels and designations, more traditional methods of coin collecting sometimes fall by the wayside.
Yet, the more things change, the more they stay the same. The business of selling nostalgia is one of the hottest trends these days. And how much more nostalgic could one wax than collecting coins from his or her birth year?
In this ever-changing world, the art of assembling birth year sets has remarkably remained much the same as it ever was. A birth year coin set was one of the first collect-
ing objectives I ever accomplished as a youth, and is a favorite gift I give to loved ones.
Most birth year sets contain one coin from each denomination that was minted during a particular year. In many cases, this means acquiring a single cent, nickel, dime, quarter, and half dollar from the given year. When applicable, a dollar coin may also be included. In most cases, these five or six coins are assembled into a presentation case, frame, or other display. Five- and six-coin Whitman "Snap Lock" plastic holders are commonly used as an attractive, affordable option for organizing birth year coin sets.
While the commemoration of one's birthday is the overarching theme for a birth year set, similar collections can be made to mark virtually any occasion, including graduations, weddings, anniversaries, and other significant life events. Whatever the
occasion, the aim of building year sets may seem relatively straightforward to many hobbyists. Yet, they can represent a surprisingly challenging-even enigmatic - collecting objective.
For example, hobbyists who were born from the 1910s through the early 1930s face some daunting challenges if they're building birth year sets. Many of these individuals were born during years when the United States government omitted some denominations from the annual production lineup.
Consider the year 1922, when only Lincoln cents and Peace dollars were minted. Later, economic strife during the Great Depression meant hiatuses for the nickel, dime, quarter, half dollar, and dollar coins for at least one year during the period 1929-33.
Meanwhile, the years 1916 and 1921 saw the production of issues with particularly small mintages, and the vast majority of those coins were not saved in uncirculated condition. Remember, it was the era before government-issued uncirculated sets, which were first offered by the United States Mint in 1947.
Yet, imagine if a few collectors had put away complete date-and-mintmark sets of coins from 1916 or 1921. They would include such rarities as the 1916-D Mercury dime, 1916 Standing Liberty quarter, 1921-S Buffalo nickel, and 1921-S Walking Liberty half dollar. Year sets incorporating gem uncirculated coins from 1916 or 1921 could easily be worth tens of thousands of dollars each, especially if they include all the applicable date and mintmark combinations.


The 1921 Peace dollar is both a first-year issue and one-year-only type. 1921 Peace dollars were struck in high-relief format, while later regular-strikes were produced with lower relief.

We Offer You the World


We have just purchased over 25,000 world banknotes that include a great representation of countries from A to $Z$. These multi-colored notes come in a wide variety of shapes and sizes and depict a multitude of themes. All notes grade Nice Circulated to Uncirculated with the vast majority grading Crisp Uncirculated. We offer the following lots...

50 Different Notes... \$14.95
100 Different Notes... $\$ 29.50$ 200 Different Notes... $\$ 79.50$ 300 Different Notes... $\$ 149.50$
"Pants Money" Wang Mang (9-22 AD)
Sometimes referred to as "Hou Po", "saddle", or "shirt" money they are believed to have been minted from 9-22 AD by Wang Mang, the prime minister. He took power in 9 AD by killing the boy emperor Ping. He ruled until 22 AD , when he was overthrown and killed.


$$
\$ 49.50
$$

## General Douglas MacArthur

 just fade
away." - away. 5 memory of this great (and controversial) General has not aded away. His home is now a museum. his words are part of our nation's consciousness, and his mementos are highly collectible. To commemorate General Mac Arthur's World War II accomplishments (particularly in the Philippines), this $1.25^{\prime \prime}$ button was issued in his honor.
Appropriately colored in red, white and blue, it is in near mint condition and is available for only..
$\$ 14.95$

## TERMS ANDPOUCY

## 1. $\mathrm{A} \$ 25.00$ minimum order is required.

2. Postage \& Insurance are additional. For orders within the Contiguous U.S., please indude $\$ 8.00$.
3. We offer a full 30 day return privilege. No C.O.D. or approval orders will be accepted.
4. All foreign orders are respectully dedined.
5. Due to fluctuations in the market, prices are subject to change.
6. All items are subject to prior sale.
7. Coin grading is subjective, and is based on years of experience. It will be equivalent or better than Photograde or B \& D in most cases. 8. Califomia residents must include $9.50 \%$ sales tax.
8. Second choices are appreciated.


Actually, no, but these 19th century Canadian bank tokens were struck for the same reason as United States Civil War tokens- A shortage of copper coinage. Just as Civil War tokens circulated as money in the U.S., these tokens circulated as money within the Canadian Provinces. Dated in the early to mid-1800's, these tokens all grade Good or Better. We just purchased a large collection of over 200 Canadian Bank tokens, which we have sorted into the following mixtures. These always sell out, so don't delay your order!

One Token... $\$ 8.95$
Five Different Tokens... $\$ 39.50$
Ten Different Tokens... $\$ 74.50$

## Lincoln San Francisco Mint Semi-Key Special

We offer the following " S " mint semi-key Lincolns for your consideration: All Coins will grade Good or Better.

| $1910-\mathrm{S}$ | $\$ 12.95$ | $1914-\mathrm{S}$ | $\$ 18.50$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| $1911-\mathrm{S}$ | 36.50 | $1915-\mathrm{S}$ | 16.50 |
| $1912-\mathrm{S}$ | 17.50 | $1923-\mathrm{S}$ | 5.75 |
| $1913-\mathrm{S}$ | 9.95 | $1926-\mathrm{S}$ | 8.95 |

Or Purchase All Eight Coins for only... \$119.50

## Choice AU 1913 Type One Buffalo Nickels



First Year of Issue! Raised Ground Variety.
\$29.50

German Third Reich Coinage


For twelve long years (1933-1945), Germany and its people endured the dictatorship of Adolf Hitler and the deplorable acts of "his" Third Reich. History documents the horrors and this ten-coin set of the "Reich", all adorned with his infamous swastika, serve as a continuing reminder of a very dark period in human history. For two centuries the swastika symbol portrayed prosperity and good fortune. Hitler's use of it has forever tainted its true meaning. We offer this German coin set, grading VF/XF and containing the following coins: one and two Pfennig (aluminum-bronze), one, five and ten Pfennig (zinc), five and ten Pfennig (brass), 50 Pfennig (aluminum) and two and five Mark (silver). All ten pieces priced at
$\$ 59.50$

Donald Trump Campaign Buttons
 that a candidate has lost the popular vote but was victorious because of the electoral vote. We offer five different large 2.25 inch picture buttons of Donald Trump for only.. \$17.50

## Binary Six of a Kind "Ones"



These Crisp Uncirculated six of a kind "ones" \$5.00 Federal Reserve Notes double as binary notes because they only have two different digits in the serial number. Each note will begin with six consecutive " 1 's"
followed by two identical spares other than one. Dated 2006 and issued in District 7 (Chicago, Illinois), these notes are surprisingly affordable. We have eight notes available. Call now to get the serial numbered note of your choice. Each note is priced at only...
\$39.50

## Prussian Silver Coins of Kaiser Wilhelm II



Wilhelm II was born in Berlin in 1859. He became the 9th King of Prussia and the 3rd Emperor of Germany in 1888. Wilhelm II was a strong opponent of socialism and a passionate supporter of German militarism and imperialism. Despite the fact that he was Queen Victoria's grandson, Wilhelm II pursued an anti-British foreign policy, which was shown by his support to South Africa during the Boar War. Wilhelm II ruled until 1918. He was forced to abdicate after Germany's loss in World War I. We offer a Half Mark and a One Mark silver coin issued during the reign of Wilhelm II grading VF or better.

Half Mark...$\$ 5.95$
One Mark... $\$ 8.95$
Both Coins... $\$ 12.50$

## Website at ValleyViewCoinsAndCollectibles.com



# 10 Years! 1 Million Coins! 

## CAC has Revolutionized the Rare Coin Market

CAC's 10th anniversary is certainly a milestone worth celebrating and we could not have accomplished it without you! In November 2007, CAC was founded by leading members of the numismatic community to establish stringent standards for quality within a grade. Today, CAC has graduated to become the recognized mark of a quality coin, giving you confidence in its value.
© Over 1 Million Coins Evaluated (insured value $\$ 4.4$ billion, average value $\$ 4,400.00$ )
© Team of 4 Expert Graders (from 35-46 years of professional experience)
d CAC is the premier market maker for its stickered coins (over $\$ 500,000,000$ in sales!)
© CAC coins continue to bring a premium in the market
Join us in celebrating our 10 Year Anniversary!



The 1916 Standing Liberty quarter is a first-year issue for its series and one of the rarest $20^{\text {th }}$-century quarters. Only 52,000 were made and they are extremely hard to find, especially in the higher grades.

According to pricing data from COINage and PCGS CoinFacts, a set consisting of one example of each regular-issue, non-gold coin minted in 1916 has a Mint State-65 value of $\$ 76,075$. What is the cumulative face value of those coins? A mere $\$ 2.93$, and that's including all mintmark variations of the 1916 Lincoln cent, Buffalo nickel, Barber and Mercury dimes, Barber and Standing Liberty quarters, and Walking Liberty half dollar. Throw in the 1916-S Indian Head \$5 and \$10 gold coins, 1916-S \$20 Saint-Gaudens double eagle, and 1916 McKinley Memorial \$1 gold commemorative, plus the 1916 Lincoln cent and Buffalo nickel proofs, and the total skyrockets to a staggering \$149,425. Give or take a few bucks, of course.
A 1921 birth year set is even more costly to assemble. A collection consisting of the various business-strike examples of each 1921 coin in Mint State-65, from Lincoln cent through Peace dollar, comes to an approximate value of $\$ 180,000$. Add the 1921 satin and matte proof Peace dollars at approximately $\$ 70,000$ each in Proof-65, and the grand total comes to roughly $\$ 320,000$. Want a 1921 Saint-Gaudens double eagle-the only gold coin minted in 1921-in Mint State-65, too? That will cost an additional $\$ 600,000$ or so. Since you're already closing in on $\$ 1$ million to assemble this princely 1921 birth year set, you might as well spend another $\$ 6,500$ or so to buy the 1921 commemorative half dollars. These include the Pilgrim Tercentenary half dollar, Missouri Centennial half dollars (both the plain and " $2{ }^{*} 4$ in Field" varieties), and the two differ1921 Alabama Centennial halves, plain
and " 2 X 2 in Field".
If only your grandparents or great-grandparents had the foresight to save those coins fresh from the bank. Sure, it may be a fantasy, but one can dream.
Don't birth year sets suddenly sound much more exciting? I think so, anyway.
I have been faced with some financial dilemmas in collecting my birth year set. I was born in 1981, which was a remarkably eventful year in the area of U.S. coins.
Susan B. Anthony dollars, which the public refused to accept as circulating coins, were on their last leg in 1981 and were produced for numismatic purposes only. They resurfaced for one year, 1999, to fill dollar coin shortfalls for vending devices and mass transit machines.
" S " mintmarks on proof coins received their second retooling in three calendar years. The creation of a "Clear S" (Type II; the "Filled S" is Type I) mintmark late in

1981 meant there were two proof varieties that year, as was the case in 1979, when the " S " mintmark was similarly enhanced.
Meanwhile, Congress approved at least two significant changes to U.S. coinage. The first was a new, cheaper, zinc-based composition for the copper-alloy one-cent coin that was put into use in 1982. Also, late in 1981 came the authorization of the 1982 George Washington half dollar, which became the first official commemorative coin since 1954.

To complete my birth year collection, I could have made the project a simple affair and collected only one coin of each denomination, spending a total of maybe $\$ 5$ to assemble the six-coin set. For the same price, I could buy a 1981-S Type II proof set and be done with the deed, and already have the coins in a handsome display case. Or I could turn a seemingly simple, inexpensive birth year set project into a much more complex collecting endeavor. Which path do you think I chose?

I pursued the road less travelled, spending over $\$ 400$ and several months chasing down not just 1981-S Type I and Type II proof sets, but also several other pieces. These include the 1981 uncirculated set and 1981 Philadelphia Mint and Denver Mint souvenir sets, which were made in small numbers and issued for sale only at the respective mint gift shops. I also sought the deceptively hard-to-find, three-coin 1981 Susan B. Anthony dollar souvenir set, which includes uncirculated examples of the three business-strike coins from Philadelphia, Denver, and San Francisco in a single cellophane packet and


The 1986 Statue of Liberty silver dollar is one of dozens of modern commemorative coins that may be included in more elaborate year sets of coins made since 1982.


This 1938 proof Lincoln cent is an example of the modern proof coins that often anchor birth year sets representing coins made since the late 1930s.
lime-green outer envelope.
Perhaps my elaborate approach to building a birth year collection will inspire you with other ideas for taking your year set in eclectic directions: Perhaps a roll set of business-strike coins from the special year. Why not a birth year registry set? Maybe even a collection consisting of one coin-or each issue-from every nation in existence during the year of your birth? The possibilities for building a birth year set are endless.
"If I was going to do this for myself, I'd build a year set of world coins!" exclaims Michael Jacobs, president of Jake's Marketplace in Lake Zurich, Illinois. "While it's harder to find display options for this, the gift expands the experience in seeing what the world looked like in coins from the respective year," he adds. "It also has an added bonus-the gift giver, and sometimes the person who receives the gift, might want to acquire additional coins issued from that year. A great way to add to the hunt of collecting and expand the interest base for coins in a unique way."
Jacobs has sold conventional five- and sixcoin U.S. birth year sets for decades through his popular mail order and online coin shop, Jake's Marketplace, which was established in 1963. It's where I bought a 1953 year set for my mom's $41^{\text {st }}$ birthday in 1994, back when the five-coin assemblage cost only $\$ 7.95$ at Jake's Marketplace. Jacobs says such cent-through-half dollar options are especially popular sellers because they are relatively affordable and make wonderful mementos. "Basically, coins are great gifts," he says. "Collecting has no rules other than the ones
you set in budget or creativity."
Thinking outside the numismatic box is exactly what Jacobs has to do when filling orders for something like a 1922 birth year set, which generally includes only a 1922-D Lincoln cent and 1922-dated Peace dollar. "If the current year's coins are available, we offer that as a way to connect the 'then-and-now' aspect of this type of a gift when coins were not issued [for a particular year]."
On the flip side are those for whom a birth year set might include dozens of coins. Such has been the case since the mid-1980s, when the U.S. modern commemorative coin program began and the American Eagle silver and gold bullion coin series kicked off. Birth year sets including coins made since 1999 have the added wrinkle of including a multitude of designs. Think about the Westward Journey nickels (2004-05), 50 States quarters (1999-2008), America the Beautiful quarters (2010-present), Presidential \$1 coins (2007-
2016), and other design changes.
"Nothing says you have to include every coin," Jacobs remarks. "We still sell a lot of the basic five-coin holders featuring the cent through half dollar." Still, he says, the modern coin programs have helped make birth year set collecting more exciting. "Since 1982 with the modern commemoratives and 1986 with the Silver Eagles, these coins have made exceptional birth year coins outright or are added to even the most basic sets. Again, the only problem you have is finding display options once you get past six standard U.S. coins."
Jacob believes the inclusion of a suitable frame or display case is an important part of building a birth year set, especially when presenting it as a gift to someone else. "A year set of coins in a great holder that can be walled or displayed on an easel often is placed in a way someone will always see and be remembered," he says.
"Coins have something most other forms of collectibles don't have: a date. It creates a point of reference and the second memory of who gave them to you. Other than a picture, how many gifts can do that?" he asks. "And we've got that covered, too. Some of the [birth year set] holders we sell include space to mount a picture-a complete time capsule gift idea!"
For Harry Melvin of South Park Coins, birth year sets hold a special place in his heart. "I still have my birth year set for 1963 that my father purchased for me in 1970 at a coin show in Minnesota." The Forney, Texas, dealer also regularly sells birth year sets. "We put them together for the 1930s, '40s and '50s," he explains. "Circulated coins can be very afford-


The 1995-W American Silver Eagle is a modern-era rarity, with a mintage of just 30,125 pieces and an average value exceeding $\$ 3,500$.

CHOICE PROOF SETS
Government Issue Superior Quality

| 1954.............. 95.50 | 1986-S............. 7.50 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1955 FP........ 125.50 | 1987-S............. 5.50 |
| 1956.............. 61.50 | 1988-S............. 6.50 |
| 1957.............. 29.50 | 1989-S............. 5.50 |
| 1958.............. 32.50 | 1990-S............. 7.00 |
| 1959.............. 29.50 | 1991-S ........... 5.50 |
| 1960............. 30.50 | 1992-S............. 6.00 |
| 1960 SD ......... 32.50 | 1993-S............. 6.50 |
| 1961............. 24.00 | 1994-S............. 6.50 |
| 1962............. 23.50 | 1995-S........... 11.50 |
| 1963.............. 23.50 | 1996-S............. 9.00 |
| 1964.............. 24.00 | 1997-S............. 9.50 |
| 1968-S............ 7.50 | 1998-S........... 11.50 |
| 1969-S............. 7.50 | 1999-S............. 9.50 |
| 1970-S........... 12.50 | 2000-S............. 7.50 |
| 1971-S............. 5.50 | 2001-S........... 11.50 |
| 1972-S............. 5.50 | 2002-S............. 9.50 |
| 1973-S........... 10.00 | 2003-S............. 8.50 |
| 1974-S........... 12.50 | 2004-S........... 11.50 |
| 1975-S........... 12.50 | 2005-S............. 7.50 |
| 1976-S............ 9.50 | 2006-S........... 10.50 |
| 1976-S 3pc .... 25.50 | 2007-S........... 16.50 |
| 1977-S............ 8.50 | 2008-S........... 41.50 |
| 1978-S............ 8.50 | 2009-S........... 24.50 |
| 1979-S............ 8.50 | 2010-S........... 35.50 |
| 1979-S T2...... 55.50 | 2011-S........... 35.50 |
| 1980-S............ 6.50 | 2012-S......... 129.50 |
| 1981-S............. 6.50 | 2013-S........... 33.50 |
| 1982-S............. 6.00 | 2014-s........... 39.50 |
| 1983-S............. 6.00 | 2015-S........... 37.50 |
| 1984-S............. 6.00 | 2016-S........... 35.00 |
| 1985-S............. 5.50 | 2017-S........... 30.00 |

## CHOICE MINT SETS

| Government Issue |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1962................ 42.50 | 1991.................. 6.00 |
| 1963................ 35.50 | 1992.................. 5.50 |
| 1964................ 32.50 | 1993.................. 6.50 |
| 1965 SMS .......... 11.50 | 1994................... 5.50 |
| 1966 SMS .......... 11.50 | 1995.................. 5.50 |
| 1967 SMS .......... 11.50 | 1996................. 19.50 |
| 1968.................. 8.50 | 1997................... 5.50 |
| 1969................... 8.50 | 1998................... 5.50 |
| 1970................. 19.50 | 1999.................. 9.50 |
| 1971................. 5.50 | 2000................. 9.50 |
| 1972.................. 4.50 | 2001.................. 9.50 |
| 1973................ 13.50 | 2002.................. 9.50 |
| 1974................... 7.50 | 2003................ 11.50 |
| 1975...................9.50 | 2004................ 10.50 |
| 1976.................9.50 | 2005.................. 9.50 |
| 1976 3pc........... 18.50 | 2006................ 10.50 |
| 1977.................. 8.50 | 2007................ 20.50 |
| 1978.................. 8.50 | 2008................ 39.50 |
| 1979................. 7.50 | 2009............... 25.50 |
| 1980................... 7.50 | 2010................ 24.50 |
| 1981................. 11.50 | 2011 ................ 24.50 |
| 1984................... 5.50 | 2012................ 69.50 |
| 1985.................. 5.50 | 2013................ 30.50 |
| 1986................... 9.00 | 2014................ 30.50 |
| 1987................... 5.50 | 2015................. 30.00 |
| 1988.................. 5.50 | 2016................ 30.00 |
| 1989................... 4.50 | 2017................. 25.00 |
| 1990.................. 5.00 |  |


1909 LINC 1C CH BU R/B .................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................... 45.00

5 DIFF MERCURY $10 C^{*}$ CH BU. 35.00

5 DIFF PRE 1965 SILVER* ROOSEVELT 10C GEMPF7 DIFF PRE 1965 SILVER*. 19.00 4 DIFF PRE 1965 SILVER* WASHINGTON 25¢ PRF ................ 29.00 10 DIFFCLAD PRF*WASH 25C PRE 1999 ................................95 5 Diff WALK LIB 50C* CH AU ................................................... 95
10 DIFF FRANKLIN 50C* CH BU........................................ 189.00
3 DIFF FRANKLIN 50¢** GEM PROOF ................................... 45.00

10 DIFF KENNEDY 50C* GEM CLAD PROOF ......................... 34.95
*DATES OF OUR CHOICE


| Morgan Dollars | Morgan Dollars |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1878 7F.............. 85.00 | 1882-S................ 57.00 |
| 1878 8F............. 169.00 | 1883.................. 49.00 |
| 1878 7/8........... 180.00 | 1883-O ............... 52.00 |
| 1878-S................ 69.00 | 1883-CC .......... 209.00 |
| 1878-CC .......... 395.00 | 1884................... 49.00 |
| 1879.................. 59.00 | 1884-O .............. 45.00 |
| 1879-O ............... 99.00 | 1884-CC ........... 209.00 |
| 1879-S................ 52.00 | 1885................... 45.00 |
| 1880................... 52.00 | 1885-O .............. 45.00 |
| 1880-O .............. 89.00 | 1885-S.............. 279.00 |
| 1880-S................ 52.00 | 1885-CC .......... 750.00 |
| 1880-CC .......... 560.00 | 1886................... 45.00 |
| 1881................... 52.00 | 1886-S.............. 359.00 |
| 1881-O .............. 55.00 | 1887................... 45.00 |
| 1881-S................ 49.00 | 1887-O ...............75.00 |
| 1881-CC .......... 519.00 | 1887-S.............. 139.00 |
| 1882................... 52.00 | 1888................... 49.00 |
| 1882-CC ........... 229.00 | 1888-O ............... 59.00 |
| 1882-O ............... 52.00 | 1888-S.............. 319.00 |


| Morgan Dollars | Morgan Dollars |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1889................... 42.00 | 1901-O ............... 49.00 |
| 1889-S.............. 265.00 | 1901-S.............. 519.00 |
| 1890................... 42.00 | 1902.................. 69.00 |
| 1890-O ............... 79.00 | 1902-O ............... 45.00 |
| 1890-S................ 65.00 | 1902-S............... 379.00 |
| 1891.................. 69.00 | 1903.................. 65.00 |
| 1891-S................79.00 | 1903-O ............. 419.00 |
| 1896................... 45.00 | 1904................. 109.00 |
| 1897.................. 45.00 | 1904-O ............... 52.00 |
| 1897-S................ 85.00 | 1921.................. 39.00 |
| 1898.................. 45.00 | 1921-D................ 45.00 |
| 1898-O ............... 52.00 | 1921-S................ 49.00 |
| 1898-S.............. 259.00 | Peace Dollars |
| 1899................. 245.00 | 1922.................. 37.00 |
| 1899-O ............... 52.00 | 1922 D............... 52.00 |
| 1899-S.............. 410.00 | 1922 S................ 49.00 |
| 1900................... 42.00 | 1923.................. 37.00 |
| 1900-O ............... 45.00 | 1923 D................ 75.00 |
| 1900-S............... 299.00 | 1923 S................ 49.00 |


| Peace Dollars |
| :---: |
| 1924................... 39.00 |
| 1924 S............... 239.00 |
| 1925.................. 42.00 |
| 1925 S................ 99.00 |
| 1926...................55.00 |
| 1926 D................ 89.00 |
| 1926 S................ 59.00 |
| 1927................... 85.00 |
| 1927 D.............. 209.00 |
| 1927 S............... 209.00 |
| 1928................. 499.00 |
| 1928 S............... 245.00 |
| 1934................ 119.00 |
| 1934 D............... 155.00 |
| 1935.................. 85.00 |
| 1935 S.............. 279.00 |

## COMMON DATE ROLLS

Full G \& Better
 Barber Dimes ( 50 pcs.) Mercury Dimes ( 50 pcs.) ........
Walking Lib. Halves (20 pcs.) Walking Lib. Halves ( 20 pcs.)* .......
Kennedy Halves (1964) (20 pcs.) BU Morgan Dollars VF/XF ( NO 21)

Mixed Dates of Our Choice
SEND OR CALL US 518-477-2193
FOR FREE MONTHLY
PRICE LIST

## COMPLETE SETS

(BU Sets in Deluxe Album)
G/VG or Better



Washington Quarters (1941-1964)............................................. 469.00..
Walking Liberty Halves (1941-1947)..........................................179.00........................... 749.00

Franklin Halves (1948-1963) ................................................................ 760.00

Peace Dollars (1921-35) F \& Better $\qquad$ 50.00.. $\qquad$

SEND OR CALL US AT 518-477-2193 FOR FREE MONTHNLY PRICE LIST
SILVER EAGLES

PRESTIGE SETS

| 1983-S. | . 42.00 | 1991-S | 37.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1984-S. | . 27.00 | 1992-S.. | 42.00 |
| 1986-S. | . 24.00 | 1993-S.. | 38.00 |
| 1987-S. | . 24.00 | 1994-S.. | 36.00 |
| 1988-S. | . 30.00 | 1995-S.. | 77.00 |
| 1989-S. | . 33.00 | 1996-S. | 299.00 |
| 1990-S. | . 28.00 | 1997-S.. | 59.00 |


| 1986 | CH BU | GEM PROOF | 1996 | CH BU | GEM PROOF | 2006 | $\mathrm{CH}_{24} \mathrm{BU}$ | GEM PROOF |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | 65.00 | 2007. | 24.00 | -....... 55.00 |
| 1987 | 24.00 | .......... 55.00 | 1997. | 30.00 | 65.00 | 2008 | 24.00 | 55.00 |
| 1988 | 28.00 | ........... 55.00 | 1998. | 28.00 | 55.00 | 2009 | 23.00 | ...n/a |
| 1989 | 28.00 | .......... 55.00 | 1999. | 28.00 | 55.00 | 2010. | 23.00 | 55.00 |
| 1990 | 28.00 | ........... 55.00 | 2000. | 28.00 | ........... 55.00 | 2011. | 23.00 | 55.00 |
| 1991 | 28.00 | ......... 55.00 | 2001. | 24.00 | ... 60.00 | 2013 | 23.00 |  |
| 1992 | 28.00 | .. 55.00 | 2002. | 24.00 | 57.00 | 2014. | 23.00 | 55.00 |
| 1993 | 28.00 | .. 85.00 | 2003. | 24.00 | 57.00 | 2015. | 23.00 | 54.00 |
| 1994 | 38.00 | ........ 169.00 | 2004. | 24.00 | 57.00 | 2016. | 23.00 | 59.00 |
| 1995 | 34.00 | ........... 65.00 | 2005. | 24.00 | 59.00 | 2017. | 23.00 | 59.00 |




The 1981-S Type I (left) and 1981-S Type II (right) proof Susan B. Anthony dollars are distinguished by the clarity of their " S " mintmarks. The Type I mintmark looks more "blobby" than its Type II counterpart, which has a clearer " S " marked by bulbous serifs.
able for most people. Even nice uncirculated examples can be had at a reasonable cost depending on the year being acquired."
Melvin adds that year sets are great gifts not just for birthdays, but also other occasions. "We recently put together a year set for 1891 for a customer. It was a gift that commemorated a purchase of a house that was built in that year."

For more recent years, many collectors simply buy a proof set or mint set representative of their special year. This is certainly a much cheaper option. Many of the older government-issued proof sets made since the 1960s often sell for less than $\$ 10$ each in the secondary market.

Meanwhile, those building a 2017 birth year set for newborns or other recent occasions can buy the basic 2017 United States Mint proof set for $\$ 26.95$, while a 2017 uncirculated set is $\$ 20.95$. "Many collectors start collecting coins with proof and mint sets, then expand on a series of their interest," Melvin says.
Should a new collector's interest meander into the Mint's other offerings, there are plenty to choose from. "The Mint puts out a multitude of coins and commemoratives each year," remarks Melvin. "It's almost overwhelming to obtain all examples." His words ring true to anybody who has recently attempted building modern year sets consisting of the Mint's latest offerings.

For example, one would have spent a whopping $\$ 18,714.30$ buying the minimum number of products and sets from the United States Mint to acquire one example of
each coin issued in 2015. While some collectors pursue each new coin for their modern year sets, most simply can't afford-let alone fathom-spending nearly $\$ 20,000$ on new coins from the Mint.
Florida coin dealer John A. Zieman, owner of Z-Man Coins, believes the challenge of building an extensive birth year captures the spirit of the hobby. "I worked on collecting [a set] for my daughter's birthday year of 1995, and I got every coin from that year. I went after mintmarks, types, eagles, gold, even currency."
A complete 1995 year set includes several pricey coins, including the rare 1995-W American Silver Eagle, which presently retails for around $\$ 4,000$ in Proof-69. Yet those challenges excite Zieman. "Only going after a few coins gets boring fast," he says of conventional five- or six-piece birth year sets. "Collecting is about a never-ending collection."

As for the more conventional birth year sets, Zieman says few people are asking him for any. "Demand is very, very low. I have only a few customers per year asking for them." However, he does find a significant number of people buying proof sets to celebrate birthdays, especially as gifts for recipients born since 1950. "I sell between 20 and 30 sets per year for this purpose," he says.
As an alternative to buying proof sets, Zieman says that a single coin from one's birth year is a meaningful gift. It's also a practical solution for those born at times when only a couple different circulating denominations were produced, such as in the early 1930s. "For years when fewer denominations were made, I recommend early commemorative halves."
Whether his customers buy a single coin or an entire set, Zieman says, "I always recommend buying the best quality they can afford."

He believes birth year sets can serve as gateways to other collecting avenues, especially for those who don't presently collect coins. "I tell people who are buying [coins] for their child or grandchild to let them know everything that's out there: eagles, proof sets, commemoratives, mint sets. ... I always try and suggest branching into other areas of collecting."
Zieman's motivation in telling his customers to buy more coins comes from his interest in seeing the hobby survive another generation. "I feel the art of collecting is slowly dying in our country, and that it's every collector's obligation to not only preserve history, but also to encourage others to join in and help this hobby." ○


The 1921-S Walking Liberty half dollar is extremely scarce in the higher grades and, with an MS-60 price tag of more than $\$ 15,000$, would be one of the most expensive coins in an uncirculated 1921 birth year set.

## QUALITY COINS FROM JACK H. BEYMER

All five six-piece type coin sets are housed in custom Capital Plastics holders, and the coins grade good or better.

## EARLY TYPE CENTS



EARLY TYPE NICKELS


SET FOR \$58.00

U.S. GOLD


EARLY TYPE ODD DENOMINATION


SET FOR \$295.00
EARLY TYPE QUARTERS


Seated Quarter
1838-1891


Barber Quarter
1892-1915


Liberty Quarter
1916-1930


SET FOR \$220.00

## COLONIAL COINS

Colonial coins are listed by page number in the "Redbook"
Most, if not all coins are one of a Most, It thot al coins are one of a
kind, so please give us second choices.
MASSACHUSETTS SILVER
MASSACH Tree Shilling, page 41
1652 Pine
Large planchet, no pellets
Large planchet, no pellets
at trunk of tree Noe 9
backwards N in England
NGC AU50
WILLIAM WOODS ROSA AMERICANA

\section*{| p9 44-46 |
| :--- |
| $1722 / 1 / 2 \mathrm{pen}$ |}

$17221 / 2$ pence $D . G$ Rex
PCGS
PCGS AU58.....
1723 two
17. PCGS AU55.-...)..................1700.00
AU50, lightrev porosiy........... 600.00

WILLIAM WOODS HIBEENIA
1722 halfpenny harp right
1722 halfpenny harp
Might
M3.7-C2 PCGS VF30............. 362.50
1722 alfpenny, harp right
PCI VF25
PCIVF22.
1723 farthing dei gratia rex

| page 46 M3.3-Ba. 1 R2 |
| :--- |
| PCGS |

1723/2 hatf
EF40 825.00 NGC MS60BN........ 2300.00
VG10 130.00 VF30...
1723 halfpenny page 47
NGC PCGS MS62BN
Fi5 95.00 NGC AU58.

 M4.74-Gb.9EF40.................... 200.00



 M4.73-L.2 F15........................ 225.00

## VIRGINIA

all altributed to Newman variety numbers.
1733 Virginia
1773 Virginia halfpenny pg 47
Period variety
Period variety
N15-D R $6+$ AU50..
 N22-S NGC MS64BB................250.00
N25-M PGS MS64BN...........11500
PCGS MS63BN N27.JPCGS MS64RB......................150.00 PCGS MS63RB....................1650.00
Marked COPY MS6RB............. 10.00

## 1760 HIBERNIA Voce Populi

farthing lo leters p9 51
Bren 234 PCGS AU33, 5 ,
$31-75$ coins known............... 4250.00
1760 HBERNA
1760 HIBERNIA Voce Populi
halppenny page 51
Breen 223 FF2....
.
1760 HBBERNI Voce Populi
haltpenny p below page 51
Breen 233 P/P PCGS VF35...
1760 HIBERNA V Vese Po........... 950.00 hatfpenny P in front of face page 51
Bren 232 PGSS VF30

FRENCH COLONIES
Vlack variety numbers are used.
1740G half sou marque,
15 Deniers pa 55
V301 PCGS MS62.
 SOU MARQUE 30 Denier pg 55 1738S V179 PCGS AU58........... 400.00
1741BB V612 R6 NGC AU55....... 575.00 1741 BB V612 R6 NGC AU55.........575.00
1748A V28 R8 NGC AU58.........800.00 1755A V35a PCGS AU55................ 385.00 1757/0A V37 R6 NGC MS62............1150.00 1757A V37a NGC MS62............850.00
1767 SOU, page 53 NGC VF20.....275.00

## COLONIAL COINS

F12 at least double struck 250.00
1767 SOU stamped "FF"
 NoVA CONSTELLATIO, page 56
1785 pointed rays, sm date, 1785 pointed rays, smmate,
F15...................... 1350.00 MASSACHUSETTS, page 61
1787 Mass cent, horned eagle
 1788 Mass cent, period var..........17.....
Ryder 3-A PCGS EF45........... 1175.00
 Ryder 3-E PCGS VF35.............725.00
Ryder4-G R5-PCGS VF30.......... 720.00

CONNECTICUT, page 62 to 64
These following Connecticut coins These following Connecticut coins

are attributed by | are attribu |
| :--- |
| numbers. |
| 1705 |

numbers.
1785 bust right M6.4-1 F15............ 280.00
1786 mile 1786 mailed bust left
Hercules head M5.3-N12.......... 485.00 1787 maile bust left,
horned bust M4-LF15.............. 225.00 M4-L Horned bust variety, without the horm break Scarce early die state
VF20
M6.1-M laughing head, pg 63 .525 .00
 1788 maile bust right,
M1.2-C mut
M1.2-C multon head P'CGS G6 ..... 200.00
1787 draed bust left 1787 draped bust left,
M33.6-kK VF20.......
 M48-9.5. R7, dateless
porous $/$ GG8 $\quad 8.8 .00$ 1787 ETLIR variety pg 62 ....... 8.00 M33.43-h.h. 2 R5+VF20............. 525.00
CONNFC Var M43.1-Y VF20........ 400.00


NEW YORK MACHIN MILLS, page 69 All a atributed to variety
numbers by Robert Vlack numbers by Robert Vlack
1774 group 1 VB-74A VF20...
V8-74A F15 $\begin{array}{r}. .800 .00 \\ \hline 45000\end{array}$
 F12 225C.00 PCGS F12....................27.50
V19-87C12
225.00
 NEW JERSEY, page 71 to 73 These coins are attributed by Maris 1786 N. J. straight plow beam narrow shied Pg P7
M14- NGC AU50 . $1 . .1250 .00$ PCGS VF30 (VF20)....................... 500.00 M17-b PLUKIBUS PCGS VF20...... 450.00 1786 Bride variety, pg 69
M18-M NGC FF40 M18-M NGC EF40................ 1950.00
1787 N.J I sprig above plow Pg 72
 M64-t large flan, no sprig PCGS V-25
Reglar Size ...................... 570
 M56-n
PGGS V PCGS VF35........
VF25 struck over a conneticut, shows on the
reverse
reverse in the shield.................825.00

## COLONIAL COINS

 VERMONT COINS, page $73-75$All Vermont Coins Al Vermont Coins are attributed
by Ryder variety numbers. by Ryder variety number
1786 Vermontensium $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Ry6 SEGS VF20.................. } 1350.00 \\ \text { PCGS VF35 (VF20) } & 135000\end{array}$ PGGS VF35 VFF20).................... 1350.00
1787 Vermont Britania Ry13, all have a weak rev as shown in the Redbook,
VFF20

## 17

Ry16 VG8 185.00 VG10..............215.00
VG7


## Ry2 1 Fi2. Ry25 Ry

Ry27 F15 400.00 VF 20.
1781 NORTH AMERICAN TOKEN pg 73 NGC VF20 205.00 NGC VF25....... 315.00 (1792-94) Kentucky Tokere
page 77 plain edge
PCGS MS63BN.....
NGC AU58......................... 1250.00
PCGS AU55 575.00 PCGS AU58...650.00 Lancaster edge PCGS MS63BN 16575000 NGC AU587715.00 NGC MS62BN 1500.00 1795 Talbot Allum \& Lee with
New York one cent pg 78
NGC MS64BN..................... 1750.00
PGGS AU55.....

1820 Northwest 0 O token
holed as all but two are
PCGS V F )
WASHINGTON PIECES Pg $81-86$
1783 Georgius Triumpho pg 81

1783 small military bust
plain edge pg 81, NGC EF40
....... 395.00 plain edgel pg 81, NGC EF40
1783 small military bust,
1783 smal miltary bus
engrailed edge pg 81
$V=2520750.535$
…
page 82. PCGS AU58............. 1000.00
PCGS AU53............... $\quad$. $6 . . .650 .00$
Undated double head page 82.1225 .00
1795 Grate Haltpenny Token, large buttons, reeded edge
page 85, PCGS MS63BN.......... 1350.00 (1795) North Wales haltpenny
plain edge, page 86
VF20 495.00 PCGS EF4 Undated Washing token large size, plain
edge NGC AU555................. 1850.00
Undated Washington-success.
token, page 84 , small size reeded edge, PCGS MS61, reverse sivering................ 3500.00
1787 FuGIIO CENTS, page 89 \& 90
Attributed by Newwan Attributed by Newman variety numbers POINTED RAYS, CROSS AFTER DATE N1-B, R5 PCGS VF30, among the top 10 coins known......

 VG7. large rim bruises............. 175.00
POINTED RAYS, STATES UNIT. N7-T R4 VF30.......... N9-P R4 F12
N9-Q R6 VG10
N12-M F12 595.0.…
N12-U R5 F1 3
 N14-0 44 G6.

COLONIAL COINS

## COLONIAL COINS

 PCGS MS63BN 2500.00 AU58 1125.00 NGC MS62BN..... 1950.00AU50 950.00 AU55............ 1055.00 AGC UNC details, light .............. 1055.00 reverse corrosion.1.....................00
EF40, corroded 211.50 G4.......350.00 crosslet 4,18 berries
NCS AU details,
environmental damage.............. 525.00
plain 4,13 berries
AU50 950.00 NGC MS61BN......... 19550.00 plain 4, 17 berries


## The Redbook has the value of tww varieties reversed of two varieties reversed The United States is trarer than the States S United

 POINTED RAYS, STATES UNITED, 8 POINTED STAR RN LABELNP5-Y VG10 20000 PCGS F15.....760.00
CLUB ANS CLUB RAYS pg 84 N3-D VG10 640.00 NGG EF40(VF20) .1500 .00
PCGS VF25(VFF20).
 G5................................... 265.00
PILLAR DOLLARS
Thh "Redbook's" first coin, it
circulated in circulated in Colonial America
and USA until 1857 page
 1736 Mo MF PCGS EF40.................525.00
17738 MO MF NGC UU50.............885.00 1740 Mo MF PCGS genuine,


1743 Mo MF PCGS VF35...............426.50 1747 M MF FF4S VF30................ 423.50 1750 Mo MF PCGS 1750 Mo MF PGGS ge
cleaned AU detail...
dited

 VF30 190.00 PCGS EF45...........321.50
VF20 115.00 PGGS EF40......... 267.50

 AU50 175.00 ANACS MS64.......... 675.00 VF30 112.50 NGC, PCGS MS62 . 350.00
 EF40, damaged, removed
from jewelry.................... 45.00

${ }_{\text {Fr2 }} 19.25$ AG3..
1883 Hawaii 50
ANACS, NGC AU55........ - .-. 671.50
AU50 482.50 NGC AU53........... 560.00
EF45 382.50 ANACS EF45.............385.00
EF40 315.00 NGC EF40...........317.50
VF20 160.00 VF30........... . 237.5
VF30, very small solder
spot on edge.
... 85.00

## half CENTS

All half cents are listed according to Cohen variety numbers, as
described in "American Half Cents" described in "American Half Cents" by Roger Cohen.
LIBERTY CAP
1793 C4 Ex EAC auction G6........ 7070.00
1794 Cta NGC AU details,
improperty cleaned, looks
gratat net EFA0.................... 6050.00
NCS AU detials.
NCS AU details,

| scratched, corroded............2210.00 |
| :--- |
| C4 NCS EF details, corroded |
| $\ldots . .1440 .00$ |

C9 PCGS VF25..................... 14655.00
1795 letterad edge C1 NGC EF details reverse damage,

| Small rev marks, net VF30.......... 4375.00 |
| :--- |
| AG3. |
| $\ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .50000 ~$ |

1795 plain edge, with pole
PCGS VF20 3035.00 VF25.......... 3700.00
NGC details, environmental
damage, a slightly dark
stain, still nice looking ........... 2600.00
${ }^{1} 795$ plain edge, no poie
hawalian coins \& tokens All coins on page 405 of the Redbook and Ronald Russell hard cover. 160 pages is $\$ 25.00$ plus $\$ 5.00$ postpaid.
hawallan tokens
1879 T..... HCS Al. Hobron $121 / 2$ cents 26 stars PCGSAU55..........1850.00
1882 Haiku 1 rial PGGS AU55.... 3250.00
hawailan coins
1847 Hawaii cent crosslet 4 ,
15 berries MS63RB........ 15 berries MS63RB....................2850.00
MS60BN ....................

COLONIAL COINS
VG7 2910.00 VF22..............
13000.00
VF22 VF20, obv marks, net VGI
PCGS genuine F15 oby corrosion spot very nice
looking, net VG10................ 5515.00
 AG3 78.50 AG3.595.00 F12........272.50 C3 AG3 78.50 EF40.
1804 spiked chin
1804 spiked Chin
C6 FFFO, Manley state 12.0
obr deve strike doubing
probably R6 $13-30$
known
112500 C8 VG8 128.00 EF40.................650.00
C8 Manley state 6.0 , cud
above LIIBERTY
VG7 170.00 F15.................... 267.50
C9 NGC EF40 (VE35)

C10 NGC MS63BN......
NGC AU5S5N...

C12 crosslet, stemless
PCGS Au50 CAC
PCGS AU50 CAC....
C13 plain 4 stemless
MS62BN 266500 NGC MS62BN 2670
VF30 400.00 PCGS MS62BN.... 2670.00 AG3 63.50 NGC MS61BN......... 1950.00 ${ }^{1805} \mathrm{C} 1 \mathrm{sm} 5$, stemless


C4 I 5 . stems VF35................... 70.00
ANACS MS63BN, BN obv,

VF35 512.50 PCGS EF40...
AG3 rev rotated 80 degrees
AG3 50.00 AU50.
807 C1 VF25 435.00 NGC MS62 4690.00
VG7 115.00 PCGG EF40...........797.50
Fr2 41.50 AG3 33.50 AG3.75.......80.00
$1808 /$ C2 PCGS VF25...........3580.00
F12 1100.00 V F 25.
PCI VF30 (VFF2)

 G5 104.50 G6 11
AG3 50.00 G4...
CLASSIC HEAD
1809 C1 AG3 975.00 G5........... 1500.00
VG10, porous 79.50 G4.............. 79.50
Manley die state $1.065 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .106 .50 ~$
C3 AU55, smoothed area in
left obv field....
G4 69.50 VG10...............
096 52.00
AG3 45.00 EF40, porous......... 98.00
809 C C NGC M S62BN.........1480.50 NGC MS6618N 1175.00 MS62BN 1406.50 $\underset{\text { Fr2 }}{ }{ }^{\text {AG3 }} 45.00$ G4 69.50 VG7.
810 C1 PCGS MS62BN...
AU50 details, porous.
BF30
VFCT5 VG7 900.00 F12......
Fr25................
G4 97.00 G5 104.50 F
AU50, obv ma
AU50, obv marks........
VG8 90.00 VG10....
G5 $80.00 \mathrm{G6} 86.00 \mathrm{VG}$
F12, cleaned.....
Fr2.5 38.50 G4..........
1826 C1 PCGS MS64BN heck. Money orders, bank drafts no delay; personal checks must clear our bank. POSTAGE \& HANDLING: Orders under $\$ 100$ add $\$ 4$. RETURN PRIVILEGE: Coins may be returned within 30 days for any reason. California residents add $8.50 \%$ sales tax. PLEASE GIVE US SECOND CHOICES. VISA, MASTERCARD, AMERICAN EXPRESS \& DISCOVER CARD ARE ACCEPTED. PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE. STORE HOURS: 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Mon.-Sat. PHONE $707-544-1621$. FAX MESSAGES $707-575-5304$.

POSTAGE AND SHPPING, ORDERS UNDER $\$ 200.00$ ADD $\$ 5.00$

# Indian Peace Medals 



In the 1770s, the British distributed Indian peace medals on the American frontier.

## They Furthered the Cause of American Independence

by R.W. Julian

n $18^{\text {th }}$-century America, it became a standard practice to award special medals to Indian chiefs. This was done by the representatives of England, France and Spain in an effort to maintain control of their allies among the different tribes.
The infant United States, beset by enemies on all sides, attempted to win the loyalty of Indian tribes on the frontier, but many of them were obligated to the English, making the fight for independence all that more difficult. When peace was finally declared in 1783 , the British chose to occupy considerable areas of the old Northwest, especially what is now Michigan's Upper Peninsula, despite treaty obligations.
Attempts to dislodge the British influence proved futile for some years, and it was not until after the War of 1812 that London ceased to exercise any control over the Indian tribes on American territory. In the meantime, the United States had adopted the European practice of awarding medals to friendly chiefs in an effort to maintain peace on the frontier.
It should not be assumed that the mere awarding of a special medal automatically brought an Indian tribe under the protective wing of the American government. This was usually accompanied by the presentation of trade goods and coined money; the latter was used to buy needed goods from frontier merchants. In most circumstances, a treaty was signed a soon as possible.
(The modern view that the U.S. government broke all the treaties is not correct; Indians created their share of problems, though on a smaller scale. The major difficulty was the inability of either side to control those who wanted to cause trouble or acted from motives of revenge or greed.)


During the presidency of George Washington, Indian peace medals were oval and hand-engraved.


The four-inch Jefferson medal would have been very difficult to strike at the Philadelphia Mint.


In 1850, President Millard Fillmore introduced a new reverse to the Indian peace medal.

As early as November 1785, the Con$\sim_{\sim}^{\infty}$ federation government passed out medals STACK'S/BOWER
of that decade, a pair of dies was engraved and a few medals struck under the direction of Albion Cox, but only one of these is now known: a copper trial strike in the collection of the American Numismatic Society.

With the formation of the new federal government in the spring of 1789 , the authorities decided upon a different kind of medal than had been used in the past. With minor exceptions, it had been traditional to present a round solid silver medal.
The decision was made to have leading American silversmiths prepare oval silver medals that were hand-engraved with a suitable scene. In most cases, except for a few of the earliest pieces, it showed President George Washington shaking hands with an Indian chief.
By the mid-1790s, the idea of handengraved medals had begun to lose favor and the government contracted with an expatriate American artist living in England, John Trumbull, to design new medals for them. Three special designs were created for what are now called the "Seasons" medals, and several hundred pieces were struck, mostly in silver, by English private coiner Matthew Boulton at his Soho mint.
None of the Seasons medals arrived in this country until after George Washington left office in March 1797. They were distributed during the administration of his successor, John Adams, despite the reverse legend, which specifically named Washington as the president.
The dies for the Seasons medals were boxed up by Boulton and shipped to America in late 1799 . Well, that's what was supposed to happen, but the ship carrying the dies, the Woodrup Sims, was captured by a French privateer and the contents were sold at auction at a nearby port in France. The dies, being of no real intrinsic value, were no doubt simply thrown away.
By 1801, the number of Seasons medals on hand at the War Department, which handled Indian affairs, had begun to run low and the government had to consider what to do next: strike its own medals or have more made in England. At length, the decision was taken to strike its own.
President Thomas Jefferson consulted with leading artists and historians, and it was determined that the portrait of the president ought to appear on the medals. Indians had been accustomed to seeing the English or Spanish kings on such medals, and the American government would thereby achieve more credibility by following this precedent.

The obverse has a portrait of Jefferson in left profile and a legend reading "TH. JEFFERSON PRESIDENT OF THE U.S. A.D. 1801". The reverse has clasped hands below a crossed peace pipe and tomahawk. The inscription reads "PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP". This was to remain the basic design-with changes in the president's name-until 1850 .
Although the contract to execute the dies was made with Robert Scot, chief engraver of the United States Mint at Philadelphia, it is believed that John Reich did most of the work on the Jefferson medal dies; he had emigrated from Germany not long before. Three sizes of dies were made: two, three and four inches.
It is possible that Scot was given the contract, officially, because Reich was not a citizen. In addition, someone might have thought it odd that the chief engraver was not involved in a project of this kind.
The different sizes were intended to distinguish the relative importance of the chiefs to whom the medals were given. The leader of a large and powerful tribe might get a four-inch medal, while a lesser sub-chief got a smaller one. Each of the Jefferson medals had a ring attached to the top so that the recipient could wear it around his neck on a rawhide strap.
The dies were ready by the later part of 1801, but a difficulty soon arose. No one had considered that the large sizes would be very difficult to strike at the Philadelphia Mint, which did not have the kind of presses available at the main European mints. The four-inch size had never even been passed out by British, French or Spanish agents.
It was technically possible for the presses at the Philadelphia Mint to strike medals of four inches in diameter, but the problem was the number of blows from the dies needed to bring up the design. It has been estimated that it would have taken about 75 blows from the dies for each silver medal, and the large number of medals wanted would have tied the mint machinery up for weeks at a time.

At length, the decision was taken to produce hollow medals. This was done by striking each side separately on a thin silver blank and then soldering the two sides together. The British had done this on occasion in the 1760 s and 1770 s, so there was a precedent for such an action.
One such medal found in the Pacific Northwest, and no doubt presented by the


In 1857, a scalping scene was added to the reverse of the Indian peace medals struck for President James Buchanan.


The President Ulysses S. Grant medal of 1871 bore his portrait, but not his name.

Lewis and Clark Expedition, contained a wooden core, perhaps to make it heavier. Whether this was done officially or not is unknown.
Records of how many Jefferson medals were made are not available. Ironically, it was the British, whose medals were being copied, who have prevented us from learning more about these medals: They burned the Treasury Building at Washington during the War of 1812 , and the original invoices and records for the medals went up in flames. Only isolated references now exist in the archives.
The first important use of the new Jefferson medals was on the famous Lewis and Clark expedition of 1804-06. Large numbers of Jefferson medals were given out to chiefs along the way, in tandem with a smaller number of Seasons medals. The latter were thought of as the least important class of medals.
Jefferson left office in early March 1809, but
it was not until 1814 that the War Department got around to creating fresh dies for his successor, James Madison. The design was quite similar, with the usual crossed hands on the reverse and the presidential portrait on the obverse, but this time the largest size was three inches and all were struck in solid form.
The reason for the change is not difficult to discover. The Indians almost certainly complained about the low weight of the hollow medals and the fact that they compared badly with the current English medals of solid silver. The diameters were now three, two-and-a-half, and two inches.
All of the Madison medals were struck in the fall of 1814, from dies engraved by John Reich, without the subterfuge of going through Robert Scot. Reich had joined the Mint engraving department in 1807 at the express request of Mint Director Robert Patterson, and was to remain there until 1817,


The reverse of the Andrew Johnson medal of 1865 shows an Indian chief and Columbia (America) shaking hands in front of George Washington's bust.
when failing eyesight forced his resignation. Instead of the attached ring found at the top of the Jefferson medals, those for Madison had a small hole drilled near the top of the obverse. Not only did this make the medals less expensive to make (except, of course, in terms of the silver), but it eliminated the ring, which would break off. A silver wire was inserted through the hole, and the recipient threaded a rawhide chain through the wire.
For the next several presidents, beginning with Monroe in 1817, the Indian peace medals followed the pattern set by James Madison. There was no medal for William Henry Harrison, who died after only one month in office at the beginning of 1841. (Mint Director Robert Patterson had tentatively hired Robert Ball Hughes for this task, but the project was cancelled when Harrison died.)
With the death of President Zachary Taylor in 1850, Millard Fillmore became president, and his medals were of an entirely new style. The obverse is similar to those of the past, but the reverse has an Indian and a settler standing before the American flag, with a plowed field and orchard in the background. The reverse design was meant to symbolize the benefits of civilization.

For President James Buchanan in 1857 there was yet another new reverse design. This time there was a central scene showing an Indian plowing, along with happy children near a frame house. Arched over
have been better to leave scalping scenes off medals presented to Indians.
The medals made for Abraham Lincoln used the Buchanan reverse design of 1857 but, as had been the case since 1851, there were now only two sizes presented to Indian chiefs, the smallest size (two inches) having been dropped from the series.
Andrew Johnson's reverse design of 1865 showed an Indian chief and Columbia (America) shaking hands in front of a bust of George Washington. There are implements of war and peace in the background. There is no lettering on the reverse except for the word "PEACE" on the pedestal holding the bust of Washington. It is one of the better designs and is clearly well thought out.
Ulysses S. Grant, in office from 1869 through 1877, has the dubious honor of having the most cluttered Indian peace medal. Apparently designed by a committee of no particular talent, both sides of the medal are filled with legends and vignettes. In fact, just about everything is found on one side or the other except Grant's name. His portrait appears, however.
Indian peace medals continued to be struck until the presidency of Benjamin Harrison in 1890, but they became more or less irrelevant after 1870. The government no longer needed the goodwill of the chiefs, and the giving of medals had by now degenerated into a popularity contest, in which the local Indian agent decided who got the medals. Sometimes chiefs did, and sometimes they didn't. They were even awarded in athletic contests between tribes.
Beginning in 1861, the Philadelphia Mint
began to strike copper-bronzed copies of Indian peace medals for collectors; these are still available (in real bronze) at the mints, except that only the three-inch size is now made. The Seasons medals have never been restruck, while the medal for John Adams (1797) is based on an obverse die made in the 1820s.
After 1860, all peace medals-beginning with Abraham Lincoln's-whether silver or copper-bronzed, were struck at the Philadelphia Mint. For these later chief executives, only the regular presidential medal can be obtained from the United States Mint.
From the late 1850s to the 1880s, there was strong collector interest in early medals of the Philadelphia Mint, but this demand fell off by 1900. It was not until the 1970s that prices for certain rare medals of the $19^{\text {th }}$ century once more approached those of the Civil War era, over 100 years earlier.
One of the finest collections of Indian peace medals, both in the original silver and later copper-bronzed restrikes, was formed by the late David W. Dreyfuss. The sale of his collection by Bowers \& Merena in April 1986 was a landmark sale in this respect.
Although prices have, in some instances, been superseded for individual pieces, the Dreyfuss sale is still consulted for its prices on many of the Indian peace medals. An original medium-size Jefferson medal brought $\$ 8,800$. An original three-inch Madison brought more than $\$ 9,300$, while the same size for Andrew Jackson, struck in 1837, fetched \$6,600.
A Grant silver medal brought less than $\$ 1,400$, which does not seem all that much until it is realized that Grant silver medals were restruck for collectors for several decades. The other medals were not, as a general rule, restruck for collectors in silver.
There are, at present, no general guides to the values of Indian peace medals. The serious collector of such pieces is advised to study current auction results to determine present-day values.
Most collectors are content, because of the high prices involved for the original silver strikes, to collect copper-bronzed ( $19^{\text {th }}$ century) or real bronze ( $20^{\text {th }}$ century) Indian peace medals. Generally speaking, the mahogany-finish copper medals of the $19^{\text {th }}$ century are preferred by most collectors. $\bigcirc$


## A Uniquely American Coin

|f there is one coin that is so uniquely American that it cannot be mistaken for the coin of any other country, it is the Buffalo, or Indian Head, nickel (1913 through 1938).
They were still found in pocket change when I was growing up in the Nifty Fifties, and fit right in with the popular Western themed TV shows of the day. A nickel back then bought a candy bar or a Coke, so these coins got plenty of use, especially in vending machines.
Designed by James Earle Fraser (1876-1953), the Indian Head nickel ended its authorized 25 -year run when the Jefferson nickel was released into circulation later in 1938.
The origins of the Indian Head nickel started with President Theodore "Teddy" Roosevelt, who is credited with the effort to bring more artistry to the nation's coin designs. Roosevelt recruited American sculptor Augustus Saint-Gaudens, who led the renaissance of American coinage and designed the \$20 double eagle gold piece (1907 through 1933), which has long been considered one of the most beautiful of American coins.

Fraser was not only an assistant to SaintGaudens, he was the master sculptor's protégé. Their association began while Fraser was studying abroad at the Académie des Beaux-Arts in Paris.
Fraser, who grew up in the Dakota Territory and lived among Native Americans as a boy, did not limit his talents to the medallic arts. Among his masterpieces is the iconic "End of the Trail" sculpture, a tribute to the plight of the Plains Indians.
What was his inspiration for the nickel? In


1913 Type 1 Buffalo nickel

## Buffalo Nickel Trivia

- The words "In God We Trust" are not on the coin.
- Buffalo nickels were the favored "canvas" of the rail-riding artists of the Great Depression, whose designs are known as "hobo nickels" (Numismatic Nostalgia, November 2016).
- According to the Inflation Calculator, the buying power of five cents in 1913 was equal to that of $\$ 1.24$ in 2017.
- James Earle Fraser was born in 1876, the same year of Custer's Last Stand at the Battle of Little Bighorn.


Fraser's obverse portrait was a composite of several Indians, including Lakota Sioux chief Iron Tail.


James Earle Fraser in his studio with a clay maquette of the "End of the Trail" sculpture, ca. 1910.

Roger W. Burdette's 2007 work Renaissance of American Coinage 1909-1915, Fraser is quoted as saying in a 1947 radio interview, "Well, when I was asked to do a nickel, I felt I wanted to do something totally Amer-ican-a coin that could not be mistaken for any other country's coin. It occurred to me that the buffalo, as part of our western background, was $100 \%$ American, and that our North American Indian fitted into the
picture perfectly."
But just who would be the model for the new coin? Fraser himself said the image was a composite of several Indians, not one specific person. In a letter to Mint Director George Roberts, he said, "I had done several portraits of Indians, among them Iron Tail, Two Moons, and one or two others, and probably got characteristics from those men in the head on the coins, but my purpose was
not to make a portrait but a type."
So one would have expected that Fraser would use a similar composite for the buffalo on the coin's reverse. Not so. Fraser had one particular buffalo in mind, and a rather famous one at that. His design was based on Black Diamond, a North American bison at the Central Park Zoo. Fraser said he spent hours trying to get just the right angle, but the animal showed his face and refused to budge to allow Fraser get a side view. Out of frustration, he called Black Diamond one of the most stubborn and contrary animals he ever met!
Now, Black Diamond had four legs, naturally. And so did the buffalo on the reverse of hundreds of millions of examples of this coin. But an error at the Denver mint created one of the most iconic and sought after coins of the $20^{\text {th }}$ century: a three-legged variety. It seems a mint employee was trying to remove "clash" marks from a reverse die. These were introduced when the die inadvertently clashed together with the obverse die after a planchet was misfed into the press. But in polishing those marks off, he also removed one of the animal's legs by mistake!
It's unknown how many of the three-legged 1937-D varieties-out of the $17,826,000$ Denver nickels minted that year-were released before the error was discovered.
But the error coin commands a premium: $\$ 545$ in average condition to over $\$ 2,500$ in MS-60 (USA Coin Book, www.USACoin Book.com). Assembling a complete set of Buffalo nickels is no easy task, especially since a 1916 Double Die coin (obverse) fetches several thousand dollars in good condition (G4).
Another oddity of the 1913 Buffalo nickel is that the bison is standing on a raised mound (Type 1). The mound was replaced in a new version that was released into circulation later in 1913 (Type 2) to better protect the words FIVE CENTS, situated below it, from early wear. The date on the obverse of the coin was also subject to early wear.
Buffalo nickels are rarely found in circulation anymore. Consider collecting just one coin from each year. Or perhaps collect the coins from a special year, like the year your grandfather or great-grandfather was born. In either case, they add a real piece of Americana to anyone's collection! $\bigcirc$

## Hard <br> Times



## Private Producers Mint Coins to Fill a Gap

by David Schwager

IIf all the coins in circulation went away, would you make your own? More than once in American history, people took minting into their own hands. Hard Times tokens remain to tell the story of one of those episodes. Some historians say that the Hard Times, an economic downturn of 1837-44, was as severe as the Great Depression of the 1930s-although, with economic statistics unavailable for the earlier period, we will never know for sure.


When Dr. Louis Feuchtwanger could not interest the Mint in his nickel alloy, he had millions of one-cent tokens privately made.


A maker of advertising medals and tokens since 1829, Scovill issued its own store card in 1837.

Earlier in the 1830s, the United States was prosperous, with wealth created by easy credit and speculation in newly settled frontier land. The Bank of the United Statesa federally chartered, but privately owned institution-handled government funds, and its paper money was widely accepted at face value.
President Andrew Jackson, who served from 1829 to 1837, was a polarizing figure with ardent followers and fervent opponents. He favored hard money, preferring coin over paper, and felt that the Bank of the United States enriched its owners at the expense of average people and the taxpayers. In 1836, Jackson issued the Specie Circular, an order that federal lands would be sold only for gold or silver instead of banknotes or credit. At the same time, Jackson's supporters allowed the charter of the Bank of the United States to expire. The bank closed peacefully and paid its depositors, but this further tightened credit.
These two changes lessened the money supply, causing business activity to dry up. The nation entered the period that became known as the Hard Times in 1837, as Jackson's successor, former vice president Martin Van Buren, took office. Concerned people hoarded precious metal. Gold, then silver
nesses stepped in to fill the void. Several companies with experience making medals, buttons, or other small metal objects began issuing copper tokens about the same size as the missing large cents. Storekeepers and other business owners bought these tokens in bulk at less than one cent each and then gave them to their customers in change at the value of one cent. Token makers earned profits for their work, merchants profited from the difference between purchase price and face value, and the general public profited by having coins for conducting their daily business. The results of this spontaneous market-based solution became known to collectors as "Hard Times tokens".
The great majority of Hard Times tokens show extensive wear, indicating that they served their intended purpose and circulated as money. Without the government or another agency to take worn tokens out of circulation, they continued to serve as cent substitutes for years afterwards, until the United States ended large cent production in 1857.
The end of the large cent marked the beginning of widespread coin collecting in the United States, and tokens, such as Hard Times tokens, were some of the most avidly collected pieces in the early days of American numismatics. Today, they attract the attention of many collectors who otherwise focus on federal coinage, and often appear in general references on U.S. coins.

Because Hard Times tokens were substitutes for those official coins, many resemble federal one-cent pieces. The makers used Liberty head, wreath and eagle motifs, changing them just enough to avoid accusations of counterfeiting. The reverses might have "NOT ONE CENT" or other wording close to the legends on official coins.
As an example, the series includes a half cent token dated 1837, with an eagle similar to the one on silver Capped Bust coins on one side, a wreath similar to the one on half cents of the period on the other side, and the words "HALF CENT OF PURE COPPER". Not only were these images similar enough to allow the tokens to circulate, but some coin collecting albums include a space for this token, as the mint made no 1837 half cents.
Sometimes, the changes were not enough, as in the case of prolific token producer William Scovill, of Scovill Manufacturing, who was indicted for counterfeiting in 1838. He was never brought to trial, and the legal action may have been prompted less by the company's bogus pennies and more by their satirical and political tokens. These tokens were overtly political, usually attacking Van Buren or Jackson.
Although the Hard Times began in 1837, collectors and researchers often group in tokens from as early as 1832 , when similar pro-Jackson and anti-Jackson pieces began appearing. One undated token shows Jackson emerging from a treasure chest hold-

intended to show that it was dangerous for one person to hold both military and financial power. The donkey on the reverse, a common theme in anti-Jackson cartoons, further criticized the former president as stubborn and unrefined. (Jackson's supporters eventually took the donkey label as their own, which is why the Democratic Party that Jackson founded still uses the donkey as its symbol today.)
Another often-seen token depicts a wrecked ship with the legend "VAN BUREN METALLIC CURRENCY 1837" on one side, and a safely sailing ship and the words "WEBSTER CREDIT CURRENCY 1841" the other. ("Currency" sometimes appears as "current", which had the same meaning at the time.) Supporters of the unsuccessful Whig Party candidate Daniel Webster, who lost the 1836 presidential election to Van Buren, made this token.
"Times are tough with tight credit under Van Buren today in 1837," they intended to say, "but when our man Webster is inaugurated in four years, we will have smooth sailing." Webster decided not to run again, but the issuers were right in that the Hard Times ended in the next administration, under John Tyler.
One of the most popular political tokens shows a kneeling slave with the legend "AM I NOT A WOMAN AND A SISTER 1838". The general design comes from half penny tokens issued in Britain in the 1780s and '90s opposing slavery in the British Caribbean colonies. Slavery and anti-slavery items of all types are highly collectible, and although not

Tokens like this one attacking President Martin Van Buren probably contributed to the legal troubles of their maker, Scovill Manufacturing.
hard to find, this piece brings higher prices than other Hard Times tokens. A seldomseen variety with a male slave and "AM I NOT A MAN AND A BROTHER" is one of the rarities of the Hard Times series, with three examples known.
The next class of tokens, which also includes rare types, had no connection to weighty social questions, but sought only to promote businesses. Known as store cards, each token bears an advertisement, allowing their issuers to give small change to current customers, while attracting new patrons. About 140 businesses advertised on store cards, including restaurants, clothing stores, manufacturers, and even token makers such as Scovill, mentioned earlier.

One of the most intriguing store cards came from a New York City pharmacist named Dr. Louis Feuchtwanger. He spent much of 1837 attempting to interest the United States Mint in using his nickel-copper-tin alloy (called Feuchtwanger's Composition or American Silver) for one-cent coins. When this plan proved unsuccessful, he had probably millions of what later became known as Feuchtwanger Cents struck at his own expense and distributed into commerce. Although some store cards appear for sale frequently, others are quite rare and Hard Times specialists put much of their effort and money into finding tokens from scarce merchants.
Before becoming a specialist, a collector needs to make a first purchase and explore a series. Hard Times tokens are easy to start collecting. Plenty of pieces exist with honest wear and no problems, and can be obtained
at modest prices. A typical token grading Very Fine might sell for $\$ 15$ to $\$ 30$. One of the ship tokens described earlier makes a great first buy, and there are plenty of other options. Collectors like coins with stories, and most of the political tokens and imitation cents remain affordable while telling the story of the Hard Times.
A collector looking to spend a little more for a better piece as an initial purchase or seeking to upgrade their collection might consider one of the same political tokens certified in a lower mint state grade, such as MS-62 or MS-63. The most common varieties bring around $\$ 250$. This compares favorably to the $\$ 750$ or so a collector would have to pay for a much more common large cent of the same period in the same grade. A mint state political token is a good choice for the collector who wants only one piece to represent the entire Hard Times series. It's an attractive token for a reasonable investment.
The collector wanting the scarcer pieces, less suitable for a first buy, will find that they often do not exist in mint state. There are too many rare merchants to list, but as an illustration, all 11 New Orleans issuers are hard to find, and most types have no uncirculated examples. Some of the least common merchants have only a few-sometimes only one-known pieces, and values can go into the high five-digit range. Rarer pieces will take more work and research to locate, and buyers should wait a year or longer after starting their collection.
After those first few purchases, you will have an idea of how you feel about Hard Times tokens and whether you want to con-

We Offer You the World


We have just purchased over 25,000 world banknotes that include a great representation of countries from A to $Z$. These multi-colored notes come in a wide variety of shapes and sizes and depict a multitude of themes. All notes grade Nice Circulated to Uncirculated with the vast majority grading Crisp Uncirculated. We offer the following lots...

50 Different Notes... \$14.95
100 Different Notes... $\$ 29.50$ 200 Different Notes... $\$ 79.50$ 300 Different Notes... $\$ 149.50$
"Pants Money" Wang Mang (9-22 AD)
Sometimes referred to as "Hou Po", "saddle", or "shirt" money they are believed to have been minted from 9-22 AD by Wang Mang, the prime minister. He took power in 9 AD by killing the boy emperor Ping. He ruled until 22 AD , when he was overthrown and killed.


$$
\$ 49.50
$$

## General Douglas MacArthur

 just fade
away." - away. 5 memory of this great (and controversial) General has not aded away. His home is now a museum. his words are part of our nation's consciousness, and his mementos are highly collectible. To commemorate General Mac Arthur's World War II accomplishments (particularly in the Philippines), this $1.25^{\prime \prime}$ button was issued in his honor.
Appropriately colored in red, white and blue, it is in near mint condition and is available for only..
$\$ 14.95$

## TERMS ANDPOUCY

## 1. $\mathrm{A} \$ 25.00$ minimum order is required.

2. Postage \& Insurance are additional. For orders within the Contiguous U.S., please indude $\$ 8.00$.
3. We offer a full 30 day return privilege. No C.O.D. or approval orders will be accepted.
4. All foreign orders are respectully dedined.
5. Due to fluctuations in the market, prices are subject to change.
6. All items are subject to prior sale.
7. Coin grading is subjective, and is based on years of experience. It will be equivalent or better than Photograde or B \& D in most cases. 8. Califomia residents must include $9.50 \%$ sales tax.
8. Second choices are appreciated.


Actually, no, but these 19th century Canadian bank tokens were struck for the same reason as United States Civil War tokens- A shortage of copper coinage. Just as Civil War tokens circulated as money in the U.S., these tokens circulated as money within the Canadian Provinces. Dated in the early to mid-1800's, these tokens all grade Good or Better. We just purchased a large collection of over 200 Canadian Bank tokens, which we have sorted into the following mixtures. These always sell out, so don't delay your order!

One Token... $\$ 8.95$
Five Different Tokens... $\$ 39.50$
Ten Different Tokens... $\$ 74.50$

## Lincoln San Francisco Mint Semi-Key Special

We offer the following " S " mint semi-key Lincolns for your consideration: All Coins will grade Good or Better.

| $1910-\mathrm{S}$ | $\$ 12.95$ | $1914-\mathrm{S}$ | $\$ 18.50$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| $1911-\mathrm{S}$ | 36.50 | $1915-\mathrm{S}$ | 16.50 |
| $1912-\mathrm{S}$ | 17.50 | $1923-\mathrm{S}$ | 5.75 |
| $1913-\mathrm{S}$ | 9.95 | $1926-\mathrm{S}$ | 8.95 |

Or Purchase All Eight Coins for only... \$119.50

## Choice AU 1913 Type One Buffalo Nickels



First Year of Issue! Raised Ground Variety.
\$29.50

German Third Reich Coinage


For twelve long years (1933-1945), Germany and its people endured the dictatorship of Adolf Hitler and the deplorable acts of "his" Third Reich. History documents the horrors and this ten-coin set of the "Reich", all adorned with his infamous swastika, serve as a continuing reminder of a very dark period in human history. For two centuries the swastika symbol portrayed prosperity and good fortune. Hitler's use of it has forever tainted its true meaning. We offer this German coin set, grading VF/XF and containing the following coins: one and two Pfennig (aluminum-bronze), one, five and ten Pfennig (zinc), five and ten Pfennig (brass), 50 Pfennig (aluminum) and two and five Mark (silver). All ten pieces priced at
$\$ 59.50$

Donald Trump Campaign Buttons
 that a candidate has lost the popular vote but was victorious because of the electoral vote. We offer five different large 2.25 inch picture buttons of Donald Trump for only.. \$17.50

## Binary Six of a Kind "Ones"



These Crisp Uncirculated six of a kind "ones" \$5.00 Federal Reserve Notes double as binary notes because they only have two different digits in the serial number. Each note will begin with six consecutive " 1 's"
followed by two identical spares other than one. Dated 2006 and issued in District 7 (Chicago, Illinois), these notes are surprisingly affordable. We have eight notes available. Call now to get the serial numbered note of your choice. Each note is priced at only...
\$39.50

## Prussian Silver Coins of Kaiser Wilhelm II



Wilhelm II was born in Berlin in 1859. He became the 9th King of Prussia and the 3rd Emperor of Germany in 1888. Wilhelm II was a strong opponent of socialism and a passionate supporter of German militarism and imperialism. Despite the fact that he was Queen Victoria's grandson, Wilhelm II pursued an anti-British foreign policy, which was shown by his support to South Africa during the Boar War. Wilhelm II ruled until 1918. He was forced to abdicate after Germany's loss in World War I. We offer a Half Mark and a One Mark silver coin issued during the reign of Wilhelm II grading VF or better.

Half Mark...$\$ 5.95$
One Mark... $\$ 8.95$
Both Coins... $\$ 12.50$

## Website at ValleyViewCoinsAndCollectibles.com



The anti-slavery motif makes this one of the most popular political Hard Times tokens.
tinue. At this point, consider making a collecting plan. With so many scarce varieties, buying one of each is not practical. In fact, it has never been done. Instead, decide on a satisfying approach that works well for you. A type set collector might want one imitation cent, one political token, and one store card, or one of each category-however you choose to define those categories.
One of the most common approaches is to buy as many different types as is practical, continually working toward expanding and improving the set instead of completing it. Some collectors find that one nice coin (or one extraordinary coin) is enough to represent Hard Times tokens in their holdings.
Where should collectors make those purchases? Hard Times tokens are not federal coins but, as money issued in the United States, they are just outside the main body of U.S. numismatics. They hold a position similar to that of colonial coins or Civil War tokens. Unless they deal strictly in U.S. mint products, most mail order dealers or local coin shops will have a few. Consider starting with the same dealer you regularly patronize when buying your first few tokens.
When moving to uncirculated tokens or any but the most common store cards, the task quickly becomes more difficult; pieces are not necessarily expensive, but they are harder to find. A coin show becomes a better option, or consider contacting some of the larger mail order dealers about these. An advanced collector looking for scarce varieties or seldomseen types will probably need to wait for the pieces to appear in major auctions.
When studying Hard Times tokens, or


This half-cent token assures users that it has "U.S. Standard Weight \& Value."
tokens and medals of almost any type, you will notice that some of the information we take for granted in collecting United States Mint coins simply does not exist. The Mint kept careful records on how many coins of each type were made each year and where they were made, leaving only a few gaps to puzzle the researcher. With tokens, however, no mintage figures exist.
The forward-looking nature of successful businesses means that records are seldom held onto longer than a few years. We do not even know for sure who made most Hard Times tokens. Researchers have done extensive work tracing letters and design elements from one token to another to figure out the probable producer of many tokens, but few primary sources exist. This is another of the fascinating aspects and opportunities of numismatics: that so much research remains to be done and that dedicated amateurs add to the body of knowledge every year.
To gain that knowledge, we follow the advice to "buy the books before buying the coins". If you plan to buy only a few low-cost tokens, you can get by with the three pages on the subject in A Guide Book of United States Coins, which most of us already own. This illustrates several types and gives a basic price guide.
If you plan to explore the field in any depth, as a researcher or collector, the best reference is A Guide Book of Hard Times Tokens, by Q. David Bowers (2015). This book includes high-quality color photographs of every type, something seen in no other reference on the subject. A collector who continues with the series should also


Issued by a New Orleans merchant, this is one of many scarce store cards in the Hard Times series.
add Russell Rulau's Standard Catalog of Hard Times Tokens, 9th Edition (2002). Although not as organized as the Bowers work, it gives additional information on die varieties and manufacturers. Lastly, if you want to see illustrations of and research on scarce tokens, go to the Stack's Bowers Galleries website and download the free catalog from the landmark 2008 sale of the James E. Dice and M. Lamar Hicks collection.
While reading about Hard Times tokens or browsing auction listings, you will see "Low" numbers and "HT" numbers. Lyman Low wrote the first book about Hard Times tokens in 1899 and numbered the types roughly in the order in which he discovered them. In the 1980s, Russell Rulau combined Low's work with the many new types found in the $20^{\text {th }}$ century and renumbered the series with HT (Hard Times) numbers. Sales listings often mention both numbers. For example, the most common variety of the Jackson/treasure chest token described earlier appears as "Low-51, HT-70".
"Common", of course, means common in the context of the series. Few people put aside these tokens when they were new, and the pieces are only common in relation to the demand for this material at the edge of the numismatic mainstream. Rare does mean rare, however, and one of the attractions of Hard Times tokens or other fields outside of federal coinage is that scarce tokens sell for a fraction of what a United States Mint coin of the same rarity would bring. A mid-budget collector with the right education and patience can put together a fine collection. $\bigcirc$

## ATTENTION: All Coin Dealers!

 Do you have world coins?Asset Marketing services, LLC is currently seeking additional vendors and dealers who can help us bring highly sought-after and unique world coins (non-u.S.) to our customers.

## PRODUCT CRITERIA:

$\square$ Modern or vintage
Low Pop. $\checkmark$ unique coins R Rare coins
$\square$ Key Dates

- Wholesale cost \$5K+/Item

To learn more, please contact us using the information below. We look forward to hearing from you!

CONTACT: Mike Wokal<br>1-888-201-7111<br>mwokal@amsi-corp.com



ASSET
MARKETING SERVICES, LLC

# Human Rights Are a Hot Topic Around the World 

An ornery U.S. president destroyed one of the world's more powerful banks. An assassin ended the life of Kaspar Hauser, central character of one of Europe's most enduring legends. Human rights had become a topic of heated debate in America and throughout the Western world.
The year was 1833, and the U.S. Mint was producing a substantial number of silver coins. The Mint also unwittingly produced its first coin for a foreign country, and it created a great numismatic rarity: the 1833 proof half eagle ( $\$ 5$ gold piece).

Donating rare coins to museums and libraries may be a noble thing to do, but it precludes actual coin collectors from ever owning them.


The American Colonization Society's 1833 one-cent token was used as currency in Liberia, the colony of freed slaves established by the society on the west coast of Africa.

The 1833 proof Capped Head Liberty Head half eagle is considered one of the great rarities of American numismatic for two reasons:

1. There are only two examples known.
2. Only one of them can be owned by a private collector. The other one is in the National Numismatic Collection at the Smithsonian Institution.
The privately owned 1833 proof half eagle is known as the Pittman specimen, since it once was owned by the great collector John Jay Pittman. The Professional Coin Grading Service (PCGS) has graded it Proof-67, and it is described as deeply mirrored, well-struck, fully original, and richly toned.
Pittman was a chemist at Eastman Kodak Co. in Rochester, New York. He was an avid coin collector with a knack for obtaining underpriced rarities.

Pittman bought the 1833 proof half eagle for about $\$ 630$ when it was sold by the Egyptian government; after King Farouk was ousted, his massive coin collection was disposed of in 1954. (By way of price comparison, the 1954 Ford Thunderbird had a base sticker price of $\$ 2,695$.)
In 1997, the Pittman-Farouk coin sold at auction for $\$ 467,500$ (compared with $\$ 40,000$ for a 2005 Thunderbird.)
David W. Akers, a U.S. gold expert who brought the Pittman coins to auction, declared the 1833 proof half eagle "the premier coin in the entire Pittman Collection," adding, "It is certainly my personal favorite in the collection and, in fact, I consider it to be one of the greatest coins that I have ever seen."
The coin was offered at auction again in January 2005, and sold for $\$ 977,500$.


The Slavery Abolition Act of 1833 ordered an end to slavery in all British colonies by 1834.

But when it was offered in May 2016 in Part IV of the D. Brent Pogue Collection, Stack's Bowers Galleries hammered it down at auction for a record $\$ 1,351,250$.

President Andrew Jackson was extremely popular in 1833 as a champion of the common man.
Jackson's pet peeve was the Second Bank of the United States. Although this was a privately owned bank, it had a government charter to regulate the flow of currency, control credit, and perform banking services for the U.S. Treasury.
Jackson didn't like the fact that the bank exerted enormous influence on national affairs, but was run like a private club by a board of 25 directors. He blamed financiers and speculators for the boom-and-bust economic cycles of the era.
In short, Jackson wanted to destroy the Second Bank of the United States.
In 1832, Congress approved, an early renewal of the bank's charter, which Jackson vetoed. When Jackson was easily reelected later in the year, he considered it an endorsement of his policy toward the bank.
On Oct. 1, 1833, Jackson announced that federal funds would no longer be deposited in the Second Bank of the United States.
By the time the final charter renewal deadline arrived in 1836, the bank had evaporated.

If you have a large coin-buying budget and are disappointed that you can't buy the 1833 proof half eagle because it's simply not available-well, take heart.
The business strike of the 1833 half eagle is also a rare coin. The original mintage was a generous 193,620 , but the weight of the U.S. half eagle was reduced the following year, and the vast majority of the 1833 half eagles were returned to the Mint and melted at that time. Therefore, the surviving population today is estimated to be just 75 coins.
The 1833 half eagles include large-date and small-date varieties, and the small date is considered the rarer of the two.
An 1833 small date half eagle graded Mint State-63 by PCGS was sold for $\$ 111,625$ at a Heritage auction in January 2017.
For those on a tighter budget, an 1833 half eagle in very fine condition would sell for about $\$ 25,000$.

The Newport Mercury newspaper in Rhode Island revealed in 1833 that:

- Singing lessons were being offered at the rate of 12 lessons for $\$ 2.25$.
- The state of Connecticut conducted a weekly lottery with prizes of $\$ 10,000$ for $\$ 4$ tickets and $\$ 5,000$ for $\$ 2$ tickets.
- A piece of fine lace measuring 3 feet by 9 feet sold for $\$ 1.50$.
- Raw wool sold for 50 cents a pound.
- Steamboat fare from Providence, Rhode

Island, to New York was \$5.

- The murder rate in New Orleans was nearly one homicide per day.
- The Newfoundland fishing industry lost an estimated 300 men and 35 ships due to accidents during the spring of 1833 .
- A cholera epidemic in Lexington, Kentucky, claimed the lives of 272 whites, 184 slaves, and 43 free blacks in just two months.
- For 50 cents, well-heeled ladies of Newport could attend a lecture on the topic of "Love and Marriage".
U.S. Mint officials had been trying to phase out the half cent during the early 1800s, but in 1831, the Mint received an order for 400,000 half cents from merchant Washington Cilley, so it tooled up to create the Classic Head half cents of 1831 through 1836.

The 1833 half cents had an estimated mintage of about 141,000 .
During the Great Depression, a century later, the Guttag Bros. coin company in New York located a hoard of 1833 half cents numbering in the thousands. Most of the coins were described as being mint red, but spotted. They were sold initially for 25 cents each, but by the mid-1950s, the price had jumped to $\$ 2$ or $\$ 3$ each.

Today's collectors can obtain the 1833 Classic Head half cent for about $\$ 80$ in fine, $\$ 100$ in extremely fine and $\$ 350$ in MS-60 Red-Brown.
The large cent was a popular coin of the era, and the mintage of 1833 cents was a generous 2.7 million.
The 1833 cents were made from six obverse and five reverse dies, resulting in six different varieties. Most modern price guides don't distinguish among the varieties, which have very subtle differences in appearance.
Typical prices for the 1833 Coronet large cent are $\$ 40$ in good, $\$ 150$ in very fine, $\$ 360$ in About Uncirculated-55, and $\$ 3,000$ in MS-63RB.
Collectors who want to identify specific varieties should check out a copy of The Cent Book, 1816-1839, by John D. Wright.

The first coin for the whole of India was produced by the East Indian Co. in 1833.


| 1909-1958 Lincoln Wheat Cents |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | VG10 | VF20 | XF40 | AU50 | MS60 | MS63 | MS65 | MS66 |
| 1921-S | 2.50 | 6 | 40 | 65 | 125 | 225 | 850 | - |
| 1922-D | 20 | 25 | 40 | 65 | 100 | 200 | 425 | - |
| 1922 (missing D) | 800 | 1000 | 2250 | 4250 | 12000 | 28000 | 88000 | - |
| 1923 | 0.75 | 1.50 | 5 | 8 | 15 | 30 | 125 | 200 |
| 1923-S | 7 | 12 | 45 | 85 | 225 | 475 | 1500 | - |
| 1924 | 0.50 | 1 | 5 | 10 | 25 | 45 | 90 | 175 |
| 1924-D | 45 | 60 | 100 | 150 | 300 | 525 | 1250 | 3000 |
| 1924-S | 2.50 | 6 | 25 | 70 | 125 | 350 | 1500 | - |
| 1925 | 0.40 | 0.60 | 3 | 6 | 10 | 20 | 75 | - |
| 1925-D | 2.50 | 6 | 12 | 30 | 65 | 125 | 475 | - |
| 1925-S | 1.75 | 3 | 12 | 30 | 125 | 250 | 875 | 3750 |
| 1926 | 0.40 | 0.60 | 2 | 4 | 10 | 20 | 40 | 85 |
| 1926-D | 2.50 | 6 | 15 | 30 | 75 | 150 | 675 | - |
| 1926-S | 10 | 15 | 30 | 60 | 275 | 525 | 3000 | - |
| 1927 | 0.35 | 0.60 | 2 | 4 | 10 | 20 | 55 | 125 |
| 1927-D | 2.25 | 3 | 8 | 25 | 60 | 100 | 325 | 650 |
| 1927-S | 2.50 | 6 | 15 | 35 | 75 | 200 | 850 | - |
| 1928 | 0.35 | 0.60 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 15 | 65 | 125 |
| 1928-D | 1.75 | 4 | 5 | 15 | 35 | 70 | 275 | - |
| 1928-S | 1.75 | 4 | 10 | 25 | 70 | 150 | 350 |  |
| 1929 | 0.35 | 0.60 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 15 | 45 | 90 |
| 1929-D | 1.25 | 3 | 5 | 12 | 25 | 40 | 125 | 250 |
| 1929-S | 1.75 | 3 | 6 | 12 | 20 | 35 | 80 | 150 |
| 1930 | 0.35 | 0.60 | 1.25 | 2 | 6 | 10 | 25 | 40 |
| 1930-D | 0.50 | 1 | 2.50 | 4 | 15 | 30 | 50 | 100 |
| 1930-S | 0.55 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 35 | 70 |
| 1931 | 0.75 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 20 | 35 | 70 | 100 |
| 1931-D | 7 | 8 | 15 | 35 | 60 | 100 | 200 | 350 |
| 1931-S | 75 | 100 | 125 | 135 | 175 | 200 | 300 | 525 |
| 1932 | 2.50 | 4 | 5 | 12 | 18 | 30 | 45 | 75 |
| 1932-D | 2.25 | 3 | 5 | 12 | 18 | 30 | 50 | 125 |
| 1933 | 2.25 | 3 | 6 | 12 | 20 | 30 | 45 | 80 |
| 1933-D | 4 | 6 | 12 | 18 | 25 | 35 | 50 | 100 |
| 1934 | 0.35 | 0.50 | 1 | 2.75 | 6 | 10 | 18 | 30 |
| 1934-D | 0.75 | 1.25 | 4 | 8 | 15 | 20 | 30 | 60 |
| 1935 | 0.15 | 0.25 | 0.50 | 1 | 1.75 | 7 | 18 | 30 |
| 1935-D | 0.35 | 0.60 | 1 | 2.50 | 5 | 10 | 18 | 25 |
| 1935-S | 0.50 | 1 | 2 | 4.50 | 12 | 18 | 40 | 75 |
| 1936 | 0.25 | 0.40 | 1 | 1.50 | 2.25 | 4 | 10 | 18 |
| 1936 (dd obv) | 20 | 40 | 80 | 100 | 200 | 300 | 800 | - |
| 1936-D | 0.35 | 0.60 | 1 | 1.50 | 5 | 8 | 15 | 20 |
| 1936-S | 0.35 | 0.60 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 8 | 15 | 30 |
| 1937 | 0.35 | 0.60 | 1 | 1.50 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 15 |
| 1937-D | 0.35 | 0.60 | 1 | 1.50 | 3 | 4 | 15 | 18 |
| 1937-S | 0.35 | 0.60 | 1 | 1.50 | 3 | 8 | 12 | 25 |
| 1938 | 0.35 | 0.60 | 1 | 1.50 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 18 |
| 1938-D | 0.35 | 0.60 | 1 | 1.50 | 3 | 5 | 12 | 18 |
| 1938-S | 0.45 | 0.80 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 15 | 20 |
| 1939 | 0.35 | 0.60 | 1 | 1.50 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 20 |
| 1939-D | 0.35 | 0.60 | 1 | 1.50 | 3 | 4 | 12 | 20 |
| 1939-S | 0.35 | 0.60 | 1 | 1.50 | 3 | 4 | 10 | 25 |
| 1940 | 0.35 | 0.60 | 0.75 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4.5 | 18 |
| 1940-D | 0.35 | 0.60 | 1 | 1.50 | 2 | 3 | 10 | 15 |
| 1940-S | 0.35 | 0.60 | 1 | 1.50 | 2 | 3 | 10 | 18 |
| 1941 | 0.35 | 0.60 | 1 | 1.50 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 12 |
| 1941-D | 0.35 | 0.60 | 1 | 1.50 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 12 |
| 1941-S | 0.35 | 0.60 | 1 | 1.75 | 2 | 3 | 10 | 18 |
| 1942 | 0.35 | 0.60 | 0.75 | 1 | 1.25 | 3 | 7 | 12 |
| 1942-D | 0.35 | 0.60 | 0.75 | 1 | 1.25 | 3 | 10 | 18 |
| 1942-S | 0.40 | 0.75 | 1 | 1.50 | 5 | 8 | 12 | 15 |
| 1943 steel | 0.15 | 0.30 | 0.50 | 0.60 | 1 | 3.50 | 25 | 50 |
| 1943-D steel | 0.45 | 0.60 | 0.75 | 1 | 1.50 | 8 | 25 | 50 |
| 1943-D steel (DD) | 45 | 60 | 100 | 150 | 200 | 300 | - | - |
| 1943-S steel | 0.20 | 0.50 | 0.75 | 1 | 3.50 | 12 | 30 | 65 |
| 1944 | 0.06 | 0.10 | 0.15 | 0.25 | 0.50 | 3.50 | 10 | 12 |
| 1944-D | 0.10 | 0.20 | 0.25 | 0.30 | 0.50 | 1.75 | 10 | 15 |


| 1909-1958 Lincoln Wheat Cents |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | , |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | VG10 | VF20 | XF40 | AU50 | MS60 | MS63 | MS65 | MS66 | Z |
| 1944-D (D/S) | - | - | - | - | - | 475 | 800 | 1500 | - |
| 1944-S | 0.06 | 0.10 | 0.25 | 0.30 | 0.40 | 1.75 | 8 | 12 | J |
| 1945 | 0.06 | 0.10 | 0.25 | 0.30 | 0.40 | 1.75 | 8 | 12 |  |
| 1945-D | 0.06 | 0.10 | 0.25 | 0.30 | 0.50 | 1.50 | 8 | 15 | O |
| 1945-S | 0.06 | 0.10 | 0.25 | 0.30 | 0.40 | 2.25 | 10 | 15 | $\infty$ |
| 1946 | 0.06 | 0.10 | 0.25 | 0.30 | 0.40 | 1.50 | 7 | 15 |  |
| 1946-D | 0.06 | 0.10 | 0.25 | 0.30 | 0.40 | 0.75 | 7 | 15 |  |
| 1946-S | 0.06 | 0.10 | 0.25 | 0.30 | 0.40 | 1 | 7 | 12 |  |
| 1947 | 0.06 | 0.10 | 0.25 | 0.30 | 0.40 | 1 | 5 | 12 |  |
| 1947-D | 0.06 | 0.10 | 0.25 | 0.30 | 0.40 | 0.75 | 7 | 15 |  |
| 1947-S | 0.06 | 0.10 | 0.25 | 0.30 | 0.40 | 0.75 | 8 | 12 |  |
| 1948 | 0.06 | 0.10 | 0.25 | 0.30 | 0.40 | 1 | 7 | 12 |  |
| 1948-D | 0.06 | 0.10 | 0.25 | 0.30 | 0.40 | 0.75 | 7 | 12 |  |
| 1948-S | 0.06 | 0.10 | 0.25 | 0.30 | 0.75 | 1.75 | 7 | 12 |  |
| 1949 | 0.06 | 0.10 | 0.25 | 0.30 | 0.40 | 1 | 5 | 12 |  |
| 1949-D | 0.06 | 0.10 | 0.25 | 0.30 | 0.40 | 1.25 | 5 | 18 |  |
| 1949-S | 0.06 | 0.10 | 0.25 | 0.30 | 1.25 | 3 | 7 | 18 |  |
| 1950 | 0.06 | 0.10 | 0.25 | 0.30 | 0.40 | 1.50 | 6 | 10 |  |
| 1950-D | 0.06 | 0.10 | 0.25 | 0.30 | 0.40 | 1.50 | 6 | 12 |  |
| 1950-S | 0.06 | 0.10 | 0.25 | 0.30 | 0.40 | 1.50 | 6 | 10 | 1 |
| 1951 | 0.06 | 0.10 | 0.25 | 0.30 | 0.50 | 1.50 | 6 | 10 |  |
| 1951-D | 0.06 | 0.10 | 0.25 | 0.30 | 0.40 | 1.50 | 6 | 10 |  |
| 1951-S | 0.06 | 0.10 | 0.25 | 0.30 | 0.50 | 1.50 | 6 | 10 |  |
| 1952 | 0.06 | 0.10 | 0.25 | 0.30 | 0.50 | 1.50 | 6 | 10 |  |
| 1952-D | 0.06 | 0.10 | 0.25 | 0.30 | 0.40 | 1.50 | 7 | 15 |  |
| 1952-S | 0.06 | 0.10 | 0.25 | 0.30 | 1.25 | 3 | 7 | 12 | 1 |
| 1953 | 0.06 | 0.10 | 0.25 | 0.30 | 0.40 | 1.50 | 6 | 12 |  |
| 1953-D | 0.06 | 0.10 | 0.25 | 0.30 | 0.40 | 1.50 | 6 | 10 |  |
| 1953-S | 0.06 | 0.10 | 0.25 | 0.30 | 0.40 | 1.50 | 6 | 12 |  |
| 1954 | 0.06 | 0.10 | 0.25 | 0.30 | 0.40 | 1.50 | 6 | 10 |  |
| 1954-D | 0.06 | 0.10 | 0.25 | 0.30 | 0.40 | 1.25 | 4 | 10 |  |
| 1954-S | 0.06 | 0.10 | 0.25 | 0.30 | 0.40 | 1 | 4 | 10 | 1 |
| 1955 | 0.06 | 0.10 | 0.25 | 0.30 | 0.40 | 0.75 | 4 | 8 |  |
| 1955 (dd date) | 1250 | 1500 | 1750 | 2000 | 2500 | 3000 | 8500 | - |  |
| 1955-D | 0.06 | 0.10 | 0.25 | 0.30 | 0.40 | 0.75 | 3 | 8 |  |
| 1955-S | 0.06 | 0.10 | 0.25 | 0.30 | 0.40 | 1 | 4 | 7 |  |
| 1956 | 0.06 | 0.10 | 0.25 | 0.30 | 0.40 | 0.75 | 6 | 12 |  |
| 1956-D | 0.06 | 0.10 | 0.25 | 0.30 | 0.40 | 0.75 | 5 | 12 |  |
| 1957 | 0.06 | 0.10 | 0.25 | 0.30 | 0.40 | 0.75 | 3 | 10 |  |
| 1957-D | 0.06 | 0.10 | 0.25 | 0.30 | 0.40 | 0.75 | 3 | 18 |  |
| 1958 | 0.06 | 0.10 | 0.25 | 0.30 | 0.40 | 0.75 | 3 | 10 |  |
| 1958-D | 0.06 | 0.10 | 0.25 | 0.30 | 0.40 | 0.75 | 3 | 10 |  |


| 1866-1883 Shicld Nickels |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | G04 | VG10 | VF20 | XF40 | AU50 | MS60 | MS65 | MS67 |
| 1866 | 30 | 50 | 80 | 150 | 225 | 325 | 2000 | - |
| 1867 (with rays) | 40 | 55 | 100 | 200 | 250 | 400 | 3500 | 35000 |
| 1867 (w/o rays) | 20 | 30 | 40 | 65 | 100 | 150 | 800 | - |
| 1868 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 70 | 100 | 150 | 800 | - |
| 1869 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 70 | 100 | 150 | 800 | 10000 |
| 1870 | 25 | 45 | 60 | 90 | 100 | 175 | 2000 | 10000 |
| 1871 | 80 | 125 | 200 | 300 | 325 | 450 | 2500 | - |
| 1872 | 20 | 35 | 60 | 90 | 100 | 175 | 1750 | 22500 |
| 1873 (closed 3) | 40 | 60 | 100 | 150 | 225 | 300 | 2750 | - |
| 1873 (open 3) | 20 | 35 | 50 | 75 | 100 | 150 | 2250 |  |
| 1874 | 20 | 35 | 75 | 100 | 125 | 200 | 1750 | - |
| 1875 | 30 | 50 | 85 | 125 | 150 | 250 | 1500 | - |
| 1876 | 25 | 50 | 85 | 125 | 150 | 200 | 1500 | - |
| 1879 | 300 | 550 | 750 | 975 | 1000 | 1500 | 3500 | 14000 |
| 1880 | 1000 | 1750 | 3000 | 6250 | 7000 | 12000 | 75000 | - |
| 1881 | 250 | 350 | 500 | 700 | 850 | 1000 | 2750 | 7750 |
| 1882 | 15 | 25 | 40 | 65 | 95 | 150 | 700 | 5000 |
| 1883 | 15 | 25 | 40 | 65 | 95 | 150 | 675 | 4500 |
| 1883 (3/2) | 200 | 350 | 800 | 1250 | 1500 | 2000 | 10250 | 22500 |



## THE

| 1883-1912 Liberty Head Nickels |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | VG10 | VF20 | XF40 | AU50 | MS60 | MS65 | MS66 | MS67 |
| 1883 (w/ cents) | 35 | 55 | 80 | 125 | 175 | 675 | 1500 | 15000 |
| 1884 | 35 | 60 | 100 | 125 | 200 | 1750 | 3500 | 14000 |
| 1885 | 750 | 1000 | 1500 | 1750 | 2500 | 12000 | 20000 | 95000 |
| 1886 | 425 | 550 | 700 | 850 | 1250 | 7250 | 28000 | - |
| 1887 | 25 | 40 | 75 | 100 | 150 | 1000 | 3500 | - |
| 1888 | 50 | 100 | 175 | 225 | 300 | 1250 | 7250 | - |
| 1889 | 25 | 50 | 80 | 125 | 150 | 850 | 3500 | 9500 |
| 1890 | 20 | 40 | 75 | 100 | 175 | 1250 | 3750 | - |
| 1891 | 15 | 40 | 75 | 100 | 150 | 1250 | 2500 | - |
| 1892 | 15 | 40 | 75 | 100 | 150 | 1000 | 3500 | - |
| 1893 | 15 | 40 | 75 | 100 | 150 | 1000 | 3500 | 12500 |
| 1894 | 40 | 150 | 225 | 300 | 375 | 1500 | 2500 | 9500 |
| 1895 | 15 | 40 | 75 | 125 | 150 | 2250 | 5500 | - |
| 1896 | 25 | 60 | 100 | 150 | 200 | 2000 | 9750 | - |
| 1897 | 6 | 25 | 50 | 65 | 100 | 875 | 3250 | 15000 |
| 1898 | 6 | 25 | 50 | 70 | 125 | 800 | 2250 | - |
| 1899 | 4 | 20 | 30 | 60 | 90 | 575 | 1500 | 12500 |
| 1900 | 4 | 20 | 30 | 60 | 85 | 550 | 1500 | 15500 |
| 1901 | 3 | 12 | 30 | 60 | 85 | 525 | 1500 | 18000 |
| 1902 | 3 | 12 | 30 | 60 | 85 | 525 | 1250 | 12000 |
| 1903 | 3 | 12 | 30 | 60 | 85 | 525 | 1250 | 12000 |
| 1904 | 3 | 12 | 30 | 60 | 85 | 525 | 1000 | 7500 |
| 1905 | 3 | 12 | 30 | 60 | 85 | 525 | 1000 | - |
| 1906 | 3 | 12 | 30 | 60 | 85 | 650 | 3750 | - |
| 1907 | 3 | 12 | 30 | 60 | 85 | 775 | 2000 | - |
| 1908 | 3 | 12 | 30 | 60 | 85 | 1000 | 3500 | 9500 |
| 1909 | 3 | 12 | 30 | 75 | 100 | 950 | 2500 | - |
| 1910 | 3 | 12 | 30 | 60 | 85 | 675 | 3750 | 15000 |
| 1911 | 3 | 12 | 30 | 60 | 85 | 525 | 1250 | - |
| 1912 | 3 | 12 | 30 | 60 | 85 | 525 | 1500 | - |
| 1912-D | 12 | 40 | 75 | 175 | 300 | 2000 | 5500 | 18000 |
| 1912-S | 200 | 500 | 975 | 1250 | 1500 | 3000 | 5500 | 20000 |



| 1913-1938 Indian Head Buffalo Nickels |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | VG10 | VF20 | XF40 | AU50 | AU55 | MS60 | MS65 | MS67 |
| 1913 (5¢ in recess) | ) 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 350 | 5000 |
| 1913-D (5¢ in recess) | s) 20 | 30 | 40 | 55 | 65 | 75 | 300 | 2750 |
| 1913-S (54 in recess) | 425 | 500 | 600 | 700 | 750 | 900 | 4500 | 25000 |
| 1914 | 20 | 25 | 35 | 40 | 45 | 55 | 525 | 7250 |
| 1914/3 | 300 | 500 | 700 | 1250 | 2000 | 3000 |  | - |
| 1914-D | 150 | 200 | 250 | 300 | 400 | 500 | 1500 |  |
| 1914-S | 40 | 60 | 80 | 125 | 150 | 200 | 2000 |  |
| 1915-D | 35 | 50 | 100 | 150 | 200 | 250 | 1800 | - |
| 1915-S | 80 | 200 | 375 | 525 | 575 | 675 | 3500 | 40000 |
| 1916 | 6 | 8 | 12 | 20 | 35 | 50 | 325 | - |
| 1916 (dd obv) | 7000 | 12500 | 25000 | 30000 | 40000 | 85000 | - | - |
| 1916-D | 30 | 30 | 90 | 100 | 125 | 175 | 2000 | - |
| 1916-S | 20 | 40 | 75 | 125 | 150 | 200 | 2000 | 22000 |
| 1917 | 8 | 10 | 15 | 25 | 50 | 80 | 500 | - |
| 1917-D | 40 | 60 | 100 | 200 | 300 | 400 | 2500 | - |
| 1917-S | 40 | 100 | 125 | 250 | 400 | 500 | 5000 | - |
| 1918 | 7 | 12 | 25 | 40 | 60 | 100 | 1200 | - |
| 1918-D | 45 | 125 | 225 | 325 | 400 | 500 | 4250 | 45000 |
| 1918/7-D | 2000 | 5000 | 9000 | 12000 | 22000 | 35000 | 265000 | - |
| 1918-S | 30 | 80 | 150 | 250 | 400 | 500 | - | - |
| 1919 | 5 | 8 | 15 | 25 | 50 | 75 | 500 | - |
| 1919-D | 30 | 100 | 250 | 350 | 450 | 650 | 6500 | - |
| 1919-S | 30 | 100 | 250 | 375 | 450 | 625 | 15000 | - |
| 1920 | 2.50 | 6 | 15 | 25 | 35 | 65 | 800 | 10000 |
| 1920-D | 25 | 100 | 275 | 400 | 450 | 600 | 6250 | - |
| 1920-S | 20 | 100 | 225 | 300 | 450 | 600 | - | - |
| 1921 | 8 | 20 | 40 | 80 | 100 | 125 | 800 | - |
| 1921-S | 100 | 300 | 700 | 1250 | 1500 | 1800 | 7500 | - |
| 1923 | 2.50 | 8 | 15 | 35 | 45 | 60 | 625 | 7750 |
| 1923-S | 15 | 100 | 275 | 325 | 425 | 625 | 10250 | - |
| 1924 | 2.50 | 10 | 25 | 40 | 50 | 75 | 750 | 16000 |
| 1924-D | 20 | 100 | 225 | 325 | 400 | 525 | 5000 | - |
| 1924-S | 50 | 400 | 1250 | 1750 | 2000 | 2500 | 12000 | 70000 |
| 1925 | 2.50 | 8 | 20 | 25 | 35 | 45 | 400 | 10000 |
| 1925-D | 30 | 100 | 150 | 250 | 300 | 400 | 5000 | - |
| 1925-S | 12 | 80 | 150 | 250 | 300 | 400 | - | - |
| 1926 | 2.50 | 5 | 12 | 20 | 25 | 35 | 225 | 3250 |
| 1926-D | 20 | 100 | 200 | 250 | 300 | 400 | 4500 | - |
| 1926-S | 60 | 400 | 875 | 2500 | 3500 | 5000 | 100000 | - |
| 1927 | 2.50 | 5 | 12 | 20 | 25 | 35 | 275 | 6000 |
| 1927-D | 5 | 20 | 60 | 120 | 130 | 150 | 7000 | - |
| 1927-S | 5 | 35 | 100 | 200 | 325 | 625 | 20000 | - |
| 1928 | 2.50 | 5 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 35 | 325 | 7750 |
| 1928-D | 2.50 | 12 | 45 | 50 | 55 | 60 | 725 | 18000 |
| 1928-S | 2.50 | 12 | 30 | 100 | 175 | 225 | 3750 | 25000 |
| 1929 | 2.50 | 5 | 12 | 20 | 25 | 35 | 325 | 28000 |
| 1929-D | 2.50 | 5 | 35 | 45 | 50 | 65 | 1250 | 30000 |
| 1929-S | 5 | 12 | 35 | 45 | 55 | 65 | 325 | - |
| 1930 | 2.50 | 5 | 10 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 225 | - |
| 1930-S | 2.50 | 5 | 12 | 30 | 45 | 60 | 425 | - |
| 1931-S | 18 | 20 | 35 | 50 | 60 | 65 | 325 | 32000 |
| 1934 | 2.50 | 5 | 12 | 18 | 25 | 45 | 300 | 4250 |
| 1934-D | 2.50 | 10 | 20 | 25 | 50 | 60 | 225 | 4250 |
| 1935 | 2.50 | 5 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 20 | 125 | 1750 |
| 1935 (dd reverse) | 90 | 200 | 800 | 1500 | 2500 | 5000 | - | - |
| 1935-D | 2.50 | 10 | 20 | 40 | 50 | 65 | 400 | 6000 |
| 1935-S | 2.50 | 5 | 8 | 18 | 20 | 45 | 200 | 3750 |
| 1936 | 2.50 | 5 | 8 | 10 | 15 | 18 | 75 | 800 |
| 1936-D | 2.50 | 5 | 6 | 12 | 18 | 25 | 125 | - |
| 1936-D (3 1/2 legs) | 1600 | 4000 | 6500 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1936-S | 2.50 | 5 | 8 | 12 | 18 | 35 | 100 | 1500 |
| 1937 | 2.50 | 5 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 18 | 60 | 450 |
| 1937-D | 2.50 | 5 | 8 | 12 | 18 | 25 | 60 | 725 |
| 1937-D (3 legs) | 700 | 900 | 1000 | 1250 | 1500 | 2250 | 38000 | 130000 |
| 1937-S | 2 | 3 | 8 | 12 | 18 | 30 | 65 | 1000 |
| 1938-D | 4 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 12 | 20 | 55 | 175 |
| 1938-D (D/D) | 6 | 10 | 12 | 18 | 20 | 30 | 90 | 800 |
| 1938-D (D/S) | 6 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 35 | 55 | 150 | 875 |





1838-1891 Seated Liberty Quarters

1838-1891 Seated Liberty Quarters
$\begin{array}{rrrrrrr}\text { G04 } & \text { VG10 } & \text { F15 } & \text { VF20 } & \text { XF40 } & \text { AU50 } & \text { MS60 } \\ 100 & 200 & 325 & 400 & 700 & 1250 & 3000\end{array}$

## 

 18601860
1861
18
18
18
$\stackrel{\text { U }}{\text { U }}$
188
189
189
189
1896
189 1864
1865
1865
1866
1866

186
1
1
1
1
1868
1868
186
186
18
186
1869
1869
1870
1870
士
 $\begin{array}{lrrrrrrrr}\text { 1871-CC } & 3250 & 8750 & 12000 & 15500 & 26500 & 40000 & 66500 & - \\ 1871-\text { S } & 400 & 675 & 1000 & 1100 & 1500 & 2750 & 4450 & 11500 \\ 1872 & 30 & 65 & 80 & 90 & 175 & 300 & 600 & 7350 \\ \text { 1872-CC } & 1250 & 2500 & 4500 & 6000 & 13000 & 20000 & 44500 & - \\ \text { 1872-S } & 850 & 1750 & 2750 & 3250 & 5000 & 6750 & 8750 & 52500 \\ \text { 1873 (ClSd 3) } & 250 & 500 & 675 & 800 & 1750 & 2750 & 7500 & -\end{array}$

| 1873 (clsd 3) | 250 | 500 | 675 | 800 | 1750 | 2750 | 7500 | - |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1873 (open 3) | 35 | 50 | 125 | 135 | 175 | 250 | 450 | 5750 |
| 1873 (w/arrows) | 25 | 30 | 40 | 60 | 200 | 425 | 725 | 4000 |

1873-CC (w/arrows) 3000 1873 1874
1874

## 18

1875-CC

1875
1876-C
1876-S
1877
1877-CC
1877-S
1877-S (S/horz S)
1878
1878-CC
1878-S
$\begin{array}{ll}1879 & 1 \\ 1880 & 1\end{array}$
$1881 \quad 2$

1882
1883
1884

1885
1886
1887

1888
$1888-\mathrm{S}$

| 1889 | 200 | 300 | 325 | 350 | 425 | 475 | 600 | 1750 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1890 | 60 | 75 | 125 | 150 | 200 | 300 | 450 | 1750 |


| 1891 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 | 60 | 150 | 250 | 1750 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $1891-0$ | 175 | 450 | 650 | 750 | 1000 | 1250 | 4750 | 26500 |

1891-S

| 45 | 75 | 150 | 300 |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 60 | 150 | 400 | 1500 | 2 |
| 800 | 2750 | 3750 | 13500 |  |

4000
25000
7250
$\begin{array}{rrrr}45 & 80 & 200 & 575 \\ 900 & 3250 & 9750 & 40000\end{array}$
$4000 \quad 15000 \quad 25000 \quad 45000$
$\begin{array}{rrrr}45 & 80 & 200 & 300 \\ 750 & 4000 & 9000 & 25000\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{rrrrr}50 & 100 & 175 & 350 & 4350 \\ 475 & 875 & 1500 & 3500 & -\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{rrrrr}475 & 875 & 1500 & 3500 & - \\ 150 & 250 & 375 & 650 & 4750\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllll}225 & 350 & 450 & 775 & 5000\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{rrrrr}2250 & 3500 & 4750 & 12500 & - \\ 225 & 350 & 450 & 850 & 6750\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrrrr}400 & 800 & 1250 & 2750 & 12000 \\ 1100 & 1500 & 1700 & 2250 & 6750\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllr}1400 & 1750 & 2500 & 3750 & 17500\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}850 & 1300 & 1500 & 1900\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{rrrrr}1250 & 3000 & 7000 & 14000 & - \\ 375 & 500 & 550 & 900 & 7250\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrrrr}450 & 775 & 1500 & 3250 & 15000 \\ 700 & 925 & 1000 & 1750 & 7500\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrrrr}475 & 850 & 1500 & 2750 & 15500 \\ 200 & 300 & 400 & 850 & 6500\end{array}$ 7500 -
50
$\begin{array}{llll}16500 & 26500 & 47500 & 93500\end{array}$

| 175 | 325 | 525 | 1500 | 20000 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 60 | 200 | 400 | 725 | 3500 |
| 100 | 300 | 500 | 900 | 3500 |
| 40 | 60 | 150 | 250 | 1750 |
| 450 | 825 | 1250 | 4000 | 30000 |
| 80 | 175 | 250 | 600 | 3250 |
| 40 | 60 | 150 | 250 | 1750 |
| 120 | 150 | 300 | 550 | 5500 |
| 40 | 60 | 150 | 250 | 2250 |
| 40 | 60 | 150 | 250 | 1750 |
| 100 | 150 | 250 | 450 | 2500 |
| 40 | 60 | 150 | 250 | 1750 |
| 150 | 250 | 350 | 700 | 4250 |
| 40 | 60 | 150 | 275 | 2750 |
| 140 | 150 | 250 | 550 | 3500 |
| 450 | 800 | 1000 | 2000 | - |
| 325 | 375 | 450 | 575 | 1750 |
| 325 | 375 | 450 | 575 | 2000 |
| 325 | 400 | 450 | 550 | 2250 |
| 325 | 400 | 450 | 600 | 2250 |
| 325 | 400 | 450 | 600 | 2500 |
| 525 | 550 | 600 | 725 | 2250 |
| 300 | 400 | 475 | 600 | 2750 |
| 650 | 675 | 750 | 925 | 3250 |
| 450 | 500 | 550 | 700 | 2500 |
| 425 | 475 | 525 | 650 | 2000 |
| 40 | 60 | 150 | 400 | 4000 |
| 350 | 425 | 475 | 600 | 1750 |
| 150 | 200 | 300 | 450 | 1750 |
| 40 | 60 | 150 | 250 | 1750 |
| 750 | 1000 | 1250 | 4750 | 26500 |
| 45 | 75 | 150 | 300 | 2250 |
|  |  |  |  |  |




1858-1891 Seated Liberty Quarters Proofs
$\begin{array}{llllllll}\text { PR61 PR62 PR63 PR64 } & \text { PR65 PR66 } & \text { PR67 } & \text { PR68 }\end{array}$

|  | PR61 | PR62 | PR63 | PR64 | PR65 | PR66 | PR67 | PR68 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1858 | 1250 | 1500 | 1750 | 3000 | 8000 | 25000 | 58000 |  |
| 1859 | 775 | 1000 | 1500 | 2500 | 5000 | 9500 | 25000 |  |
| 1860 | 725 | 975 | 1500 | 2500 | 5000 | 9250 | 28000 | 55000 |
| 1861 | 700 | 975 | 1500 | 2500 | 5000 | 9500 | 28000 |  |
| 1862 | 700 | 950 | 1500 | 2500 | 5000 | 9500 | 28000 |  |
| 1863 | 700 | 925 | 1500 | 2500 | 5000 | 9500 | 28000 |  |
| 1864 | 725 | 950 | 1500 | 2500 | 5000 | 9500 | 22000 | 48000 |
| 1865 | 700 | 950 | 1500 | 2500 | 5000 | 10000 | 25000 | 40000 |
| 1866 | 500 | 700 | 1000 | 1500 | 2750 | 4250 | 7750 |  |
| 1867 | 525 | 700 | 1000 | 1500 | 2500 | 4000 | 7000 |  |
| 1868 | 500 | 700 | 1000 | 1500 | 3250 | 15500 |  |  |
| 1869 | 525 | 700 | 1000 | 1500 | 3000 | 4750 | 8250 |  |
| 1870 | 500 | 675 | 1000 | 1500 | 3000 | 4500 | 7250 |  |
| 1871 | 475 | 675 | 1000 | 1500 | 2750 | 3750 | 7500 |  |
| 1872 | 475 | 675 | 1000 | 1500 | 2750 | 3750 | 7500 | 25000 |
| 1873 (clsd 3) | 475 | 675 | 1000 | 1500 | 2750 | 3750 | 7000 | 25000 |
| 1873 (w/arrows) | 825 | 1000 | 1750 | 3500 | 8000 | 12000 | 35000 | 50000 |
| 1874 | 850 | 1000 | 1750 | 3500 | 8000 | 12000 | 28000 | 55000 |
| 1875 | 450 | 650 | 1000 | 1250 | 2250 | 3750 | 7000 | 15000 |
| 1876 | 475 | 625 | 1000 | 1250 | 2250 | 3750 | 6750 |  |
| 1877 | 475 | 650 | 1000 | 1250 | 2250 | 3500 | 6500 |  |
| 1878 | 475 | 625 | 1000 | 1250 | 2250 | 3500 | 6750 |  |
| 1879 | 475 | 625 | 1000 | 1250 | 2250 | 3500 | 7500 |  |
| 1880 | 475 | 625 | 1000 | 1250 | 2250 | 3250 | 6000 | 18000 |
| 1881 | 475 | 625 | 1000 | 1250 | 2250 | 3250 | 6000 | 18000 |
| 1882 | 475 | 650 | 1000 | 1250 | 2250 | 3250 | 6000 | 18000 |
| 1883 | 475 | 625 | 1000 | 1250 | 2250 | 3250 | 6000 | 18000 |
| 1884 | 475 | 625 | 1000 | 1250 | 2250 | 3250 | 6000 | 18000 |
| 1885 | 475 | 625 | 1000 | 1250 | 2250 | 3250 | 5750 | 15000 |
| 1886 | 475 | 625 | 1000 | 1250 | 2250 | 3250 | 6000 | 18000 |
| 1887 | 475 | 625 | 1000 | 1250 | 2250 | 3250 | 5750 | 18000 |
| 1888 | 475 | 625 | 1000 | 1250 | 2250 | 3250 | 6000 | 18000 |
| 1889 | 475 | 625 | 1000 | 1250 | 2250 | 3250 | 5750 | 18000 |
| 1890 | 475 | 625 | 1000 | 1250 | 2250 | 3250 | 5750 | 18000 |
| 1891 | 475 | 625 | 1000 | 1250 | 2250 | 3250 | 5750 | 18000 |

5018000


892-1916 Barber Quarters

| 1892-1916 Barber Quarters |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | G04 | VG10 | VF20 | XF40 | AU50 | MS60 | MS63 | MS65 |
| 1892 | 12 | 15 | 45 | 75 | 125 | 200 | 475 | 1250 |
| 1892-0 | 15 | 35 | 65 | 100 | 175 | 325 | 475 | 1500 |
| 1892-S | 40 | 75 | 150 | 200 | 325 | 450 | 925 | 4500 |
| 1893 | 10 | 15 | 40 | 75 | 125 | 225 | 475 | 1500 |
| 1893-0 | 12 | 20 | 60 | 125 | 175 | 275 | 475 | 2000 |
| 1893-S | 20 | 50 | 125 | 200 | 350 | 450 | 1000 | 7000 |
| 1894 | 12 | 20 | 50 | 100 | 150 | 250 | 475 | 1250 |
| 1894-0 | 12 | 35 | 75 | 150 | 225 | 350 | 675 | 2000 |
| 1894-S | 12 | 20 | 75 | 125 | 200 | 325 | 750 | 2500 |
| 1895 | 12 | 20 | 40 | 80 | 125 | 225 | 475 | 1800 |
| 1895-0 | 12 | 35 | 80 | 150 | 225 | 425 | 950 | 2500 |
| 1895-S | 20 | 60 | 150 | 200 | 275 | 425 | 1000 | 3500 |
| 1896 | 12 | 20 | 50 | 100 | 150 | 250 | 500 | 1250 |
| 1896-0 | 65 | 150 | 375 | 650 | 950 | 1200 | 1850 | 7000 |
| 1896-S | 850 | 2250 | 4000 | 5500 | 7500 | 10500 | 17500 | 50000 |
| 1897 | 12 | 15 | 35 | 75 | 125 | 225 | 475 | 1500 |
| 1897-0 | 45 | 125 | 400 | 450 | 625 | 850 | 1850 | 3500 |


| 1892-1916 Barber Quarters |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | G04 | VG10 | VF20 | XF40 | AU50 | MS60 | MS63 | MS65 |
| 1897-S | 125 | 250 | 475 | 650 | 950 | 1425 | 2000 | 6500 |
| 1898 | 12 | 15 | 35 | 75 | 125 | 200 | 475 | 1500 |
| 1898-0 | 15 | 60 | 150 | 300 | 450 | 650 | 1675 | 9000 |
| 1898-S | 12 | 30 | 75 | 100 | 225 | 425 | 1550 | 7000 |
| 1899 | 12 | 15 | 35 | 75 | 125 | 200 | 475 | 1250 |
| 1899-0 | 15 | 30 | 75 | 150 | 300 | 425 | 775 | 3000 |
| 1899-S | 25 | 65 | 100 | 150 | 275 | 425 | 1550 | 4000 |
| 1900 | 12 | 18 | 40 | 75 | 150 | 275 | 475 | 1250 |
| 1900-0 | 15 | 50 | 125 | 175 | 350 | 575 | 875 | 3750 |
| 1900-S | 12 | 20 | 50 | 80 | 150 | 400 | 1100 | 5000 |
| 1901 | 30 | 45 | 75 | 90 | 125 | 200 | 475 | 1500 |
| 1901-0 | 75 | 175 | 400 | 650 | 875 | 1000 | 2000 | 5500 |
| 1901-S | 5500 | 15000 | 28000 | 32250 | 40250 | 43500 | 50500 | 75000 |
| 1902 | 7 | 15 | 30 | 75 | 125 | 200 | 475 | 1225 |
| 1902-0 | 10 | 25 | 85 | 150 | 225 | 475 | 1300 | 4150 |
| 1902-S | 15 | 35 | 90 | 175 | 250 | 525 | 975 | 3525 |
| 1903 | 8 | 15 | 35 | 75 | 125 | 200 | 475 | 2150 |
| 1903-0 | 10 | 25 | 60 | 150 | 250 | 425 | 1150 | 4850 |
| 1903-S | 15 | 35 | 90 | 150 | 275 | 450 | 850 | 2400 |
| 1904 | 8 | 15 | 30 | 75 | 125 | 200 | 475 | 1225 |
| 1904-0 | 30 | 50 | 150 | 225 | 450 | 825 | 1300 | 2625 |
| 1905 | 30 | 45 | 65 | 95 | 125 | 200 | 475 | 1425 |
| 1905-0 | 45 | 100 | 250 | 275 | 375 | 475 | 1300 | 7100 |
| 1905-S | 35 | 65 | 105 | 125 | 200 | 350 | 1000 | 3650 |
| 1906 | 8 | 15 | 35 | 75 | 125 | 200 | 475 | 1150 |
| 1906-D | 8 | 15 | 40 | 75 | 150 | 225 | 475 | 1650 |
| 1906-0 | 10 | 25 | 60 | 100 | 200 | 325 | 550 | 1225 |
| 1907 | 7 | 12 | 35 | 75 | 125 | 200 | 475 | 1225 |
| 1907-D | 8 | 15 | 50 | 100 | 175 | 250 | 750 | 2625 |
| 1907-0 | 10 | 18 | 40 | 75 | 125 | 200 | 475 | 2025 |
| 1907-S | 12 | 25 | 70 | 125 | 275 | 475 | 1000 | 5275 |
| 1908 | 8 | 15 | 30 | 75 | 125 | 200 | 450 | 1225 |
| 1908-D | 7 | 12 | 35 | 75 | 125 | 250 | 475 | 1225 |
| 1908-0 | 8 | 15 | 40 | 75 | 125 | 200 | 475 | 1225 |
| 1908-S | 25 | 75 | 150 | 300 | 500 | 750 | 1300 | 4425 |
| 1909 | 8 | 15 | 30 | 75 | 125 | 200 | 475 | 1125 |
| 1909-D | 8 | 15 | 40 | 80 | 150 | 200 | 475 | 1225 |
| 1909-0 | 50 | 250 | 525 | 700 | 1000 | 1500 | 2325 | 8500 |
| 1909-S | 7 | 12 | 50 | 100 | 200 | 300 | 675 | 2200 |
| 1910 | 7 | 20 | 35 | 75 | 125 | 200 | 450 | 1225 |
| 1910-D | 8 | 25 | 70 | 125 | 250 | 350 | 925 | 1800 |
| 1911 | 7 | 15 | 35 | 75 | 125 | 200 | 475 | 1225 |
| 1911-D | 30 | 100 | 325 | 500 | 700 | 950 | 1200 | 6000 |
| 1911-S | 12 | 30 | 100 | 175 | 275 | 400 | 725 | 1500 |
| 1912 | 7 | 15 | 35 | 50 | 125 | 220 | 475 | 1250 |
| 1912-S | 18 | 40 | 85 | 125 | 225 | 400 | 1000 | 1750 |
| 1913 | 25 | 50 | 200 | 375 | 525 | 925 | 1125 | 4500 |
| 1913-D | 12 | 20 | 55 | 100 | 200 | 275 | 475 | 1250 |
| 1913-S | 1800 | 4000 | 8500 | 11250 | 14000 | 15000 | 20000 | 31500 |
| 1914 | 8 | 15 | 30 | 75 | 125 | 200 | 475 | 1250 |
| 1914-D | 8 | 15 | 30 | 75 | 125 | 200 | 475 | 1100 |
| 1914-S | 125 | 350 | 650 | 950 | 1100 | 1425 | 1500 | 3500 |
| 1915 | 8 | 15 | 35 | 75 | 125 | 200 | 475 | 1250 |
| 1915-D | 8 | 15 | 35 | 75 | 125 | 200 | 475 | 1250 |
| 1915-S | 30 | 55 | 100 | 100 | 200 | 300 | 500 | 1250 |
| 1916 | 8 | 15 | 30 | 75 | 125 | 200 | 475 | 1250 |
| 1916-D | 8 | 15 | 30 | 75 | 125 | 200 | 475 | 1250 |

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{RARE DATE SCARCE DATE} \& Vho \& sale \& \& 0 \\
\hline \& \& \& \& ChaU \& BU \\
\hline \& \& \& \({ }_{1891-C C}^{1891-0}\) \& 195.
19. \& \begin{tabular}{l}
149. \\
319. \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \\
\hline \& \& \& \({ }_{1892}^{1891-S}\) \& 42.
89. \& 59.9. \\
\hline \& DS \& [12 \& 1892 -s \& 495. \& 2,595. \\
\hline N- \& \& \& 1892-0 \& 85. \& 199. \\
\hline 1878-CC \& ChaU \& BU \({ }_{349}\) \& 1893 \& \({ }_{359 .}\) \& \({ }_{479} 9\) \\
\hline 1878-S \& 45. \& 65. \& 1893-0 \& 750. \& 1295. \\
\hline 0-S \& 39. \& 59. \& 1894. \& \({ }^{15959}\) 189. \& \({ }^{25959}\). \\
\hline \({ }^{18880} 180\) \& \({ }_{39} 3\). \& 59. \& \({ }^{18994-5}\) \& \({ }_{299} 18\). \& \({ }^{339} 5\) \\
\hline \({ }^{188820 C C}\) \& 119. \& 219. \& \({ }_{1895-0}\) \& 695. \& 1795. \\
\hline 1833CC \& 119. \& 219. \& 1896-0 \& 89. \& 299. \\
\hline 1883-S \& 79. \& 249. \& 1896-S \& 359. \& 795. \\
\hline 1884 \& \$199 \& \$229 \& 1897.0 \& 79. \& 249. \\
\hline \({ }^{18884-5}\) \& 199. \& 649.

259 \& 1898-S \& 85. \& 195. <br>
\hline 1886 -0 \& 75. \& ${ }_{239}$ \& 1899 \& ${ }^{239 .}$ \& ${ }^{299} 9$ <br>
\hline -S \& 69. \& 119. \& \& 39. \& 69. <br>
\hline 1889-S \& 89. \& 199. \& 1901 \& 199. \& 579. <br>
\hline $1889-\mathrm{CC}$ \& 2,395. \& 4,900. \& ${ }^{19011-S}$ \& ${ }_{44}^{179}$ \& ${ }^{395} 5$ <br>
\hline \& 49. \& ${ }^{339}$ 6. \& 1903 \& ${ }_{52}$ \& ${ }_{75} 5$. <br>
\hline 1890-s \& 45. \& 69. \& 1904 \& 52. \& 75. <br>
\hline 1891 \& 39. \& 69. \& 1904-S \& 399. \& 795. <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}



## SAVE on Silver \& Gold at MintProducts.com!

 ALL SILVER EAGLES \& GOLD EAGLES DISCOUNTED 5\% WITH COUPON CODE

Make us your one-stop on the internet for everything coin related! With our low prices \& FREE SHIPPING, we have the best deals around.

Your Internet Coin Store
*Code not valid on 2017 Silver Eagles Cases or 2018 pre-orders. Expires 12/31/2017. Cannot be combined with other offers.

|  | G04 | VG10 | VF20 | XF40 | AU50 | MS60 | MS63 | MS65 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| III6 | 3000 | 6500 | 9500 | 10000 | 11750 | 14000 | 20250 | 27250 |


| 1917 （no eagle stars） | 30 | 60 | 100 | 125 | 200 | 250 | 300 | 800 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $1917-D$（no eagle stars） | 30 | 80 | 125 | 200 | 250 | 325 | 400 | 1200 |
| $1917-S$（no eagle stars） | 30 | 80 | 150 | 250 | 300 | 375 | 450 | 1400 |
| 1917 （w／eagle stars） | 30 | 45 | 70 | 100 | 150 | 200 | 325 | 700 |
| 1917－D（w／eagle stars） | 35 | 50 | 125 | 175 | 225 | 275 | 450 | 1500 |
| 1917－S（w／eagle stars） | 35 | 45 | 125 | 175 | 200 | 375 | 450 | 1300 |
| 1918 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 40 | 80 | 125 | 250 | 800 |
| $1918-D$ | 30 | 45 | 80 | 150 | 200 | 300 | 450 | 1700 |
| $1918-S$ | 20 | 25 | 30 | 60 | 100 | 275 | 300 | 1250 |
| 1919 | 35 | 45 | 75 | 85 | 125 | 175 | 300 | 650 |


| 1919－D | 75 | 100 | 425 | 650 | 800 | 1000 | 1700 | 3400 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1919－S | 75 | 100 | 275 | 500 | 575 | 725 | 1500 | 4000 |


| 1920 | 15 | 25 | 40 | 50 | 90 | 150 | 300 | 600 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $1920-D$ | 50 | 70 | 125 | 175 | 225 | 350 | 800 | 2000 |
| $1920-S$ | 15 | 30 | 35 | 60 | 150 | 250 | 700 | 2300 |


| 1921 | 175 | 300 | 675 | 850 | 1150 | 1725 | 2200 | 3500 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1923 | 15 | 20 | 40 | 50 | 100 | 150 | 275 | 600 |


| 1923－S | 250 | 400 | 1000 | 1600 | 2100 | 2750 | 3000 | 4600 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1924 | 15 | 25 | 35 | 50 | 100 | 200 | 275 | 650 |


| 1924－D | 50 | 70 | 125 | 200 | 250 | 300 | 375 | 650 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1924－S | 25 | 35 | 60 | 125 | 225 | 300 | 1150 | 2000 |
| 1925 | 7 | 8 | 20 | 45 | 80 | 150 | 300 | 600 |
| 1926 | 8 | 8 | 12 | 40 | 80 | 150 | 275 | 600 |
| $1926-D$ | 7 | 10 | 50 | 100 | 125 | 175 | 250 | 500 |
| $1926-S$ | 7 | 10 | 20 | 100 | 225 | 350 | 900 | 2000 |
| 1927 | 7 | 9 | 12 | 40 | 80 | 125 | 250 | 500 |
| $1927-D$ | 12 | 20 | 80 | 150 | 200 | 275 | 350 | 600 |
| $1927-S$ | 30 | 80 | 325 | 975 | 2750 | 4500 | 7000 | 11250 |
| 1928 | 7 | 10 | 12 | 30 | 80 | 150 | 250 | 500 |
| $1928-D$ | 7 | 10 | 12 | 30 | 80 | 150 | 250 | 525 |
| 1928－S | 7 | 10 | 12 | 30 | 80 | 150 | 250 | 500 |
| 1929 | 7 | 10 | 12 | 30 | 80 | 150 | 250 | 500 |
| 1929－D | 7 | 10 | 12 | 30 | 80 | 150 | 250 | 500 |
| 1929－S | 7 | 10 | 12 | 30 | 80 | 150 | 250 | 500 |
| 1930 | 7 | 10 | 12 | 30 | 80 | 150 | 250 | 500 |
| 1930－S | 7 | 8 | 12 | 35 | 80 | 150 | 250 | 500 |


| 1839－1891 Seated Liberty Half Dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | G04 | VG10 | VF20 | XF40 | AU50 | MS60 | MS65 | MS67 |
| 1839 | 40 | 65 | 175 | 300 | 450 | 1250 | 18500 | － |
| 1840 （sm letters） | 45 | 75 | 150 | 300 | 375 | 900 | 10000 | － |
| 1840 （med letters） | 200 | 350 | 650 | 1400 | 1750 | 4500 | 25000 | － |
| 1840－0 | 50 | 60 | 150 | 325 | 450 | 900 | － | － |
| 1841 | 50 | 75 | 200 | 350 | 450 | 1500 | 18000 | － |
| 1841－0 | 40 | 65 | 150 | 325 | 450 | 1250 | 28000 | － |
| 1842 （med date） | 30 | 55 | 100 | 150 | 300 | 800 | 8000 | － |
| 1842－0（sm date） | 800 | 1250 | 2500 | 4750 | 7500 | 18000 | － | － |
| 1842－0（med date） | 30 | 50 | 75 | 225 | 375 | 1250 | 25000 | 40000 |
| 1843 | 30 | 50 | 65 | 175 | 250 | 650 | 15000 | 45000 |
| 1843－0 | 30 | 50 | 75 | 225 | 350 | 825 | 22000 | － |
| 1844 | 30 | 50 | 75 | 175 | 275 | 650 | 5000 | － |
| 1844－0 | 30 | 60 | 100 | 250 | 300 | 950 | － | － |
| 1844－0（DD） | 500 | 1000 | 1750 | 3500 | 8000 | － | － | － |
| 1845 | 40 | 75 | 175 | 300 | 475 | 1000 | － | － |
| 1845－0 | 40 | 55 | 125 | 275 | 375 | 825 | 9750 | － |
| 1845－0（w／o drape） |  | 90 | 200 | 600 | 800 | － | － | － |
| 1846 （med date） | 30 | 55 | 85 | 200 | 300 | 700 | 12500 | － |
| 1846 （lg date） | 40 | 60 | 150 | 400 | 500 | 800 | － | － |
| 1846－0（med date） | 30 | 50 | 80 | 200 | 300 | 1250 | － | － |
| 1846－0（lg date） | 250 | 450 | 900 | 2000 | 2750 | 8500 | － | － |
| 1846 （over horz．6） |  | 275 | 500 | 800 | 1500 | 6000 | － | － |
| 1847 | 30 | 50 | 75 | 175 | 250 | 700 | 8500 | 30000 |
| 1847－0 | 30 | 50 | 80 | 250 | 350 | 850 | 18000 | － |
| 1847／6 | 2500 | 4000 | 8000 | 12000 | － | － | － | － |
| 1848 | 50 | 80 | 200 | 350 | 525 | 1000 | 9000 | － |
| 1848－0 | 35 | 60 | 100 | 300 | 375 | 975 | 15000 | － |
| 1849 | 40 | 60 | 100 | 225 | 475 | 925 | － | － |
| 1849－0 | 40 | 60 | 100 | 275 | 475 | 1000 | 22500 | － |
| 1850 | 225 | 375 | 700 | 850 | 1000 | 2000 | 25000 | － |
| 1850－0 | 30 | 55 | 100 | 200 | 300 | 800 | 14000 | － |
| 1851 | 350 | 500 | 1000 | 1500 | 1750 | 3250 | 14000 | － |
| 1851－0 | 40 | 75 | 200 | 300 | 400 | 1000 | 15000 | － |
| 1852 | 500 | 750 | 1000 | 1250 | 1500 | 2500 | 9500 | 32000 |
| 1852－0 | 75 | 200 | 675 | 1000 | 1750 | 3750 | 30000 | － |
| 1853 | 40 | 55 | 125 | 300 | 575 | 1500 | 25000 | 95000 |
| 1853－0 | 50 | 75 | 175 | 400 | 825 | 3000 | 50000 | － |
| 1854 | 40 | 60 | 80 | 175 | 325 | 675 | 8750 | 55000 |
| 1854－0 | 40 | 60 | 100 | 200 | 350 | 725 | 9250 | 55000 |
| 1855 | 40 | 55 | 85 | 200 | 350 | 700 | 12000 | － |
| 1855／4 | 80 | 150 | 300 | 500 | 600 | 2000 | － | － |
| 1855－0 | 40 | 55 | 90 | 175 | 350 | 700 | 8750 | 50000 |
| 1855－S | 500 | 700 | 2250 | 4500 | 7250 | 25000 | 65000 | 150000 |
| 1856 | 30 | 55 | 75 | 150 | 250 | 575 | 6500 | － |
| 1856－0 | 30 | 55 | 85 | 175 | 275 | 575 | 7750 | － |
| 1856－S | 65 | 150 | 525 | 1000 | 2000 | 5250 | － | － |
| 1857 | 30 | 55 | 75 | 150 | 225 | 525 | 5500 | － |
| 1857－0 | 40 | 60 | 100 | 250 | 325 | 1250 | 18000 | － |
| 1857－S | 75 | 150 | 500 | 1250 | 2000 | 5500 | 50000 | － |
| 1858 | 25 | 50 | 80 | 150 | 225 | 550 | 5750 | － |
| 1858－0 | 35 | 60 | 90 | 175 | 225 | 550 | 9500 | － |
| 1858－S | 45 | 75 | 175 | 375 | 500 | 1500 | 20000 | － |
| 1859 | 40 | 55 | 80 | 175 | 275 | 550 | 5500 | 30000 |
| 1859－0 | 30 | 55 | 85 | 150 | 250 | 550 | 7500 | 45000 |
| 1859－S | 40 | 75 | 150 | 300 | 400 | 1250 | 16000 | 75000 |
| 1860 | 35 | 55 | 85 | 175 | 300 | 675 | 7250 | 60000 |
| 1860－0 | 30 | 50 | 100 | 200 | 275 | 575 | 5750 | － |
| 1860－S | 40 | 70 | 125 | 250 | 375 | 1500 | － | － |
| 1861 | 25 | 50 | 75 | 175 | 250 | 550 | 5250 | 30000 |
| 1861－0 | 35 | 55 | 100 | 200 | 325 | 600 | 6250 | － |
| 1861－S | 40 | 65 | 125 | 275 | 400 | 1250 | 14000 | － |
| 1862 | 50 | 70 | 150 | 250 | 425 | 700 | 7000 | 40000 |



## COIN WRAPPERS

Preformed
Will fit coin machines 150 Assorted Wrappers 150 Penny Wrappers 124 Quarter Wrappers order on-line at www.coinwrappers.com or call 1-800-233-0563
N. F. String \& Son, Inc.

## FINALLY!

Now there's a way to close the ends of your coin wrappers without tape or folding, with our revolutionary
Twist-n-Crimp order on-line at www.twist-n-crimp.com or call 1-800-233-0563

|  | PR60 | PR61 | PR63 | PR64 | PR65 | PR66 | PR67 | PR68 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1864 | 675 | 750 | 2000 | 3500 | 7000 | 14000 | - | - |
| 1865 | 675 | 750 | 2000 | 3500 | 7000 | 18000 | 35000 | - |
| 1866 (w/motto) | 650 | 725 | 1500 | 2250 | 4500 | 7500 | 14000 | 28000 |
| 1867 | 650 | 725 | 1500 | 2250 | 4500 | 8500 | 14500 | - |
| 1868 | 650 | 725 | 1500 | 2250 | 4750 | 7000 | 14250 | 50000 |
| 1869 | 675 | 750 | 1500 | 2250 | 4250 | 5750 | 14000 | 28500 |
| 1870 | 650 | 725 | 1500 | 2000 | 4750 | 6250 | 22000 | - |
| 1871 | 650 | 725 | 1500 | 2250 | 4500 | 6250 | 12500 | 30000 |
| 1872 | 675 | 750 | 1500 | 2250 | 4500 | 7000 | - |  |
| 1873 (clsd 3) | 650 | 725 | 1500 | 2250 | 4500 | 8000 | 15000 |  |
| 1873 (w/arrows) | 1000 | 1250 | 2750 | 4250 | 12000 | 32500 | 52500 |  |
| 1874 | 1000 | 1250 | 2500 | 4500 | 12000 | 28000 | 40000 | - |
| 1875 | 575 | 675 | 1500 | 2000 | 4000 | 5750 | 14000 | 28000 |
| 1876 | 575 | 700 | 1500 | 2000 | 4000 | 7500 | 15000 |  |
| 1877 | 575 | 700 | 1500 | 2250 | 4250 | 9000 | - | - |
| 1878 | 575 | 675 | 1500 | 2000 | 3750 | 5500 | 14000 | 35000 |
| 1879 | 600 | 700 | 1500 | 2000 | 3750 | 5500 | 12500 | 38000 |
| 1880 | 575 | 675 | 1500 | 2250 | 3750 | 5500 | 25000 |  |
| 1881 | 575 | 675 | 1500 | 2000 | 3750 | 5500 | 12000 | - |
| 1882 | 575 | 700 | 1500 | 2250 | 3750 | 5500 | 12000 | 18000 |
| 1883 | 575 | 675 | 1500 | 2000 | 3750 | 5500 | 12000 | 30000 |
| 1884 | 575 | 675 | 1500 | 2000 | 3750 | 5500 | 12500 | 42500 |
| 1885 | 575 | 700 | 1500 | 2000 | 3750 | 5500 | 15000 | 32500 |
| 1886 | 575 | 675 | 1500 | 2000 | 4000 | 5500 | 14000 | 28000 |
| 1887 | 575 | 675 | 1500 | 2000 | 4000 | 5500 | 14500 |  |
| 1888 | 575 | 675 | 1500 | 2000 | 3750 | 5500 | 12750 | 28000 |
| 1889 | 575 | 700 | 1500 | 2000 | 3750 | 5500 | 14500 |  |
| 1890 | 575 | 675 | 1500 | 2000 | 4000 | 5500 | 12250 | 28000 |
| 1891 | 575 | 675 | 1500 | 2000 | 3750 | 5500 | 12250 | - |
|  |  | 1892 | 915 B | rber | alf Do | ars |  |  |
|  | G04 | VG10 | VF20 | XF40 | AU50 | MS60 | MS65 | MS67 |
| 1892 | 30 | 50 | 125 | 225 | 375 | 525 | 3250 | 18500 |
| 1892-0 | 300 | 450 | 625 | 725 | 775 | 1250 | 5500 | 28000 |
| 1892 (micro 0) | 5500 | 10000 | 14000 | 18000 | 20000 | 28000 | 100000 | - |
| 1892-S | 225 | 400 | 600 | 750 | 825 | 1250 | 5250 | 25000 |
| 1893 | 25 | 50 | 150 | 275 | 375 | 575 | 4500 | 22000 |


| Gary Parietti A.N.A. LM5705 <br> P.O. Box 42, Bedford Hills, N.Y. 10507-0042 <br> Ph: (914)242-6090 Fax: (914)242-6091 <br> LINUMIS.COM <br> U.S. \& Foreign Coins <br> Stamps • Paper Money <br> Bought • Sold • Traded <br> Investment Portfolios <br> Estate Appraisals <br> Jewelry \& Diamonds <br> Scrap Silver \& Gold • Rare Firearms <br> Autographs \& Antiques Real Estate Trades <br> *FREE* Full Inventory, Paper Money or Rare Coin Price List Available on Request Please Write, Call or Email. email: garyparietti@aol.com |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |


| 1892-1915 Barber Half Dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | G04 | VG10 | VF20 | XF40 | AU50 | MS60 | MS65 | MS67 |
| 1893-0 | 35 | 100 | 250 | 400 | 475 | 700 | 8500 | - |
| 1893-S | 175 | 300 | 775 | 1000 | 1500 | 2250 | 22500 | - |
| 1894 | 35 | 75 | 225 | 300 | 375 | 575 | 3750 | 38000 |
| 1894-0 | 25 | 50 | 225 | 375 | 475 | 725 | 6500 | 40000 |
| 1894-S | 25 | 50 | 150 | 300 | 425 | 725 | 9250 | 35000 |
| 1895 | 25 | 50 | 175 | 275 | 400 | 650 | 4000 | 25000 |
| 1895-0 | 30 | 75 | 225 | 350 | 500 | 800 | 7500 | 48000 |
| 1895-S | 35 | 100 | 275 | 375 | 450 | 725 | 7750 | 48000 |
| 1896 | 25 | 50 | 175 | 325 | 425 | 700 | 5000 | 30000 |
| 1896-0 | 50 | 125 | 500 | 1250 | 1500 | 4000 | 25000 | 75000 |
| 1896-S | 125 | 225 | 475 | 1000 | 1250 | 2250 | 10000 | 58000 |
| 1897 | 25 | 50 | 125 | 250 | 400 | 575 | 3500 | 30000 |
| 1897-0 | 150 | 275 | 875 | 1250 | 1500 | 2500 | 9500 | 45000 |
| 1897-S | 150 | 250 | 650 | 1000 | 1250 | 2500 | 8250 | 38000 |
| 1898 | 20 | 35 | 125 | 250 | 400 | 625 | 3750 | 58000 |
| 1898-0 | 40 | 125 | 500 | 750 | 900 | 1250 | 9000 | 50000 |
| 1898-S | 30 | 75 | 175 | 450 | 475 | 1250 | 12000 | - |
| 1899 | 18 | 30 | 125 | 225 | 375 | 575 | 3750 | 32000 |
| 1899-0 | 25 | 50 | 175 | 325 | 450 | 750 | 8000 | 32000 |
| 1899-S | 25 | 50 | 150 | 300 | 425 | 800 | 6250 | 18000 |
| 1900 | 18 | 25 | 100 | 225 | 375 | 525 | 3750 | 28000 |
| 1900-0 | 25 | 50 | 175 | 375 | 525 | 975 | 15000 | - |
| 1900-S | 20 | 35 | 125 | 225 | 375 | 700 | 8750 | 32500 |
| 1901 | 15 | 30 | 100 | 225 | 375 | 600 | 4250 | 28000 |
| 1901-0 | 25 | 50 | 250 | 525 | 725 | 1500 | 15000 | - |
| 1901-S | 40 | 125 | 450 | 1000 | 1500 | 2750 | 18000 | 42000 |
| 1902 | 15 | 30 | 100 | 225 | 375 | 600 | 4000 | 25000 |
| 1902-0 | 20 | 50 | 150 | 375 | 450 | 875 | 9500 | 30000 |
| 1902-S | 20 | 50 | 200 | 425 | 525 | 975 | 8750 | 28000 |
| 1903 | 18 | 30 | 100 | 225 | 375 | 625 | 9000 | - |
| 1903-0 | 20 | 40 | 175 | 350 | 425 | 775 | 8000 | 42000 |
| 1903-S | 20 | 40 | 150 | 300 | 450 | 900 | 5750 | 25000 |
| 1904 | 15 | 30 | 100 | 225 | 375 | 600 | 5000 | - |
| 1904-0 | 25 | 50 | 325 | 550 | 675 | 1500 | 14000 | - |
| 1904-S | 50 | 200 | 1250 | 3250 | 5250 | 12000 | 50000 | 160000 |
| 1905 | 25 | 50 | 200 | 300 | 425 | 675 | 6000 | 20000 |
| 1905-0 | 30 | 75 | 250 | 425 | 500 | 900 | 4750 | 25000 |
| 1905-S | 20 | 50 | 175 | 350 | 400 | 725 | 8500 | 25000 |
| 1906 | 18 | 30 | 100 | 225 | 375 | 550 | 3250 | 18000 |
| 1906-D | 18 | 30 | 100 | 225 | 375 | 575 | 3500 | 28000 |
| 1906-0 | 20 | 40 | 125 | 225 | 400 | 650 | 6250 | 30000 |
| 1906-S | 18 | 40 | 150 | 275 | 425 | 650 | 5250 | 20000 |
| 1907 | 15 | 25 | 100 | 225 | 375 | 525 | 3250 | - |
| 1907-D | 18 | 30 | 100 | 225 | 375 | 575 | 3250 | 20000 |
| 1907-0 | 18 | 30 | 100 | 250 | 375 | 600 | 3250 | 25000 |
| 1907-S | 30 | 50 | 225 | 650 | 925 | 1750 | 12250 | 32000 |
| 1908 | 15 | 25 | 100 | 200 | 375 | 525 | 3500 | 18000 |
| 1908-D | 18 | 30 | 100 | 225 | 375 | 550 | 3250 | 15000 |
| 1908-0 | 18 | 30 | 100 | 225 | 400 | 575 | 3250 | 18000 |
| 1908-S | 30 | 50 | 175 | 425 | 525 | 1000 | 6000 | 18500 |
| 1909 | 15 | 30 | 100 | 200 | 375 | 525 | 3250 | - |
| 1909-0 | 20 | 50 | 200 | 450 | 700 | 1250 | 5250 | 25000 |

## ESTATE WHOLESALERS

COINage Adivertiser Since l983
View \$1 Million of Gold \& other Certified Coins

> 夫 Low Prices
$\star$ Fast Service
$\star$ Send For List
ToLL FREE: 866-381-9582 P.O. Box 85, Strattord, CT 06615
WWW.ESTATEWHOLESALER.COM


| 1892-1915 Barber Half Dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | G04 | VG10 | VF20 | XF40 | AU50 | MS60 | MS65 | MS67 |
| 1909-S | 18 | 30 | 125 | 300 | 450 | 750 | 4250 | 15000 |
| 1910 | 25 | 50 | 225 | 375 | 500 | 775 | 3750 | - |
| 1910-S | 20 | 40 | 125 | 250 | 425 | 825 | 6500 | 20000 |
| 1911 | 15 | 25 | 100 | 200 | 375 | 525 | 3250 | 18000 |
| 1911-D | 18 | 30 | 125 | 225 | 375 | 575 | 3250 | 18000 |
| 1911-S | 20 | 40 | 125 | 250 | 425 | 725 | 5500 | 22500 |
| 1912 | 15 | 30 | 100 | 200 | 375 | 525 | 3500 |  |
| 1912-D | 15 | 30 | 100 | 225 | 375 | 550 | 3250 | - |
| 1912-S | 18 | 30 | 125 | 300 | 400 | 725 | 4500 | 18000 |
| 1913 | 75 | 125 | 500 | 850 | 1000 | 1500 | 5500 | - |
| 1913-D | 20 | 40 | 125 | 300 | 400 | 625 | 4500 | - |
| 1913-S | 35 | 60 | 150 | 350 | 475 | 900 | 4500 | 40000 |
| 1914 | 150 | 325 | 625 | 950 | 1250 | 2250 | 9750 | - |
| 1914-S | 20 | 40 | 125 | 275 | 400 | 775 | 4500 |  |
| 1915 | 100 | 175 | 400 | 675 | 900 | 1500 | 7000 | - |
| 1915-D | 18 | 30 | 100 | 200 | 375 | 525 | 3250 | 15000 |
| 1915-S | 20 | 30 | 125 | 225 | 400 | 575 | 3250 | 18000 |


| 1892-1915 Barber Half |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Dollars Proofs |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | PR60 | PR61 | PR63 | PR64 | PR65 | PR66 | PR67 | PR68 |
| 1892 | 600 | 675 | 1250 | 2000 | 3750 | 5250 | 8750 | 16000 |
| 1893 | 600 | 675 | 1250 | 2000 | 3750 | 5250 | 8750 | 22500 |
| 1894 | 600 | 675 | 1250 | 2000 | 3750 | 5250 | 9000 | 23000 |
| 1895 | 600 | 675 | 1250 | 2000 | 3750 | 5250 | 9000 | 20000 |
| 1896 | 600 | 675 | 1250 | 2000 | 3750 | 5250 | 9500 | 20000 |
| 1897 | 600 | 675 | 1250 | 2000 | 3750 | 5250 | 9500 | 18500 |
| 1898 | 600 | 675 | 1250 | 2000 | 3750 | 5250 | 8750 | 18000 |
| 1899 | 600 | 675 | 1250 | 2000 | 3750 | 5250 | 9000 | 20000 |
| 1900 | 600 | 675 | 1250 | 2000 | 3750 | 5250 | 9000 | 18000 |
| 1901 | 600 | 675 | 1250 | 2000 | 3750 | 5000 | 8750 | 18000 |
| 1902 | 600 | 675 | 1250 | 2000 | 3750 | 5000 | 8750 | 20000 |
| 1903 | 600 | 675 | 1250 | 2000 | 3500 | 5000 | 8750 | 16000 |
| 1904 | 600 | 675 | 1250 | 2000 | 3500 | 5000 | 8750 | 20000 |
| 1905 | 600 | 675 | 1250 | 2000 | 3500 | 5000 | 8750 | 20000 |
| 1906 | 600 | 675 | 1250 | 2000 | 3500 | 5000 | 8750 | 20000 |
| 1907 | 600 | 675 | 1250 | 2000 | 3500 | 5000 | 8750 | 20000 |
| 1908 | 600 | 675 | 1250 | 2000 | 3500 | 5000 | 8750 | 16000 |
| 1909 | 600 | 675 | 1250 | 2000 | 3500 | 5000 | 8750 | 16000 |
| 1910 | 600 | 675 | 1250 | 2000 | 3500 | 5000 | 9250 | 20500 |
| 1911 | 600 | 675 | 1250 | 2000 | 3750 | 5000 | 9500 | 18000 |
| 1912 | 600 | 675 | 1250 | 2000 | 3750 | 5250 | 9500 | 20000 |
| 1913 | 600 | 675 | 1250 | 2000 | 3750 | 5250 | 8750 | 16000 |
| 1914 | 600 | 700 | 1250 | 2000 | 4250 | 6250 | 10000 | 22000 |
| 1915 | 500 | 600 | 1250 | 2250 | 4500 | 6500 | 10000 | 22000 |





| 1936-1942 Walking Liberty Half Dollars Proofs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| PR60 | PR61 | PR63 | PR64 | PR65 | PR66 | PR67 | PR68 |
| 1000 | 1750 | 2500 | 2750 | 3500 | 5000 | 15000 | 90000 |
| 425 | 450 | 650 | 775 | 950 | 1250 | 2000 | 18000 |
| 400 | 425 | 525 | 650 | 825 | 1000 | 1500 | 12000 |
| 350 | 375 | 475 | 600 | 750 | 825 | 1250 | 6750 |
| 300 | 325 | 450 | 550 | 625 | 725 | 1000 | 4500 |
| 250 | 300 | 425 | 475 | 625 | 700 | 1000 | 6500 |
| 250 | 300 | 425 | 500 | 625 | 700 | 1000 | 5250 |




| 1795-1803 Draped Bust Dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | G04 | VG10 | VF20 | XF40 | AU50 | AU55 | MS63 | MS65 |
| 1795 | 1500 | 2500 | 5000 | 10250 | 15000 | 22500 | 250000 | 450000 |
| 1796 (sm dt, sm let) | 1500 | 3000 | 5250 | 10250 | 14500 | 22500 | 550000 | 1200000 |
| 1796 (lg dt, sm let) | 1500 | 3000 | 5250 | 10250 | 14500 | 22500 | 550000 | 1200000 |
| 1796 (sm dt, lg let) | 1500 | 3000 | 5250 | 10250 | 14500 | 22500 | 550000 | 1200000 |
| 1797(9x7, sm) | 1750 | 3250 | 7750 | 15750 | 30750 | 50000 |  | - |
| 1797(9x7, lg) | 1750 | 2500 | 5750 | 10250 | 14500 | 30000 | - | - |
| 1797(10x6) | 1500 | 3000 | 4750 | 9500 | 14000 | 25000 | 275000 | - |
| 1798 (13 strs, sm egl) | 1500 | 2500 | 7250 | 14500 | 25000 | 40000 | 105000 | 125000 |
| 1798 (15 strs, sm egl) | 1500 | 3000 | 7750 | 15000 | 22500 | 40000 | 105000 | 125000 |
| 1798(heraldic, $\mathrm{k9}$ ) | 875 | 1250 | 2750 | 4500 | 8250 | 12000 |  | - |
| 1798(heraldic, $\mathrm{k9}$, a10) | 875 | 1250 | 2750 | 4500 | 8250 | 12000 | - | - |
| 1798(heraldic, p9,a) | 875 | 1250 | 2750 | 4500 | 8250 | 12000 | - | - |
| 1798(heraldic, p9,b) | 875 | 1250 | 2750 | 4500 | 8250 | 12000 | - | - |
| 1799/8 (13 stars) | 875 | 1250 | 2750 | 4500 | 8250 | 12000 |  | - |
| 1799/8 (15 stars) | 875 | 1250 | 2750 | 4500 | 8250 | 12000 | - | - |
| 1799 (odd dt, 13 str) | 875 | 1250 | 2750 | 4500 | 8250 | 12000 | - | - |
| 1799 (odd dt, 15 str) | 875 | 1250 | 2750 | 4500 | 8250 | 12000 | - | - |
| 1799 (normal dt) | 875 | 1250 | 2750 | 4500 | 8250 | 12000 | 100000 | 475000 |
| 1800 | 875 | 1250 | 2500 | 4500 | 8250 | 12000 |  | - |
| 1800 (wide dt) | 875 | 1250 | 2500 | 4500 | 8250 | 12000 | - | - |
| 1800 AMERICAI | 875 | 1250 | 2500 | 4500 | 8250 | 12000 | - | - |
| 1800 AMERICAI |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (wide dt) | 875 | 1250 | 2500 | 4500 | 8250 | 12000 | - | - |
| 1800 (12 arrows) | 875 | 1250 | 2500 | 4500 | 8250 | 12000 | - | - |
| 1800 (dotted date) | 1000 | 1750 | 2800 | 4750 | - | - | - | - |
| 1801 | 875 | 1250 | 2500 | 4750 | 8250 | 15000 | - | - |
| 1802 (closed) | 875 | 1250 | 2500 | 4750 | 7750 | 15000 | - | - |
| 1802 (wide) | 925 | 1500 | 2750 | 4750 | 9500 | 15000 | - | - |
| $1802 / 1$ (narrow date) | ) 975 | 1500 | 2500 | 4750 | 8750 | 15000 | - | - |
| 1802/1 (wide date) | 975 | 1500 | 2750 | 5500 | 10750 | 15000 | - | - |
| 1803 (lg 3) | 975 | 1500 | 2750 | 4750 | 8750 | 12000 | - | - |
| 1803 (sm 3) | 975 | 1500 | 2750 | 4750 | 8750 | 12000 | - | - |

## TOM CEDERLIND




1840-1873 Seated Liberty Dollars

|  | G04 | VG10 | F15 | VF20 | XF40 | AU50 | MS60 | MS63 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1840 | 300 | 375 | 425 | 450 | 725 | 1250 | 4250 | 8750 |
| 1841 | 275 | 325 | 375 | 425 | 675 | 975 | 2500 | 5000 |
| 1842 | 175 | 300 | 350 | 400 | 575 | 925 | 2250 | 5000 |
| 1843 | 175 | 300 | 350 | 400 | 575 | 925 | 2500 | 5000 |
| 1844 | 175 | 300 | 350 | 400 | 775 | 1500 | 4750 | 9500 |
| 1845 | 275 | 350 | 400 | 425 | 775 | 1750 | 8750 | 17500 |
| 1846 | 250 | 325 | 375 | 425 | 625 | 1000 | 2500 | 5000 |
| 1846-0 | 250 | 325 | 400 | 425 | 775 | 1500 | 7000 | 14500 |
| 1847 | 250 | 325 | 375 | 425 | 575 | 975 | 2750 | 5000 |
| 1848 | 325 | 425 | 550 | 675 | 1000 | 1750 | 4500 | 9000 |
| 1849 | 250 | 325 | 375 | 425 | 675 | 1000 | 2500 | 5000 |
| 1850 | 425 | 625 | 850 | 1000 | 1750 | 2750 | 6750 | 13500 |
| 1850-0 | 300 | 400 | 550 | 725 | 1500 | 3250 | 13000 | 25000 |
| 1851 | 4750 | 8500 | 12500 | 15000 | 20000 | 27250 | 40000 | 80000 |
| 1852 | 4250 | 7000 | 10000 | 12500 | 17000 | 26750 | 40000 | 75000 |
| 1853 | 300 | 400 | 525 | 625 | 1000 | 1500 | 3250 | 6250 |
| 1854 | 975 | 2000 | 2500 | 2750 | 3750 | 5250 | 8750 | 17500 |
| 1855 | 975 | 1500 | 2000 | 2250 | 3750 | 4750 | 7250 | 14500 |
| 1856 | 375 | 475 | 600 | 725 | 1500 | 3250 | 4750 | 9500 |
| 1857 | 350 | 475 | 600 | 725 | 1500 | 2750 | 4250 | 8750 |
| 1859 | 275 | 375 | 475 | 500 | 725 | 1500 | 2750 | 7250 |
| 1859-0 | 250 | 300 | 375 | 425 | 575 | 925 | 2250 | 5000 |
| 1859-S | 325 | 475 | 675 | 825 | 1750 | 3250 | 12250 | 27250 |
| 1860 | 225 | 350 | 450 | 500 | 625 | 925 | 2250 | 5000 |
| 1860-0 | 275 | 300 | 375 | 425 | 575 | 875 | 2000 | 3750 |
| 1861 | 650 | 925 | 1000 | 1250 | 1500 | 3750 | 4750 | 7250 |
| 1862 | 550 | 850 | 1000 | 1250 | 1500 | 4250 | 5250 | 7250 |
| 1863 | 725 | 850 | 1000 | 1250 | 1500 | 2000 | 3250 | 6750 |
| 1864 | 375 | 450 | 550 | 675 | 1000 | 1750 | 3250 | 8250 |
| 1865 | 350 | 425 | 550 | 625 | 1500 | 2250 | 3750 | 9500 |
| 1866 | 225 | 350 | 450 | 525 | 825 | 1250 | 2250 | 5250 |
| 1867 | 225 | 325 | 450 | 500 | 825 | 1250 | 2500 | 5750 |
| 1868 | 225 | 350 | 450 | 525 | 825 | 1250 | 2250 | 5250 |
| 1869 | 225 | 350 | 450 | 525 | 825 | 1250 | 2250 | 5250 |
| 1870 | 225 | 300 | 375 | 425 | 575 | 1000 | 2000 | 4500 |
| 1870-CC | 675 | 1000 | 1750 | 2250 | 4000 | 7750 | 25000 | 40000 |
| 1871 | 250 | 300 | 375 | 425 | 575 | 1000 | 2000 | 4500 |
| 1871-CC | 2500 | 3750 | 5500 | 7000 | 15000 | 25000 | 75000 | 175000 |
| 1872 | 250 | 300 | 350 | 400 | 575 | 1000 | 2250 | 4750 |
| 1872-CC | 1500 | 3500 | 4500 | 4750 | 8250 | 14500 | 27250 | 95000 |
| 1872-S | 375 | 550 | 775 | 925 | 2000 | 3250 | 12000 | 35000 |
| 1873 | 325 | 375 | 400 | 425 | 575 | 1000 | 2250 | 4750 |
| 1873-CC | 4750 | 8250 | 15000 | 18000 | 27250 | 40000 | 112000 | 175000 |

## Approval Special Only $\$ 14.00$



1-Liberty Nickel<br>1-Barber Dime

1-Mercury Dime
1-Buffalo Nickel 1-Indian Cent 1-1909 Cent Approval To Pay Fou Retur. Coins On Send Check or Money Order For \$14.00 To:

CHESTNUT COINS
PO Box 91, Bluford, IL 62814


|  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{2}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1840 | -1873 | Seat | Liberty | Dollar | rs Proofs |  |  |  |
|  | PR60 | PR61 | PR62 | PR63 | PR64 | PR65 | PR66 | PR67 |  |
| 840 | 12000 | 13750 | 22000 | 30000 | 47500 | 75000 |  |  |  |
| 841 |  |  |  | 70000 | 95000 | 175500 |  |  |  |
| 1842 | 18500 | 22500 | 3000 | 55000 | 65000 | 90000 |  |  |  |
| 1843 |  | 25000 | 32500 | 47500 | 65000 |  |  |  |  |
| 1844 |  |  |  |  | 90000 | 15000 | 20000 |  |  |
| 1845 | 14000 | 17500 | 3000 | 37500 | 47500 | 75000 | 13500 | 20000 |  |
| 1846 | 12500 | 15000 | 2000 | 3000 | 47500 | 150000 | 175000 |  | Z |
| 1847 | 13750 | 18000 | 2000 | 25000 | 35000 | 65000 |  |  |  |
| 1848 | 13750 | 18000 | 22500 | 32000 | 42500 | 70000 | 115000 | 15000 | $\nabla$ |
| 1849 | 18500 | 22500 | 25000 | 40000 | 50000 | 90000 | 125000 | 175000 | Q |
| 1850 | 13500 | 14500 | 2000 | 3000 | 35000 | 67500 | 8000 |  | 1 |
| 1851 restrike | 22500 | 25000 | 2800 | 35000 | 4800 | 70000 | 14000 |  |  |
| 1852 | 3000 | 32000 | 38000 | 42500 | 50000 | 80000 |  |  | I |
| 1852 restrike | 28000 | 30000 | 35000 | 4000 | 55000 | 90000 |  |  | D |
| 1853 | 25000 | 32500 | 40000 | 52500 | 7000 | 130000 |  |  |  |
| 1854 | 12500 | 14000 | 16500 | 2000 | 25000 | 55000 | 65000 |  |  |
| 1855 | 10000 | 12000 | 13000 | 18000 | 25000 | 50000 | 62500 |  |  |
| 1856 | 6250 | 7750 | 9000 | 12750 | 22000 | 40000 |  |  |  |
| 1857 | 5000 | 6750 | 7750 | 12250 | 17500 | 35000 | 52500 |  |  |
| 1858 | 10250 | 10500 | 12500 | 16000 | 25000 | 42500 | 52500 |  |  |
| 1859 | 2750 | 3000 | 3500 | 5000 | 7500 | 20000 | 37250 | 65000 | $\square$ |
| 1860 | 2500 | 2750 | 3500 | 4750 | 7000 | 15500 | 32250 | 65000 |  |
| 1861 | 2500 | 2750 | 3500 | 5250 | 7000 | 16500 | 35000 | 78000 |  |
| 1862 | 2500 | 2750 | 3250 | 4750 | 7250 | 16750 | 32500 | 65000 |  |
| 1863 | 2250 | 2500 | 3500 | 5000 | 7000 | 18000 | 32000 | 62500 |  |
| 1864 | 2500 | 3000 | 3750 | 5250 | 7500 | 18000 | 32750 | 57500 |  |
| 1865 | 2250 | 3000 | 3500 | 5000 | 7250 | 17250 | 27500 | 55000 |  |
| 1866 | 2250 | 2500 | 3000 | 4000 | 6750 | 15000 | 25750 | 48000 |  |
| 1867 | 2250 | 2500 | 3000 | 4000 | 6500 | 15000 | 28000 | 48000 |  |
| 1868 | 2250 | 2500 | 3250 | 4000 | 7000 | 15000 | 27500 | 45000 |  |
| 1869 | 2250 | 2750 | 3000 | 4000 | 6750 | 15500 | 28500 | 48000 |  |
| 1870 | 2000 | 2500 | 3000 | 4250 | 6500 | 15500 | 3000 | 50000 |  |
| 1871 | 2000 | 2500 | 3250 | 4250 | 6750 | 15000 | 26750 | 48250 |  |
| $1872$ | 2250 | 2500 | 3250 | 4250 | 7000 | 14500 | 28000 | 50000 |  |
| 873 | 2250 | 2500 | 3250 | 4250 | 7000 | 15000 | 30000 |  |  |

Ancient Greek \& Roman
Specialists in British
40 years providing quality $\&$ value www.davcoin.com
Online auctions/Print catalogs (just ask!)
info@davcoin.com • (320) 685-3835 Davissons
PO Box $323 \cdot$ Cold Spring MN 56320



| 1878-1921 Morgan Dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | VG10 | VF20 | XF40 | AU50 | AU55 | MS60 | MS63 | MS65 |
| 1878 (8 feathers) | 45 | 50 | 55 | 75 | 100 | 150 | 300 | 1800 |
| 1878 (7 feathers) | 45 | 50 | 55 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 125 | 125 |
| 1878 (7/8 feathers) | ) 45 | 50 | 55 | 80 | 100 | 125 | 300 | 3000 |
| 1878-S | 25 | 30 | 40 | 45 | 50 | 60 | 80 | 400 |
| 1878-CC | 100 | 125 | 150 | 175 | 225 | 300 | 500 | 1750 |
| 1879 | 25 | 30 | 40 | 45 | 50 | 60 | 80 | 800 |
| 1879-0 | 25 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 70 | 100 | 225 | 4000 |
| 1879-S | 25 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 55 | 60 | 100 | 400 |
| 1879-S (rev of 1878) | ) 25 | 30 | 40 | 80 | 125 | 200 | 600 | 6000 |
| 1879-CC | 160 | 300 | 800 | 2250 | 3000 | 4000 | 8000 |  |
| 1879-CC/CC | 160 | 300 | 600 | 2000 | 2500 | 4000 | 7500 | - |
| 1880 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 | 45 | 55 | 75 | 800 |
| 1880-0 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 | 45 | 75 | 450 | 31750 |
| 1880-S | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 | 45 | 55 | 70 | 200 |
| 1880-CC (80/79) | 650 | 725 | 825 | 875 | 925 | 975 | 1500 | 4000 |
| 1880-CC (8/7) | 600 | 675 | 775 | 825 | 875 | 925 | 1000 | 2800 |
| 1881 | 35 | - | 40 | - | 45 | 55 | 85 | 800 |
| 1881-0 | - | - | 40 | - | 45 | 55 | 80 | 1550 |
| 1881-S | 35 | - | 40 | - | 45 | 55 | 75 | 200 |
| 1881-CC | 385 | 415 | 435 | 450 | 475 | 535 | 685 | 950 |
| 1882 | 35 | - | 40 | - | 45 | 55 | 80 | 625 |
| 1882-0 | 35 | - | 40 | - | 45 | 55 | 80 | 1725 |
| 1882-0/S | 675 | 750 | 850 | 900 | 950 | 1000 | 1750 | - |
| 1882-S | 35 | - | 40 | - | 45 | 55 | 80 | 200 |
| 1882-CC | 105 | 110 | 125 | 155 | 175 | 220 | 310 | 525 |
| 1883 | 35 | - | - | 40 | 45 | 50 | 75 | 275 |
| 1883-0 | 35 | - | - | 40 | 45 | 50 | 70 | 225 |
| 1883-S | 35 | 40 | 55 | 100 | 130 | 715 | 2875 | 56000 |
| 1883-CC | 105 | 108 | 125 | 130 | 155 | 220 | 265 | 625 |
| 1884 | 35 | - | - | 40 | 45 | 50 | 85 | 375 |
| 1884-0 | - | - | - | 40 | 45 | 50 | 80 | 200 |
| 1884-S | 35 | 40 | 50 | 300 | 300 | 9100 | 38000 | 265000 |
| 1884-CC | 150 | 160 | 165 | 190 | 200 | 220 | 265 | 525 |
| 1885 | 35 | - | - | 40 | 45 | 50 | 80 | 200 |
| 1885-0 | - | - | 40 | - | 45 | 50 | 70 | 200 |
| 1885-S | 35 | 50 | 65 | 105 | 115 | 265 | 365 | 2000 |
| 1885-CC | 625 | 660 | 665 | 670 | 675 | 835 | 935 | 1250 |
| 1886 | 30 | - | 35 | 40 | 45 | 50 | 70 | 175 |



BUYING \& SELLING
World Coins, Tokens, Medals, Paper Money
Introductory Offers

1. 100 different coins, ancient to modern ..... $\$ 25.00$
2. 25 different banknotes. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 10.00$
3. BUY or BID sales list . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . FREE

[^0]

48 www.coinagemag.com

| 1878-1921 Morgan Dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | VG10 | VF20 | XF40 | AU50 | AU55 | MS60 | MS63 | MS65 |
| 1886-0 | 40 | 45 | 50 | 80 | 500 | 1000 | 3475 | 185000 |
| 1886-S | 60 | 90 | 125 | 155 | 250 | 365 | 585 | 3500 |
| 1887 | 35 | - | - | 40 | 45 | 50 | 70 | 175 |
| 1887-0 | 35 | - | 40 | 45 | 60 | 70 | 250 | 2500 |
| 1887-S | 35 | - | 40 | 45 | 80 | 145 | 450 | 2500 |
| 1888 | 35 | - | - | 40 | 45 | 50 | 70 | 250 |
| 1888-0 | - | - | - | 40 | 45 | 55 | 75 | 650 |
| 1888-S | 130 | 205 | 210 | 350 | 450 | 575 | 975 | 3500 |
| 1889 | 35 | - | 40 | 45 | 50 | 55 | 70 | 400 |
| 1889-0 | 35 | - | 40 | 45 | 125 | 200 | 600 | 8000 |
| 1889-S | 55 | 70 | 85 | 120 | 225 | 285 | 500 | 2200 |
| 1889-CC | 715 | 1400 | 3400 | 7450 | 13000 | 26500 | 48250 | 350000 |
| 1890 | 35 | - | - | 40 | 45 | 55 | 75 | 2750 |
| 1890-0 | 35 | - | 40 | 55 | 60 | 80 | 115 | 2925 |
| 1890-S | 35 | - | 40 | 45 | 55 | 70 | 100 | 1400 |
| 1890-CC | 100 | 110 | 145 | 215 | 350 | 485 | 900 | 5800 |
| 1891 | 35 | - | 40 | 45 | 60 | 70 | 210 | 9400 |
| 1891-0 | 35 | - | 40 | 45 | 100 | 195 | 375 | 9650 |
| 1891-S | 35 | - | 40 | 45 | 65 | 70 | 155 | 1975 |
| 1891-CC | 100 | 110 | 145 | 210 | 300 | 425 | 775 | 5625 |
| 1892 | 45 | 50 | 55 | 95 | 150 | 325 | 550 | 5950 |
| 1892-0 | 35 | - | 40 | 75 | 150 | 325 | 450 | 8500 |
| 1892-S | 40 | 145 | 335 | 1850 | 13000 | 46500 | 69000 | 215000 |
| 1892-CC | 200 | 310 | 515 | 775 | 1100 | 1500 | 2200 | 9750 |
| 1893 | 240 | 250 | 300 | 435 | 550 | 800 | 1300 | 9600 |
| 1893-0 | 210 | 360 | 550 | 950 | 1500 | 3600 | 7250 | 200000 |
| 1893-S | 3225 | 6175 | 9000 | 24000 | 50000 | 110000 | 215000 | 775000 |
| 1893-CC | 275 | 715 | 1500 | 2725 | 3500 | 4975 | 7150 | 73000 |
| 1894 | 1375 | 1675 | 1800 | 1975 | 2500 | 4125 | 5950 | 44500 |
| 1894-0 | 50 | 55 | 100 | 285 | 500 | 1150 | 4225 | 71000 |
| 1894-S | 60 | 105 | 155 | 500 | 750 | 950 | 1275 | 7350 |
| 1895-0 | 360 | 475 | 565 | 1250 | 7500 | 16000 | 58000 | 160000 |
| 1895-S | 550 | 950 | 1400 | 1975 | 3000 | 4425 | 6825 | 28750 |
| 1896 | - | 40 | - | 45 | 50 | 55 | 75 | 275 |
| 1896-0 | - | 40 | 50 | 165 | 800 | 1800 | 9000 | 175000 |
| 1896-S | 45 | 60 | 235 | 875 | 1000 | 1975 | 4050 | 19750 |
| 1897 | 35 | - | 40 | 45 | 50 | 55 | 70 | 375 |
| 1897-0 | 35 | 40 | 50 | 105 | 600 | 950 | 4800 | 72500 |
| 1897-S | 35 | - | 40 | 45 | 50 | 80 | 150 | 675 |
| 1898 | 35 | - | 40 | - | 45 | 55 | 75 | 275 |
| 1898-0 | 35 | - | 40 | - | 45 | 50 | 70 | 200 |
| 1898-S | 45 | 50 | 55 | 110 | 200 | 270 | 515 | 2700 |
| 1899 | 175 | 200 | 225 | 250 | 275 | 300 | 325 | 1250 |
| 1899-0 | 35 | 40 | - | - | 45 | 50 | 80 | 200 |
| 1899-S | 45 | 50 | 60 | 155 | 250 | 450 | 535 | 2425 |
| 1900 | 35 | - | 40 | - | 45 | 55 | 75 | 200 |




## GUIDE

 19011878-1904 Morgan Dollars Proofs

| PR62 | PR63 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 3000 | 3250 |
| 45000 | 50000 |
| 2500 | 2750 |
| 2500 | 2750 |
| 2500 | 2750 |
| 2500 | 2750 |
| 2500 |  |
|  |  |
| 2750 | 3000 |
| 2500 | 2750 |
| 2500 | 2750 |
| 2500 | 2750 |


|  | G04 | VG10 | F15 | VF20 | XF40 | AU50 | MS60 | MS63 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1855-C | 700 | 1000 | 1500 | 1750 | 3750 | 8250 | 25000 | 110000 |
| 1855-D | 2500 | 4000 | 5000 | 5500 | 12000 | 20000 | 50000 | 90000 |
| 1855-0 | 400 | 475 | 525 | 550 | 950 | 1500 | 8000 | 25000 |
| 1856-S | 400 | 700 | 900 | 925 | 1500 | 2250 | 7500 | 30000 |
| 1856 (up 5) | 175 | 225 | 250 | 275 | 300 | 375 | 725 | 2250 |
| 1856 (slant 5) | 175 | 200 | 225 | 250 | 275 | 300 | 550 | 1000 |
| 1856-D | 2000 | 2750 | 3250 | 3500 | 5500 | 7750 | 25000 | 80000 |
| 1857 | 175 | 200 | 225 | 250 | 275 | 300 | 550 | 1000 |
| 1857-C | 500 | 800 | 1000 | 1250 | 1500 | 2750 | 12000 | 30000 |
| 1857-D | 500 | 800 | 1000 | 1500 | 2250 | 3500 | 10000 | 25000 |
| 1857-S | 300 | 375 | 425 | 450 | 725 | 1250 | 5750 | 18000 |
| 1858 | 175 | 200 | 225 | 250 | 275 | 300 | 550 | 975 |
| 1858-D | 500 | 800 | 1000 | 1500 | 2250 | 3500 | 8500 | 18000 |
| 1858-S | 225 | 300 | 350 | 375 | 650 | 1250 | 5750 | 15000 |
| 1859 | 175 | 200 | 225 | 250 | 275 | 300 | 550 | 1000 |
| 1859-C | 500 | 800 | 1000 | 1250 | 2000 | 3250 | 12000 | 30000 |
| 1859-D | 500 | 800 | 1250 | 1500 | 2250 | 3250 | 8000 | 18000 |
| 1859-S | 150 | 225 | 275 | 300 | 550 | 1250 | 5250 | 15000 |
| 1860 | 175 | 200 | 225 | 250 | 275 | 300 | 550 | 1250 |
| 1860-D | 900 | 2000 | 2500 | 2750 | 4000 | 7250 | 18000 | 45000 |
| 1860-S | 200 | 275 | 325 | 350 | 475 | 750 | 2250 | 5500 |
| 1861 | 175 | 200 | 225 | 250 | 275 | 300 | 550 | 975 |
| 1861-D | 8000 | 12000 | 18000 | 20000 | 30000 | 40000 | 60000 | 100000 |
| 1862 | 175 | 200 | 225 | 250 | 275 | 300 | 550 | 975 |
| 1863 | 500 | 800 | 1000 | 1250 | 2000 | 3250 | 5500 | 9250 |
| 1864 | 325 | 400 | 450 | 475 | 825 | 1250 | 1750 | 3750 |
| 1865 | 250 | 400 | 500 | 550 | 875 | 1000 | 2000 | 3750 |
| 1866 | 175 | 250 | 300 | 400 | 475 | 725 | 1250 | 2000 |
| 1867 | 200 | 275 | 400 | 450 | 500 | 675 | 1250 | 2000 |
| 1868 | 125 | 200 | 250 | 275 | 425 | 500 | 975 | 2000 |
| 1869 | 200 | 275 | 325 | 350 | 450 | 675 | 1000 | 2250 |
| 1870 | 175 | 250 | 300 | 325 | 450 | 650 | 975 | 2000 |
| 1870-S | 275 | 350 | 400 | 475 | 800 | 1250 | 2750 | 6500 |
| 1871 | 175 | 250 | 300 | 325 | 450 | 550 | 875 | 1750 |
| 1872 | 175 | 250 | 300 | 325 | 450 | 550 | 975 | 2250 |
| 1873 (clsd 3) | 275 | 350 | 400 | 425 | 725 | 1000 | 1500 | 4250 |
| 1873 (open 3) | 175 | 200 | 225 | 250 | 275 | 300 | 500 | 825 |
| 1874 | 175 | 200 | 225 | 250 | 275 | 300 | 500 | 825 |
| 1875 | 800 | 2000 | 2500 | 2750 | 4250 | 5250 | 8000 | 12000 |
| 1876 | 175 | 250 | 300 | 325 | 375 | 475 | 725 | 1250 |
| 1877 | 175 | 250 | 300 | 325 | 375 | 475 | 725 | 1250 |
| 1878 | 175 | 250 | 300 | 325 | 375 | 475 | 725 | 1250 |
| 1879 | 150 | 200 | 225 | 250 | 400 | 425 | 700 | 1250 |
| 1880 | 150 | 200 | 225 | 250 | 400 | 425 | 850 | 1500 |
| 1881 | 150 | 200 | 225 | 250 | 400 | 425 | 600 | 900 |
| 1882 | 150 | 200 | 225 | 250 | 400 | 425 | 600 | 950 |
| 1883 | 150 | 200 | 225 | 250 | 400 | 425 | 525 | 900 |
| 1884 | 150 | 200 | 225 | 250 | 400 | 425 | 550 | 900 |
| 1885 | 150 | 200 | 225 | 250 | 400 | 425 | 525 | 900 |
| 1887 | 150 | 200 | 225 | 250 | 400 | 425 | 525 | 800 |
| 1888 | 150 | 200 | 225 | 250 | 400 | 425 | 525 | 700 |
| 1889 | 150 | 200 | 225 | 250 | 400 | 425 | 525 | 675 |


| VG10 | VF20 | XF40 | AU50 | MS60 | MS63 | MS64 | MS65 |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1921 | 120 | 130 | 150 | 175 | 325 | 485 | 1050 | 2500 |
| 1922 | - | 30 | - | 35 | 45 | 55 | 80 | 175 |
| $1922-D$ | - | - | 35 | 40 | 50 | 75 | 125 | 650 |
| $1922-S$ | - | 35 | - | 40 | 50 | 80 | 275 | 2500 |
| 1923 | - | 30 | - | 35 | 40 | 50 | 75 | 125 |
| $1923-D$ | - | - | 35 | 40 | 80 | 150 | 375 | 1250 |
| $1923-S$ | - | - | 35 | 40 | 50 | 100 | 425 | 5000 |
| 1924 | - | 30 | - | 35 | 40 | 50 | 75 | 125 |
| $1924-S$ | - | - | 40 | 70 | 250 | 525 | 1500 | 8000 |
| 1925 | - | 30 | - | 35 | 40 | 50 | 75 | 125 |
| $1925-S$ | - | - | 40 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 1100 | - |
| 1926 | - | 30 | 35 | 40 | 50 | 80 | 150 | 500 |
| $1926-D$ | - | - | 30 | 40 | 80 | 200 | 375 | 900 |
| $1926-S$ | - | - | 30 | 40 | 60 | 125 | 300 | 1000 |
| 1927 | - | - | 40 | 50 | 80 | 200 | 525 | 1750 |
| $1927-D$ | - | - | 40 | 80 | 200 | 400 | 1000 | 4750 |
| $1927-S$ | - | - | 40 | 80 | 200 | 525 | 1200 | 9000 |
| 1928 | 240 | 300 | 375 | 400 | 550 | 800 | 1200 | 4000 |
| $1928-S$ | - | 40 | 50 | 80 | 200 | 500 | 1150 | - |
| 1934 | - | 40 | 50 | 60 | 120 | 225 | 400 | 750 |
| $1934-D$ | - | 40 | 45 | 60 | 150 | 375 | 575 | 1750 |
| $1934-S$ | 45 | 60 | 175 | 500 | 2000 | 3500 | 5000 | 8000 |
| 1935 | - | 40 | 50 | 60 | 80 | 125 | 250 | 725 |
| $1935-S$ | - | 40 | 60 | 100 | 300 | 450 | 675 | 1500 |


|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1921-1922 Peace Dollars Proofs |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | PR60 | PR61 | PR62 | PR63 | PR64 | PR65 |
| 1921 (satin) | 45000 | 50000 | 55000 | 60000 | 65000 | 70000 |
| 1921 (matte) | 45000 | 50000 | 55000 | 60000 | 65000 | 70000 |
| 1922 (matte) | 95000 | 100000 | 105000 | 110000 | 115000 | 120000 |



1821-1834 Capped Head Quarter Eagles Gold

| G04 | VG10 | F15 | VF20 | XF40 | AU50 | AU55 | MS60 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2000 | 5000 | 7500 | 8500 | 12750 | 15000 | 20000 | 30000 |
| 2000 | 5000 | 7500 | 8500 | 12750 | 15000 | 20000 | 30000 |
| 5000 | 8000 | 10500 | 11500 | 15000 | 25000 | 45000 | 65000 |
| 2000 | 5000 | 7500 | 8500 | 12750 | 15000 | 20000 | 30000 |
| 1000 | 4000 | 6500 | 7250 | 8750 | 12000 | 15000 | 20000 |
| 1000 | 4000 | 6500 | 7250 | 8750 | 12000 | 15000 | 20000 |
| 1000 | 4000 | 6500 | 7250 | 8750 | 12000 | 15000 | 20000 |
| 1000 | 4000 | 6500 | 7250 | 8750 | 12000 | 15000 | 20000 |
| 3000 | 6000 | 12000 | 14000 | 18000 | 30000 | 50000 | 70000 |



| 1795-1812 Capped Bust Half Eagles Gold |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | G04 | VG10 | F15 | VF20 | XF40 | AU50 | MS60 | MS63 |
| 1795 (sm eagle) | 9000 | 15000 | 20000 | 22250 | 30000 | 40000 | 65000 | 170000 |
| 1795 (heraldic) | 8000 | 12000 | 18000 | 20000 | 30000 | 50000 | 85000 | 165000 |
| 1796/5 | 9000 | 15000 | 20000 | 25000 | 40000 | 60000 | 100000 | 215000 |
| 1797 (sm eagle, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15 stars) | 15000 | 22250 | 32500 | 40000 | 60000 | 90000 | 240000 |  |
| 1797 (sm eagle, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16 stars) | 10000 | 18000 | 30000 | 40000 | 50000 | 75000 | 215000 |  |
| 1797/5 (heraldic) | 8000 | 12000 | 20000 | 25000 | 45000 | 70000 | 185000 |  |
| 1798 (sm 8) | 1000 | 4000 | 6000 | 7000 | 12000 | 18000 | 35000 | 75000 |
| 1798 (lg 8, 13 stars) | 2000 | 3750 | 5000 | 5500 | 8500 | 15000 | 50000 |  |
| 1798 (lg 8, 14 stars) | 2000 | 3750 | 5000 | 6500 | 12000 | 25000 | 110000 |  |
| 1799 | 2000 | 3500 | 4500 | 5250 | 7250 | 12000 | 25000 | 60000 |
| 1800 | 2000 | 3500 | 4500 | 5250 | 6500 | 8000 | 15000 | 30000 |
| 1802/1 | 2000 | 3500 | 4500 | 5250 | 6500 | 8000 | 15000 | 30000 |
| 1803/2 | 2000 | 3500 | 4500 | 5250 | 6500 | 8000 | 15000 | 30000 |
| 1804 (sm 8) | 2000 | 3500 | 4500 | 5250 | 6500 | 8000 | 18000 | 30000 |
| 1804 (lg 8) | 2000 | 3500 | 4500 | 5250 | 6500 | 8000 | 18000 | 30000 |
| 1805 | 2000 | 3500 | 4500 | 5250 | 6500 | 8000 | 15000 | 30000 |
| 1806 (pt 6) | 2000 | 3500 | 4500 | 5250 | 6500 | 8000 | 15000 | 30000 |
| 1806 (rd 6) | 2000 | 3500 | 4500 | 5250 | 6500 | 8000 | 15000 | 30000 |
| 1807 | 2000 | 3500 | 4500 | 5250 | 6500 | 8000 | 15000 | 30000 |
| 1807 (left bust) | 1750 | 2500 | 3500 | 4250 | 5250 | 8250 | 12750 | 25000 |
| 1808 | 1750 | 2500 | 3500 | 4250 | 5250 | 8250 | 12750 | 25000 |
| 1808/7 | 1750 | 2500 | 4000 | 5000 | 6000 | 8500 | 15000 | 30000 |
| 1809/8 | 1750 | 2500 | 3500 | 4250 | 5250 | 8250 | 12750 | 25000 |
| 1810 (sm date, sm 5) | 5) 9000 | 15000 | 30000 | 40000 | 50000 | 80000 | 170000 |  |
| 1810 (sm date, lg 5) | 1750 | 2500 | 3500 | 4250 | 5250 | 8250 | 15000 | 25000 |
| 1810 (lg date, sm 5) | 15000 | 25000 | 35000 | 40000 | 70000 | 85000 | 165000 | - |
| 1810 (lg date, lg 5) | 1750 | 2500 | 3500 | 4250 | 5250 | 8250 | 12750 | 25000 |
| 1811 (sm 5) | 1750 | 2500 | 3500 | 4250 | 5250 | 8250 | 12750 | 25000 |
| 1811 (lg 5) | 1750 | 2500 | 3500 | 4250 | 5250 | 8250 | 12750 | 25000 |
| 1812 | 1750 | 2500 | 3500 | 4250 | 5250 | 8250 | 12750 | 25000 |



## 1813-1834 Capped Head Half Eagles Gold

G04 VG10 VF20 XF40 AU50 AU55 MS60 MS63
$1813 \quad 1000 \quad 4000 \quad 5500 \quad 6750 \quad 9000 \quad 10000 \quad 12000 \quad 20000$ $\begin{array}{lllllllll}1814 / 3 & 1000 & 4000 & 6000 & 7250 & 9500 & 15000 & 20000 & 50000\end{array}$ $1815 \quad 20000 \quad 75000 \quad 120000 \quad 165000 \quad 185000 \quad 275000 \quad 370000 \quad 540000$ 1818 $\begin{array}{lllllllll}1000 & 4000 & 6000 & 7250 & 10000 & 15000 & 20000 & 50000\end{array}$

STATESOF
(1 word) 1818 (5D/50) 1819 1819 (5D/50) 1820 (curve, $\begin{array}{lllllllll}\text { sm letters) } & 1000 & 4000 & 6750 & 10500 & 12750 & 15000 & 18000 & 40000\end{array}$ 1820 (curve, Ig letters) 1820 (sq base, Ig letters) 1821 1823 1824 1825/1 1826

1827 1828/7 1829 (Ig date) 1829 (sm date) $15000 \quad 30000 \quad 70000 \quad 140000 \quad 165000200000275000-460000$ 1830 (sm 5D) $\quad 9000 \quad 15000 \quad 25000 \quad 35000 \quad 40000 \quad 50000 \quad 60000$ 1830 (lg 5D) $\quad 9000 \quad 15000 \quad 25000 \quad 35000 \quad 40000 \quad 50000 \quad 60000$ 1831 (sm 5D) $\quad 9000 \quad 15000 \quad 25000 \quad 35000 \quad 40000 \quad 50000 \quad 60000$ 1831 (lg 5D) $\quad 9000 \quad 15000 \quad 25000 \quad 35000 \quad 40000 \quad 50000 \quad 60000$ $1832 \quad 160000220000275000375000525000$
1833 (Ig date) $\quad 9000 \quad 15000 \quad 25000 \quad 35000 \quad 40000 \quad 50000 \quad 60000 \quad 90000$ 1833 (sm date) $\quad 9000 \quad 15000 \quad 25000 \quad 35000 \quad 40000 \quad 60000 \quad 90000 \quad 145000$ 1834 (plain 4) $9000 \quad 15000 \quad 25000 \quad 35000 \quad 40000 \quad 50000$ 1834 (crosslet 4) $10000 \quad 18000 \quad 27500 \quad 37500 \quad 45000 \quad 65000 \quad 90000 \quad 120000$






| 1986-2015 Silver Eagles Proofs |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1986-S | PR65 | PR67 | PR68 | PR69 | PR70 |
| 1987-S | 30 | 35 | 40 | 75 | 450 |
| $1988-S$ | 30 | 35 | 40 | 75 | 1000 |
| $1989-S$ | 30 | 35 | 40 | 75 | 650 |
| $1990-S$ | 30 | 35 | 40 | 75 | 400 |
|  | 30 | 35 | 40 | 75 | 300 |

 2008-W (burn)


|  | 1997-2008 Platinum | Eagles \$10 Proofs |  |
| :--- | ---: | :---: | ---: |
| 1997-W | 175 | PR69 | PR70 |
| 1998-W | 175 | 225 | 500 |
| 1999-W | 175 | 225 | 550 |
| 2000-W | 175 | 225 | 350 |
| $2001-W$ | 175 | 225 | 325 |
| 2002-W | 175 | 225 | 400 |
| 2003-W | 175 | 225 | 325 |
| 2004-W | 350 | 225 | 375 |
| 2005-W | 175 | 400 | 625 |
| 2006-W | 175 | 225 | 550 |
| $2007-W$ | 200 | 225 | 300 |
| 2008-W | 250 | 225 | 325 |
|  |  | 300 | 525 |

54 www.coinagemag.com


| 1997－2008 Platinum Eagles \＄25 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | MS68 | MS69 | MS70 |
| 1997 | 375 | 550 | 2500 |
| 1998 | 375 | 425 | 2000 |
| 1999 | 375 | 500 | 5500 |
| 2000 | 375 | 425 | 1000 |
| 2001 | 375 | 425 | 2250 |
| 2002 | 375 | 425 | 650 |
| 2003 | 375 | 425 | 600 |
| 2004 | 375 | 425 | 525 |
| 2005 | 375 | 425 | 550 |
| 2006 | 375 | 425 | 550 |
| 2006－W（burn） | 475 | 625 | 950 |
| 2007 | 375 | 425 | 525 |
| 2007－W（burn） | 375 | 450 | 625 |
| 2008 | 375 | 425 | 525 |
| 2008－W（burn） | 475 | 575 | 1000 |
|  | $2$ |  |  |




| 1997－2008 Platinum Eagles \＄50 Proofs |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | PR68 | PR69 |
| 1997－W | 700 | 900 |
| 1998－W | 700 | 900 |
| 1999－W | 700 | 900 |
| 2000－W | 825 | 900 |
| 2001－W | 750 | 950 |
| 2002－W | 800 | 900 |
| 2003－W | 800 | 875 |
| 2004－W | 1000 | 1250 |
| 2005－W | － | 1000 |
| 2006－W | 700 | 800 |
| 2007－W | 700 | 800 |
| 2008－W | 1000 | 1250 |
|  |  |  |


|  | 1997－2015 Platinum Eagles \＄100 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | MS68 | MS69 | MS70 |
| 1997 | 1500 | 2000 | 10500 |
| 1998 | 1500 | 1750 | - |

2015－W 1997－2015 Platinum Eagles \＄100 Proofs

|  | Pr68 | PR69 | PR70 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | :--- |
| 1997－W | - | 1500 | 4000 |
| 1998－W | 1500 | 1750 | 2500 |
| 1999－W | 1500 | 1750 | 2750 |
| $2000-W$ | 1500 | 1750 | 2500 |
| $2001-W$ | 1500 | 1750 | 3500 |
| $2002-W$ | 1500 | 1750 | 2500 |
| $2003-W$ | 1500 | 1750 | 3500 |
| $2004-W$ | 2000 | 2250 | 3500 |
| $2005-W$ | 2000 | 2500 | 3250 |
| $2006-W$ | 1500 | 1750 | 2500 |
| $2007-W$ | 1500 | 1750 | 2250 |
| $2008-W$ | - | 2000 | 2750 |
| $2009-W$ | 2000 | 2250 | 2500 |
| $2010-W$ | 1500 | 1750 | 2000 |
| $2011-W$ | 1500 | 1750 | 2000 |
| $2012-W$ | 1500 | 1750 | 2250 |
| $2013-W$ | 1500 | 1750 | 2500 |
| $2014-W$ | - | 1500 | 2250 |
| $2015-W$ | 1750 | 2000 |  |



Portugal's Maria II was restored to the throne by her father, Dom Pedro, who ordered that gold coins be struck with the 14-year-old's image on the obverse.

The copper coin was a proof prototype in the denomination of one-quarter anna. Large-scale EIC coinage for India would begin in 1835.
Prior to that time, regional coinages had been produced throughout India by various princes, and some of these coinages continued through the mid- $20^{\text {th }}$ century.

Kaspar Hauser was assassinated in 1833, ending one of the strangest tales in European history.
On May 26, 1828, a disoriented teenager was discovered wandering the streets of Nuremberg, Germany. He was wearing ragged clothing and could barely talk.
He was taken to a police station, whêre he would only write a name: Kaspar Hauser.
The boy was placed in the care of a jailer and seemed a hopeless case. He walked like a toddler, could barely use his fingers and
could digest only water and bread.
People became fascinated by the teenager and eventually the boy was able to tell his story. He said that for most of his life, he had been chained to the floor of a small cell in total isolation. He was mysteriously set free and the next thing he remembered, he was in Nuremberg.
Soon, the story spread that Hauser was connected to the family of the grand duke of Baden.
The Bavarian court of appeals began to investigate the case. Hauser was placed in the care of a schoolteacher and began to flourish.
On Oct. 17, 1829, a hooded man tried to kill Hauser with an ax, wounding him on the forehead. The assassination attempt fueled rumors about Hauser's connection to the House of Baden.
On Dec. 14, 1833, Hauser was lured to a park, where he was fatally stabbed. The assassin was never identified.
The young man was buried in a country graveyard, where his headstone reads: "Here lies Kaspar Hauser, riddle of his time. His birth was unknown, his death mysterious."
Attempts to unravel the riddle continued into modern times.
A 1996 DNA analyses of blood taken from Hauser's clothing failed to show a link to the ducal family.
In 2002, however, Munster University's Institute for Forensic Medicine analyzed hair and body cells that allegedly belonged to Kaspar Hauser. The genetic code was a $95 \%$ match to that of Astrid von Medinger, a descendant of the Grand Duchess.


There are two known specimens of the 1833 proof Capped Head Liberty Head half eagle. One is privately owned, the other is in the Smithsonian collection.

In other words, there is some scientific support for the idea that the mysterious Kaspar Hauser was the prince of Baden.

The U.S. silver coins of 1833 all feature the Capped Bust Liberty Head design originally created by John Reich and later reworked by Mint Chief Engraver William Kneass.
All are common-date coins. They aren't cheap, but they are reasonably priced for coins from the era.
The 1833 Capped Bust half dime had a mintage of more than 1.3 million and is priced at $\$ 100$ in fine, $\$ 200$ in extremely fine, $\$ 500$ in MS-60 and \$1,000 in MS-63.
One variation of the 1833 half dime features extra spaces between the numerals in the date. Another variety has an extra-heavy rim on the obverse.
The 1833 Capped Bust dime had a mintage of 485,000 and sells today for $\$ 125$ in fine, $\$ 300$ in XF, $\$ 1,000$ in MS-60 and more than $\$ 2,000$ in MS-63.
Most 1833 dimes feature a "high 1 " in the date. Dimes with evenly aligned numerals in the date are considered scarce.

The British Parliament ordered an end to slavery in all British colonies by Aug. 1, 1834.
The bill passed on Aug. 23, 1833, after a long campaign by humanitarian William Wilberforce, who died a month before its passage.
The new law ordered that children under 6 be freed immediately. Slaves 6 and older were to be given a period of apprenticeship that would end in 1837. Slave owners would be compensated a total of 120 million pounds.
Human rights also were gaining ground in Russia, where Czar Nicholas banned the public sale of serfs in 1833.
Meanwhile, slavery was a matter of heated debate in the United States in 1833.
"An Appeal in Favor of That Class of Americans Called Africans" was published by Boston abolitionist David Lee Child and his wife, Lydia. They proposed that blacks be educated.
The same year, Connecticut schoolteacher Prudence Crandall was imprisoned for
admitting black girls to her school, a violation of state law.
The American Anti-Slavery Society was founded in Philadelphia by abolitionists, including James Mott. That group banned women from membership, so Mott's wife, Lucretia, formed a separate abolitionist group for women.
Slavery was an underlying bone of: contention when Sen. Henry Clay of South Carolina submitted the Compromise Tariff Act, which temporarily cooled off the threat of open conflict between the industrial North and the cotton-exporting South.

The Capped Bust quarter dollar of 1833 had a mintage of 156,000 and features two varieties. One has a period after the denomination (" 25 C .") on the reverse, while the other lacks a period (" 25 C").
Most price guides don't differentiate between the two varieties.
Typical prices for an 1833 quarter today are \$100 in fine, \$400 in XF, \$2,500 in MS-60, and nearly $\$ 5,000$ in MS-63.
The half dollar was a popular coin in 1833, as evidenced by its relatively large mintage of more than 5.2 million. For today's collectors, the prices of the 1833 half dollar are $\$ 100$ in fine, $\$ 250$ in XF, $\$ 1,500$ in MS-60, and over \$2,000 in MS-63.
One half-dollar variety to look for features an extra-large " 50 C" denomination on the reverse. Also, the " 5 " has a long, curved top.

## The American Colonization

Society had been around since 1817 for the sole purpose of transporting "freeborn blacks" and "emancipated slaves" back to Africa.
In 1822, the society established a colony on the west coast of Africa that would become the independent nation of Liberia in 1847. By 1867 , the society had sent more than 13,000 "American blacks" to Liberia.


Bottled, carbonated water was first sold to New York merchants in 1833 by John Matthews, who developed and patented an apparatus for carbonation.

Act of Jan. 29, 1874.
For today's collectors, the 1833 Liberian cent can be regarded as a "Hard Times" token because it wasn't acknowledged as a foreign coin in the Mint's annual report. Since it actually did serve as coinage, the cent can also be viewed as Liberia's first coin.

Portugal's Maria II was restored to the throne by her father, Dom Pedro, in 1833.
To make it official, Dom Pedro ordered that two gold coins be struck with the image of the 14 -year-old girl on the obverse.
One coin shows the queen bareheaded and the other depicts her wearing a tiara. Both are in the denomination of one peca, worth 7,500 of Portugal's smallest denomination at the time, the reis.
An 1833 crown-size silver coin worth 400 reis also was issued, with the legend MARIA II REGINA, but

In 1833 , the society issued a one-cent token that depicted a "Freed Negro" standing next to a palm tree, with a ship in the distance.
The token was used as coinage in Liberia. Thus, U.S. Mint officials had unwittingly produced their first foreign coin-even though they wouldn't officially gain the power to do so until passage of the Mint without a portrait.
Maria had ascended to the throne at the age of 7 , but had been deposed by her uncle and regent, Dom Miguel.
Dom Pedro had spent most of his time as the emperor of Brazil, preferring to rule over that massive nation. But he was forced to abdicate in 1831 in favor of his 5 -year-old

Kaspar Hauser, the youth who appeared mysteriously on the streets of Nuremberg, Germany, met an equally mysterious death in 1833.


Today's collectors can obtain the 1833 Classic Head half cent for about $\$ 50$ in fine, $\$ 80$ in extremely fine, and $\$ 300$ in MS-60 Red-Brown.


The 1833 Capped Bust half dime had a mintage of more than 1.3 million and One variation of the 1833 half dime features extra spaces between the numerals in the date. Another variety has an extra-heavy rim on the obverse.
were limited to 12 -hour days and 69 -hour weeks.
Unfortunately, the law applied only to textile factories.
Meanwhile, children between 7 and 12 made up one-third of the factory workforce in the United States in 1833.
Massachusetts passed the first child labor law in the United States in 1836 and many other states followed suit.
It would take the federal government until 1938 to establish national standards for child labor.

Spain's Ferdinand VII died in Madrid in 1833 after a repressive 19-year reign.
He was replaced by his 2 -year-old daughter, who would reign as Isabella II. The true power behind the throne was Ferdinand's o fourth wife, Maria Cristina.

Meanwhile, Ferdinand's brother Carlos tried to claim the throne with the support of political extremists. This resulted in a civil war between the Carlists and the Cristinos.
The Carlists were eventually defeated with help from Portugal, Britain and France.
Isabella II would begin appearing on Spain's coinage in 1835. The portrait had the appearance of a well-fed, full-grown woman, even though she was only 5 years old at the time.

A British gunboat claimed the Falkland Islands in the South Atlantic as a crown territory on Jan. 1, 1833. Two days later, British forces seized the islands from Argentina.
Argentina disputed Britain's claim for the next 149 years.

Atlanta, Georgia, had its beginnings in a cabin built by pioneer Hardy Ivy on for-
mer Creek Indian territory at the foot of the Blue Ridge Mountains. The town was first known by the name Terminus.
Avocado trees from Mexico were introduced into southern Florida by horticulturist Henry Perrine.
Bottled, carbonated water was first sold to New York merchants in 1833 by John Matthews, who had begun work on developing the first soda fountain.
A diaphragm contraceptive made of rubber was invented by German physician Friedrich Wilde.
Frederic Tudor had long been harvesting ice from lakes and ponds around Boston and shipping it to the Southern states, Cuba and Mexico. In 1833, he loaded his ship, the Tuscany, with 180 tons of U.S. ice and set sail for India. The trip took over four months and half the ice was lost in transit, but the voyage turned a nice profit.
In Japan, meanwhile, cold weather and flooding caused a three-year famine in the Tenpo region, killing tens of thousands of people.
A Swiss miller replaced his ancient millstones with rollers, which could grind down grain into flour quickly and efficiently.
The New York Sun was launched on Sept. 3, 1833, by 23-year-old publisher Benjamin Day. It would become the city's first successful penny daily at a time when the competition charged six cents per issue. The next day, the Sun hired the first U.S. newsboy, 10-year-old Barney Flaherty.
The publisher's son, also named Benjamin Day, would invent the Ben Day process for shading in printed illustrations.

No U.S. DOLLAR COINS were made in 1833, even though the silver dollar was considered the basic monetary unit of the United States.
Silver dollar production had ended in 1803 and wouldn't resume until the Gobrecht dollar of 1836. The U.S. gold dollar wouldn't be introduced until 1849.
Most Americans dealt in barter, currency and credit in 1833. If you wanted to carry around serious coinage, you packed either half dollars or quarter eagles ( $\$ 2.50$ gold pieces).
The Mint produced just 4,100 quarter eagles in 1833, a mintage that would jump to
more than half a million in 1836.
The 1833 is now considered the secondrarest of the Capped Head quarter eagles, made from 1821 through 1834. It is thought there are only 50 total survivors today.
The highest-graded 1833 quarter eagles are two MS-66 coins graded by PCGS and a Proof-66 that is one of an estimated four surviving proofs of this date.
Despite the low estimated survivorship, most price guides treat the coin as a common date for the Capped Head series.
The 1833 quarter eagle is typically listed at about $\$ 6,500$ in fine, $\$ 10,000$ in XF, $\$ 22,000$ in MS-60, and \$40,000 in MS-63.
In a practical sense, you'll probably have a difficult time locating an 1833 quarter eagle in any condition.
According to the Economic History Services website, $\$ 2.50$ in 1833 would have been equivalent to about $\$ 73$ in buying power and \$691 in unskilled wages in 2016.

Those seeking a numismatic memento of the year 1833 are in luck. The prices of 1833 coins range from $\$ 50$ for a good example of either the half dime or dime all the way to five-figure prices for rarities such as the 1833 business-strike half eagle.
You can even dream about owning that all-but-unique example of the 1833 proof half eagle.
If the tale of Kaspar Hauser has caught your imagination, there is no shortage of speculation about this mysterious historical figure. Hauser is the subject of an estimated 2,000 books and at least two feature movies, Werner Herzog's "The Enigma of Kaspar Hauser" and Peter Sehr's "Kaspar Hauser". Unless you speak fluent German, make sure you get copies with English subtitles.
English-speaking fans of Andrew Jackson might want to keep an eye out for the 1953 movie "The President's Lady", starring Charlton Heston as Jackson and Susan Hayward as Jackson's wife, Rachel.
The drama focuses on the terrible political smear campaigns over the fact that Rachel's divorce prior to marrying Jackson wasn't legal due to a small technicality.
Jackson's battle with the Second Bank of the United States doesn't come into play-but who wants to watch a movie about a bank? $\bigcirc$


Certified coin albums holds all popular slabs, titled albums available stock\# pages pockets CA0002 21826.95 CA0003 $3 \begin{array}{lll}27 & 31.95\end{array}$ CA0004 43637.50 CA0005 54544.95

DISPLAY ALBUMS FOR ALL YOUR COINS


With plastic holdẹs for uncertified coins stock\# pages holders HA0002 24041.50 $\begin{array}{llll}\text { HAOOO2 } & 2 & 40 & 41.50 \\ \text { HA0003 } & 3 & 60 & 56.50\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { HAOOO3 } & 3 & 60 & 56.50 \\ \text { HAOOO } & 4 & 80 & 72.50\end{array}$ | HAOOOOS | 5 | 80 | 84.95 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | HA0006 $6120 \quad 99.95$ or call (630) 232-6702



Mint Set albums 2007 and newer Eight page albums 38.50 MSA007 2015-18 sets MSA006 2011-14 sets MSA005 2007-10 sets S\&H: 5750 on orders to 530 ; $\$ 975$ order 530.01 to 560 :
$\$ 1250$ ordes $~$
56001 $\$ 12.50$ orders 560.01 to 5100 $\$ 14,00$ orders 5100.01 to 5150 ${ }_{\text {Ilinnois }}$ Residents sales tax $75 \%$


Proof Set albums stock\# title PSA180 Untitled 5 pg. 37.95 PSA131 Natl.Pk. 25828.95 PSA130 Statehood 25 C 28.95 PSA112 Clad 20142037.95 PSA111 Clad 2008-14 37.95 PSA110 Clad 1999-08 37.95

Eagle Box 412 Geneva, IL 60134

(twitter.com/\#!/coinagemag)

# Show Dates 

## JANUARY 2018

4-7-TAMPA, FLORIDA: Annual FUN Convention; Tampa Convention Center, 333 S. Franklin St.; Thu. $10 \mathrm{am}-6: 30 \mathrm{pm}$, Fri. $10 \mathrm{am}-6: 30 \mathrm{pm}$, Sat. $10 \mathrm{am}-5: 30$ pm, Sun. 10 am-3 pm; contact Cindy Wibker, (407) 321-8747

6-NEW MARKET, MARYLANDD: Battlefield Coin Show at New Market MD; Grange Hall, \#1 8th Alley; Sat. 9:30 am-3:30 pm; buy, sell and trade; contact Michael Dixon, (301) 788-6232

7-FAIRVIEW PARK, OHIO: Universal Coin, Currency \& Stamp Show; American Legion Post \# 42, 22001 Brookpark Rd.; Sun. 10 am-3 pm; free admission and parking, Early Birds \$5; 40 dealer tables, no sales tax on collectible coins and bullion; John Cotleur, (440) 864-7473

7-HALLANDALE BEACH, FLORIDA: Gold Coast (Hollywood) Coin \& Collectible Show - 1st Sunday; Mardi Gras Casino, 831 N. Federal Hwy.; Sun. 9:30 am-3:30 pm; free admission and parking; contact Harry, (954) 558-5108

7-MAITLAND, FLORIDA: Maitland Coin \& Currency Show - 1st Sunday; Maitland Civic Center, 641 South Maitland Avenue; Sun. 9 am-5 pm; free admission; door prizes; contact Jason Lowery, (407) 730-3116

11-13—NEW CASTLE, DELAWARE: Wilmington Coin Show; Wilmington Coin Club; Nur Shrine Temple, 198 South DuPont Highway; Thu. 10 am-6 pm, Fri. $10 \mathrm{am}-5 \mathrm{pm}$, Sat. $10 \mathrm{am}-5 \mathrm{pm}$; free admission with registration; 50 dealers ( 60 tables), free youth program Saturday; contact Show Chairman Ken Sammut, (610) 675-6186; Email: kensammut @ yahoo.com

11-14—NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK: New York International Numismatic Convention; Waldorf Astoria Hotel, 301 Park Avenue; Fri. 10 am-7 pm, Sat. $10 \mathrm{am}-7 \mathrm{pm}$, Sun. $10 \mathrm{am}-3 \mathrm{pm} ; 115$ dealers, world and ancient numismatic bourse area, educational programs, special Young Numismatists Program, club and society meetings, Heritage auction, Classical Numismatic Group auction, Baldwin's Ltd./Ira and Larry Goldberg/M\&M Numismatics/ Dmitry Markov auction, Stack's-Bowers-Ponterio auction, Gemini Numismatic Auctions, LLC auction, Kolbe \& Fanning Numismatic Literature auction, discounted room rates at the Waldorf Astoria, free samples copies of numismatic publications for attendees; contact Kevin Foley, (414) 807-0116
12-14-HOT SPRINGS, ARKANSAS: Annual Tri Lakes Coin, Stamp \& Sports Card Show; Fri. 1-6 pm, Sat. 9 am- 6 pm , Sun. $9 \mathrm{am}-3 \mathrm{pm} ; 100$ tables, free admission and parking; contact Gene Johnson, (501) 624-0074

13-KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE: Knoxville Coin \& Currency Show; Rothchild Catering \& Conference Center, 8807 Kingston Pike; Sat. 9 am-4 pm; 20 tables, 14 to 16 dealers; contact Robert Bruner, (865) 660-8692

13-14-RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA: Carolina Coin \& Stamp Show (Raleigh); NC State

Fairgrounds, Gov. James E. Holshouser Building, 1025 Blue Ridge Blvd.; Sat. 10 am-5 pm, Sun. 10 am-3 pm; free admission; dealers will be buying and selling foreign, domestic and ancient currency; contact Dot Hendricks, (919) 828-9450

14-COUNTRYSIDE, ILLINOIS: West Suburban Coin \& Collectible Expo 2nd Sunday of the Month; Park Place of Countryside Banquet Hall, 6200 Joliet Road; Sun. 9 am-3 pm; free admission; more than 10,000 square feet of floor space, dealers from five Midwestern states, dealers buying and selling U.S. coins, world coins, ancient coins, coin supplies, jewelry, and collectibles; contact Kevin Wasmer, (630) 399-9060

14-MELBOURNE, FLORIDA: 2nd Sunday South Brevard Coin, Stamp \& Collectible Show; Azan Shrine Center, 1591 West Eau Gallie Blvd.; Sun. 9:30 am-3 pm; contact Alysha Wilson, (321) 4285850

14-MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT: Executive Inn, 900 East Main St.; Sun. 9 am-3:30 pm; free admission and parking; contact Harry Tong, (603) 978-3459

14-SOUTHGATE, MICHIGAN: Lincoln Coin Club Annual Show; Southgate Civic Center Annex, 14700 Reaume Parkway; Sun. $10 \mathrm{am}-4 \mathrm{pm}$; contact Bill Summerell, (734) 283-0982
17-UXBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS: Blackstone Valley 3rd Wednesday Coin \& Collectables Club Show; VFW Post 1385, 16 Cross St./ Rt. 16, Wed. 3 pm-8 pm; contact Terrance OConnor, (508) 400-7454
19-20-CONROE, TEXAS: 61st Houston Money Show Lone Star Convention Center, 9055 Airport Road @ FM 3083; adult admission \$3, under 17 and veterans free; free parking; 130 tables with 150 dealers, professional security, exhibits, lectures, all types of coins, youth activities on Saturday; displays (the "Money Casket" and the "Money Bag Sportcoat"); contact Jack Domurat, (832) 610-5313

21-HILLIARD, OHIO: Columbus Coin Show 3rd Sunday Every Month; Makoy Center, 5462 Center Street; admission \$2 (18 and older), early bird admission \$10; contact Dan Rich, (614) 785-9967
21—SOUTH ST PAUL, MINNNESOTA: South St. Paul Monthly Coin Show; South St. Paul VFW Post \#295 (lower level), 111 Concord Exchange South; Sun. $9 \mathrm{am}-4 \mathrm{pm}$; free admission; more than 25 dealers ( 37 tables), elevator, security available on site; contact Antique Coins Inc., (651) 269-5846

26-27-FOREST HILL, TEXAS: Cowtown Coin Show; Forest Hill Civic \& Convention Center, 6901 Wichita Street; Fri. noon-6 pm, Sat. $9 \mathrm{am}-5 \mathrm{pm}$; admission \$3, \$25 Early Bird admission Fri. 10 am-noon; free parking; 52 dealers, drawings, free appraisals, police security; contact Gary Andrews, (817) 444-4813

26-28-PERRY, GEORGIA: Middle Georgia Coin and Currency Show; Georgia National Fairgrounds, 401 Larry Walker Parkway; Fri. 10 am- 6 pm, Sat. 10 am-6 pm, Sun. 10 am-3 pm; stamps, postcards and coin supplies, more than 185 dealer tables; contact Chip Davis, (478) 320-7850

Email show date information at least four months in advance to editor@coinagemag.com.

27-OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON: Olympia/South Sound Coin \& Currency Show; VFW Post \#318 Hall, 2902 Martin Way; contact, Dennis Reed, (360) 438-1432

27-28-CHESWICK, PENNSYLVANIA: West Penn Coin Club Annual Coin Show; Futules Harmar House, 1321 Freeport Road; Sat. 9 am-5 pm, Sun. $9 \mathrm{am}-3 \mathrm{pm}$; free admission and parking; raffle drawings for gold and silver prizes at the end of the show on Sunday; contact Dane Olevian, (570) 332-4690

27-28—PASADENA, CALIFORNIA: Pasadena Coin \& Currency Show; Scottish Rite Center, 150 N. Madison Ave.; Sat. 10 am-5 pm, Sun. 10 am-4 pm; admission $\$ 3$, kids free; free parking; buy, sell, trade; contact Paul Vreede, (818) 486-7285

28-OLD BRIDGE, NEW JERSEY: Coin, Currency, Collectibles \& Stamps Show - Old Bridge; Old Bridge First Aid \& Rescue Bldg., 200 Marlboro Rd.; free admission; contact (732) 740-4604
28-WESTMINISTER MARYLAND: Coin \& Currency Show; Westminister Fire Hall, 28 John Street; Sun. $9 \mathrm{am}-4: 30 \mathrm{pm}$; free admission and parking; contact Carl Ostiguy Jr., CEO Coins, Currency \& Treasures, PO Box 92, Savage, MD 20763, (443) 623-7025

## FEBRUARY 2018

1-3-OCALA, FLORIDA: Ocala Coin Show; Motel 6 Conference Center, 3810 NW Blitchton Road; Thu. $10 \mathrm{am}-6 \mathrm{pm}$, Fri. $10 \mathrm{am}-6 \mathrm{pm}$, Sun. $10 \mathrm{am}-6 \mathrm{pm}$; free parkng and admission; 51 dealers, hourly silver door prizes, all gold raffle, free coins for youths, hobo carving for kids, gold, silver, antiques, jewelry, stamps; contact Rich Selvar, (352) 257-7111
2-3—KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE: Knoxville Coin \& Currency Show; Rothchild Catering \& Conference Center, 8807 Kingston Pike; Fri. 9 am-4 pm, Sat. 9 am-4 pm; 20 tables, 14 to 16 dealers; contact Robert Bruner, (865) 660-8692

2-4-LADSON, SOUTH CAROLINA: Low Country Coin Show; Charleston, SC Exchange Park Fairgrounds, 9850 Hwy 78; Fri. 12-6 pm, Sat. 9 am-6 pm, Sun. $10 \mathrm{am}-3 \mathrm{pm}$; free admission with photo ID; coins, currency and exnomia available to buy, sell or trade; contact Richard Smith, (843) 797-1245; www.lowcountrycoinclub.com/news.html

3-WESLEY CHAPEL, FLORIDA: 1st Saturday Coin Club Show; Eagle Lodge \#3752, 4249 New River Rd.; free admission; contact Dennis Jones, (813) 355-6813

3-4-VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI: 96th Vicksburg Coin Show; Vicksburg Coin Club; Riverwalk Casino, I-20 Exit 1A, 1046 Warrenton Road; Sat. 9 am-5 pm, Sun. 10 am-4 pm; contact Mark Richter, (601) 529-0335

4-DECATUR, INDIANA: Decatur Monthly Coin Show / Flea Market; Decatur Riverside Center, 231 E Monroe St.; Sun. $8 \mathrm{am}-3 \mathrm{pm}$; contact Bonnie Gregg, (260) 724-2341

4-FAIRFIELD, CONNECTICUT: First Sunday Fairfield Coin \& Sport Card Show; The Scandanavian Club, 1351 South Pine Creek Road; Sun. 9 am-2 pm; \$2 admission; free parking; 50 dealers, hourly raffles, $\$ 10$ shopping sprees; contact Fred \& Karen Riso, (203) 265-1813

9-10—DUNCAN, OKLAHOMA: Stephens County Coin Show; Stephens County Fairgrounds, 1618 South 13th Street; Fri. noon-6 pm, Sat. 9 am-5 pm; free admission and parking; appraisals and refreshments; contact Ed McGill, (580) 475-4570

9-11-CONCORD, NORTH CAROLINA: Charlotte Coin Club Annual Show; Cabarrus Arena \& Events Center, 4751 Highway 49 North; Fri. 10 am-6 pm, Fri. $10 \mathrm{am}-4 \mathrm{pm}$, Sun. $10 \mathrm{am}-4 \mathrm{pm}$

10-KENT, WASHINGTON: Kent Valley Coin Show; Kent Commons, 525 4th Ave. N; Sat. 10 am-4 pm; contact Bob Kinsedahl, (253) 537-6049

11-COUNTRYSIDE, ILLINOIS: West Suburban Coin \& Collectible Expo 2nd Sunday of the Month; Park Place of Countryside Banquet Hall, 6200 Joliet Road; Sun. $9 \mathrm{am}-3 \mathrm{pm}$; free admission; more than 10,000 square feet of floor space, dealers from five Midwestern states, dealers buying and selling U.S. coins, world coins, ancient coins, coin supplies, jewelry, and collectibles; contact Kevin Wasmer, (630) 399-9060

11-MELBOURNE, FLORIDA: 2nd Sunday South Brevard Coin, Stamp \& Collectible Show; Azan Shrine Center, 1591 West Eau Gallie Blvd.; Sun. 9:30 am-3 pm; contact Alysha Wilson, (321) 4285850

11-SOUTH ST PAUL, MINNNESOTA: South St. Paul Monthly Coin Show; South St. Paul VFW Post \#295 (lower level), 111 Concord Exchange South;

Sun. 9 am-4 pm; free admission; more than 25 dealers (37 tables), elevator, security available on site; contact Antique Coins Inc., (651) 269-5846

16-17-HOUSTON, TEXAS: Houston Winter Coin Show; VFW Hall \#8790 (Spring Branch/Memorial Area), 1560 Foley Street; Fri. 1 pm-6 pm, Sat. $9 \mathrm{am}-5 \mathrm{pm}$; adult admission $\$ 3$, children under 16 free; 45 local and national dealers buying, selling and trading, six door prizes (one-ounce American Silver Eagles), ANACS taking submittals on Saturday, lots of free parking, police security; contact Ed Stephens, (832) 444-4808

16-18-EL PASO, TEXAS: International Coin Club of El Paso; El Paso Annual Coin Show; El Maida Shrine, 6331 Alabama St.; Fri. 1 pm-6 pm, Sat. $9 \mathrm{am}-6 \mathrm{pm}$, Sun. $9 \mathrm{am}-4 \mathrm{pm}$; free to the public; more than 50 vendor/dealer tables, raffle prizes, coin exhibits, 2018 medals available honoring the "Return of the El Paso Streetcars", Kids' Auction 2 pm Saturday; contact Jason Elwell, (915) 241-6977; Email: iccoep1963@gmail.com

16-18-SPARTANBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA: Upstate SC Coin Show; Spartanburg Memorial Auditorium, 385 N. Church St.; Fri. 10 am-6 pm, Sat. $10 \mathrm{am}-6 \mathrm{pm}$, Sun. $10 \mathrm{am}-3 \mathrm{pm}$; free admission and parking; more than 100 tables; contact David Burzinski, (864) 293-8416

16-18-WICHITA, KANSAS: Cessna Coin and Stamp Show; Cessna Activity Center, 2744 George Washington Blvd.; Sat. 9 am- 5 pm , Sun. $9 \mathrm{am}-4 \mathrm{pm}$; free admission and parking; 60 to 64 tables, exhibits and youth booth; contact Ralph Lott, (316) 683-6593

17-COOKEVILLE, TENNESSEE: Upper Cumberland Coin Show; Hyder Burks Pavilion, 2390 Gainesboro Grade; Sat. 9 pm-4 pm; contact Dennis

Wittenberg, (931) 657-2247
17-18—LINCOLN CITY, OREGON: McMinnville Coin Club's Coin Show; Chinook Winds Casino, 1777 NW 44th St.; Sat. 10 am-5 pm, Sun. 10 am-4 pm ; free admission

17-18—PITTSTON, PENNSYLVANIA: Wyoming Valley Coin Club Show; St. Josephs Oblates, 1880 State Route 315; free admission and parking; Sat. 9 am-5 pm, Sun. 9 am-4 pm; 53 tables, chances for gold and silver coins, hourly door prizes, chances for gold and Unc Morgan dollars, security by PA state constables; contact Mike Lettieri, (570) 457-7795

18-CROMWELL, CONNECTICUT: Hartford Coin and Currency Show; Courtyard Hartford Cromwell, 4 Sebethe Drive; Sun. $9 \mathrm{am}-3 \mathrm{pm}$; free admission; free parking, verbal appraisals; contact John Stassins Jr., (718) 323-1930

18-SALISBURY, MARYLAND: Salisbury Annual Coin Show; Loyal Order of Moose, 833 Snow Hill Road; Sun. 10 am-5 pm; free admission and parking; door prizes every 30 minutes, raffle, free coins for kids, free appraisals; contact Jesse Furry Sr., (302) 846-0473

25-JOLIET, ILLINOIS: 59th Annual Coin Show; Will County Coin Club; Clarion Hotel, 411 S. Larkin Ave.; Sun. $9 \mathrm{am}-3: 30 \mathrm{pm}$; free admission, free parking; 45 tables, raffle; contact (815) 463-9480; Email: richjh@excite.com

25-OLD BRIDGE, NEW JERSEY: Coin, Currency, Collectibles \& Stamps Show - Old Bridge; Old Bridge First Aid \& Rescue Bldg., 200 Marlboro Rd.; free admission; contact (732) 740-4604 〇

## SAVE over 77\%! Classic Silver Half Dollar Entirely vanished from circulation!

Act now to own America's most beautiful half dollar ever - the Liberty Walking half - for just $\$ 6.95$, a savings of over $77 \%$ ! Struck in $90 \%$ silver, this classic coin's acclaimed patriotic design shows Liberty walking toward the dawn of a new day, while the reverse bears a proud eagle. Last struck in 1947, this half dollar is now entirely vanished from circulation!

## Free Shipping \& Free Gift

 Hurry - order your Liberty Walking silver half dollar today and SAVE over $77 \%$ off the regular price of $\$ 31.25$, plus get a FREE gift and FREE shipping to your home. You'll also receive our fully illustrated catalog, plus other fascinating selections from our Free Examination Coins-on-Approval Service, from which you may purchase any or none of the coins - return balance in 15 days - with option to cancel at any time. Don't delay - order your Liberty Walking silver half dollar today!Due to fluctuations in the coin market, prices and limits are subject to change. America's Favorite Coin Source - TRUSTED SINCE 1945

Mail coupon with payment or order online at www.LittletonCoin.com/specials
Yours FREEI Hecy yew cost

45-Day Money Back Guarantee of Satisfaction

Order Deadline: 12:00 Midnight, July 31, 2017
$\left.\begin{array}{|l|l|l|l|}\hline \text { OTY } & \text { DESCRIPTION } & \text { PRICE } & \text { TOTAL } \\ \hline & \begin{array}{l}1916-1947 \\ \text { Half Dollar (liberty Walking }\end{array} & \$ 6.95 & \\ \hline & \text { Display Folders - SAVE 15\% }\end{array}\right) \$ 2.95$.
$\square$ Check or Money Order payable to Littleton Coin Co. $\begin{array}{cl}\text { Charge my: } \square \text { VISA } & \square \text { MasterCard } \\ \square \text { American Express } \\ \square \text { Discover }\end{array}$


by Marcy Gibbel

## Spare Change: An Update

|n the January 2017 issue, I wrote about how my now 11-year-old was looking for ways to get more bang for her buck. She wanted to make more money up front so that she had more to spend later.
At the time, she was supposed to split her "paycheck" three ways: spend, save and invest.
She soon realized that a few dollars a week split three ways just doesn't give her much spending money, so she created a change jar. We all started filling the jar with spare change. She would then roll it and exchange it at the bank for more readily accepted funds. (Believe it or not, sweet shops and craft stores don't always like to handle coins.)
That was a good start, but like many kids her age, she wanted more. How could she make the most of these coins? I came up with five ideas:

1. She could use it. And use it she has. Now, she takes some spare change with her on every shopping trip and errand run. If there's even a remote possibility that we'll run into a bookstore, bakery, or toy aisle, she's prepared. She has purchased several books at the school book fair with her own money. (They don't mind the loose change.) She also likes to treat Mom and Dad to the occasional cup of coffee.
2. She could deposit it directly into a bank account. This has been more difficult than we all thought. Rolling enough coins to open a savings account takes a lot of time. Finding a bank that has few fees takes a lot of time, too. A credit union-a financial cooperative that's owned by its members-might be the best way to go.
3. She could pour it into a Coinstar machine. This came to an end a few months ago, when Coinstar removed its machines from our local grocery stores. Prior to that, she had enough change to earn two small store vouchers.
4. She could save it all for something big. Next to using it on shopping trips, she


is saving her money for something big: a laptop or partial payment for the $8^{\text {th }}$ grade trip to Washington, D.C., whichever comes first. She added it all up over the summer and winter breaks, each time proudly giving me the new numbers-how much her stash has increased and approximately how much more she has to go. I would even be willing to put this in the "invest" category. She's investing in her education if she chooses a laptop, and the return on investing in travel is priceless.
5. She could look for collectible coins. This was a great early fall activity, when we still had a couple of weeks of unbearable heat. She set aside some coins that looked interesting, then used my slightly outdated Red Book to do some research. She's found nothing of great monetary value yet, but she's barely made a dent in her accumulation.


Please send a self addressed stamped envelope to: E\&T Kointainer POB 4128CN, Sidney, OH 45365
Visit us on the web at: www.vcoins.com/us/kointainer


That's where things stand after 12 months. Did you try these, or other, ways to make the most of your spare change jar? $\bigcirc$

## Take Note



## RECENT EDITION

Secrets to Being a Smart Buyer Revealed
[PELHAM, ALABAMA] Whitman Publishing recently released Inside the Rare Coin Marketplace: Secrets to Being a Smart Buyer, by Q. David Bowers. The 320-page, full-color book is available online and in bookstores and hobby shops nationwide for $\$ 14.95$.
Inside the Rare Coin Marketplace shares Bowers' over 60 years of numismatic experience. Bowers states his goal in the preface: "I would like you to become an expert collector of your choice of specialties: coins, tokens, and/or medals."
"I do not pretend to predict cycles for modern art or autographs or restorable Victorian houses," Bowers writes, "but I have a lifetime of experience with rare coins, enabling me to predict (so far) various sea changes in that market."
The book's range is very broad, covering everything from discussions of the minting process and distribution of coins to a "personal scrapbook" of Bowers' own experiences dating back to the 1950s.
Whitman Publishing is the Official Supplier of the American Numismatic Association. ANA members receive 10 percent off when ordering the book directly from the publisher at Whitman.com. ANA members can also borrow it for free from the Association's Dwight N. Manley Numismatic Library.


## COUNTERFEIT DETECTION <br> NGC Helps with Identification of Counterfeit Coins

[SARASOTA, FLORIDA] Numismatic Guaranty Corp. has launched an online counterfeit detection resource. Located at NGCcoin.com/ counterfeits/, the resource focuses on the 50 U.S. coins and 25 Chinese coins most often coveted by counterfeiters. Each of these 75 coins has its own page that includes high-resolution images, the types of counterfeits typically seen, tips for detecting these counterfeits, and more.
The resource highlights such coins as the 1909-S VDB Lincoln cent, which is, according to submissions to NGC, the most commonly counterfeited U.S. coin. The most commonly seen counterfeit of a Chinese coin is the Year 23 (1934) Junk L\&M-110 dollar, named for the ship on its reverse.
The Counterfeit Detection portal also has a section that explains the features of different types of fakes, which include cast, electrotype, spark erosion, and transfer die counterfeits, as well as the "categories" of altered dates and altered mintmarks.
Existing content will be updated as necessary with the discovery of new counterfeits. NGC's Counterfeit Detection resource will also continue to evolve, with new sections compiled as the data becomes available.


## COMING SOON

Plan Ahead for the Long Beach Expo
[LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA] One of the West Coast's largest collectibles marketplaces will take place next month. The Long Beach Coin, Currency, Stamp \& Sports Collectible Show will be held Feb. 22-24. Show hours are Thursday 10 a.m.-7 p.m.; Friday 10 a.m.-7 p.m.; and Saturday 10 a.m.-5 p.m., with limited dealers on Saturday.
The No. 1 attraction at the Expo is the bourse floor, but there are also special exhibits. For example, gold coins and bars and other historical artifacts can be viewed as part of the SS Central America's "Ship of Gold" display. Collectors of all levels and ages can take part in other activities, too, such as:

- a Signature Auction held by Heritage Auction Galleries
- on-site coin grading by PCGS
- the Young Numismatists Treasure Hunt
- the Kids Corner, hosted by the Long Beach Stamp Club
- seminars by prominent hobby authorities, educational forums and club meetings
The Expo gives dealers an opportunity to do business with each other, and for collectors to establish business relationships and friendships. For more information, visit longbeachexpo.com, or call 888-743-9316.


## QUALITY COINS FROM JACK H. BEYMER

All five six-piece type coin sets are housed in custom Capital Plastics holders, and the coins grade good or better.

## EARLY TYPE CENTS



EARLY TYPE NICKELS


SET FOR \$58.00

U.S. GOLD


EARLY TYPE ODD DENOMINATION


SET FOR \$295.00
EARLY TYPE QUARTERS


Seated Quarter
1838-1891


Barber Quarter
1892-1915


Liberty Quarter
1916-1930


SET FOR \$220.00

## COLONIAL COINS

Colonial coins are listed by page number in the "Redbook"
Most, if not all coins are one of a Most, It thot al coins are one of a
kind, so please give us second choices.
MASSACHUSETTS SILVER
MASSACH Tree Shilling, page 41
1652 Pine
Large planchet, no pellets
Large planchet, no pellets
at trunk of tree Noe 9
backwards N in England
NGC AU50
WILLIAM WOODS ROSA AMERICANA

\section*{| p9 44-46 |
| :--- |
| $1722 / 1 / 2 \mathrm{pen}$ |}

$17221 / 2$ pence $D . G$ Rex
PCGS
PCGS AU58.....
1723 two
17. PCGS AU55.-...)..................1700.00
AU50, lightrev porosiy........... 600.00

WILLIAM WOODS HIBEENIA
1722 halfpenny harp right
1722 halfpenny harp
Might
M3.7-C2 PCGS VF30............. 362.50
1722 alfpenny, harp right
PCI VF25
PCIVF22.
1723 farthing dei gratia rex

| page 46 M3.3-Ba. 1 R2 |
| :--- |
| PCGS |

1723/2 hatf
EF40 825.00 NGC MS60BN........ 2300.00
VG10 130.00 VF30...
1723 halfpenny page 47
NGC PCGS MS62BN
Fi5 95.00 NGC AU58.

 M4.74-Gb.9EF40.................... 200.00



 M4.73-L.2 F15........................ 225.00

## VIRGINIA

all altributed to Newman variety numbers.
1733 Virginia
1773 Virginia halfpenny pg 47
Period variety
Period variety
N15-D R $6+$ AU50..
 N22-S NGC MS64BB................250.00
N25-M PGS MS64BN...........11500
PCGS MS63BN N27.JPCGS MS64RB......................150.00 PCGS MS63RB....................1650.00
Marked COPY MS6RB............. 10.00

## 1760 HIBERNIA Voce Populi

farthing lo leters p9 51
Bren 234 PCGS AU33, 5 ,
$31-75$ coins known............... 4250.00
1760 HBERNA
1760 HIBERNIA Voce Populi
halppenny page 51
Breen 223 FF2....
.
1760 HBBERNI Voce Populi
haltpenny p below page 51
Breen 233 P/P PCGS VF35...
1760 HIBERNA V Vese Po........... 950.00 hatfpenny P in front of face page 51
Bren 232 PGSS VF30

FRENCH COLONIES
Vlack variety numbers are used.
1740G half sou marque,
15 Deniers pa 55
V301 PCGS MS62.
 SOU MARQUE 30 Denier pg 55 1738S V179 PCGS AU58........... 400.00
1741BB V612 R6 NGC AU55....... 575.00 1741 BB V612 R6 NGC AU55.........575.00
1748A V28 R8 NGC AU58.........800.00 1755A V35a PCGS AU55................ 385.00 1757/0A V37 R6 NGC MS62............1150.00 1757A V37a NGC MS62............850.00
1767 SOU, page 53 NGC VF20.....275.00

## COLONIAL COINS

F12 at least double struck 250.00
1767 SOU stamped "FF"
 NoVA CONSTELLATIO, page 56
1785 pointed rays, sm date, 1785 pointed rays, smmate,
F15...................... 1350.00 MASSACHUSETTS, page 61
1787 Mass cent, horned eagle
 1788 Mass cent, period var..........17.....
Ryder 3-A PCGS EF45........... 1175.00
 Ryder 3-E PCGS VF35.............725.00
Ryder4-G R5-PCGS VF30.......... 720.00

CONNECTICUT, page 62 to 64
These following Connecticut coins These following Connecticut coins

are attributed by | are attribu |
| :--- |
| numbers. |
| 1705 |

numbers.
1785 bust right M6.4-1 F15............ 280.00
1786 mile 1786 mailed bust left
Hercules head M5.3-N12.......... 485.00 1787 maile bust left,
horned bust M4-LF15.............. 225.00 M4-L Horned bust variety, without the horm break Scarce early die state
VF20
M6.1-M laughing head, pg 63 .525 .00
 1788 maile bust right,
M1.2-C mut
M1.2-C multon head P'CGS G6 ..... 200.00
1787 draed bust left 1787 draped bust left,
M33.6-kK VF20.......
 M48-9.5. R7, dateless
porous $/$ GG8 $\quad 8.8 .00$ 1787 ETLIR variety pg 62 ....... 8.00 M33.43-h.h. 2 R5+VF20............. 525.00
CONNFC Var M43.1-Y VF20........ 400.00


NEW YORK MACHIN MILLS, page 69 All a atributed to variety
numbers by Robert Vlack numbers by Robert Vlack
1774 group 1 VB-74A VF20...
V8-74A F15 $\begin{array}{r}. .800 .00 \\ \hline 45000\end{array}$
 F12 225C.00 PCGS F12....................27.50
V19-87C12
225.00
 NEW JERSEY, page 71 to 73 These coins are attributed by Maris 1786 N. J. straight plow beam narrow shied Pg P7
M14- NGC AU50 . $1 . .1250 .00$ PCGS VF30 (VF20)....................... 500.00 M17-b PLUKIBUS PCGS VF20...... 450.00 1786 Bride variety, pg 69
M18-M NGC FF40 M18-M NGC EF40................ 1950.00
1787 N.J I sprig above plow Pg 72
 M64-t large flan, no sprig PCGS V-25
Reglar Size ...................... 570
 M56-n
PGGS V PCGS VF35........
VF25 struck over a conneticut, shows on the
reverse
reverse in the shield.................825.00

## COLONIAL COINS

 VERMONT COINS, page $73-75$All Vermont Coins Al Vermont Coins are attributed
by Ryder variety numbers. by Ryder variety number
1786 Vermontensium $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Ry6 SEGS VF20.................. } 1350.00 \\ \text { PCGS VF35 (VF20) } & 135000\end{array}$ PGGS VF35 VFF20).................... 1350.00
1787 Vermont Britania Ry13, all have a weak rev as shown in the Redbook,
VFF20

## 17

Ry16 VG8 185.00 VG10..............215.00
VG7


## Ry2 1 Fi2. Ry25 Ry

Ry27 F15 400.00 VF 20.
1781 NORTH AMERICAN TOKEN pg 73 NGC VF20 205.00 NGC VF25....... 315.00 (1792-94) Kentucky Tokere
page 77 plain edge
PCGS MS63BN.....
NGC AU58......................... 1250.00
PCGS AU55 575.00 PCGS AU58...650.00 Lancaster edge PCGS MS63BN 16575000 NGC AU587715.00 NGC MS62BN 1500.00 1795 Talbot Allum \& Lee with
New York one cent pg 78
NGC MS64BN..................... 1750.00
PGGS AU55.....

1820 Northwest 0 O token
holed as all but two are
PCGS V F )
WASHINGTON PIECES Pg $81-86$
1783 Georgius Triumpho pg 81

1783 small military bust
plain edge pg 81, NGC EF40
....... 395.00 plain edgel pg 81, NGC EF40
1783 small military bust,
1783 smal miltary bus
engrailed edge pg 81
$V=2520750.535$
…
page 82. PCGS AU58............. 1000.00
PCGS AU53............... $\quad$. $6 . . .650 .00$
Undated double head page 82.1225 .00
1795 Grate Haltpenny Token, large buttons, reeded edge
page 85, PCGS MS63BN.......... 1350.00 (1795) North Wales haltpenny
plain edge, page 86
VF20 495.00 PCGS EF4 Undated Washing token large size, plain
edge NGC AU555................. 1850.00
Undated Washington-success.
token, page 84 , small size reeded edge, PCGS MS61, reverse sivering................ 3500.00
1787 FuGIIO CENTS, page 89 \& 90
Attributed by Newwan Attributed by Newman variety numbers POINTED RAYS, CROSS AFTER DATE N1-B, R5 PCGS VF30, among the top 10 coins known......

 VG7. large rim bruises............. 175.00
POINTED RAYS, STATES UNIT. N7-T R4 VF30.......... N9-P R4 F12
N9-Q R6 VG10
N12-M F12 595.0.…
N12-U R5 F1 3
 N14-0 44 G6.

COLONIAL COINS

## COLONIAL COINS

 PCGS MS63BN 2500.00 AU58 1125.00 NGC MS62BN..... 1950.00AU50 950.00 AU55............ 1055.00 AGC UNC details, light .............. 1055.00 reverse corrosion.1.....................00
EF40, corroded 211.50 G4.......350.00 crosslet 4,18 berries
NCS AU details,
environmental damage.............. 525.00
plain 4,13 berries
AU50 950.00 NGC MS61BN......... 19550.00 plain 4, 17 berries


## The Redbook has the value of tww varieties reversed of two varieties reversed The United States is trarer than the States S United

 POINTED RAYS, STATES UNITED, 8 POINTED STAR RN LABELNP5-Y VG10 20000 PCGS F15.....760.00
CLUB ANS CLUB RAYS pg 84 N3-D VG10 640.00 NGG EF40(VF20) .1500 .00
PCGS VF25(VFF20).
 G5................................... 265.00
PILLAR DOLLARS
Thh "Redbook's" first coin, it
circulated in circulated in Colonial America
and USA until 1857 page
 1736 Mo MF PCGS EF40.................525.00
17738 MO MF NGC UU50.............885.00 1740 Mo MF PCGS genuine,


1743 Mo MF PCGS VF35...............426.50 1747 M MF FF4S VF30................ 423.50 1750 Mo MF PCGS 1750 Mo MF PGGS ge
cleaned AU detail...
dited

 VF30 190.00 PCGS EF45...........321.50
VF20 115.00 PGGS EF40......... 267.50

 AU50 175.00 ANACS MS64.......... 675.00 VF30 112.50 NGC, PCGS MS62 . 350.00
 EF40, damaged, removed
from jewelry.................... 45.00

${ }_{\text {Fr2 }} 19.25$ AG3..
1883 Hawaii 50
ANACS, NGC AU55........ - .-. 671.50
AU50 482.50 NGC AU53........... 560.00
EF45 382.50 ANACS EF45.............385.00
EF40 315.00 NGC EF40...........317.50
VF20 160.00 VF30........... . 237.5
VF30, very small solder
spot on edge.
... 85.00

## half CENTS

All half cents are listed according to Cohen variety numbers, as
described in "American Half Cents" described in "American Half Cents" by Roger Cohen.
LIBERTY CAP
1793 C4 Ex EAC auction G6........ 7070.00
1794 Cta NGC AU details,
improperty cleaned, looks
gratat net EFA0.................... 6050.00
NCS AU detials.
NCS AU details,

| scratched, corroded............2210.00 |
| :--- |
| C4 NCS EF details, corroded |
| $\ldots . .1440 .00$ |

C9 PCGS VF25..................... 14655.00
1795 letterad edge C1 NGC EF details reverse damage,

| Small rev marks, net VF30.......... 4375.00 |
| :--- |
| AG3. |
| $\ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .50000 ~$ |

1795 plain edge, with pole
PCGS VF20 3035.00 VF25.......... 3700.00
NGC details, environmental
damage, a slightly dark
stain, still nice looking ........... 2600.00
${ }^{1} 795$ plain edge, no poie
hawalian coins \& tokens All coins on page 405 of the Redbook and Ronald Russell hard cover. 160 pages is $\$ 25.00$ plus $\$ 5.00$ postpaid.
hawallan tokens
1879 T..... HCS Al. Hobron $121 / 2$ cents 26 stars PCGSAU55..........1850.00
1882 Haiku 1 rial PGGS AU55.... 3250.00
hawailan coins
1847 Hawaii cent crosslet 4 ,
15 berries MS63RB........ 15 berries MS63RB....................2850.00
MS60BN ....................

COLONIAL COINS
VG7 2910.00 VF22..............
13000.00
VF22 VF20, obv marks, net VGI
PCGS genuine F15 oby corrosion spot very nice
looking, net VG10................ 5515.00
 AG3 78.50 AG3.595.00 F12........272.50 C3 AG3 78.50 EF40.
1804 spiked chin
1804 spiked Chin
C6 FFFO, Manley state 12.0
obr deve strike doubing
probably R6 $13-30$
known
112500 C8 VG8 128.00 EF40.................650.00
C8 Manley state 6.0 , cud
above LIIBERTY
VG7 170.00 F15.................... 267.50
C9 NGC EF40 (VE35)

C10 NGC MS63BN......
NGC AU5S5N...

C12 crosslet, stemless
PCGS Au50 CAC
PCGS AU50 CAC....
C13 plain 4 stemless
MS62BN 266500 NGC MS62BN 2670
VF30 400.00 PCGS MS62BN.... 2670.00 AG3 63.50 NGC MS61BN......... 1950.00 ${ }^{1805} \mathrm{C} 1 \mathrm{sm} 5$, stemless


C4 I 5 . stems VF35................... 70.00
ANACS MS63BN, BN obv,

VF35 512.50 PCGS EF40...
AG3 rev rotated 80 degrees
AG3 50.00 AU50.
807 C1 VF25 435.00 NGC MS62 4690.00
VG7 115.00 PCGG EF40...........797.50
Fr2 41.50 AG3 33.50 AG3.75.......80.00
$1808 /$ C2 PCGS VF25...........3580.00
F12 1100.00 V F 25.
PCI VF30 (VFF2)

 G5 104.50 G6 11
AG3 50.00 G4...
CLASSIC HEAD
1809 C1 AG3 975.00 G5........... 1500.00
VG10, porous 79.50 G4.............. 79.50
Manley die state $1.065 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .106 .50 ~$
C3 AU55, smoothed area in
left obv field....
G4 69.50 VG10...............
096 52.00
AG3 45.00 EF40, porous......... 98.00
809 C C NGC M S62BN.........1480.50 NGC MS6618N 1175.00 MS62BN 1406.50 $\underset{\text { Fr2 }}{ }{ }^{\text {AG3 }} 45.00$ G4 69.50 VG7.
810 C1 PCGS MS62BN...
AU50 details, porous.
BF30
VFCT5 VG7 900.00 F12......
Fr25................
G4 97.00 G5 104.50 F
AU50, obv ma
AU50, obv marks........
VG8 90.00 VG10....
G5 $80.00 \mathrm{G6} 86.00 \mathrm{VG}$
F12, cleaned.....
Fr2.5 38.50 G4..........
1826 C1 PCGS MS64BN heck. Money orders, bank drafts no delay; personal checks must clear our bank. POSTAGE \& HANDLING: Orders under $\$ 100$ add $\$ 4$. RETURN PRIVILEGE: Coins may be returned within 30 days for any reason. California residents add $8.50 \%$ sales tax. PLEASE GIVE US SECOND CHOICES. VISA, MASTERCARD, AMERICAN EXPRESS \& DISCOVER CARD ARE ACCEPTED. PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE. STORE HOURS: 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Mon.-Sat. PHONE $707-544-1621$. FAX MESSAGES $707-575-5304$.

POSTAGE AND SHPPING, ORDERS UNDER $\$ 200.00$ ADD $\$ 5.00$

## NOTICE TO COIN BUYERS

In looking at advertisements in COINage Magazine, the reader should be aware that there is no precise or exacting science for grading coins. Opinions of two viewers of the identical coin can, and do, differ, even when they are those of experts, because perceptions as to the state of preservation are not always identical.
For grades that are circulated, there tend to be several well-defined and uniform criteria that are utilized, but the grades themselves may be different, because they represent an impression or indication as to the amount of wear on a coin.
Uncirculated coins have no visible signs of wear, though they may have blemishes, bag marks, rim nicks, tarnish, or may even be weakly struck (which often resembles wear). In uncirculated condition, there are many different grading opinions, some of which are described adjectively, others with numbers. Not all numbers have the identical meaning. This depends on the grading standard utilized.
The value of the item to the buyer should be determined by the price, not the grade. Your examination of and satisfaction with the coin should be the criterion, not the grade represented by the seller, or a determination made by another.
Your best protection is your own knowledge and the trust that has developed between you and the dealer over a series of mutually satisfactory transactions.
All advertisers in COINage Magazine agree to a seven-day unconditional money-back guarantee for all items with the exception of bullion and bullion-like coinage, whose dominant price element consists of the value of its precious metal.
If you are displeased with the purchase from an advertiser in COINage Magazine and do not receive proper satisfaction, please contact our advertising service department immediately.
Standards for grading by advertisers must specify which guideline or system is utilized. The notification may be within the context of the advertisement (if it varies from item to item), or by means of the following symbols:
A American Numismatic Assoc. Grading Guide; N NCl; NGC Numismatic Guaranty Corp. of America; P Photograde;
PCGS Professional Coin Grading Service; PCI; ANACS; ACG
Some of these names are registered trademarks, or are used under license. All uses in COINage Magazine shall be strictly in accordance with such authorized use.
Any other grading standard or system utilized must be specified. A combination of any of the above standards may also be used if specified. If there is no symbol, or other explanation, the reader must assume that the advertiser's grading standards are based upon his own personal experience.
Uncirculated coins in mint state (MS) may be described with numbers or adjectives. Unless the advertisement indicates otherwise, the following standards are used: MS-67: "Superb Brilliant Uncirculated" or "Superb Gem Uncirculated";
MS-65: "Gem Brilliant Uncirculated" or "Gem Uncirculated";
MS-63: "Choice Brilliant Uncirculated" or "Choice Uncirculated";
MS-60: "Brilliant Uncirculated" or "Uncirculated." COINage Magazine reserves the right, to which the advertisers consent, to monitor all merchandise offered in its pages and to make occasional test orders under assumed names to verify that coins are as advertised. Advertisers must agree to adhere to the minimum standards set above and understand and consent that violations may lead to suspension of advertising privileges.
Inadvertent typographical errors occur. Advertisements appearing in COINage Magazine should be considered "requests to inquire" rather than unconditional offers of sale. All prices are subject to change at any time without notice.

## INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

| Airtite Hol ders ............................................. 63 | Hobby Coin Exchange ............................... 43 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Antiques \& Coins ...................................... 41 | Kierstead Rare coins ................................. 41 |
| Anything Any where ..................................... 48 | LittletonCoi n......................................... 60 |
| Berry Bee Jewelry ..................................... 39 | Long Island Numismatics ......................... 44 |
| Jack H. Beymer ...................................19, 65 | Mike Kra gel ........................................... 49 |
| CAC Coin............................................9, 13 | M \& R Coins \& Stamps.............44, 45, 46, 47 |
| Thomas B. Cederlind................................. 46 |  |
|  | McQueeney Coins ........................................ 37 |
| ChestnutCoi ns........................................ 47 |  |
|  | Norwood Coin Co............................... 16-17 |
| Coast to Coast Coins................................ C4 |  |
|  | Palisades.............................................. 46 |
| Davisson's.............................................. 47 |  |
|  | Pioneer Gem Corp.................................... 49 |
| Eagle Coin Holders................................... 27 |  |
| Eastern Numi smatics ................................ 59 | John Paul Sarosi.................................... 21 |
| E \& T Kointainer..................................... 63 | Simmons Scientific .................................. 45 |
| Empire Rare Coins .................................. 45 | Stephen Album Coins............................... 45 |
| EstateWhol esalers.................................. 44 | N.F. String \& Son Inc. .................................. 43 |
| G \& F Coin Galleries ............................. 4-5, 7 | Universal Coin \& Bullion, Ltd.................C2, C3 |
| Govmint ................................................. 31 | Valley View Coins.................................12, 29 |

AMERICAN SILVER EAGLES
2018 PRASALE
FIRST TIME OFFERED • BEAT THE RUSH


IRA APPROVED

## Shop <br> Online

Aslow as

## 40

over spot price* each
check / wire price - limit 6 per household (spot price) $+\$ 2.40=$ price per coin

FREE SHIPPING
On advertised offers over \$99 (add \$6 on orders under \$99)

IRA APPROVED, $10 z .999$ Fine Silver

HIGH DEMAND, Strictly Limited Inventory
GUARANTEED \& BACKED by the U.S. Government

## GEM BRILLIANT Uncirculated Condition

## 5 REASONS TO ORDER NOW!

$\checkmark$ Premier financial magazine Barron's featured in their Commodities Corner ("Silver May Grab the Gold in 2017"), making the case for $\$ 19$ to $\$ 20$ silver by year's end which would amount to a $17 \%$ to $23 \%$ annual gain for silver!
$\checkmark$ London Bullion Market Association Predicts ${ }^{5} 21.60$ Silver by October 2018.
$\checkmark$ Global economic uncertainty could send silver prices dramatically higher at any time, power boosting demand for these coins and limiting their availability to you.
$\checkmark 2018$ American Silver Eagles are not only a solid silver purchase, but they are also a true heirloom piece of American history to be enjoyed in your family's estate for generations to come.
$\checkmark$ Silver Eagles are the most popular 1 ounce pure silver coins in the world.

Call for large quantity pricing \& bulk shipping terms.

### 1.800 .822 .4653

Vault verification: UCOAGGS0118 Offer Expires: 01/06/18

- थrय land lacive Money Order or Check

ORDER DELIVERY NOTIFICATION
Coins will be shipped after we receive them from the U.S. Mint's distributor. We expect to receive them in the middle of January 2018. This date is not guaranteed by the United States Mint or Universal Coin \& Bullion? Presale items will delay shipping your entire order.
*SPOT PRICE-the daily quoted market price of precious metals in bullion form. Spot price determined solely by Universal Coin \& Bullion ${ }^{\circ}$ at time of transaction. Prices are subject to change in response to market conditions, and availability is not guaranteed. Please read important customer disclosures on our website or that accompany products purchased, including arbitration agreement. NO DEALERS PLEASE

Follow Dr. Mike Fuljenz $\boldsymbol{f}$

# Always Buying \& Selling! 

As you can see from our ads; we offer a diverse selection of quality rare U.S. coins \& currency. It's a struggle to come up with a continual supply of material and, to that end, we are always strong buyers. If you have numismatic material to sell, please give us a call. We are fast, confidential, and willing to travel to buy deals.

## Call us Toll Free at 1-800-638-8869

Below are some of our newer purchases, offered for sale. Log on to www.coastcoin.com to see full descriptions and photos of these coins plus our complete inventory of U.S. coins \& currency!

Half Cent 1806. PCGS. MS-63. BN. CAC. Large 6, Stems. Pristine surfaces...... $\$ 3495.00$ Large Cents
1826. PCGS. MS-63. BN. N-7.. $\$ 2595.00$ 1827. PCGS. MS-62. BN.. . . . . $\$ 1875.00$ Indian Head Cents
1869. PCGS. MS-65. RB. CAC. $\$ 2569.00$ 1883. NGC. PF-67. RB. . . . . . . $\$ 2495.00$ 1904. PCGS. MS-66. RD. . \$1695.00
Lincoln Cents


1914-D. PCGS. MS-65. RB. CAC. A beautiful example of this rare date with nearly full red luster. $\$ 10495.00$ 1927-S. PCGS. MS-64. RD. CAC. $\$ 1750.00$ 1936. PCGS. PR-65. RD. $\$ 2250.00$
Two-Cent Pieces $\qquad$ \$ 57895.00 1866. PCGS. PR-66+. RB. CAC. $\$ 7895.00$ 1867. PCGS. MS-65. BN. CAC. Doubled Die Obverse. $\$ 8595.00$
Nickel Three-Cent Pieces
$\xrightarrow{. . . \$ 8595.00}$
1877. PCGS. PR-65. CAM. CAC. $\$ 4495.00$ 1885. PCGS. XF-40. CAC. . . . $\$ 3450.00$ Liberty Nickel
1885. NGC. PF-66. CAM. . . . $\$ 1950.00$ Buffalo Nickels $\qquad$
1915-S. PCGS. MS-65+.
. $\$ 3375.00$ 1916. PCGS. PR-67. CAC. . $\$ 10495.00$


1918/17-D. PCGS. AU-58. CAC. The barest trace of 'rub' is all that keeps this out of a mint state holder! . . $\$ 27500.00$ 1921. PCGS. MS-66. CAC. . . . $\$ 1775.00$ 1923. PCGS. MS-66+. CAC. . . . $\$ 1725.00$ 1925-D. PCGS. MS-65+. CAC.. \$5995.00 1926-S. PCGS. MS-63. $\$ 5995.00$
$\$ 9995.00$
1928-S. PCGS. MS-65. CAC. . . $\$ 2750.00$

Seated Liberty Dime
1859. NGC. PF-65. Brilliant. . . $\$ 2495.00$ Barber Dime 1899-O. NGC. MS-67. STAR.. . \$9750.00 Mercury Dime


The screaming white luster seems to jump off this amazing coin! \$32250.00 Bust Quarter
1806. NGC. VF-30. Nice color. $\$ 1895.00$ Seated Liberty Quarters 1859. PCGS. PR-64. CAM. $\$ 2195.00$ 1873. PCGS. MS-64. Arrows. . . $\$ 1795.00$ Standing Liberty Quarter 1929-D. NGC. MS-64. FH. . $\$ 1595.00$ Seated Liberty Half Dollars 1889. PCGS. PR-66. Rich toning. $\$ 3995.00$ 1890. PCGS. PR-64. CAM..... \$2079.00 Barber Half Dollars
1896-5. PCGS. MS-63.
$\ldots \ldots$
. $\$ 3595.00$ 1903. NGC. PF-67.. $\$ 4995.00$ Walking Liberty Half Dollars 1927-S. PCGS. AU-58. CAC. . . $\$ 1775.00$ 1933-S. PCGS. MS-63. Flashy. . \$1695.00 1941. NGC. MS-68.
$\$ 3595.00$

1795. PCGS. F-15. Flowing Hair. B-7, BB-18, Silver Plug. A very scarce and desirable dollar! Seated Liberty Dollars 1842. PCGS. MS-62. 1848. PCGS. AU-53.
. ......... \$3450.00 Morgan Dollars $\qquad$ $\$ 2595.00$

1878-CC. PCGS. MS-65. $\$ 1550.00$ 1879. PCGS. MS-66+. Brilliant. $\$ 3750.00$ 1883. PCGS. MS-67. Flashy.. . . $\$ 2295.00$

1889-CC. PCGS. AU-58. CAC. $\$ 21950.00$ 1892-CC. PCGS. MS-63. CAC. $\$ 2495.00$ 1892-O. PCGS. MS-65 . . . . . . $\$ 3750.00$ 1895-S. PCGS. AU-58. CAC. VAM-4.
S/Horizontal S. Top 100 VAM. $\$ 4250.00$ 1897-O. PCGS. MS-63 . . . . . . $\$ 4650.00$


1903-S. PCGS. MS-66. The surfaces are very clean with Ms. Liberty's cheek being virtually flawless. . . . . $\$ 15595.00$ Peace Dollar
1926-S. PCGS. MS-65+. CAC. . \$1495.00 Early Silver Commemoratives 1900 Lafayette Dollar. PCGS. MS-65
Crisp cream-white luster. . ... \$5995.00 1927 Vermont. PCGS. MS-67. . \$3995.00 United States Gold Coins 1852-D \$1. PCGS. AU-58 . . . . . $\$ 5395.00$ 1855 \$1. PCGS. MS-62. CAC. . \$2895.00 1883 \$1. PCGS. MS-67. CAC. . \$4250.00 1913 \$2.5. PCGS. MS-65 . . . . \$3485.00 1914 \$2.5. PCGS. MS-63. CAC. \$2595.00 1863 \$3. PCGS. MS-62. CAC. \$11750.00 1867 \$3. PCGS. MS-62 . . . . . . . \$9595.00 1884 \$3. PCGS. MS-63 . . . . . . \$10995.00 1800 \$5. PCGS. AU-55..... . \$12500.00 1811 \$5. PCGS. MS-62...... \$15650.00 1903-S \$5. PCGS. MS-65. . . . . \$2095.00 1905 \$5. PCGS. MS-65....... \$2995.00


1908 \$5. PCGS, MS-66. Among the finest survivors of this first-year-of-issue Five Dollar Gold Indian. ... \$18950.00 1908 \$5. PCGS. MS-65. Liberty. \$1995.00 1909-D \$5. PCGS. MS-64. . . . . \$1850.00

1909-S \$5. PCGS. MS-62. . . . . \$5525.00 1867-S \$20. PCGS. MS-60. . . \$10250.00 1875 \$20. PCGS. MS-62. T-2. . $\$ 3495.00$ 1878 \$20. PCGS. MS-61 . . . . . . \$2095.00


1882-CC \$20. PCGS. AU-58. Flashy lustrous surfaces \& a sharp strike. Barely misses a mint state grade! . . \$11495.00 1907 \$20. PCGS. MS-64+. St. Gaudens. CAC. Flashy mint luster. . . . . $\$ 2750.00$ 1909-S \$20. PCGS. MS-64. . . . \$1925.00 1910 \$20. PCGS. MS-64...... . \$2049.00 U.S. Patterns
1869. Dime. PCGS. PR-65. J-708. Rarity5. 'Standard Silver' series pattern; struck in silver with a plain edge. . . $\$ 1795.00$

1870. Dime. NGC. PF-67. J-831. CAC. High R-6. A Barber design with a seated Liberty on the obverse and the adopted Seated Dime reverse. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. . $\$ 5750.00$ 1870. Quarter. PCGS. PR-65. BN. J-924. R-7+. Struck from the regular Seated Quarter dies but on a copper planchet. The edge is reeded. $\$ 5199.00$ 870. Quarter. PCGS. PR-66. CAM. J-900. CAC. R-5. Struck in silver w/a reeded edge. Bust of Liberty with LIBERTY on headband.
$\$ 4225.00$
Private Mint Gold
1851. PCGS. VF-30. U.S. Assay $\$ 50$. Augustus Humbert. . 887 THOUS.
"Target" rev. Reeded Edge. . $\$ 31250.00$ Hawaiian Coin
1883. Half Dollar. PCGS. MS-64.

Stunning blue-gold toning. . . \$2995.00

## COMPANY POLICY

- Add $\$ 5.00$ postage \& handling to all orders under $\$ 500$.

Free shipping on orders of $\$ 500$ or more.

- All items unconditionally guaranteed genuine.
- All items graded by Photograde \& our interpretation of industry standards. - Full 14 day return privilege from day you receive your items except for bullion orders which may not be returned for a refund. - Maryland Residents add $6 \%$ sales tax on orders under $\$ 1000$.
- All prices subject to change.

Visa, MasterCard, Discover, American Express, checks and money orders accepted


COAST to COAST COINS and Currency


9365 Gerwig Lane, Dept CA • Columbia, MD 21046
Toll Free 1-800-638-8869 • Local 410-309-1622 • Fax 410-309-1626 Office Hours Monday thru Friday 9 am $-5 \mathrm{pm} \bullet$ Sat. $10 \mathrm{am}-4$ pm EST


[^0]:    BOB REIS "ANYTHING ANYWHERE" P.O. Box 26303, Raleigh, NC 27611 (919) 787-0881
    e-mail: reisbiz@earthlink.net
    www.anythinganywhere.com

