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A GUIDE BOOK OF

UNITED STATES COINS

2010



R.S. YEOMAN

EDITED BY

KENNETH BRESSETT

63rd EDITION

ISBN-13: 978-079482766-3
ISBN-10: 079482766-7





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UNITED STATES COINS

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63rd Edition

Fully Illustrated Catalog and

Retail Valuation List—1616 to Date

A Guide Book of United States Coins™
THE OFFICIAL RED BOOK OF UNITED STATES COINS™

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www.whitmanbooks.com

Printed in the United States of America.

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3101 Clairmont Road • Suite C • Atlanta GA 30329

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Special credit is due to the following for service and data in this book: Richard A. Bagg, Stewart Blay, Roger W. Burdette, Columbus–America Discovery Group, Charles Davis, Tom DeLorey, George B. Fitzgerald, Bill Fivaz, George Fuld, James C. Gray, Brian Hendelson, Charles Hoskins, Larry Johnson, Robert W. Julian, Richard Kelly, George F. Kolbe, David W. Lange, G.J. Lawson, Andy Lustig, J.P. Martin, Eric P. Newman, Nancy Oliver, Doug Plasencia, Len Roosmalen, P. Scott Rubin, Paul Rynearson, Neil Shafer, Robert W. Shippee, Mark R. Vitunic, Holland Wallace, Weimar White, John Whitney, and John Wright.

Special credit is due to the following for service in the past editions: David Akers, Michael Aron, Philip E. Benedetti, George Blenker, Walter Breen, Larry Briggs, Silvano DiGenova, Ken Duncan, Bob Entlich, Dennis Forgue, Harry Forman, Henry Garrett, William Gay, Harry Gittelson, Michael Hodder, Robert Jacobs, A.M. Kagin, Stanley Kesselman, Jerry Kimmel, Mike Kliman, Paul Koppenhaver, Robert Lecce, Ed Leventhal, Chris McCawley, Glenn Miller, Thomas Payne, Beth Piper, Andrew Pollock III, John Porter, Mike Ringo, J.S. Schreiber, Hugh Sconyers, Robert Shaw, Arlie Slabaugh, Thomas Smith, William Spencer, Paul Spiegel, Maurice Storck Sr., Charles Surasky, Mark Van Winkle, and Russell Vaughn.

Special photo credits are due to the following: Al Adams, Douglas F. Bird, Steve Contursi, Bill Fivaz, Ira & Larry Goldberg Coins & Collectibles, Heritage Auction Galleries, the Museum of the American Numismatic Association, Noyes–Lusk DVD Photo Project, Numismatic Guaranty Corporation of America (NGC), PCGS, Brent Pogue, Sarasota Rare Coin Gallery, the Smithsonian Institution, heritagecoins.com, Rick Snow, Spectrum, Stack's Rare Coins, Superior Galleries, Anthony Swiatek, and the U.S. Mint.

Coin values shown in this book are retail prices figured from data from the listed contributors approximately two months prior to publication. The coin market is so active in some categories that values can easily change during that period. Values are shown as a guide and are not intended to serve as a price list for any dealer's stock. A dash appearing in a price column indicates that coins in that grade exist even though there are no current sales or auction records for them. The dash does not necessarily mean that such coins are exceedingly rare. Italicized prices indicate unsettled or speculative values. A number of listings of rare coins lack prices or dashes in certain grades, indicating that they are not available or not believed to exist in those grades.

Prices rise when (1) the economic trend is inflationary and speculators turn to tangible assets as a hedge, or when the number of collectors increases, while coin supplies remain stationary or decrease through attrition or melting; (2) dealers replace their stocks of coins only from collectors or other dealers, who expect a profit over what they originally paid; (3) speculators attempt to influence the market through selective buying; or (4) bullion (gold and silver) prices rise.

Prices decline when (1) changes in collecting habits or economic conditions alter demand for certain coins; (2) speculators sell in large quantities; (3) hoards or large holdings are suddenly released and cannot be quickly absorbed by the normal market; or (4) bullion (gold and silver) prices decline.

Those who edit, contribute to, and publish this book advocate the collecting of coins for pleasure and educational benefits. A secondary consideration is that of investment, the profits from which are usually realized over the long term based on careful purchases.

The *Handbook of United States Coins* (commonly called the Blue Book), by R.S. Yeoman, Whitman Publishing, Atlanta, GA, contains average prices dealers will pay for these coins, and is obtainable through most coin dealers, hobby shops, bookstores, and the Internet.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS BOOK

Abbreviation	Meaning	Abbreviation	Meaning
Arr	Arrows	Med	Medium
Cap	Capped	NM	No Motto
Cl	Close	Nml	Normal
CN	Copper-Nickel	NS	No Stars
Dbldie	Doubled-Die	Obv	Obverse
Drap	Drapery	Pf	Proof
Drpd	Draped	Pl	Plain
Dt	Date	Pt	Partial
HE	Heraldic Eagle	Rev	Reverse
Horiz	Horizontal	Rt	Right
Knbd	Knobbed	SE	Small Eagle
Leg	Legend	Sm	Small
Lg	Large	Sq	Square
Lib	Liberty	Std	Seated
Ltrs	Letters		

A slash between words or letters represents an overdate or overmintmark: "3/2" is an abbreviation of "3 Over 2," "D/S" is "D Over S," etc.

Photographs in This Book

Collectors should be aware that unofficial copies of certain American issues were made after 1850 to provide facsimiles of rarer issues that would otherwise have been unobtainable. Many crude imitations have also been made in recent years, as well as forgeries intended to deceive collectors. All photos herein, however, are of genuine specimens.

CONDITIONS OF COINS

Essential Elements of the American Numismatic Association Grading Standards

Proof—A specially made coin distinguished by sharpness of detail and usually with a brilliant, mirrorlike surface. *Proof* refers to the method of manufacture and is not a grade. The term implies perfect condition unless otherwise noted. See page 330 for details.

Gem Proof (PF-65)—Surfaces are brilliant, with no noticeable blemishes or flaws. A few scattered, barely noticeable marks or hairlines.

Choice Proof (PF-63)—Surfaces are reflective, with only a few blemishes in secondary focal places. No major flaws.

Proof (PF-60)—Surfaces may have several contact marks, hairlines, or light rubs. Luster may be dull and eye appeal lacking.

Mint State—The terms *Mint State (MS)* and *Uncirculated (Unc.)* are interchangeable and refer to coins showing no trace of wear. Such coins may vary slightly due to minor surface imperfections, as described in the following subdivisions:

Perfect Uncirculated (MS-70)—Perfect new condition, showing no trace of wear. The finest quality possible, with no evidence of scratches, handling, or contact with other coins. Very few regular-issue coins are ever found in this condition.

Gem Uncirculated (MS-65)—An above-average Uncirculated coin that may be brilliant or lightly toned and that has very few contact marks on the surface or rim.

Choice Uncirculated (MS-63)—A coin with some distracting contact marks or blemishes in prime focal areas. Luster may be impaired.

Uncirculated (MS-60)—A coin that has no trace of wear, but which may show a number of contact marks, and whose surface may be spotted or lack some luster.

Choice About Uncirculated (AU-55)—Evidence of friction on high points of design. Most of the mint luster remains.

About Uncirculated (AU-50)—Traces of light wear on many of the high points. At least half of the mint luster is still present.

Choice Extremely Fine (EF-45)—Light overall wear on the highest points. All design details are very sharp. Some of the mint luster is evident.

Extremely Fine (EF-40)—Light wear on the design throughout, but all features are sharp and well defined. Traces of luster may show.

Choice Very Fine (VF-30)—Light, even wear on the surface and highest parts of the design. All lettering and major features are sharp.

Very Fine (VF-20)—Moderate wear on high points of the design. All major details are clear.

Fine (F-12)—Moderate to considerable even wear. The entire design is bold with an overall pleasing appearance.

Very Good (VG-8)—Well worn with main features clear and bold, although rather flat.

Good (G-4)—Heavily worn, with the design visible but faint in areas. Many details are flat.

About Good (AG-3)—Very heavily worn with portions of the lettering, date, and legend worn smooth. The date may be barely readable.

Important: Undamaged coins are worth more than bent, corroded, scratched, holed, nicked, stained, or mutilated ones. Flawless Uncirculated coins are generally worth more than values quoted in this book. Slightly worn coins (“sliders”) that have been cleaned and conditioned (“whizzed”) to simulate Uncirculated luster are worth considerably less than perfect pieces.

Unlike damage inflicted after striking, manufacturing defects do not always lessen values. Examples include colonial coins with planchet flaws or weakly struck designs; early silver and gold coins with weight-adjustment “file marks” (parallel cuts made on

the planchet prior to striking); and coins with "lint marks" (surface marks due to the presence of dust or other foreign matter during striking).

Brief guides to grading are placed before each major coin type. While grading *standards* strive to be precise, interpretations are subjective and often vary among collectors, dealers, and certification services.

AN INTRODUCTION TO UNITED STATES COINS

The Spanish Milled Dollar



The Spanish milled dollar, valued at 8 reales, and otherwise known as the *Pillar dollar* or *piece of eight*, has been given a place in romantic fiction unequalled by any other coin.

This time-honored piece and its fractional parts (one-half, one, two, and four reales) were the principal coins of the American colonists, and were the forerunners of our own silver dollar and its fractional divisions. Thomas Jefferson even recommended to the Continental Congress on September 2, 1776, that the new country adopt the silver Spanish milled dollar as its monetary unit of value.

The coin shown above bears the M mintmark for Mexico City. Similar pieces with other mintmarks were struck in Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Guatemala, and Peru. Average value for an 8 reales of common date and mint is about \$185 in Fine to Very Fine condition. Dates range from 1732 to 1772. *Note that many modern copies of the 8 reales exist. These are produced mostly as souvenirs and have little or no value.*

Money of the Early Americans

The saga of American money covers a period of nearly four centuries, from 1620 to the present. It began when the early European settlers in New England started trading with Native Americans for furs and commodities that could be exported to Britain. The furs, tobacco, and lumber exports were used to purchase needed items that could not be produced locally. Trade was carried on with the Indians through the use of barter and strings of wampum, which were fashioned from mussel shells in the form of beads. Beaver skins, wampum, and, in Virginia, tobacco, soon became the commonly accepted local media of exchange for all other available commodities that were not bartered. The immigrants, in fact, had little use for coined money at first; but when merchandise arrived from Europe, coins were usually demanded in payment for goods.

Nearly all foreign coins were accepted for purchases. The most popular were French louis, English guineas, German thalers, Dutch ducats, and various Spanish coins, including gold doubloons and, particularly, the Spanish milled dollar, or piece of eight. The piece of eight continued to be a standard money unit throughout the entire colonial period. Even after the Revolutionary War ended (in 1783) and the United States Mint was established (in 1792), the Spanish dollar and its fractional parts circulated in this country with official sanction, until 1859. One real equaled

12-1/2 cents and was known as a *bit*. A quarter of the dollar thus became known as *two bits*, a term that is still understood to mean 25 cents.

Because of the shortage of small change, large coins were sometimes cut into smaller pieces for convenience. Spanish pistareens and Spanish-American milled dollars were often chopped into halves, quarters, or eighths. Fraudulent cutting into five or six "quarters" caused many to distrust these cut pieces.

England consistently ignored the plight of its American colonists and made no effort to provide gold or silver coins, or small change in any form, for their convenience. The English mercantile system relied on exports from the colonies, and sought to control trade by limiting the amount of "hard" money paid to them. Under these constraints, the colonists were able to trade for most necessities only with England, and were left with very little coinage for trade with other countries. The foreign coins that were sometimes available were a valuable commodity for purchases outside the normal English trade.

As a remedy for the dearth of circulating coinage, a wide assortment of foreign coins and tokens was pressed into use. Only a very few were made in America prior to 1783. Copper coins known as *Hogge Money* (from their design; see page 34) were privately made for the Sommer Islands, now known as Bermuda, about the year 1616. The first coins minted for the colonies in America were made by John Hull in Boston for the Massachusetts Bay Colony. The General Court of the colony granted him authority to begin coinage, despite the possibility of objection and recrimination by the king of England. Starting in 1652 the Massachusetts minter began producing the famous NE, Willow, Oak, and Pine Tree shillings, with their fractional parts, for the convenience of the colonists. This venture, which defied English law and lasted from 1652 to 1682, was in a sense the first declaration of independence for the colonies.

As time passed, coins and tokens of many types were introduced and employed by the colonists to supplement their use of barter. Lord Baltimore was responsible for a small issue of silver pieces struck in England in 1659 and sent to Maryland for use there. Mark Newby imported from Ireland coins known as *St. Patrick's halfpence*, for use in the province of New Jersey in 1682. Coins dated 1722 to 1724, known as *Rosa Americana* issues, were produced by William Wood in England and were widely circulated in America. In addition, many British and other European coppers circulated there.

Enterprising American individuals were responsible for some of the other copper pieces that circulated during the 18th century. The Gloucester token, about which little is known, was one of these. Samuel and John Higley of Granby, Connecticut, made an interesting series of threepence pieces during the period from 1737 to 1739. J. Chalmers, a silversmith in Annapolis, Maryland, issued silver shillings, sixpence, and threepence pieces in 1783. In 1786 and 1787 Ephraim Brasher, a New York goldsmith, struck gold coins of the value of a doubloon (about \$15 in New York currency). Standish Barry of Baltimore, Maryland, made a curious silver threepence token in 1790.

Still other tokens, struck in England, reached our shores in early times and were for the most part speculative ventures. These much-needed, small-denomination coppers were readily circulated because of the great scarcity of fractional coins. Included in this category were the Nova Constellatio coppers and various English merchants' tokens.

During the period of turmoil following America's War of Independence, from about 1781 to 1794, still more English- and American-made copper pieces were added to the great variety of coins and tokens employed in the new nation. It was a time when Americans were suffering from postwar economic depression, a shortage of currency, high taxes, and foreclosures from bankruptcies. In the 1780s the Nova Eborac pieces (known as *New York coppers*), the Georgivs Triumpho coppers, and the Auctori Plebis tokens found their way into circulation as small change, despite their unofficial nature.

Collectors of colonial coins also include other pieces that are interesting because of their close association with early America and its first president. These consist of the Kentucky, Myddelton, and Franklin Press tokens, and those pieces bearing the portrait of George Washington. Although most of these pieces are dated from 1783 to 1795, many of them were made in England around the turn of the 19th century. Few of them actually circulated in the United States.

Coinage of the States

The Articles of Confederation, adopted March 1, 1781, provided that Congress should have the sole right to regulate the alloy and value of coin struck by its own authority or by that of the respective states. Each state, therefore, had the right to coin money, with Congress serving as a regulating authority. New Hampshire was the first state to consider coinage, but few if any of its copper coins were placed into circulation. The only specimens known bear the date 1776.

In the period from 1785 to 1788, Vermont, Connecticut, and New Jersey granted coining privileges to companies and individuals. Massachusetts erected its own mint in Boston, where copper coins were produced in 1787 and 1788. A number of interesting types and varieties of these state issues, most of which were struck in fairly large quantities, are still extant, and form the basis for many present-day collections and museum exhibits of early American coins.

The Beginnings of United States Coinage

Throughout the years from 1620 to 1776, colonists were forced to rely on numerous European coins and denominations that had to be converted to some common value to facilitate transactions. Further compounding this mathematical obstacle was the variation of values from one colony to another. Merchants became accustomed to using the Spanish dollar and its fractional parts, the real, the medio (half-real), and other, similar denominations. In time, those coins became more familiar to them than the old English coins, which were always scarce. It was only natural, therefore, that when a national coinage was under consideration a dollar-size coin was the first choice.

Contracts, currency statutes, and prices in the colonies were usually quoted in English pounds or Spanish dollars. In 1767 Maryland took the lead and produced paper money that was denominated in dollars. Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Virginia soon passed laws making Spanish coins legal tender. The first issue of Continental paper money, May 10, 1775, offers further evidence that the dollar was to be the basic American money unit, for it provided that the notes should be payable in "Spanish Milled Dollars or the value thereof in gold or silver."

The assistant financier of the Confederation, Gouverneur Morris, proposed a decimal coinage ratio designed to make conversion of various foreign currencies easier to compute in terms of a dollar-size unit. His plan was incorporated into a report presented by Robert Morris, superintendent of finance, to the Congress, January 15, 1782. Plans for a mint were advanced, and a uniform national currency to relieve the confused money conditions was outlined. Morris's unit, $1/1,440$ of a dollar, was calculated to agree without a fraction with all the different valuations of the Spanish milled dollar in the various states. Although a government mint was approved on February 21, 1782, no immediate action was taken. During 1784, Thomas Jefferson, then a member of the House of Representatives, brought in a report concerning the plan and expressed disagreement with Morris's complicated money unit. He advocated the simple dollar unit because he believed the dollar was already as familiar and convenient a unit of value as the British pound. He favored the decimal system, and remarked, "The most

easy ratio of multiplication and division is that of ten. George Washington referred to it as "a measure, which in my opinion, has become indispensably necessary."

The Grand Committee in May 1785 recommended a gold five-dollar piece; a dollar of silver with fractional coins of the same metal (in denominations of half, quarter, 10th, and 20th parts of a dollar); and copper pieces valued at 1/100 and 1/200 of a dollar.

In 1783 Robert Morris submitted a series of pattern pieces in silver that were designed by Benjamin Dudley to carry out the decimal idea for United States money. These are known as the Nova Constellatio patterns and consist of the "mark," or 1,000 units; the "quint," or 500 units; the "bit," or 100 units; and a copper "five." The unit was to be a quarter grain of silver. This was not the first attempt at a dollar coin, for the Continental Currency piece of dollar size, dated 1776, had been struck in such metals as brass, pewter, and silver. The reason is unknown for making a very limited number of pieces in silver. The more-common pewter pieces were most likely intended as a substitute for the paper dollar, and saw considerable circulation.

Congress gave formal approval to the basic dollar unit and decimal coinage ratio in its resolution of August 8, 1786, but other, more pressing matters delayed further action. Not until the Constitutional Convention of 1787 had placed the country on firm ground and the new nation had elected George Washington president did the Congress again turn attention to the subjects of currency, a mint, and a coinage system.

The Massachusetts cents and half cents struck in 1787 and 1788 were the first official coins in the United States to bear stated values in terms of decimal parts of the dollar unit. The cent represented a hundredth part of a Spanish dollar.

The first federally authorized coin for which we have extensive documentation was the Fugio cent (sometimes called the Franklin cent, as Benjamin Franklin is believed to have supplied the design and composed the legends). This piece, similar in design to the Continental Currency dollar of 1776, was privately struck in 1787 by contract with the government.

Alexander Hamilton, then secretary of the Treasury, reported his views on monetary matters on January 21, 1791. He concurred in all essentials with the decimal subdivisions and multiples of the dollar contained in the earlier resolutions, and urged the use of both gold and silver in U.S. standard money.

Congress passed a resolution on March 3, 1791, that a mint be established, and authorized President Washington to engage artists and procure machinery for the making of coins. No immediate steps were taken, but when Washington delivered his third annual address, he recommended immediate establishment of a mint.

On April 2, 1792, a bill was finally passed providing "that the money of account of the United States should be expressed in dollars or units, dimes or tenths, cents or hundredths, and milles or thousandths; a dime being the tenth part of a dollar, a cent the hundredth part of a dollar, a mille the thousandth part of a dollar. . . ."

Denominations specified in the act were as follows:

	Value	Grains Pure	Grains Standard
Gold eagle	\$10.00	247-4/8	270
Gold half eagle	5.00	123-6/8	135
Gold quarter eagle	2.50	61-7/8	67-4/8
Silver dollar	1.00	371-4/16	416
Silver half dollar	.50	185-10/16	208
Silver quarter dollar	.25	92-13/16	104
Silver dime (dime)	.10	37-2/16	41-3/5
Silver half dime	.05	18-9/16	20-4/5
Copper cent	.01	11 pennyweights	
Copper half cent	.005	5-1/2 pennyweights	

The word *pure* meant unalloyed metal; *standard* meant, in the case of gold, 11/12 fine, or 11 parts pure metal to one part alloy, which was mixed with the pure metal to improve the wearing qualities of the coins. The fineness for silver coins was 1,485/1,664, or approximately 892.43 thousandths, in contrast with the gold coins' fineness of 22 carats, or 916-2/3 thousandths.

The law also provided for free coinage of gold and silver coins at the fixed ratio of 15 to 1, and a token coinage of copper cents and half cents. Under the free-coinage provision no charge was to be made for converting gold or silver bullion into coins "weight for weight." At the depositor's option, however, he could demand an immediate exchange of coins for his bullion, for which privilege a deduction of one-half of 1% was to be imposed.

President Washington appointed David Rittenhouse, a well-known scientist, as the first director of the Mint. Construction began on a mint building nearly four months after the passage of the Act of April 2, 1792. The building was located on Seventh Street near Arch in Philadelphia.

The first coin struck by the government was the half disme. Fifteen hundred of these pieces were produced during the month of July 1792 before the mint was completed. George Washington supplied some of his own silver in the form of bullion or tableware, in the value of about \$100, to make those first coins. A few dismes were also struck at this time or a short while later. Silver and gold for coinage were to be supplied by the public, but copper for cents and half cents had to be provided by the government. This was accomplished by the Act of May 8, 1792, when the purchase of not more than 150 tons was authorized. On September 11, 1792, six pounds of old copper were purchased, and probably used for the striking of patterns. Thereafter, planchets with upset rims for cents and half cents were purchased from Boulton and Watt of Birmingham, England, from 1798 to 1838.

Several pattern coins were prepared in 1792 before regular mint operations commenced. *Patterns* are test or trial pieces intended to show the size, form, and design of proposed coins. These included Henry Voigt's silver center cent, a piece smaller than that of regular issue. The small plug of silver, worth about three-quarters of a cent, was evidently intended to bring the intrinsic value of the coin up to the value of 1¢ and to permit production of a coin of more convenient size. Alexander Hamilton had mentioned a year before that the proposed "intrinsic value" cent would be too large, and suggested that the amount of copper could be reduced and a trace of silver added. The pattern cent with a silver center may have been designed to conform to this recommendation.

The cents by Robert Birch are equally interesting. These patterns are identified by their legends, which read LIBERTY PARENT OF SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY and TO BE ESTEEMED BE USEFUL. The quarter with an eagle on the reverse side, by Joseph Wright, belongs among the 1792 patterns devised before regular issues were struck.

The Bank of Maryland deposited the first silver, sending \$80,715.73-1/2 in French coins to the mint on July 18, 1794. Moses Brown, a Boston merchant, deposited the first gold in the form of ingots (February 12, 1795) amounting to \$2,276.22, receiving silver coin in payment. The first coins transferred to the treasurer consisted of 11,178 cents on March 1, 1793. The first return of coined silver was made on October 15, 1794, and the first gold coins (744 half eagles) were delivered July 31, 1795. The early Mint was constantly vigilant to see that the weights of these coins were standard. Overweight blank planchets were filed and adjusted prior to striking, and many of the coins made prior to 1836 show file marks and blemishes from these adjustments.

Regular Mint Issues

Cents and half cents, exclusively, were coined during the year 1793, and by 1799 approximately \$50,000 in these coins had been placed into circulation. This amount proved insufficient for the requirements of commerce, and small-denomination coins of the states and of foreign countries continued in use well into the 19th century.

One of the most serious problems confronting commercial interests prior to 1857 was the failure of the government to provide a sufficient volume of circulating coins. The fault, contrary to popular opinion at the time, did not lie with any lack of effort on the part of the Mint. Other circumstances tended to interfere with the expected steady flow of new coinage into the channels of trade.

Free circulation of United States gold and silver coins was greatly hindered by speculators. For example, worn Spanish dollars of reduced weight and value were easily exchanged for U.S. silver dollars, which meant the export of most of the new dollars as fast as they were minted, and a complete loss to American trade channels.

Gold coins failed to circulate for similar reasons. The ratio of 15 to 1 between gold and silver was close to the world ratio when Alexander Hamilton recommended it in 1791, but by 1799 the ratio in European commercial centers had reached 15-3/4 to 1. At this rate, the undervalued gold coins tended to flow out of the country, or were melted for bullion. After 1800, therefore, United States gold coins were rarely seen in general circulation. As no remedy could be found, coinage of the gold eagle and the silver dollar was suspended by President Jefferson in 1804 and 1806, respectively. It is generally held that the silver dollar was discontinued in 1804, although the last coins minted for the period were dated 1803.

With the lack of gold coins and silver dollars, the half dollar became America's desirable coin for large transactions and bank reserves. Until 1834, in fact, half dollars circulated very little as they were mainly transferred from bank to bank. This accounts for the relatively good supply of higher-condition half dollars of this period that is still available to collectors. A Senate committee of 1830 reported that United States silver coins were considered so much bullion and were accordingly "lost to the community as coins."

There was only a negligible coinage of quarters, dimes, and half dimes from 1794 to 1834. It has been estimated that there was less than one piece for each person in the country in the year 1830. This period has been described as one of chaotic currency made up of bank notes, underweight foreign gold coins, foreign silver coins of many varieties, and domestic fractional silver coins. Paper money of that time was equally bothersome. Privately issued bank notes sometimes had no little or no backing and were apt to be worthless at the time of redemption. In this period, before national paper money commenced in 1861, notes of the so-called wildcat banks flooded the country and were much more common than silver coins.

On June 28, 1834, a new law was passed reducing the weight of standard gold, which had the effect of placing American money on a gold standard. Trade and finance greatly benefited from this act, which also proved a boon to the gold mines of Georgia and North Carolina. Branch mints in Dahlonega, Georgia, and Charlotte, North Carolina, were established in 1838 to handle the newly mined gold near the source. The Templeton Reid and Bechtler issues of private gold coins were struck in these areas.

The law of January 18, 1837, completely revised and standardized the Mint and coinage laws. Legal standards, Mint charges, legal tender, Mint procedure, tolerance in coin weights, accounting methods, a bullion fund, standardization of gold and silver coins to 900 thousandths fineness, and other desirable regulations were covered by the new legislation. Results of importance to the collector were the changes in type for the

various coin denominations and the resumption of coinage of the eagle in 1838 and larger quantities of silver dollars in 1840.

Prior to Andrew Jackson's election as president in 1828, the Second Bank of the United States had considerable control over the nation's currency. In 1832 Jackson vetoed a bill rechartering the bank, and transferred government deposits to state banks. The action took away some stability from the economy and eventually led to a national financial collapse. By 1837 the country was so deprived of circulating coinage that merchants resorted to making their own "hard times tokens" to facilitate trade. The few available government coins were hoarded or traded at a premium for private paper money, which was often unreliable.

The California gold discovery in 1848 was responsible for an interesting series of private, state, and territorial gold issues in the western region, culminating in the establishment of a branch mint at San Francisco in 1854.

Two new regular gold issues were introduced in 1849. In that year the double eagle and gold dollar joined the American family of coins. The California gold fields greatly influenced the world gold market, making the exportation of silver profitable. For example, the silver in two half dollars was worth \$1.03-1/2 in gold. The newly introduced gold dollars soon took over the burden and hastened the disappearance of silver coins from trade channels. This was the situation when the new 3¢ postage rate brought about the bill authorized by Congress on March 3, 1851, calling for the coinage of a silver three-cent piece in 1851. This was the United States' first subsidiary coin in precious metals, for its silver value was intrinsically 86% of its face value, as an expedient designed to prevent its withdrawal from circulation.

The \$3 gold piece was authorized by the Act of February 21, 1853. It was never a popular or necessary coin because of the existing \$2.50 and \$5 coins; it nevertheless was issued regularly from 1854 until 1889.

On February 21, 1853, fractional silver coins were made subsidiary by reduction of their weights. As the coins' face value now exceeded their bullion value, free coinage of silver was prohibited except for dollars, and the Mint was authorized to purchase its silver requirements on its own account using the bullion fund of the Mint, and, according to law, "the profit of said coinage shall be . . . transferred to the account of the treasury of the United States."

To identify the new lightweight pieces, arrows were placed at the date on all silver coins except three-cent pieces, for which arrows were added to the reverse. Dollars, which were not reduced in weight, were not marked in any way. On the quarters and half dollars of 1853, rays were added on the reverse to denote the change of weight. In 1854, the rays were removed, and in 1856, the arrows disappeared from all but the silver three-cent coins. Large-scale production of silver coins during this period greatly relieved the demands on gold dollars and three-cent pieces, and for the first time in U.S. history, enough fractional coins were in general circulation to facilitate commerce.

The Coinage Act of February 21, 1857, was designed primarily to reform the copper coinage. Although large cents and half cents are interesting and valuable in the eyes of the modern collector, they were unpopular with the American public in the 1850s because of their size. They also cost the Mint too much to produce.

The new law abolished the half cent, and reduced the size and changed the design of the cent. The new Flying Eagle cent contained 88% copper and 12% nickel. Nearly 1,000 pattern cents were stamped from dies bearing the date 1856, although no authority for the issue existed before 1857. Other important effects of the law were the retirement of Spanish silver coins from circulation, and dispersal of the new cents in such excessive quantities as to create a nuisance to business houses, particularly in the east-

ern cities. The Indian Head design replaced the Flying Eagle in 1859, and in 1864 the weight of the cent was further reduced and its composition changed to a proportion of 95% copper and 5% tin and zinc. (This bronze composition was the standard for the cent except for the years 1943 and 1944–1946. In 1962 the alloy was changed to 95% copper and 5% zinc. In 1982 the composition was changed to a core of 99.2% zinc and 0.8% copper, covered with an outer layer of pure copper.)

The abundance of copper coins turned to scarcity following the outbreak of the Civil War. Anticipation of a scarcity of hard money, and uncertainty as to the outcome of the war, induced hoarding. The large volume of greenbacks in circulation caused a premium for gold. Subsidiary silver coins, as a result of the sudden depreciation, quickly vanished from circulation. As an expediency, some people made use of postage stamps for small change. Merchants, banks, individuals, and even some towns and cities produced a wide array of small-denomination paper scrip and promissory notes to meet their needs. In 1862 the government released its first issue of "Postage Currency" and subsequent fractional notes. In 1863 many privately issued copper tokens appeared to help fill the void. They are of two general classes: tradesmen's tokens and imitations of official cents. Many of the latter were political or patriotic in character and carried slogans typical of the times. They not only served as a medium of exchange, but also often advertised merchants or products, and were usually produced at a profit.

The Coinage Act of April 22, 1864, which effected changes in the cent, provided also for the new bronze two-cent piece. The act, moreover, provided legal tender status for these two coins up to 10 times their face value. The two-cent piece was the first coin to bear the motto IN GOD WE TRUST. The new coin at first was readily accepted by the public, but it proved an unnecessary denomination because of the competing three-cent coins, and production was halted after only nine years. The secretary of the Treasury had issued a great many currency notes of the three-cent denomination early in 1865. American nickel interests seized upon this circumstance to fight for a new three-cent coin for redemption of the paper money. A law was quickly passed and signed by President Abraham Lincoln on March 3, 1865, providing for a three-cent coin of 75%-25% copper-nickel composition. The United States then possessed two types of three-cent pieces, although neither was seriously needed. The nickel three-cent piece was struck continuously until 1889, the silver three-cent piece until 1873.

The new copper-nickel alloy ratio was selected for the five-cent coin, adopted May 16, 1866, and thereafter known as a *nickel*. Again, the people had a coin denomination available to them in two forms. The silver half dime, like the three-cent piece, was retired from service in 1873 to curb the use of silver.

The great influx of silver from the Comstock Lode in Nevada, mainly in the 1860s and '70s, increased the nation's supply of silver coins and taxed the Philadelphia Mint's capacity for production. Pressure from silver-mine interests in Nevada influenced the opening of a special mint in Carson City to assay and mint silver locally, rather than having it shipped to Philadelphia or San Francisco. Production was inefficient, costly, and slow. By 1893 the lode was virtually depleted, and minting activities at Carson City ceased.

The Law of March 3, 1871, was a redemption measure and was passed to provide the United States Treasury with means for the disposal of millions of minor coins, which had accumulated in the hands of postmasters, merchants, and others. Small-denomination coins, because of this new law, were placed on an equal footing with silver and could be redeemed when presented in lots of \$20.

There was a general revision of the coinage laws in 1873. Several years of study and debate preceded the final enactment. The legislative history of the bill occupies

hundreds of pages of the *Congressional Globe*, and the result was considered by many a clumsy attempt and a failure. The law has sometimes been referred to as the "Crime of '73." One consequence of the bill, which achieved final enactment on February 12, 1873, was the elimination of the silver dollar. In its stead, the trade dollar of greater weight was provided for use in commerce with the Orient in competition with the Mexican dollar. The legal tender provision, which gave the trade dollar currency within U.S. borders, was repealed in 1876 to avoid profiteers' buying them at a reduced rate. The trade dollar was thus the only United States coin ever demonetized. (Through an oversight, it was reinstated under the Coinage Act of 1965.)

It may be a surprise to some collectors to learn that silver dollars did not circulate to any great extent after 1803 (except in the 1840s). The coin was turned out steadily since 1840, but for various reasons (such as exportation, melting, and holding in bank vaults), the dollar was virtually an unknown coin. The Act of February 21, 1853, in effect demonetized silver and committed the country to gold as a single standard. The silver-mining interests came to realize what had occurred in the 1870s, and the ensuing quarter century of political and monetary history was filled with their voluble protests. There was a constant bitter struggle for the return to bimetalism.

From an economic point of view the abundant supply of gold was responsible for a steady decline in gold prices worldwide. This brought about a gradual business depression in the United States, particularly in the South and Midwest. Private silver interests influenced great sections of the West for bimetalism as a remedy for the failing price level. Worldwide adoption of bimetalism might have improved economic conditions; but, had the United States alone proceeded to place its money on a double standard at the old 16-to-1 ratio, the situation would only have worsened.

Of particular importance to collectors were those features of the Law of 1873 that affected the statuses and physical properties of the individual coins. The weights of the half dollar, quarter, and dime were slightly changed, and arrows were placed at the date for the ensuing two years to indicate the differences in weight. Silver three-cent pieces, half dimes, and two-cent pieces were abolished by the act, and the manufacture of minor coins was restricted to the Philadelphia Mint.

The short-lived twenty-cent piece was authorized March 3, 1875. It was created for the Western states, where the Spanish "bit" had become equivalent to a U.S. dime. The five-cent piece did not circulate there, so when a quarter was offered for a "bit" purchase, only a dime was returned in change. The so-called double dime was frequently confused with the quarter dollar and was issued for circulation only in 1875 and 1876.

On February 28, 1878, Congress passed the Bland-Allison Act, which restored coinage of silver dollars. It required the Treasury to purchase at market price two to four million dollars' worth of silver each month and to coin it into silver dollars at a ratio to gold of 16 to 1. Proponents of "free silver" contended that with more money in circulation, workers would receive higher wages. Business leaders argued for the gold standard and against free silver because they believed that inflation would cheapen the value of money. The act was called by some "a wretched compromise."

The North and East so avoided the silver dollars that the coins did not actively circulate there and eventually found their way back to the Treasury, mostly through tax payments. Treasury Secretary Daniel Manning transferred ownership to the people and the coins were specifically earmarked as backing for Silver Certificates.

The Bland-Allison Act was repealed in 1890 and the Sherman Silver Purchase Act took its place. Under this new law, 4,500,000 ounces of silver per month could be paid for with Treasury Notes that were to be legal tender, and redeemable in gold or silver dollars coined from the bullion purchased. Important in this case was the fact that the

notes were constantly being redeemed for gold that mainly was exported. The measure was actually a government subsidy for a few influential silver miners, and as such it was marked for failure. It was hastily repealed. The Bland-Allison Act and the Sherman Act added a total of 570 million silver dollars to the nation's monetary stocks.

The Gold Standard Act of 1900 again gave the country a single standard, but reaffirmed the fiction that the silver dollar was a standard coin. It still enjoyed unlimited legal tender, but was as much a subsidiary coin, practically speaking, as the dime, for its value in terms of standard gold, even before the gold-surrender executive order several decades later, was far below its face value.

The lapse in silver dollar coinage after 1904 and until 1921 was due to lack of silver. Legislation authorizing further metal supplies for silver dollars was not forthcoming until 1921, when the Pittman Act provided silver for more dollars.

Before the First World War the value of gold was equal to the value of gold coined into money. In order to encourage a steady flow of gold to the mints, the government (with the exception of the period 1853–1873) had adopted a policy of gratuitous coinage. The cost of converting gold into coin had generally been considered an expense chargeable to the government.

In practice, the Mint made fine bars for commercial use, or mint bars for coinage, at its discretion. The bars in later years were stored in vaults and Gold or Silver Certificates issued in place of the coins.

On April 5, 1933, President Franklin Roosevelt issued an order prohibiting banks from paying out gold and Gold Certificates without permission, and gold currency was thus kept for reserve purposes. The law was intended to stabilize the value of gold. In effect, it removed all gold from circulation and prevented it from being hoarded. Gold imports and newly mined domestic gold could be sold only to the government. Today, gold bullion and coins may be collected and saved by anyone, as all restrictions were removed in 1975.

Under the Coinage Act of 1965, the compositions of dimes, quarters, and half dollars were changed to eliminate or reduce the silver content of these coins because the value of silver had risen above their face values. The replacement "clad" dimes and quarters were composed of an outer layer of copper-nickel (75%-25%) bonded to an inner core of pure copper. Beginning in 1971 the half dollar and dollar compositions were changed to that of the dime and quarter. All silver clad coins have an outer layer of 80% silver bonded to an inner core of 21% silver, for a total content of 40% silver.

By the Law of September 26, 1890, changes in designs of United States coins cannot be made more often than once every 25 years without congressional approval. Since that date, there have been design changes in all denominations, and there have been many gold and silver commemorative issues. In 1999, a 10-year program was started to honor each of the individual states by using special designs on the reverse of the quarter. The one-cent and five-cent coins have also experienced recent design changes. These factors, and a growing awareness of the value and historical importance of older coins, are largely responsible for the ever-increasing interest in coin collecting in the United States.

MINTS AND MINTMARKS

Mintmarks are small letters designating where coins were made. Coins struck at Philadelphia before 1979 (except 1942–1945 five-cent pieces) do not have mintmarks. Starting in 1979, a letter P was used on the dollar, and thereafter on all other denominations except the cent. Mintmark position is on the reverse of nearly all coins prior to 1965 (the cent is an exception), and on the obverse after 1967.

- C—Charlotte, North Carolina (gold coins only; 1838–1861)
- CC—Carson City, Nevada (1870–1893)
- D—Dahlonega, Georgia (gold coins only; 1838–1861)
- D—Denver, Colorado (1906 to date)
- O—New Orleans, Louisiana (1838–1861; 1879–1909)
- P—Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (1793 to date; P not used in early years)
- S—San Francisco, California (1854 to date)
- W—West Point, New York (1984 to date)

Prior to 1996 all dies for United States coins were made at the Philadelphia Mint. Some dies are now made at the Denver Mint. Dies for use at other mints are made with the appropriate mintmarks before they are shipped to those mints. Because this was a hand operation prior to 1985, the exact positioning and size of the mintmarks may vary slightly, depending on where and how deeply the punches were impressed. This also accounts for double-punched and superimposed mintmarks such as the 1938 D Over D, and D Over S, Buffalo nickels. Polishing of dies may also alter the apparent size of fine details. Occasionally the mintmark is inadvertently left off a die sent to a branch mint, as was the case with some recent Proof dimes. Similarly, some 1982 dimes without mintmarks were made as circulation strikes. The mintmark M was used on coins made in Manila for the Philippines from 1925 through 1941.

Prior to 1900, punches for mintmarks varied greatly in size. This is particularly noticeable in the 1850 to 1880 period, in which the letters range from very small to very large. An attempt to standardize sizes started in 1892 with the Barber series, but exceptions are seen in the 1892-O half dollar and 1905-O dime, both of which have normal and “microscopic” mintmarks. A more or less standard-size, small mintmark was used on all minor coins starting in 1909, and on all dimes, quarters, and halves after the Barber series was replaced in 1916. Slight variations in mintmark size occur through 1945, with notable differences in 1928, when small and large S mintmarks were used.

In recent years a single D or S punch has been used to mark all branch-mint dies. The change to the larger D for Denver coins occurred in 1933. Nickels, dimes, half dollars, and dollars of 1934 exist with either the old, smaller-size mintmark or the new, larger-size D. All other denominations of 1934 and after are standard. The San Francisco mintmark was changed to a larger size during 1941 and, with the exception of the half dollar, all 1941-S coins are known with either small or large mintmarks. Halves were not changed until 1942, and the 1942-S and 1943-S pieces exist both ways. The 1945-S dime with “microscopic” S is an unexplained use of a punch originally intended for Philippine coins of 1907 through 1920. In 1979, the punches were replaced. Varieties of some 1979 coins appear with either the old- or new-shaped S or D. The S punch was again replaced in 1982 with a punch that yielded a more distinct letter.

The mintmark application technique for Proof coins was changed in 1985, and for circulation-strike production in 1990 and 1991, when the letter was applied directly to the production hub rather than being hand punched on each working die. At the same time, all the mintmark letters were made much larger and clearer than those of previous years.

QUANTITIES OF COINS STRUCK, AND MINT DATA

Collectors are cautioned that Mint reports are not always reliable for estimating the rarities of coins. In the early years of the Mint, dies of previous years were often used until they became worn or broken. It should also be emphasized that certain quantities reported, particularly for gold and silver, cover the number of coins struck and have no reference to the quantity that actually reached circulation. Many issues were deposited in the Treasury as backing for paper currency and were later melted.

Gold coins struck before August 1, 1834, are rare today, because from 1821 onward (and at times before 1821), the gold in the coins was worth more than their face values, so they were struck as bullion and traded at a premium above face value.

The quantities reported by the Mint of three-dollar gold pieces from 1873 to 1877 and half cents from 1832 to 1835 are subject to doubt.

Coinage figures shown for 1964 through 1966 are for coins bearing those dates. Some of them were struck in more than one year and at various mints, both with and without mintmarks. In recent years, mintage figures reported by the Mint have been revised several times and remain uncertain as to precise amounts.

Mintage quantities are shown adjacent to each date throughout this book. Figures shown in *italic* are estimates based on the most accurate information available. Exact mintage figures for most pre-1878 Proof minor coins, and most pre-1860 silver and gold coins, are not known. Listed figures are occasionally revised when new information becomes available. Proof totals are shown in parentheses, and are not included with coins made for circulation.

RARE COINS AS AN INVESTMENT

Investing in rare coins can be a rewarding experience for anyone who approaches the calling armed with the right attitude and background knowledge about this exciting field. It can just as easily become a costly mistake for anyone who attempts to profit from coins without giving serious thought to the idiosyncrasies of this unique market.

The best advice given to anyone considering investing in rare coins is to use common sense. No thinking person would expect to buy a genuine diamond ring from a street peddler, or an art masterpiece at a garage sale. It is just the same with rare coins, and the more careful you are in selecting a qualified dealer and making an educated evaluation of the coins you purchase, the greater will be your chance of making a profitable investment.

The opportunities for successful collecting and investing in quality numismatic items are as great today as at any time in the past. Inexperienced buyers can now purchase coins that have been graded and authenticated by top-rated third-party services to assure the quality of each item. Coins that are independently graded by these professional services are sealed in plastic holders, called *slabs*, to identify and protect them. There is also more written information available for beginners than ever before. The pricing of rare coins is very competitive in today's widespread market, where profit margins are often lower than in the past.

The shift in emphasis from collecting to investing has created a new market and demand for coins, resulting in more stringent grading methods and in pricing geared to the perceived rarity of coins in various levels of uncirculated perfection. Coins in high grades of condition that have been certified and encapsulated ("slabbed") may be valued at multiples of similar coins that have not been so treated. **The "raw" (non-serviced) coins that are listed in this guide book are valued at what collectors normally pay for such items without encapsulation, and in many cases will be lower than what is charged for "investment" (slabbed) coins.**

For hundreds of years, rare coins and precious metals have proven themselves to be an excellent hedge against inflation and a source of ready money in times of disaster. There is no reason to think that this will change in the future. Gone are the days when coin collecting was only a passive hobby for those who would study the history and artistry of these enjoyable objects. The activity has grown to the point that speculation on the future demand for rare coins has made them a part of many investment portfolios.

With this change in attitude about collecting has come a measure of concern for those who purchase coins without the background or experience necessary to avoid costly mistakes. The buyer must beware of overpriced or overgraded coins that simply are not worth what is charged for them. This is especially true of coins that are offered for sale or at auction over the Internet, where it is often not possible to examine the items carefully enough to determine authenticity or grade. Extreme caution is advised for anyone considering an investment in expensive coins. Investigate the person or firm with whom you are dealing. Seek professional, unbiased help with grading determinations. Satisfy yourself that the coins you select are authentic and are not priced considerably higher than is being charged by other dealers.

Protecting valuable coins from deterioration is an important part of investing. They should also be insured and kept in a secure place. The best protection for keeping coins pristine is to store them in inert, airtight plastic holders (the encapsulated slabs are a good example), and away from paper products, cigarette smoke, wood, natural rubber, paint, and textiles such as wool or felt. Humidity greater than 75% can also be harmful and should be avoided.

Collectors and investors alike can profit by investigating the background and history of the coins they buy. Coins are a mirror of history and art, telling the story of mankind over the past 2,600 years and reflecting the economic struggles, wars, prosperity, and creativity of every major nation on earth. We are but the custodians of these historical relics; we must appreciate and care for them while they are in our possession. Those who treat rare coins with the consideration and respect they deserve will profit in many ways, not the least of which can be in the form of a sound financial return on one's investments of time and money.

CHECKING YOUR COINS FOR AUTHENTICITY

Coin collectors occasionally encounter counterfeit coins, or coins that have been altered so that they appear to be something other than what they really are. Any coin that does not seem to fit the description of similar pieces listed in this guide book should be looked upon with suspicion. Experienced coin dealers can usually tell quickly whether a coin is genuine, and would never knowingly sell spurious coins to a collector. Coins found in circulation or bought from a nonprofessional source should be examined carefully.

The risk of purchasing a spurious coin can be minimized through the use of common sense and an elementary knowledge of the techniques used by counterfeiters. It is well to keep in mind that the more popular a coin is among collectors and the public, the more likely it is that counterfeits and replicas will abound. Until recently, collector coins valued at under \$100 were rarely replicated because of the high cost of making such items. The same was true of counterfeits made to deceive the public. Few counterfeit coins were made because it was more profitable for the fakers to print paper money. Today, however, counterfeiters in Asia and elsewhere create fakes of a surprising variety of coins, most notably silver dollar types, but also smaller denominations.

Replicas

Reproductions of famous and historical coins have been distributed for decades by marketing firms and souvenir vendors. These pieces are often tucked away by the original recipients as curios, and later are found in old furniture by others who believe they have discovered objects of great value. Most replicas are poorly made by the casting method, and are virtually worthless. They can sometimes be identified by a seam that runs around the edge of the piece where the two halves of the casting mold

were joined together. Genuine specimens of extremely rare or valuable coins are almost never found in unlikely places.

Counterfeits

For many centuries, counterfeiters have produced base-metal forgeries of gold and silver coins to deceive the public in the normal course of trade. These pieces are usually crudely made and easily detected on close examination. Crudely cast counterfeit copies of older coins are the most prevalent. These can usually be detected by the casting bubbles or pimples that can be seen with low-power magnification. Pieces struck from handmade dies are more deceptive, but the engravings do not match those of genuine Mint products.

More recently, as coin collecting has gained popularity and rare coin prices have risen, "numismatic" counterfeits have become more common. The majority of these are die-struck gold coin counterfeits that have been mass produced overseas since 1950. Forgeries exist of most U.S. gold coins dated between 1870 and 1933, as well as all issues of the gold dollar and three-dollar gold piece. Most of these are very well made, as they were intended to pass the close scrutiny of collectors. Few gold coins of earlier dates have been counterfeited, but false 1799 ten-dollar gold pieces and 1811 five-dollar coins have been made. Gold coins in less than Extremely Fine condition are seldom counterfeited.

Silver dollars dated 1804, Lafayette dollars, several of the low-mintage commemorative half dollars, and the 1795 half dimes have been forged in quantity. Minor-coin forgeries made in recent years are the 1909-S V.D.B., 1914-D and 1955 doubled die Lincoln cents, 1877 Indian Head cents, 1856 Flying Eagle cents, and, on a much smaller scale, a variety of dates of half cents and large cents. Nineteenth-century copies of colonial coins are also sometimes encountered.

Alterations

Coins are occasionally altered by the addition, removal, or change of a design feature (such as a mintmark or date digit) or by the polishing, sandblasting, acid etching, toning, or plating of the surface of a genuine piece. Changes of this sort are usually done to deceive collectors. Among U.S. gold coins, only the 1927-D double eagle is commonly found with an added mintmark. On \$2.50 and \$5 gold coins, 1839 through 1856, New Orleans O mintmarks have been altered to C (for Charlotte, North Carolina) in a few instances.

Over a century ago, five-dollar gold pieces were imitated by gold plating 1883 Liberty Head five-cent coins without the word CENTS on the reverse. Other coins commonly created fraudulently through alteration include the 1799 large cent and the 1909-S, 1909-S V.D.B., 1914-D, 1922 "plain," and 1943 "copper" cents. The 1913 Liberty Head nickel has been extensively replicated by alteration of 1903 and 1912 nickels. Scarce, high-grade Denver and San Francisco Buffalo nickels of the 1920s; 1916-D and 1942 Over 1941 dimes; 1918 Over 1917-S quarters; 1932-D and -S quarters; and 1804 silver dollars have all been made by the alteration of genuine coins of other dates or mints.

Detection

The best way to detect counterfeit coins is to compare suspected pieces with others of the same issue. Carefully check size, color, luster, weight, edge devices, and design details. Replicas generally have less detail than their genuine counterparts when studied under magnification. Modern struck counterfeits made to deceive collectors are an exception to this rule. Any questionable gold coin should be referred to an expert for verification.

Cast forgeries are usually poorly made and of incorrect weight. Base metal is often used in place of gold or silver, and the coins are lightweight and often incorrect in

color and luster. Deceptive cast pieces have been made using real metal content and modern dental techniques, but these too usually vary in quality and color.

Detection of alterations sometimes involves comparative examination of the suspected areas of a coin (usually mintmarks and date digits) at magnification ranging from 10x to 40x.

Coins of exceptional rarity or value should never be purchased without a written guarantee of authenticity. Professional authentication of rare coins for a fee is available with the services offered by commercial grading services, and by some coin dealers.

COINS FROM TREASURES AND HOARDS: A KEY TO UNDERSTANDING RARITY AND VALUE

by Q. David Bowers

Elements of Rarity

In many instances, the mintage of a coin can be a determinant of its present-day rarity and value. However, across American numismatics there are many important exceptions, some very dramatic. Some of these situations are well known, others less so. As an introduction and example, if you peruse this issue of the *Guide Book* you will find many listings of Morgan silver dollars of 1878 through 1921 for which the mintage figure does not seem to correlate with a coin's price. For example, among such coins the 1901, of which 6,962,000 were made for circulation, is valued at \$325,000 in MS-65. In the same series the 1884-CC, of which only 1,136,000 were struck, is listed at \$500, or only a tiny fraction of the value of a 1901.

Why the difference? The explanation is that nearly all of the 6,962,000 dollars of 1901 were either placed into circulation at the time, and became worn, or were melted generations ago. Very few were saved by collectors, and today MS-65 coins are extreme rarities. On the other hand, of the 1,166,000 1884-CC silver dollars minted, relatively few went into circulation. Vast quantities were sealed in 1,000-coin cloth bags and put into government storage. Generations later, as coin collecting became popular, thousands were paid out by the Treasury Department. Years after that, in the early 1960s, when silver metal rose in value, there was a "run" on long-stored silver dollars, and it was learned in March 1964 that 962,638 1884-CC dollars—84.7% of the original mintage—were still in the hands of the Treasury Department!

With this information, the price disparities become understandable. Even though the 1901 had a high mintage, few were saved, and although worn coins are common, gem MS-65 coins are rarities. In contrast, nearly all of the low-mintage 1884-CC dollars were stored by the government, and today most of them still exist, including some in MS-65 grade.

There are many other situations in which mintages are not particularly relevant to the availability and prices of coins today. Often a special circumstance will lead to certain coins' being saved in especially large quantities, later dramatically affecting the availability and value of such pieces. The following are some of those circumstances.

Excitement of a New Design

In the panorama of American coinage, some new designs have captured the fancy of the public, who saved them in large quantities when they were released. In many other instances new designs were ignored, and coins slipped into circulation unnoticed.

In 1909, much publicity was given to the new Lincoln portrait to be used on the one-cent piece, replacing the familiar Indian Head motif. On the reverse in tiny letters were the initials, V.D.B., of the coin's designer, Victor David Brenner. The occasion was the 100th anniversary of Lincoln's birth. Coinage commenced at the

Philadelphia and San Francisco mints. In total, 27,995,000 1909 V.D.B. cents were struck and 484,000 of the 1909-S V.D.B.

On August 2, 1909, the new cents were released to the public. A mad scramble ensued, and soon, banks had to ration the number paid out to any single individual, this being particularly true in the East. Interest in the West was less intense, and fewer coins were saved. A controversy arose as to the V.D.B. initials, and some newspaper notices complained that as Brenner had been paid for his work, there was no point in giving his initials a prominent place on the coins. Never mind that artists' initials had been used on other coins for a long time. As examples, the M initial of George T. Morgan appeared on both the obverse and reverse of silver dollars from 1878 onward; Chief Engraver Charles E. Barber was memorialized by a B on the neck of Miss Liberty on dimes, quarters, and half dollars from 1892 onward; and the recent (1907 onward) double eagles bore the monogram of Augustus Saint-Gaudens prominently on the obverse. In spite of these precedents, the offending V.D.B. initials were removed, and later 1909 and 1909-S cents were made without them.

Word spread that the cents with V.D.B. would be rare, and even more were saved. Today, the 1909 V.D.B. cents are readily available in Mint State. The 1909-S V.D.B., of lower mintage and of which far fewer were saved, lists for \$2,300 in MS-63.

A few years later, at the Denver Mint, 1,193,000 1914-D cents were struck. Not much attention was paid to them, and today examples are rare, with an MS-63 listing for \$3,500. Years later, only 866,000 1931-S cents were made. However, at this time there was a strong and growing interest in the numismatic hobby, and the low mintage figure was widely publicized; and although the mintage of the 1931-S is lower than for the 1914-D, an MS-63 1931-S is valued at just \$190.

Other Popular First-Year Coins

Among other United States coins struck since 1792, these first-year-of issue varieties (a partial list) were saved in large numbers and are especially plentiful today:

- **1943 zinc-coated steel cent.** The novel appearance of this coin resulted in many being saved as curiosities.
- **1883 Liberty Head nickel without cents.** The Mint expressed the value of this new design simply as "V," without mention of cents—not particularly unusual, as three-cent pieces of the era were simply denominated as "III." Certain people gold-plated the new nickels and passed them off as five-dollar gold coins of similar diameter. Soon, the Mint added CENTS. News accounts were printed that the "mistake" coins without CENTS would be recalled and would become very rare. So many were saved that today this variety is the most plentiful in Mint State of any Liberty Head nickel in the entire series from 1883 to 1913.
- **1913 Buffalo nickel.** These were saved in large quantities, and today there are more Mint State coins of this year in existence than for any other issue of the next 15 years.
- **1837 Liberty Seated, No Stars half dime.** Several thousand or more were saved, a large number for a half dime of the era. Apparently, their cameo-like appearance made them attractive curiosities at the time, the same being true of the dimes of the same year.
- **1837 Liberty Seated, No Stars dime.** Somewhat over a thousand were saved, a large number for a dime of the era.
- **1916 "Mercury" dime.** Quantities were saved of the 1916 and 1916-S, the first year of issue. However, for some reason the low-mintage 1916-D was generally overlooked and today is very rare in Mint State.

- **1932 Washington quarter.** At the Philadelphia Mint, 5,504,000 were minted, and it is likely that several hundred thousand were saved, making them plentiful today. The 1932-D quarter was struck to the extent of 436,800, but for some reason was overlooked by the public, with the result that Mint State coins are rare today. On the other hand, of the 408,000 1932-S quarters struck, thousands were saved. Today, Mint State 1932-S quarters are at least 10 to 20 times more readily available than are equivalent examples of the higher-mintage 1932-D.
- **1999–2008, state quarters.** From 1999 to 2008, five different quarter dollar designs were produced each year, with motifs observing the states in the order that they joined the Union. These coins were highly publicized, and many were, and still are, saved as souvenirs.
- **1964 Kennedy half dollar.** The popularity of the assassinated president was such that although hundreds of millions were minted, it is likely that most were saved as souvenirs both at home and abroad. This was also the last year of the 90% silver-content half dollar made for circulation, further increasing its popularity.
- **2000 Sacagawea “golden dollar.”** These coins, intended to be a popular substitute for paper dollars and to last much longer in circulation, were launched with much fanfare in 2000, and more than just a few were saved by the public. However, the coin did not catch on for general use in commerce. Later issues have been made for sale to collectors, not for circulation.
- **MCMVII (1907) High-Relief gold twenty-dollar coin.** Although only about 12,000 were minted, at least 6,000 survive today, mostly in Mint State. Released in December 1907, the coin, by famous sculptor Augustus Saint-Gaudens, created a sensation, and soon the coins were selling for \$30 each. Today, Mint State coins are plentiful, but as the demand for them is extremely strong, choice specimens sell for strong prices. An MS-63 coin lists for \$25,000.
- **1892 and 1893 World’s Columbian Exposition commemorative half dollars.** These, the first U.S. commemorative half dollars, were widely publicized, and hundreds of thousands were saved. Today they are very common.

Coins Few People Noticed

In contrast to the above, most coins of new designs attracted no particular notice, and examples were not saved in unusual quantities. In sharp contrast to the ultra-popular Kennedy half dollar of 1964, its predecessor design, the Franklin half dollar (launched in 1948), generated very little interest, and even numismatists generally ignored them—perhaps preferring the old Liberty Walking design that had been a favorite.

Although a long list could be made, here are some first-year-of-issue coins that were not noticed in their own time. Consequently, specimens range from scarce to rare in Mint State today:

- **1793 cent and half cent.** As popular as these may be today, there is no known instance in which a numismatist or museum in 1793 deliberately saved pieces as souvenirs.
- **1794–1795 half dime, half dollar, and silver dollar.** The Flowing Hair coins, highly desired today, seem to have attracted little notice in their time, and again there is no record of any having been deliberately saved.
- **1807 and related Capped Bust coinages.** The Capped Bust and related coins of John Reich, assistant engraver at the Mint, were first used in 1807 on the silver half dollar and gold five-dollar piece, and later on certain other denominations. Today

these are extremely popular with collectors, but in their time they were not noticed, and few were saved in Mint State.

- **1840 Liberty Seated dollar.** Specimens are very scarce in Mint State today and are virtually unknown in gem preservation.
- **1892 Barber dime, quarter dollar, and half dollar.** In 1892 the new Liberty Head design by Charles E. Barber replaced the long-lived Liberty Seated motif. The new coins received bad press notices. Another factor detracting from public interest was the wide attention focused on the forthcoming commemorative half dollars of the World's Columbian Exposition. Not many of the new Barber coins were saved.
- **1938 Jefferson nickel.** Although the numismatic hobby was dynamic at the time, the new nickel design attracted little notice, and no unusual quantities were saved. The market was still reeling from the burst bubble of the 1935 through 1936 commemorative craze, and there was little incentive to save coins for investment.

The 1962–1964 Treasury Release

The Bland-Allison Act of February 28, 1878, a political boondoggle passed to accommodate silver-mining interests in the West, mandated that the Treasury Department buy millions of ounces of silver each year and convert it to silver dollars. At the time, the world price of silver bullion was dropping, and there were economic difficulties in the mining states. From 1878 to 1904 and again in 1921, silver dollars of the Morgan design were minted under this legislation and subsequent acts, to the extent of 656,989,387 pieces. From 1921 to 1928, and 1934–1935, silver dollars of the Peace design were produced in the amount of 190,577,279 pieces.

Although silver dollars were used in commerce in certain areas of the West, paper currency by and large served the needs of trade and exchange. As these hundreds of millions of newly minted dollars were not needed, most were put up in 1,000-coin canvas bags and stored in Treasury vaults. In 1918, under terms of the Pittman Act, 270,232,722 Morgan dollars were melted. At the time, the market for silver was temporarily strong, and there was a call for bullion to ship to India to shore up confidence in Britain's wartime government. No accounting was kept of the dates and mints involved in the destruction. Just the quantities were recorded (this procedure being typical when the Treasury melted old coins). However, hundreds of millions remained.

Now and again there was a call for silver dollars for circulation, especially in the West; and in the East and Midwest there was a modest demand for pieces for use as holiday and other gifts; in such instances many were paid out. The earlier example of the high-mintage 1901 dollar being rare in Mint State, as most were circulated, is reflective of this. Others coins were stored, such as the aforementioned low-mintage 1884-CC, of which 84.7% were still in the hands of the Treasury as late as 1964! At this time the Treasury decided to hold back bags that were marked as having Carson City dollars, although in records of storage no account was made of them earlier.

Beginning in a significant way in the 1950s, silver dollars became very popular with numismatists. The rarest of all Morgan silver dollars by 1962 was considered to be the 1903-O. In the *Guide Book*, an Uncirculated coin listed for \$1,500, the highest price for any variety. Experts estimated that fewer than a dozen Mint State coins existed in all of numismatics. It was presumed that most had been melted in 1918 under the Pittman Act.

Then this—in November 1962, during the normal payout of silver dollars as gifts for the holiday season, some long-sealed bags of coins were taken from a Philadelphia Mint vault that had remained under seal since 1929. It was soon found that brilliant 1903-O dollars were among these! A treasure hunt ensued, and hundreds of thousands of these former rarities were found. The rush was on!

From then until March 1964, hundreds of millions of Morgan and Peace dollars were emptied from government and bank storage. At one time a long line of people, some with wheelbarrows, formed outside of the Treasury Building in Washington, DC, to obtain bags of dollars. Finally, only about three million coins remained, mostly the aforementioned Carson City issues, which the Treasury decided to hold back. These were later sold at strong premiums in a series of auctions held by the General Services Administration.

In the meantime, Morgan and Peace dollars became very large and important sections of the coin hobby, as they remain today. However, as can be seen, the combined elements of some coins' having been melted in 1918, others having been placed into circulation generations ago, and still others existing in Mint State from long-stored hoards, results in silver dollar prices that often bear little relation to mintage figures.

Other Famous Hoards

While the great Treasury release of 1962 through 1964 is the most famous of all hoards, quite a few others have attracted interest and attention over the years.

- **Castine Hoard of Early Silver Coins (discovered in the 1840s).** From November 1840 through April 1841, Captain Stephen Grindle and his son Samuel unearthed many silver coins on their farm on the Bagaduce River about six miles from the harbor of Castine, Maine. The number of pieces found was not recorded, but is believed to have been between 500 and 2,000, buried in 1690 (the latest date observed) or soon afterward. Most pieces were foreign silver coins, but dozens of Massachusetts Pine Tree shillings and related silver coins were found. This hoard stands today as one of the most famous in American history.
- **Bank of New York Hoard (1856).** Circa 1856, a keg containing several thousand 1787 Fugio copper cents was found at the Bank of New York at 44 Wall Street. Each was in Mint State, most with brown toning. For many years these were given out as souvenirs and keepsakes to clients. By 1948, when numismatist Damon G. Douglas examined them, there were 1,641 remaining. Today, many remain at the bank and are appreciated for their history and value.
- **Nichols Find of Copper Cents (by 1859).** In the annals of American numismatics, one of the most famous hoards is the so-called Nichols Find, consisting of 1796 and 1797 copper cents, Mint State, perhaps about 1,000 in total. These were distributed in the late 1850s by David Nichols. All were gone as of 1863, by which time they were worth \$3 to \$4 each, or less than a thousandth of their present-day value.
- **Randall Hoard of Copper Cents (1860s).** Sometime soon after the Civil War, a wooden keg filled with as-new copper cents was located, said to have been beneath an old railroad platform in Georgia. Revealed were thousands of coins dated 1816 to 1820, with the 1818 and 1820 being the most numerous. Today, the Randall hoard accounts for most known Mint State examples of these particular dates.
- **Colonel Cohen Hoard of 1773 Virginia Halfpennies (by the 1870s).** Sometime in the 1870s or earlier, Colonel Mendes I. Cohen, a Baltimore numismatist, obtained a cache of at least 2,200 Uncirculated specimens of the 1773 Virginia halfpenny. These passed through several hands, and many pieces were dispersed along the way. As a result, today these are the only colonial (pre-1776) American coins that can be easily obtained in Mint State.
- **Exeter Hoard of Massachusetts Silver (1876).** During the excavation of a cellar near the railroad station in Exeter, New Hampshire, a group of 30 to 40 Massachusetts silver shillings was found in the sand, amid the remains of what seemed to be a wooden box. All bore the date 1652 and were of the Pine Tree and Oak Tree types, plus, possibly, a rare Willow Tree shilling.

- **Economite Treasure (1878).** In 1878 a remarkable hoard of silver coins was found in a subterranean storage area at Economy, Pennsylvania, in a building erected years earlier by the Harmony Society, a utopian work-share community. The March 1881 issue of the *Coin Collector's Journal* gave this inventory: Quarter dollars: 1818 through 1828, 400 pieces. Half dollars: 1794, 150; 1795, 650; 1796, 2; 1797, 1; 1801, 300; 1802, 200; 1803, 300; 1805 Over '04, 25; 1805, 600; 1806, 1,500; 1807, 2,000; 1815, 100. Common half dollars: 1808 through 1836, 111,356. Silver dollars: 1794, 1; 1795, 800; 1796, 125; 1797, 80; 1798 Small Eagle reverse, 30; 1798 Large Eagle reverse, 560; 1799 5 stars facing, 12; 1799, 1,250; 1800, 250; 1801, 1802, and 1803, 600. Foreign silver (French, Spanish, and Spanish-American), total face value: \$12,600. Total face value of the hoard: \$75,000.00. Other information indicates that most of the coins had been taken from circulation and showed different degrees of wear.
- **Hoard of Miser Aaron White (before 1888).** Aaron White, a Connecticut attorney, distrusted paper money and even went so far as to issue his own token, inscribed NEVER KEEP A PAPER DOLLAR IN YOUR POCKET TILL TOMORROW. He had a passion for saving coins and accumulated more than 100,000 pieces. After his death the coins were removed to a warehouse. Later, they were placed in the hands of dealer Édouard Frossard, who sold most of them privately and others by auction on July 20, 1888, billing them as "18,000 American and foreign copper coins and tokens selected from the Aaron White hoard." An overall estimate of the White hoard, as it existed before it was given to Frossard, was made by Benjamin P. Wright, and included these: "250 colonial and state copper coins, 60,000 copper large cents (which were mainly 'rusted' and spotted; 5,000 of the nicest ones were picked out and sold for 2¢ each), 60,000 copper-nickel Flying Eagle and Indian cents (apparently most dated 1862 and 1863), 5,000 bronze two-cent pieces, 200 half dollars, 100 silver dollars, 350 gold dollars, and 20,000 to 30,000 foreign copper coins."
- **Collins Find of 1828 Half Cents (1894).** Circa 1894, Benjamin H. Collins, a Washington, DC, numismatist, acquired a bag of half cents dated 1828, of the 13-stars variety. It is believed that about 1,000 coins were involved, all bright Uncirculated. By the early 1950s all but a few hundred had been distributed in the marketplace, and by now it is likely that all have individual owners.
- **Chapman Hoard of 1806 Half Cents (1906).** About 1906, Philadelphia dealer Henry Chapman acquired a hoard of 1806 half cents. Although no figure was given at the time, it is estimated that a couple hundred or so coins were involved. Most or all had much of their original mint red color, with toning to brown, and with light striking at the upper part of the wreath.
- **Baltimore Find (1934).** One of the most storied hoards in American numismatics is the Baltimore Find, a cache of at least 3,558 gold coins, all dated before 1857. On August 31, 1934, two young boys were playing in the cellar of a rented house at 132 South Eden Street, Baltimore, and found these coins hidden in a wall. Later, more were found in the same location. On May 2, 1935, many of the coins were sold at auction, by which time others had been sold quietly, some unofficially. This hoard included many choice and gem coins dated in the 1850s.
- **New Orleans Bank Find (1982).** A few minutes past noon, on October 29, 1982, a bulldozer unearthed a cache of long-hidden silver coins, believed to have been stored in three wooden boxes in the early 1840s. The pieces were mostly Spanish-American issues, but hundreds of United States coins, including 1840-O and 1841-O Liberty Seated quarters, were also found. A scrabble in the dirt and mud ensued, and men in business suits, ladies in dresses, and others scrambled to find treasure. The

latest dated coin found was from 1842. This must have been a secret reserve of some long-forgotten merchant or bank.

- **Wells-Fargo Hoard of 1908 \$20 (1990s).** In the 1990s, dealer Ron Gillio purchased a hoard of 19,900 examples of the 1908 No Motto double eagle. For a time these were stored in a Wells Fargo Bank branch, giving the name to the cache. All were Mint State, and many were of choice and gem quality. Offered in the market, these were dispersed over a period of several years.
- **Gold coins from abroad (turn of the 21st century).** In the late 20th and early 21st centuries, some exciting finds of Mint State double eagles were located in foreign banks. Involved were high-grade examples of some Carson City issues in the Liberty Head series and hundreds of scarce-mintmark varieties dated after 1923. As is often the case when hoards are discovered, pieces were filtered into the market without any publicity or an accounting of varieties found.

Sunken Treasure

Throughout American history, tens of thousands of ships have been lost at sea and on inland waters. Only a handful of these vessels were reported as having had significant quantities of coins aboard.

In the late 20th and early 21st centuries, numismatists were front-row center as coins from several side-wheel steamers lost in the 1850s and 1860s yielded rare coins. Sketches of five of these ships are given here.

SS New York, Lost September 7, 1846

The *SS New York* was launched in 1837, carrying passengers between New York City and Charleston, South Carolina. In 1846 the vessel was in service connecting Galveston, the largest city in the new state of Texas, with New Orleans, the most active port in the South. On September 5 she left Galveston with Captain John D. Phillips at the helm and carrying nearly 60 passengers and crew. The ship encountered an unexpected hurricane, and the captain ordered the anchor dropped, hoping to ride it out. Wind intensity increased to fearful strength, the waves mounted, and the rigging and parts of the ship were torn apart. Two days later the ship sank in 60 feet of water, with a loss of at least 17 lives. An estimated \$30,000 or more in money was aboard.

In 2006 and 2007 a group of treasure seekers recovered more than 2,000 silver coins and several hundred gold coins from the wreck. Most of the silver pieces were heavily etched from exposure to the salt water, but certain of the gold coins were in high grades, including some of the finest known examples of their date and mint. As might be expected from the era, the coins were a mixture of foreign issues (primarily of Spanish-American countries) and U.S. pieces. Certain \$2.50 and \$5 coins from New Orleans, Charlotte, and Dahlonega were in very high grades and caused a sensation when auctioned.

SS Yankee Blade, Lost October 1, 1854

The *SS Yankee Blade*, launched in 1853, was in the service of the Independent Steamship Co. in 1854. On October 1 she was on a run from San Francisco south to Panama, carrying about 900 passengers and crew and an unknown amount of gold, but including about \$152,000 in coins consigned by the banking house of Page, Bacon & Co. In heavy fog Captain Henry T. Randall, believing he was in deep water far at sea, proceeded at full speed ahead, trying to establish a speed record—certain to be beneficial in advertising.

The captain was wrong, and the steamer was amid the rockbound Channel Islands, off the coast of Santa Barbara, California. The ship smashed onto a rock, and was

stranded at a tipsy angle. In time, she sank, but not before most people escaped. In the ensuing confusion, an estimated 17 to 50 passengers lost their lives.

As to what happened to the gold coins aboard, some were seemingly recovered soon after the disaster, in circumstances shrouded in mystery. Perhaps other coins were found later, over a long period of time. In any event, in 1948 the hull was found again, and afterward various divers visited the wreck. Circa 1977, extensive recoveries were made, and an estimated 200 to 250 1854-S double eagles came on the market. All showed microscopic granularity, possibly from the action of sea-bottom sand, and all had die cracks on the reverse. Little in the way of facts has ever reached print.

SS Central America, Lost September 12, 1857

In contrast to the preceding, in the annals of undersea treasure hunting the *SS Central America* has been extremely well documented. On August 20, 1857, more than 400 people, plus crew, and about \$2,600,000 in gold treasure left San Francisco aboard the steamer *SS Sonora*, headed for Panama. The destination was reached in due course, and the passengers and gold crossed 48 miles of land on the Panama Railroad and arrived at the port city of Aspinwall on the Atlantic side.

On Thursday, September 3, *SS Central America* left Aspinwall. A stop was made at Havana on Monday, September 7. On the next morning the ship continued north toward New York City, its destination, where the gold coins and ingots would be received.

On Wednesday, September 9, a day out of Havana, the second officer noted in his records that a fresh breeze was kicking up swells. A tropical storm was in progress, but expected to fade in a day or so. Meanwhile, the large ship could handle any type of weather. However, matters went from bad to worse, and on Thursday the *SS Central America* was in the grip of a monster hurricane, one of the strongest on record.

On Friday the storm still raged, and the ship developed leaks in several places, flooding the lower areas. On the lower deck, the rising water and the violent tossing of the vessel made it virtually impossible to continue feeding coal to the boilers. At 11:00 in the morning, Captain William Lewis Herndon enlisted the aid of male passengers to form a bucket line to bail water, which proved to be futile. The ship became swamped and was at the mercy of the waves hitting broadside. By the next morning the decks were awash, and it was feared that the ship would be lost. The captain directed that the American flag be flown upside-down, a signal of distress.

Early in the afternoon the sail of the brig *Marine* came into sight, and soon the small ship drew near. In the following hours nearly all of the women and children were transferred to the *Marine*, and some crew members went also. A few minutes after 8:00 in the evening a huge wave hit the *Central America*; she shuddered, timbers splintered, and with Captain Herndon standing on the paddle box, she slipped below the waves. Although some passengers and crew were later rescued from the water, about 435 lives were lost. The hull settled at the bottom, 7,200 feet below the surface.

Overshadowed by the Panic of 1857, the Civil War, and other matters of national importance, the *SS Central America* was largely forgotten. Its location was not known, except that it had gone down somewhere along the planned route. In 1980 Tommy Thompson, a Columbus, Ohio, scientist, directed his efforts to finding the wreck. After much effort, including the guidance of scientist Bob Evans, the long-lost ship was found, and recovery of gold coins and ingots was accomplished through the aid of the *Nemo*, a remote-controlled underwater device with arms that could retrieve the treasure carefully. When all was said and done, more than 5,400 mint-fresh 1857-S double eagles, several hundred gold ingots, and other coins were recovered.

The sale of the treasure coins and ingots started in 2000. All were sold within a few years, for an estimated \$100 million. As no larger Gold Rush-era treasure was ever

lost, by definition no greater treasure can ever be found, making the SS *Central America* find a unique event.

SS Brother Jonathan, Lost January 30, 1865

In 1865, the side-wheel steamer SS *Brother Jonathan* was important in the coastwise trade from California north to Oregon and Washington. Shortly before noon on Friday, July 28, the 1,360-ton vessel headed from San Francisco to Portland, carrying 150 or more passengers, a crew of about 60, and a 500-ton cargo ranging from machinery for a woolen mill to casks of whiskey. Gold coins were aboard, of an unknown value.

Heading along the coast the ship ran into high winds and waves, and Captain Samuel J. DeWolf put the vessel into the harbor at Crescent City to spend the night. In the morning the sea would be calm, it was thought. On Sunday, January 30, the crew resumed the trip, but the open sea was still rough, and the captain ordered the ship to turn around and go back to Crescent City. Unexpectedly, the ship struck a submerged rock, a pinnacle hidden just below the waves. Only a few passengers survived. In the seafaring tradition, the captain went down with the ship.

In following years, many efforts were made to find the lost ship, but without success. Finally, in the 1990s a group of investors and entrepreneurs found the ship, and was able to recover more than 1,000 gold coins, a find dominated by Mint State 1865-S double eagles. Detailed records and photographs preserve every element of the recovery—a model of undersea archaeological technique.

SS Republic, Lost October 25, 1865

Originally christened the SS *Tennessee* in 1853, this sidewheel steamer served in both the Confederate and Union navies during the Civil War. Just months after the war's end, the SS *Republic*, loaded with much-needed cargo and coins, left New York bound for New Orleans. Caught in a hurricane off the coast of Georgia, the ship sank to the bottom of the Atlantic with a reported \$400,000 in specie on board.

In 2003, the numismatic world was startled and delighted to learn that the wreckage had been located, in about 1,700 feet of water. Strewn on the sea floor was an array of gold and silver coins, along with about 14,000 other artifacts (bottles, ceramic items, personal effects, etc.). Recovery began in November 2003 and was concluded in early 2005, by which time 262 dives had been logged. The recovery included more than 51,000 coins, among them more than 1,400 gold eagles, dating from 1838 to 1858. The most numerous were those dated 1847 (of which 221 were found, mostly in AU grade). Several thousand double eagles of all date and mintmark issues from 1850 to 1865, except the 1856-O, were found. The varieties for which more than 100 coins each were brought to the surface included 1852 (104 recovered and assigned various grades), 1861 (457), 1862-S (127), 1863-S (180), 1864-S (168), 1865 (320), and 1865-S (253). After careful conservation by Numismatic Conservation Services, nearly all of the gold coins were found to be in pristine condition, with no impairment from their immersion. Conditions ranged from worn, for earlier years, up to choice and gem Mint State for certain of the later issues. The most valuable single coin was a Mint State 1854-O \$20, valued at more than a half-million dollars.

More than 180 different varieties of Liberty Seated half dollars were recovered from the shipwreck, including five 1861-O die combinations attributed to Confederate control of the New Orleans mint. Many of the silver halves show only slight evidence of their 140 years underwater. Some coins have microscopic coralline structures embedded in their surfaces or some saltwater etching, in many cases observable only under a microscope. Although not graded on a traditional scale, the coins are encapsulated and noted as having a "Shipwreck Effect." Many of them exhibit nearly full detail.

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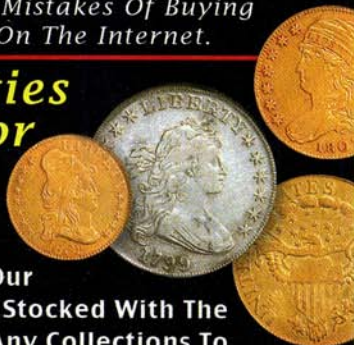


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BRITISH NEW WORLD ISSUES

Sommer Islands (Bermuda)

This coinage, the first struck for the English colonies in the New World, was issued circa 1616. The coins were known as *Hogge Money* or *Hoggies*.

The pieces were made of brass or copper, lightly silvered, in four denominations: shilling, sixpence, threepence, and twopence, each indicated by Roman numerals. The hog is the main device and appears on the obverse side of each. SOMMER ISLANDS is inscribed within beaded circles on the larger denominations. The reverse shows a full-rigged galleon with the flag of St. George on each of four masts.

The islands were named for Sir George Sommers, who was shipwrecked there in 1609 while en route to the Virginia plantations. Shakespeare's *Tempest* was possibly based on this incident.

The Bermuda Islands, as they are known today, were named for Juan de Bermúdez, who is believed to have stopped there in 1515. A few hogs that he carried for delivery to the West Indies were left behind. When Sommers and his party arrived, the islands were overrun with the animals, which served as a welcome source of food for the expedition.



Twopence



Threepence



Sixpence Obverse

Large Portholes Reverse

Small Portholes Reverse



Shilling Obverse

Small Sail Reverse

Large Sail Reverse

	G	VG	F	VF	EF
Twopence, Large Star Between Legs	\$7,000	\$10,000	\$18,000	\$50,000	\$80,000
Twopence, Small Star Between Legs	7,000	10,000	20,000	50,000	80,000
Threepence	—	75,000	125,000	175,000	—
Sixpence, Small Portholes	5,000	8,000	15,000	50,000	75,000
Sixpence, Large Portholes	5,000	8,000	15,000	55,000	80,000
Shilling, Small Sail	7,000	12,000	40,000	60,000	100,000
Shilling, Large Sail	8,000	17,000	55,000	85,000	—

Massachusetts

"New England" Coinage (1652)

The earliest authorized medium of exchange in the New England settlements was wampum. The General Court of Massachusetts in 1637 ordered "that wampamege should passe at 6 a penny for any sune under 12 d." Wampum consisted of shells of various colors, ground to the size of kernels of corn. A hole was drilled through each piece so it could be strung on a leather thong for convenience and adornment.

Corn, pelts, and bullets were frequently used in lieu of coins, which were rarely available. Silver and gold coins brought over from England, Holland, and other countries tended to flow back across the Atlantic to purchase needed supplies. The colonists, thus left to their own resources, traded with the friendly Native Americans in kind. In 1661 the law making wampum legal tender was repealed.

Agitation for a standard coinage reached its height in 1651. England, recovering from a civil war between the Puritans and Royalists, ignored the colonists, who took matters into their own hands in 1652.

The Massachusetts General Court in 1652 ordered the first metallic currency—the New England silver threepence, sixpence, and shilling—to be struck in the English Americas (the Spaniards had established a mint in Mexico City in 1535). Silver bullion was procured principally from the West Indies. The mint was located in Boston, and John Hull was appointed mintmaster; his assistant was Robert Sanderson (or Saunderson). At first, Hull received as compensation one shilling threepence for every 20 shillings coined. This fee was adjusted several times during his term as mintmaster.



Early American coins in conditions better than those listed are rare and are consequently valued much higher.

	G	VG	F	VF	EF	AU
NE Threepence (unique)				—		
NE Sixpence (8 known)	\$35,000	\$70,000	\$115,000	\$220,000		
NE Shilling	55,000	100,000	225,000	325,000	\$350,000	\$500,000

\$414,000, EF, Stack's auction, May-07

Willow Tree Coinage (1653–1660)

The simplicity of the designs on the NE coins invited counterfeiting and clipping of the edges. Therefore, they were soon replaced by the Willow, Oak, and Pine Tree series. The Willow Tree coins were struck from 1653 to 1660, the Oak Trees from 1660 to 1667, and the Pine Trees from 1667 to 1682. All of them (with the exception of the Oak Tree twopence) bore the date 1652, which gives them the appearance of having been struck when Cromwell was in power, after the English civil war. The

coinage was abandoned in 1682; a proposal to renew coinage in 1686 was rejected by the General Court.

These pieces, like all early American coins, were produced from handmade dies that are often individually distinctive. The great number of die varieties that can be found and identified are of interest to collectors who value each according to individual rarity. Values shown for type coins in this guide are for the most common die variety.



Threepence



Sixpence

Shilling

	G	VG	F	VF	EF
1652 Willow Tree Threepence (3 known)		—	—	—	
\$632,500, VF, Stack's auction, Oct-05					
1652 Willow Tree Sixpence (14 known)	\$21,000	\$37,500	\$75,000	\$170,000	\$300,000
\$253,000, Unc., Stack's auction, Nov-05					
1652 Willow Tree Shilling	22,000	40,000	95,000	200,000	300,000
\$276,000, EF, Stack's auction, Oct-05					

Oak Tree Coinage (1660–1667)



Twopence

Threepence



Sixpence

Shilling

	G	VG	F	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
1662 Oak Tree Twopence, Small 2	\$600	\$1,100	\$2,300	\$4,400	\$7,500	\$11,000	\$18,000
1662 Oak Tree Twopence, Large 2	600	1,100	2,300	6,500	7,500	11,000	18,000
1652 Oak Tree Threepence, No IN on Obverse	675	1,250	3,100	6,700	11,000	18,000	—
1652 Oak Tree Threepence, IN on Obverse	675	1,350	3,250	7,000	13,000	21,000	50,000

	G	VG	F	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
1652 Oak Tree Sixpence, IN on Reverse ..	\$750	\$1,300	\$3,300	\$7,750	\$18,000	\$22,000	\$40,000
1652 Oak Tree Sixpence, IN on Obverse ..	750	1,300	3,000	7,200	16,000	20,000	37,000
1652 Oak Tree Shilling, IN at Left	750	1,250	3,400	6,700	11,000	15,000	30,000
1652 Oak Tree Shilling, IN at Bottom	750	1,250	3,300	6,500	10,000	13,500	27,000
1652 Oak Tree Shilling, ANDO	900	2,000	4,250	8,500	15,000	20,000	35,000
1652 Oak Tree Shilling, Spiny Tree	750	1,250	3,500	7,000	12,000	17,000	30,000

Pine Tree Coinage (1667–1682)

The first Pine Tree coins were minted on the same size planchets as the Oak Tree pieces. Subsequent issues of the shilling were narrower and thicker to conform to the style of English coins. Large Planchet shillings ranged from 27 to 31 mm in diameter; Small Planchet shillings ranged from 22 to 26 mm in diameter.



Threepence



Sixpence



Shilling, Large Planchet (1667–1674)



Shilling, Small Planchet (1675–1682)

	G	VG	F	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
1652 Threepence, Pellets at Trunk	\$550	\$800	\$1,800	\$3,500	\$6,250	\$10,000	\$20,000
1652 Threepence, Without Pellets	550	800	1,800	3,500	6,250	10,000	20,000
1652 Sixpence, Pellets at Trunk	600	925	1,900	3,900	6,800	11,000	21,000
1652 Sixpence, Without Pellets	600	950	2,000	4,200	7,500	12,000	22,000
1652 Shilling, Large Planchet (27–31 mm)							
Pellets at Trunk	700	1,100	2,300	5,000	8,500	13,000	24,000
Without Pellets at Trunk	700	1,000	2,300	4,750	8,250	12,500	22,000
No H in MASATUSETTS	800	1,400	3,000	7,500	14,000	21,000	—
Monogrammed NE in Legend	700	1,100	2,300	5,000	8,500	13,000	23,000
1652 Shilling, Small Planchet (22–26 mm)	600	925	1,900	4,000	7,000	12,000	25,000

Maryland

Lord Baltimore Coinage

Cecil Calvert, the second Lord Baltimore, inherited from his father nearly absolute control over Maryland. Calvert believed he had the right to coin money for the colony, and in 1659 he ordered shillings, sixpences, and groats (four-penny pieces) from the Royal Mint in London and shipped samples to Maryland, to his brother Philip, who was then his secretary for the colony. Calvert's right to strike coins was challenged but upheld by Cromwell's government. The whole issue was small, and while his coins did circulate in Maryland at first, by 1700 they had largely disappeared from commerce.

Calvert's coins bear his portrait on the obverse, with a Latin legend calling him "Lord of Mary's Land." The reverses of the larger denominations bear his family coat of arms and the denomination in Roman numerals. There are several die varieties of each. Many of these coins are found holed and repaired. The copper penny, or denarium, is the rarest denomination, with only nine known specimens.



Penny (Denarium)



Fourpence (Groat)



Sixpence



Shilling

	G	VG	F	VF	EF	AU
Penny copper (9 known)	—	—	\$55,000	\$85,000	—	—
\$241,500, PF, Stack's auction, May-04						
Fourpence	\$2,100	\$4,000	6,000	10,000	\$20,000	\$60,000
Sixpence	1,600	2,600	5,500	10,000	15,000	24,000
Shilling	2,000	3,400	6,500	15,000	21,000	35,000

New Jersey

St. Patrick or Mark Newby Coinage

Mark Newby, who came to America from Dublin, Ireland, in November 1681, brought copper pieces believed by numismatists to have been struck in Dublin circa 1663 to 1672. These are called *St. Patrick coppers*.

The coinage was made legal tender by the General Assembly of New Jersey in May 1682. The legislature did not specify which size piece could circulate, only that the coin was to be worth a halfpenny in trade. Most numismatists believe the larger-size coin was intended. However, as many more farthing-size pieces are known than half-pennies, some believe that the smaller-size piece was meant. Copper coins often circulated in the colonies at twice what they would have been worth in England.

The obverses show a crowned king kneeling and playing a harp. The legend FLOREAT REX ("May the King Prosper") is separated by a crown. The reverse side of the halfpence shows St. Patrick with a crozier in his left hand and a trefoil in his right, and surrounded by people. At his left side is a shield. The legend is ECCE GREX ("Behold the Flock"). The farthing reverse shows St. Patrick driving away reptiles and serpents as he holds a metropolitan cross in his left hand. The legend reads QUI-ESCAT PLEBS ("May the People Be at Ease").

The large-size piece, called by collectors a *halfpenny*, bears the arms of the City of Dublin on the shield on the reverse; the smaller-size piece, called a *farthing*, does not. Both denominations have a reeded edge.

The decorative brass insert found on the coinage, usually over the crown on the obverse, was put there to make counterfeiting more difficult. On some pieces this decoration has been removed or does not show. Numerous die variations exist.



St. Patrick "Farthing"

St. Patrick "Halfpenny"

	G	VG	F	VF	EF	AU
St. Patrick "Farthing"	\$125	\$300	\$800	\$2,750	\$6,000	\$12,000
Similar, Halo Around Saint's Head	400	1,250	5,000	15,000	35,000	—
Similar, No C in QUIESCAT	500	3,000	9,000	15,000	—	—
St. Patrick "Farthing," silver	1,800	2,800	5,750	9,500	15,000	25,000
St. Patrick "Farthing," gold (<i>unique</i>) \$184,000, AU, Stack's auction, Jan-05						—
St. Patrick "Halfpenny"	400	1,000	1,800	4,500	13,000	19,000

COINAGE AUTHORIZED BY BRITISH ROYAL PATENT

American Plantations Coins

These tokens, struck in nearly pure tin, were the first royally authorized coinage for the British colonies in America. They were made under a franchise granted in 1688 to Richard Holt. Most examples show black oxidation of the tin. Bright, unblemished specimens are more valuable. Restrikes were made about 1828 from original dies.



	G	F	EF	AU	Unc.
(1688) James II Plantation 1/24 Real coinage					
1/24 Part Real	\$225	\$500	\$1,400	\$2,000	\$6,000
1/24 Part Real, ET. HB. REX	275	900	3,200	8,500	12,000
1/24 Part Real, Sidewise 4 in 24	425	1,900	6,500	10,000	20,000
1/24 Part Real, Arms Transposed	650	2,200	8,000	11,000	—
1/24 Part Real, Restrike	125	300	800	1,200	2,500

Coinage of William Wood

Rosa Americana Coins

William Wood, an Englishman, obtained a patent from King George I to make tokens for Ireland and the American colonies.

The first pieces struck were undated; others bear the dates 1722, 1723, 1724, and 1733. The Rosa Americana pieces were issued in three denominations—half penny, penny, and twopence—and were intended for America. This type had a fully bloomed

rose on the reverse with the words ROSA AMERICANA UTILE DULCI ("American Rose—Useful and Pleasant").

The obverse, common to both Rosa Americana and Hibernia pieces, shows the head of George I and the legend GEORGIUS D:G MAG: BRI: FRA: ET: HIB: REX ("George, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland") or abbreviations thereof. Rosa Americana tokens, however, were rejected by the American colonists. The coins are made of a brass composition of 75% copper, 24.7% zinc, and 0.3% silver (sometimes mistakenly referred to as *Bath metal*). Planchet quality is often rough and porous.



	VG	F	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
(No date) Twopence, Motto in Ribbon (<i>illustrated</i>) ...	\$200	\$425	\$750	\$1,500	\$3,600	\$6,500
(No date) Twopence, Motto Without Ribbon (<i>3 known</i>)	—	—	—	—	—	—



	VG	F	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
1722 Halfpenny, VTILE DVLCI	\$925	\$2,500	\$4,250	\$7,500	\$10,000	
1722 Halfpenny, D.G.REX ROSA AMERI. UTILE DULCI	150	275	575	1,200	2,400	\$4,500
1722 Halfpenny, DEI GRATIA REX UTILE DULCI	150	275	575	1,200	2,100	4,000



	VG	F	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
1722 Penny, GEORGIUS			\$12,000	\$17,500	\$28,000	\$40,000
1722 Penny, VTILE DVLCI	\$170	\$300	800	1,500	3,100	6,250
1722 Penny, UTILE DULCI	150	260	500	1,100	1,900	4,200



	VG	F	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
1722 Twopence, Period After REX	\$170	\$275	\$800	\$1,600	\$3,500	\$6,000
1722 Twopence, No Period After REX	170	275	800	1,600	3,500	6,000



	VG	F	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
1723 Halfpenny, Uncrowned Rose	\$950	\$1,850	\$3,800	\$5,500	\$8,500	\$10,000
1723 Halfpenny, Crowned Rose	120	175	475	1,200	2,600	5,250



	VG	F	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
1723 Penny (illustrated)	\$115	\$170	\$450	\$1,000	\$1,500	\$3,500
1723 Twopence	175	300	575	1,200	1,800	3,600



	EF	AU	Unc.
1724, 4 Over 3 Penny (pattern), DEI GRATIA	\$7,500	\$15,000	\$22,000
1724, 4 Over 3 Penny (pattern), D GRATIA	8,750	20,000	34,000
(Undated) (1724) Penny, ROSA SINE SPINA. (5 known)	35,000	45,000	—

\$21,850, VF, Stack's auction, May-05



1724 Twopence (pattern) \$25,300, Choice AU, Stack's auction, May-05

The 1733 twopence is a pattern piece and bears the bust of George II facing to the left. It was issued by the successors to the coinage patent, as William Wood had died in 1730.



1733 Twopence (pattern), Proof \$63,250, Gem PF, Stack's auction, May-05

Wood's Hibernia Coinage

The type intended for Ireland had a seated figure with a harp on the reverse side and the word HIBERNIA. Denominations struck were farthing and halfpenny, with dates 1722, 1723, and 1724. Hibernia coins were unpopular in Ireland, so some of them were sent to the American colonies.



First Type



Second Type



1723, 3 Over 2

	VG	F	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
1722 Farthing, D: G: REX	\$425	\$600	\$1,500	\$3,200	\$4,750	\$9,500
1722 Halfpenny, D: G: REX, Rocks at Right (pattern)	—	—	8,000	12,000	20,000	40,000
1722 Halfpenny, First Type, Harp at Left	125	175	350	750	1,200	1,900
1722 Halfpenny, Second Type, Harp at Right	100	135	325	700	1,500	2,500
1722 Halfpenny, Second Type, DEI (blunder)	150	350	800	1,500	2,000	3,200
1723 Farthing, D: G: REX	125	175	325	650	850	1,600
1723 Farthing, DEI GRATIA REX	70	100	200	350	600	1,000
1723 Farthing (silver pattern)	1,800	2,500	4,500	6,000	7,750	12,500



1724, Hibernia Farthing



1724, Hibernia Halfpenny

	VG	F	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
1723 Halfpenny, 3 Over 2	\$80	\$150	\$450	\$850	\$1,300	\$2,400
1723 Halfpenny	50	75	200	350	550	975
1723 Halfpenny (silver pattern)	—	—	—	—	—	—
1724 Farthing	130	250	800	1,750	2,500	4,000
1724 Halfpenny	100	160	400	850	1,300	2,700
1724 Halfpenny, DEI Above Head	150	335	1,200	1,800	2,400	4,250

Virginia Halfpennies

In 1773, coinage of a copper halfpenny for Virginia was authorized by the Crown. The pattern, in Proof struck on a large planchet with a wide milled border, is often referred to as a penny.

The silver piece dated 1774 is referred to as a shilling, but may have been a pattern or trial for a halfpenny or a guinea.



Red uncirculated pieces without spots are worth considerably more.

	VG	F	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
1773 Halfpenny, Period After GEORGIVS	\$50	\$110	\$240	\$450	\$650	\$1,200
1773 Halfpenny, No Period After GEORGIVS	75	140	300	550	850	1,500



1773, "Penny"



1774, "Shilling"

	PF
1773 "Penny"	\$25,000
1774 "Shilling" (6 known)	130,000

EARLY AMERICAN AND RELATED TOKENS

Elephant Tokens

London Elephant Tokens

The London Elephant tokens were struck circa 1672 to 1694. Although they were undated, two examples are known to have been struck over 1672 British halfpennies. Most were struck in copper, but one was made of brass. The legend on this piece, GOD PRESERVE LONDON, is probably just a general plea for divine aid and not a specific reference to the outbreak of plague in 1665 or the great fire of 1666.

These pieces were not struck for the colonies, and probably did not circulate widely in America, although a few may have been carried there by colonists. They are associated with the 1694 Carolina and New England Elephant tokens, through a shared obverse die.



	VG	F	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
(1694) Halfpenny, GOD PRESERVE LONDON, Thick Planchet . .	\$350	\$625	\$1,250	\$2,000	\$3,000	\$5,000
(1694) Halfpenny, GOD PRESERVE LONDON, Thin Planchet . .	550	1,100	3,800	6,500	9,250	15,000
Similar, brass (<i>unique</i>)						—
(1694) Halfpenny, GOD PRESERVE LONDON, Diagonals in Center of Shield	700	2,500	7,600	12,500	20,000	45,000
(1694) Halfpenny, Similar, Sword in Second Quarter of Shield	—	—	15,000	—	—	—
(1694) Halfpenny, LON DON	1,000	2,500	4,750	7,800	13,500	20,000

Carolina Elephant Tokens

Although no law is known authorizing coinage for Carolina, two very interesting pieces known as Elephant tokens were made with the date 1694. These copper tokens were of halfpenny denomination. The reverse reads GOD PRESERVE CAROLINA AND THE LORDS PROPRIETORS 1694.

The second and more readily available variety has the last word spelled PROPRIETORS. The correction was made on the original die, for the E shows plainly beneath the O. The elephant's tusks nearly touch the milling on the second variety.

The Carolina pieces were probably struck in England and perhaps intended as advertising to heighten interest in the Carolina Plantation.



	VG	F	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
1694 PROPRIETERS	\$5,000	\$7,500	\$16,000	\$26,000	\$45,000	\$75,000
1694 PROPRIETERS, O Over E	4,500	7,000	14,000	22,000	35,000	70,000

New England Elephant Tokens

Like the Carolina tokens, the New England Elephant tokens are believed to have been struck in England as promotional pieces to increase interest in the American colonies.



	VG	F	VF	EF	AU
1694 NEW ENGLAND	\$55,000	\$80,000	\$95,000	\$130,000	—

New Yorke in America Token

The New Yorke in America token is a farthing or halfpenny token intended for New York, issued by Francis Lovelace, who was governor from 1668 until 1673. The token uses the older spelling with a final "e" (YORKE), which predominated before 1710. The obverse shows Cupid pursuing the butterfly-winged Psyche—a rebus on the name Lovelace. The reverse shows a heraldic eagle, identical to the one displayed in fesse, raguly (i.e., on a crenellated bar) on the Lovelace coat of arms. In weight, fabric, and die axis the tokens are similar to the 1670 farthing tokens of Bristol, England, where they may have been struck. There is no evidence that any of these pieces ever circulated in America.



	VG	F	VF	EF
(Undated) Brass or Copper	\$7,500	\$17,500	\$28,000	\$60,000
(Undated) Pewter		18,000	35,000	75,000

Gloucester Tokens

S.S. Crosby, in his book *The Early Coins of America*, stated that this coin appears to have been intended as a pattern for a shilling—a private coinage by Richard Dawson of Gloucester (county), Virginia. The only specimens known are struck in brass, although the denomination XII indicates that a silver coinage (one shilling) may have been planned. The building may represent some public building, possibly the courthouse.

Although neither of the two known examples shows the full legends, combining the pieces shows GLOUCESTER COVRTHOVE VIRGINIA / RIGHAVLT DAWSON. ANNO.DOM. 1714. This recent discovery has provided a new interpretation of the legends, as a Righault family once owned land near the Gloucester courthouse. A similar, but somewhat smaller, piece possibly dated 1715 exists. The condition of this unique piece is too poor for positive attribution.



1714 Shilling, brass (2 known) \$120,000

Higley or Granby Coppers

Dr. Samuel Higley owned a private copper mine near Granby, Connecticut. He worked the mine as an individual, smelting his own ore and making his own dies for the coins that he issued. After his death in 1737 his brother John continued the coinage.

The Higley coppers were never officially authorized. All the tokens were made of pure copper. There were seven obverse and four reverse dies. The first issue, in 1737, bore the legend THE VALUE OF THREEPENCE. After a time, the quantity exceeded the local demand, and a protest arose against the stated value of the piece. Higley, a resourceful individual, promptly created a new design, still with the Roman III, but with the inscription VALUE ME AS YOU PLEASE. On the reverse appeared the words I AM GOOD COPPER. Electrotypes and casts exist.



	G	VG	F	VF
1737 THE VALUE OF THREE PENCE, CONNECTICUT, 3 Hammers	\$11,000	\$21,000	\$40,000	\$85,000
1737 THE VALUE OF THREE PENCE, I AM GOOD COPPER, 3 Hammers	12,000	22,000	43,000	90,000
1737 VALUE ME AS YOU PLEASE, I AM GOOD COPPER, 3 Hammers	11,000	21,000	40,000	85,000



1737 VALUE • ME • AS • YOU • PLEASE, I • AM • GOOD • COPPER,

3 Hammers (3 known) \$218,500, EF, Stack's auction, May-04

(1737) VALUE • ME • AS • YOU • PLEASE,

J • CUT • MY • WAY • THROUGH, Broad Axe

G VG F VF

\$11,000 \$21,000 \$40,000 \$85,000

(1737) THE • WHEEL • GOES • ROUND, Reverse as Above (unique)

150,000

1739 VALUE • ME • AS • YOU • PLEASE,

J • CUT • MY • WAY • THROUGH, Broad Axe

15,000 25,000 47,500 130,000

Hibernia-Voce Populi Coins

These coins, struck in the year 1760, were prepared by Roche, of King Street, Dublin, who was at that time engaged in the manufacture of buttons for the army. Like other Irish tokens, some could have found their way to colonial America and possibly circulated in the colonies with numerous other counterfeit halfpence and "bungtown tokens."

There are two distinct issues. Coins from the first, with a "short bust" on the obverse, range in weight from 87 to 120 grains. Those from the second, with a "long bust" on the obverse, range in weight from 129 to 154 grains. Most of the "long bust" varieties have the letter P on the obverse. None of the "short bust" varieties bear the letter P, and judging from their weight, may have been contemporary counterfeits.



Large-Letter Variety Farthing

Halfpenny



Halfpenny, "P" Before Face

VOEE POPULI

	G	VG	F	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
1760 Farthing, Large Letters	\$235	\$400	\$750	\$2,100	\$3,600	\$8,000	\$15,000
1760 Farthing, Small Letters	950	2,000	5,000	20,000	50,000	—	—
1760 Halfpenny	80	150	200	400	700	1,350	2,600
1760 Halfpenny, VOEE POPULI	100	175	275	550	1,000	1,950	4,500
1760 Halfpenny, P Below Bust	130	225	400	850	2,100	4,250	9,200
1760 Halfpenny, P in Front of Face	120	200	375	800	1,800	3,250	7,500

Pitt Tokens

William Pitt, the British politician who endeared himself to America, is the subject of these pieces, probably intended as commemorative medalets. The so-called halfpenny served as currency during a shortage of regular coinage. The reverse legend (THANKS TO THE FRIENDS OF LIBERTY AND TRADE) refers to Pitt's efforts to have the Stamp Act repealed. The Pitt farthing-size tokens, struck in brass or copper, are rare.



Farthing



Halfpenny

	G	VG	F	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
1766 Farthing	\$4,000	\$7,000	\$13,000	\$35,000	\$45,000	—	
1766 Halfpenny		600	1,000	2,000	4,000	\$6,000	\$10,000
1766 Halfpenny, silvered				2,500	5,250	7,250	13,000

Rhode Island Ship Medals

The obverse type shows the flagship of British admiral Lord Richard Howe at anchor, while the reverse depicts the retreat of American forces from Rhode Island in 1778. The inscriptions show that the coin was meant for a Dutch-speaking audience. It is believed the medal was struck in England circa 1779 or 1780 for the Dutch market, as propaganda to persuade the Dutch not to sign the Treaty of Armed Neutrality (December 1780). Specimens are known in brass, copper, and pewter.



Rhode Island Ship Medal (1778–1779)

	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
With "vlugtende" (fleeing) Below Ship, brass or copper		—		
Wreath Below Ship, brass or copper	\$1,200	\$2,200	\$4,750	\$7,500
Without Wreath Below Ship, brass or copper	1,100	2,100	4,750	7,500
Similar, pewter	5,500	9,000	15,000	25,000

John Chalmers Issues

John Chalmers, a silversmith, struck a series of silver tokens at Annapolis in 1783. The shortage of change and the refusal of the people to use underweight cut Spanish coins, or "bits," prompted the issuance of these pieces.

On the Chalmers threepence and shilling obverses, two clasped hands are shown, symbolizing unity of the several states; the reverse of the threepence has a branch encircled by a wreath. A star within a wreath is on the obverse of the sixpence, with hands clasped upon a cross utilized as the reverse type. On this denomination, the designer's initials TS (for Thomas Sparrow, a fellow silversmith of Chalmers's) can be found in the crescents that terminate the horizontal arms of the cross. The reverse of the more common shilling varieties displays two doves competing for a worm underneath a hedge and a snake. There are only a few known examples of the shilling type with 13 interlinked rings, from which a liberty cap on a pole arises.



	VG	F	VF	EF	AU
1783 Threepence	\$2,200	\$4,200	\$7,500	\$18,000	\$34,000
1783 Sixpence, Small Date	3,200	7,000	17,000	28,000	45,000
1783 Sixpence, Large Date	2,600	6,000	13,500	24,000	42,000



	VG	F	VF	EF	AU
1783 Shilling, Birds, Long Worm (illustrated)	\$1,400	\$2,600	\$6,000	\$11,500	\$27,000
1783 Shilling, Birds, Short Worm	1,400	2,500	5,750	11,000	22,500
1783 Shilling, Rings	—	—	175,000	—	—

FRENCH NEW WORLD ISSUES

None of the coins of the French regime relate to territories that later became part of the United States. They were all general issues for the French colonies of the New World. The coinage of 1670 was authorized by an edict of King Louis XIV dated February 19, 1670, for use in New France, Acadia, the French settlements in Newfoundland, and the French West Indies. The copper coinage of 1717 to 1722 was authorized by edicts of 1716 and 1721 for use in New France, Louisiana, and the French West Indies.

Coinage of 1670

The coinage of 1670 consisted of silver 5 and 15 sols and copper 2 deniers (or "doubles"). A total of 200,000 of the 5 sols and 40,000 of the 15 sols was struck at Paris. Nantes was to have coined the copper, but did not; the reasons for this may never be known, since the archives of the Nantes Mint before 1700 were destroyed. The only known specimen is a pattern struck at Paris. The silver coins were raised in value by a third in 1672 to keep them circulating, but in vain. They rapidly disappeared, and by 1680 none were to be seen. Later they were restored to their original values. This rare issue should not be confused with the common 1670-A 1/12 ecu with reverse legend SIT. NOMEN. DOMINI. BENEDICTUM.

The 1670-A double de l'Amerique Françoise was struck at the Paris Mint along with the 5- and 15-sols denominations of the same date. All three were intended to

circulate in France's North American colonies. Probably due to an engraving error, very few 1670-A doubles were actually struck. Today, only one is known to survive.



Copper Double



Silver 5 Sols



	VG	F	VF	EF	Unc.
1670-A Copper Double (<i>unique</i>)			\$225,000		
1670-A 5 Sols	\$650	\$1,200	2,500	\$4,500	\$14,000
1670-A 15 Sols	12,000	32,000	75,000	125,000	—

Coinage of 1717–1720

The copper 6 and 12 deniers of 1717 were authorized by an edict of King Louis XV dated December 1716, to be struck at Perpignan (mintmark Q). The order could not be carried out, for the supply of copper was too brassy. A second attempt in 1720 also failed, probably for the same reason.



1720 6 Deniers



1720 20 Sols



	F	EF
1717-Q 6 Deniers, No Crowned Arms on Reverse (<i>extremely rare</i>)		—
1717-Q 12 Deniers, No Crowned Arms on Reverse		\$45,000
1720 6 Deniers, Crowned Arms on Reverse, copper	\$750	1,750
1720 20 Sols, silver	375	1,500

Billon Coinage of 1709–1760

The piece of 30 deniers was called a *mousquetaire*, and was coined at Metz and Lyon. The 15 deniers was coined only at Metz. The sou marque and the half sou were coined at almost every French mint, those of Paris being most common. The half sou of 1740 is the only commonly available date. Specimens of the sou marque dated after 1760 were not used in North America. A unique specimen of the 1712-AA 30 deniers is known in the size and weight of the 15-denier coins.



30 Deniers "Mousquetaire"



Sou Marque (24 Deniers)



	VG	F	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
1711-1713-AA 15 Deniers	\$150	\$300	\$600	\$1,200	\$2,500	—
1709-1713-AA 30 Deniers	85	175	325	700	1,100	\$2,200
1709-1713-D 30 Deniers	85	175	325	700	1,100	2,200
1738-1748 Half Sou Marque, various mints	75	150	300	650	1,050	1,900
1738-1760 Sou Marque, various mints	70	120	175	400	600	800

Coinage of 1721-1722

The copper coinage of 1721 and 1722 was authorized by an edict of King Louis XV dated June 1721. The coins were struck on copper blanks imported from Sweden. Rouen and La Rochelle struck pieces of nine deniers in 1721 and 1722. New France received 534,000 pieces, mostly from the mint of La Rochelle, but only 8,180 were successfully put into circulation, as the colonists disliked copper. In 1726 the rest of the issue was sent back to France.

Copper Sou or Nine Deniers



	VG	F	VF	EF
1721-B (Rouen)	\$400	\$700	\$2,000	\$4,500
1721-H (La Rochelle)	100	225	700	1,900
1722-H	100	225	700	1,900
1722-H, 2 Over 1	175	300	900	2,400

French Colonies in General

These were coined for use in the French colonies and only unofficially circulated in Louisiana along with other foreign coins and tokens. Most were counterstamped RF (République Française) for use in the West Indies. The mintmark A signifies the Paris Mint.



	VG	VF	EF	AU
1767 French Colonies, Sou	\$120	\$500	\$1,000	\$2,400
1767 French Colonies, Sou, counterstamped RF	100	225	500	1,000

SPECULATIVE ISSUES, TOKENS, AND PATTERNS

Nova Constellatio Coppers

The Nova Constellatio coppers, dated 1783 and 1785 and without denomination, were struck in fairly large quantities in Birmingham, England, beginning in 1785, and were shipped to New York where they entered circulation. Apparently they resulted from a private coinage venture undertaken by Constable, Rucker & Co., a trading business formed by William Constable, John Rucker, Robert Morris, and Gouverneur Morris as equal partners. The designs and legends were copied from the denominated patterns dated 1783 made in Philadelphia (see page 82). A few additional coppers dated 1786 were made by an inferior diesinker.



1783, CONSTELLATIO
Pointed Rays, Small U.S.



1783, CONSTELLATIO
Pointed Rays, Large U.S.



1783, CONSTELLATIO
Blunt Rays



1785, CONSTELLATIO
Blunt Rays



1785, CONSTELLATIO
Pointed Rays

	VG	F	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
1783, CONSTELLATIO, Pointed Rays, Small U.S.	\$110	\$250	\$500	\$1,100	\$2,000	\$4,250
1783, CONSTELLATIO, Pointed Rays, Large U.S.	120	275	750	1,650	3,700	8,000
1783, CONSTELLATIO, Blunt Rays	120	275	700	1,600	2,800	7,000
1785, CONSTELLATIO, Blunt Rays	120	275	700	1,800	4,000	8,000
1785, CONSTELLATIO, Pointed Rays	110	250	525	1,100	2,000	4,250
1785, Similar, Small, Close Date	375	850	4,000	7,000	9,000	15,000
1786, Similar, Small Date	—	6,000	8,000	15,000	20,000	

Immune Columbia Pieces

These are considered private or unofficial pieces. No laws describing them are known. There are several types bearing the seated figure of Justice. The Immune Columbia device with liberty cap and scale replaced the LIBERTAS and JUSTITIA on the Nova Constellatio coppers.



1785, Silver, 13 Stars

1785, Pointed Rays,
CONSTELLATIO

	VF	EF
1785, Copper, 13 Stars	\$27,000	\$40,000
1785, Silver, 13 Stars	43,000	60,000
1785, Pointed Rays, CONSTELLATIO, Extra Star in Reverse Legend, copper	27,000	40,000
1785, Blunt Rays, CONSTELLATIO, copper (2 known)	—	—
1785, Blunt Rays, CONSTELLATIO, gold (unique)	—	—

Note: A gold specimen in the National Numismatic Collection (now in the Smithsonian) was acquired in 1843 from collector Matthew A. Stickney in exchange for an 1804 dollar.



1785, George III Obverse



	G	VG	F	VF
1785, George III Obverse	\$5,500	\$8,500	\$11,000	\$15,000
1785, VERMON AUCTORI Obverse, IMMUNE COLUMBIA	6,250	10,000	14,000	35,000



1787, IMMUNE COLUMBIA, Eagle Reverse



	VG	F	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
1787, IMMUNE COLUMBIA, Eagle Reverse	\$700	\$1,600	\$3,750	\$7,000	\$10,000	\$15,000

Note: Believed to be a prototype for federal coinage; some were coined after 1787.

Confederatio Coppers

The Confederatio coppers are experimental or pattern pieces. This explains why the die with the CONFEDERATIO legend was combined with other designs, such as the bust of George Washington, Libertas et Justitia of 1785, Immunis Columbia of 1786, the New York "Excelsiors," Inimica Tyrannis Americana, and others. In all, 13 dies were struck in 14 combinations. Some of the dies may have been made by George Wyon of Birmingham, England.

There are two types of the Confederatio reverse. In one instance the stars are contained in a small circle; in the other, larger stars are in a larger circle.



Small Circle Reverse



Typical Obverse



Large Circle Reverse

	VF
1785, Stars in Small Circle, Various Obverses	\$50,000
1785, Stars in Small Circle, Silver	—
1785, Stars in Large Circle, Various Obverses	47,500

Speculative Patterns

The motto-and-shield design used on some of these patterns was later adopted for use on the New Jersey copper coins (see page 65).



Eagle Reverse



1786, IMMUNIS COLUMBIA



Shield Reverse

	VF	EF
1786, IMMUNIS COLUMBIA, Eagle Reverse		\$70,000
1786, IMMUNIS COLUMBIA, Shield Reverse	\$35,000	50,000



Eagle Reverse



Washington Obverse



Shield Reverse

(No date) (1786) Washington Obverse, Shield Reverse	\$253,000, AU, Stack's auction, Oct-03	—
1786, Eagle Obverse, Shield Reverse (unique)	\$37,500, Unc., B&R auction, 1980	—
1786, Washington Obverse, Eagle Reverse (2 known)		—

COINAGE OF THE STATES

New Hampshire

New Hampshire was the first of the states to consider the subject of coinage following the Declaration of Independence.

William Moulton was empowered to make a limited quantity of coins of pure copper authorized by the State House of Representatives in 1776. Although cast patterns were prepared, it is believed that they were not approved. Little of the proposed coinage was ever actually circulated.

Other purported patterns are of doubtful origin. These include a unique engraved piece and a rare struck piece with large initials WM on the reverse.



1776 New Hampshire Copper	\$13,000, VG, B&R auction, 1980	—
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VG

Massachusetts

Massachusetts Unofficial Coppers

Nothing is known regarding the origin of the Pine Tree piece dated 1776. The obverse has a crude pine tree with "1d LM" at its base and the inscription MASSACHUSETTS STATE. The reverse has a figure probably intended to represent the Goddess of Liberty, seated on a globe and holding a liberty cap and staff. A dog sits at her feet. The legend LIBERTY AND VIRTUE surrounds the figure.



VF

1776 Pine Tree Copper (unique) (Massachusetts Historical Society collection)

A similar piece, probably from the same source, has a Native American with a bow on the obverse, and a seated figure on the reverse.



VG

1776 Indian Copper (unique)

This piece is sometimes called the *Janus copper*. On the obverse are three heads, facing left, front, and right, with the inscription STATE OF MASSA. 1/2 D. The reverse shows the Goddess of Liberty facing right, resting against a globe. The legend is GODDESS LIBERTY 1776.



F

1776 Halfpenny, 3 Heads on Obverse (unique) \$40,000, Fine, B&R auction, Nov-79

Massachusetts Authorized Issues

An "Act for establishing a mint for the coinage of gold, silver and copper" was passed by the Massachusetts General Court on October 17, 1786. The next year, the council directed that the design should incorporate "the figure of an Indian with a bow and arrow and a star at one side, with the word 'Commonwealth,' the reverse, a spread eagle with the words 'of Massachusetts A.D. 1787.'"

The coinage of Massachusetts copper cents and half cents in 1787 and 1788 was under the direction of Joshua Withers. These were the first coins bearing the denomination *cent* as established by Congress. Many varieties exist, the most valuable being that with arrows in the eagle's right talon.

Most of the dies for these coppers were made by Joseph Callender. Jacob Perkins of Newburyport also engraved some of the dies.

The mint was abandoned early in 1789, in compliance with the newly ratified Constitution, and because its production was unprofitable.



1787 Half Cent



1787 Cent, Obverse

Arrows in Right Talon

Arrows in Left Talon

	G	F	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
1787 Half Cent	\$100	\$250	\$625	\$1,200	\$2,000	\$3,600
1787 Cent, Arrows in Right Talon	10,000	25,000	50,000	—	—	300,000
1787 Cent, Arrows in Left Talon	100	250	750	1,500	3,300	7,250
1787 Cent, "Horned Eagle" (die break)	110	275	800	1,600	3,500	8,000



1788 Half Cent



1788 Cent, Period After MASSACHUSETTS

	G	F	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
1788 Half Cent	\$125	\$300	\$625	\$1,300	\$2,600	\$4,000
1788 Cent, Period After MASSACHUSETTS	100	250	600	1,200	2,750	5,250
1788 Cent, No Period After MASSACHUSETTS	115	275	800	1,800	3,500	6,750

Early American coins were produced from handmade dies, which are often individually distinctive. The great number of die varieties that can be found and identified are of interest to collectors who value each according to individual rarity. Values shown for type coins in this book are for the most common die variety of each.

Connecticut

Authority for establishing a mint near New Haven was granted by the state to Samuel Bishop, Joseph Hopkins, James Hillhouse, and John Goodrich in 1785.

Available records indicate that most of the Connecticut coppers were coined under a subcontract, by Samuel Broome and Jeremiah Platt, former New York merchants. Abel Buell was probably the principal diesinker.



1785 Copper,
Bust Facing Left



1785 Copper,
Bust Facing Right



1785 Copper,
African Head



1786 Copper,
ETLIB INDE



1786 Copper,
Large Head
Facing Right



1786 Copper,
Mailed Bust
Facing Left



1786 Copper,
Draped Bust



1786 Copper, Mailed Bust
Facing Left, Hercules Head

	G	VG	F	VF	EF	AU
1785 Copper, Bust Facing Left	\$225	\$375	\$700	\$1,750	\$4,000	\$8,500
1785 Copper, Bust Facing Right	60	100	220	700	2,000	4,200
1785 Copper, African Head	90	150	575	1,500	3,900	9,000
1786 Copper, ET LIB INDE	85	170	375	1,000	2,500	7,000
1786 Copper, Large Head Facing Right	250	500	1,500	4,600	10,000	
1786 Copper, Mailed Bust Facing Left	60	100	190	550	1,400	2,800
1786 Copper, Draped Bust	100	200	525	1,400	3,100	6,750
1786 Copper, Mailed Bust Facing Left, Hercules Head	120	225	650	2,750	6,000	

The Connecticut coppers were usually crudely struck and on imperfect planchets.



1787 Copper, Small Head Facing Right, ET LIB INDE



1787 Copper, Muttonhead Variety



	G	VG	F	VF	EF	AU
1787 Copper, Small Head Facing Right, ET LIB INDE	\$120	\$200	\$400	\$1,800	\$4,200	\$8,500
1787 Copper, Liberty Seated Facing Right (2 known)		—				
1787 Mailed Bust Facing Right, INDE ET LIB	120	200	525	2,750	5,250	
1787 Copper, Muttonhead	100	175	475	2,250	6,000	10,000



1787 Copper, Mailed Bust Facing Left



1787 Copper, Laughing Head



1787 Copper, Horned Bust



1787 Copper, Reverse

	G	VG	F	VF	EF	AU
1787 Copper, Mailed Bust Facing Left	\$60	\$90	\$170	\$525	\$1,500	\$3,200
1787 Copper, Mailed Bust Facing Left, Laughing Head	60	125	250	700	2,000	4,000
1787 Copper, Mailed Bust Facing Left, Horned Bust	50	75	175	500	1,500	4,000
1787 Copper, Mailed Bust Facing Left, Hercules Head (see 1786)	400	800	1,700	4,000	6,500	—
1787 Copper, Mailed Bust Facing Left, Dated 1787 Over 1877	100	200	700	1,800	4,750	—
1787 Copper, Mailed Bust Facing Left, 1787 Over 88	200	250	800	2,000	5,000	—
1787 Copper, Mailed Bust Facing Left, CONNECT, INDE	60	150	280	800	2,000	3,350
1787 Copper, Mailed Bust Facing Left, CONNECT, INDL	400	800	1,700			



1787 Copper, Draped Bust Facing Left

	G	VG	F	VF	EF	AU
1787 Copper, Draped Bust Facing Left	\$50	\$85	\$140	\$400	\$1,000	\$2,000
1787 Copper, Draped Bust Facing Left, AUCIORI	50	85	170	500	1,200	2,400
1787 Copper, Draped Bust Facing Left, AUCTOPI	60	100	220	700	1,750	3,250
1787 Copper, Draped Bust Facing Left, AUCTOBI	60	100	220	675	1,700	3,000
1787 Copper, Draped Bust Facing Left, CONNFC	55	85	175	550	1,200	2,300
1787 Copper, Draped Bust Facing Left, CONNLC	85	200	375	875	2,200	3,750
1787 Copper, Draped Bust Facing Left, FNDE	60	100	200	600	1,800	3,300
1787 Copper, Draped Bust Facing Left, ETLIR	55	90	190	550	1,450	2,650
1787 Copper, Draped Bust Facing Left, ETIIB	60	90	190	550	1,450	3,000
1787 Copper, GEORGIUS III Obv (Reverse as Below)	1,200	2,500	5,500	—	—	—



1788 Copper, Mailed Bust Facing Right

1788 Copper, Mailed Bust Facing Left

1788 Copper, Draped Bust Facing Left

	G	VG	F	VF	EF	AU
1788 Copper, Mailed Bust Facing Right	\$50	\$100	\$220	\$700	\$1,750	\$3,100
1788 Copper, GEORGIUS III Obv (Reverse as Above) ..	120	225	600	1,650	3,500	—
1788 Copper, Small Head (see 1787)	1,750	4,000	5,000	12,000	22,000	—
1788 Copper, Mailed Bust Facing Left	50	80	175	550	1,200	2,500
1788 Copper, Mailed Bust Facing Left, CONNLC	70	145	300	800	2,300	3,600
1788 Copper, Draped Bust Facing Left	55	85	220	550	1,350	2,600
1788 Copper, Draped Bust Facing Left, CONNLC	95	220	550	1,375	2,750	4,200
1788 Copper, Draped Bust Facing Left, INDL ET LIB	90	155	350	825	2,000	3,750

New York and Related Issues

Brasher Doubloons

Among the most famous pieces coined before establishment of the U.S. Mint at Philadelphia were those produced by the well-known New York goldsmith and jeweler Ephraim Brasher, who was a neighbor and friend of George Washington's.

The gold pieces Brasher made weighed about 408 grains and were valued at \$15 in New York currency. They were approximately equal to the Spanish doubloon, which was equal to 16 Spanish dollars.

Pieces known as *Lima Style doubloons* were dated 1742, but it is almost certain that they were produced in 1786, and were the first efforts of Brasher to make a circulating coin for local use. Neither of the two known specimens shows the full legends; but weight, gold content, and punchmark are all identical to those for the other Brasher coins. An analogous cast imitation Lima style doubloon dated 1735 bears a hallmark attributed to Standish Barry of Baltimore, Maryland, circa 1787.

An original design was used on the 1787 Brasher doubloon with an eagle on one side and the arms of New York on the other. In addition to his impressed hallmark, Brasher's name appears in small letters on each of his coins. The unique 1787 gold half doubloon is struck from doubloon dies on an undersized planchet that weighs half as much as the larger coins.

It is uncertain why Brasher produced these pieces. He was later commissioned to test and verify other gold coins then in circulation. His hallmark EB was punched on each coin as evidence of his testing and its value. In some cases the foreign coins have been weight-adjusted by clipping.



"1742" (1786) Lima Style gold doubloon (2 known) \$690,000, EF, Heritage auction, Jan-05 \$700,000



1787 New York gold doubloon, EB on Breast \$2,990,000, EF, Heritage auction, Jan-05 \$3,000,000
 1787 New York gold doubloon, EB on Wing \$2,415,000, AU, Heritage auction, Jan-05 2,450,000
 1787 New York gold half doubloon (unique, in Smithsonian Collection) —
 Various foreign gold coins with Brasher's EB hallmark 10,000+

Copper Coinage

Several individuals petitioned the New York legislature in early 1787 for the right to coin copper for the state, but a coinage was never authorized. Instead, a law was passed to regulate the copper coins already in use. Nevertheless, various unauthorized copper pieces were issued within the state, principally by two private mints.

One firm, known as Machin's Mills, was organized by Thomas Machin and situated near Newburgh. Shortly after this mint was formed, on April 18, 1787, it was merged with the Rupert, Vermont, mint operated by Reuben Harmon Jr. Harmon held a coinage grant from the Republic of Vermont. The combined partnership agreed to conduct their business in New York, Vermont, Connecticut, or elsewhere if they could benefit by it.

The operations at Machin's Mills were conducted in secret and were looked upon with suspicion by the local residents. They minted several varieties of imitation George III halfpence, as well as coppers of Connecticut, Vermont, and New Jersey.

The other mints, located in or near New York City, were operated by John Bailey and Ephraim Brasher. They had petitioned the legislature on February 12, 1787, for a franchise to coin copper. The extent of their partnership, if any, and details of their operation are unknown. Studies of the state coinage show that they produced primarily the EXCELSIOR and NOVA EBORAC pieces of New York, and the "running fox" New Jersey coppers.



Believed to be the bust of George Washington.

	G	VG	F	VF	EF	AU
1786, NON VI VIRTUTE VICI	\$5,500	\$7,750	\$15,000	\$32,500	\$50,000	\$75,000



1787
EXCELSIOR
Copper,
Eagle on Globe
Facing Left



1787
EXCELSIOR
Copper,
Large Eagle
on Obverse



	G	F	VF	EF
1787 EXCELSIOR Copper, Eagle on Globe Facing Right	\$2,500	\$7,500	\$18,000	\$35,000
1787 EXCELSIOR Copper, Eagle on Globe Facing Left	2,200	7,000	16,000	32,500
1787 EXCELSIOR Copper, Large Eagle on Obverse, Arrows and Branch Transposed	4,750	15,000	32,500	50,000



1787,
George Clinton



1787, Indian and
New York Arms



1787, Indian and
Eagle on Globe



1787, Indian and
George III Reverse



	G	VG	F	VF	EF
1787, George Clinton	\$8,000	\$15,000	\$27,500	\$50,000	\$120,000
1787, Indian and New York Arms	7,500	11,000	20,000	45,000	100,000
1787, Indian and Eagle on Globe	12,000	17,500	30,000	60,000	125,000
1787, Indian and George III Reverse (3 known)		50,000			

Imitation British Halfpence (Machin's Mills and Other Coinage of 1786–1789)

The most common coin used for small transactions in early America was the copper British halfpenny. Wide acceptance and the non-legal tender status of these copper coins made them a prime choice for unauthorized reproduction by private individuals. Many such counterfeits were made in this country by casting or other crude methods. Some were made in England and imported to this country. Pieces dated 1781 and 1785 seem to have been made specifically for this purpose, while others were circulated in both countries.

During the American state coinage era, James F. Atlee and/or others minted unauthorized, lightweight, imitation British halfpence. These American-made British halfpence have the same devices, legends, and, in some cases, dates as genuine regal halfpence. There are three distinct groups of these halfpence, all linked to the regular state coinage. The first group was probably struck in New York City prior to 1786. The second group was minted in New York City in association with John Bailey and Ephraim Brasher during the first half of 1787. The third group was struck at Machin's Mills during the second half of 1787 and into 1788. Pieces dated 1784 are believed to have been struck elsewhere in New England.

Dates used on these pieces were often evasive and are as follows: 1771, 1772, and 1774 through 1776 for the first group; 1747 and 1787 for the second group; and 1776, 1778, 1787, and 1788 for the third group. Pieces generally attributed to Atlee can be identified by a single outline in the crosses (British Union) of Britannia's shield and large triangular denticles along the coin's circumference. These pieces are not to be

confused with the similar, English-made George III counterfeits (some of which have identical dates), or with genuine British halfpence (dated 1770 to 1775).

Georgivs/Britannia

Machin's Mills Copper Halfpennies



Group I

Group II

Group III

	G	VG	F	VF	EF	AU
1747, GEORGIVS II	\$200	\$350	\$900	\$2,750	\$7,000	—
1771, GEORGIVS III	100	150	450	1,250	3,100	\$5,500
1772, GEORGIVS III	100	200	500	1,500	3,600	6,250
1772, GEORGIUS III	200	375	900	2,700	5,500	—
1774, GEORGIVS III	80	125	320	950	2,500	4,400
1774, GEORGIUS III	90	160	350	1,000	2,700	4,500
1775, GEORGIVS III	85	130	325	950	2,500	4,200
1776, GEORGIVS III	325	500	1,200	3,500	7,500	—
1776, Small Date, GEORCIVS	1,800	4,000	7,500	16,000	—	—
1778, GEORGIVS III	80	150	350	900	2,750	4,500
1784, GEORGIVS III	400	850	1,800	3,500	—	—
1787, GEORGIVS III	75	125	275	800	2,300	4,200
1788, GEORGIVS III	80	150	320	850	2,500	4,500

Note: See related George III combinations under Connecticut, Vermont, and New York.

Nova Eborac Coinage for New York



1787, NOVA EBORAC,
Reverse: Seated Figure Facing Right

1787, NOVA EBORAC,
Reverse: Seated Figure Facing Left



1787, NOVA EBORAC, Small Head

1787, NOVA EBORAC, Large Head

	Fair	G	F	VF	EF	AU
1787, NOVA EBORAC, Seated Figure Facing Right . . .	\$50	\$125	\$375	\$1,250	\$2,700	\$5,000
1787, NOVA EBORAC, Seated Figure Facing Left . . .	50	110	350	900	1,700	3,200
1787, NOVA EBORAC, Small Head	1,500	4,000	10,000	25,000		
1787, NOVA EBORAC, Large Head	500	1,000	2,500	9,000		

New Jersey

On June 1, 1786, the New Jersey General Assembly granted to Thomas Goadsby, Albion Cox, and Walter Mould authority to coin some three million coppers weighing six pennyweight and six grains apiece, not later than June 1788, on condition that they delivered to the treasurer of the State "one-tenth part of the full sum they shall strike and coin," in quarterly installments. These coppers were to pass current at 15 to the shilling.

In an operation of this kind, the contractors purchased the metal and assumed all expenses of coining. The difference between these expenses and the total face value of the coins issued represented the profit.

Later, Goadsby and Cox asked authority to coin two thirds of the total independently. Their petition was granted November 22, 1786. Mould was known to have produced his coins at Morristown, while Cox (and probably Goadsby) operated in Rahway. Coins were also minted in Elizabethtown and New York.

The series offers many varieties. The obverse shows a horse's head with plow and the legend NOVA CAESAREA ("New Jersey"). The reverse has a United States shield and legend E PLURIBUS UNUM ("One Composed of Many").

1786, Date Under
Draw Bar, No Coulter1786, Date Under
Plow, No Coulter

	G	F	VF
1786, Date Under Draw Bar, No Coulter		\$45,000	\$100,000
1786, Date Under Plow, No Coulter	\$900	2,750	8,250



1786, Narrow Shield



1786, Wide Shield

	G	F	VF	EF	AU
1786, Narrow Shield, Straight Plow Beam	\$60	\$220	\$600	\$1,400	\$2,800
1786, Narrow Shield, Curved Plow Beam	65	230	700	1,750	3,250
1786, Wide Shield	70	240	675	2,400	4,000
1786, Wide Shield, Bridle	70	240	700	2,500	4,000



Outlined Shield



Sprig Above Plow



Small Planchet



1787, PLURIBUS, Large Planchet

	G	F	VF	EF	AU
1787, Pronounced Outline to Shield	\$60	\$220	\$650	\$1,300	\$2,800
1787, Wide Shield, Sprig Above Plow	60	220	650	1,300	2,800
1787, Narrow Shield, Sprig Above Plow	60	220	650	1,300	2,800
1787, Small Planchet, Plain Shield	60	220	550	1,100	2,600
1787, Large Planchet, Plain Shield	65	250	800	1,800	3,400
1787, Large Planchet, Plain Shield, PLURIBUS	125	500	1,600	3,750	7,500
1787, Similar, Second U Over S in PLURIBUS	200	550	1,650	3,850	8,000
1787, Similar, PLURIRIS	170	475	1,100	3,200	5,500
1787, Date Over 1887	500	2,500	5,500	10,000	—



Camel Head



Serpent Head



Running Fox Variety

	G	F	VF	EF	AU
1787, "Camel Head" (Snout in High Relief)	\$70	\$230	\$800	\$1,500	\$3,750
1787, Serpent Head	85	375	1,550	4,000	6,500
1787, WM Above Plow			—		
1788, Horse's Head Facing Right	60	200	750	1,300	2,800
1788, Horse's Head Facing Right, Running Fox Before Legend ..	150	575	2,200	4,600	9,000
1788, Similar, Indistinct Coulter	650	2,750	6,500	15,000	—
1788, Horse's Head Facing Left	450	1,750	4,750	12,500	—

Vermont

Reuben Harmon Jr., of Rupert, Vermont, was granted permission to coin copper pieces for a period of two years beginning July 1, 1785. The well-known Vermont "Landscape" coppers were first produced in that year. The franchise was extended for eight years in 1786.

Harmon's mint was located in the northeast corner of Rupert near a stream known as Millbrook. Colonel William Coley, a New York goldsmith, made the first dies. Some of the late issues were made near Newburgh, New York, by the Machin's Mills coiners.

Most Vermont coppers were struck on poor and defective planchets. Well-struck coins on smooth, full planchets command higher prices.



1785, IMMUNE COLUMBIA



1785, VERMONTS



1785, Reverse



1785, VERMONTIS



1786, VERMONTENSIMUM



1786, Baby Head





Bust Left



1786, Reverse



1787, Reverse

	G	VG	F	VF	EF	AU
1785, IMMUNE COLUMBIA	\$6,250	\$10,000	\$14,000	\$35,000	—	—
1785, VERMONTS	300	625	1,300	3,500	\$8,000	\$15,000
1785, VERMONTIS	325	750	1,600	4,800	12,000	22,000
1786, VERMONTENSIMUM	250	500	900	2,400	5,000	9,250
1786, Baby Head	350	625	1,750	5,000	12,000	—
1786, Bust Left	175	350	850	3,000	5,000	—
1787, Bust Left	4,500	10,500	27,000	42,000	—	—



1787, BRITANNIA

	G	VG	F	VF	EF	AU
1787, BRITANNIA	\$120	\$160	\$300	\$700	\$1,800	\$3,500

Note: The reverse of this coin is always weak.



1787, 1788, Bust Right (Several Varieties)

	G	VG	F	VF	EF	AU
1787, Bust Right (several varieties)	\$150	\$250	\$550	\$1,400	\$3,100	\$4,500
1788, Bust Right (several varieties)	120	170	425	1,000	2,000	3,750
1788, Backward C in AUCTORI	4,500	7,500	17,500	37,500	—	—
1788, *ET LIB* *INDE	350	675	1,500	5,000	15,000	—



1788, GEORGIVS III REX/ET•LIB+INDE+

	G	VG	F	VF	EF	AU
1788, GEORGIVS III REX	\$600	\$1,000	\$2,500	\$5,000	\$13,000	

Note: This piece should not be confused with the common English halfpence with similar design and reverse legend BRITANNIA.

PRIVATE TOKENS AFTER CONFEDERATION

North American Tokens

This piece was struck in Dublin, Ireland. The obverse shows the seated figure of Hibernia facing left. The date of issue is believed to have been much later than that shown on the token. Like many Irish tokens, this issue found its way to America in limited quantities and was accepted near the Canadian border.



	VG	F	VF	EF	AU
1781, copper or brass	\$70	\$140	\$325	\$825	\$1,800

Bar Coppers

The Bar copper is undated and of uncertain origin. It has 13 parallel and unconnected bars on one side. On the other side is the large roman-letter USA monogram. The design is virtually identical to that used on a Continental Army uniform button.

The significance of the design is clearly defined by its extreme simplicity. The separate 13 states (bars) unite into a single entity as symbolized by the interlocking letters (USA).

This piece is believed to have first circulated in New York during November 1785, and may have been made in England.

On the less valuable struck copy made by J.A. Bolen (circa 1862) the A passes under, instead of over, the S.



	G	VG	F	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
(Undated) (Circa 1785) Bar Copper	\$500	\$1,900	\$3,250	\$6,500	\$10,000	\$15,000	\$25,000

Auctori Plebis Tokens

This token is sometimes included with the coins of Connecticut, as it greatly resembles issues of that state. It was struck in England by an unknown maker, possibly for use in America.



	G	VG	F	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
1787, AUCTORI PLEBIS	\$100	\$160	\$325	\$750	\$2,000	\$4,500	\$15,000

Mott Store Cards

This item has long been considered an early token because of its date (1789). Most scholars believe it was most likely produced no earlier than 1807 (possibly in the Hard Times era of the late 1830s) as a commemorative of the founding of the Mott Company, and probably served as a business card. The firm, operated by Jordan Mott, was located at 240 Water Street, a fashionable section of New York at that time.



	VG	F	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
1789, Mott Token, Thick Planchet	\$100	\$260	\$450	\$800	\$1,200	\$1,800
1789, Mott Token, Thin Planchet	100	350	600	1,300	2,300	3,750
1789, Mott Token, Entire Edge Engrailed	100	450	700	1,750	2,900	4,750

Standish Barry Threepence

Standish Barry, of Baltimore, circulated a silver threepence in 1790. He was a watch- and clockmaker, an engraver, and, later, a silversmith. The tokens are believed to have been an advertising venture at a time when small change was scarce. The precise date on this piece may indicate that Barry intended to commemorate Independence Day,

but there are no records to prove this. The head on the obverse is probably that of George Washington. The legend BALTIMORE TOWN JULY 4, 90, appears in the border. Also see the gold doubloon attributed to Barry (p. 61).



	F	VF	EF	AU
1790 Threepence	\$25,000	\$50,000	\$110,000	\$185,000

Albany Church Pennies

The First Presbyterian Church of Albany, New York, authorized an issue of 1,000 copper uniface tokens in 1790. These passed at 12 to a shilling and were used to stop contributions of worn and counterfeit coppers. Two varieties were made, one with the addition of a large D (the British abbreviation for penny) above the word CHURCH.



	VG	F	VF	EF
(Undated) (1790) Without D	\$12,500	\$30,000	\$50,000	\$75,000
(Undated) (1790) With D Added	12,500	30,000	50,000	75,000

Kentucky Tokens

These tokens were struck in England circa 1792 to 1794. Each star in the triangle represents a state, identified by its initial letter. These pieces are usually called *Kentucky cents* because the letter K (for Kentucky) happens to be at the top. Some of the edges are plain; others are milled with a diagonal reeding; and some have edge lettering that reads PAYABLE IN LANCASTER LONDON OR BRISTOL or PAYABLE AT BEDWORTH NUNEATON OR HINKLEY.



	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
(1792–1794) Copper, Plain Edge	\$215	\$400	\$700	\$1,250
(1792–1794) Copper, Engrailed Edge	550	950	1,600	3,600
(1792–1794) Copper, Lettered Edge, PAYABLE AT BEDWORTH, etc.	—	—	—	—
(1792–1794) Copper, Lettered Edge, PAYABLE IN LANCASTER, etc.	250	450	800	1,350
(1792–1794) Copper, Lettered Edge, PAYABLE AT I. FIELDING, etc.	—	—	—	—

Franklin Press Tokens

This piece is an English tradesman's token, but, being associated with Benjamin Franklin, has accordingly been included in American collections.



	VG	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
1794 Franklin Press Token	\$100	\$275	\$450	\$800	\$1,400
Similar, Edge Reads AN ASYLUM FOR THE OPPRESS'D OF ALL NATIONS (<i>unique</i>)					
Similar, Edge Diagonally Reeded (<i>unique</i>)					

Talbot, Allum & Lee Cents

Talbot, Allum & Lee, engaged in the India trade and located at 241 Pearl Street, New York, placed a large quantity of English-made coppers in circulation during 1794 and 1795. ONE CENT appears on the 1794 issue, and the legend PAYABLE AT THE STORE OF on the edge. The denomination is not found on the 1795 reverse but the edge legend was changed to read WE PROMISE TO PAY THE BEARER ONE CENT. Rare plain-edged specimens of both dates exist. Exceptional pieces have edges ornamented or with lettering CAMBRIDGE BEDFORD AND HUNTINGDON.X.X. Many of these tokens were later cut down and used by the U.S. Mint as planchets for coining 1795 and 1797 half cents.



1794 Cent, With
NEW YORK

1795 Cent

	VG	F	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
1794 Cent, With NEW YORK	\$85	\$100	\$275	\$525	\$900	\$2,000
1794 Cent, Without NEW YORK	600	1,000	3,500	6,500	11,000	
1795 Cent	80	100	245	400	650	1,300

Myddelton Tokens

These tokens were struck at the Soho Mint of Boulton and Watt near Birmingham, England, but they were never actually issued for circulation in Kentucky. They are unsurpassed in beauty and design by any piece of this period.



1796, Copper PF \$25,000

1796, Silver PF \$35,000

Copper Company of Upper Canada Tokens

The obverse of this piece is the same as that of the Myddelton token. The new reverse refers to a Canadian firm and may have been made for numismatic purposes, or as part of the coiner's samples.



1796, Copper PF \$11,000

Castorland Medals

These medals, or "jetons," are dated 1796 and allude to a proposed French settlement known as Castorland in Carthage, New York, at the time of the French Revolution. They were given to directors of the colonizing company for their attendance at board meetings.

Copy dies are still available and have been used at the Paris Mint for restriking throughout the years. Restrikes have a more modern look; their metallic content (in French) is impressed on the edge: ARGENT (silver), CUIVRE (copper), or OR (gold).



	EF	AU	Unc.
1796, Original, silver (reeded edge, unbroken dies)	\$5,500	\$9,000	\$14,000
1796, Original, silver (reverse rusted and broken)	300	600	1,750
1796, Original, bronze (reverse rusted and broken)	200	300	700
(1796) Undated, Restrike, silver (Paris Mint edge marks)		30	70
(1796) Undated, Restrike, bronze (Paris Mint edge marks)		20	40

Theatre at New York Tokens

These token pennies were issued by Skidmore of London and illustrate the Park Theatre, New York, circa 1797.



	EF	PF
Penny, THE THEATRE AT NEW YORK AMERICA	\$10,000	\$27,000

New Spain (Texas) Jola Tokens

These copper tokens were authorized by the military governor of San Antonio in 1818. Eight thousand pieces were coined by José Antonio de la Garza (JAG). Large- and small-planchet varieties exist, and all are very rare.



	F	VF	EF
1818 1/2 Real	\$8,000	\$12,000	\$22,000

North West Company Tokens

These tokens were probably valued at one beaver skin and struck in Birmingham in 1820 by John Walker & Co. All but two known specimens are holed, and most have been found in the region of the lower Columbia River valley in Oregon.



	G	VG	F	VF
1820, Copper or Brass	\$900	\$3,500	\$8,750	\$15,000

WASHINGTON PIECES

Coins and tokens in this interesting series dated from 1783 to 1795 bear the portrait of George Washington. The likenesses in most instances were faithfully reproduced and were designed to honor the first president. Many of these pieces were of English origin and were made later than their dates indicate.

The legends generally signify a strong unity among the states and the marked display of patriotism that pervaded the new nation during that period. We find among these tokens an employment of what were soon to become the nation's official coin devices, namely, the American eagle, the United States shield, and stars. The denomination ONE CENT is used in several instances, while on some of the English pieces HALFPENNY will be found. Several of these pieces were private patterns for proposed coinage contracts.

Georgivs Triumpho Tokens

Although the head shown on this token bears a strong resemblance to that on some coins of George III, many collectors consider the Georgivs Triumpho ("Triumphant George") a token intended to commemorate America's victory in the Revolutionary War.

The reverse side shows the Goddess of Liberty behind a framework of 13 bars and fleurs-de-lis. Holding an olive branch in her right hand and staff of liberty in her left, she is partially encircled by the words VOCE POPOLI ("By the Voice of the People") 1783.



	VG	F	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
1783, GEORGIVS TRIUMPHO	\$125	\$275	\$750	\$1,500	\$2,750	\$7,750

Washington Portrait Pieces



Large Military Bust, Point of Bust Close to W

	F	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
1783, Large Military Bust	\$90	\$190	\$475	\$1,000	\$3,000
1783, Small Military Bust, Plain Edge	95	220	550	1,500	4,000
1783, Small Military Bust, Engrailed Edge	150	300	800	2,200	4,500



	F	VF	EF	AU	Unc.	PF
1783, Draped Bust, No Button (<i>illustrated</i>)	\$95	\$200	\$450	\$900	\$2,500	
1783, Draped Bust, With Button (on Drapery at Neck)	150	350	675	1,200	5,000	
1783, Draped Bust, Copper Restrike, Plain Edge						\$1,000
1783, Draped Bust, Copper Restrike, Engrailed Edge						850
1783, Draped Bust, Silver Restrike, Engrailed Edge						1,800



	VG	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
1783, UNITY STATES	\$115	\$275	\$600	\$1,050	\$2,750



	F	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
(Undated) Double-Head Cent	\$100	\$275	\$550	\$1,100	\$3,300



Satirical Medal Presumably of American Origin

	G
1784, Ugly Head, Copper \$20,000, Crude Good, Stack's auction, Dec-83	\$100,000
1784 Ugly Head, Pewter (<i>unique</i>)	



1791 Cent, Edge Lettered UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

	F	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
1791 Cent, Small Eagle (Date on Reverse)	\$525	\$750	\$1,000	\$1,800	\$4,200

Obverse
(Cent and Halfpenny)

1791 Cent, Large Eagle Reverse

1791 Halfpenny, Reverse

	VG	F	EF	AU	Unc.
1791 Cent, Large Eagle (Date on Obverse)	\$200	\$500	\$950	\$1,600	\$4,000
1791 Liverpool Halfpenny, Lettered Edge	1,000	1,400	4,950	9,000	—



1792, Eagle With Stars Reverse

	VG	F	VF	EF
1792, WASHINGTON PRESIDENT, Eagle With Stars Reverse				
PRESIDENT at Side of Bust, copper				—
PRESIDENT Extends Below Bust, copper				—
PRESIDENT Extends Below Bust, silver			\$125,000	—
PRESIDENT Extends Below Bust, gold (unique)			—	—



1792,
WASHINGTON PRESIDENT



Legend Reverse



(1792) Undated,
WASHINGTON BORN VIRGINIA

	VG	F	VF	EF
1792, WASHINGTON PRESIDENT, Legend on Reverse				
Plain Edge, copper	\$2,750	\$7,500	\$18,000	
Lettered Edge, copper	—	—	—	—
(1792) Undated, WASHINGTON BORN VIRGINIA, Eagle With Stars Reverse (illustrated on previous page), copper (3 known)		—		
(1792) Undated, WASHINGTON BORN VIRGINIA, Legend on Reverse				
Copper	2,000	4,000	7,000	\$11,000
Silver	—	—	—	—

Note: Uniface restrike of lettered obverse exists, made from transfer dies by Albert Collis, 1959.

Getz Patterns

Dies engraved by Peter Getz of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, are believed to have been made to produce a half dollar and cent as a proposal to Congress for a private contract coinage before the Philadelphia Mint became a reality.



	VG	F	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
1792, Small Eagle, silver	—	—	—	\$300,000		
\$241,500, AU, Stack's auction, May-04						
1792, Small Eagle, copper	\$6,000	\$12,000	\$32,000	60,000	\$80,000	\$100,000
\$299,000, MS, Stack's auction, Nov-06						
1792, Small Eagle, Ornamented Edge (Circles and Squares), copper	—	—	—	175,000		
\$207,000, AU, Stack's auction, Nov-06						
1792, Small Eagle, Ornamented Edge, silver (4 known)	—	—	125,000	200,000		
\$391,000, Gem BU PL, Stack's auction, May-04						
1792, Large Eagle, silver	—	—	40,000	60,000		
\$34,500, EF, Stack's auction, May-04						



1792 Cent, Roman Head, Lettered Edge: UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

	PF
1792 Cent, Roman Head, Lettered Edge UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Proof	\$90,000



1793 Ship Halfpenny

	VG	F	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
1793 Ship Halfpenny, Lettered Edge	\$100	\$220	\$450	\$800	\$1,400	\$3,750
1793 Ship Halfpenny, Plain Edge (<i>rare</i>)			—	—		



1795 Halfpenny, Grate Token

Large Coat Buttons variety shown.

	F	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
1795, Large Buttons, Lettered Edge	\$200	\$425	\$850	\$1,900	\$2,700
1795, Large Buttons, Reeded Edge	100	210	425	650	1,000
1795, Small Buttons, Reeded Edge	100	275	575	1,100	2,500

Liberty and Security Tokens



	F	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
1795 Halfpenny, Plain Edge	\$160	\$350	\$725	\$1,600	\$3,500
1795 Halfpenny, LONDON Edge	150	325	700	1,200	3,200
1795 Halfpenny, BIRMINGHAM Edge	170	375	850	1,750	3,800
1795 Halfpenny, ASYLUM Edge	300	650	1,750	2,750	6,750
1795 Penny, ASYLUM Edge	2,250	7,000	10,000	15,000	25,000



(1795) Undated, Liberty and Security Penny

	F	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
(1795) Undated, Liberty and Security Penny	\$300	\$525	\$1,000	\$1,600	\$3,400
Same, Corded Outer Rims	650	1,200	2,500	4,500	7,500

North Wales Halfpennies



	G	F	VF	EF	AU
(1795) Undated, NORTH WALES Halfpenny	\$110	\$275	\$675	\$2,000	\$4,000
(1795) Undated, Lettered Edge	550	1,700	5,500	9,000	—
(1795) Undated, Two Stars at Each Side of Harp	2,500	8,000	20,000		

Success Medals



	F	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
(Undated) SUCCESS Medal, Large, Plain or Reeded Edge	\$270	\$550	\$1,000	\$2,300	\$4,250
(Undated) SUCCESS Medal, Small, Plain or Reeded Edge	325	650	1,200	2,500	4,600

Note: These pieces are struck in copper or brass and are believed to have been made in the mid-19th century. Specimens with original silvering are rare and are valued 20 to 50% higher. Varieties exist.

CONTINENTAL CURRENCY

The Continental Currency pieces were probably made to serve in lieu of a paper dollar, but the exact nature of their monetary role is still unclear. They were the first silver dollar-sized coins ever proposed for the United States, and may have been intended as a substitute for the paper dollar. One obverse die was engraved by someone whose initials were E.G. (undoubtedly Elisha Gallaudet) and is marked EG FECIT ("EG Made It"). Studies of the coinage show that there may have been two separate emissions made at different mints. The link design on the reverse was suggested by Benjamin Franklin.

Varieties result from differences in the spelling of the word CURRENCY and the addition of EG FECIT on the obverse. These coins were struck in pewter, brass, and silver. Pewter pieces probably served as a dollar, substituting for paper currency of this design that was never issued. Brass and silver pieces may have been experimental or patterns. Pewter pieces in original bright Uncirculated condition are worth an additional premium.

Numerous copies and replicas of these coins have been made over the years. Authentication is recommended for all pieces.



	G	F	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
1776 CURRENCY, Pewter (2 varieties)	\$7,500	\$11,500	\$21,000	\$33,000	\$47,000	\$75,000
1776 CURRENCY, Brass (2 varieties)	25,000	40,000	75,000	135,000	220,000	—
\$207,000, AU, Stack's auction, Jan-07						
1776 CURRENCY, Silver (2 known)		275,000	400,000			
\$345,000, VF, Stack's auction, Jan-05						
1776 CURRENCY, Pewter	7,750	12,500	22,000	36,000	50,000	80,000
1776 CURRENCY, EG FECIT, Pewter	8,000	14,000	25,000	37,500	52,000	85,000
1776 CURRENCY, EG FECIT, Silver (2 known)		—	—	550,000	—	—
\$425,500, EF, Stack's auction, Oct-03						
1776 CURRENCY, Pewter	—	—	—		125,000	—
1776 CURRENCY, Ornament After Date (2 known) ...				—		

NOVA CONSTELLATIO PATTERNS

These Nova Constellatio pieces undoubtedly represent the first patterns for a coinage of the United States. They were designed by Benjamin Dudley for Gouverneur Morris to carry out his ideas for a decimal coinage system. The 1,000-unit designation he called a mark, the 500 a quint. These denominations, together with the small 100-unit piece, were designed to standardize the many different coin values among the several states. These pattern pieces represent the first attempt at a decimal ratio, and were the forerunners of our present system of money values. Neither the proposed denominations nor the coins advanced beyond the pattern stage. These unique pieces are all dated 1783. There are two types of the quint. The copper "five" was first brought to the attention of collectors in 1980. Electrotypes exist.



5 Units



Bit (100 Units)



Quint (Type 1)



Quint Reverse



Quint (Type 2)



Mark



1783 (Five) "5," Copper	(unique)
1783 (Bit) "100," Silver, Decorated Edge	\$97,500, Unc., B&R auction, Nov-79 (2 known)
1783 (Bit) "100," Silver, Plain Edge	(unique)
1783 (Quint) "500," Silver, Type 1	\$165,000, Unc., B&R auction, Nov-79 (unique)
1783 (Quint) "500," Silver, Type 2	\$55,000, Unc., B&R auction, Nov-79 (unique)
1783 (Mark) "1000," Silver	\$190,000, Unc., B&R auction, Nov-79 (unique)

FUGIO COPPERS

The first coins issued by authority of the United States were the "Fugio" pieces. Entries in the *Journal of Congress* supply interesting information about proceedings relating to this coinage. For example, the entry of Saturday, April 21, 1787, reads as

follows: "That the board of treasury be authorized to contract for three hundred tons of copper coin of the federal standard, agreeable to the proposition of Mr. James Jarvis. . . . That it be coined at the expense of the contractor, etc."

On Friday, July 6, 1787, it was "[r]esolved, that the board of treasury direct the contractor for the copper coinage to stamp on one side of each piece the following device, viz: thirteen circles linked together, a small circle in the middle, with the words 'United States,' around it; and in the centre, the words 'We are one'; on the other side of the same piece the following device, viz: a dial with the hours expressed on the face of it; a meridian sun above on one side of which is the word 'Fugio,' [the intended meaning is *time flies*] and on the other the year in figures '1787,' below the dial, the words 'Mind Your Business.'"

The legends have been credited to Benjamin Franklin, and the coin, as a consequence, has sometimes been referred to as the Franklin cent.

These pieces were coined in New Haven, Connecticut. Most of the copper used in this coinage came from military stores or salvaged metal. The dies were made by Abel Buell of New Haven.

1787 With Pointed Rays



American Congress Pattern



Cross After Date



Label with Raised Rims

	VG	F	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
Obverse Cross After Date, No Cinquefoils						
Reverse Rays and AMERICAN CONGRESS			—	\$250,000	\$350,000	
Reverse Label with Raised Rims (<i>ex. rare</i>)				25,000		
Reverse STATES UNITED	\$850	\$1,700	\$4,750	8,000	15,000	—
Reverse UNITED STATES	800	1,600	4,500	7,500	12,000	—



Cinquefoil After Date

These types, with pointed rays, have regular obverses punctuated with four cinquefoils (five-leaved ornaments).

	VG	F	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
STATES UNITED at Sides of Circle, Cinquefoils on Label	\$300	\$550	\$950	\$1,600	\$2,100	\$4,000
STATES UNITED, 1 Over Horizontal 1	450	1,000	3,000	6,500		
UNITED STATES, 1 Over Horizontal 1	400	900	3,000	6,500		
UNITED STATES at Sides of Circle	300	575	900	1,750	2,200	4,500

	VG	F	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
STATES UNITED, Label With Raised Rims, Large Letters in WE ARE ONE	\$550	\$1,000	\$3,000	\$6,000	\$12,000	\$20,000
STATES UNITED, 8-Pointed Star on Label	525	725	1,350	2,850	5,200	10,000
UNITED Above, STATES Below	1,500	3,400	8,500	12,000	16,500	—

1787 With Club Rays



Rounded Ends



Concave Ends

	VG	F	VF	EF	AU
Club Rays, Rounded Ends	\$475	\$1,000	\$2,500	\$4,600	\$8,500
Club Rays, Concave Ends to Rays, FUCIO (C instead of G) (<i>ex. rare</i>) ...		3,500	8,000	22,000	35,000
Club Rays, Concave Ends, FUGIO, UNITED STATES	4,000	8,500	24,000	—	—
Club Rays, Similar, STATES UNITED Reverse	—	—	—	—	—

The so-called New Haven “restrikes” were made for Horatio N. Rust from dies recreated in 1859, partially through use of hubs or other devices supposedly (though the story is discredited by modern scholars) obtained by 14-year-old C. Wyllis Betts in 1858 on the site of the Broome & Platt store in New Haven, where the original coins had been made.



New Haven Restrike. Note narrow rings.

	EF	AU	Unc.
Gold (2 known)	—	—	—
Silver	\$2,200	\$3,700	\$5,500
Copper or Brass	450	700	1,200

1792 PROPOSED COINAGE

Many members of the House favored a representation of the president’s head on the obverse of each coin; others considered the idea a monarchical practice. Washington is believed to have expressed disapproval of the use of his portrait on American coins.

The majority considered a figure emblematic of Liberty more appropriate, and the Senate finally concurred in this opinion. Robert Birch was an engraver employed at designing proposed devices for American coins. He, perhaps together with others, engraved the dies for the disme and half disme. He also cut the dies for the large copper patterns known today as *Birch cents*.

1792 Silver Center Cent



	F	VF	EF	AU
Cent, Silver Center (14 known, including one unique specimen without plug)	\$200,000	\$325,000	\$425,000	\$550,000
Cent, Without Silver Center (9 known)	225,000	600,000	800,000	950,000

1792 Birch Cent



G★W.Pr.

	F	VF	EF
Copper, Lettered Edge, TO BE ESTEEMED * BE USEFUL* (8 known)	\$200,000	\$450,000	\$550,000
Copper, Plain Edge (2 known)		575,000	
Copper, Lettered Edge, TO BE ESTEEMED BE USEFUL* (2 known)		—	
White Metal, G★W.Pr. (George Washington President) Below Wreath (unique)			—

1792 Half Disme



	Mintage	G	VG	F	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
Silver	1,500	\$20,000	\$31,000	\$45,000	\$85,000	\$125,000	\$225,000	\$400,000
Copper (unique)								

1792 Disme



	VF	EF	Unc.
Silver (3 known)	\$650,000	\$950,000	—
Copper (about 15 known; illustrated)	135,000	225,000	\$500,000

1792 QUARTER DOLLAR

Joseph Wright, an accomplished artist in the private sector, designed this pattern intended for the original U.S. coins. He was George Washington's choice for the position of first chief engraver of the Mint, and designed the 1793 Liberty Cap cent in that capacity, but died before being confirmed by Congress. Unique uniface trials of the obverse and reverse also exist.



	EF
1792, Copper (illustrated)	\$500,000
1792, White Metal	150,000

THE LIBERTAS AMERICANA MEDAL

The Liberty Cap coinage of the fledgling United States was inspired by the famous Libertas Americana medal, whose dies were engraved in Paris in 1782 from a concept and mottoes proposed by Benjamin Franklin. To Franklin (then U.S. commissioner to France), the infant Hercules symbolized America, strangling two serpents representing the British armies at Saratoga and Yorktown. Minerva, with shield and spear, symbolized France as America's ally, keeping the British Lion at bay. Franklin presented examples of the medal to the French king and queen (in gold) and to their ministers (in silver), "as a monumental acknowledgment, which may go down to future ages, of the obligations we are under to this nation."

Between 100 and 125 original copper medals exist, and two dozen or more silver; the location of the two gold medals is unknown. Over the years the Paris Mint has issued restrikes that have modest value as mementos.



	PF-50	PF-60	PF-65
Libertas Americana medal, copper (100-125 known)	\$6,000	\$20,000	\$30,000
Libertas Americana medal, silver (24+ known)	22,000	50,000	125,000

The half cent is the lowest face value coin struck by the United States. All half cents are scarce, and this series is beginning to enjoy the popularity of large cents and certain other early series. Prices for the common dates and varieties have remained at reasonable levels for many years.

This denomination was authorized on April 2, 1792. Originally the weight was to have been 132 grains, but this was changed to 104 grains by the Act of January 14, 1793, before coinage commenced. The weight was again changed, to 84 grains, on January 26, 1796, by presidential proclamation in conformity with the Act of March 3, 1795. Coinage was discontinued by the Act of February 21, 1857. All were coined at the Philadelphia Mint.

There were various intermissions in coinage. During the period from 1836 through 1848, coinage consisted entirely of Proofs and in very small quantities, causing a very noticeable lapse in the series for most collectors. While 1796 is the most valuable date, the original and restrike Proofs of 1831, 1836, 1840 through 1848, and 1852, along with other rare varieties, are all difficult to obtain.

TYPE-COIN VALUES										
	G-4	F-12	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65	PF-60	PF-63	PF-65
Liberty Cap, 1793	\$2,750+	\$7,500+	\$22,000+	\$35,000+	\$50,000+	\$80,000+	\$150,000+			
Liberty Cap, 1794-1797 ...	425-	950	3,800	6,000	20,000	40,000	62,500+			
Draped Bust, 1800-1808 ..	70	120+	325	650	1,250	3,400+	10,000+			
Classic Head, 1809-1836 ..	50	70	120	175	375-	575	2,500+	\$5,500+	\$5,000	\$7,500
Braided Hair, 1840-1857 ..	40+	65	100	165	275	550	2,400-	3,000	5,500	8,000-

+ or - indicates change from previous year

LIBERTY CAP, HEAD FACING LEFT (1793)

Designer probably Joseph Wright or Henry Voigt; weight 6.74 grams; composition, copper; approx. diameter 22 mm; edge: TWO HUNDRED FOR A DOLLAR.

AG-3 About Good—Clear enough to identify.

G-4 Good—Outline of bust of Liberty clear, no details. Date readable. Reverse lettering incomplete.

VG-8 Very Good—Some hair details. Reverse lettering complete.

F-12 Fine—Most of hair detail visible. Leaves worn, but all visible.

VF-20 Very Fine—Hair near ear and forehead worn, other areas distinct. Some details in leaves visible.

EF-40 Extremely Fine—Light wear on highest parts of head and wreath.

AU-50 About Uncirculated—Only a trace of wear on Liberty's face.



Values shown are for coins with attractive surfaces and color consistent with the amount of normal wear. Minor imperfections are permissible for grades below Fine. Coins that are porous, corroded, or similarly defective are worth significantly lower prices.

	Mintage	AG-3	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50
1793	35,334	\$1,400	\$2,750	\$4,500	\$7,500	\$12,000	\$22,000	\$35,000

LIBERTY CAP, HEAD FACING RIGHT (1794-1797)

1794—Designer Robert Scot; weight 6.74 grams; composition, copper; approx. diameter 23.5 mm; edge: TWO HUNDRED FOR A DOLLAR. 1795—Designer John Smith Gardner; weight 6.74 grams; composition, copper; approx. diameter 23.5 mm; edge: TWO HUNDRED FOR A DOLLAR. 1795-1797 (thin planchet)—Weight 5.44 grams; composition, copper; approx. diameter 23.5 mm; edge: plain (some 1797 are either lettered or gripped).

AG-3-AU-50—See previous type for grading details.



Normal Head



High-Relief Head

	Mintage	AG-3	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50
1794, All kinds	81,600							
1794, Normal Head		\$280	\$550	\$785	\$1,450	\$2,450	\$5,250	\$11,000
1794, High-Relief Head		290	570	800	1,500	2,600	5,500	12,000



Pole to Cap



Punctuated Date



No Pole to Cap

	Mintage	AG-3	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50
1795, All kinds	139,690							
1795, Lettered Edge, With Pole		\$280	\$550	\$785	\$1,500	\$2,500	\$5,000	\$9,500
1795, Lettered Edge, Punctuated Date		280	550	785	1,500	2,500	5,000	9,500
1795, Plain Edge, Punctuated Date		210	475	625	950	1,775	4,500	8,500
1795, Plain Edge, No Pole (a)		210	475	625	950	1,775	4,500	8,500
1796, With Pole (b)	1,390	10,000	18,000	25,000	30,000	50,000	60,000	90,000
1796, No Pole	*	13,500	28,000	40,000	60,000	110,000	—	—

\$506,000, MS-65, B&M/Stack's auction, May-96

* Included in number above. a. Many are struck on cut-down cents, or are on planchets cut from Talbot, Allum & Lee tokens (see page 72). b. The deceptive "Dr. Edwards" struck copy of this coin has a different head and larger letters.



1797, 1 Above 1



1797, Low Head

	Mintage	AG-3	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50
1797, All kinds (a)	127,840							
1797, 1 Above 1, Plain Edge		\$235	\$425	\$625	\$950	\$1,750	\$3,800	\$6,000
1797, Plain Edge, Low Head		300	500	725	1,750	2,800	10,000	—
1797, Plain Edge		260	475	650	1,250	2,400	5,000	7,000
1797, Lettered Edge		700	1,500	2,750	6,000	14,000	28,000	60,000
1797, Grippled Edge		8,500	22,500	55,000	70,000	—	—	—

a. Many are struck on cut-down cents, or are on planchets cut from Talbot, Allum & Lee tokens (see page 72).

DRAPED BUST (1800–1808)

Designer Robert Scot; weight 5.44 grams; composition, copper; diameter 23.5 mm; plain edge.

AG-3 About Good—Clear enough to identify.

G-4 Good—Outline of bust of Liberty clear, few details, date readable. Reverse lettering worn and incomplete.

VG-8 Very Good—Some drapery visible. Date and legends complete.

F-12 Fine—Shoulder drapery and hair over brow worn smooth.

VF-20 Very Fine—Only slight wear in previously mentioned areas. Slight wear on reverse.

EF-40 Extremely Fine—Light wear on highest parts of head and wreath.

AU-50 About Uncirculated—Wear slight on hair above forehead.



1st Reverse (Style of 1800)



2nd Reverse (Style of 1803)

	Mintage	AG-3	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50
1800	202,908	\$45	\$70	\$90	\$150	\$300	\$700	\$1,000
1802, 2 Over 0, Reverse of 1800	*	9,000	22,000	34,000	50,000	60,000	—	—
1802, 2 Over 0, Second Reverse	20,266	350	700	1,700	3,800	10,000	24,000	—
1803	*	40	75	100	160	325	950	1,350
1803, Widely Spaced 3	92,000	40	75	100	160	325	950	1,350

* Included in number below.



Plain 4



Crosslet 4



"Spiked Chin"



Stems to Wreath



Stemless Wreath

	Mintage	AG-3	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50
1804, All kinds	1,055,312							
1804, Plain 4, Stems to Wreath		\$45	\$75	\$120	\$200	\$400	\$950	\$2,000
1804, Plain 4, Stemless Wreath		40	70	90	120	190	350	650
1804, Crosslet 4, Stemless		40	70	90	120	190	350	650
1804, Crosslet 4, Stems		40	70	90	120	190	350	650
1804, "Spiked Chin"		45	85	100	140	235	400	750



Medium 5



Small 5



Large 5

	Mintage	AG-3	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50
1805, All kinds	814,464							
1805, Medium 5, Stemless		\$40	\$70	\$90	\$120	\$200	\$360	\$675
1805, Small 5, Stems		300	850	1,500	3,000	6,500	12,000	20,000
1805, Large 5, Stems		40	70	90	120	200	360	675



Small 6



Large 6



1808, 8 Over 7



Normal Date

	Mintage	AG-3	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50
1806, All kinds	356,000							
1806, Small 6, Stems		\$90	\$235	\$425	\$750	\$1,500	\$3,200	\$8,500
1806, Small 6, Stemless		40	70	90	120	175	325	675
1806, Large 6, Stems		40	70	90	120	175	325	675
1807	476,000	40	75	90	120	175	500	1,000
1808, All kinds	400,000							
1808, 8 Over 7		80	150	325	650	1,500	4,250	10,000
1808, Normal Date		40	75	90	120	200	500	1,100

CLASSIC HEAD (1809–1836)

Designer John Reich. Standards same as for previous issue.

G-4 Good—LIBERTY only partly visible on hair band. Lettering, date, stars, worn but visible.

VG-8 Very Good—LIBERTY entirely visible on hair band. Lower curls worn.

F-12 Fine—Only partial wear on LIBERTY, and hair at top worn in spots.

VF-20 Very Fine—Lettering clear-cut. Hair only slightly worn.

EF-40 Extremely Fine—Light wear on highest points of hair and leaves.

AU-50 About Uncirculated—Sharp hair detail with only a trace of wear on higher points.

MS-60 Uncirculated—Typical brown to red surface. No trace of wear.

MS-63 Choice Uncirculated—Well-defined color, brown to red. No traces of wear.



1809, Small o Inside 0



1809, 9 Over Inverted 9



1809, Normal Date



1811, Wide Date



1811, Close Date

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63
1809, All kinds	1,154,572								
1809, Small o Inside 0		\$55	\$65	\$90	\$150	\$375	\$550	\$1,000	\$1,500
1809, Triple-Punched 9		55	75	100	150	375	750	1,100	1,900
1809, Normal Date		55	65	80	100	140	250	700	900
1810	215,000	55	75	120	240	550	1,000	1,900	3,000
1811, All kinds	63,140								
1811, Wide Date		250	450	825	2,100	6,500	8,000	11,500	15,000
1811, Close Date		225	425	750	2,000	6,000	7,500	8,500	12,000
1811, Rev of 1802, Unofficial Restrike (extremely rare)						—	—		
1825	63,000	55	65	80	90	175	425	900	1,500
1826	234,000	55	65	80	90	150	325	600	900



13 Stars



12 Stars

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63
1828, All kinds	606,000								
1828, 13 Stars		\$50	\$60	\$70	\$100	\$120	\$180	\$420	\$575
1828, 12 Stars		50	60	70	120	250	360	1,300	1,800
1829	487,000	50	60	70	100	140	220	400	650

Beginning in 1831, new coinage equipment and modified dies produced a raised rim on each side of these coins. Proofs and restrikes were made at the Mint for sale to collectors. Restrikes are believed to have been struck circa 1858 through 1861.



Reverse (1831-1836)



Reverse (1840-1857)

	Mintage	PF-40	PF-60	PF-63
1831, Original (<i>beware of altered date</i>)	2,200	\$50,000	\$100,000	—
1831, Restrike, Large Berries (Reverse of 1836)		—	5,500	\$11,000
1831, Restrike, Small Berries (Reverse of 1840-1857)		—	10,000	20,000

	Mintage	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	PF-63
1832 (a)	51,000	\$50	\$70	\$75	\$120	\$175	\$375	\$5,000
1833 (a)	103,000	50	70	75	120	175	375	5,000
1834 (a)	141,000	50	70	75	120	175	375	5,000
1835 (a)	398,000	50	70	75	120	175	375	5,000
1836, Original								8,000
1836, Restrike (Reverse of 1840-1857)								13,500

a. The figures given here are thought to be correct, although official Mint records report these quantities for 1833 through 1836 rather than 1832 through 1835.

No half cents were struck in 1837. Because of the great need for small change, however, a large number of tokens similar in size to current large cents were issued privately by businessmen who needed them in commerce. Additionally, thousands of half cent tokens were issued of the variety listed and illustrated below.



	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60
1837 Token (<i>not a coin</i>)	\$40	\$60	\$70	\$110	\$190	\$350	\$600

BRAIDED HAIR (1840–1857)

Both originals and restrikes use the reverse of 1840 to 1857. Most originals have large berries and most restrikes have small berries in the wreath.

Designer Christian Gobrecht; weight 5.44 grams; composition, copper; diameter 23 mm; plain edge.

VG-8 Very Good—Beads in hair uniformly distinct. Hair lines visible in spots.

F-12 Fine—Hair lines above ear worn. Beads sharp.

VF-20 Very Fine—Lowest curl worn; hair otherwise distinct.

EF-40 Extremely Fine—Light wear on highest points of hair and on leaves.

AU-50 About Uncirculated—Very slight trace of wear on hair above Liberty's ear.

MS-60 Uncirculated—No trace of wear. Clear luster.

MS-63 Choice Uncirculated—No trace of wear.

PF-63 Choice Proof—Nearly perfect.



Large Berries



Small Berries

Brilliant red Proof half cents are worth more than the prices shown.

	PF-63	PF-65
1840, Original	\$6,000	\$8,500
1840, Restrike	5,500	8,000
1841, Original	5,500	8,000
1841, Restrike	5,500	8,000
1842, Original	6,000	8,500
1842, Restrike	5,500	8,000
1843, Original	6,000	8,000
1843, Restrike	5,500	8,000
1844, Original	6,000	8,500
1844, Restrike	5,500	8,000

	PF-63	PF-65
1845, Original	\$6,000	\$8,500
1845, Restrike	5,500	8,000
1846, Original	6,000	8,500
1846, Restrike	5,500	8,000
1847, Original	6,000	9,000
1847, Restrike	5,500	8,000
1848, Original	6,500	9,000
1848, Restrike	5,500	8,000
1849, Original, Small Date	6,000	8,500
1849, Restrike, Small Date	6,500	9,000



1849, Small Date



1849, Large Date

Brilliant red Uncirculated half cents are worth more than the prices shown.

	Mintage	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	PF-63
1849, Large Date	39,864	\$55	\$70	\$90	\$150	\$240	\$500	\$700	—
1850	39,812	55	70	90	150	240	500	700	\$7,500
1851	147,672	50	65	80	100	165	275	550	6,000
1852, Original									—
1852, Restrike									6,000
1853	129,694	50	65	80	100	165	275	550	
1854	55,358	50	65	80	100	165	275	550	5,750
1855	56,500	50	65	80	100	165	275	550	5,750
1856	40,430	50	75	90	125	180	325	550	5,750
1857	35,180	65	100	135	180	260	400	650	5,750

Cents and half cents were the first coins struck for circulation by the United States Mint. Coinage began in 1793 with laws specifying that the cent should weigh exactly twice as much as the half cent. Large cents were coined every year from 1793 to 1857 with the exception of 1815, when a lack of copper prevented production. All were coined at the Philadelphia Mint. Mintage records in some cases may be inaccurate, as many of the early pieces were struck later than the dates shown on the coins. Varieties listed are those most significant to collectors. Numerous other die varieties may be found because each of the early dies was individually made. Values of varieties not listed in this guide depend on collector interest, rarity, and demand. Proof large cents were first made in 1817; all Proofs are rare, as they were not made available to the general public before the mid-1850s.

	TYPE-COIN VALUES							
	G-4	F-12	EF-40	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65	PF-63	PF-65
Chain, 1793	\$7,500	\$17,500+	\$55,000+	\$120,000+	\$165,000	\$450,000+		
Wreath, 1793	2,150	4,500	12,000	42,500	65,000	175,000		
Liberty Cap, 1793-1796	325	650	3,000	10,000	15,000	25,000		
Draped Bust, 1796-1807 ..	60+	165	1,000	3,500-	6,000+	15,000+		
Classic Head, 1808-1814 ..	50	240	1,350+	7,000-	12,000-	20,000+		
Matron Head, 1816-1836 ..	20	32+	125	275	525	2,000+	\$10,000	\$16,000
Matron Head Modified, 1837-1839	20	32	100	300	425	1,500	8,100	16,000
Braided Hair, 1839-1857 ..	18	25	55	165	250	1,200+	4,500	7,750

+ or - indicates change from previous year

FLOWING HAIR

AG-3 About Good—Date and devices clear enough to identify.

G-4 Good—Lettering worn but readable. No detail on bust.

VG-8 Very Good—Date and lettering distinct, some details of head visible.

F-12 Fine—About half of hair and other details visible.

VF-20 Very Fine—Ear visible, most details visible.

EF-40 Extremely Fine—Wear evident on highest points of hair and back of temple.

Chain Reverse (1793)

Designer Henry Voigt; weight 13.48 grams; composition, copper; approx. diameter 26-27 mm; edge: bars and slender vine with leaves.



AMERI. Reverse



Obverse



AMERICA Reverse

Values shown for Fine and better copper coins are for those with attractive surfaces and color consistent with the amount of normal wear. Coins that are porous, corroded, or similarly defective are worth significantly lower prices.

	Mintage	AG-3	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40
1793, Chain, All kinds	36,103						
1793, AMERI. in Legend		\$3,500	\$9,500	\$15,000	\$22,500	\$42,500	\$70,000
1793, AMERICA (a)		2,750	7,500	13,000	17,500	36,000	55,000

a. Varieties with or without periods after date and LIBERTY.

Wreath Reverse (1793)

The reverse of this type bears a single-bow wreath, as distinguished from the wreath tied with a double bow on the following type. A three-leaf sprig appears above the date on the obverse, and both sides have borders of small beads.

Introduction of this reverse answered criticism of the chain design, which critics saw as symbolic of slavery rather than strength in unity, but the stronger modeling of the face and hair still failed to gain acceptance as representative of Liberty. After three months' production the design was abandoned in favor of the Liberty Cap type.

Instead of the normal sprig above the date, the rare strawberry-leaf variety has a spray of trefoil leaves and a small blossom. The trefoils match those found on the normal wreath reverse. It is not clear why this variety was created. All four known specimens are badly worn.

Designer Henry Voigt; weight 13.48 grams; composition, copper; approx. diameter 26–28 mm; edge: vine and bars, or lettered ONE HUNDRED FOR A DOLLAR followed by either a single or a double leaf.



Wreath Type

Strawberry Leaf Variety

	Mintage	AG-3	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50
1793, Wreath, All kinds	.....63,353							
1793, Vine/Bars Edge	.....	\$650	\$2,150	\$2,800	\$4,500	\$7,000	\$12,000	\$25,000
1793, Lettered Edge	.....	825	2,500	3,500	5,000	7,500	15,000	27,500
1793, Strawberry Leaf (4 known)	\$862,500, F-12, Stack's auction, Jan-09							

LIBERTY CAP (1793–1796)

Another major change was made in 1793 to satisfy continuing objections to the obverse portrait. This version appears to have been more popular, as it was continued into 1796. The 1793 pieces had beaded borders, but a border of denticles (or “teeth”) was adopted in 1794. A famous 1794 variety is the probably whimsical “starred” reverse, with a border of 94 tiny, five-pointed stars among the denticles.

Portrait variations listed for 1794 are the result of several changes of die engravers. The so-called Jefferson Head of 1795 is now thought to be a sample for a proposed coinage contract by a private manufacturer, John Harper.

Planchets became too thin for edge lettering after the weight reduction ordered in late 1795. The variety with reeded edge was probably an experimental substitute, rejected in favor of a plain edge.

1793–1795 (thick planchet)—Designer Joseph Wright; weight 13.48 grams; composition, copper; approx. diameter 29 mm; edge: ONE HUNDRED FOR A DOLLAR followed by a single leaf. 1795–1796 (thin planchet)—Designer John Smith Gardner; weight 10.89 grams; composition, copper; approx. diameter 29 mm; plain edge.



1793, Vine and Bars Edge
Chain and Wreath types only.



Lettered Edge (1793–1795)
ONE HUNDRED FOR A DOLLAR



**Beaded
Border
(1793)**



Head of 1793 (1793–1794)
Head in high, rounded relief.



Head of 1794 (1794)
*Well-defined hair;
hook on lowest curl.*



Head of 1795 (1794–1796)
*Head in low relief;
no hook on lowest curl.*



1794, Starred Reverse



Reeded Edge

	Mintage	AG-3	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50
1793, Liberty Cap	11,056	\$2,000	\$3,800	\$7,750	\$12,500	\$32,500	\$65,000	—
<i>\$632,500, AU-55, Heritage auction, Feb-08</i>								
1794, All kinds	918,521							
1794, Head of 1793	550	1,350	2,750	4,000	9,000	22,500	—	—
1794, Head of 1794	140	360	500	800	1,500	3,500	—	—
1794, Head of 1795	140	360	500	800	1,500	3,500	—	—
1794, Starred Reverse	5,000	10,000	15,000	32,000	57,000	—	—	—
<i>\$632,500, AU-50, Heritage auction, Feb-08</i>								
1794, No Fraction Bar	140	360	550	900	2,000	6,000	—	—
1795, Lettered Edge	37,000	140	340	525	875	2,000	5,000	—
1795, Plain Edge	501,500	100	325	425	650	1,350	3,000	—
<i>1795, Reeded Edge (6 known) \$350,000, G-4, B&M auction, Nov-08</i>								



"Jefferson" Head



1796–1807
*This head was modified
slightly in 1798.
See page 97 for details.*

	Mintage	AG-3	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50
1795, Jefferson Head (<i>not a regular Mint issue</i>), Plain Edge		\$7,000	\$14,000	\$20,000	\$32,500	\$65,000		
1795, Jefferson Head, Lettered Edge (3 known)			—	—				
1796, Liberty Cap	109,825	200	400	600	1,200	2,400	\$5,500	—
<i>\$690,000, MS-66, Goldberg auction, Sep-08</i>								

DRAPED BUST (1796–1807)

Designer Robert Scot; weight 10.89 grams; composition, copper; approx. diameter 29 mm; plain edge.

AG-3 About Good—Clear enough to identify.

G-4 Good—Lettering worn, but clear; date clear. Bust lacking in detail.

VG-8 Very Good—Drapery on Liberty partly visible. Less wear in date and lettering.

F-12 Fine—Hair over brow smooth; some detail showing in other parts of hair.

VF-20 Very Fine—Hair lines slightly worn. Hair over brow better defined.

EF-40 Extremely Fine—Hair above forehead and left of eye outlined and detailed. Only slight wear on olive leaves.



**Reverse of 1794
(1794–1796)**

*Note double leaf at top right;
14–16 leaves on left,
16–18 leaves on right.*



**Reverse of 1795
(1795–1798)**

*Note single leaf at top right;
17–21 leaves on left,
16–20 leaves on right.*



**Reverse of 1796
(1796–1807)**

*Note double leaf at top right;
16 leaves on left,
19 leaves on right.*



LIBERTY Error

	Mintage	AG-3	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40
1796, Draped Bust, All kinds	363,375						
1796, Reverse of 1794		\$120	\$250	\$600	\$900	\$2,300	\$4,800
1796, Reverse of 1795		110	175	300	625	1,700	3,400
1796, Reverse of 1797		110	175	300	625	1,700	3,400
1796, LIBERTY Error		175	340	750	1,400	4,000	8,000
1796, Stemless Reverse (2 known)			22,000				



With Stems



Gripped Edge



Stemless

	Mintage	AG-3	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40
1797, All kinds	897,510						
1797, Gripped Edge, 1796 Reverse		\$60	\$140	\$250	\$425	\$900	\$3,250
1797, Plain Edge, 1796 Reverse		60	145	265	435	900	3,000
1797, 1797 Reverse, With Stems		55	110	190	280	675	1,850
1797, 1797 Reverse, Stemless		60	135	265	550	1,500	4,800



Style 1 Hair
All 1796–1797,
many 1798 varieties,
and on 1800 Over 1798.



Style 2 Hair
1798–1807
(extra curl near shoulder).



1798, 8 Over 7

	Mintage	AG-3	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40
1798, All kinds	1,841,745						
1798, 8 Over 7		\$60	\$135	\$275	\$550	\$1,900	\$4,750
1798, Reverse of 1796		50	125	275	650	1,800	6,000
1798, Style 1 Hair		40	95	130	250	575	1,900
1798, Style 2 Hair		40	95	130	250	575	1,850



1799, 9 Over 8



1800, 1800 Over 1798



1800, 80 Over 79

	Mintage	AG-3	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40
1799, 9 Over 8	(a)	\$1,500	\$3,000	\$5,500	\$12,000	\$28,000	—
1799, Normal Date	(a)	1,200	2,500	5,000	10,500	26,000	—
1800, All kinds	2,822,175						
1800, 1800 Over 1798, Style 1 Hair		32	75	135	265	1,000	\$3,750
1800, 80 Over 79, Style 2 Hair		32	75	120	225	550	2,000
1800, Normal Date		32	75	120	225	550	2,000

a. Included in "1798, All kinds" mintage.



Fraction 1/000



Corrected Fraction



1801 Reverse, 3 Errors

Error-fraction dies appear on 1801–1803 cents; all these dies originated in 1801, possibly from same engraver.

	Mintage	AG-3	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40
1801, All kinds	1,362,837						
1801, Normal Reverse		\$32	\$60	\$90	\$200	\$450	\$1,200
1801, 3 Errors: 1/000, One Stem, and UNITED		75	200	350	800	2,000	7,500
1801, Fraction 1/000		32	70	100	240	500	1,800
1801, 1/100 Over 1/000		32	80	135	265	700	2,000
1802, All kinds	3,435,100						
1802, Normal Reverse		32	60	90	190	375	1,000
1802, Fraction 1/000		32	70	110	220	450	1,600
1802, Stemless Wreath		32	60	85	190	400	1,100

1803, Small Date,
Blunt 11803, Large Date,
Pointed 1

Small Fraction



Large Fraction

All Small Date varieties have blunt 1 in date.

Large Dates have pointed 1 and noticeably larger 3.

Values shown for Fine and better copper coins are for those with attractive surfaces and color consistent with the amount of normal wear. Coins that are porous, corroded, or similarly defective are worth significantly lower prices.

	Mintage	AG-3	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40
1803, All kinds	3,131,691						
1803, Small Date, Small Fraction		\$32	\$60	\$100	\$165	\$350	\$1,000
1803, Small Date, Large Fraction		32	60	100	165	350	1,000
1803, Large Date, Small Fraction	2,400	4,500	8,000	14,500	24,000		
1803, Large Date, Large Fraction	40	90	175	350	1,100	2,850	
1803, 1/100 Over 1/000	32	80	120	240	500	1,600	
1803, Stemless Wreath	32	80	120	240	500	1,600	



Broken Dies

All genuine 1804 cents have crosslet 4 in date and a large fraction.
The 0 in date is in line with O in OF on reverse.

	Mintage	AG-3	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40
1804 (a)	96,500	\$700	\$1,000	\$2,200	\$3,800	\$5,250	\$12,000

a. Values shown are for coins with normal or broken dies.

A restrike 1804 was manufactured from discarded Mint dies. An altered 1803 die was used for the obverse and a die of the 1820 cent used for the reverse. They were struck circa 1860 to satisfy the demand for this rare date. Known as the "restrrike," the product actually is a combination of two unrelated dies and cannot be confused with the genuine.



Restrike of 1804 Cent

	Mintage	AG-3	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40
1804, Unofficial Restrike of 1860 (Uncirculated)							\$1,000
1805	941,116	\$32	\$60	\$85	\$175	\$375	1,100
1806	348,000	32	70	115	225	525	1,800



Small 1807, 7 Over 6
(Blunt 1)



Large 1807, 7 Over 6
(Pointed 1)



"Comet" Variety

Note die break behind head.

	Mintage	AG-3	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40
1807, All kinds	829,221						
1807, Small 1807, 7 Over 6, Blunt 1		\$1,200	\$2,500	\$4,400	\$8,750	\$18,500	\$37,000
1807, Large 1807, 7 Over 6, Pointed 1		32	55	80	165	425	1,100
1807, Small Fraction		32	55	80	185	450	1,500
1807, Large Fraction		32	55	80	185	400	1,000
1807, "Comet" Variety		32	60	100	225	550	2,600

CLASSIC HEAD (1808–1814)

This group (1808–1814) does not compare in sharpness and quality to those struck previously (1793–1807) nor to those struck later (from 1816 on). The copper used was softer, having more metallic impurity. This impaired the wearing quality of the series. For this reason, collectors find greater difficulty in obtaining these dates in choice condition.

Designer John Reich; standards same as for previous issue.

AG-3 About Good—Details clear enough to identify.

G-4 Good—Legends, stars, and date worn, but plain.

VG-8 Very Good—LIBERTY all readable. Liberty's ear visible. Details worn but plain.

F-12 Fine—Hair on forehead and before ear nearly smooth. Ear and hair under ear sharp.

VF-20 Very Fine—Some detail in all hair lines. Slight wear on leaves on reverse.

EF-40 Extremely Fine—All hair lines sharp. Very slight wear on high points.



	Mintage	AG-3	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40
1808	1,007,000	\$27	\$50	\$150	\$325	\$600	\$1,750
1809	222,867	50	120	250	500	1,300	3,500



1810, 10 Over 09



1810, Normal Date



1811, Last 1 Over 0



1811, Normal Date

	Mintage	AG-3	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40
1810, All kinds	1,458,500						
1810, 10 Over 09		\$27	\$50	\$125	\$250	\$600	\$1,550
1810, Normal Date		27	50	125	250	600	1,450
1811, All kinds	218,025						
1811, Last 1 Over 0		40	85	135	500	1,500	5,000
1811, Normal Date		45	100	150	400	1,000	2,000



1812, Small Date



1812, Large Date



1814, Plain 4



1814, Crosslet 4

	Mintage	AG-3	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40
1812, All kinds	1,075,500						
1812, Small Date		\$22	\$50	\$85	\$250	\$575	\$1,350
1812, Large Date		22	50	85	250	575	1,350
1813	418,000	28	55	120	265	600	1,700
1814, All kinds	357,830						
1814, Plain 4		22	50	85	240	550	1,350
1814, Crosslet 4		22	50	85	240	550	1,350

LIBERTY HEAD (1816–1857)

Designer Robert Scot or John Reich; weight 10.89 grams; composition, copper; approx. diameter 28–29 mm; plain edge.

G-4 Good—Details on Liberty's head partly visible. Even wear in date and legends.

VG-8 Very Good—LIBERTY, date, stars, and legends clear. Part of hair cord visible.

F-12 Fine—All hair lines visible. Hair cords uniformly visible.

VF-20 Very Fine—Hair cords only slightly worn. Hair lines only partly worn, all well defined.

EF-40 Extremely Fine—Both hair cords stand out sharply. All hair lines sharp.

AU-50 About Uncirculated—Only traces of wear on hair and highest points on leaves and bow.

MS-60 Uncirculated—Typical brown surface. No trace of wear.

MS-63 Choice Uncirculated—Some distracting contact marks or blemishes in prime focal areas. Impaired luster possible.

Matron Head (1816–1836)



Standard Design

15 Stars

The values shown for all MS-60 and MS-63 Matron Head large cents are for average condition; red to bright red Uncirculated pieces with attractive surfaces (not cleaned) command higher prices. Beware of slightly worn copper coins that have been cleaned and recolored to simulate Uncirculated luster. Cents in VF or better condition with attractive surface and tone may also command higher prices than those listed here.

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63
1816	2,820,982	\$20	\$27	\$45	\$90	\$190	\$300	\$500	\$700
1817, All kinds	3,948,400								
1817, 13 Stars		20	25	40	75	135	240	450	600
1817, 15 Stars		28	40	50	135	500	825	2,500	3,600
1818	3,167,000	20	28	38	75	135	200	525	650



1819, 9 Over 8



1819, Large Date



1819, Small Date

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63
1819, All kinds	2,671,000								
1819, 9 Over 8		\$22	\$28	\$38	\$85	\$240	\$350	\$750	\$1,200
1819, Large Date		20	25	32	70	140	300	450	700
1819, Small Date		20	25	32	70	140	300	450	700

1820, 20 Over 19
Note 1 under 2.1820, Large Date
Note plain-topped 2.1820, Small Date
Note curl-topped 2.

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63
1820, All kinds	4,407,550								
1820, 20 Over 19		\$25	\$30	\$45	\$110	\$335	\$550	\$1,000	\$1,500
1820, Large Date		20	24	32	75	175	250	400	600
1820, Small Date		20	24	32	75	175	275	450	600
1821	389,000	35	55	135	375	1,000	2,300	7,500	—
1822	2,072,339	25	30	45	100	275	550	1,000	1,750



1823, 3 Over 2



1823, Restrike

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63
1823, 3 Over 2	(a)	\$60	\$125	\$300	\$675	\$2,200	\$4,000	\$7,750	—
1823, Normal Date	(a)	65	140	325	800	3,000	5,750	8,750	—
1823, Unofficial Restrike, from broken obverse die					400	500	900	1,250	

a. Included in "1824, All kinds" mintage.

The 1823 unofficial restrike was made at the same time and by the same people as the 1804 "restrike" (see page 98), using a discarded 1823 obverse and an 1813 reverse die. The dies are heavily rusted (producing lumps on the coins) and most examples have both dies cracked across.



1824, 4 Over 2



1826, 6 Over 5

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63
1824, All kinds	1,262,000								
1824, 4 Over 2		\$25	\$40	\$85	\$260	\$1,200	\$2,500	\$5,500	\$7,500
1824, Normal Date		20	28	45	165	500	850	2,400	4,000
1825	1,461,100	20	28	35	100	325	650	2,000	2,750
1826, All kinds	1,517,425								
1826, 6 Over 5		24	45	100	250	900	1,350	2,750	5,000
1826, Normal Date		20	25	32	100	250	450	900	1,400
1827	2,357,732	20	25	32	100	225	400	750	1,300



Date Size, Through 1828



Date Size, 1828 and Later

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63
1828, All kinds	2,260,624								
1828, Large Narrow Date		\$20	\$25	\$35	\$75	\$185	\$400	\$1,200	\$1,750
1828, Small Wide Date		22	30	50	120	275	525	1,900	2,250



Large Letters (1808-1834)

*Note individual
letter size and proximity.*



Medium Letters (1829-1837)

*Note isolation of letters,
especially STATES.*

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63
1829, All kinds	1,414,500								
1829, Large Letters		\$20	\$24	\$30	\$85	\$185	\$375	\$550	\$1,200
1829, Medium Letters		20	30	110	340	440	2,200	5,750	
1830, All kinds	1,711,500								
1830, Large Letters		20	24	32	70	190	300	450	850
1830, Medium Letters		24	40	160	450	1,200	3,500	10,000	
1831, All kinds	3,359,260								
1831, Large Letters		20	24	30	65	140	250	375	700
1831, Medium Letters		20	24	30	65	175	275	425	800
1832, All kinds	2,362,000								
1832, Large Letters		20	24	30	65	140	250	375	650
1832, Medium Letters		20	24	30	65	140	250	375	650
1833	2,739,000	20	24	30	65	140	250	375	650



Large 8, Small Stars



Large 8 and Stars



Small 8, Large Stars

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63
1834, All kinds	1,855,100								
1834, Large 8, Stars, and Reverse Letters		\$20	\$30	\$75	\$190	\$525	\$800	\$2,200	\$4,000
1834, Large 8 and Stars, Medium Letters		160	325	400	1,000	3,200	6,000	—	—
1834, Large 8, Small Stars, Medium Letters		20	25	32	65	140	250	275	650
1834, Small 8, Large Stars, Medium Letters		20	25	32	65	140	250	275	650



Small 8 and Stars,
Matron Head



Large 8 and Stars,
Matron Head



1835, Head of 1836

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63
1835, All kinds	3,878,400								
1835, Large 8 and Stars		\$20	\$25	\$32	\$65	\$225	\$400	\$750	\$1,400
1835, Small 8 and Stars		20	25	32	65	175	275	375	675
1835, Head of 1836		20	25	32	55	125	250	350	525
1836	2,111,000	20	25	32	55	125	250	350	525

Matron Head Modified (1837–1839): The “Young Head”

Designer Christian Gobrecht; weight 10.89 grams; composition, copper; diameter 27.5 mm; plain edge.

G-4 Good—Considerably worn. LIBERTY readable.

VG-8 Very Good—Hairlines smooth but visible; outline of ear clearly defined.

F-12 Fine—Hairlines at top of head and behind ear worn but visible. Braid over brow plain; ear clear.

VF-20 Very Fine—All details sharper than for F-12. Only slight wear on hair over brow.

EF-40 Extremely Fine—Hair above ear detailed, but slightly worn.

AU-50 About Uncirculated—Trace of wear on high points of hair above ear and eye and on highest points on leaves and bow.

MS-60 Uncirculated—Typical brown surface. No trace of wear.

MS-63 Choice Uncirculated—Some distracting contact marks or blemishes in prime focal areas. Impaired luster possible.



1829–1837

Medium letters; note letter spacing.



Head of 1838

Note slim bust
with beaded cords.



1837–1839

Small letters; note letter spacing.

The values shown for all MS-60 and MS-63 Young Head large cents are for average condition; red to bright red Uncirculated large cents with attractive surfaces (not cleaned) command higher prices. Beware of slightly worn copper coins that have been cleaned and recolored to simulate Uncirculated luster. Cents in VF or better condition with attractive surface and tone may also command higher prices than those listed here.

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63
1837, All kinds	5,558,300								
1837, Plain Cord, Medium Letters		\$20	\$25	\$32	\$50	\$110	\$225	\$325	\$550
1837, Plain Cord, Small Letters		20	25	32	50	120	250	375	600
1837, Head of 1838		20	25	32	45	100	185	300	450
1838	6,370,200	20	25	32	45	100	175	300	425



Silly Head
Note lock at forehead.



1839 Over 1836
Note closed 9, plain cords.



Booby Head
Note shoulder tip.

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63
1839, All kinds	3,128,661								
1839, 1839 Over 1836, Plain Cords		\$225	\$450	\$1,250	\$2,500	\$8,200	\$13,000	—	—
1839, Head of 1838, Beaded Cords		20	25	32	50	110	225	\$325	\$550
1839, Silly Head		22	26	35	75	165	300	850	1,200
1839, Booby Head (a)		20	26	35	60	120	275	650	1,100

a. The 1839 Booby Head variety has a modified reverse that omits the line under CENT (see 1837–1839 Small Letters photo on page 104).

Braided Hair (1839–1857)



1840, Large Date



1840, Small Date



**1840, Small Date
Over Large 18**

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63
1839	(a)	\$20	\$25	\$30	\$50	\$110	\$265	\$400	\$650
1840, All kinds	2,462,700								
1840, Large Date		18	22	25	35	75	150	300	500
1840, Small Date		18	22	25	35	75	150	300	500
1840, Small Date Over Large 18		20	24	28	45	160	370	700	1,300
1841, Small Date	1,597,367	18	22	25	40	120	240	450	900

a. Included in "1839, All kinds" mintage.



1842, Small Date



1842, Large Date

Small Letters
(1839-1843)

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63
1842, All kinds	2,383,390								
1842, Small Date		\$18	\$22	\$25	\$35	\$85	\$220	\$400	\$650
1842, Large Date		18	22	25	35	85	150	300	500

Head of 1840
Petite head (1839-1843)Head of 1844
Mature head (1843-1857)Large Letters
(1843-1857)

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63
1843, All kinds	2,425,342								
1843, Petite, Small Letters		\$18	\$22	\$25	\$35	\$80	\$150	\$300	\$450
1843, Petite, Large Letters		20	30	45	80	210	320	825	1,500
1843, Mature, Large Letters		18	24	27	45	150	275	550	900
1844, Normal Date	2,398,752	18	22	25	40	85	160	250	500
1844, 44 Over 81 (b)	*	32	40	55	100	225	475	1,200	2,500

* Included in number above. b. See discussion of date-punch blunders, with images, on the following page.

1846, Small Date
*Note squat date,
closed 6.*1846, Medium Date
*Note medium height,
ball-top 6.*1846, Tall Date
*Note vertically stretched
date, open-mouthed 6.*

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63
1845	3,894,804	\$18	\$22	\$25	\$32	\$70	\$120	\$225	\$375
1846, All kinds	4,120,800								
1846, Small Date		18	22	25	32	65	120	225	350
1846, Medium Date		18	22	25	32	70	130	210	400
1846, Tall Date		22	28	35	45	120	180	400	850
1847	6,183,669	18	22	25	32	65	120	225	375
1847, 7 Over "Small 7" (b)	*	25	35	45	75	145	400	1,200	2,300

* Included in number above. b. See discussion of date-punch blunders, with images, below.



	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63
1848 (c)	6,415,799	\$18	\$22	\$25	\$32	\$65	\$120	\$225	\$375
1849	4,178,500	18	22	25	32	80	135	250	450
1850	4,426,844	18	22	25	32	60	110	175	275

c. The 1848 Small Date cent is a rare contemporary counterfeit.

The following are not true overdates, but are some of the more spectacular of several date-punch blunders of the 1844 through 1854 period. The so-called overdates of 1844 and 1851 each have the date punched upside down, then corrected normally.



1844, 44 Over 81



1847, 7 Over "Small" 7



1851, 51 Over 81

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63
1851, Normal Date	9,889,707	\$18	\$22	\$25	\$32	\$55	\$110	\$175	\$275
1851, 51 Over 81	*	25	35	45	65	150	235	500	800
1852	5,063,094	18	22	25	32	55	110	175	275
1853	6,641,131	18	22	25	32	55	110	175	275
1854	4,236,156	18	22	25	32	55	110	175	275

* Included in number above.

Original sketches of engraver James B. Longacre's work reveal that the slanting 5's in the following pieces were a peculiarity of his. The figure punch for an upright 5 was probably the work of an apprentice.



1855, Upright 5's



1855, Slanting 5's



Knob on Ear

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63
1855, All kinds	1,574,829								
1855, Upright 5's		\$18	\$24	\$25	\$32	\$55	\$110	\$175	\$275
1855, Slanting 5's		18	24	25	32	55	110	175	275
1855, Slanting 5's, Knob on Ear		20	25	32	50	90	175	350	475
1856, All kinds	2,690,463								
1856, Upright 5		18	22	25	32	55	110	165	250
1856, Slanting 5		18	22	25	32	55	110	165	250



1857, Large Date



1857, Small Date

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63
1857, All kinds	333,546								
1857, Large Date		\$60	\$80	\$100	\$125	\$175	\$265	\$385	\$600
1857, Small Date		65	85	110	135	185	280	400	675

PASSING OF THE LARGE CENT AND HALF CENT

By 1857, the cost of making and distributing copper coins had risen. Mint Director Anthony Snowden reported that they "barely paid expenses." Both cents and half cents had become unpopular; in fact, they hardly circulated outside the larger cities. The practice of issuing subsidiary silver coins, which began in 1853, brought about a reform of the copper coinage. The half cent was abandoned and a smaller cent was introduced in 1857.

The law of 1857 brought important benefits to the citizens. By its terms, Spanish coins were redeemed and melted at the mint in exchange for new, small cents. The decimal system became popular and official thereafter, and the old method of reckoning in reales, medios, shillings, and so on was gradually given up (although the terms *two bits* and *penny* were still commonly used). The new, convenient small cent won popular favor and soon became a useful instrument of retail trade and a boon to commerce.

The Act of February 21, 1857, provided for the coinage of the new copper-nickel small cent. It also called for Spanish and Mexican coins and old copper cents and half cents in circulation to be brought in and exchanged for U.S. silver coins and the new cents. The cent weighed 72 grains, with a metallic composition of 88% copper and 12% nickel.

The 1856 Flying Eagle cent, a pattern, was made to show Congress how the new cent would look. Additional Proof pieces were struck for sale to collectors. It is believed that between 2,000 and 3,000 pieces were struck in all. These have always been collected along with regular issues because of their early widespread popularity.

Some 1858-dated cents have been deceptively altered to read 1856. They are easy to spot because the shape of the 5 is different on the 1858 than it is on the 1856.

Many varieties are known for 1857 and 1858. In particular, 1858 is found with two major variations. In the Large Letter design, the A and M in AMERICA are joined, while in the Small Letter design they are separated; minor variations of the reverse designs of corn, wheat, cotton, and tobacco also appear. The 1858, 8 Over 7 variety can be identified by a small dot in the field above the first 8—during production, the die was ground down until the 7 was invisible. Coins with the 7 showing are more desirable.

	TYPE-COIN VALUES							
	G-4	F-12	EF-40	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65	PF-63	PF-65
Flying Eagle, 1856-1858 ..	\$28+	\$45.00+	\$150	\$350+	\$725+	\$3,750	\$8,500	\$25,000
Indian, CN, 1859	15	25.00	110	250	550	3,500	1,800+	5,400
Indian, CN, 1860-1864	12	20.00	45	100	160	1,000	725	3,000
Indian, 1864-1909	2	4.50	10	38	55	200+	300	425
Lincoln, 1909, VDB	12	15.00	18+	22+	30+	100	2,750-	10,000

+ or - indicates change from previous year

FLYING EAGLE (1856-1858)

Designer James B. Longacre; weight 4.67 grams; composition .880 copper, .120 nickel; diameter 19 mm; plain edge. All coined at Philadelphia Mint.

G-4 Good—All details worn, but readable.

VG-8 Very Good—Details in eagle's feathers and eye evident, but worn.

F-12 Fine—Eagle-head details and feather tips sharp.

VF-20 Very Fine—Considerable detail visible in feathers in right wing and tail.

EF-40 Extremely Fine—Slight wear, all details sharp.

AU-50 About Uncirculated—Slight wear on eagle's left wing and breast.

MS-60 Uncirculated—No trace of wear. Light blemishes.

MS-63 Choice Uncirculated—Some distracting contact marks or blemishes in prime focal areas. Some impairment of luster possible.

PF-63 Choice Proof—Nearly perfect.



1858, 8 Over 7



Large Letters



Small Letters

See next page for chart.

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	PF-63
1856	2,000	\$6,700	\$7,400	\$8,500	\$10,000	\$12,000	\$13,500	\$16,000	\$22,000	\$22,000
1857 .....(485)	17,450,000	28	35	45	60	150	200	350	725	8,500
1858, All kinds	24,600,000									
1858, Lg Ltrs (100)		28	35	45	60	150	200	350	725	8,500
1858, 8/7		75	100	200	400	850	1,450	3,400	10,000	
1858, Sm Ltrs(200)		28	35	45	60	150	200	350	725	8,500

INDIAN HEAD (1859-1909)

The "Indian Head" design first issued in 1859 is actually a representation of Liberty wearing an Indian headdress, not an actual Indian. The first year featured a laurel wreath on the reverse. This was changed after one year to the oak wreath with a small shield. Coins of 1859 and early 1860 show a pointed bust. Those made from late 1860 until 1864 have a more rounded bust. Prior to the issuance of nickel five-cent pieces in 1866, these coins were popularly referred to as *nickels* or *nicks*. Later, they were called *white cents*.

G-4 Good—No LIBERTY visible.

VG-8 Very Good—At least some letters of LIBERTY readable on headband.

F-12 Fine—LIBERTY mostly visible.

VF-20 Very Fine—Slight but even wear on LIBERTY.

EF-40 Extremely Fine—LIBERTY sharp. All other details sharp. Only slight wear on ribbon end.

AU-50 About Uncirculated—Very slight trace of wear above the ear and the lowest curl of hair.

MS-60 Uncirculated—No trace of wear. Light blemishes.

MS-63 Choice Uncirculated—Some distracting contact marks or blemishes in prime focal areas. Impaired luster possible.

Variety 1 – Copper-Nickel, Laurel Wreath Reverse (1859)

Designer James B. Longacre; weight 4.67 grams; composition .880 copper, .120 nickel; diameter 19 mm; plain edge. All coined at Philadelphia Mint.



Laurel Wreath Reverse,
Without Shield
(1859 Only)

Spotted, cleaned, or discolored pieces are worth less than the values shown.

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	PF-63
1859 .....(800)	36,400,000	\$15	\$20	\$25	\$60	\$110	\$200	\$250	\$550	\$1,800

Variety 2 – Copper-Nickel, Oak Wreath With Shield (1860-1864)

Standards same as for Variety 1.



Oak Wreath Reverse,
With Shield
(1860-1909)

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	PF-63
1860 .....(1,000)	20,566,000	\$13	\$16	\$20	\$27	\$65	\$100	\$185	\$225	\$900
1860, Pointed Bust	*	18	20	25	40	90	150	275	500	
1861 .....(1,000)	10,100,000	22	35	45	60	110	175	225	275	1,000
1862 .....(550)	28,075,000	12	16	20	25	45	70	100	160	725

* Included in number above.

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	PF-63
1863 .....(460)	49,840,000	\$12	\$16	\$20	\$25	\$45	\$70	\$100	\$160	\$725
1864 .....(370)	13,740,000	20	25	35	55	90	135	175	225	750

Variety 3 – Bronze (1864–1909)

Designer James B. Longacre; weight 3.11 grams; composition .950 copper, .050 tin and zinc; diameter 19 mm; plain edge; mints: Philadelphia, San Francisco.

During the Civil War, nearly all gold and silver, and eventually the copper-nickel cent, disappeared from circulation in the Midwest and East. In larger cities, thin, copper, cent-sized tokens began to be issued by merchants to fill the void left by the missing cents. The government stepped in and with the Act of April 22, 1864, issued its own thin, bronze coin and made the issuance of the merchants' tokens illegal.

The obverse was redesigned near the end of 1864. A slightly sharper portrait included the designer's initial L (for Longacre) on the lower ribbon behind the neck. If the coin is turned slightly (so Indian faces observer) the highlighted details of the L will appear to better advantage. The tip of the bust is pointed on the variety with L, and rounded on the variety without L. This design continued until 1909, when the design was replaced with the Lincoln cent.



1864, With L on Ribbon



1873, Close 3



1873, Open 3

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	PF-63
1864, All Kinds .....39,233,714										
1864, No L (150+)		\$12	\$18	\$25	\$45	\$70	\$90	\$115	\$150	\$1,000
1864, With L (20+)		65	95	160	190	280	375	425	650	24,000
1865 (a) .....(500+) 35,429,286		10	15	20	27	45	65	90	150	500
1866 .....(725+) 9,826,500		50	65	80	100	190	250	290	380	500
1867 .....(625+) 9,821,000		50	70	90	135	230	275	300	400	500
1868 .....(600+) 10,266,500		45	50	70	125	170	220	250	360	500
1869 .....(600+) 6,420,000		80	100	220	320	400	500	550	700	685
1869, 9 Over 9	*	120	200	425	550	700	800	900	1,100	
1870, Shallow N (b)										
.....(1,000+) 5,275,000		60	80	210	260	275	375	500	750	600
1870, Bold N (b)	*	55	75	200	265	365	425	500	700	650
1871, Shallow N (b)										
.....(960+) 3,929,500		130	180	325	450	575	650	775	950	1,650
1871, Bold N (b)	*	70	85	250	350	475	575	600	800	1,625
1872, Shallow N (b)										
.....(950+) 4,042,000		100	170	370	425	575	700	950	1,250	
1872, Bold N (b)	*	90	140	300	375	500	650	750	1,200	1,000
1873, All Kinds .....11,676,500										
1873, Cl 3 (1,100+)		25	35	60	120	185	235	425	550	500
1873, Doubled LIBERTY		200	325	700	1,200	2,400	4,200	7,500	13,500	
1873, Open 3		22	32	50	85	160	190	250	325	

* Included in number above. a. One variety of 1865 appears to show traces of a 4 under the 5 in the date. On other varieties, the tip of the 5 is either plain or curved. The 9 is doubled on some varieties of the 1869; on others it appears to be over an 8, although it is actually a doubled 9. None of these varieties is a true overdate. b. Cents dated 1869 and earlier have a shallow N in CENTS. Those dated 1870, 1871, or 1872 have either shallow N or bold N. Those dated 1873 to 1876 all have the bold N. Circulation strikes of 1877 have the shallow N, while Proofs have the bold N.

On coins minted from 1859 through mid-1886, the last feather of the headdress points between I and C (Variety 1); on those minted from mid-1886 through 1909, it points between C and A (Variety 2).



1875, Dot Reverse



1886, Variety 1



1886, Variety 2

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	PF-63
1874 (700)	14,187,500	\$20.00	\$24.00	\$40	\$65	\$100	\$150	\$225	\$250	\$425
1875 (700)	13,528,000	22.00	25.00	42	70	110	160	235	260	425
1875, Dot reverse (a)										
1876 (1,150)	7,944,000	35.00	40.00	65	120	200	240	310	380	450
1877 (900)	852,500	900.00	1,100.00	1,500	2,000	2,500	3,000	3,500	4,500	4,600
1878 (2,350)	5,797,500	35.00	45.00	60	110	200	275	325	380	450
1879 (3,200)	16,228,000	8.00	12.00	20	40	70	80	90	120	375
1880 (3,955)	38,961,000	5.00	7.00	9	12	30	60	80	130	325
1881 (3,575)	39,208,000	5.00	6.00	8	11	25	35	60	90	325
1882 (3,100)	38,578,000	5.00	6.00	8	11	25	35	60	90	325
1883 (6,609)	45,591,500	5.00	6.00	8	11	25	35	60	90	325
1884 (3,942)	23,257,800	5.50	6.50	10	14	27	40	75	120	325
1885 (3,790)	11,761,594	8.00	9.00	15	30	65	80	110	200	325
1886, All kinds	(4,290)	17,650,000								
1886, Var 1		6.00	8.00	20	50	140	175	200	250	325
1886, Var 2		7.50	12.00	25	75	175	220	325	500	1,000

a. This variety has a small, raised dot near the left top of N in ONE. It is believed to be a secret mark added to the die in a successful plan to apprehend a Mint employee suspected of stealing coins.



1888, Last 8 Over 7

A less prominent similar variety exists but is valued lower than the clear overdate.



Location of Mintmark S on Reverse of Indian Head Cent (1908 and 1909 Only)

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	PF-63
1887 (2,960)	45,223,523	\$3	\$4.00	\$5	\$8.00	\$18	\$28	\$55	\$80	\$325
1888 (4,582)	37,489,832	3	3.50	5	8.50	22	27	65	125	325
1888, Last 8/7	1,100	1,450.00	1,800	3,300.00	6,600	16,500	22,500	28,000		
1889 (3,336)	48,866,025	3	3.50	5	7.00	18	27	60	80	325
1890 (2,740)	57,180,114	3	3.50	5	7.00	16	27	60	80	325
1891 (2,350)	47,070,000	3	3.50	5	7.00	16	27	60	80	325
1892 (2,745)	37,647,087	3	3.50	5	8.00	22	27	60	80	325
1893 (2,195)	46,640,000	3	3.50	5	8.00	20	27	60	80	325
1894 (2,632)	16,749,500	5	6.00	12	18.00	50	65	90	115	325
1894, Dbl Dt	30	40.00	65	130.00	225	350	550	950		
1895 (2,062)	38,341,574	3	3.50	5	8.00	15	25	40	65	325
1896 (1,862)	39,055,431	3	3.50	5	8.00	15	25	40	65	325
1897 (1,938)	50,464,392	3	3.50	5	8.00	15	25	40	65	325

* Included in number above.

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	PF-63
1898 ... (1,795) ...	49,821,284	\$3	\$3.50	\$5.00	\$8	\$15	\$25	\$40	\$65	\$325
1899 ... (2,031) ...	53,598,000	3	3.50	5.00	8	15	25	40	65	325
1900 ... (2,262) ...	66,831,502	2	3.00	4.50	6	10	20	38	55	300
1901 ... (1,985) ...	79,609,158	2	3.00	4.50	6	10	20	38	55	300
1902 ... (2,018) ...	87,374,704	2	3.00	4.50	6	10	20	38	55	300
1903 ... (1,790) ...	85,092,703	2	3.00	4.50	6	10	20	38	55	300
1904 ... (1,817) ...	61,326,198	2	3.00	4.50	6	10	20	38	55	300
1905 ... (2,152) ...	80,717,011	2	3.00	4.50	6	10	20	38	55	300
1906 ... (1,725) ...	96,020,530	2	3.00	4.50	6	10	20	38	55	300
1907 ... (1,475) ...	108,137,143	2	3.00	4.50	6	10	20	38	55	300
1908 ... (1,620) ...	32,326,367	2	3.00	4.50	6	10	20	38	55	300
1908S	1,115,000	65	75.00	85.00	110	160	235	285	385	
1909 ... (2,175) ...	14,368,470	14	16.00	18.00	20	25	30	45	65	300
1909S	309,000	485	525.00	565.00	590	675	700	785	1,100	

LINCOLN, WHEAT EARS REVERSE (1909–1958)

Victor D. Brenner designed this cent, which was issued to commemorate the 100th anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birth. The designer's initials (V.D.B.) appear on the reverse of a limited quantity of cents of 1909. The initials were restored, in 1918, to the obverse side on Lincoln's shoulder, as illustrated on page 114. The Lincoln type was the first cent to have the motto IN GOD WE TRUST.

Matte Proof coins were made for collectors from 1909 through 1916, and an exceptional specimen dated 1917 is also reported to exist.

G-4 Good—Date worn but apparent. Lines in wheat heads missing. Full rims.

VG-8 Very Good—Half of lines visible in upper wheat heads.

F-12 Fine—Wheat lines worn but visible.

VF-20 Very Fine—Lincoln's cheekbone and jawbone worn but separated. No worn spots on wheat heads.

EF-40 Extremely Fine—Slight wear. All details sharp.

AU-50 About Uncirculated—Slight wear on cheek and jaw and on wheat stalks.

MS-60 Uncirculated—No trace of wear. Light blemishes. Brown or red-brown color.

MS-63 Choice Uncirculated—No trace of wear. Slight blemishes. Red-brown color.

MS-65 Gem Uncirculated—No trace of wear. Barely noticeable blemishes. Nearly full red color.



Lincoln, Wheat Ears Reverse, V.D.B. (1909)



Designer's Initials V.D.B.
(1909 Reverse Only)



No V.D.B. on Reverse
(1909–1958)



Mintmark Location

Lincoln, Wheat Ears Reverse (1909–1958)

Variety 1 – Bronze (1909–1942)

Designer Victor D. Brenner; weight 3.11 grams; composition .950 copper, .050 tin and zinc; diameter 19 mm; plain edge; mints: Philadelphia, Denver, San Francisco.

See next page for chart.

Brilliant choice Uncirculated cents command higher prices. Discolored or weakly struck pieces are valued lower.

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63
1909, V.D.B.	27,995,000	\$12.00	\$13.00	\$15.00	\$16.00	\$18.00	\$20	\$22	\$30
1909, V.D.B., Pf (a) (1,194) (b)									2,750
1909S, V.D.B.	484,000	750.00	850.00	950.00	1,200.00	1,350.00	1,450	1,600	2,300
1909 72,702,618		3.50	4.00	4.50	5.00	6.00	12	17	24
1909, Proof (2,618)									400
1909S 1,825,000		100.00	110.00	125.00	150.00	225.00	275	325	375
1909S, S Over Horiz S *		110.00	115.00	135.00	160.00	235.00	285	340	400
1910 146,801,218		0.35	0.50	0.80	1.40	3.50	10	18	26
1910, Proof (a) ... (4,118)									335
1910S 6,045,000		16.00	18.00	20.00	22.00	40.00	75	95	120
1911 101,177,787		0.45	0.65	1.50	2.50	6.00	11	21	50
1911, Proof (a) ... (1,725)									350
1911D 12,672,000		6.00	7.00	10.00	20.00	50.00	75	95	125
1911S 4,026,000		45.00	50.00	55.00	60.00	75.00	100	175	275
1912 68,153,060		1.25	1.65	2.25	5.50	13.00	25	35	50
1912, Proof (a) ... (2,172)									350
1912D 10,411,000		7.00	8.00	10.00	25.00	65.00	100	170	240
1912S 4,431,000		22.00	24.00	26.00	28.00	70.00	110	180	250
1913 76,532,352		0.85	1.00	2.00	4.00	16.00	22	35	55
1913, Proof (a) ... (2,983)									375
1913D 15,804,000		3.00	3.50	4.50	10.00	45.00	70	110	200
1913S 6,101,000		12.00	15.00	20.00	30.00	55.00	100	175	275
1914 75,238,432		0.75	1.00	2.00	6.00	20.00	40	55	70
1914, Proof (a) ... (1,365)									375
1914D (c) 1,193,000		215.00	260.00	385.00	475.00	875.00	1,500	2,000	3,500
1914S 4,137,000		22.00	25.00	30.00	40.00	85.00	175	325	550
1915 29,092,120		1.75	2.50	5.00	14.00	50.00	70	90	140
1915, Proof (a) ... (1,150)									400
1915D 22,050,000		2.00	3.00	4.00	7.00	22.00	45	85	120
1915S 4,833,000		20.00	22.00	25.00	30.00	70.00	135	200	275
1916 131,833,677		0.30	0.50	0.75	2.00	8.00	13	18	35
1916, Proof (a) ... (600)									1,000
1916D 35,956,000		1.00	1.75	3.00	6.00	15.00	35	75	135
1916S 22,510,000		1.75	2.25	3.25	8.00	18.00	40	90	160

* Included in number above. a. Matte Proof; valuations are for PF-63 coins. b. Reported struck; 400-600 estimated issued. c. Beware of altered mintmark. No V.D.B. on shoulder of genuine 1914-D cent.



1917, Doubled-Die Obverse



1936, Doubled-Die Obverse



Designer's initials placed on Lincoln's shoulder next to rim, starting 1918.

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63
1917 196,429,785		\$0.30	\$0.40	\$0.50	\$2.00	\$4	\$10	\$16	\$32
1917, Doubled-Die Obverse *				200.00	400.00	950	1,500	2,500	5,000
1917, Matte Proof —									
1917D 55,120,000		0.80	1.00	1.75	4.50	30	45	75	150

* Included in number above.

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63
1917S	32,620,000	\$0.50	\$0.65	\$1.00	\$2.50	\$10.00	\$22.00	\$75	\$160
1918	288,104,634	0.20	0.30	0.50	1.50	3.00	8.00	16	35
1918D	47,830,000	0.75	1.25	2.50	4.00	12.00	30.00	75	140
1918S	34,680,000	0.50	1.00	2.00	3.00	11.00	32.00	80	175
1919	392,021,000	0.20	0.30	0.40	1.00	3.25	5.00	14	28
1919D	57,154,000	0.50	0.75	1.00	4.00	10.00	32.00	60	120
1919S	139,760,000	0.20	0.40	1.00	2.00	6.00	18.00	45	130
1920	310,165,000	0.20	0.30	0.35	0.50	2.25	4.00	15	28
1920D	49,280,000	0.25	0.50	1.00	1.50	8.00	25.00	75	130
1920S	46,220,000	0.25	0.50	1.00	1.25	6.00	28.00	100	220
1921	39,157,000	0.20	0.50	1.25	2.00	4.00	16.00	50	85
1921S	15,274,000	1.25	2.00	2.50	6.00	25.00	75.00	135	220
1922D	7,160,000	15.00	18.00	20.00	22.00	38.00	60.00	100	160
1922, No D (d)	625.00*	800.00	1,200.00	1,750.00	3,200.00	6,500.00	11,000	30,000	
1922, Weak D	30.00*	40.00	55.00	80.00	190.00	225.00	375	675	
1923	74,723,000	0.20	0.25	0.35	0.85	3.25	7.00	15	30
1923S	8,700,000	2.50	3.00	4.50	8.00	30.00	80.00	220	435
1924	75,178,000	0.20	0.25	0.35	0.70	4.00	9.00	24	50
1924D	2,520,000	35.00	40.00	45.00	50.00	100.00	190.00	310	425
1924S	11,696,000	1.00	1.25	2.00	4.00	18.00	70.00	125	240
1925	139,949,000	0.20	0.25	0.35	0.60	3.00	6.00	10	20
1925D	22,580,000	0.30	0.35	0.45	1.50	8.00	25.00	75	120
1925S	26,380,000	0.25	0.30	0.35	1.00	9.00	20.00	85	180
1926	157,088,000	0.20	0.25	0.30	0.50	2.00	4.00	8	18
1926D	28,020,000	0.25	0.35	0.60	1.30	7.00	22.00	70	125
1926S	4,550,000	6.00	8.00	10.00	12.00	25.00	65.00	150	300
1927	144,440,000	0.20	0.25	0.30	0.60	2.00	3.50	10	20
1927D	27,170,000	1.00	1.50	2.00	3.00	6.00	18.00	60	100
1927S	14,276,000	1.00	1.60	2.25	3.50	12.00	30.00	85	150
1928	134,116,000	0.20	0.25	0.30	0.60	2.00	3.00	10	20
1928D	31,170,000	0.20	0.30	0.40	1.00	3.00	10.00	32	80
1928S (e)	17,266,000	0.35	0.50	0.75	1.25	4.50	16.00	70	120
1929	185,262,000	0.20	0.25	0.30	0.75	2.00	4.00	8	14
1929D	41,730,000	0.20	0.25	0.35	0.85	3.00	8.00	22	40
1929S	50,148,000	0.20	0.25	0.35	0.75	2.50	6.00	16	30
1930	157,415,000	0.15	0.20	0.25	0.50	1.25	2.00	6	11
1930D	40,100,000	0.20	0.25	0.30	0.55	2.50	4.00	12	28
1930S	24,286,000	0.20	0.25	0.30	0.60	1.75	6.00	10	16
1931	19,396,000	0.35	0.45	0.60	1.00	2.00	6.00	20	40
1931D	4,480,000	4.00	5.00	6.00	8.00	12.00	35.00	60	90
1931S	866,000	110.00	120.00	130.00	135.00	150.00	165.00	175	190
1932	9,062,000	1.50	1.75	2.00	2.50	4.50	12.00	20	28
1932D	10,500,000	0.80	1.00	1.50	2.00	4.00	10.00	18	32
1933	14,360,000	1.00	1.25	1.75	2.50	4.50	12.00	20	32
1933D	6,200,000	2.00	2.25	3.00	4.00	8.00	13.00	25	30
1934	219,080,000	0.15	0.18	0.20	0.30	1.00	4.00	10	12
1934D	28,446,000	0.20	0.25	0.30	0.45	2.00	6.00	22	26

* Included in number above. d. 1922 cents with a weak or missing mintmark were made from extremely worn dies that originally struck normal 1922D cents. Three different die pairs were involved; two of them produced "Weak D" coins. One die pair (no. 2, identified by a "strong reverse") is acknowledged as striking "No D" coins. Weak D cents are worth considerably less. Beware of removed mintmark. e. Large and small mintmark varieties; see page 20.

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	PF-63
1935	245,388,000	\$0.15	\$0.18	\$0.20	\$0.25	\$0.50	\$1.00	\$3	\$6	
1935D	47,000,000	0.15	0.18	0.20	0.25	0.50	2.00	5	8	
1935S	38,702,000	0.15	0.18	0.25	0.50	2.00	5.00	12	22	
1936 ... (5,569) ..	309,632,000	0.15	0.18	0.25	0.50	1.50	3.00	6	10	\$100
1936, DblDie Obv	—	—	25.00	50.00	75.00	120.00	170	300		
1936D	40,620,000	0.15	0.20	0.30	0.50	1.00	2.00	4	8	
1936S	29,130,000	0.15	0.25	0.40	0.55	1.00	3.00	5	7	
1937 ... (9,320) ..	309,170,000	0.15	0.20	0.30	0.50	1.00	2.00	3	5	75
1937D	50,430,000	0.15	0.20	0.25	0.40	1.00	3.00	5	8	
1937S	34,500,000	0.15	0.20	0.30	0.40	1.00	3.00	5	10	
1938 ... (14,734) ..	156,682,000	0.15	0.20	0.30	0.40	1.00	2.00	4	9	60
1938D	20,010,000	0.20	0.30	0.50	0.80	1.25	3.00	4	9	
1938S	15,180,000	0.40	0.50	0.60	0.75	1.10	3.00	4	8	
1939 ... (13,520) ..	316,466,000	0.15	0.18	0.20	0.25	0.50	1.00	2	3	55
1939D	15,160,000	0.50	0.60	0.65	0.85	1.25	3.00	4	6	
1939S	52,070,000	0.15	0.20	0.30	0.75	1.00	2.50	3	5	
1940 ... (15,872) ..	586,810,000	0.15	0.18	0.20	0.40	0.60	1.00	2	3	45
1940D	81,390,000	0.15	0.18	0.25	0.60	0.75	2.00	3	5	
1940S	112,940,000	0.15	0.18	0.20	0.50	1.00	1.75	3	5	
1941 ... (21,100) ..	887,018,000	0.15	0.18	0.20	0.30	0.60	1.50	2	4	40
1941D	128,700,000	0.15	0.18	0.20	0.50	1.00	3.00	4	6	
1941S (e)	92,360,000	0.15	0.18	0.30	0.50	1.00	3.00	4	6	
1942 ... (32,600) ..	657,796,000	0.15	0.18	0.20	0.25	0.50	0.75	1	3	42
1942D	206,698,000	0.15	0.18	0.20	0.25	0.50	0.85	1	3	
1942S	85,590,000	0.20	0.25	0.30	0.85	1.25	5.50	17	12	

* Included in number above. e. Large and small mintmark varieties; see page 20.

Variety 2 – Zinc-Coated Steel (1943)

Owing to a shortage of copper during the critical war year 1943, the Treasury Department resorted to the use of zinc-coated steel for cents. No bronze cents were officially issued in 1943. A few specimens struck on bronze planchets by error are known to exist. Through a similar error, a few of the 1944 cents were struck on steel planchets.

1943—Weight 2.70 grams; composition, steel coated with zinc; diameter 19 mm; plain edge.



1943-D, Boldly Doubled Mintmark



1944-D, D Over S

	Mintage	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-63	MS-65
1943	684,628,670	\$0.30	\$0.35	\$0.40	\$0.50	\$2.50	\$8
1943D	217,660,000	0.35	0.40	0.45	0.75	3.00	10
1943D, Boldly Doubled Mintmark	*	10.00	15.00	40.00	60.00	100.00	250
1943S	191,550,000	0.40	0.65	0.75	1.00	6.00	20

* Included in number above.

Variety 1 (Bronze) Resumed (1944–1958)

Cartridge cases were salvaged for coinage of 1944 through 1946. Although the color was slightly different for Uncirculated specimens, the coins proved satisfactory in every respect.

1944–1946—Weight, 3.11 grams; composition .950 copper, .050 zinc; diameter 19 mm; plain edge.

1947–1958—Weight 3.11 grams; composition .950 copper, .050 tin and zinc; diameter 19 mm.

	Mintage	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-63	MS-65	PF-65
1944	1,435,400,000	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.35	\$1.00	\$3	
1944D	430,578,000	0.10	0.20	0.35	0.85	3	
1944D, D Over S	*	125.00	175.00	225.00	450.00	2,200	
1944S	282,760,000	0.15	0.20	0.35	0.85	7	
1945	1,040,515,000	0.10	0.20	0.35	0.85	3	
1945D	266,268,000	0.10	0.20	0.35	0.85	3	
1945S	181,770,000	0.15	0.20	0.35	0.85	6	
1946	991,655,000	0.10	0.20	0.35	0.60	3	
1946D	315,690,000	0.10	0.20	0.35	0.60	4	
1946S	198,100,000	0.15	0.20	0.35	0.60	5	
1946S, S Over D	*	35.00	75.00	125.00	225.00	575	
1947	190,555,000	0.10	0.20	0.40	1.00	4	
1947D	194,750,000	0.10	0.20	0.40	0.60	4	
1947S	99,000,000	0.20	0.25	0.50	0.85	6	
1948	317,570,000	0.10	0.20	0.35	0.85	3	
1948D	172,637,500	0.10	0.20	0.35	0.60	3	
1948S	81,735,000	0.20	0.30	0.35	1.00	6	
1949	217,775,000	0.10	0.20	0.35	1.00	4	
1949D	153,132,500	0.10	0.20	0.35	1.00	5	
1949S	64,290,000	0.25	0.30	0.35	2.00	6	
1950	(51,386) 272,635,000	0.10	0.20	0.35	0.85	2	\$75
1950D	334,950,000	0.10	0.20	0.35	0.60	3	
1950S	118,505,000	0.15	0.25	0.35	0.85	4	
1951	(57,500) 284,576,000	0.10	0.25	0.35	0.70	4	75
1951D	625,355,000	0.10	0.12	0.35	0.60	3	
1951S	136,010,000	0.25	0.30	0.50	1.00	4	
1952	(81,980) 186,775,000	0.10	0.15	0.35	1.00	3	55
1952D	746,130,000	0.10	0.15	0.25	0.75	3	
1952S	137,800,004	0.15	0.20	0.35	2.00	5	
1953	(128,800) 256,755,000	0.10	0.15	0.20	0.50	3	50
1953D	700,515,000	0.10	0.15	0.20	0.50	3	
1953S	181,835,000	0.15	0.15	0.20	0.60	3	
1954	(233,300) 71,640,050	0.25	0.35	0.45	0.60	3	18
1954D	251,552,500	0.10	0.12	0.20	0.50	2	
1954S	96,190,000	0.10	0.12	0.20	0.50	2	

* Included in number above.

The popular 1955 doubled-die error coins (illustrated below) were made from improperly prepared dies that show a fully doubled outline of the date and legend. Do not confuse these with less-valuable pieces showing only minor traces of doubling. Counterfeits exist.



1955, Doubled-Die Obverse

	Mintage	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-63	MS-65	PF-65
1955	(378,200) 330,958,200	\$0.10	\$0.12	\$0.15	\$0.35	\$0.80	\$18
1955, Doubled-Die Obverse	*	1,300.00	1,400.00	1,600.00	3,000.00 (a)	12,500.00	
1955D	563,257,500	0.10	0.12	0.15	0.35	0.60	
1955S	44,610,000	0.20	0.30	0.40	0.85	3.00	

* Included in number above. a. Value for MS-60 is \$2,000.

Chart continued on next page.

	Mintage	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-63	MS-65	PF-65
1956 .....(669,384) ..	420,745,000	\$0.10	\$0.12	\$0.15	\$0.35	\$0.50	\$4
1956D	1,098,201,100	0.10	0.12	0.15	0.30	0.50	
1956D, D Above Shadow D	*	10.00	25.00	30.00	35.00	75.00	
1957 .....(1,247,952) ..	282,540,000	0.10	0.12	0.15	0.30	0.50	4
1957D	1,051,342,000	0.10	0.12	0.15	0.30	0.50	
1958 .....(875,652) ..	252,525,000	0.10	0.12	0.15	0.30	0.50	5
1958, DblDie Obv (3 known)	*				—	—	
1958D	800,953,300	0.10	0.12	0.15	0.30	0.50	

* Included in number above.

LINCOLN, MEMORIAL REVERSE (1959 TO DATE)

Frank Gasparro designed the Lincoln Memorial reverse, which was introduced in 1959 on the 150th anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birth.

Copper Alloy (1959–1982)

Designer Victor D. Brenner (obv) Frank Gasparro (rev); mints: Philadelphia, Denver, San Francisco. 1959–1962—Weight 3.11 grams; composition .950 copper, .050 tin and zinc; diameter 19 mm; plain edge. 1962–1982—Weight 3.11 grams; composition .950 copper, .050 zinc. 1982 to date—Weight 2.5 grams; composition copper-plated zinc (core: .992 zinc, .008 copper; with a plating of pure copper; total content .975 zinc, .025 copper).



1960, Small Date



1960, Large Date

	Mintage	MS-63	MS-65	PF-65
1959 .....(1,149,291) ..	609,715,000	\$0.20	\$0.30	\$3.00
1959D	1,279,760,000	0.50	0.55	
1960, Large Date	(1,691,602) ..	0.20	0.30	2.00
1960, Small Date	*	3.00	7.00	22.00
1960D, Large Date	1,580,884,000	0.20	0.30	
1960D, Small Date	*	0.20	0.30	
1960, D Over D, Large Over Small Date	*	200.00	300.00	
1961 .....(3,028,244) ..	753,345,000	0.15	0.30	1.50
1961D	1,753,266,700	0.15	0.30	
1962 .....(3,218,019) ..	606,045,000	0.15	0.30	1.50
1962D	1,793,148,140	0.15	0.30	
1963 .....(3,075,645) ..	754,110,000	0.15	0.30	1.50
1963D	1,774,020,400	0.15	0.30	
1964 .....(3,950,762) ..	2,648,575,000	0.15	0.30	1.50
1964D	3,799,071,500	0.15	0.30	
1965	1,497,224,900	0.20	0.50	
1966	2,188,147,783	0.20	0.50	
1967	3,048,667,100	0.20	0.50	
1968	1,707,880,970	0.25	0.60	
1968D	2,886,269,600	0.15	0.40	
1968S	(3,041,506) ..	0.15	0.40	1.00

* Included in number above.

In 1969, the dies were modified to strengthen the design, and Lincoln's head was made slightly smaller. In 1973, dies were further modified and the engraver's initials FG made larger. The initials were reduced slightly in 1974. During 1982 the dies were again modified and the bust, lettering, and date made slightly smaller. One variety of the 1984 cent shows Lincoln's ear doubled. Some 1,579,324 cents dated 1974 were struck in aluminum as experimental pieces. None were placed in circulation, and most were later destroyed. One was preserved for the National Numismatic Collection in the Smithsonian Institution. Other 1974 experimental cents were struck in bronze-clad steel.



1969-S, Doubled-Die Obverse



1970, Small Date (High 7)



1970, Large Date (Low 7)



1971-S, Proof Doubled Die



1972, Doubled-Die Obverse



1981, Clear S



1982, Large Date



1982, Small Date

	Mintage	MS-65	PF-65
1969	1,136,910,000	\$0.70	
1969D	4,002,832,200	0.35	
1969S	(2,934,631)		\$1
.....	544,375,000	0.35	
1969S DblDie Obv	*	—	
1970	1,898,315,000	0.50	
1970D	2,891,438,900	0.25	
1970S, All kinds	(2,632,810)		
.....	690,560,004		
1970S, Sm Dt (High 7)		65.00	70
1970S, Lg Dt (Low 7)		0.35	1
1970S, DblDie Obv	—		
1971	1,919,490,000	0.80	
1971D	2,911,045,600	0.80	
1971S	(3,220,733)		1
.....	525,133,459	0.80	
1971S, DblDie Obv	*		650
1972	2,933,255,000	0.25	
1972, DblDie Obv (a)	*	700.00	
1972D	2,665,071,400	0.30	
1972S	(3,260,996)		1
.....	376,939,108	0.35	
1973	3,728,245,000	0.25	
1973D	3,549,576,588	0.25	
1973S	(2,760,339)		1
.....	317,177,295	0.35	
1974	4,232,140,523	0.25	
1974D	4,235,098,000	0.25	
1974S	(2,612,568)		1
.....	409,426,660	0.35	

	Mintage	MS-65	PF-65
1975	5,451,476,142	\$0.25	
1975D	4,505,275,300	0.25	
1975S	(2,845,450)		\$3.50
1976	4,674,292,426	0.25	
1976D	4,221,592,455	0.25	
1976S	(4,149,730)		3.20
1977	4,469,930,000	0.25	
1977D	4,194,062,300	0.25	
1977S	(3,251,152)		2.50
1978	5,558,605,000	0.25	
1978D	4,280,233,400	0.25	
1978S	(3,127,781)		2.50
1979	6,018,515,000	0.25	
1979D	4,139,357,254	0.25	
1979S, Filled S	(3,677,175)		5.00
1979S, Clear S	*		6.00
1980	7,414,705,000	0.25	
1980D	5,140,098,660	0.20	
1980S	(3,554,806)		2.50
1981	7,491,750,000	0.20	
1981D	5,373,235,677	0.20	
1981S, Filled S	(4,063,083)		3.00
1981S, Clear S	*		50.00
1982, Large Date	10,712,525,000	0.25	
1982, Small Date	*	0.35	
1982D	6,012,979,368	0.25	
1982S	(3,857,479)		2.50

* Included in number above. a. Other slightly doubled varieties (worth far less) exist.

Copper-Plated Zinc (1982 to Date)

The composition for this period changed to copper-plated zinc. The core is 99.2% zinc, 0.8% copper, with a plating of pure copper; the weight is 2.5 grams (approximately 20% lighter than the copper alloy cents).



1983, Doubled-Die Reverse



1984, Doubled Ear Variety

	Mintage	MS-65	PF-65
1982, Large Date (a)		\$1.00	
1982, Small Date (a)		1.25	
1982D, Large Date (a)		0.25	
1982D, Small Date (a)		0.15	
1983 7,752,355,000		0.30	
1983, DblDie Rev *	300.00		
1983D 6,467,199,428		0.30	
1983S (3,279,126)			\$3.00
1984 8,151,079,000		0.30	
1984, Doubled Ear *	250.00		
1984D 5,569,238,906		0.60	
1984S (3,065,110)			4.00
1985 5,648,489,887		0.25	
1985D 5,287,339,926		0.25	
1985S (3,362,821)			5.00
1986 4,491,395,493		0.50	
1986D 4,442,866,698		0.25	
1986S (3,010,497)			7.00
1987 4,682,466,931		0.25	
1987D 4,879,389,514		0.25	
1987S (4,227,728)			5.00
1988 6,092,810,000		0.25	
1988D 5,253,740,443		0.25	
1988S (3,262,948)			9.00
1989 7,261,535,000		0.25	
1989D 5,345,467,111		0.25	
1989S (3,220,194)			9.00
1990 6,851,765,000		0.25	
1990D 4,922,894,533		0.25	
1990S (3,299,559)			5.00
1990, Proof, No S *			3,000.00
1991 5,165,940,000		0.25	
1991D 4,158,446,076		0.25	
1991S (2,867,787)			23.00
1992 4,648,905,000		0.25	
1992, Close AM (b) *		—	
1992D 4,448,673,300		0.25	
1992D, Close AM (b) *		500.00	
1992S (4,176,560)			5.00
1993 5,684,705,000		0.25	

	Mintage	MS-65	PF-65
1993D 6,426,650,571		\$0.25	
1993S (3,394,792)			\$9.00
1994 6,500,850,000		0.25	
1994D 7,131,765,000		0.25	
1994S (3,269,923)			9.00
1995 6,411,440,000		0.25	
1995, DblDie Obv *		45.00	
1995D 7,128,560,000		0.25	
1995S (2,797,481)			9.00
1996 6,612,465,000		0.25	
1996D 6,510,795,000		0.25	
1996S (2,525,265)			4.50
1997 4,622,800,000		0.25	
1997D 4,576,555,000		0.25	
1997S (2,796,678)			10.00
1998 5,032,155,000		0.25	
1998, Wide AM (b) *			10.00
1998D 5,225,353,500		0.25	
1998S (2,086,507)			9.00
1998S, Close AM (b) *			—
1999 5,237,600,000		0.25	
1999, Wide AM (b) *		500.00	
1999D 6,360,065,000		0.25	
1999S (3,347,966)			6.00
1999S, Close AM (b) *			—
2000 5,503,200,000		0.25	
2000, Wide AM (b) *		5.00	
2000D 8,774,220,000		0.25	
2000S (4,047,993)			4.00
2001 4,959,600,000		0.25	
2001D 5,374,990,000		0.25	
2001S (3,184,606)			4.00
2002 3,260,800,000		0.25	
2002D 4,028,055,000		0.25	
2002S (3,211,995)			4.00
2003 3,300,000,000		0.25	
2003D 3,548,000,000		0.25	
2003S (3,298,439)			4.00
2004 3,379,600,000		0.25	
2004D 3,456,400,000		0.25	

* Included in number above. a. Included in previous chart. b. Varieties were made using Proof dies that have a wide space between A and M in AMERICA. The letters nearly touch on other circulation-strike cents after 1993.

	Mintage	MS-65	PF-65
2004S	(2,965,422)		\$4
2005	3,935,600,000	\$0.25	
2005D	3,764,450,500	0.25	
2005S	(3,344,679)		4
2006	4,290,000,000	0.25	
2006D	3,944,000,000	0.25	
2006S	(3,054,436)		4

	Mintage	MS-65	PF-65
2007	3,762,400,000	\$0.20	
2007D	3,638,800,000	0.20	
2007S	(2,259,847)		\$4
2008	2,558,800,000	0.20	
2008D	2,849,600,000	0.20	
2008S	(1,998,108)		4

Some of the cents minted since 1994 show the faint trace of a mintmark, believed to be the result of the letter's having been removed from the master die during production of working dies for coinage. So-called phantom mintmark pieces were produced in Philadelphia but show traces of either a D or an S. Values for such pieces vary according to date and condition but are not significantly higher than for normal pieces.

2009 Lincoln Bicentennial Cent Program

One-cent coins issued during 2009 are a unique tribute to President Abraham Lincoln, recognizing the bicentennial of his birth and the 100th anniversary of the first issuance of the Lincoln cent. These coins use four different design themes on the reverse to represent the four major aspects of President Lincoln's life. The obverse of each of these coins carries the traditional portrait of Lincoln that has been in use since 1909.

The special reverse designs, released as quarterly issues throughout 2009, are described as: Birth and Early Childhood in Kentucky (designer, Richard Masters; sculptor, Jim Licaretz); Formative Years in Indiana (designer and sculptor, Charles Vickers); Professional Life in Illinois (designer, Joel Iskowitz; sculptor, Don Everhart); and Presidency in Washington (designer, Susan Gamble; sculptor, Joseph Menna). Those issued for commercial circulation are made of the exact same copper-plated composition used since 1982. Special versions included in collector sets are made of the same metallic composition as was used for the original 1909 cents (95% copper, 5% tin and zinc).

At the conclusion of the 2009 Bicentennial One-Cent Program, future one-cent coins will feature a reverse that has "an image emblematic of President Lincoln's preservation of the United States of America as a single and united country."



2009 Lincoln cent reverse designs (U.S. Mint artist renderings)

	MS-65	PF-65
2009, Kentucky childhood	\$0.25	
2009D, Kentucky childhood	0.25	
2009S, Kentucky childhood		\$4
2009, Indiana years	0.25	
2009D, Indiana years	0.25	
2009S, Indiana years		4

	MS-65	PF-65
2009, Life in Illinois	\$0.25	
2009D, Life in Illinois	0.25	
2009S, Life in Illinois		\$4
2009, Presidency	0.25	
2009D, Presidency	0.25	
2009S, Presidency		4

The Act of April 22, 1864, which changed the weight and composition of the cent, included a provision for a bronze two-cent piece. The weight was specified as 96 grains, the alloy being the same as for the cent. The two-cent piece is one of the shortest lived issues of United States coinage. The motto **IN GOD WE TRUST** appeared for the first time on the new coin, due largely to increased religious sentiment during the Civil War crisis. There are two varieties for the first year of issue, 1864: the Small Motto, which is scarce, and the Large Motto. See illustrations at right. On the obverse, the D in GOD is narrow on the Large Motto. The stem to the leaf shows plainly on the Small Motto variety. There is no stem on the Large Motto. The first T in TRUST is very close to the ribbon crease at left on the Small Motto variety; there is a 1 mm gap on the Large Motto variety.

The shield device is very similar to that on the nickel five-cent piece introduced in 1866. Listed Proof mintages are estimates.



1864, Small Motto



1864, Large Motto

TYPE-COIN VALUES

	G-4	F-12	EF-40	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65	PF-63	PF-65
1864-1873	\$18	\$25	\$45	\$85	\$150	\$525	\$475	\$900
+ or - indicates change from previous year								

Designer James B. Longacre; weight 6.22 grams; composition .950 copper, .050 tin and zinc; diameter 23 mm; plain edge. All coined at Philadelphia Mint.

G-4 Good—At least part of **IN GOD** visible.

F-12 Fine—Complete motto visible. The word **WE** weak.

EF-40 Extremely Fine—The word **WE** bold.

AU-50 About Uncirculated—Traces of wear visible on leaf tips, arrow points, and the word **WE**.

MS-60 Uncirculated—No trace of wear. Light blemishes.

MS-63 Choice Uncirculated—Some distracting contact marks or blemishes in prime focal areas. Some impairment of luster possible.



Brilliant red choice Uncirculated and Proof coins command higher prices. Spotted, cleaned, or discolored pieces are valued lower.

	Mintage	G-4	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	PF-63
1864, Small Motto .....	.....*	\$120	\$250	\$375	\$535	\$700	\$1,000	\$1,600	\$17,500
1864, Large Motto	(100+)	18	25	30	45	65	85	150	600
1865 (a)	(500+)	18	25	30	45	65	85	150	475
1866	(725+)	18	25	30	45	65	85	150	475
1867	(625+)	18	25	30	45	65	100	175	475
1867, Doubled Die .....	.....*	—	—	200	300	400	500	800	—
1868	(600+)	20	30	40	60	90	140	225	475
1869	(600+)	22	32	42	60	110	160	225	475
1870	(1,000+) ..	25	40	50	85	140	240	280	600
1871	(960+) ..	28	42	60	110	160	275	350	750
1872	(950+) ..	300	400	575	800	900	1,200	1,800	1,000
1873, Close 3, Proof only ..	(600)	—	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	—	—	2,000
1873, Open 3, Restrike ..	(500)	—	1,000	1,100	1,300	1,600	—	—	2,300

* Included in regular mintage. a. Varieties show the tip of the 5 either plain or curved.

SILVER THREE-CENT PIECES (TRIMES) (1851-1873)

This smallest of United States silver coins was authorized by Congress March 3, 1851. The first three-cent silver pieces had no lines bordering the six-pointed star. From 1854 through 1858 there were two lines, while issues of the final 15 years show only one line. Issues from 1854 through 1873 have an olive sprig over the III and a bundle of three arrows beneath. Nearly the entire production of non-Proof coins from 1863 to 1872 was melted in 1873.

	TYPE-COIN VALUES							
	G-4	F-12	EF-40	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65	PF-63	PF-65
Variety 1, 1851-1853	\$25	\$40+	\$60	\$160	\$270	\$1,000	—	—
Variety 2, 1854-1858	25	40+	110	280	600	3,500	\$2,750	\$7,100
Variety 3, 1859-1873	25	40+	70+	160	275	1,000	500	1,700

+ or - indicates change from previous year

Designer James B. Longacre. 1851-1853—Weight .80 gram; composition .750 silver, .250 copper; diameter 14 mm; plain edge; mints: Philadelphia, New Orleans. 1854-1873—Weight .75 gram; composition .900 silver, .100 copper; diameter 14 mm; plain edge. All coined at Philadelphia Mint.

G-4 Good—Star worn smooth. Legend and date readable.

VG-8 Very Good—Outline of shield defined. Legend and date clear.

F-12 Fine—Only star points worn smooth.

VF-20 Very Fine—Only partial wear on star ridges.

EF-40 Extremely Fine—Ridges on star points visible.

AU-50 About Uncirculated—Trace of wear visible at each star point. Center of shield possibly weak.

MS-60 Uncirculated—No trace of wear. Light blemishes.

MS-63 Choice Uncirculated—Some distracting contact marks or blemishes in prime focal areas. Some impairment of luster possible.



Variety 1 (1851-1853)



Variety 2 (1854-1858)



Variety 3 (1859-1873)

1862, 2 Over 1

Well-struck specimens of Variety 2 command higher prices.

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	PF-63
1851	5,447,400	\$25	\$32	\$40	\$45	\$70	\$150	\$175	\$275	—
18510	720,000	35	40	50	90	150	220	350	500	—
1852, 1/Inv 2	*				—					
1852	18,663,500	25	32	40	45	60	150	160	270	—
1853	11,400,000	25	32	40	45	60	150	160	270	—
1854	671,000	25	30	40	50	110	220	350	650	\$14,000
1855	139,000	38	45	60	110	190	300	550	950	5,000
1856	1,458,000	25	32	40	55	110	250	280	600	4,300
1857	1,042,000	25	32	40	55	110	250	300	600	3,750
1858	(300+) 1,603,700	25	32	40	55	110	180	280	600	2,750
1859	(800) 364,200	25	32	40	50	70	150	160	275	500
1860	(1,000) 286,000	25	32	40	50	70	150	160	275	500
1861	(1,000) 497,000	25	32	40	50	70	150	160	275	500
1862, 2 Over 1	*	25	32	40	50	75	150	180	375	—
1862	(550) 343,000	32	35	45	50	70	150	165	300	525
1863, So-called 3/2	*									—
1863	(460) 21,000	300	325	350	375	435	550	650	1,000	650
1864	(470) 12,000	300	325	350	375	435	550	650	1,000	650
1865	(500) 8,000	325	350	425	450	475	500	625	975	640
1866	(725) 22,000			350	400	435	480	630	950	650
1867	(625) 4,000			425	450	475	500	650	1,000	650

* Included in number below.

Chart continued on next page.

	Mintage	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	PF-63
1868	(600) . . . 3,500	\$425	\$450	\$475	\$500	\$650	\$1,000	\$650
1869	(600) . . . 4,500	425	450	475	500	650	1,000	650
1870	(1,000) . . 3,000	425	450	475	500	650	1,000	650
1871	(960) . . . 3,400	425	450	475	500	650	1,000	650
1872	(950) . . . 1,000	450	475	485	550	750	1,400	650
1873 (Close 3, Proof only) (600)				825				1,500

NICKEL THREE-CENT PIECES (1865-1889)

Nickel three-cent pieces were issued because their silver counterpart was hoarded by the public.

TYPE-COIN VALUES								
	G-4	F-12	EF-40	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65	PF-63	PF-65
1865-1889	\$18+	\$20	\$35	\$100	\$150	\$725	\$325	\$950

+ or - indicates change from previous year

Designer James B. Longacre; weight 1.94 grams; composition .750 copper, .250 nickel; diameter 17.9 mm; plain edge. All coined at Philadelphia Mint.

G-4 Good—Date and legends complete though worn. III smooth.

VG-8 Very Good—III half worn. Rims complete.

VF-20 Very Fine—Three-quarters of hair details visible.

EF-40 Extremely Fine—Slight, even wear.

AU-50 About Uncirculated—Slight wear on hair curls, above forehead, and on wreath and numeral III.

MS-60 Uncirculated—No trace of wear. Light blemishes.

MS-63 Choice Uncirculated—Some distracting contact marks or blemishes in prime focal areas. Some impairment of luster possible.



	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	PF-63
1865	(500+) . . 11,382,000	\$18	\$20	\$25	\$35	\$55	\$100	\$150	\$1,500
1866	(725+) . . 4,801,000	18	20	25	35	55	100	150	325
1867	(625+) . . 3,915,000	18	20	25	35	55	100	150	325
1868	(600+) . . 3,252,000	18	20	25	35	55	100	150	325
1869	(600+) . . 1,604,000	18	20	25	35	55	110	175	325
1870	(1,000+) . 1,335,000	18	20	25	35	55	120	175	325
1871	(960+) . . 604,000	18	20	25	35	55	125	175	325
1872	(950+) . . 862,000	18	20	25	35	55	140	175	325
1873, Close 3	(1,100+) . 390,000	18	20	25	35	55	135	175	325
1873, Open 3	783,000	18	20	25	35	55	125	165	
1874	(700+) . . 790,000	18	20	25	35	55	140	175	325
1875	(700+) . . 228,000	18	20	26	40	75	160	200	325
1876	(1,150+) . 162,000	18	20	30	42	100	185	225	325
1877, Proof only	(510+)			1,200	1,300				1,700
1878, Proof only	(2,350)			600	700				900
1879	(3,200) . . . 38,000	60	70	90	110	150	275	400	400
1880	(3,955) . . . 21,000	90	110	130	160	180	325	350	400
1881	(3,575) . . . 1,077,000	15	18	25	35	55	100	175	350
1882	(3,100) . . . 22,200	110	125	175	200	250	325	400	425
1883	(6,609) . . . 4,000	175	190	250	300	350	375	750	450
1884	(3,942) . . . 1,700	350	375	500	550	600	800	1,100	500
1885	(3,790) . . . 1,000	410	435	560	650	675	900	1,100	500
1886, Proof only	(4,290)			325	375				460
1887	(2,960) . . . 5,001	275	325	330	350	400	475	500	460
1887, 7 Over 6	*			375	425				550
1888	(4,582) . . . 36,501	50	55	65	75	120	250	335	360
1889	(3,436) . . . 18,125	80	95	125	150	190	250	375	385

* Included in number above.

	TYPE-COIN VALUES							
	G-4	F-12	EF-40	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65	PF-63	PF-65
Shield, Rays, 1866-1867 . . .	\$27+	\$50.00+	\$160.00	\$275	\$460	\$2,700	\$2,250	\$3,850
Shield, No Rays, 1867-1883 . . .	20+	25.00	60.00	140	190	800	325	1,000+
Liberty, No Cents, 1883	6	8.00	12.00	35	50	300-	300	1,200
Liberty, Cents, 1883-1912 . . .	2	4.50	28.00	70	100	750	275	800+
Buffalo, Var 1, 1913	10	14.50	25.00	50	65	200-	1,400	3,750
Buffalo, Var 2, 1913-1938 . . .	1	1.75	3.00	22	38	80-	900	1,800
Jefferson, War, 1942-1945 . . .	1+	1.00+	1.25+	5	8	18+	120	250

+ or - indicates change from previous year

SHIELD (1866-1883)

The Shield type nickel was made possible by the Act of May 16, 1866. Its weight was set at 77-16/100 grains (5 grams), with the same composition as the nickel three-cent piece that was authorized in 1865, and an obverse design similar to that of the two-cent coin. In 1866 the coin was designed with rays between the stars on the reverse. Some of the pieces minted in 1867 have the same details, but later the rays were eliminated, creating two varieties for that year. There was no further change in the type until it was replaced by the Liberty Head design in 1883. Only Proof pieces were struck in 1877 and 1878.

Designer James B. Longacre; weight 5 grams; composition .750 copper, .250 nickel; diameter 20.5 mm; plain edge. All coined at Philadelphia Mint.

G-4 Good—All letters in motto readable.

VG-8 Very Good—Motto clear and stands out. Rims slightly worn but even. Part of shield lines visible.

F-12 Fine—Half of each olive leaf worn smooth.

EF-40 Extremely Fine—Slight wear to leaf tips and cross over shield.

AU-50 About Uncirculated—Traces of light wear on only the high points of the design. Half of mint luster present.

MS-60 Uncirculated—No trace of wear. Light blemishes.

MS-63 Choice Uncirculated—Some distracting contact marks or blemishes in prime focal areas. Impaired luster possible.



Variety 1, Rays Between Stars
(1866-1867)



1866, Repunched Date



Example of 1883, 3 Over 2
Other varieties exist, as
well as pieces with recut 3.



Variety 2, Without Rays
(1867-1883)

Sharply struck Uncirculated coins are valued higher than the prices shown here.

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	PF-63	
1866, Rays	(600+)	14,742,500	\$27	\$42	\$50	\$160	\$240	\$275	\$460	\$2,250
1866, Repunched Date			55	75	135	260	365	575	1,100	
1867, Rays	(25+)	2,019,000	35	50	65	190	285	375	485	34,500
1867, No Rays	(600+)	28,890,500	20	22	25	60	110	140	225	440
1868	(600+)	28,817,000	20	22	25	60	110	140	225	440
1869	(600+)	16,395,000	20	22	25	60	110	140	225	440
1870	(1,000+)	4,806,000	25	30	50	80	135	190	275	440
1871	(960+)	561,000	70	80	125	235	300	400	600	500
1872	(950+)	6,036,000	30	40	60	110	150	225	325	440
1873, Close 3	(1,100+)	436,050	28	40	60	140	200	340	585	440

Chart continued on next page.

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	PF-63
1873, Open 3	4,113,950	\$28	\$35	\$50	\$85	\$140	\$210	\$320	
1873, Lg Over Sm 3	*								
1874	(700+) 3,538,000	28	40	65	110	135	210	335	\$440
1875	(700+) 2,097,000	38	50	85	130	180	240	360	535
1876	(1,150+) 2,530,000	35	45	80	125	160	230	320	500
1877, Proof only	(510+)				2,000				2,600
1878, Proof only	(2,350)				1,100				1,900
1879	(3,200) 25,900	350	450	550	650	700	850	950	700
1879, 9 Over 8	*								725
1880	(3,955) 16,000	450	550	675	1,300	1,850	4,000	7,500	725
1881	(3,575) 68,800	250	300	425	525	675	750	950	525
1882	(3,100) 11,472,900	20	22	25	65	110	150	210	325
1883	(5,419) 1,451,500	20	22	30	60	90	145	190	375
1883, 3 Over 2	*	250	350	700	1,000	1,200	1,500	1,800	

* Included in number above.

LIBERTY HEAD (1883-1912)

In 1883, the nickel design was changed to the Liberty Head. This type first appeared without the word CENTS on the coin, merely a large letter V. Some of these "CENTS-less" coins were gold plated and passed for \$5. Later in that year the word CENTS was added to discourage the fraudulent practice.

Five 1913 Liberty Head nickels were originally owned by Colonel E.H.R. Green (son of the famous Hetty Green, the "Witch of Wall Street"). These have since been dispersed and are now held in various public and private collections. These were not a regular issue and were never placed in circulation.

Designer Charles E. Barber; weight 5 grams; composition .750 copper, .250 nickel; diameter 21.2 mm; plain edge; mints: Philadelphia, Denver, San Francisco.

G-4 Good—No details in head. LIBERTY obliterated.

VG-8 Very Good—Some letters in LIBERTY legible.

F-12 Fine—All letters in LIBERTY legible.

VF-20 Very Fine—LIBERTY bold, including letter L.

EF-40 Extremely Fine—LIBERTY sharp. Corn grains at bottom of wreath visible on reverse.

AU-50 About Uncirculated—Traces of light wear on only high points of design. Half of mint luster present.

MS-60 Uncirculated—No trace of wear, but many contact marks possible. Surface may be spotted, or luster faded.

MS-63 Choice Uncirculated—No trace of wear. Light blemishes.



Mintmark Location



Variety 1, Without CENTS (1883 Only)



Variety 2, With CENTS (1883-1913)

Sharply struck Uncirculated coins are valued higher than the prices shown; dull or weakly struck pieces are worth less.

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	PF-63
1883, Without CENTS (5,219)	5,474,300	\$6	\$7	\$8	\$10	\$12	\$14	\$35	\$50	\$300
1883, With CENTS (6,783)	16,026,200	16	25	35	55	85	120	150	200	300
1884	(3,942) 11,270,000	20	30	35	55	85	130	190	275	275
1885	(3,790) 1,472,700	550	600	800	950	1,300	1,600	1,900	2,300	1,300
1886	(4,290) 3,326,000	275	320	425	500	700	825	950	2,000	650

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	PF-63
1887 ... (2,960) ...	15,260,692	\$12.00	\$18.00	\$32.00	\$50	\$75	\$110	\$140	\$195	\$275
1888 ... (4,582) ...	10,167,901	26.00	40.00	60.00	120	175	220	275	340	275
1889 ... (3,336) ...	15,878,025	11.00	16.00	28.00	48	75	120	140	175	275
1890 ... (2,740) ...	16,256,532	8.00	16.00	25.00	45	65	110	160	200	275
1891 ... (2,350) ...	16,832,000	7.00	12.00	25.00	45	65	110	160	200	275
1892 ... (2,745) ...	11,696,897	6.00	10.00	20.00	40	65	110	140	160	275
1893 ... (2,195) ...	13,368,000	6.00	10.00	20.00	40	65	110	135	160	275
1894 ... (2,632) ...	5,410,500	16.00	30.00	90.00	165	240	300	340	400	275
1895 ... (2,062) ...	9,977,822	6.00	8.00	22.00	45	70	110	140	200	275
1896 ... (1,862) ...	8,841,058	9.00	18.00	35.00	65	90	150	190	235	275
1897 ... (1,938) ...	20,426,797	4.00	5.00	12.00	27	45	70	100	160	275
1898 ... (1,795) ...	12,530,292	4.00	5.00	12.00	27	45	75	150	185	275
1899 ... (2,031) ...	26,027,000	2.25	2.75	8.00	20	32	60	95	130	275
1900 ... (2,262) ...	27,253,733	2.00	2.50	7.50	15	30	55	90	135	275
1901 ... (1,985) ...	26,478,228	2.00	2.50	4.50	13	28	55	75	125	275
1902 ... (2,018) ...	31,487,561	2.00	2.50	4.50	13	28	55	75	125	275
1903 ... (1,790) ...	28,004,935	2.00	2.50	4.50	13	28	55	75	125	275
1904 ... (1,817) ...	21,403,167	2.00	2.50	4.50	13	28	55	75	125	275
1905 ... (2,152) ...	29,825,124	2.00	2.50	4.50	13	28	55	75	125	275
1906 ... (1,725) ...	38,612,000	2.00	2.50	4.50	13	28	55	75	125	275
1907 ... (1,475) ...	39,213,325	2.00	2.50	4.50	13	28	55	75	125	275
1908 ... (1,620) ...	22,684,557	2.00	2.50	4.50	13	28	55	75	125	275
1909 ... (4,763) ...	11,585,763	2.50	3.00	5.00	15	32	70	95	140	275
1910 ... (2,405) ...	30,166,948	2.00	2.50	4.50	13	28	45	70	100	275
1911 ... (1,733) ...	39,557,639	2.00	2.50	4.50	13	28	45	70	100	275
1912 ... (2,145) ...	26,234,569	2.00	2.50	4.50	13	28	45	70	100	275
1912D	8,474,000	3.00	4.00	10.00	38	85	175	325	375	
1912S	238,000	160.00	225.00	275.00	500	850	1,400	1,750	2,000	
1913 Liberty Head (5 known)		\$1,840,000								3,500,000

INDIAN HEAD OR BUFFALO (1913-1938)

These pieces are known as Buffalo, Bison, or Indian Head nickels. In the first year of issue, 1913, there were two distinct varieties, the first showing the bison on a mound, and the second with the base redesigned to a thinner, straight line.

James Earle Fraser designed this nickel, employing three different Indians as models. His initial F is beneath the date. The bison was supposedly modeled after "Black Diamond" in the New York Central Park Zoo.

Matte Proof coins were made for collectors from 1913 to 1916. Specimen strikings of 1917 are reported.

Designer James Earle Fraser; weight 5 grams; composition .750 copper, .250 nickel; diameter 21.2 mm; plain edge; mints: Philadelphia, Denver, San Francisco.

G-4 Good—Legends and date readable. Buffalo's horn does not show.

VG-8 Very Good—Horn worn nearly flat.

F-12 Fine—Horn and tail smooth but partially visible. Obverse rim intact.

VF-20 Very Fine—Much of horn visible. Indian's cheekbone worn.

EF-40 Extremely Fine—Horn lightly worn. Slight wear on Indian's hair ribbon.

AU-50 About Uncirculated—Traces of light wear on only the high points of the design. Half of mint luster present.

MS-60 Uncirculated—No trace of wear. May have several blemishes.

MS-63 Choice Uncirculated—No trace of wear. Light blemishes.



Variety 1 – FIVE CENTS on Raised Ground (1913)



	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	Pf-63	MATTE
1913, Variety 1 . . . (1,520) . . .	30,992,000	\$10	\$12.50	\$14.50	\$18	\$25	\$35	\$50	\$65	\$1,400	
1913D, Variety 1	5,337,000	14	18.00	22.00	32	40	70	75	80		
1913S, Variety 1	2,105,000	40	42.00	50.00	65	85	100	130	180		

Variety 2 – FIVE CENTS in Recess (1913–1938)



1916, Doubled-Die Obverse



Mintmark Below FIVE CENTS



1918-D, 8 Over 7

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	Pf-63	MATTE
1913, Variety 2 (1,514) 29,857,186		\$8.00	\$10.00	\$12	\$15	\$20	\$30	\$35	\$80	\$1,000	
1913D, Variety 2	4,156,000	110.00	140.00	175	200	235	250	275	375		
1913S, Variety 2	1,209,000	325.00	385.00	450	500	600	750	1,000	1,300		
1914 (1,275) 20,664,463		16.00	20.00	22	24	30	42	55	85	900	
1914, 4 Over 3 *				350	550	875	1,500	2,300	6,000		
1914D 3,912,000		85.00	120.00	150	210	325	400	450	550		
1914S 3,470,000		24.00	35.00	40	60	85	150	200	450		
1915 (1,050) 20,986,220		5.00	6.00	7	10	22	42	55	80	1,100	
1915D 7,569,000		18.00	30.00	36	65	120	150	260	340		
1915S 1,505,000		45.00	65.00	100	175	400	475	600	950		
1916 (600) 63,497,466		5.00	6.00	7	9	12	20	45	75	1,650	
1916, DblDie Obv *	2,200.00	4,000.00	7,750	11,000	15,000	34,000	65,000	145,000			
\$316,250, MS-64, B&M auction, Nov-07											
1916D 13,333,000		14.00	24.00	26	40	85	115	160	260		
1916S 11,860,000		10.00	13.00	18	35	75	105	185	285		
1917 51,424,019		5.00	6.00	7	8	15	30	55	135	—	
1917D 9,910,000		16.00	25.00	45	80	135	235	310	775		
1917S 4,193,000		20.00	35.00	65	100	180	320	400	1,300		
1918 32,086,314		5.00	6.00	7	15	30	45	100	325		
1918D, 8 Over 7 **	1,000.00	1,500.00	2,700	5,500	9,500	12,500	32,500	65,000			
1918D 8,362,000		20.00	38.00	55	125	200	325	400	1,250		
1918S 4,882,000		12.00	25.00	50	100	185	300	550	3,200		
1919 60,868,000		2.00	2.50	3	7	14	30	55	125		
1919D (a) 8,006,000		14.00	28.00	70	125	250	320	525	1,600		
1919S (a) 7,521,000		8.00	18.00	45	120	250	350	525	1,850		
1920 63,093,000		1.50	2.50	3	7	14	28	60	140		
1920D (a) 9,418,000		8.00	15.00	32	115	275	325	525	1,650		
1920S 9,689,000		4.50	12.00	28	90	175	300	525	2,200		
1921 10,663,000		4.00	6.00	8	24	50	75	130	320		
1921S 1,557,000		70.00	120.00	200	550	950	1,200	1,600	2,200		

* Included in number above. ** Included in number below.

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	PF-63
1923	35,715,000	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$4.00	\$6.00	\$13.00	\$35	\$60	\$160	
1923S (a)	6,142,000	7.50	9.00	25.00	135.00	300.00	375	475	950	
1924	21,620,000	1.50	2.00	5.00	10.00	24.00	42	70	160	
1924D	5,258,000	8.50	12.00	30.00	80.00	225.00	300	360	1,100	
1924S	1,437,000	15.00	30.00	110.00	500.00	1,300.00	2,000	2,600	4,250	
1925	35,565,100	3.00	3.50	4.00	8.00	15.00	32	42	110	
1925D (a)	4,450,000	9.00	18.00	35.00	90.00	175.00	250	385	750	
1925S	6,256,000	5.00	9.00	18.00	90.00	180.00	250	460	2,400	
1926	44,693,000	1.25	1.75	2.50	5.00	10.00	20	32	75	
1926D (a)	5,638,000	9.00	16.00	26.00	100.00	185.00	285	300	550	
1926S	970,000	20.00	40.00	100.00	600.00	1,000.00	3,000	5,000	10,000	
1927	37,981,000	1.25	1.25	2.50	4.00	12.00	20	35	80	
1927D	5,730,000	2.50	6.00	7.00	32.00	80.00	135	160	325	
1927S	3,430,000	1.50	3.00	5.00	34.00	90.00	175	500	2,500	
1928	23,411,000	1.25	1.75	2.50	5.00	13.00	25	32	80	
1928D	6,436,000	1.50	2.50	5.00	15.00	45.00	50	55	110	
1928S	6,936,000	1.75	2.00	2.50	11.00	26.00	110	250	640	
1929	36,446,000	1.25	1.50	2.50	4.00	12.00	20	40	75	
1929D	8,370,000	1.25	2.00	2.50	7.00	32.00	45	60	130	
1929S	7,754,000	1.25	1.50	2.00	4.00	12.00	25	55	80	
1930	22,849,000	1.25	1.50	2.50	4.00	11.00	20	35	75	
1930S	5,435,000	1.25	1.50	2.50	4.00	14.00	30	55	120	
1931S	1,200,000	15.00	16.00	19.00	22.00	32.00	52	65	100	
1934	20,213,003	1.25	1.50	2.50	4.00	10.00	18	55	65	
1934D	7,480,000	1.50	2.50	4.00	9.00	20.00	45	80	125	
1935	58,264,000	1.00	1.50	1.75	2.00	3.00	9	22	45	
1935, DblDie Rev	*	45.00	55.00	100.00	160.00	425.00	1,600	6,500	14,500	
1935D (b)	12,092,000	1.00	1.50	2.50	6.00	15.00	40	75	85	
1935S	10,300,000	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	4.00	15	55	75	
1936 ... (4,420)	118,997,000	1.00	1.50	1.75	2.00	3.00	9	22	45	\$1,200
1936D	24,814,000	1.00	1.50	1.75	2.00	4.00	12	40	45	
1936D, 3-1/2 Legs	*	—	850.00	1,500.00	5,000.00	7,500.00	9,500	17,500		
1936S	14,930,000	1.00	1.50	1.75	2.00	3.50	12	40	45	
1937 ... (5,769)	79,480,000	1.00	1.50	1.75	2.00	3.00	9	22	45	1,000

Note: Matte Proof through 1916; regular Proof thereafter. * Included in number above. a. Uncirculated pieces with full, sharp details are worth considerably more. b. Large and small mintmark varieties exist; see page 20.



1937-D, "3-Legged" Variety

A similar variety exists for 1936-D.



1938-D, D Over S

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63
1937D	17,826,000	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$1.75	\$3.00	\$4.00	\$10.00	\$32	\$40
1937D, 3-Legged	*	550.00	650.00	850.00	1,200.00	1,300.00	1,500.00	2,750	5,750
1937S	5,635,000	1.00	1.50	1.75	3.00	3.50	9.00	32	42
1938D	7,020,000	3.50	4.00	4.50	4.75	5.50	8.50	22	38
1938D, D Over S	*	5.50	8.00	10.00	14.00	20.00	32.00	55	80

* Included in number above.

JEFFERSON (1938 TO DATE)

This nickel was originally designed by Felix Schlag, who won an award of \$1,000 in a competition with some 390 artists. His design established the definite public approval of portrait and pictorial themes rather than symbolic devices on our coinage.

Designer Felix Schlag; weight 5 grams; composition (1938–1942, 1946 to date), .750 copper, .250 nickel, (1942–1945), .560 copper, .350 silver, .090 manganese, with net weight .05626 oz. pure silver; diameter 21.2 mm; plain edge; mints: Philadelphia, Denver, San Francisco.

VG-8 Very Good—Second porch pillar from right nearly gone, other three still visible but weak.

F-12 Fine—Jefferson's cheekbone worn flat. Hair lines and eyebrow faint. Second pillar weak, especially at bottom.

VF-20 Very Fine—Second pillar plain and complete on both sides.

EF-40 Extremely Fine—Cheekbone, hair lines, eyebrow slightly worn but well defined. Base of triangle above pillars visible but weak.

AU-50 About Uncirculated—Traces of light wear on only high points of design. Half of mint luster present.

MS-60 Uncirculated—No trace of wear. Light blemishes.

MS-65 Gem Uncirculated—No trace of wear. Barely noticeable blemishes.



1939, Doubled
MONTICELLO and
FIVE CENTS

Uncirculated pieces with fully struck steps on Monticello have higher values.

	Mintage	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65	PF-65
1938 (19,365) ...	19,496,000	\$0.50	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$3.00	\$4.00	\$11	\$125
1938D	5,376,000	1.50	2.00	3.00	5.00	7.50	14	
1938S	4,105,000	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.50	8.00	15	
1939 (12,535) ...	120,615,000	0.25	0.50	0.75	1.50	3.00	4	125
1939, Doubled MONTICELLO, FIVE CENTS	*	75.00	90.00	135.00	175.00	350.00	700	
1939D	3,514,000	10.00	12.00	26.00	60.00	85.00	110	
1939S	6,630,000	1.50	4.00	9.00	18.00	35.00	40	
1940 (14,158) ...	176,485,000	0.25	0.40	0.75	1.00	1.50	4	125
1940D	43,540,000	0.35	0.50	1.00	2.00	2.50	6	
1940S	39,690,000	0.35	0.50	1.00	2.25	3.00	6	
1941 (18,720) ...	203,265,000	0.20	0.30	0.50	0.75	1.50	6	125
1941D	53,432,000	0.25	0.40	1.50	2.50	3.50	6	
1941S (a)	43,445,000	0.30	0.50	1.50	3.00	4.00	7	
1942 (29,600) ...	49,789,000	0.30	0.45	1.25	4.00	6.00	10	125
1942D	13,938,000	1.00	2.00	5.00	28.00	38.00	55	
1942D Over Horizontal D	*	50.00	75.00	150.00	275.00	450.00	1,000	

* Included in number above. a. Large and small mintmark varieties; see page 20.

Wartime Silver Alloy (1942–1945)

On October 8, 1942, the wartime five-cent piece composed of copper (56%), silver (35%), and manganese (9%) was introduced to eliminate nickel, a critical war material. A larger mintmark was placed above the dome of Monticello. The letter P (Philadelphia) was used for the first time, indicating the change of alloy.



1943, 3 Over 2



Mintmark Location



1943, Doubled Eye

	Mintage	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65	PF-65
1942P (27,600)	.57,873,000	\$1.25	\$1.50	\$3.00	\$7	\$12	\$18	\$250
1942S .....	.32,900,000	1.25	1.50	3.00	7	12	16	
1943P, 3 Over 2	*	50.00	100.00	165.00	225	260	620	
1943P .....	.271,165,000	1.00	1.25	2.50	5	8	15	
1943P, Doubled Eye	**	30.00	50.00	75.00	100	160	360	
1943D .....	.15,294,000	1.25	1.50	2.50	6	12	16	
1943S .....	.104,060,000	1.00	1.25	2.50	5	8	15	
1944P .....	.119,150,000	1.00	1.25	3.00	7	12	20	
1944D .....	.32,309,000	1.00	1.25	3.00	6	12	18	
1944S .....	.21,640,000	1.00	1.25	2.50	5	10	18	
1945P .....	.119,408,100	1.00	1.25	2.50	5	8	18	
1945P, DblDie Reverse	**	20.00	30.00	50.00	75	130	320	
1945D .....	.37,158,000	1.00	1.25	2.50	5	8	18	
1945S .....	.58,939,000	1.00	1.25	2.50	5	8	18	

Note: 1944 nickels without mintmarks are counterfeits. Genuine pieces of other wartime dates struck in nickel by error are known to exist. * Included in number below. ** Included in number above.

Prewar Composition, Mintmark Style Resumed (1946–1967)

	Mintage	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65
1946 .....	.161,116,000	\$0.25	\$0.30	\$0.35	\$0.75	\$2.00	\$6.00
1946D .....	.45,292,200	0.35	0.40	0.45	1.00	2.00	6.00
1946S .....	.13,560,000	0.40	0.45	0.50	1.00	1.50	3.50
1947 .....	.95,000,000	0.25	0.30	0.35	0.75	1.50	3.50
1947D .....	.37,822,000	0.30	0.35	0.40	0.90	1.50	3.50
1947S .....	.24,720,000	0.40	0.45	0.50	1.00	1.50	3.50

	Mintage	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65	PF-65
1948 .....	.89,348,000	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$3.50	
1948D .....	.44,734,000	1.60	2.00	4.75	
1948S .....	.11,300,000	1.50	2.00	4.50	
1949 .....	.60,652,000	2.50	4.00	7.50	
1949D .....	.36,498,000	1.50	2.00	5.50	
1949D, D Over S	*	150.00	200.00	400.00	
1949S .....	.9,716,000	1.75	2.50	5.50	
1950	(51,386) .9,796,000	2.00	3.25	6.00	\$70
1950D .....	.2,630,030	14.00	16.00	20.00	
1951	(57,500) .28,552,000	3.00	4.00	8.50	60
1951D .....	.20,460,000	4.00	5.00	10.00	
1951S .....	.7,776,000	1.50	2.00	4.50	
1952	(81,980) .63,988,000	1.00	1.50	3.50	42
1952D .....	.30,638,000	3.50	5.00	9.00	
1952S .....	.20,572,000	1.00	1.50	3.50	
1953	(128,800) .46,644,000	0.25	0.50	1.50	38
1953D .....	.59,878,600	0.25	0.50	1.50	
1953S .....	.19,210,900	0.75	1.00	2.00	

* Included in number above.

Chart continued on next page.



1954-S, S Over D



1955-D, D Over S

		Mintage	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65	PF-65
1954	(233,300)	47,684,050	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$3.00	\$22.00
1954D		117,183,060	0.60	1.00	1.50	
1954S		29,384,000	1.75	2.00	3.00	
1954S, S Over D		*	26.00	40.00	80.00	
1955	(378,200)	7,888,000	0.75	1.00	2.00	15.00
1955D		74,464,100	0.50	0.75	1.10	
1955D, D Over S (a)		*	36.00	57.50	90.00	
1956	(669,384)	35,216,000	0.50	0.75	1.00	3.50
1956D		67,222,940	0.50	0.75	1.00	
1957	(1,247,952)	38,408,000	0.50	0.75	1.00	3.50
1957D		136,828,900	0.50	0.70	1.00	
1958	(875,652)	17,088,000	0.60	0.80	1.50	5.00
1958D		168,249,120	0.40	0.50	1.00	
1959	(1,149,291)	27,248,000	0.25	0.50	1.00	2.25
1959D		160,738,240	0.25	0.50	1.00	
1960	(1,691,602)	55,416,000	0.25	0.50	1.00	2.00
1960D		192,582,180	0.25	0.50	1.00	
1961	(3,028,144)	73,640,100	0.25	0.50	1.00	1.50
1961D		229,342,760	0.25	0.50	1.00	
1962	(3,218,019)	97,384,000	0.25	0.50	1.00	1.50
1962D		280,195,720	0.25	0.50	1.00	
1963	(3,075,645)	175,776,000	0.25	0.50	1.00	1.50
1963D		276,829,460	0.25	0.50	1.00	
1964	(3,950,762)	1,024,672,000	0.25	0.50	1.00	1.50
1964D		1,787,297,160	0.25	0.50	1.00	
1965		136,131,380	0.25	0.50	1.00	

* Included in number above. a. Varieties exist; value is for the variety illustrated.

1966 Through 2003



The designer's initials FS were added below the bust starting in 1966, and dies were further remodeled to strengthen the design in 1971, 1972, 1977, and 1982. The mintmark position was moved to the obverse starting in 1968.

	Mintage	MS-63	MS-65	PF-65		Mintage	MS-63	MS-65	PF-65
1966	156,208,283	\$0.25	\$1	(a)	1969D	202,807,500	\$0.25	\$1	
1967	107,325,800	0.25	1		1969S	(2,934,631)			\$1
1968D	91,227,880	0.25	1			120,165,000	0.25	1	
1968S	(3,041,506)			\$1	1970D	515,485,380	0.25	1	
	100,396,004	0.25	1						

a. Two presentation pieces were given to the designer.

	Mintage	MS-63	MS-65	PF-65		Mintage	MS-63	MS-65	PF-65
1970S	(2,632,810)			\$1.00		1985D	459,747,446	\$0.50	\$1.00
.....	238,832,004	\$0.25	\$1.00			1985S	(3,362,821)		\$3.00
1971	106,884,000	0.75	1.50			1986P	536,883,483	0.50	1.00
1971D	316,144,800	0.30	1.00			1986D	361,819,140	1.00	1.75
1971, No S (b)				1,000.00		1986S	(3,010,497)		7.00
1971S	(3,220,733)			2.00		1987P	371,499,481	0.25	1.00
1972	202,036,000	0.25	1.00			1987D	410,590,604	0.25	1.00
1972D	351,694,600	0.25	1.00			1987S	(4,227,728)		3.00
1972S	(3,260,996)			2.00		1988P	771,360,000	0.25	1.00
1973	384,396,000	0.25	1.00			1988D	663,771,652	0.25	1.00
1973D	261,405,000	0.25	1.00			1988S	(3,262,948)		5.00
1973S	(2,760,339)			1.50		1989P	898,812,000	0.25	1.00
1974	601,752,000	0.25	1.00			1989D	570,842,474	0.25	1.00
1974D	277,373,000	0.25	1.00			1989S	(3,220,194)		4.00
1974S	(2,612,568)			2.00		1990P	661,636,000	0.25	1.00
1975	181,772,000	0.50	1.00			1990D	663,938,503	0.25	1.00
1975D	401,875,300	0.25	1.00			1990S	(3,299,559)		4.00
1975S	(2,845,450)			2.00		1991P	614,104,000	0.30	1.00
1976	367,124,000	0.45	1.00			1991D	436,496,678	0.30	1.00
1976D	563,964,147	0.45	1.00			1991S	(2,867,787)		4.50
1976S	(4,149,730)			2.00		1992P	399,552,000	1.50	2.50
1977	585,376,000	0.25	1.00			1992D	450,565,113	0.25	1.00
1977D	297,313,422	0.50	1.00			1992S	(4,176,560)		3.50
1977S	(3,251,152)			1.50		1993P	412,076,000	0.25	1.00
1978	391,308,000	0.25	1.00			1993D	406,084,135	0.25	1.00
1978D	313,092,780	0.25	1.00			1993S	(3,394,792)		4.00
1978S	(3,127,781)			1.50		1994P	722,160,000	0.25	1.00
1979	463,188,000	0.25	1.00			1994P, Special			
1979D	325,867,672	0.25	1.00			Unc. (c)	167,703	60.00	100.00
1979S, All kinds						1994D	715,762,110	0.25	1.00
.....	(3,677,175)					1994S	(3,269,923)		3.50
1979S, Filled S				1.50		1995P	774,156,000	0.25	1.00
1979S, Clear S				2.00		1995D	888,112,000	0.50	1.00
1980P	593,004,000	0.25	1.00			1995S	(2,797,481)		5.00
1980D	502,323,448	0.25	1.00			1996P	829,332,000	0.25	1.00
1980S	(3,554,806)			1.50		1996D	817,736,000	0.25	1.00
1981P	657,504,000	0.25	1.00			1996S	(2,525,265)		3.00
1981D	364,801,843	0.25	1.00			1997P	470,972,000	0.50	1.00
1981S	(4,063,083)			2.00		1997P, Special			
1982P	292,355,000	3.00	6.00			Unc. (c)	25,000	200.00	250.00
1982D	373,726,544	2.00	3.50			1997D	466,640,000	1.00	2.00
1982S	(3,857,479)			3.00		1997S	(2,796,678)		3.00
1983P	561,615,000	1.75	4.50			1998P	688,272,000	0.35	1.00
1983D	536,726,276	1.50	2.50			1998D	635,360,000	0.35	1.00
1983S	(3,279,126)			3.00		1998S	(2,086,507)		3.00
1984P	746,769,000	1.00	2.00			1999P	1,212,000,000	0.25	1.00
1984D	517,675,146	0.25	1.00			1999D	1,066,720,000	0.25	1.00
1984S	(3,065,110)			4.00		1999S	(3,347,966)		3.50
1985P	647,114,962	0.50	1.00			2000P	846,240,000	0.25	1.00

b. 1971 Proof nickels without mintmark were made in error. See discussion on page 20. c. Special "frosted" Uncirculated pieces were included in the 1993 Thomas Jefferson commemorative dollar packaging (sold in 1994) and the 1997 Botanic Garden sets. They resemble Proof coins.

	Mintage	MS-63	MS-65	PF-65
2000D	1,509,520,000	\$0.25	\$1	
2000S	(4,047,993)			\$2.50
2001P	675,704,000	0.25	1	
2001D	627,680,000	0.25	1	
2001S	(3,184,606)			2.50
2002P	539,280,000	0.25	1	

	Mintage	MS-63	MS-65	PF-65
2002D	691,200,000	\$0.25	\$1	
2002S	(3,211,995)			\$2.50
2003P	441,840,000	0.25	1	
2003D	383,040,000	0.25	1	
2003S	(3,298,439)			3.00

"Westward Journey" Nickels

The Westward Journey Nickel Series™ (2004–2006) commemorated the bicentennial of the Louisiana Purchase and the journey of Meriwether Lewis and William Clark to explore that vast territory.

2004: The Louisiana Purchase / Peace Medal reverse, by Mint sculptor Norman E. Nemeth, was adapted from the reverse of certain of the original Indian Peace Medals commissioned for the expedition. These medals bore a portrait of President Thomas Jefferson on one side, and symbols of peace and friendship on the other. They were presented to Native American chiefs and other important leaders as tokens of the goodwill of the United States. The Keelboat reverse, by Mint sculptor Al Maletsky, depicts the boat that transported the Lewis and Clark expedition and their supplies through the rivers of the Louisiana Territory. Built to Captain Lewis's specifications, this 55-foot craft could be sailed, rowed, poled like a raft, or towed from the riverbank.

2005: The new portrait of President Jefferson on the 2005 obverse was inspired by a 1789 marble bust by Jean-Antoine Houdon; the inscription "Liberty" was based on Jefferson's handwriting. Joe Fitzgerald designed the new obverse, which was rendered by Mint sculptor Don Everhart. The American Bison reverse, designed by Jamie Franki and produced by Norman E. Nemeth, features a bison in profile. Described in journals from the expedition, these large animals held great significance for many American Indian cultures. (The design also recalls the popular Indian Head / Buffalo nickel design of 1913–1938.) The "Ocean in View" reverse, designed by Joe Fitzgerald and produced by Mint sculptor Donna Weaver, depicts cliffs over the Pacific Ocean and an inscription inspired by a November 7, 1805, entry in Clark's journal: "Ocean in view! O! The joy!"

2006: The "Monticello" design shows a facing portrait of Jefferson, designed by Jamie Franki and sculpted by Donna Weaver. The traditional depiction of Monticello is continued on this and subsequent nickels.

The Mint also produced Westward Journey Nickel Series™ Coin Sets for 2004 through 2006 (see page 329).



2004 Obverse



2005 Obverse



Peace Medal



Keelboat



American Bison



Ocean in View



2006 Obverse



Monticello

	Mintage	MS-63	MS-65	PF-65
2004P, Peace Medal	361,440,000	\$0.25	\$0.75	
2004D, Peace Medal	372,000,000	0.25	0.75	
2004S, Peace Medal	(2,992,069)			\$10
2004P, Keelboat	366,720,000	0.25	0.75	
2004D, Keelboat	344,880,000	0.25	0.75	
2004S, Keelboat	(2,965,422)			10
2005P, American Bison	448,320,000	0.25	0.75	
2005D, American Bison	487,680,000	0.25	0.75	
2005S, American Bison	(3,344,679)			6
2005P, Ocean in View	394,080,000	0.25	0.75	
2005D, Ocean in View	411,120,000	0.25	0.75	
2005S, Ocean in View	(3,344,679)			6
2006P, Monticello	693,120,000	0.25	0.75	
2006D, Monticello	809,280,000	0.25	0.75	
2006S, Monticello	(3,054,436)			6
2007P	571,680,000	0.25	0.50	
2007D	626,160,000	0.25	0.50	
2007S	(2,259,847)			5
2008P	279,840,000	0.25	0.50	
2008D	345,600,000	0.25	0.50	
2008S	(1,998,108)			5
2009P		0.25	0.50	
2009D		0.25	0.50	
2009S				5

Half dimes have the same general designs as larger United States silver coins. Authorized by the Act of April 2, 1792, they were not struck until February 1795, although some were dated 1794. At first the weight was 20.8 grains, and fineness .8924. By the Act of January 18, 1837, the weight was reduced to 20-5/8 grains and the fineness changed to .900. The weight was later reduced to 19.2 grains by the Act of February 21, 1853. Half dimes offer many varieties in the early dates.

	TYPE-COIN VALUES							
	G-4	F-12	EF-40	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65	PF-63	PF-65
Flowing Hair, 1794-1795 . . .	\$1,200	\$1,850	\$5,000	\$14,000	\$19,500	\$42,000+		
Drpd Bust, SE, 1796-1797 . .	1,100	2,100	6,250	14,500	25,000	100,000		
Drpd Bust, HE, 1800-1805 . .	725	1,750	3,750	11,000	20,000	42,500		
Cap Bust, 1829-1837	35	60	150	375	800	3,200	\$9,800	\$32,500
Lib Std, NS, 1837-1838	42+	80+	235+	800+	1,200+	3,750	12,500	45,000
Lib Std, Stars, 1838-1859 . .	16	25	65	185	310	1,350	1,750+	5,000
Lib Std, Arr, 1853-1855	18	24	65	210	300	2,000	8,200	17,500
Lib Std, Leg, 1860-1873 . . .	16	25	45	150	225	1,150	625	2,250

+ or - indicates change from previous year

FLOWING HAIR (1794-1795)

Designer Robert Scot; weight 1.35 grams; composition .8924 silver, .1076 copper; approx. diameter 16.5 mm; reeded edge. All coined at Philadelphia Mint.

AG-3 About Good—Details clear enough to identify.

G-4 Good—Eagle, wreath, bust outlined but lack details.

VG-8 Very Good—Some details on face. All lettering legible.

F-12 Fine—Hair ends visible. Hair at top smooth.

VF-20 Very Fine—Hair lines at top visible. Hair about ear defined.

EF-40 Extremely Fine—Hair above forehead and at neck well defined but shows some wear.

AU-50 About Uncirculated—Slight wear on high waves of hair, near ear and face, and on head and tips of eagle's wings.

MS-60 Uncirculated—No trace of wear. Light blemishes.

MS-63 Choice Uncirculated—Some distracting marks or blemishes in prime focal areas. Some impairment of luster possible.



Mintage	AG-3	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63
1794	\$800	\$1,500	\$1,800	\$2,400	\$3,750	\$6,800	\$11,000	\$18,000	\$30,000
1795	86,416	500	1,200	1,400	1,850	3,000	5,000	7,000	14,000

* Included in number below.

DRAPED BUST (1796-1805)

Designer Robert Scot; weight 1.35 grams; composition .8924 silver, .1076 copper; approx. diameter 16.5 mm; reeded edge. All coined at Philadelphia Mint.

AG-3 About Good—Details clear enough to identify.

G-4 Good—Date, stars, LIBERTY readable. Bust of Liberty outlined, but no details.

VG-8 Very Good—Some details visible.

F-12 Fine—Hair and drapery lines worn, but visible.

VF-20 Very Fine—Only left side of drapery indistinct.

EF-40 Extremely Fine—Details visible in all hair lines.

AU-50 About Uncirculated—Slight wear on bust, shoulder, and hair; wear on eagle's head and top of wings.

MS-60 Uncirculated—No trace of wear. Light blemishes.

MS-63 Choice Uncirculated—Some distracting marks or blemishes in prime focal areas. Impaired luster possible.

Small Eagle Reverse (1796–1797)



	Mintage	AG-3	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63
1796, 6 Over 5	10,230	\$650	\$1,150	\$1,500	\$2,250	\$4,000	\$7,000	\$14,000	\$24,000	\$43,500
<i>\$345,000, MS-66, Heritage auction, Jan-08</i>										
1796	*	550	1,100	1,400	2,150	3,500	6,500	11,000	14,500	27,500
1796, LIBERTY	*	550	1,150	1,500	2,150	3,500	6,500	11,500	15,500	30,000
1797, 15 Stars	.44,527	550	1,100	1,400	2,150	3,500	6,250	10,500	14,500	25,000
1797, 16 Stars	*	550	1,100	1,400	2,100	3,500	6,250	10,500	14,500	25,000
1797, 13 Stars	*	650	1,150	1,850	2,500	3,750	8,000	14,000	26,000	30,000

* Included in number above.

Heraldic Eagle Reverse (1800–1805)



1800, LIBERTY

	Mintage	AG-3	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63
1800	24,000	\$350	\$725	\$950	\$1,750	\$2,400	\$3,750	\$7,750	\$11,000	\$20,000
1800, LIBERTY	16,000	350	725	950	1,750	2,500	3,750	7,750	11,000	20,000
1801	27,760	350	725	1,150	1,900	2,600	4,000	8,000	14,000	22,500
1802	3,060	13,000	24,000	36,000	45,000	90,000	120,000			
1803, Large 8	37,850	400	850	1,150	1,850	2,750	4,500	8,500	14,500	22,500
1803, Small 8	*	400	850	1,200	1,950	2,950	4,500	8,500	14,500	22,500
1805	15,600	400	850	1,200	1,950	3,000	5,500	13,500		

* Included in number above.

CAPPED BUST (1829–1837)

Designer William Kneass; weight 1.35 grams; composition .8924 silver, .1076 copper; approx. diameter 15.5 mm; reeded edge. Changed to .900 fine in 1837. All coined at Philadelphia Mint.

G-4 Good—Bust of Liberty outlined, no detail. Date and legend legible.

VG-8 Very Good—Complete legend and date plain. At least three letters of LIBERTY on edge of cap show clearly.

F-12 Fine—All letters in LIBERTY visible.

VF-20 Very Fine—Full rims. Ear and shoulder clasp show plainly.

EF-40 Extremely Fine—Ear very distinct; eyebrow and hair well defined.

AU-50 About Uncirculated—Traces of light wear on many of the high points. At least half of mint luster still present.

MS-60 Uncirculated—No trace of wear. Light blemishes.

MS-63 Choice Uncirculated—No trace of wear. Light blemishes. Attractive mint luster.



	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63
1829	1,230,000	\$35	\$45	\$60	\$90	\$150	\$225	\$375	\$800
1830	1,240,000	35	45	60	90	150	225	375	800
1831	1,242,700	35	45	60	90	150	225	375	800
1832	965,000	35	45	60	90	150	225	375	800
1833	1,370,000	35	45	60	90	150	225	375	800
1834	1,480,000	35	45	60	90	150	225	375	800
1834, 3 Over Inverted 3	*	40	50	75	140	250	500	600	1,000
1835, All kinds	2,760,000								
1835, Large Date and 5c		35	45	60	90	150	225	375	800
1835, Large Date, Small 5c		35	45	60	90	150	225	375	800
1835, Small Date, Large 5c		35	45	60	90	150	225	375	800
1835, Small Date and 5c		35	45	60	90	150	225	375	800
1836, Small 5c	1,900,000	35	45	60	90	150	225	375	800
1836, Large 5c	*	35	45	60	90	150	225	375	800
1836, 3 Over Inverted 3	*	40	50	75	150	250	475	600	1,000
1837, Small 5c	871,000	40	50	75	135	200	400	950	2,000
1837, Large 5c	*	35	45	60	90	150	225	375	800

* Included in number above.

LIBERTY SEATED (1837-1873)

The Liberty Seated design without stars on the obverse was used on the half dime and dime only at the Philadelphia Mint in 1837 and the New Orleans Mint in 1838. On those coins, Liberty has no drapery fold at her elbow. Starting in 1840 stars were added around the obverse border. During that year and thereafter, an additional fold of drapery was added at the elbow of Liberty.

Designer Christian Gobrecht; weight 1.34 grams; composition .900 silver, .100 copper; diameter 15.5 mm; reeded edge; mints: Philadelphia, New Orleans.

G-4 Good—LIBERTY on shield smooth. Date and letters legible.

VG-8 Very Good—At least three letters in LIBERTY visible.

F-12 Fine—Entire LIBERTY visible, weak spots.

VF-20 Very Fine—Entire LIBERTY strong and even.

EF-40 Extremely Fine—LIBERTY and scroll edges distinct.

AU-50 About Uncirculated—Traces of light wear on many of the high points. At least half of mint luster still present.

MS-60 Uncirculated—No trace of wear. Light blemishes.

MS-63 Choice Uncirculated—No trace of wear. Light blemishes. Attractive mint luster.

Variety 1 – No Stars on Obverse (1837-1838)



	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63
1837, Small Date ...	1,405,000	\$42	\$55	\$80	\$145	\$235	\$500	\$1,000	\$1,400
1837, Large Date	*	42	55	80	145	235	475	800	1,200
18380, No Stars	70,000	90	150	235	475	775	1,250	2,100	7,750

* Included in number above.

Variety 2 – Stars on Obverse (1838–1853)

From 1838 through 1859, the mintmark was located above the bow on the reverse. Large, medium, or small mintmark varieties occur for several dates.



No Drapery
From Elbow
(1837–1840)

Drapery From
Elbow
(Starting 1840)

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63
1838, No Drapery	2,225,000	\$16	\$20	\$27	\$35	\$75	\$160	\$260	\$420
1838, No Drapery, Small Stars	*	20	30	55	100	185	360	620	1,100
1839, No Drapery	1,069,150	16	20	27	35	75	160	260	420
18390, No Drapery	1,060,000	20	22	27	38	80	170	525	1,850
1840, No Drapery	1,034,000	16	20	27	35	75	160	260	420
18400, No Drapery	695,000	18	22	30	40	80	235	725	2,100
1840, Drapery	310,085	22	38	55	120	210	360	460	825
18400, Drapery	240,000	32	55	110	160	410	1,250	3,100	8,200
1841	1,150,000	16	20	27	32	75	160	210	320
18410	815,000	18	24	35	50	110	285	665	1,525
1842	815,000	16	20	27	35	75	160	210	325
18420	350,000	30	40	65	185	525	825	1,275	2,100
1843	1,165,000	16	20	27	35	75	160	210	325
1844	430,000	16	20	27	35	75	160	210	325
18440	220,000	80	115	200	550	1,100	3,200	5,600	13,000
1845	1,564,000	16	20	27	35	75	160	210	325
1846	27,000	220	365	650	800	2,200	4,400	11,000	18,500
1847	1,274,000	16	20	27	35	75	160	275	525
1848, Medium Date	668,000	16	20	27	35	75	160	210	325
1848, Large Date	*	22	32	45	65	130	285	565	1,600
18480	600,000	22	25	35	60	120	250	410	720
1849, All kinds	1,309,000								
1849, 9 Over 6		24	35	40	60	125	225	410	1,200
1849, 9 Over 8		30	40	60	100	175	260	620	1,400
1849, Normal Date		18	22	28	40	75	150	235	520
18490	140,000	30	40	85	220	475	1,200	2,500	4,200
1850	955,000	18	22	28	40	75	150	210	350
18500	690,000	22	30	40	65	110	310	750	1,650
1851	781,000	18	22	28	40	75	150	210	310
18510	860,000	22	25	30	50	110	235	520	850
1852	1,000,500	18	22	28	40	75	150	210	310
18520	260,000	30	40	75	135	260	525	865	1,850
1853, No Arrows	135,000	35	45	75	135	235	475	765	1,200
18530, No Arrows	160,000	180	265	365	625	1,500	2,750	6,200	12,000

* Included in number above.

Variety 3 – Arrows at Date (1853–1855)

As on the dimes, quarters, and halves, arrows were placed at the sides of the date for a short period starting in 1853. They were placed there to denote the reduction of weight under the terms of the Act of February 21, 1853.

Weight 1.24 grams; composition .900 silver, .100 copper; diameter 15.5 mm; reeded edge; mints: Philadelphia, New Orleans, San Francisco.



	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	PF-63
1853	13,210,020	\$18	\$22	\$24	\$35	\$65	\$130	\$210	\$310	
18530	2,200,000	20	25	35	50	75	150	275	925	
1854	5,740,000	18	22	24	35	65	140	230	325	
18540	1,560,000	20	24	35	45	70	155	275	725	
1855	1,750,000	18	22	24	35	65	130	210	300	\$8,200
18550 .....	.600,000	20	25	35	55	175	200	560	1,100	

Variety 2 Resumed (1856–1859: Weight Standard of 1853)



	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	PF-63
1856	4,880,000	\$18	\$22	\$25	\$35	\$65	\$130	\$185	\$320	\$5,250
18560	1,100,000	18	22	25	55	110	265	575	1,000	
1857	7,280,000	18	22	25	35	65	130	185	320	4,250
18570	1,380,000	18	22	25	45	70	210	375	500	
1858	(300) 3,500,000	18	22	25	35	65	130	185	320	2,000
1858, Repunched High Dt	*	40	60	100	150	235	350	600	1,000	
1858, Over Inverted Dt	*	35	60	100	150	210	325	600	800	
18580	1,660,000	18	22	30	50	80	155	265	450	
1859	(800) 340,000	18	22	30	45	80	130	220	425	1,750
18590 .....	.560,000	20	24	35	50	130	210	285	375	

* Included in number above.

Transitional Patterns

A new die was utilized in 1859 at the Philadelphia Mint, in which the stars are hollow in the center and the arms of Liberty are slimmer. During the years 1859 and 1860 interesting half dime patterns were made which do not bear our nation's identity. These are transitional pieces, not made for circulation, but struck at the time the inscription UNITED STATES OF AMERICA was being transferred from the reverse to the obverse.

	Mintage	MS-60	MS-63	PF-63
1859, Obverse of 1859, Reverse of 1860 .....	.20			\$25,000
\$40,250, PF-63, Heritage auction, Feb-07				
1860, Obverse of 1859, Reverse of 1860 (With Stars)	100	\$2,500	\$3,750	
\$7,762, MS-67, Heritage auction, Sep-07				

Variety 4 – Legend on Obverse (1860–1873)



So-Called 1861, 1 Over 0

Mintmark Below Bow
(1860–1869, 1872–1873)Mintmark Above Bow
(1870–1872)

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	PF-63
1860, Legend (1,000) . . .798,000	\$16	\$20	\$25	\$30	\$50	\$80	\$160	\$225	\$625	
186001,060,000	16	20	25	30	50	100	200	320		
1861(1,000) 3,360,000	16	20	25	30	50	80	160	225	625	
1861, 1 Over 0*	32	45	50	90	250	375	600	900		
1862(550) 1,492,000	22	30	45	55	65	110	180	260	625	
1863(460) .18,000	160	185	235	300	475	625	750	950	775	
1863S100,000	27	40	45	55	160	320	750	1,000		
1864(470) .48,000	325	440	500	725	925	1,100	1,200	1,350	775	
1864S90,000	45	55	100	135	275	440	725	1,400		
1865(500) .13,000	275	340	425	550	650	750	850	1,200	775	
1865S120,000	30	40	50	75	175	550	950	2,000		
1866(725) .10,000	320	375	425	550	650	675	775	1,200	675	
1866S120,000	27	40	50	65	160	375	475	950		
1867(625) .8,000	450	525	625	750	850	925	1,100	1,400	775	
1867S120,000	22	35	50	65	160	325	575	1,200		
1868(600) .88,600	55	65	120	185	325	475	675	900	775	
1868S280,000	16	20	30	35	45	130	320	600		
1869(600) .208,000	16	20	30	35	45	160	260	320	625	
1869S230,000	16	20	30	35	45	130	320	800		
1870(1,000) .535,000	16	20	25	30	45	80	150	275	625	
1870S (unique) \$661,250, MS-63, B&M auction, Jul-04								1,000,000		
1871(960) 1,873,000	16	20	25	30	45	80	150	275	625	
1871S161,000	18	22	32	65	80	180	310	500		
1872(950) 2,947,000	16	20	25	30	45	80	150	250	625	
1872S, All kinds837,000										
1872S, Mintmk above bow	16	20	25	30	45	80	150	275		
1872S, Mintmk below bow	16	20	25	30	45	80	150	275		
1873 (Cl 3 only) (600) . .712,000	16	20	25	30	45	80	150	275	625	
1873S (Cl 3 only)324,000	16	20	25	30	45	80	150	275		

* Included in number above.

The designs of the dimes, first coined in 1796, follow closely those of the half dimes up through the Liberty Seated type. The dimes in each instance weigh twice as much as the half dimes.

Note: Values of common-date silver coins have been based on the current bullion price of silver, \$16 per ounce, and may vary with the prevailing spot price. To determine the intrinsic value of common silver coins, see page 412.

	TYPE-COIN VALUES							
	G-4	F-12	EF-40	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65	PF-63	PF-65
Drpd Bust, SE, 1796–1797 ..	\$1,800.00	\$3,750.00+	\$9,000.00+	\$20,000	\$30,000.00	\$100,000+	—	—
Drpd Bust, HE, 1798–1807 ..	475.00	900.00	1,850.00	4,750	9,750.00	40,000+	—	—
Cap Bust, 1809–1828	30.00	55.00	400.00	1,100	2,200.00	13,000	—	—
Cap Bust, 1828–1837	25.00	40.00	300.00	850	1,600.00	7,500+	\$15,000+	\$35,000+
Lib Std, NS, 1837–1838	40.00+	100.00+	500.00	1,100	1,800.00	8,000	12,500	30,000
Lib Std, Stars, 1838–1859 ..	16.00	20.00	50.00	300	650.00	3,250	1,500	4,250
Lib Std, Arr, 1853–1855	16.00	20.00	50.00	300	675.00	2,900	12,000	30,000
Lib Std, Motto, 1860–1891 ..	16.00	20.00	30.00	150	250.00	925	550	1,600
Lib Std, Arr, 1873–1874	18.00	25.00	140.00	550	900.00	4,250	1,200	6,000
Barber, 1892–1916	2.50	4.00	22.00	110	170.00	725	450	1,600
Mercury, 1916–1945	1.50–	1.50	2.00	8+	12.00	25	200+	400
Roosevelt, 1946–1964	1.50	1.50	1.50	2	1.75	6	2	2

+ or – indicates change from previous year

DRAPED BUST (1796–1807) Small Eagle Reverse (1796–1797)

Designer Robert Scot; weight 2.70 grams; composition .8924 silver, .1076 copper; approx. diameter 19 mm; reeded edge. All coined at Philadelphia Mint.

AG-3 About Good—Details clear enough to identify.

G-4 Good—Date legible. Bust outlined, but no detail.

VG-8 Very Good—All but deepest drapery folds worn smooth. Hair lines nearly gone and curls lacking in detail.

F-12 Fine—All drapery lines visible. Hair partly worn.

VF-20 Very Fine—Only left side of drapery indistinct.

EF-40 Extremely Fine—Hair well outlined with details visible.

AU-50 About Uncirculated—Traces of light wear on many of the high points. At least half of mint luster still present.

MS-60 Uncirculated—No trace of wear. Light blemishes.

MS-63 Choice Uncirculated—Some distracting marks or blemishes in prime focal areas. Impaired luster possible.



1796



1797, 16 Stars

1797, 13 Stars

	Mintage	AG-3	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63
1796	22,135	\$900	\$1,900	\$2,700	\$3,750	\$4,750	\$9,500	\$13,000	\$20,000	\$30,000
1797, All kinds	25,261									
1797, 16 Stars		900	1,900	3,000	4,000	5,750	9,500	13,500	22,000	37,500
1797, 13 Stars		900	1,800	2,750	3,750	5,500	9,000	13,500	22,000	37,500

Heraldic Eagle Reverse (1798–1807)



	Mintage	AG-3	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63
1798, All kinds	27,550									
1798, 98 Over 97, 16 Stars on Reverse		\$300	\$625	\$950	\$1,150	\$1,850	\$2,900	\$4,000	\$6,500	\$14,500
1798, 98 Over 97, 13 Stars on Reverse										
1798		300	625	875	1,100	1,750	2,750	3,500	6,000	14,500
1798, Small 8		350	725	1,000	1,400	2,100	3,850	5,250	10,000	15,000
1800	21,760	300	550	800	1,150	2,000	3,500	4,250	6,500	14,500
1801	34,640	300	550	850	1,450	2,750	5,500	8,500	18,000	30,000
1802	10,975	400	950	1,350	2,200	3,750	7,500	12,500	25,000	
1803	33,040	250	550	850	1,150	2,150	5,250	8,500	15,000	
1804, All kinds	8,265									
1804, 13 Stars on Rev		650	1,250	2,000	3,250	5,250	13,500	27,500	—	
1804, 14 Stars on Rev		675	1,350	2,500	4,000	7,500	18,500	28,500	40,000	
<i>\$632,500, AU-58, Heritage auction, Jul-08</i>										
1805, All kinds	120,780									
1805, 4 Berries		225	475	700	900	1,250	1,850	2,750	4,750	9,750
1805, 5 Berries		225	475	700	900	1,250	1,850	2,750	5,750	10,000
1807	165,000	225	475	700	900	1,250	1,850	2,750	4,750	9,750

CAPPED BUST (1809–1837)

Designer John Reich; weight 2.70 grams; composition .8924 silver, .1076 copper; approx. diameter (1809–1827) 18.8 mm, (1828–1837) 18.5 mm; reeded edge. All coined at Philadelphia Mint. Changed to .900 fine in 1837.

AG-3 About Good—Details clear enough to identify.

G-4 Good—Date, letters, and stars discernible. Bust outlined, no details.

VG-8 Very Good—Legends and date plain. Some letters in LIBERTY visible.

F-12 Fine—Clear LIBERTY. Ear and shoulder clasp visible. Part of rim visible on both sides.

VF-20 Very Fine—LIBERTY distinct. Full rim. Ear and clasp plain and distinct.

EF-40 Extremely Fine—LIBERTY sharp. Ear distinct. Hair above eye well defined.

AU-50 About Uncirculated—Traces of light wear on only the high points of the design. Half of mint luster present.

MS-60 Uncirculated—No trace of wear. Light blemishes.

MS-63 Choice Uncirculated—Some distracting marks or blemishes in prime focal areas. Impaired luster possible.

Variety 1 – Wide Border (1809–1828)



1811, 11 Over 09

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63
1809	51,065	\$125	\$185	\$350	\$625	\$1,400	\$2,000	\$4,250	\$6,750
1811, 11 Over 09	65,180	110	150	275	550	1,200	1,800	3,500	6,250



1814, Small Date



1814, Large Date

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63
1814, All kinds	421,500								
1814, Small Date		\$50	\$80	\$100	\$225	\$550	\$1,000	\$2,000	\$4,500
1814, Large Date		35	45	60	160	450	650	1,100	2,500
1814, STATESOFAMERICA		55	80	120	300	550	1,000	2,000	4,500



1820, Large 0



1820, Small 0

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63
1820, All kinds	942,587								
1820, Large 0		\$35	\$40	\$55	\$110	\$400	\$650	\$1,100	\$2,250
1820, Small 0		35	40	55	130	450	700	1,200	2,500
1820, STATESOFAMERICA		40	50	90	200	500	1,100	2,000	4,250



1821, Small Date



1821, Large Date

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63
1821, All kinds	1,186,512								
1821, Small Date		\$30	\$45	\$65	\$150	\$500	\$750	\$1,400	\$2,900
1821, Large Date		30	45	60	125	450	700	1,200	2,200
1822	100,000	450	700	1,100	1,600	2,800	6,000	12,000	17,500



1823, 3 Over 2



Small E's



Large E's

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63
1823, 3 Over 2, All kinds	440,000								
1823, 3 Over 2, Small E's		\$30	\$45	\$60	\$120	\$450	\$700	\$1,200	\$2,500
1823, 3 Over 2, Large E's		30	45	60	120	450	700	1,200	2,500



1824, 4 Over 2



1828, Large Date



1828, Small Date

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63
1824, 4 Over 2	510,000	\$35	\$60	\$100	\$375	\$650	\$1,300	\$2,000	\$3,700
1825	*	30	45	60	125	425	700	1,100	2,600
1827	1,215,000	30	45	60	125	425	700	1,100	2,500
1828, Both varieties	125,000								
1828, Large Date, Curl Base 2		50	80	130	300	625	1,000	2,200	4,000

* Included in number above.

Variety 2 – Modified Design (1828–1837)

New Mint equipment was used to make the Small Date 1828 dimes and subsequent issues. Unlike earlier coinage, these have beaded borders and a uniform diameter. Large Date has curl base knob 2; Small Date has square base knob 2.



1829, Curl Base 2



1829, Small 10c.



1829, Large 10c.



1830, 30 Over 29

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63
1828, Small Date, Square Base 2	*	\$35	\$45	\$75	\$150	\$400	\$650	\$1,300	\$2,100
1829, All kinds	770,000								
1829, Curl Base 2	4,000	6,000	10,000	20,000					
1829, Small 10c	25	35	40	80	300	425	850	1,600	
1829, Medium 10c	25	35	40	80	300	425	850	1,600	
1829, Large 10c	30	40	55	110	325	450	950	1,700	
1830, All kinds	510,000								
1830, 30 Over 29	35	50	110	200	425	650	1,250	3,250	
1830, Large 10c	25	35	40	80	300	425	850	1,600	
1830, Small 10c	25	35	40	80	300	425	850	1,600	
1831	771,350	25	35	40	80	300	425	850	1,600
1832	522,500	25	35	40	80	300	425	850	1,600
1833, All kinds	485,000								
1833	25	35	40	80	300	425	850	1,600	
1833, Last 3 High	25	35	40	80	300	425	850	1,600	
1834, All kinds	635,000								
1834, Small 4	25	35	40	80	300	425	900	1,700	
1834, Large 4	25	35	40	80	300	425	850	1,600	
1835	1,410,000	25	35	40	80	300	425	850	1,600
1836	1,190,000	25	35	40	80	300	425	850	1,600
1837	359,500	25	35	40	80	300	425	850	1,600

* Included in "1828, Both varieties" mintage.

LIBERTY SEATED (1837-1891)

Designer Christian Gobrecht; weight 2.67 grams; composition .900 silver, .100 copper; diameter 17.9 mm; reeded edge; mints: Philadelphia, New Orleans.

G-4 Good—LIBERTY on shield smooth. Date and letters legible.

F-12 Fine—LIBERTY visible, weak spots.

VF-20 Very Fine—LIBERTY strong and even.

EF-40 Extremely Fine—LIBERTY and scroll edges distinct.

AU-50 About Uncirculated—Wear on Liberty's shoulder and hair high points.

MS-60 Uncirculated—No trace of wear. Light blemishes.

MS-63 Choice Uncirculated—Some distracting contact marks or blemishes in prime focal areas. Impaired luster possible.

Variety 1 – No Stars on Obverse (1837-1838)



No Drapery From Elbow,
No Stars on Obverse



Mintmarks on Liberty Seated dimes on reverse, within or below the wreath. Size of mintmark varies on many dates.



	Mintage	G-4	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63
1837, All kinds	682,500							
1837, Large Date		\$40	\$100	\$300	\$500	\$700	\$1,100	\$1,800
1837, Small Date		45	120	325	525	725	1,200	2,000
18380	406,034	55	140	400	750	1,200	2,800	6,000

Variety 2 – Stars on Obverse (1838-1853)

No Drapery From Elbow, Tilted Shield
(1838-1840)



1838, Small Stars



1838, Large Stars

Drapery From Elbow, Upright Shield
(1840-1891)



	Mintage	G-4	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63
1838, All kinds	1,992,500							
1838, Small Stars		\$30	\$55	\$80	\$175	\$400	\$700	\$1,350
1838, Large Stars		22	30	40	120	250	350	850
1838, Partial Drapery		30	60	100	200	500	850	2,000
1839, No Drapery	1,053,115	20	30	40	110	250	400	850
18390, No Drapery	1,291,600	24	40	45	135	275	450	1,300
1840, No Drapery	981,500	20	25	40	110	250	400	850
18400, No Drapery	1,175,000	25	40	55	150	350	1,200	2,500
1840, Drapery	377,500	35	90	175	300	450	900	5,200
1841 (a)	1,622,500	20	30	35	60	140	350	650
18410	2,007,500	25	35	50	85	225	900	1,800
1842	1,887,500	20	30	35	50	125	400	650
18420	2,020,000	25	35	70	225	1,300	2,500	6,000
1843	1,370,000	20	30	35	50	125	400	800
18430	150,000	50	100	225	600	2,100	5,000	—

a. 1841, Small Stars, No Drapery, Upright Shield: two examples known (one Proof and one VF).

	Mintage	G-4	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63
1844	72,500	\$200	\$450	\$700	\$1,200	\$1,800	\$4,000	\$9,000
1845	1,755,000	20	30	35	50	125	400	800
18450	230,000	25	75	200	550	1,200	3,500	—
1846	31,300	75	200	375	1,000	2,500	5,500	16,000
1847	245,000	20	40	70	125	350	950	2,500
1848	451,500	20	32	50	85	150	550	850
1849	839,000	20	30	40	60	125	300	900
18490	300,000	25	50	125	300	750	2,500	6,000
1850	1,931,500	20	30	40	60	125	300	700
18500	510,000	25	40	90	175	375	1,200	2,600
1851	1,026,500	20	30	40	60	125	350	800
18510	400,000	25	40	80	175	450	2,250	3,500
1852	1,535,500	20	30	40	60	125	300	700
18520	430,000	30	50	140	250	350	1,600	2,750
1853, No Arrows	95,000	50	125	225	300	450	800	1,100

Variety 3 – Arrows at Date (1853–1855)

Weight 2.49 grams; composition .900 silver, .100 copper; diameter 17.9 mm; reeded edge; mints: Philadelphia, New Orleans, San Francisco, Carson City.



Arrows at Date (1853–1855)

Small Date, Arrows Removed (1856–1860)

	Mintage	G-4	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	PF-63
1853, With Arrows	12,078,010	\$16	\$20	\$30	\$50	\$175	\$300	\$675	
18530	1,100,000	18	25	50	125	350	1,100	3,250	
1854	4,470,000	16	20	30	50	175	300	675	\$12,000
18540	1,770,000	18	22	45	85	200	400	1,100	
1855	2,075,000	16	20	30	60	185	325	1,000	12,000

Variety 2 Resumed (1856–1860)

	Mintage	G-4	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	PF-63
1856, All kinds	5,780,000								
1856, Large Date		\$18	\$22	\$36	\$60	\$160	\$310	\$750	
1856, Small Date		16	20	30	50	130	300	700	\$4,000
18560	1,180,000	18	25	35	65	250	800	1,500	
1856S	70,000	100	350	575	1,000	1,500	3,750	15,000	
1857	5,580,000	16	20	30	50	130	300	700	3,750
18570	1,540,000	18	25	35	70	200	425	750	
1858	1,540,000	16	20	30	50	130	300	700	2,000
18580	290,000	25	40	85	135	300	600	1,000	
1858S	60,000	100	210	425	850	1,600	3,500	15,000	
1859	429,200	20	22	32	60	140	300	700	1,500
18590	480,000	20	25	60	95	275	400	900	
1859S	60,000	100	275	425	1,000	2,000	10,000	25,000	
1860S	140,000	35	60	150	350	800	2,500	4,500	
1859, Obv of 1859 (With Stars), Rev of 1860								10,000	18,500

In 1859 (see the last row of the previous chart), an interesting dime pattern was made that does not bear the nation's identity. It is a "transitional" piece, not made for circulation, but struck at the time the inscription UNITED STATES OF AMERICA was being transferred from the reverse to the obverse.

Variety 4 – Legend on Obverse (1860–1873)



	Mintage	G-4	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	PF-63
1860	.....(1,000) ...606,000	\$16	\$20	\$32	\$40	\$100	\$250	\$600	\$700
18600	.....40,000	325	850	1,800	4,000	6,000	12,000	—	
1861 (a)	.....(1,000) ...1,883,000	16	22	30	40	100	225	400	700
1861S	.....172,500	40	110	200	400	600	1,500	4,000	
1862	.....(550) ...847,000	16	22	25	40	80	225	350	700
1862S	.....180,750	45	75	185	275	400	1,400	3,600	
1863	.....(460) ...14,000	300	550	675	825	950	1,200	1,400	800
1863S	.....157,500	40	60	120	200	375	1,200	3,500	
1864	.....(470) ...11,000	225	425	575	875	1,100	1,200	1,500	850
1864S	.....230,000	30	45	100	140	325	950	1,300	
1865	.....(500) ...10,000	250	550	700	800	900	1,100	1,300	900
1865S	.....175,000	30	60	140	225	750	2,500	6,000	
1866	.....(725) ...8,000	300	550	750	850	1,200	1,400	1,600	750
1866S	.....135,000	40	75	135	225	325	1,000	3,500	
1867	.....(625) ...6,000	400	750	950	1,100	1,300	1,500	1,800	800
1867S	.....140,000	30	75	135	225	550	1,200	2,500	
1868	.....(600) ...464,000	18	30	40	65	150	300	800	650
1868S	.....260,000	20	35	70	125	225	400	1,000	
1869	.....(600) ...256,000	18	30	65	100	200	400	875	650
1869S	.....450,000	18	25	35	65	150	375	775	
1870	.....(1,000) ...470,500	18	20	25	50	100	200	450	600
1870S	.....50,000	250	400	475	600	850	1,800	2,500	
1871	.....(960) ...906,750	18	22	25	50	150	300	425	600
1871CC	.....20,100	1,000	2,500	5,200	8,200	13,750			
1871S	.....320,000	20	50	75	125	240	425	1,000	
1872	.....(950) ...2,395,500	18	25	30	40	90	175	300	600
1872, Doubled-Die									
Reverse (rare)	.....*	50	75	150	250	350	750		
1872CC	.....35,480	400	1,300	3,000	6,000	16,000	—		
1872S	.....190,000	25	85	140	225	400	1,200	2,500	
1873, Close 3	.....(1,100) ...1,506,900	18	22	25	40	90	150	250	600
1873, Open 3	.....60,000	20	50	75	130	200	600	1,200	
1873CC (unique) (b)	.....12,400								
							1,250,000 (c)		

\$891,250, MS-65, B&M auction, Jul-04

* Included in number above. a. Dies modified slightly during 1861. First variety with only five vertical lines in top of shield is scarcer than the later variety. b. Most of the mintage was melted after the law of 1873 was passed. c. Value is for MS-65.

Variety 5 – Arrows at Date (1873–1874)

In 1873 the dime was increased in weight to 2.50 grams. Arrows at the date in 1873 and 1874 indicate this change.

Weight 2.50 grams; composition .900 silver, .100 copper; diameter 17.9 mm; reeded edge; mints: Philadelphia, New Orleans, San Francisco, Carson City.



	Mintage	G-4	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	PF-63
1873	(800) ..2,377,700	\$18	\$26	\$55	\$140	\$300	\$550	\$900	\$1,200
1873, Doubled-Die									
Obverse	*	65	200	500	1,000				
1873CC	18,791	900	3,400	7,000	17,000	32,000	—	—	
1873S	455,000	22	35	60	175	450	1,000	2,100	
1874	(700) ..2,939,300	18	25	55	140	310	600	900	1,200
1874CC	10,817	2,600	6,000	13,000	20,000	32,000	—	—	
1874S	240,000	25	65	110	225	500	900	2,000	

* Included in number above.

Variety 4 Resumed (1875–1891)

	Mintage	G-4	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	PF-63
1875	(700) ..10,350,000	\$16	\$20	\$22	\$30	\$80	\$150	\$250	\$550
1875CC, All kinds	4,645,000								
1875CC, Above Bow		18	22	32	65	110	325	500	
1875CC, Below Bow		20	24	37	70	125	350	550	
1875S, All kinds	9,070,000								
1875S, Below Bow		16	20	22	30	85	160	250	
1875S, Above Bow		16	20	22	40	80	150	250	
1876	(1,150) ..11,450,000	16	20	25	35	80	150	250	550
1876CC	8,270,000	20	24	38	65	100	230	450	
1876S	10,420,000	16	20	25	40	80	150	250	
1877	(510) ..7,310,000	16	20	25	35	80	150	250	600
1877CC	7,700,000	20	24	38	65	100	230	400	
1877S	2,340,000	16	20	25	35	80	150	250	
1878	(800) ..1,677,200	16	20	25	35	80	150	250	550
1878CC	200,000	55	140	200	400	575	1,100	1,750	
1879	(1,100) ..14,000	200	325	400	500	550	625	700	550
1880	(1,355) ..36,000	150	250	350	400	500	650	750	550
1881	(975) ..24,000	160	260	375	425	525	675	775	550
1882	(1,100) ..3,910,000	16	20	25	35	80	150	250	550
1883	(1,039) ..7,674,673	16	20	25	35	80	150	250	550
1884	(875) ..3,365,505	16	20	25	35	80	150	250	550
1884S	564,969	20	32	60	100	300	750	1,200	
1885	(930) ..2,532,497	16	20	25	35	80	150	250	550
1885S	43,690	400	800	1,400	2,200	4,000	5,500	9,000	
1886	(886) ..6,376,684	16	20	25	35	80	150	250	550
1886S	206,524	30	50	75	135	200	600	1,200	
1887	(710) ..11,283,229	16	20	25	35	80	150	250	550

Chart continued on next page.

	Mintage	G-4	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	PF-63
1887S	4,454,450	\$16	\$20	\$25	\$35	\$80	\$150	\$250	
1888	(832) . . . 5,495,655	16	20	25	35	80	150	250	\$550
1888S	1,720,000	16	20	25	35	100	250	650	
1889	(711) . . . 7,380,000	16	20	25	35	80	150	250	550
1889S .....	.972,678	20	30	50	80	150	450	900	
1890	(590) . . . 9,910,951	16	20	25	35	80	150	250	550
1890S, Large S	1,423,076	18	25	55	85	150	350	700	
1890S, Small S (<i>rare</i>)	*				—	—	—		
1891	(600) . . . 15,310,000	16	20	25	35	80	150	250	600
1891O	4,540,000	16	20	30	60	110	200	350	
1891O, O Over Horizontal O	*	60	120	150	225	—	—		
1891S	3,196,116	16	20	25	35	80	175	300	

* Included in number above.

BARBER OR LIBERTY HEAD (1892–1916)

Designed by Charles E. Barber, chief engraver of the Mint, who also designed the twenty-five- and fifty-cent pieces. His initial B is at the truncation of the neck.

Designer Charles E. Barber; weight 2.50 grams; composition .900 silver, .100 copper (net weight: .07234 oz. pure silver); diameter 17.9 mm; reeded edge; mints: Philadelphia, Denver, New Orleans, San Francisco.

G-4 Good—Date and letters plain. LIBERTY obliterated.

VG-8 Very Good—Some letters visible in LIBERTY.

F-12 Fine—Letters in LIBERTY visible, though some weak.

VF-20 Very Fine—Letters of LIBERTY evenly plain.

EF-40 Extremely Fine—All letters in LIBERTY sharp, distinct. Headband edges distinct.

AU-50 About Uncirculated—Slight traces of wear on hair and cheekbone, and on leaf tips in wreath.

MS-60 Uncirculated—No trace of wear. Light blemishes.

MS-63 Choice Uncirculated—Some distracting marks or blemishes in prime focal areas. Impaired luster possible.



Mintmark location is on reverse, below wreath.

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	PF-63
1892	(1,245) . . . 12,120,000	\$5.50	\$7.50	\$18	\$25	\$30	\$75	\$125	\$200	\$450
1892O	3,841,700	12.00	15.00	32	50	75	95	175	300	
1892S .....	.990,710	65.00	120.00	190	240	280	330	425	775	
1893, 3 Over 2	*	140.00	150.00	160	175	200	300	700	1,800	900
1893	(792) . . . 3,339,940	8.00	12.00	20	30	45	75	150	225	450
1893O	1,760,000	30.00	45.00	120	150	190	230	325	650	
1893S	2,491,401	14.00	25.00	36	45	85	150	290	700	
1894	(972) . . . 1,330,000	27.00	42.00	120	160	180	220	325	500	
1894O	720,000	70.00	95.00	200	275	425	600	1,450	2,500	
1894S .....	.24									1,400,000

\$1,552,500, PF-64, Stack's auction, Oct-07

1895	(880) . . . 690,000	80.00	160.00	325	475	550	625	725	1,500	550
1895O .....	.440,000	360.00	525.00	800	1,200	2,400	3,400	6,000	8,500	
1895S	1,120,000	42.00	60.00	135	190	240	310	500	1,200	
1896	(762) . . . 2,000,000	10.00	22.00	50	75	100	120	175	500	450
1896O .....	.610,000	80.00	160.00	290	350	450	650	1,000	2,400	

* Included in number below.

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	PF-63
1896S	575,056	\$80.00	\$150.00	\$280	\$335.00	\$400	\$550	\$850	\$1,500	
1897 (731) ..	10,868,533	2.50	3.50	8	15.00	30	70	135	200	\$450
18970	666,000	65.00	115.00	280	375.00	475	600	900	1,700	
1897S	1,342,844	18.00	35.00	90	120.00	175	260	450	1,000	
1898 (735) ..	16,320,000	3.00	4.00	7	12.00	26	75	115	170	450
18980	2,130,000	12.00	26.00	85	130.00	190	280	450	1,200	
1898S	1,702,507	8.00	15.00	32	45.00	80	150	375	1,200	
1899 (846) ..	19,580,000	3.00	4.00	7	12.00	25	70	125	170	450
18990	2,650,000	10.00	18.00	65	95.00	140	225	400	1,150	
1899S	1,867,493	8.50	16.00	32	35.00	45	110	300	750	
1900 (912) ..	17,600,000	3.00	4.00	7	12.00	25	70	110	170	450
19000	2,010,000	18.00	38.00	110	160.00	220	350	600	1,000	
1900S	5,168,270	5.00	6.00	12	20.00	30	70	175	400	
1901 (813) ..	18,859,665	3.00	4.00	7	10.00	26	70	110	170	450
19010	5,620,000	4.00	5.50	16	28.00	65	180	450	950	
1901S	593,022	80.00	150.00	340	425.00	550	625	1,000	1,650	
1902 (777) ..	21,380,000	3.00	4.00	6	8.00	25	70	110	170	450
19020	4,500,000	3.50	6.00	15	32.00	65	150	400	1,000	
1902S	2,070,000	8.00	20.00	55	80.00	140	200	400	1,000	
1903 (755) ..	19,500,000	3.00	4.00	5	7.50	25	70	110	170	450
19030	8,180,000	4.00	5.00	14	25.00	50	110	275	550	
1903S	613,300	85.00	130.00	350	450.00	700	850	1,200	1,800	
1904 (670) ..	14,600,357	3.00	4.00	6	9.00	25	70	110	170	450
1904S	800,000	45.00	75.00	160	235.00	325	475	800	1,500	
1905 (727) ..	14,551,623	3.00	4.00	5	7.50	25	70	110	170	450
19050	3,400,000	4.00	10.00	35	60.00	90	150	300	500	
19050, Micro O (a)	*	12.00	25.00	90	140.00	220	400	900	1,700	
1905S	6,855,199	3.00	4.00	9	20.00	40	95	250	325	
1906 (675) ..	19,957,731	2.50	3.00	4	7.00	22	70	110	170	450
1906D	4,060,000	4.00	5.00	8	15.00	35	80	175	400	
19060	2,610,000	5.50	14.00	45	75.00	95	130	200	325	
1906S	3,136,640	4.00	6.00	13	25.00	45	110	275	550	
1907 (575) ..	22,220,000	2.50	3.00	4	7.00	22	70	110	170	450
1907D	4,080,000	2.75	4.00	9	18.00	45	110	300	900	
19070	5,058,000	4.00	7.00	30	45.00	70	110	210	375	
1907S	3,178,470	4.00	6.00	15	27.00	65	150	400	750	
1908 (545) ..	10,600,000	2.50	3.00	4	7.00	22	75	110	170	450
1908D	7,490,000	2.50	3.00	6	10.00	28	75	130	300	
19080	1,789,000	6.00	12.00	45	65.00	95	150	300	600	
1908S	3,220,000	4.00	6.00	12	22.00	45	170	350	800	
1909 (650) ..	10,240,000	2.50	3.00	4	7.00	22	75	110	170	450
1909D	954,000	8.00	20.00	60	90.00	140	225	500	1,000	
19090	2,287,000	5.00	8.00	13	22.00	50	90	200	500	
1909S	1,000,000	9.00	20.00	80	130.00	180	310	550	1,200	
1910 (551) ..	11,520,000	2.50	3.00	4	9.00	22	75	110	170	450
1910D	3,490,000	3.00	4.50	9	18.00	45	95	220	450	
1910S	1,240,000	6.00	9.00	50	70.00	100	180	425	700	
1911 (543) ..	18,870,000	2.50	3.00	4	7.00	22	75	110	170	450
1911D	11,209,000	2.50	3.00	4	7.00	24	75	110	170	
1911S	3,520,000	3.00	4.00	9	20.00	40	100	200	400	

* Included in number above. a. Normal and "microscopic" mintmark varieties; see page 20.

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	PF-63
1912 .....(700) ..	19,349,300	\$2.50	\$3	\$4	\$7.00	\$22	\$75	\$110	\$170	\$450
1912D	11,760,000	2.50	3	4	7.00	22	75	110	170	
1912S	3,420,000	2.50	3	6	12.00	32	90	170	300	
1913 .....(622) ..	19,760,000	2.50	3	4	7.00	22	75	110	170	450
1913S	510,000	28.00	45	95	160.00	250	320	500	750	
1914 .....(425) ..	17,360,230	2.50	3	4	7.00	22	75	110	170	450
1914D	11,908,000	2.50	3	4	7.00	22	75	110	170	
1914S	2,100,000	2.50	4	10	18.00	40	80	175	350	
1915 .....(450) ..	5,620,000	2.50	3	4	7.00	22	75	110	170	450
1915S	960,000	7.00	11	32	45.00	65	140	275	475	
1916 .....(18,490,000)	2.50	3	4	7.50	22	75	110	170		
1916S	5,820,000	2.50	3	4	7.50	22	75	110	170	

WINGED LIBERTY HEAD OR "MERCURY" (1916-1945)

Although this coin is commonly called the *Mercury dime*, the main device is in fact a representation of Liberty. The wings crowning her cap are intended to symbolize liberty of thought. The designer's monogram AW is to the right of the neck.

Designer Adolph A. Weinman; weight 2.50 grams; composition .900 silver, .100 copper (net weight: .07234 oz. pure silver); diameter 17.9 mm; reeded edge; mints: Philadelphia, Denver, San Francisco.

G-4 Good—Letters and date clear. Lines and bands in fasces obliterated.

VG-8 Very Good—Half of sticks discernible in fasces.

F-12 Fine—All sticks in fasces defined. Diagonal bands worn nearly flat.

VF-20 Very Fine—Diagonal bands definitely visible.

EF-40 Extremely Fine—Only slight wear on diagonal bands. Braids and hair before ear clearly visible.

AU-50 About Uncirculated—Slight trace of wear. Most mint luster present.

MS-63 Choice Uncirculated—No trace of wear. Light blemishes. Attractive mint luster.

MS-65 Gem Uncirculated—Only light, scattered marks that are not distracting. Strong luster, good eye appeal.



Mintmark location is on reverse, left of fasces.

Uncirculated values shown are for average pieces with minimum blemishes; those with sharp strikes and split horizontal bands on reverse are worth much more.

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-63	MS-65
1916	22,180,080	\$3.00	\$5.00	\$7.00	\$8	\$12	\$25	\$45	\$120
1916D	264,000	1,000.00	1,500.00	2,600.00	4,200	6,200	9,200	18,000	30,000
1916S	10,450,000	4.00	6.00	9.00	12	20	25	65	255
1917	55,230,000	2.00	2.50	3.00	6	8	12	60	170
1917D	9,402,000	4.50	6.00	11.00	22	45	95	350	1,225
1917S	27,330,000	2.00	2.50	4.00	7	12	30	180	575
1918	26,680,000	2.50	4.00	6.00	12	25	40	125	460
1918D	22,674,800	2.50	4.00	6.00	12	24	50	250	675
1918S	19,300,000	2.50	3.00	5.00	10	18	40	275	725
1919	35,740,000	2.50	3.00	4.00	6	10	30	120	375
1919D	9,939,000	4.00	7.00	12.00	24	35	75	450	2,100
1919S	8,850,000	3.50	4.00	8.00	16	35	75	450	1,250
1920	59,030,000	1.75	2.00	3.00	5	8	15	75	260
1920D	19,171,000	3.00	3.50	4.50	8	20	45	350	825
1920S	13,820,000	3.00	4.00	5.00	8	18	45	325	1,450
1921	1,230,000	65.00	80.00	130.00	320	600	925	1,800	3,600

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-63	MS-65
1921D	1,080,000	\$80.00	\$130.00	\$210.00	\$420	\$775	\$1,250	\$1,850	\$3,600
1923 (a)	50,130,000	1.75	2.50	3.00	5	7	16	45	130
1923S	6,440,000	2.50	4.00	8.00	18	65	105	400	1,250
1924	24,010,000	1.75	2.50	4.00	6	14	27	100	210
1924D	6,810,000	3.00	4.50	7.00	16	50	110	500	1,200
1924S	7,120,000	3.00	4.00	6.00	10	45	110	500	1,250
1925	25,610,000	1.75	3.00	4.00	5	8	20	85	225
1925D	5,117,000	4.00	5.00	12.00	40	110	200	800	1,800
1925S	5,850,000	3.00	4.00	8.00	15	65	110	500	1,500
1926	32,160,000	1.60	2.00	2.50	4	7	16	65	250
1926D	6,828,000	3.00	4.50	6.00	10	25	50	275	600
1926S	1,520,000	13.00	15.00	26.00	60	250	450	1,500	3,000
1927	28,080,000	1.60	2.00	3.00	4	7	15	60	150
1927D	4,812,000	3.50	5.50	8.00	20	65	90	400	1,300
1927S	4,770,000	2.50	4.00	6.00	9	24	50	550	1,500
1928	19,480,000	1.60	2.00	3.00	5	7	18	55	130
1928D	4,161,000	4.00	5.00	8.00	19	45	90	350	900
1928S (b)	7,400,000	2.00	3.00	4.00	5	16	45	300	500
1929	25,970,000	1.60	2.00	3.00	4	6	12	35	75
1929D	5,034,000	2.50	3.50	5.00	8	15	25	40	75
1929S	4,730,000	1.75	2.50	3.50	5	10	20	45	125
1930 (a)	6,770,000	1.75	2.00	3.00	5	8	16	50	125
1930S	1,843,000	2.50	4.00	5.00	7	15	45	120	210
1931	3,150,000	2.00	3.00	4.00	6	10	22	70	150
1931D	1,260,000	8.00	9.00	12.00	20	35	60	140	280
1931S	1,800,000	4.00	5.00	6.00	10	16	45	150	300

a. Dimes dated 1923-D or 1930-D are counterfeit. b. Large and small mintmarks; see page 20.

	Mintage	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	MS-63	MS-65	PF-65
1934	24,080,000	\$1.50	\$1.75	\$3.50	\$32	\$50	
1934D (b)	6,772,000	2.00	2.50	8.00	60	85	
1935	58,830,000	1.50	1.75	2.50	15	35	
1935D	10,477,000	2.00	2.50	8.00	50	90	
1935S	15,840,000	1.60	1.75	5.00	30	40	
1936	(4,130) .. 87,500,000	1.60	2.50	3.50	18	30	\$2,100
1936D	16,132,000	1.75	3.50	6.00	40	55	
1936S	9,210,000	1.60	2.50	3.50	30	35	
1937	(5,756) .. 56,860,000	1.60	1.75	2.50	15	30	850
1937D	14,146,000	1.60	2.50	4.00	30	45	
1937S	9,740,000	1.60	2.50	3.50	30	40	
1938	(8,728) .. 22,190,000	1.60	2.50	3.00	15	30	550
1938D	5,537,000	2.00	3.00	4.00	25	35	
1938S	8,090,000	1.60	2.50	3.50	28	40	
1939	(9,321) .. 67,740,000	1.60	1.75	2.50	12	25	450
1939D	24,394,000	1.60	1.75	2.50	12	28	
1939S	10,540,000	1.85	2.25	3.00	30	42	
1940	(11,827) .. 65,350,000	1.50	1.60	2.00	12	30	400
1940D	21,198,000	1.50	1.60	2.00	14	35	
1940S	21,560,000	1.50	1.60	2.00	15	35	
1941	(16,557) .. 175,090,000	1.50	1.60	2.00	12	30	400
1941D	45,634,000	1.50	1.60	2.00	14	25	
1941S (b)	43,090,000	1.50	1.60	2.00	12	30	

b. Large and small mintmarks; see page 20.



1942, 2 Over 1



1942-D, 2 Over 1

	Mintage	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	MS-63	MS-65	PF-65
1942, 2 Over 1	*	\$625.00	\$800.00	\$1,000	\$4,250	\$15,000	
1942	(22,329) .205,410,000	1.50	1.60	2	12	30	\$400
1942D, 2 Over 1	*	675.00	850.00	1,100	4,500	8,000	
1942D .....	.60,740,000	1.50	1.60	2	12	30	
1942S .....	.49,300,000	1.50	1.60	2	20	35	
1943 .....	.191,710,000	1.50	1.60	2	12	25	
1943D .....	.71,949,000	1.50	1.60	2	15	30	
1943S .....	.60,400,000	1.50	1.60	2	16	30	
1944 .....	.231,410,000	1.50	1.60	2	12	25	
1944D .....	.62,224,000	1.50	1.60	2	15	30	
1944S .....	.49,490,000	1.50	1.60	2	15	30	
1945 .....	.159,130,000	1.50	1.60	2	12	28	
1945D .....	.40,245,000	1.50	1.60	2	12	30	
1945S .....	.41,920,000	1.50	1.60	2	12	30	
1945S, Micro S	**	2.00	3.00	6	40	100	

* Included in number below. ** Included in number above.

ROOSEVELT (1946 TO DATE)

John R. Sinnock (whose initials, JS, are at the truncation of the neck) designed this dime showing a portrait of Franklin D. Roosevelt. The design has heavier lettering and a more modernistic character than preceding types.



Mintmark on reverse,
1946–1964.



Mintmark on obverse,
starting 1968.

Silver Coinage (1946–1964)

Designer John R. Sinnock; weight 2.50 grams; composition .900 silver, .100 copper (net weight .07234 oz. pure silver); diameter 17.9 mm; reeded edge; mints: Philadelphia, Denver, San Francisco, West Point.

EF-40 Extremely Fine—All lines of torch, flame, and hair very plain.

MS-63 Choice Uncirculated—Some distracting contact marks or blemishes in prime focal areas. Impaired luster possible.

MS-65 Gem Uncirculated—Only light scattered marks that are not distracting. Strong luster, good eye appeal.

PF-65 Gem Proof—Nearly perfect.

	Mintage	EF-40	MS-63	MS-65	PF-65
1946 .....	.255,250,000	\$1.50	\$3.00	\$12	
1946D .....	.61,043,500	1.50	3.00	14	
1946S .....	.27,900,000	1.50	4.50	20	
1947 .....	.121,520,000	1.50	6.00	12	
1947D .....	.46,835,000	1.50	6.50	12	
1947S .....	.34,840,000	1.50	6.00	12	
1948 .....	.74,950,000	1.50	4.00	12	

	Mintage	EF-40	MS-63	MS-65	PF-65
1948D	52,841,000	\$1.50	\$6.00	\$12	
1948S	35,520,000	1.50	5.50	12	
1949	30,940,000	1.60	26.00	32	
1949D	26,034,000	1.60	12.00	20	
1949S	13,510,000	3.25	42.00	55	
1950	(51,386) 50,130,114	1.50	13.00	16	\$50
1950D	46,803,000	1.50	6.00	12	
1950S	20,440,000	1.50	36.00	42	
1951	(57,500) 103,880,102	1.50	2.50	10	50
1951D	56,529,000	1.50	2.25	10	
1951S	31,630,000	1.50	12.50	22	
1952	(81,980) 99,040,093	1.50	2.00	10	35
1952D	122,100,000	1.50	2.50	6	
1952S	44,419,500	1.50	8.00	12	
1953	(128,800) 53,490,120	1.50	3.00	8	38
1953D	136,433,000	1.50	3.00	8	
1953S	39,180,000	1.50	2.50	8	
1954	(233,300) 114,010,203	1.50	2.50	8	18
1954D	106,397,000	1.50	2.50	8	
1954S	22,860,000	1.50	2.50	8	
1955	(378,200) 12,450,181	1.50	2.50	8	15
1955D	13,959,000	1.50	2.50	8	
1955S	18,510,000	1.50	2.50	8	
1956	(669,384) 108,640,000	1.50	2.00	7	8
1956D	108,015,100	1.50	2.00	7	
1957	(1,247,952) 160,160,000	1.50	2.00	7	4
1957D	113,354,330	1.50	2.50	7	
1958	(875,652) 31,910,000	1.50	2.00	8	4
1958D	136,564,600	1.50	2.00	8	
1959	(1,149,291) 85,780,000	1.50	2.00	7	2
1959D	164,919,790	1.50	2.00	7	
1960	(1,691,602) 70,390,000	1.50	2.00	7	2
1960, Doubled-Die Obverse	*				350
1960D	200,160,400	1.50	1.75	6	
1961	(3,028,244) 93,730,000	1.50	1.75	6	2
1961D	209,146,550	1.50	1.75	6	
1962	(3,218,019) 72,450,000	1.50	1.75	6	2
1962D	334,948,380	1.50	1.75	6	
1963	(3,075,645) 123,650,000	1.50	1.75	6	2
1963, Doubled-Die Reverse	*				350
1963D	421,476,530	1.50	1.75	6	
1964 (a)	(3,950,762) 929,360,000	1.50	1.75	6	2
1964D (a)	1,357,517,180	1.50	1.75	6	
1964D, Doubled-Die Reverse	*	30.00	100.00	150	

* Included in number above. a. Variations of 9 in date have pointed or straight tail.

Clad Coinage and Silver Proofs (1965 to Date)

Weight 2.27 grams; composition, outer layers of copper-nickel (.750 copper, .250 nickel) bonded to inner core of pure copper; diameter 17.9 mm; reeded edge. Silver Proofs: pre-1965 standards.

	Mintage	MS-65	PF-65		Mintage	MS-65	PF-65
1965	1,652,140,570	\$1.50		1982P	519,475,000	\$5.00	
1966	1,382,734,540	1.25		1982D	542,713,584	1.50	
1967	2,244,007,320	1.00		1982S	(3,857,479)		\$2.00
1968	424,470,400	1.00		1983P	647,025,000	5.00	
1968D	480,748,280	1.00		1983D	730,129,224	1.50	
1968S (a)	(3,041,506)		\$1.50	1983S (a)	(3,279,126)		1.50
1969	145,790,000	2.00		1984P	856,669,000	1.00	
1969D	563,323,870	1.00		1984D	704,803,976	1.25	
1969S	(2,394,631)		1.50	1984S	(3,065,110)		2.00
1970	345,570,000	1.00		1985P	705,200,962	1.25	
1970D	754,942,100	1.00		1985D	587,979,970	1.25	
1970S (a)	(2,632,810)		1.50	1985S	(3,362,821)		1.50
1971	162,690,000	1.50		1986P	682,649,693	1.50	
1971D	377,914,240	1.25		1986D	473,326,970	1.50	
1971S	(3,220,733)		1.50	1986S	(3,010,497)		3.00
1972	431,540,000	1.00		1987P	762,709,481	0.75	
1972D	330,290,000	1.00		1987D	653,203,402	0.75	
1972S	(3,260,996)		1.50	1987S	(4,227,728)		3.00
1973	315,670,000	1.00		1988P	1,030,550,000	0.75	
1973D	455,032,426	1.00		1988D	962,385,489	0.75	
1973S	(2,760,339)		1.50	1988S	(3,262,948)		3.00
1974	470,248,000	1.00		1989P	1,298,400,000	0.75	
1974D	571,083,000	1.00		1989D	896,535,597	0.75	
1974S	(2,612,568)		1.50	1989S	(3,220,194)		4.00
1975	585,673,900	1.00		1990P	1,034,340,000	1.50	
1975D	313,705,300	1.00		1990D	839,995,824	0.75	
1975S (a)	(2,845,450)		2.00	1990S	(3,299,559)		2.00
1976	568,760,000	1.00		1991P	927,220,000	0.75	
1976D	695,222,774	1.00		1991D	601,241,114	0.75	
1976S	(4,149,730)		2.00	1991S	(2,867,787)		3.00
1977	796,930,000	1.00		1992P	593,500,000	0.75	
1977D	376,607,228	1.00		1992D	616,273,932	0.75	
1977S	(3,251,152)		1.75	1992S	(2,858,981)		4.00
1978	663,980,000	1.00		1992S, Silver	(1,317,579)		6.00
1978D	282,847,540	1.00		1993P	766,180,000	0.75	
1978S	(3,127,781)		1.50	1993D	750,110,166	0.75	
1979	315,440,000	1.00		1993S	(2,633,439)		5.00
1979D	390,921,184	1.00		1993S, Silver	(761,353)		7.00
1979S, Filled S	(3,677,175)		1.50	1994P	1,189,000,000	0.75	
1979S, Clear S	*		2.25	1994D	1,303,268,110	0.75	
1980P	735,170,000	1.00		1994S	(2,484,594)		5.00
1980D	719,354,321	1.00		1994S, Silver	(785,329)		8.00
1980S	(3,554,806)		1.50	1995P	1,125,500,000	0.75	
1981P	676,650,000	1.00		1995D	1,274,890,000	1.00	
1981D	712,284,143	1.00		1995S	(2,117,496)		15.00
1981S	(4,063,083)		1.50	1995S, Silver	(679,985)		20.00
1982, No Mintmark (a)		225.00		1996P	1,421,163,000	0.75	

* Included in number above. a. 1968, 1970, 1975, and 1983 Proof dimes without S mintmark were made in error, as were some circulation-strike 1982 dimes. See page 20 for discussion.

	Mintage	MS-65	PF-65		Mintage	MS-65	PF-65
1996D	1,400,300,000	\$0.75		2003P	1,085,500,000	\$0.75	
1996W (b)	1,457,000	20.00		2003D	986,500,000	0.75	
1996S	(1,750,244)		\$2.50	2003S	(2,172,684)		\$2.00
1996S, Silver	(775,021)		7.50	2003S, Silver	(1,125,755)		4.00
1997P	991,640,000	0.75		2004P	1,328,000,000	0.75	
1997D	979,810,000	0.75		2004D	1,159,500,000	0.75	
1997S	(2,055,000)		8.00	2004S	(1,789,488)		2.50
1997S, Silver	(741,678)		18.00	2004S, Silver	(1,175,934)		3.00
1998P	1,163,000,000	0.75		2005P	1,412,000,000	0.75	
1998D	1,172,250,000	0.75		2005D	1,423,500,000	0.75	
1998S	(2,086,507)		3.00	2005S	(2,275,000)		2.00
1998S, Silver	(878,792)		6.00	2005S, Silver	(1,069,679)		4.00
1999P	2,164,000,000	0.75		2006P	1,381,000,000	0.75	
1999D	1,397,750,000	0.75		2006D	1,447,000,000	0.75	
1999S	(2,543,401)		3.00	2006S	(2,000,428)		2.00
1999S, Silver	(804,565)		7.00	2006S, Silver	(1,054,008)		4.00
2000P	1,842,500,000	0.75		2007P	1,047,500,000	0.75	
2000D	1,818,700,000	0.75		2007D	1,042,000,000	0.75	
2000S	(3,082,572)		2.00	2007S	(1,384,797)		2.00
2000S, Silver	(965,421)		3.00	2007S, Silver	(875,050)		4.00
2001P	1,369,590,000	0.75		2008P	391,000,000	0.75	
2001D	1,412,800,000	0.75		2008D	624,500,000	0.75	
2001S	(2,294,909)		2.00	2008S	(1,377,424)		2.00
2001S, Silver	(889,697)		3.50	2008S, Silver	(620,664)		4.00
2002P	1,187,500,000	0.75		2009P		0.75	
2002D	1,379,500,000	0.75		2009D		0.75	
2002S	(2,319,766)		2.00	2009S			2.00
2002S, Silver	(892,229)		5.00	2009S, Silver			4.00

b. Issued in Mint sets only.

LIBERTY SEATED (1875-1878)

This short-lived coin was authorized by the Act of March 3, 1875. Soon after the appearance of the first twenty-cent pieces, people complained about the similarity in design and size to the quarter dollar. The eagle is very similar to that used on the trade dollar, but the edge of this coin is plain. The mintmark is on the reverse below the eagle.

In the denomination's first year, more than one million pieces were struck at the San Francisco Mint; about 133,000 at the Carson City Mint; and roughly 37,000 at Philadelphia (not including about 2,800 Proofs struck there as well). These numbers dropped sharply in 1876. (Most of the Carson City coins of that year were melted at the mint and never released, a fate likely met by most of the Philadelphia twenty-cent pieces of 1876 as well.) In 1877 and 1878, only Proof examples were minted. None were struck for circulation.

Various factors caused the demise of the twenty-cent piece: the public was confused over the coin's similarity to the quarter dollar, which was better established as a foundation of American commerce; in the eastern United States, small-change transactions were largely satisfied by Fractional Currency notes; and the twenty-cent coin was essentially just a substitute for two dimes.

TYPE-COIN VALUES							
	G-4	F-12	EF-40	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65	PF-63
1875-1878	\$100	\$140+	\$250+	\$600+	\$1,300	\$6,200+	\$2,500+
+ or - indicates change from previous year							

Designer William Barber; weight 5 grams; composition .900 silver, .100 copper; diameter 22 mm; plain edge; mints: Philadelphia, Carson City, San Francisco.

G-4 Good—LIBERTY on shield obliterated. Letters and date legible.

VG-8 Very Good—One or two letters in LIBERTY barely visible. Other details bold.

F-12 Fine—Some letters of LIBERTY possibly visible.

VF-20 Very Fine—LIBERTY readable, but partly weak.

EF-40 Extremely Fine—LIBERTY mostly sharp. Only slight wear on high points of coin.

AU-50 About Uncirculated—Slight trace of wear on breast, head, and knees.

MS-60 Uncirculated—No trace of wear. Light blemishes.

MS-63 Choice Uncirculated—Some distracting blemishes in prime focal areas. Some impairment of luster possible.



Mintmark location is below eagle.

Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	PF-63
1875 (2,790) . . .	36,910	\$185	\$275	\$320	\$365	\$465	\$600	\$850	\$1,500
1875CC	133,290	350	375	470	650	900	1,100	1,750	3,750
1875S	1,155,000	110	120	150	175	250	375	600	1,300
1876 (1,260) . . .	14,640	200	260	340	400	475	625	850	1,500
1876CC	10,000							150,000	3,300
\$350,750, MS-64, Stack's auction, Oct-07									
1877 (350)				3,200	3,600				5,000
1878 (600)				2,500	2,750				4,300

Authorized in 1792, this denomination was not issued until 1796. The first coinage follows the pattern of the early half dimes and dimes by the absence of a mark of value. In 1804 the value "25c" was added to the reverse. Figures were used until 1838, when the term QUAR. DOL. appeared. In 1892 the value was spelled out entirely.

The first type weighed 104 grains, which remained standard until modified to 103-1/8 grains by the Act of January 18, 1837. As with the dime and half dime, the weight was reduced and arrows placed at the date in 1853. Rays were placed in the field of the reverse during that year only. The law of 1873 slightly increased the weight, and arrows were again placed at the date.

Proofs of some dates prior to 1856 are known to exist, and all are rare.

Note: Values of common-date silver coins have been based on the current bullion price of silver, \$16 per ounce, and may vary with the prevailing spot price. To determine the intrinsic value of common silver coins, see page 412.

TYPE-COIN VALUES								
	G-4	F-12	EF-40	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65	PF-63	PF-65
Drpd Bust, SE, 1796	\$11,500.00	\$28,000	\$45,000	\$80,000	\$120,000	\$250,000	—	—
Drpd Bust, HE, 1804-1807 ..	250.00	650	2,100	7,000	13,500	82,000+	—	—
Cap Bust, 1815-1828	90.00	160	1,250	3,000	5,500	27,500+	—	—
Cap Bust, 1831-1838	75.00	110	350	1,200	3,500	20,000+	\$25,000+	\$50,000
Lib Std, NM, 1838-1853	25.00	35	80	450	1,000	4,250	1,500+	22,000
Lib Std, A&R, 1853	25.00	35	175	950	2,200-	20,000	45,000	200,000
Lib Std, Arr, 1854-1855	25.00	35	85	500	1,200-	9,000	14,000	39,000
Lib Std, Motto, 1866-1891 ..	25.00	35	65	250	500	2,000	750	2,000
Lib Std, Arr, 1873-1874	20.00	40	200	850	1,650	4,500	1,600	9,000
Barber, 1892-1916	6.00	15	60	185	325	1,500	700	1,900
Stand Lib, 1916-1917	30.00+	70+	120	250	350	750-	—	—
Stand Lib, 1917-1930	3.50	7	35	120	225	575	—	—
Washington, 1932-1964	3.00	3	3	5	6	12	6+	8

+ or - indicates change from previous year

DRAPED BUST (1796-1807)

Designer Robert Scot; weight 6.74 grams; composition .8924 silver, .1076 copper; approx. diameter 27.5 mm; reeded edge. All coined at Philadelphia.

AG-3 About Good—Details clear enough to identify.

G-4 Good—Date readable. Bust outlined, but no detail.

VG-6 Very Good—All but deepest drapery folds worn smooth. Hairlines nearly gone and curls lacking in detail.

F-12 Fine—All drapery lines visible. Hair partly worn.

VF-20 Very Fine—Only left side of drapery indistinct.

EF-40 Extremely Fine—Hair well outlined and detailed.

AU-50 About Uncirculated—Slight trace of wear on shoulder and highest waves of hair.

MS-60 Uncirculated—No trace of wear. Light blemishes.

MS-63 Choice Uncirculated—Some distracting marks or blemishes in focal areas. Impaired luster possible.

Small Eagle Reverse (1796)



	Mintage	AG-3	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63
1796	6,146	\$6,500	\$11,500	\$16,000	\$28,000	\$36,000	\$45,000	\$55,000	\$80,000	\$120,000

Heraldic Eagle Reverse (1804–1807)



1805, 6 Over 5

	Mintage	AG-3	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63
1804	6,738	\$1,500	\$4,000	\$5,000	\$8,000	\$12,500	\$25,000	\$42,500	\$75,000	\$100,000
1805	121,394	125	250	400	650	1,000	2,250	4,500	7,500	14,000
\$402,500, MS-66, Heritage auction, Jan-08										
1806, All kinds	206,124									
1806, 6 Over 5		150	300	450	800	1,500	3,500	5,000	8,500	20,000
1806		125	250	400	650	1,000	2,100	4,250	7,000	13,500
1807	220,643	125	250	400	650	1,000	2,100	4,250	7,000	13,500

CAPPED BUST (1815–1838)

Variety 1 – Large Diameter (1815–1828)

Designer John Reich; weight 6.74 grams; composition .8924 silver, .1076 copper; approx. diameter 27 mm; reeded edge. All coined at Philadelphia.

AG-3 About Good—Details clear enough to identify.

G-4 Good—Date, letters, stars legible. Hair under Liberty's headband smooth. Cap lines worn smooth.

VG-8 Very Good—Rim well defined. Main details visible. Full LIBERTY on cap. Hair above eye nearly smooth.

F-12 Fine—All hair lines visible, but only partial detail visible in drapery. Shoulder clasp distinct.

VF-20 Very Fine—All details visible, but some wear evident. Clasp and ear sharp.

EF-40 Extremely Fine—All details distinct. Hair well outlined.

AU-50 About Uncirculated—Slight trace of wear on tips of curls and above the eye, and on the wing and claw tips.

MS-60 Uncirculated—No trace of wear. Light blemishes.

MS-63 Choice Uncirculated—Some distracting contact marks or blemishes in prime focal areas. Impaired luster possible.



1818, 8 Over 5



1819, Small 9



1819, Large 9



1820, Small 0



1820, Large 0



1822, 25 Over 50c



1823, 3 Over 2



1824, 4 Over 2



1825, 5 Over 2
(Wide Date)



1825, 5 Over 3 or 4
(Close Date)

	Mintage	AG-3	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63
1815 .....	.89,235	\$40	\$100	\$120	\$160	\$400	\$1,350	\$2,000	\$3,250	\$6,500
1818, 8 Over 5 .....	.361,174	35	90	110	160	400	1,350	2,000	3,250	6,000
1818, Normal Date	*	35	90	110	160	400	1,250	1,800	3,000	5,500
1819, Small 9 .....	.144,000	35	90	110	160	400	1,350	2,000	3,250	6,000
1819, Large 9	*	35	90	110	160	400	1,350	2,000	3,250	6,000
1820, Small 0 .....	.127,444	35	90	110	160	400	1,350	2,000	3,000	5,500
1820, Large 0	*	35	90	110	160	400	1,350	2,000	3,000	5,500
1821 .....	.216,851	35	90	110	160	425	1,400	2,000	3,250	6,000
1822 .....	.64,080	40	100	130	200	450	1,450	2,600	3,750	7,500
1822, 25 Over 50c	*	725	1,750	3,300	4,500	6,500	13,000	24,000	40,000	70,000
1823, 3 Over 2 .....	.17,800	16,000	27,000	32,000	45,000	60,000	75,000	125,000	—	
1824, 4 Over 2 .....	.168,000	60	150	250	325	850	3,000	5,000	9,000	
1825, 5 Over 2	*	60	125	150	200	450	1,500	2,000	3,500	6,000
1825, 5 Over 4	*	50	90	110	160	350	1,350	2,000	3,000	5,500
1827, Original (Curl										
Base 2 in 25c) .....	.4,000									175,000
1827, Restrike (Square										
Base 2 in 25c)										60,000
1828 .....	.102,000	40	90	110	160	350	1,350	2,000	3,000	6,000
1828, 25 Over 50c	*	75	150	250	500	1,100	2,100	3,750	8,500	—

* Included in number above.

Variety 2 – Reduced Diameter (1831–1838), Motto Removed

Designer William Kneass; weight 6.74 grams; composition .8924 silver, .1076 copper; diameter 24.3 mm; reeded edge. All coined at Philadelphia. Changed to .900 fine in 1837.

G-4 Good—Bust of Liberty well defined. Hair under headband smooth. Date, letters, stars legible. Scant rims.

VG-8 Very Good—Details apparent but worn on high spots. Rims strong. Full LIBERTY.

F-12 Fine—All hair lines visible. Drapery partly worn. Shoulder clasp distinct.

VF-20 Very Fine—Only top spots worn. Clasp sharp. Ear distinct.

EF-40 Extremely Fine—Hair details and clasp bold and clear.

AU-50 About Uncirculated—Slight trace of wear on hair around forehead, on cheek, and at top and bottom tips of eagle's wings and left claw.

MS-60 Uncirculated—No trace of wear. Light blemishes.

MS-63 Choice Uncirculated—Some distracting contact marks or blemishes in prime focal areas. Impaired luster possible.



O Over F in OF



Small Letters (1831)

Large Letters

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63
1831, Small Letters . . .	398,000	\$75	\$90	\$110	\$140	\$350	\$750	\$1,200	\$3,500
1831, Large Letters	*	75	90	110	140	350	750	1,200	3,500
1832	320,000	75	90	110	140	350	750	1,200	3,500
1833	156,000	75	95	120	180	450	900	1,500	4,000
1834	286,000	75	90	110	140	350	750	1,200	3,500
1834, O Over F in OF	*	75	90	120	160	425	825	1,300	4,000
1835	1,952,000	75	90	110	140	350	750	1,200	3,500
1836	472,000	75	90	110	140	350	750	1,200	3,800
1837	252,400	75	90	110	140	350	750	1,200	3,500
1838	366,000	75	90	110	140	350	750	1,200	3,500

* Included in number above.

LIBERTY SEATED (1838-1891)

Designer Christian Gobrecht.

G-4 Good—Scant rim. LIBERTY on shield worn off. Date and letters legible.

VG-8 Very Good—Rim fairly defined, at least three letters in LIBERTY evident.

F-12 Fine—LIBERTY complete, but partly weak.

VF-20 Very Fine—LIBERTY strong.

EF-40 Extremely Fine—Complete LIBERTY and edges of scroll. Clasp clear.

AU-50 About Uncirculated—Slight wear on Liberty's knees and breast and on eagle's neck, wing tips, and claws.

MS-60 Uncirculated—No trace of wear. Light blemishes.

MS-63 Choice Uncirculated—Some distracting contact marks or blemishes in prime focal areas. Impaired luster possible.

Variety 1 – No Motto Above Eagle (1838-1853)

Weight 6.68 grams; composition .900 silver, .100 copper; diameter 24.3 mm; reeded edge; mints: Philadelphia, New Orleans.



Small Date



Large Date

No Drapery From Elbow

Drapery From Elbow

Mintmark location is on reverse, below eagle.

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63
1838, No Drapery . . .	466,000	\$35	\$40	\$60	\$100	\$375	\$750	\$2,000	\$5,000
\$517,500, PF-65, Heritage auction, Apr-08									
1839, No Drapery . . .	491,146	33	40	60	95	375	750	2,000	5,000
18400, No Drapery . . .	382,200	40	45	70	120	400	800	2,000	5,500
1840, Drapery	188,127	28	32	55	95	180	300	950	3,500
18400, Drapery	43,000	30	50	75	110	210	500	1,150	3,000
1841	120,000	50	75	100	150	250	325	900	1,900
18410	452,000	30	45	60	80	175	320	800	1,800
1842, Sm Date (Pf only)									55,000
1842, Large Date	88,000	75	100	160	250	350	650	1,750	3,250
18420, All kinds	769,000								
18420, Small Date		400	600	1,100	2,000	4,000	9,000	18,000	
18420, Large Date		32	50	70	110	220	600	1,750	4,600
1843	645,600	25	30	40	45	85	175	450	1,100
18430	968,000	30	45	60	125	250	800	2,500	5,000
1844	421,200	25	30	35	45	85	175	500	1,050
18440	740,000	30	45	60	85	200	325	1,150	3,000
1845	922,000	25	30	35	45	80	160	550	1,100
1846	510,000	25	30	35	50	85	170	600	1,200
1847	734,000	25	30	35	45	80	160	575	1,100
18470	368,000	35	50	75	150	350	750	2,500	7,500
1848	146,000	25	38	75	100	175	300	1,100	3,000
1849	340,000	25	30	45	75	160	250	800	1,600
18490*		450	600	1,100	2,200	4,000	6,000	14,000	20,000
1850	190,800	30	45	65	95	175	240	800	1,850
18500	412,000	30	45	65	95	175	475	1,400	3,250

* Included in 1850-O mintage.

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63
1851	160,000	\$35	\$55	\$90	\$125	\$200	\$300	\$1,000	\$1,800
18510	88,000	150	250	400	750	1,500	3,000	8,000	
1852	177,060	45	60	95	135	225	300	675	1,000
18520	96,000	175	250	400	700	1,750	4,250	9,000	19,000
1853, Recut Dt, No Arrows or Rays (a)	44,200	275	350	600	800	1,400	2,100	3,250	5,500

a. Beware of altered 1858, or removed arrows and rays.

Variety 2 – Arrows at Date, Rays Around Eagle (1853)

The reduction in weight is indicated by the arrows at the date. Rays were added on the reverse side in the field around the eagle. The arrows were retained through 1855, but the rays were omitted after 1853.

Weight 6.22 grams; composition .900 silver; .100 copper; diameter 24.3 mm; reeded edge; mints: Philadelphia, New Orleans, San Francisco, Carson City.



1853, 3 Over 4

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63
1853	15,210,020	\$25	\$30	\$35	\$55	\$175	\$300	\$950	\$2,200
1853, 3 Over 4	*	40	75	110	225	350	650	2,000	5,000
18530	1,332,000	25	50	60	75	250	1,100	3,250	7,750

* Included in number above.

Variety 3 – Arrows at Date, No Rays (1854–1855)



1854-O, Huge O

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63
1854	12,380,000	\$25	\$30	\$35	\$45	\$85	\$225	\$500	\$1,200
18540	1,484,000	25	30	40	55	115	250	800	1,800
18540, Huge O	*	900	1,400	2,800	4,500	7,500	12,000	17,000	22,000
1855	2,857,000	25	30	35	45	85	225	575	1,350
18550	176,000	45	60	100	250	375	850	2,750	8,000
1855S	396,400	45	60	85	175	350	700	1,850	6,000

* Included in number above.

Variety 1 Resumed (1856–1865; Weight Standard of 1853)

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	PF-63
1856	7,264,000	\$25	\$30	\$35	\$45	\$75	\$160	\$325	\$600	\$4,500
18560	968,000	25	45	55	65	80	250	1,100	2,000	
1856S, All kinds	286,000									
1856S		40	55	90	185	375	750	2,250	9,000	
1856S, S Over Sm S		45	75	130	275	600	900	2,500	—	
1857	9,644,000	25	30	35	45	75	160	325	600	4,250
18570	1,180,000	25	40	50	60	100	260	1,000	2,500	
1857S	82,000	60	100	200	375	600	1,000	2,750	7,000	
1858	(300) 7,368,000	25	30	35	45	75	160	325	600	2,500

Chart continued on next page.

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	PF-63
18580	520,000	\$25	\$30	\$35	\$65	\$125	\$350	\$1,400	\$5,000	
1858S	121,000	50	75	145	275	525	1,250	7,500	—	
1859	(800) 1,343,200	25	30	35	45	80	160	350	900	\$1,300
18590	260,000	25	40	50	65	120	375	1,200	3,500	
1859S	80,000	100	140	225	375	1,700	10,000	40,000	—	
1860	(1,000) 804,400	25	30	35	45	80	160	400	700	1,150
18600	388,000	30	45	55	65	95	350	1,000	2,000	
1860S	56,000	225	350	500	1,100	4,900	18,000	45,000	—	
1861	(1,000) 4,853,600	25	30	35	45	80	160	400	825	1,150
1861S	96,000	70	120	250	500	1,500	10,000	25,000	—	
1862	(550) 932,000	25	30	45	50	85	160	400	825	1,200
1862S	67,000	55	85	200	275	700	1,100	2,750	9,000	
1863	(460) 191,600	40	50	75	130	190	300	625	1,000	1,100
1864	(470) 93,600	75	85	120	175	260	400	625	1,300	1,100
1864S	20,000	275	400	700	1,000	2,000	4,000	10,000	—	
1865	(500) 58,800	75	85	130	185	250	350	700	1,200	1,100
1865S	41,000	85	115	150	375	650	1,200	2,600	4,000	
1866 (unique)										—

Note: The 1866 Proof quarter, half, and dollar without motto are not mentioned in the Mint director's report, and were not issued for circulation.

Variety 4 – Motto Above Eagle (1866–1873)

The motto IN GOD WE TRUST was added to the reverse side in 1866. As with the half dollar and silver dollar, the motto has been retained since that time.



	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	PF-63
1866	(725) 16,800	\$350	\$475	\$600	\$900	\$1,500	\$1,800	\$2,250	\$3,000	\$900
1866S	28,000	200	300	575	950	1,500	2,250	3,500	5,500	
1867	(625) 20,000	200	300	450	600	725	850	1,200	2,500	900
1867S	48,000	200	300	400	650	1,400	3,000	10,000	—	
1868	(600) 29,400	120	150	200	300	400	500	850	1,500	900
1868S	96,000	75	100	150	280	650	1,000	2,750	7,000	
1869	(600) 16,000	250	300	425	550	700	900	1,400	3,000	900
1869S	76,000	80	120	190	325	600	1,200	2,800	4,500	
1870	(1,000) 86,400	50	60	110	175	275	450	800	1,200	900
1870CC	8,340	3,750	8,000	10,000	16,000	30,000	50,000	60,000	—	
1871	(960) 118,200	30	40	60	115	160	300	550	1,000	800
1871CC	10,890	1,800	3,750	6,000	15,000	28,000	47,500	—	—	
1871S	30,900	250	375	500	900	1,400	2,750	4,000	5,000	
1872	(950) 182,000	30	40	60	115	160	225	600	1,650	800
1872CC	22,850	600	900	2,000	3,000	8,000	12,000	40,000		
1872S	83,000	700	1,000	1,400	2,200	3,750	6,000	12,000		
1873, Close 3	(600) 40,000	125	225	300	500	800	2,000	4,000	5,000	800
1873, Open 3	172,000	30	45	65	90	150	215	450	900	
1873CC (5 known)	4,000				—	—	—	350,000		

Variety 5 – Arrows at Date (1873–1874)

Arrows were placed at the date in the years 1873 and 1874 to denote the change of weight from 6.22 to 6.25 grams.

Weight 6.25 grams; composition .900 silver, .100 copper; diameter 24.3 mm; reeded edge; mints: Philadelphia, San Francisco, Carson City, New Orleans.



	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	PF-63
1873	(540) 1,271,160	\$25	\$30	\$40	\$60	\$225	\$425	\$850	\$1,750	\$1,600
1873CC	12,462	2,000	3,000	7,500	12,500	25,000	30,000	50,000	80,000	
1873S	156,000	35	40	65	115	250	500	1,200	2,400	
1874	(700) 471,200	20	25	40	65	200	450	900	1,650	1,600
1874S	392,000	25	35	65	115	265	485	950	1,650	

Variety 4 Resumed (1875–1891)



1877-S, S Over Horizontal S

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	PF-63
1875	(700) 4,292,800	\$25	\$30	\$35	\$45	\$65	\$160	\$275	\$550	\$750
1875CC	140,000	75	115	190	300	525	700	1,700	2,750	
1875S	680,000	35	45	70	115	200	300	600	1,150	
1876	(1,150) 17,816,000	25	30	35	45	65	160	275	550	750
1876CC	4,944,000	40	50	65	75	120	225	500	1,000	
1876S	8,596,000	25	30	35	45	65	160	275	550	
1877	(510) 10,911,200	25	30	35	45	65	160	275	550	750
1877CC (a)	4,192,000	40	55	65	75	120	220	475	750	
1877S	8,996,000	25	30	35	45	65	160	275	550	
1877S, S/Horizontal S	*	30	45	85	150	250	400	800	2,000	
1878	(800) 2,260,000	25	30	35	45	65	150	250	500	750
1878CC	996,000	40	55	70	120	160	250	600	1,100	
1878S	140,000	125	185	275	400	625	900	1,900	3,000	
1879	(1,100) 13,600	120	140	200	250	325	400	575	800	750
1880	(1,355) 13,600	120	140	200	250	325	400	575	800	750
1881	(975) 12,000	160	180	250	300	375	425	625	850	750
1882	(1,100) 15,200	130	160	210	265	325	425	625	900	750
1883	(1,039) 14,400	130	160	210	265	325	425	625	900	750
1884	(875) 8,000	225	275	325	425	550	600	700	900	750
1885	(930) 13,600	130	160	225	275	325	400	675	1,100	750
1886	(886) 5,000	300	375	475	575	675	750	900	1,250	750

* Included in number above. a. Variety with fine edge-reeding is scarcer than that with normally spaced reeding.

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	PF-63
1887 .....(710)	10,000	\$225	\$250	\$325	\$385	\$475	\$525	\$750	\$1,100	\$750
1888 .....(832)	10,001	200	245	325	425	500	650	700	1,000	750
1888S	1,216,000	25	30	35	45	70	150	300	850	
1889 .....(711)	12,000	150	175	225	275	325	450	650	850	750
1890 .....(590)	80,000	60	75	100	125	175	300	525	775	750
1891 .....(600)	3,920,000	25	30	35	45	65	160	260	550	750
18910	68,000	150	180	325	475	800	1,300	2,750	5,500	
1891S	2,216,000	25	30	35	45	70	160	260	550	

BARBER OR LIBERTY HEAD (1892-1916)

Like other silver coins of this type, the quarter dollars minted from 1892 to 1916 were designed by Charles E. Barber. His initial B is found at the truncation of the neck of Liberty. There are two varieties of the 1892 reverse: (1) the eagle's wing covers only half of the E in UNITED; (2) the eagle's wing covers most of the E. Coins of the first variety reverse are somewhat scarcer than those of the second variety.

Designer Charles E. Barber; weight 6.25 grams; composition .900 silver, .100 copper (net weight: .18084 oz. pure silver); diameter 24.3 mm; reeded edge; mints: Philadelphia, Denver, New Orleans, San Francisco.

G-4 Good—Date and legends legible. LIBERTY worn off headband.

VG-8 Very Good—Some letters in LIBERTY legible.

F-12 Fine—LIBERTY completely legible but not sharp.

VF-20 Very Fine—All letters in LIBERTY evenly plain.

EF-40 Extremely Fine—LIBERTY bold, and its ribbon distinct.

AU-50 About Uncirculated—Slight trace of wear above forehead, on cheek, and on eagle's head, wings, and tail.

MS-60 Uncirculated—No trace of wear. Light blemishes.

MS-63 Choice Uncirculated—Some distracting contact marks or blemishes in prime focal areas. Impaired luster possible.

PF-63 Choice Proof—Reflective surfaces with only a few blemishes in secondary focal places. No major flaws.



Mintmark location is on reverse, below eagle.

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	PF-63
1892 .....(1,245)	8,236,000	\$6	\$9	\$26	\$45	\$75	\$125	\$200	\$325	\$700
18920	2,460,000	15	20	45	60	95	160	300	450	
1892S	964,079	30	50	80	130	200	300	475	900	
1893 .....(792)	5,444,023	7	9	27	35	75	125	200	375	700
18930	3,396,000	8	14	30	60	100	170	275	500	
1893S	1,454,535	20	35	60	110	170	300	450	1,100	
1894 .....(972)	3,432,000	6	9	35	50	95	150	240	475	700
18940	2,852,000	10	20	45	70	130	230	325	650	
1894S	2,648,821	8	14	40	60	120	210	325	700	
1895 .....(880)	4,440,000	7	10	30	45	80	140	225	500	700
18950	2,816,000	12	20	50	70	140	230	400	900	
1895S	1,764,681	20	32	70	120	170	275	420	900	
1896 .....(762)	3,874,000	6	8	25	40	80	135	225	450	700
18960	1,484,000	30	55	130	260	450	720	900	1,800	
1896S	188,039	850	1,500	2,100	3,000	4,400	6,000	8,000	16,000	
1897 .....(731)	8,140,000	6	8	22	35	70	105	200	325	700
18970	1,414,800	20	40	130	250	385	600	850	1,700	
1897S	542,229	65	110	200	275	400	600	900	1,600	
1898 .....(735)	11,100,000	6	8	22	35	70	125	200	325	700
18980	1,868,000	15	28	70	140	300	390	625	1,500	
1898S	1,020,592	11	25	45	60	90	200	375	1,200	

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	PF-63
1899 (846) ..	12,624,000	\$6	\$8	\$22	\$32	\$75	\$125	\$200	\$325	\$700
18990	2,644,000	11	18	35	60	120	250	375	750	
1899S	708,000	17	30	70	90	140	260	400	1,100	
1900 (912) ..	10,016,000	6	8	22	35	75	125	200	350	700
19000	3,416,000	11	26	65	95	140	300	550	800	
1900S	1,858,585	9	15	35	55	80	130	350	900	
1901 (813) ..	8,892,000	11	14	25	40	80	135	200	325	700
19010	1,612,000	40	60	140	275	450	625	850	1,850	
1901S	72,664	5,600	12,000	16,000	21,000	26,000	30,000	36,000	45,000	
1902 (777) ..	12,196,967	7	8	18	32	65	115	200	325	700
19020	4,748,000	9	16	50	85	140	225	475	1,400	
1902S	1,524,612	14	22	55	90	160	240	500	1,000	
1903 (755) ..	9,759,309	7	8	20	35	60	115	200	475	700
19030	3,500,000	8	12	40	60	120	275	425	1,300	
1903S	1,036,000	15	25	45	85	150	275	425	850	
1904 (670) ..	9,588,143	8	9	20	35	70	120	220	350	700
19040	2,456,000	12	20	60	110	240	450	800	1,350	
1905 (727) ..	4,967,523	14	15	25	40	70	120	220	350	700
19050	1,230,000	18	32	80	160	260	350	475	1,250	
1905S	1,884,000	14	18	45	60	105	225	350	1,000	
1906 (675) ..	3,655,760	7	8	20	35	70	115	200	325	700
1906D	3,280,000	7	8	25	40	70	145	225	450	
19060	2,056,000	7	9	40	60	100	200	300	550	
1907 (575) ..	7,132,000	6	8	17	35	60	105	200	325	700
1907D	2,484,000	6	8	25	48	70	175	235	750	
19070	4,560,000	6	9	18	38	70	135	210	475	
1907S	1,360,000	10	18	45	70	140	280	475	900	
1908 (545) ..	4,232,000	6	8	20	35	70	115	200	325	700
1908D	5,788,000	6	8	20	35	70	115	225	400	
19080	6,244,000	6	9	18	35	65	115	185	325	
1908S	784,000	18	38	85	165	325	465	750	1,250	
1909 (650) ..	9,268,000	6	7	18	35	65	110	200	325	700
1909D	5,114,000	7	8	20	40	85	150	200	325	
19090	712,000	18	40	80	200	325	500	800	1,650	
1909S	1,348,000	8	10	35	55	90	185	285	750	
1910 (551) ..	2,244,000	8	10	30	45	80	140	200	325	700
1910D	1,500,000	8	11	45	70	125	240	350	950	
1911 (543) ..	3,720,000	6	8	18	35	70	125	200	325	700
1911D	933,600	8	18	90	210	325	500	700	1,250	
1911S	988,000	7	9	55	85	165	280	375	750	
1912 (700) ..	4,400,000	6	8	15	35	70	115	200	325	700
1912S	708,000	8	10	50	75	115	220	350	900	
1913 (613) ..	484,000	15	25	70	180	400	525	900	1,200	800
1913D	1,450,800	12	15	35	60	85	175	275	425	
1913S	40,000	1,600	2,300	4,600	6,500	7,250	8,000	11,000	16,000	
1914 (380) ..	6,244,230	6	7	18	34	65	115	200	325	800
1914D	3,046,000	6	7	18	34	65	115	200	325	
1914S	264,000	80	120	250	370	600	750	1,000	1,500	
1915 (450) ..	3,480,000	6	7	18	34	65	115	200	325	800
1915D	3,694,000	6	7	18	32	70	115	200	325	
1915S	704,000	9	13	38	55	115	200	285	425	
1916	1,788,000	6	7	18	32	70	115	200	325	
1916D	6,540,800	6	7	18	32	70	115	200	325	

STANDING LIBERTY (1916–1930)

This type quarter was designed by Hermon A. MacNeil. The left arm of Liberty is upraised, uncovering a shield in the attitude of protection. Her right hand bears the olive branch of peace. MacNeil's initial M is located above and to the right of the date.

There was a modification in 1917 to cover Liberty's exposed breast. The reverse has a new arrangement of the stars, and the eagle is higher.

In 1925 a depression was made in the pedestal on which Liberty stands and that bears the date. On the earlier issues the dates wore off easily because they were too high and were not protected by other features of the coin. The new "recessed" dates proved more durable as a result of this change.

No Proof coins of this type were officially issued, but specimen strikings of the first variety, dated 1917, are known to exist.

Designer Hermon A. MacNeil; standards same as for previous issue; mints: Philadelphia, Denver, San Francisco.

G-4 Good—Date and lettering legible. Top of date worn. Liberty's right leg and toes worn off. Much wear evident on left leg and drapery lines.

VG-8 Very Good—Distinct date. Toes faintly visible. Drapery lines visible above Liberty's left leg.

F-12 Fine—High curve of right leg flat from thigh to ankle. Only slight wear evident on left leg. Drapery lines over right thigh seen only at sides of leg.

VF-20 Very Fine—Garment line across right leg worn, but visible at sides.

EF-40 Extremely Fine—Flattened only at high spots. Liberty's toes are sharp. Drapery lines across right leg evident.

AU-50 About Uncirculated—Slight trace of wear on head, kneecap, shield's center, and highest point on eagle's body.

MS-60 Uncirculated—No trace of wear, but contact marks, surface spots, or faded luster possible.

MS-63 Choice Uncirculated—No trace of wear. Light blemishes. Attractive mint luster.

Some modifications must be made for grading Variety 2.

Variety 1 – No Stars Below Eagle (1916–1917)



Mintmark location is on obverse, to left of date.

Uncirculated pieces with fully struck head of Liberty are worth more than double the prices listed below.

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63
1916	52,000	\$3,250	\$5,500	\$9,000	\$11,000	\$12,500	\$14,000	\$16,000	\$21,000
1917, Variety 1	8,740,000	30	50	70	100	120	200	250	350
1917D, Variety 1	1,509,200	40	60	90	120	180	250	300	425
1917S, Variety 1	1,952,000	50	65	100	140	200	275	340	475

Variety 2 – Stars Below Eagle (1917–1930)

Pedestal Date (1917–1924)





1918-S, 8 Over 7

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63
1917, Variety 2	13,880,000	\$22	\$30	\$45	\$65	\$90	\$125	\$200	\$275
1917D, Variety 2	6,224,400	42	55	80	100	145	180	260	350
1917S, Variety 2	5,552,000	42	55	80	100	145	180	260	350
1918	14,240,000	18	20	30	35	55	90	150	225
1918D	7,380,000	25	40	75	85	135	200	275	400
1918S, Normal Date	11,072,000	18	22	35	45	60	110	200	300
1918S, 8 Over 7	*	1,600	2,200	3,600	4,800	8,000	14,000	19,000	32,500
1919	11,324,000	35	45	60	75	90	130	175	250
1919D	1,944,000	85	120	190	350	550	700	850	1,450
1919S	1,836,000	80	110	180	300	525	625	750	1,600
1920	27,860,000	15	20	30	35	50	90	150	225
1920D	3,586,400	50	60	80	110	150	210	325	750
1920S	6,380,000	20	25	35	45	60	120	250	750
1921	1,916,000	175	210	425	650	750	1,100	1,600	2,100
1923	9,716,000	15	20	30	38	50	90	160	240
1923S	1,360,000	270	375	700	1,000	1,400	1,900	2,600	3,400
1924	10,920,000	17	20	25	35	45	100	165	275
1924D	3,112,000	55	70	100	130	175	210	275	350
1924S	2,860,000	26	33	40	60	120	230	350	1,000

* Included in number above.

Recessed Date (1925–1930)



	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63
1925	12,280,000	\$3.50	\$5	\$7	\$18	\$45	\$90	\$150	\$250
1926	11,316,000	3.50	5	7	18	45	90	150	250
1926D	1,716,000	7.00	10	22	40	80	130	175	250
1926S	2,700,000	5.00	7	12	28	110	225	350	775
1927	11,912,000	3.50	5	7	14	38	70	120	225
1927D	976,000	15.00	20	30	75	140	210	250	310
1927S	396,000	40.00	50	120	320	1,100	2,800	4,500	7,000
1928	6,336,000	3.50	5	7	14	40	70	120	225
1928D	1,627,600	4.50	7	8	20	45	90	140	235
1928S (a)	2,644,000	4.50	7	8	20	40	90	140	235
1929	11,140,000	3.50	5	7	14	35	70	120	225
1929D	1,358,000	5.00	8	10	16	40	80	140	230
1929S	1,764,000	3.50	5	7	17	35	80	140	230
1930	5,632,000	3.50	5	7	17	35	75	135	225
1930S	1,556,000	3.50	5	7	17	35	80	135	225

a. Large and small mintmark varieties; see page 20.

WASHINGTON (1932 TO DATE)

This type was intended to be a commemorative issue marking the 200th anniversary of George Washington's birth. John Flanagan, a New York sculptor, was the designer; his initials, JF, can be found at the base of Washington's neck. The mintmark is on the reverse below the wreath (1932–1964).

Weight 6.25 grams; composition .900 silver, .100 copper (net weight .18084 oz. pure silver); diameter 24.3 mm; reeded edge; mints: Philadelphia, Denver, San Francisco.

F-12 Fine—Hair lines about Washington's ear visible. Tiny feathers on eagle's breast faintly visible.

VF-20 Very Fine—Most hair details visible. Wing feathers clear.

EF-40 Extremely Fine—Hair lines sharp. Wear spots confined to top of eagle's legs and center of breast.

MS-60 Uncirculated—No trace of wear, but many contact marks, surface spotting, or faded luster possible.

MS-63 Choice Uncirculated—No trace of wear. Light blemishes. Attractive mint luster.

MS-65 Gem Uncirculated—Only light, scattered contact marks that are not distracting. Strong luster, good eye appeal.

PF-65 Gem Proof—Hardly any blemishes, and no flaws.



1934, Doubled Die



1934, Light Motto



1934, Heavy Motto

Silver Coinage (1932–1964)

	Mintage	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65
1932	5,404,000	\$5.00	\$6.00	\$7	\$10	\$15	\$25	\$50	\$425
1932D	436,800	175.00	190.00	250	350	500	1,050	3,000	22,500
1932S	408,000	185.00	200.00	225	30	320	500	1,500	6,250
1934, All kinds	31,912,052								
1934, DblDie		75.00	85.00	250	325	750	1,550	2,400	4,750
1934, Light Motto		4.00	5.00	7	10	24	50	75	275
1934, Heavy Motto		4.00	5.00	6	8	12	30	50	135
1934D	3,527,200	6.00	7.00	10	25	85	250	350	1,500
1935	32,484,000	3.50	3.75	4	7	9	22	35	150
1935D	5,780,000	6.00	7.00	10	20	125	250	300	900
1935S	5,660,000	5.00	6.00	7	15	38	100	135	400



1937, Doubled-Die Obverse



1942-D, Doubled-Die Obverse



1943, Doubled-Die Obverse

	Mintage	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65	PF-65
1936	(3,837) .41,300,000	\$5	\$10	\$25	\$35	\$120	\$2,000
1936D	5,374,000	55	270	575	950	1,800	
1936S	3,828,000	15	50	120	150	400	
1937	(5,542) .19,696,000	5	18	25	35	90	750
1937, Doubled-Die Obverse	*	700	1,250	1,400	2,100	3,200	
1937D	7,189,600	15	30	70	90	150	
1937S	1,652,000	35	95	150	220	400	

* Included in number above.

	Mintage	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65	PF-65
1938	(8,045) . . . 9,472,000	\$15.00	\$45	\$95	\$110	\$230	\$450
1938S	2,832,000	20.00	55	105	140	275	
1939	(8,795) . . . 33,540,000	4.00	12	15	25	60	400
1939D	7,092,000	11.00	20	40	50	125	
1939S	2,628,000	20.00	60	95	135	340	
1940	(11,246) . . . 35,704,000	4.00	6	17	35	60	300
1940D	2,797,600	24.00	65	120	165	300	
1940S	8,244,000	9.00	16	21	32	65	
1941	(15,287) . . . 79,032,000	4.00	6	8	14	45	250
1941D	16,714,800	7.00	13	32	55	70	
1941S (a)	16,080,000	5.00	11	28	55	70	
1942	(21,123) 102,096,000	3.50	4	6	9	35	250
1942D	17,487,200	5.00	10	17	20	40	
1942D, Doubled-Die Obverse	*	350.00	750	1,250	1,800	2,500	
1942S	19,384,000	9.00	20	70	115	175	
1943	99,700,000	3.00	4	5	9	40	
1943, Doubled-Die Obverse	*	300.00	500	750	1,250	1,750	
1943D	16,095,600	8.00	15	28	39	50	
1943S	21,700,000	9.00	13	26	42	50	
1943S, Doubled-Die Obverse	*	200.00	350	500	800	2,000	
1944	104,956,000	3.00	4	5	9	35	
1944D	14,600,800	7.00	10	17	20	40	
1944S	12,560,000	7.00	10	14	20	35	
1945	74,372,000	3.50	4	5	10	38	
1945D	12,341,600	8.00	12	18	25	42	
1945S	17,004,001	5.00	7	9	13	35	
1946	53,436,000	3.50	4	5	10	40	
1946D	9,072,800	3.50	5	6	10	45	
1946S	4,204,000	3.50	4	5	10	40	
1947	22,556,000	3.50	5	11	19	45	
1947D	15,338,400	3.50	5	11	17	40	
1947S	5,532,000	3.50	4	9	15	35	
1948	35,196,000	3.50	4	5	9	35	
1948D	16,766,800	4.00	7	13	18	55	
1948S	15,960,000	3.50	5	7	13	45	
1949	9,312,000	10.00	14	35	47	60	
1949D	10,068,400	4.00	9	16	38	50	
1950	(51,386) . . . 24,920,126	4.00	5	7	10	35	80
1950D	21,075,600	4.00	5	7	10	35	
1950D, D Over S	*	150.00	200	300	500	1,000	
1950S	10,284,004	4.00	8	12	16	45	
1950S, S Over D	*	150.00	250	350	550	1,000	
1951	(57,500) . . . 43,448,102	4.00	5	6	9	30	60
1951D	35,354,800	4.00	5	6	9	35	
1951S	9,048,000	5.00	7	20	27	45	
1952	(81,980) . . . 38,780,093	3.50	7	10	12	21	50
1952D	49,795,200	3.50	4	5	9	40	
1952S	13,707,800	5.00	6	12	25	42	
1953	(128,800) . . . 18,536,120	3.50	5	6	10	40	50
1953D	56,112,400	3.50	4	5	9	40	

* Included in number above. a. Large and small mintmark varieties; see page 20.

	Mintage	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65	PF-65
1953S	14,016,000	\$3.50	\$4	\$5	\$9	\$34	
1954	(233,300) 54,412,203	3.50	4	5	12	32	\$25
1954D	42,305,500	3.50	4	6	10	42	
1954S	11,834,722	3.50	4	5	9	36	
1955	(378,200) 18,180,181	3.50	4	5	9	27	25
1955D	3,182,400	4.00	5	7	10	60	
1956	(669,384) 44,144,000	3.50	4	5	10	21	10
1956D	32,334,500	3.50	4	5	9	27	
1957	(1,247,952) 46,532,000	3.50	4	5	9	27	8
1957D	77,924,160	3.50	4	5	8	25	
1958	(875,652) 6,360,000	3.50	4	5	8	20	8
1958D	78,124,900	3.50	4	5	8	25	
1959	(1,149,291) 24,384,000	3.50	4	5	7	25	8
1959D	62,054,232	3.50	4	5	7	35	
1960	(1,691,602) 29,164,000	3.50	4	5	7	20	8
1960D	63,000,324	3.50	4	5	7	20	
1961	(3,028,244) 37,036,000	3.50	4	5	7	15	8
1961D	83,656,928	3.50	4	5	7	15	
1962	(3,218,019) 36,156,000	3.50	4	5	7	15	8
1962D	127,554,756	3.50	4	5	7	15	
1963	(3,075,645) 74,316,000	3.50	4	5	7	15	8
1963D	135,288,184	3.50	4	5	7	12	
1964	(3,950,762) 560,390,585	3.50	4	5	6	12	8
1964D	704,135,528	3.50	4	5	6	12	

Clad Coinage and Silver Proofs (1965 to Date)

Proof coins from 1937 through 1972 were made from special dies with high relief and minor detail differences. Some of the circulation coins of 1956 through 1964 and 1969-D through 1972-D were also made from reverse dies with these same features. A variety of the 1964-D quarter occurs with the modified reverse normally found only on the clad coins.

Weight 5.67 grams; composition, outer layers of copper-nickel (.750 copper, .250 nickel) bonded to inner core of pure copper; diameter 24.3 mm; reeded edge. Silver Proofs 1992-1998: same as pre-1965 standards.



Starting in 1968 mintmark is on obverse, to right of ribbon.

	Mintage	MS-63	MS-65	PF-65
1965	1,819,717,540	\$1.00	\$9	
1966	821,101,500	1.00	7	
1967	1,524,031,848	1.00	6	
1968	220,731,500	1.25	8	
1968D	101,534,000	1.10	6	
1968S	(3,041,506)			\$4
1969	176,212,000	3.00	10	
1969D	114,372,000	2.50	10	
1969S	(2,934,631)			4
1970	136,420,000	1.00	10	
1970D (a)	417,341,364	1.00	6	
1970S	(2,632,810)			4

	Mintage	MS-63	MS-65	PF-65
1971	109,284,000	\$1	\$5	
1971D	258,634,428	1	5	
1971S	(3,220,733)			\$4
1972	215,048,000	1	5	
1972D	311,067,732	1	5	
1972S	(3,260,996)			4
1973	346,924,000	1	5	
1973D	232,977,400	1	5	
1973S	(2,760,339)			4
1974	801,456,000	1	5	
1974D	353,160,300	1	7	
1974S	(2,612,568)			4

a. Lightweight, thin quarters of 1970-D are errors struck on metal intended for dimes.

Bicentennial (1776-1976)

In October of 1973, the Treasury announced an open contest for the selection of suitable designs for the Bicentennial reverses of the quarter, half dollar, and dollar, with \$5,000 to be awarded to each winner. Twelve semifinalists were chosen, and from these the symbolic entry of Jack L. Ahr was selected for the quarter reverse. It features a colonial drummer facing left, with a victory torch encircled by 13 stars at the upper left. Except for the dual dating, "1776-1976," the obverse remained unchanged. Pieces with this dual dating were coined during 1975 and 1976. They were struck for general circulation and included in all the Mint's offerings of Proof and Uncirculated sets.

Designers John Flanagan and Jack L. Ahr; diameter 24.3 mm; reeded edge. Silver issue—Weight 5.75 grams; composition, outer layers of .800 silver, .200 copper bonded to inner core of .209 silver, .791 copper (net weight .0739 oz. pure silver). Copper-nickel issue—Weight 5.67 grams; composition, outer layers of .750 copper, .250 nickel bonded to inner core of pure copper.



	Mintage	MS-63	MS-65	PF-65
1776-1976, Copper-Nickel Clad	809,784,016	\$1	\$6	
1776-1976D, Copper-Nickel Clad	860,118,839	1	6	
1776-1976S, Copper-Nickel Clad	(7,059,099)			\$4
1776-1976S, Silver Clad (a)	7,000,000	4	7	
1776-1976S, Silver Clad (a)	(4,000,000)			8

a. Mintages are approximate. Several million were melted in 1982.

Eagle Reverse Resumed (1977-1998) (Dies Slightly Modified to Lower Relief)

Mintage	MS-63	MS-65	PF-65	Mintage	MS-63	MS-65	PF-65
1977 468,556,000	\$1.00	\$6		1984D 546,483,064	\$1.00	\$9	
1977D 256,524,978	1.00	6		1984S (3,065,110)			\$4
1977S (3,251,152)			\$4	1985P 775,818,962	2.00	15	
1978 521,452,000	1.00	6		1985D 519,962,888	1.00	9	
1978D 287,373,152	1.00	6		1985S (3,362,821)			4
1978S (3,127,781)			4	1986P 551,199,333	2.50	12	
1979 515,708,000	1.00	6		1986D 504,298,660	12.00	25	
1979D 489,789,780	1.00	6		1986S (3,010,497)			4
1979S, All kinds				1987P 582,499,481	0.50	9	
..... 3,677,175				1987D 655,594,696	0.50	6	
1979S, Filled S			4	1987S (4,227,728)			4
1979S, Clear S			6	1988P 562,052,000	1.25	14	
1980P 635,832,000	1.00	6		1988D 596,810,688	0.50	10	
1980D 518,327,487	1.00	6		1988S (3,262,948)			4
1980S (3,554,806)			4	1989P 512,868,000	0.75	15	
1981P 601,716,000	1.00	6		1989D 896,535,597	0.75	4	
1981D 575,722,833	1.00	6		1989S (3,220,194)			4
1981S (4,063,083)				1990P 613,792,000	0.75	12	
1982P 500,931,000	7.00	30		1990D 927,638,181	0.75	10	
1982D 480,042,788	3.50	18		1990S (3,299,559)			4
1982S (3,857,479)			4	1991P 570,968,000	0.75	12	
1983P 673,535,000	21.00	55		1991D 630,966,693	0.75	12	
1983D 617,806,446	10.00	42		1991S (2,867,787)			4
1983S (3,279,126)			4	1992P 384,764,000	1.50	16	
1984P 676,545,000	1.00	9		1992D 389,777,107	1.00	16	

Chart continued on next page.

	Mintage	MS-63	MS-65	PF-65
1992S (2,858,981)				\$4
1992S, Silver . . . (1,317,579)				5
1993P 639,276,000		\$1.00	\$7	
1993D 645,476,128		1.00	7	
1993S (2,633,439)				4
1993S, Silver . . . (761,353)				6
1994P 825,600,000		1.00	10	
1994D 880,034,110		1.00	10	
1994S (2,484,594)				4
1994S, Silver . . . (785,329)				10
1995P 1,004,336,000		1.25	16	
1995D 1,103,216,000		1.00	16	
1995S (2,117,496)				8

	Mintage	MS-63	MS-65	PF-65
1995S, Silver . . . (679,985)				\$8
1996P 925,040,000		\$0.50	\$10	
1996D 906,868,000		0.50	10	
1996S (1,750,244)				5
1996S, Silver . . . (775,021)				10
1997P 595,740,000			10	
1997D 599,680,000		0.75	12	
1997S (2,055,000)				9
1997S, Silver . . . (741,678)				8
1998P 896,268,000		0.50	7	
1998D 821,000,000		0.50	7	
1998S (2,086,507)				6
1998S, Silver . . . (878,792)				7

State Quarters (1999–2008)

The United States Mint 50 State Quarters® Program begun in 1999 produced a series of 50 quarter dollar coins with special designs honoring each state. Five different designs were issued each year from 1999 through 2008. States were commemorated in the order of their entrance into statehood.

These are all legal tender coins of standard weight and composition. The obverse side depicting President George Washington was modified to include some of the wording previously used on the reverse. The modification was authorized by special legislation, and carried out by Mint sculptor-engraver William Cousins, whose initials were added to the truncation of Washington's neck adjacent to those of the original designer, John Flanagan.

Each state theme was proposed, and approved, by the governor of that state. Final designs were created by Mint personnel.

Circulation coins were made at the Philadelphia and Denver mints. Proof coins were made in San Francisco.



Weight 5.67 grams; composition, outer layers of copper-nickel (.750 copper, .250 nickel) bonded to inner core of pure copper; diameter 24.3 mm; reeded edge. Silver Proof—Pre-1965 standards.



	Mintage	AU-50	MS-63	MS-65	PF-65
1999P, Delaware	373,400,000	\$0.50	\$1.25	\$3	
1999D, Delaware	401,424,000	0.50	1.25	3	
1999S, Delaware	(3,713,359)				\$8
1999S, Delaware, Silver	(804,565)				45
1999P, Pennsylvania	349,000,000	0.50	1.25	3	
1999D, Pennsylvania	358,332,000	0.50	1.25	3	
1999S, Pennsylvania	(3,713,359)				8
1999S, Pennsylvania, Silver	(804,565)				35
1999P, New Jersey	363,200,000	0.50	1.25	3	
1999D, New Jersey	299,028,000	0.50	1.25	3	
1999S, New Jersey	(3,713,359)				8
1999S, New Jersey, Silver	(804,565)				35
1999P, Georgia	451,188,000	0.50	1.25	3	
1999D, Georgia	488,744,000	0.50	1.25	3	
1999S, Georgia	(3,713,359)				8
1999S, Georgia, Silver	(804,565)				35
1999P, Connecticut	688,744,000	0.50	1.25	3	
1999D, Connecticut	657,880,000	0.50	1.25	3	
1999S, Connecticut	(3,713,359)				16
1999S, Connecticut, Silver	(804,565)				40



	Mintage	AU-50	MS-63	MS-65	PF-65
2000P, Massachusetts	628,600,000	\$0.35	\$1	\$2	
2000D, Massachusetts	535,184,000	0.35	1	2	
2000S, Massachusetts	(4,020,172)				\$4
2000S, Massachusetts, Silver	(965,421)				7
2000P, Maryland	678,200,000	0.35	1	2	
2000D, Maryland	556,532,000	0.35	1	2	
2000S, Maryland	(4,020,172)				4
2000S, Maryland, Silver	(965,421)				7
2000P, South Carolina	742,576,000	0.35	1	2	
2000D, South Carolina	566,208,000	0.35	1	2	
2000S, South Carolina	(4,020,172)				4
2000S, South Carolina, Silver	(965,421)				7
2000P, New Hampshire	673,040,000	0.35	1	2	
2000D, New Hampshire	495,976,000	0.35	1	2	
2000S, New Hampshire	(4,020,172)				4
2000S, New Hampshire, Silver	(965,421)				7
2000P, Virginia	943,000,000	0.35	1	2	
2000D, Virginia	651,616,000	0.35	1	2	

Chart continued on next page.

	Mintage	AU-50	MS-63	MS-65	PF-65
2000S, Virginia	(4,020,172)				\$4
2000S, Virginia, Silver	(965,421)				7



	Mintage	AU-50	MS-63	MS-65	PF-65
2001P, New York	655,400,000	\$0.35	\$1	\$1.25	
2001D, New York	619,640,000	0.35	1	1.25	
2001S, New York	(3,094,140)				\$8
2001S, New York, Silver	(889,697)				15
2001P, North Carolina	627,600,000	0.35	1	1.25	
2001D, North Carolina	427,876,000	0.35	1	1.25	
2001S, North Carolina	(3,094,140)				8
2001S, North Carolina, Silver	(889,697)				15
2001P, Rhode Island	423,000,000	0.35	1	1.25	
2001D, Rhode Island	447,100,000	0.35	1	1.25	
2001S, Rhode Island	(3,094,140)				8
2001S, Rhode Island, Silver	(889,697)				15
2001P, Vermont	423,400,000	0.35	1	1.25	
2001D, Vermont	459,404,000	0.35	1	1.25	
2001S, Vermont	(3,094,140)				8
2001S, Vermont, Silver	(889,697)				15
2001P, Kentucky	353,000,000	0.35	1	1.25	
2001D, Kentucky	370,564,000	0.35	1	1.25	
2001S, Kentucky	(3,094,140)				8
2001S, Kentucky, Silver	(889,697)				15



	Mintage	AU-50	MS-63	MS-65	PF-65
2002P, Tennessee	361,600,000	\$0.75	\$1.50	\$3	
2002D, Tennessee	286,468,000	0.75	1.50	3	

	Mintage	AU-50	MS-63	MS-65	PF-65
2002S, Tennessee	(3,084,245)				\$5
2002S, Tennessee, Silver	(892,229)				10
2002P, Ohio	217,200,000	\$0.35	\$1	\$1.25	
2002D, Ohio	414,832,000	0.35	1	1.25	
2002S, Ohio	(3,084,245)				5
2002S, Ohio, Silver	(892,229)				10
2002P, Louisiana	362,000,000	0.35	1	1.25	
2002D, Louisiana	402,204,000	0.35	1	1.25	
2002S, Louisiana	(3,084,245)				5
2002S, Louisiana, Silver	(892,229)				10
2002P, Indiana	362,600,000	0.35	1	1.25	
2002D, Indiana	327,200,000	0.35	1	1.25	
2002S, Indiana	(3,084,245)				5
2002S, Indiana, Silver	(892,229)				10
2002P, Mississippi	290,000,000	0.35	1	1.25	
2002D, Mississippi	289,600,000	0.35	1	1.25	
2002S, Mississippi	(3,084,245)				5
2002S, Mississippi, Silver	(892,229)				10



	Mintage	AU-50	MS-63	MS-65	PF-65
2003P, Illinois	225,800,000	\$0.35	\$1.00	\$1.25	
2003D, Illinois	237,400,000	0.35	1.00	1.25	
2003S, Illinois	(3,408,516)				\$5
2003S, Illinois, Silver	(1,125,755)				8
2003P, Alabama	225,000,000	0.35	1.00	1.25	
2003D, Alabama	232,400,000	0.35	1.00	1.25	
2003S, Alabama	(3,408,516)				5
2003S, Alabama, Silver	(1,125,755)				8
2003P, Maine	217,400,000	0.35	1.00	1.25	
2003D, Maine	231,400,000	0.35	1.00	1.25	
2003S, Maine	(3,408,516)				5
2003S, Maine, Silver	(1,125,755)				8
2003P, Missouri	225,000,000	0.35	1.00	1.25	
2003D, Missouri	228,200,000	0.35	1.00	1.25	
2003S, Missouri	(3,408,516)				5
2003S, Missouri, Silver	(1,125,755)				8
2003P, Arkansas	228,000,000	0.35	1.00	1.25	
2003D, Arkansas	229,800,000	0.40	0.65	1.40	
2003S, Arkansas	(3,408,516)				5
2003S, Arkansas, Silver	(1,125,755)				8



Some 2004-D Wisconsin quarters show one of two different die flaws on the reverse, in the shape of an extra leaf on the corn. On one (middle), the extra leaf extends upward; on the other (right), it bends low. The normal die is shown on left.

	Mintage	AU-50	MS-63	MS-65	PF-65
2004P, Michigan	233,800,000	\$0.35	\$0.75	\$1	
2004D, Michigan	225,800,000	0.35	0.75	1	
2004S, Michigan	(2,740,684)				\$5
2004S, Michigan, Silver	(1,769,786)				9
2004P, Florida	240,200,000	0.35	0.75	1	
2004D, Florida	241,600,000	0.35	0.75	1	
2004S, Florida	(2,740,684)				5
2004S, Florida, Silver	(1,769,786)				9
2004P, Texas	278,800,000	0.35	0.75	1	
2004D, Texas	263,000,000	0.35	0.75	1	
2004S, Texas	(2,740,684)				5
2004S, Texas, Silver	(1,769,786)				9
2004P, Iowa	213,800,000	0.35	0.75	1	
2004D, Iowa	251,400,000	0.35	0.75	1	
2004S, Iowa	(2,740,684)				5
2004S, Iowa, Silver	(1,769,786)				9
2004P, Wisconsin	226,400,000	0.35	0.75	1	
2004D, Wisconsin	226,800,000	0.35	0.75	1	
2004D, Wisconsin, Extra Leaf High		150.00	300.00	500	
2004D, Wisconsin, Extra Leaf Low		100.00	200.00	300	
2004S, Wisconsin	(2,740,684)				5
2004S, Wisconsin, Silver	(1,769,786)				9



	Mintage	AU-50	MS-63	MS-65	PF-65
2005P, California	257,200,000	\$0.30	\$0.50	\$0.75	
2005D, California	263,200,000	0.30	0.50	0.75	
2005S, California	(3,262,960)				\$4.50
2005S, California, Silver	(1,678,649)				9.00
2005P, Minnesota	239,600,000	0.30	0.50	0.75	
2005D, Minnesota	248,400,000	0.30	0.50	0.75	
2005S, Minnesota	(3,262,960)				4.50
2005S, Minnesota, Silver	(1,678,649)				9.00
2005P, Oregon	316,200,000	0.30	0.50	0.75	
2005D, Oregon	404,000,000	0.30	0.50	0.75	
2005S, Oregon	(3,262,960)				4.50
2005S, Oregon, Silver	(1,678,649)				9.00
2005P, Kansas	263,400,000	0.30	0.50	0.75	
2005D, Kansas	300,000,000	0.30	0.50	0.75	
2005S, Kansas	(3,262,960)				4.50
2005S, Kansas, Silver	(1,678,649)				9.00
2005P, West Virginia	365,400,000	0.30	0.50	0.75	
2005D, West Virginia	356,200,000	0.30	0.50	0.75	
2005S, West Virginia	(3,262,960)				4.50
2005S, West Virginia, Silver	(1,678,649)				9.00



	Mintage	AU-50	MS-63	MS-65	PF-65
2006P, Nevada	277,000,000	\$0.30	\$0.50	\$0.75	
2006D, Nevada	312,800,000	0.30	0.50	0.75	
2006S, Nevada	(2,882,428)				\$4.50
2006S, Nevada, Silver	(1,585,008)				8.00
2006P, Nebraska	318,000,000	0.30	0.50	0.75	
2006D, Nebraska	273,000,000	0.30	0.50	0.75	
2006S, Nebraska	(2,882,428)				4.50
2006S, Nebraska, Silver	(1,585,008)				8.00
2006P, Colorado	274,800,000	0.30	0.50	0.75	
2006D, Colorado	294,200,000	0.30	0.50	0.75	
2006S, Colorado	(2,882,428)				4.50
2006S, Colorado, Silver	(1,585,008)				8.00
2006P, North Dakota	305,800,000	0.30	0.50	0.75	
2006D, North Dakota	359,000,000	0.30	0.50	0.75	
2006S, North Dakota	(2,882,428)				4.50
2006S, North Dakota, Silver	(1,585,008)				8.00
2006P, South Dakota	245,000,000	0.30	0.50	0.75	
2006D, South Dakota	265,800,000	0.30	0.50	0.75	

Chart continued on next page.

	Mintage	AU-50	MS-63	MS-65	PF-65
2006S, South Dakota	(2,882,428)				\$4.50
2006S, South Dakota, Silver	(1,585,008)				8.00



	Mintage	AU-50	MS-63	MS-65	PF-65
2007P, Montana	257,000,000	\$0.30	\$0.50	\$0.60	
2007D, Montana	256,240,000	0.30	0.50	0.60	
2007S, Montana	(2,002,812)				\$4.50
2007S, Montana, Silver	(1,094,993)				8.00
2007P, Washington	265,200,000	0.30	0.50	0.60	
2007D, Washington	280,000,000	0.30	0.50	0.60	
2007S, Washington	(2,002,812)				4.50
2007S, Washington, Silver	(1,094,993)				8.00
2007P, Idaho	294,600,000	0.30	0.50	0.60	
2007D, Idaho	286,800,000	0.30	0.50	0.60	
2007S, Idaho	(2,002,812)				4.50
2007S, Idaho, Silver	(1,094,993)				8.00
2007P, Wyoming	243,600,000	0.30	0.50	0.60	
2007D, Wyoming	320,800,000	0.30	0.50	0.60	
2007S, Wyoming	(2,002,812)				4.50
2007S, Wyoming, Silver	(1,094,993)				8.00
2007P, Utah		0.30	0.50	0.60	
2007D, Utah		0.30	0.50	0.60	
2007S, Utah	(2,002,812)				4.50
2007S, Utah, Silver	(1,094,993)				8.00



	Mintage	AU-50	MS-63	MS-65	PF-65
2008P, Oklahoma	222,000,000	\$0.30	\$0.50	\$0.60	
2008D, Oklahoma	194,600,000	0.30	0.50	0.60	

	Mintage	AU-50	MS-63	MS-65	PF-65
2008S, Oklahoma	(2,047,284)				\$4.50
2008S, Oklahoma, Silver	(1,020,768)				8.00
2008P, New Mexico	244,200,000	\$0.30	\$0.50	\$0.60	
2008D, New Mexico	244,400,000	0.30	0.50	0.60	
2008S, New Mexico	(2,047,284)				4.50
2008S, New Mexico, Silver	(1,020,768)				8.00
2008P, Arizona	244,600,000	0.30	0.50	0.60	
2008D, Arizona	265,000,000	0.30	0.50	0.60	
2008S, Arizona	(2,047,284)				4.50
2008S, Arizona, Silver	(1,020,768)				8.00
2008P, Alaska	251,800,000	0.30	0.50	0.60	
2008D, Alaska	254,000,000	0.30	0.50	0.60	
2008S, Alaska	(2,047,284)				\$4.50
2008S, Alaska, Silver	(1,020,768)				8.00
2008P, Hawaii		0.30	0.50	0.60	
2008D, Hawaii		0.30	0.50	0.60	
2008S, Hawaii	(2,047,284)				4.50
2008S, Hawaii, Silver	(1,020,768)				8.00

Some statehood quarters were accidentally made with “dis-oriented” dies and are valued higher than ordinary pieces. Normal United States coins have dies oriented in “coin alignment,” such that the reverse appears upside down when the coin is rotated from right to left. Values for the rotated-die quarters vary according to the amount of shifting. The most valuable are those that are shifted 180 degrees, so that both sides appear upright when the coin is turned over (called *medal alignment*).

Manufacturing varieties showing die doubling or other minor, unintentional characteristics are of interest to collectors and are often worth premium prices.

District of Columbia and U.S. Territories Quarters (2009)

At the ending of the U.S. Mint 50 State Quarters® Program a new series of quarter-dollar reverse designs was authorized to recognize the District of Columbia and the five U.S. territories: the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. Each of these coins, issued sequentially during 2009, has the same portrait of George Washington as in the past, and is made of the same weight and composition. Each coin commemorates the history, geography, or traditions of the place it represents.



	Mintage	AU-50	MS-63	MS-65	PF-65
2009P, District of Columbia		\$0.30	\$0.50	\$0.60	
2009D, District of Columbia		0.30	0.50	0.60	
2009S, District of Columbia					\$4.50
2009S, District of Columbia, Silver					8.00
2009P, Puerto Rico		0.30	0.50	0.60	
2009D, Puerto Rico		0.30	0.50	0.60	
2009S, Puerto Rico					4.50
2009S, Puerto Rico, Silver					8.00
2009P, Guam		0.30	0.50	0.60	
2009D, Guam		0.30	0.50	0.60	
2009S, Guam					4.50
2009S, Guam, Silver					8.00
2009P, American Samoa		0.30	0.50	0.60	
2009D, American Samoa		0.30	0.50	0.60	
2009S, American Samoa					4.50
2009S, American Samoa, Silver					8.00
2009P, U.S. Virgin Islands		0.30	0.50	0.60	
2009D, U.S. Virgin Islands		0.30	0.50	0.60	
2009S, U.S. Virgin Islands					4.50
2009S, U.S. Virgin Islands, Silver					8.00
2009P, Northern Mariana Islands		0.30	0.50	0.60	
2009D, Northern Mariana Islands		0.30	0.50	0.60	
2009S, Northern Mariana Islands					4.50
2009S, Northern Mariana Islands, Silver					8.00

America's Beautiful National Parks Quarters (2010–2020)

Following up on the popularity of the 50 State Quarters® Program, Congress has authorized the production of new circulating commemorative quarters from 2010 to 2020. The coins will honor a site of “natural or historic significance” from each of the 50 states, five U.S. territories, and the District of Columbia. They will continue to bear George Washington’s portrait on the obverse.

Five designs will be released each year, in the order the coins’ featured locations were designated national parks or national sites. At the discretion of the secretary of the Treasury, this series could be extended an additional 11 years by featuring a second national park or site from each state, district, and territory.

The half dollar, authorized by the Act of April 2, 1792, was not minted until December 1794. The early types of this series have been extensively collected by die varieties, of which many exist for most dates. Valuations given below are in each case for the most common variety; scarcer ones as listed by Overton (see the bibliography at the end of the book) generally command higher prices.

When the half dollar was first issued, its weight was 208 grains and its fineness .8924. This standard was not changed until 1837, when the law of January 18, 1837, specified 206-1/4 grains, .900 fine. This fineness continued in use until 1965.

Arrows at the date in 1853 indicate the reduction of weight to 192 grains, in conformity with the Act of February 21, 1853. During that year only, rays were added to the field on the reverse side to identify the lighter coins. Arrows remained in 1854 and 1855.

The 1866 Proof quarter, half, and dollar without motto are not mentioned in the Mint director's report, and were not issued for circulation. In 1873 the weight was raised by law to 192.9 grains and arrows were again placed at the date, to be removed in 1875.

Note: Values of common-date silver coins have been based on the current bullion price of silver, \$16 per ounce, and may vary with the prevailing spot price. To determine the intrinsic value of common silver coins, see page 412.

TYPE-COIN VALUES								
	G-4	F-12	EF-40	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65	PF-63	PF-65
Flowing Hair, 1794-1795 . . .	\$1,000+	\$2,750.00+	\$11,500.00	\$35,000+	\$75,000	\$175,000		
Drpd Bust, SE, 1796-1797 . .	32,000	50,000.00	90,000.00	275,000+	300,000+	600,000		
Drpd Bust, HE, 1801-1807 . .	215+	325.00+	1,500.00+	9,000+	18,500+	60,000+		
Cap Bust, 1807-1836	60	80.00	175.00	1,050-	2,250-	9,750	\$35,000	\$100,000
Cap Bust, 1836-1839	60-	90.00-	190.00-	1,250+	2,500	20,000+	40,000	88,000
Lib Std, NM, 1839-1866 . . .	30	50.00	100.00	450	1,100	6,000	1,400+	7,000
Lib Std, A&R, 1853	30	55.00	275.00	1,500-	3,750+	25,000+	80,000+	200,000
Lib Std, Arr, 1854-1855 . . .	30	55.00	125.00	725+	1,800+	9,000+	13,500	39,000
Lib Std, Motto, 1866-1891 .	30	50.00	100.00	450	800	4,000	1,100	3,800
Lib Std, Arr, 1873-1874 . . .	35	60.00	250.00	950	2,100	14,000	2,750+	14,000+
Barber, 1892-1915	12	30.00	150.00	450	900	3,800+	1,200+	4,000+
Lib Walking, 1916-1947 . . .	7	7.50	8.00	30	45	150	475-	850-
Franklin, 1948-1963	7	7.00	7.50	9	13	50	12-	15-
Kennedy, 1964	7	7.00	7.00	7	7	10-	7-	10

+ or - indicates change from previous year

FLOWING HAIR (1794-1795)

Designer Robert Scot; weight 13.48 grams; composition .8924 silver, .1076 copper; approx. diameter 32.5 mm; edge: FIFTY CENTS OR A HALF DOLLAR with decorations between words.

AG-3 About Good—Clear enough to identify.

G-4 Good—Date and letters sufficient to be legible. Main devices outlined, but lacking in detail.

VG-8 Very Good—Major details discernible. Letters well formed but worn.

F-12 Fine—Hair ends distinguishable. Top hair lines visible, but otherwise worn smooth.

VF-20 Very Fine—Some detail visible in hair in center; other details more bold.

EF-40 Extremely Fine—Hair above head and down neck detailed, with slight wear.

AU-50 About Uncirculated—All hair visible; slight wear on bust of Liberty and on top edges of eagle's wings, head, and breast.



Two Leaves
Under Wings

See next page for chart.

	Mintage	AG-3	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50
1794	23,464	\$3,250	\$5,000	\$10,000	\$15,000	\$25,000	\$45,000	\$85,000
1795, All kinds	299,680							
1795, Normal Date	600	1,000	1,400	3,000	5,000	14,000	25,000	
1795, Recut Date	750	1,250	1,650	2,750	4,500	11,500	17,500	
1795, 3 Leaves Under Each Wing	1,500	2,500	3,000	4,500	7,500	16,500	27,500	

Note: Varieties of 1795 are known with final S in STATES over D, with A in STATES over E, and with Y in LIBERTY over a star. All are scarce. Some 1795 half dollars were weight-adjusted by insertion of a silver plug in the center of the blank planchet before the coin was struck.

DRAPED BUST (1796-1807)

Designer Robert Scot; weight 13.48 grams; composition .8924 silver, .1076 copper; approx. diameter 32.5 mm; edge: FIFTY CENTS OR HALF A DOLLAR with decorations between words.

AG-3 About Good—Clear enough to identify.

G-4 Good—Date and letters sufficiently clear to be legible. Main devices outlined, but lacking in detail.

VG-8 Very Good—Major details discernible. Letters well formed but worn.

F-12 Fine—Hair ends distinguishable. Top hair lines visible, but otherwise worn smooth.

VF-20 Very Fine—Right side of drapery slightly worn. Left side to curls smooth.

EF-40 Extremely Fine—All lines in drapery on bust distinctly visible around to hair curls.

AU-50 About Uncirculated—Slight trace of wear on cheek, hair, and shoulder.

Small Eagle Reverse (1796-1797)



1796, 16 Stars



1797, 15 Stars

	Mintage	AG-3	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50
1796, 15 Stars	3,918	\$20,000	\$32,000	\$40,000	\$50,000	\$65,000	\$90,000	\$150,000
\$310,500, MS-63, Heritage auction, Aug-06								
1796, 16 Stars	*	20,000	33,000	42,000	52,500	66,000	100,000	165,000
1797, 15 Stars	*	20,000	32,000	40,000	51,000	65,000	92,000	155,000
\$1,380,000, MS-66, Stack's auction, Jul-08								

* Included in number above.

Heraldic Eagle Reverse (1801-1807)



	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60
1801	30,289	\$850	\$1,500	\$2,600	\$4,500	\$10,000	\$17,500	\$42,500

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60
1802	29,890	\$850	\$1,500	\$2,600	\$4,500	\$10,000	\$17,500	\$40,000
1803, All kinds	188,234							
1803, Small 3		350	500	650	1,000	2,750	6,500	18,500
1803, Large 3		325	450	600	950	2,250	5,500	15,000



1805, 5 Over 4



1806, 6 Over 5



Branch Stem Not Through Claw



Knobbed-Top 6, Small Stars



Pointed-Top 6



Branch Stem Through Claw

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60
1805, All kinds	211,722							
1805, 5 Over 4		\$225	\$350	\$650	\$1,200	\$2,500	\$6,750	\$27,500
1805, Normal Date		215	325	375	1,000	2,250	6,000	10,000
1806, All kinds	839,576							
1806, 6 Over 5		225	325	375	1,000	1,600	5,000	9,500
1806, 6 Over Inverted 6		225	375	900	1,500	3,500	8,000	15,000
1806, Knbd 6, Lg Stars (Traces of Overdate)		225	275	325	550	1,500	4,500	8,500
1806, Knbd 6, Sm Stars		225	275	325	550	1,500	4,500	8,500
1806, Knbd 6, Stem Not Through Claw		22,500	27,500	37,500	60,000	100,000		
1806, Pointed 6, Stem Through Claw (a)		225	275	325	550	1,500	4,500	8,500
1806, Pointed 6, Stem Not Through Claw		225	275	325	550	1,500	4,500	8,500
1807	301,076	225	275	325	600	1,600	4,500	8,500

a. One variety shows E in STATES over A.

CAPPED BUST, LETTERED EDGE (1807-1836)

John Reich designed this capped-head concept of Liberty. The Capped Bust style was used on most other silver coin denominations for the next 30 years. A German immigrant, Reich became an engraver for the Mint, and served from 1807 to 1817, after having been freed from a bond of servitude by a Mint official. He was the first artist to consistently include the denomination on U.S. gold and silver coins.

Designer John Reich; weight 13.48 grams; composition .8924 silver, .1076 copper; approx. diameter 32.5 mm. 1807-1814—Edge: FIFTY CENTS OR HALF A DOLLAR. 1814-1831—Edge: Star added between DOLLAR and FIFTY. 1832-1836—Edge: Vertical lines added between words.

G-4 Good—Date and letters legible. Bust worn smooth with outline distinct.

VG-8 Very Good—LIBERTY faint. Legends distinguishable. Clasp at shoulder visible; curl above it nearly smooth.

F-12 Fine—Clasp and adjacent curl clearly outlined with slight details.

VF-20 Very Fine—Clasp at shoulder clear. Wear visible on highest point of curl. Hair over brow distinguishable.

EF-40 Extremely Fine—Clasp and adjacent curl fairly sharp. Brow and hair above distinct. Curls well defined.

AU-50 About Uncirculated—Trace of wear on hair over eye and over ear.

MS-60 Uncirculated—No trace of wear. Light blemishes. Possible slide marks from storage handling.

MS-63 Choice Uncirculated—Some distracting contact marks or blemishes in prime focal areas. Impaired luster possible.

First Style (1807–1808)



1807, Small Stars

1807, Large Stars

1807, 50 Over 20

	Mintage	G-4	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63
1807, All kinds	750,500							
1807, Small Stars		\$120	\$400	\$750	\$2,250	\$3,750	\$6,000	\$14,000
1807, Large Stars		100	300	550	1,600	3,250	5,500	12,500
1807, Large Stars, 50 Over 20		100	275	500	1,450	3,250	4,750	10,000
1807, "Bearded" Liberty		400	800	1,750	2,750	7,500	17,500	—
1808, All kinds	1,368,600							
1808, 8 Over 7		100	150	275	600	1,250	2,750	8,500
1808		75	100	160	350	600	1,800	4,000

Remodeled Portrait and Eagle (1809–1836)



1809, Experimental Edge,
xxxx Between Words

1809, Experimental Edge,
lllll Between Words

	Mintage	G-4	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63
1809, All kinds	1,405,810							
1809, Normal Edge		\$75	\$110	\$190	\$375	\$700	\$1,900	\$4,250
1809, xxxx Edge		90	125	200	400	800	3,250	6,000
1809, lllll Edge		90	125	200	400	800	3,500	6,500
1810	1,276,276	75	110	170	275	575	1,800	4,250



"Punctuated" Date 18.11



1811, Small 8



1811, Large 8



1812, 2 Over 1, Small 8



1812, 2 Over 1, Large 8



Single Leaf Below Wing

	Mintage	G-4	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63
1811, All kinds	1,203,644							
1811, (18.11), 11 Over 10		\$80	\$135	\$225	\$450	\$800	\$2,250	\$8,500
1811, Small 8		75	125	160	300	650	1,750	4,250
1811, Large 8		75	125	160	300	650	1,750	4,250
1812, All kinds	1,628,059							
1812, 2 Over 1, Small 8		80	150	225	350	700	2,800	5,500
1812, 2 Over 1, Large 8		1,800	4,600	7,500	12,000	25,000	35,000	—
1812		75	110	160	240	550	1,750	3,250
1812, Single Leaf Below Wing		750	1,200	2,300	3,750	6,250	11,500	—



1813, 50 C. Over UNI



1814, 4 Over 3



1814, E Over A in STATES

	Mintage	G-4	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63
1813, All kinds	1,241,903							
1813		\$70	\$110	\$160	\$240	\$550	\$1,750	\$3,500
1813, 50 C. Over UNI		90	150	200	400	850	2,000	5,500
1814, All kinds	1,039,075							
1814, 4 Over 3		110	175	275	500	1,200	2,400	5,750
1814, E Over A in STATES		90	130	175	325	750	1,900	3,500
1814		70	110	160	240	550	1,750	3,250
1814, Single Leaf Below Wing		80	125	225	550	1,250	2,750	5,000



1817, 7 Over 3



1817, 7 Over 4



1817, "Punctuated Date"

	Mintage	G-4	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63
1815, 5 Over 2	47,150	\$1,250	\$2,200	\$3,500	\$5,000	\$8,000	\$14,000	\$30,000
1817, All kinds	1,215,567							
1817, 7 Over 3		120	250	475	850	2,000	4,500	12,500
1817, 7 Over 4 (8 known)		57,500	150,000	200,000		325,000		
1817, Dated 181.7		70	110	130	225	550	1,600	3,000
1817		70	100	150	225	550	1,600	3,000
1817, Single Leaf Below Wing		90	120	165	450	900	2,500	4,250



1818, First 8 Small, Second 8 Over 7



1818, First 8 Large, Second 8 Over 7



1819, Small 9 Over 8



1819, Large 9 Over 8

	Mintage	G-4	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63
1818, All kinds	1,960,322							
1818, 8 Over 7, Small 8		\$90	\$130	\$150	\$250	\$800	\$1,600	\$5,500
1818, 8 Over 7, Large 8		90	135	175	275	850	1,750	5,750
1818		70	100	140	225	500	1,400	3,000
1819, All kinds	2,208,000							
1819, Small 9 Over 8		75	100	150	275	550	1,600	3,250
1819, Large 9 Over 8		80	140	200	300	650	1,650	3,250
1819		70	100	140	220	450	1,400	3,000



1820, 20 Over 19,
Square Base 2



1820, 20 Over 19,
Curl Base 2



1820, Curl Base, No
Knob 2, Small Date

	Mintage	G-4	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63
1820, All kinds	751,122							
1820, 20 Over 19, Square 2		\$100	\$140	\$220	\$450	\$1,250	\$2,750	\$7,000
1820, 20 Over 19, Curl Base 2		90	135	200	425	1,100	2,250	5,500
1820, Curl Base 2, Small Date		80	125	150	300	800	1,400	3,500



Square Base, Knob 2,
Large Date



Square Base, No Knob 2,
Large Date

	Mintage	G-4	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63
1820, Sq Base Knob 2, Lg Dt		\$80	\$125	\$150	\$300	\$800	\$1,400	\$3,500
1820, Sq Base No Knob 2, Lg Dt		80	125	150	300	800	1,400	3,500
1820, No Serifs on E's		300	400	650	1,000	2,250	5,000	9,000
1821	1,305,797	70	100	130	225	600	1,250	2,700
1822, All kinds	1,559,573							
1822		70	100	130	225	425	1,200	2,700
1822, 2 Over 1		100	140	225	325	750	1,400	3,500



1823, Broken 3



1823, Patched 3



1823, Ugly 3

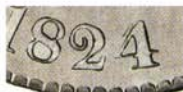
	Mintage	G-4	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63
1823, All kinds	1,694,200							
1823, Broken 3		\$80	\$110	\$200	\$500	\$900	\$1,900	\$4,250
1823, Patched 3		75	110	160	300	550	1,250	3,000
1823, Ugly 3		70	110	150	250	550	1,250	3,000
1823, Normal		70	100	130	180	450	1,250	2,500



"Various Dates"
Probably 4 over
2 over 0.



1824, 4 Over 1



1824, 4 Over 4



1824, 4 Over 4

4 Over 4 varieties are easily mistaken for scarcer 4 Over 1.
Note distance between 2's and 4's in each.



1827, 7 Over 6

	Mintage	G-4	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63
1824, All kinds	3,504,954							
1824, 4 Over Various Dates		\$70	\$110	\$140	\$220	\$500	\$1,450	\$3,000
1824, 4 Over 1		75	115	150	220	500	1,450	3,000
1824, 4 Over 4 (2 varieties)		75	110	140	210	450	1,300	2,800
1824, Normal		70	100	130	180	450	1,150	2,400
1825	2,943,166	70	100	130	180	425	1,150	2,450
1826	4,004,180	70	100	130	180	425	1,150	2,450
1827, All kinds	5,493,400							
1827, 7 Over 6		80	120	160	240	550	1,400	2,600
1827, Square Base 2		65	100	130	190	450	1,100	2,400
1827, Curl Base 2		65	90	110	190	400	1,100	2,400

1828, Curl Base,
No Knob 21828, Curl Base,
Knob 21828, Square Base 2,
Large 8's1828, Square Base 2,
Small 8's1828, Large
Letters1828, Small
Letters

	Mintage	G-4	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63
1828, All kinds	3,075,200							
1828, Curl Base No Knob 2		\$65	\$90	\$110	\$190	\$400	\$1,100	\$2,400
1828, Curl Base Knob 2		70	90	120	175	400	1,100	2,400
1828, Square Base 2, Large 8's		65	90	120	175	400	1,100	2,400

	Mintage	G-4	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63
1828, Square Base 2, Small 8's, Large Letters		\$65	\$90	\$120	\$175	\$400	\$1,100	\$2,400
1828, Square Base 2, Small 8's and Letters		70	90	140	200	500	1,400	2,750
1829, All kinds	3,712,156							
1829, 9 Over 7		70	100	130	200	400	1,400	3,500
1829		60	80	110	175	375	1,050	2,250
1829, Large Letters		65	90	120	180	400	1,200	2,600



1830, Small O



1832, Large Letters Reverse



Raised segment lines to right, 1830.



Raised segment lines to left, 1830-1831.



Adopted edge, 1830-1836.

	Mintage	G-4	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63
1830, All kinds	4,764,800							
1830, Small O		\$65	\$90	\$120	\$175	\$400	\$1,100	\$2,400
1830, Large O		65	90	120	175	400	1,100	2,400
1830, Large Letters		1,400	2,950	3,800	4,800	9,000	—	—
1831	5,873,660							
1831		65	90	120	175	375	1,100	2,250
1832, All kinds	4,797,000							
1832		60	80	110	175	375	1,050	2,250
1832, Large Letters		60	80	110	175	375	1,050	2,250
1833	5,206,000							
1833		60	80	110	175	375	1,050	2,250

Slightly Modified Portrait (1834-1836)



1834, Large Date



1834, Small Date



1834, Large Letters Reverse



1834, Small Letters Reverse



1836, 50 Over 00

Proofs of 1833, 1834, and 1835 with crushed edge-lettering use the same reverse die as the 1836 with beaded-border reverse. All are very rare.

	Mintage	G-4	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63
1834, All kinds	6,412,004							
1834, Large Dt and Letters		\$60	\$80	\$90	\$180	\$375	\$1,050	\$2,400
1834, Large Dt, Small Letters		60	80	90	180	375	1,050	2,400
1834, Small Dt, Stars, Letters		60	80	90	180	375	1,050	2,400

	Mintage	G-4	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63
1835	5,352,006	\$60	\$80	\$90	\$180	\$375	\$1,050	\$2,400
1836, All kinds	6,545,000							
1836		60	80	90	180	375	1,050	2,400
1836 Over 1336		80	100	130	225	400	1,200	2,500
1836, 50 Over 00		90	130	175	325	850	2,000	4,000
1836, Beaded Border on Reverse		85	120	140	250	500	1,300	2,300

CAPPED BUST, REEDED EDGE (1836-1839)

Designer Christian Gobrecht; weight 13.36 grams; composition .900 silver, .100 copper; diameter 30 mm; reeded edge. All coined at Philadelphia.

G-4 Good—LIBERTY barely discernible on headband.

VG-8 Very Good—Some letters in LIBERTY clear.

F-12 Fine—LIBERTY complete but faint.

VF-20 Very Fine—LIBERTY sharp. Shoulder clasp clear.

EF-40 Extremely Fine—LIBERTY sharp and strong. Hair details visible.

AU-50 About Uncirculated—Slight trace of wear on cap, cheek, and hair above forehead, and on eagle's claws, wing tops, and head.

MS-60 Uncirculated—No trace of wear. Light blemishes.

MS-63 Choice Uncirculated—Some distracting contact marks or blemishes in prime focal areas. Impaired luster possible.

Reverse 50 CENTS (1836-1837)



	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63
1836	1,200+	\$1,000	\$1,250	\$1,750	\$2,200	\$2,900	\$4,000	\$10,000	\$18,500
1837	3,629,820	60	70	90	120	190	400	1,250	2,750

Reverse HALF DOL. (1838-1839)

The 1838-O was the first branch mint half dollar, though not mentioned in the Mint director's report. The New Orleans chief coiner stated that only 20 were struck. In 1838 and 1839 the mintmark appears on the obverse; thereafter, through 1915, all mintmarks are on the reverse.



		G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63
1838	3,546,000	\$65	\$80	\$90	\$120	\$200	\$375	\$1,250	\$2,500

Chart continued on next page.

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63
18380	20					\$250,000	\$325,000	\$375,000	\$650,000
\$632,500, PF-63 BM, Heritage auction, Feb-08									
1839	1,392,976	\$65	\$80	\$100	\$130	225	475	1,400	3,000
1839, Small Letters Reverse (ex. rare)						40,000	60,000		
18390	116,000	200	275	375	600	900	1,250	3,000	6,500

LIBERTY SEATED (1839–1891)

G-4 Good—Scant rim. LIBERTY on shield worn off. Date and letters legible.

VG-8 Very Good—Rim fairly defined. Some letters in LIBERTY evident.

F-12 Fine—LIBERTY complete, but weak.

VF-20 Very Fine—LIBERTY mostly sharp.

EF-40 Extremely Fine—LIBERTY entirely sharp. Scroll edges and clasp distinct.

AU-50 About Uncirculated—Slight trace of wear on Liberty's breast and knees, and on eagle's head, claws, and wing tops.

MS-60 Uncirculated—No trace of wear. Light blemishes.

MS-63 Choice Uncirculated—Some distracting marks or blemishes in focal areas. Impaired luster possible.

Variety 1 – No Motto Above Eagle (1839–1853)

Designer Christian Gobrecht; weight 13.36 grams; composition .900 silver, .100 copper; diameter 30.6 mm; reeded edge; mints: Philadelphia, New Orleans.



No Drapery
From Elbow



	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60
1839, No Drapery From Elbow	*	\$45	\$90	\$140	\$325	\$950	\$2,500	\$6,500

* Included in "1839, Drapery From Elbow" mintage.



Drapery From Elbow
(Starting 1839)



Small Letters in Legend
(1839–1841)



1840 (Only), Medium
Letters, Large Eagle

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63
1839, Drapery From Elbow	1,972,400	\$30	\$40	\$60	\$90	\$140	\$275	\$550	\$2,350
1840, Small Letters	1,435,008	30	40	60	90	140	275	550	1,400
1840, Medium Letters (a)	*	120	175	250	350	650	1,400	3,750	7,500
18400	855,100	30	40	60	90	140	250	650	2,250
1841	310,000	50	60	95	160	275	400	1,400	2,500
18410	401,000	30	40	55	90	225	300	750	2,500

* Included in number below. a. Struck at the New Orleans Mint from a reverse die of the previous style without mintmark.

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63
1842, Small Date, Small Letters	*					\$4,500	\$7,500	\$17,500	
18420, Small Date, Small Letters	203,000	\$550	\$900	\$1,350	\$2,500	5,000	7,500	18,000	\$30,000

* Included in "1842, Medium Date" mintage.

Modified Reverse With Large Letters in Legend (1842-1853)



Small Date



Medium Date



Large Letters in Legend (1842-1853)



1844-O, Doubled Date

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63
1842, Medium Date	2,012,764	\$30	\$40	\$65	\$90	\$150	\$325	\$850	\$2,000
1842, Small Date	*	30	45	65	100	150	325	1,100	3,250
18420, Medium Date	754,000	30	40	55	70	120	275	1,000	4,000
1843	3,844,000	30	40	50	65	120	225	500	1,200
18430	2,268,000	30	40	50	65	120	225	575	1,600
1844	1,766,000	30	40	50	65	120	225	500	1,200
18440	2,005,000	30	40	50	60	120	225	750	2,250
18440, Double Date	*	550	750	1,100	1,500	2,750	7,000	11,000	—
1845	589,000	35	45	65	120	225	325	900	3,250
18450	2,094,000	30	40	50	70	125	225	700	2,000
18450, No Drapery (a)	*	35	50	80	120	200	325	1,300	4,500

* Included in number above. a. Drapery missing because of excessive die polishing.

In 1846 the date size was again enlarged. The 1846 Medium Date is approximately the size of the 1842 Medium Date shown. Tall Date is similar to 1853. See illustrations of cents on page 106.

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63
1846, All kinds	2,210,000								
1846, Medium Date		\$30	\$40	\$55	\$75	\$120	\$250	\$575	\$1,500
1846, Tall Date		30	40	60	85	135	275	800	2,750
1846, 6 Over Horizontal 6		140	225	275	425	575	1,350	3,500	11,000
18460, Medium Date	2,304,000	35	40	55	75	130	275	1,000	2,250
18460, Tall Date	*	160	275	350	550	1,100	1,850	6,500	
1847, 7 Over 6	**	1,800	2,500	3,250	4,500	7,250	17,500	30,000	
1847	1,156,000	30	40	50	70	120	225	475	1,100
18470	2,584,000	30	40	55	75	130	250	750	2,500
1848	580,000	45	65	100	180	275	500	1,000	1,750
18480	3,180,000	30	40	60	80	130	275	850	2,250
1849	1,252,000	30	40	60	90	175	375	950	2,250
18490	2,310,000	30	40	60	80	130	275	800	2,500
1850	227,000	225	300	425	575	750	900	1,700	4,500
18500	2,456,000	30	40	60	80	130	275	600	1,350
1851	200,750	300	400	475	575	750	1,100	2,250	3,750
18510	402,000	30	40	65	90	175	325	675	1,350

* Included in number above. ** Included in number below.

Chart continued on next page.

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63
1852	77,130	\$350	\$475	\$600	\$850	\$950	\$1,250	\$1,850	\$2,500
18520	144,000	65	120	190	325	550	1,100	3,000	8,000
18530 (3 known)			240,000	290,000	400,000				
\$368,000, VF-35, Stack's auction, Oct-06									

Variety 2 – Arrows at Date, Rays Around Eagle (1853)

Weight 12.44 grams; composition .900 silver, .100 copper; diameter 30.6 mm; reeded edge; mints: Philadelphia, New Orleans, San Francisco, Carson City.



	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63
1853	3,532,708	\$30	\$40	\$55	\$110	\$275	\$575	\$1,500	\$3,750
18530	1,328,000	35	45	65	160	350	875	2,750	5,000

Variety 3 – Arrows at Date, No Rays (1854–1855)

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63
1854	2,982,000	\$30	\$40	\$55	\$80	\$125	\$325	\$725	\$1,850
18540	5,240,000	30	40	55	80	125	325	725	1,850
1855, All kinds	759,500								
1855 Over 1854		75	90	175	300	425	675	2,250	4,000
1855, Normal Date		30	40	55	80	135	325	750	1,800
18550	3,688,000	30	40	55	80	135	325	750	1,850
1855S	129,950	325	550	850	1,750	3,500	7,000	20,000	—

Variety 1 Resumed (1856–1866; Weight Standard of 1853)

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	PF-63
1856	938,000	\$30	\$40	\$50	\$65	\$100	\$225	\$500	\$1,100	
18560	2,658,000	30	40	50	65	100	225	500	1,100	
1856S	211,000	50	70	120	250	500	1,100	4,000	—	
1857	1,988,000	30	40	50	65	100	220	500	1,100	
18570	818,000	30	40	55	65	135	250	950	3,000	
1857S	158,000	60	90	165	250	500	1,100	4,000	—	
1858	(300+) 4,225,700	30	40	50	65	100	225	450	1,100	\$2,500
18580	7,294,000	30	40	50	65	100	225	450	1,100	
1858S	476,000	40	50	65	110	225	400	950	3,750	
1859	(800) 747,200	30	40	50	65	100	250	450	1,100	1,500
18590	2,834,000	30	40	50	65	100	225	450	1,100	
1859S	566,000	35	45	60	85	175	300	950	3,000	
1860	(1,000) 302,700	30	40	55	65	115	275	600	1,100	1,400
18600	1,290,000	30	40	50	65	100	225	450	1,100	
1860S	472,000	32	40	55	65	115	240	700	3,000	

The 1861-O quantity includes 330,000 struck under the United States government, 1,240,000 for the State of Louisiana after it seceded from the Union, and 962,633 after Louisiana joined the Confederate States of America. As all these 1861-O coins were struck from U.S. dies, it is impossible to distinguish one from another. They should not be confused with the very rare Confederate half dollar of 1861, which has a distinctive reverse (see page 391).

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	PF-63
1861 .....(1,000) ..	2,887,400	\$30	\$40	\$50	\$65	\$115	\$225	\$500	\$1,100	\$1,400
1861O	2,532,633	30	40	50	65	115	240	500	1,100	
1861O, Cracked Obv (a)	*	80	100	200	300	400	700	1,500	2,500	
1861S	939,500	30	40	50	65	115	240	650	2,200	
1862 .....(550) ..	253,000	40	50	75	120	225	300	650	1,100	1,400
1862S	1,352,000	30	40	50	65	115	225	600	1,950	
1863 .....(460) ..	503,200	35	45	75	90	140	275	550	1,150	1,400
1863S	916,000	35	45	75	90	135	275	600	1,650	
1864 .....(470) ..	379,100	35	45	65	100	175	300	550	1,150	1,400
1864S	658,000	30	40	60	75	120	275	700	3,000	
1865 .....(500) ..	511,400	35	45	60	80	160	300	800	1,150	1,400
1865S	675,000	30	40	55	65	120	275	650	1,750	
1866S, No Motto	60,000	450	600	900	1,300	2,600	3,250	5,500	15,000	
1866 (unique)										

* Included in number above. a. Crack from nose to border; same obverse die used to coin pattern Confederate half dollars (see page 391).

Variety 4 – Motto Above Eagle (1866–1873, 1875–1891)



	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	PF-63	
1866	(725) ..	744,900	\$30	\$40	\$60	\$70	\$120	\$225	\$475	\$1,300	\$1,250
1866S		994,000	30	40	60	70	120	225	600	2,100	
1867	(625) ..	449,300	35	40	80	130	200	280	525	1,450	1,250
1867S		1,196,000	30	40	60	70	120	225	600	2,200	
1868	(600) ..	417,600	45	60	90	165	250	300	600	1,200	1,250
1868S		1,160,000	30	40	60	70	120	250	600	1,800	
1869	(600) ..	795,300	30	40	60	75	125	250	525	1,200	1,250
1869S		656,000	30	40	60	75	125	250	825	2,600	
1870	(1,000) ..	633,900	30	40	60	70	120	200	475	1,100	1,250
1870CC		54,617	850	1,250	3,000	6,000	14,000	32,500	—	—	
1870S		1,004,000	30	40	55	70	120	275	850	2,850	
1871	(960) ..	1,203,600	30	40	55	70	120	220	500	1,100	1,250
1871CC		153,950	175	275	475	850	2,100	3,600	15,000	47,500	
1871S		2,178,000	30	40	55	70	120	220	600	1,400	
1872	(950) ..	880,600	30	40	55	70	120	250	500	1,400	1,250
1872CC		257,000	75	115	225	450	900	2,250	5,500	35,000	
1872S		580,000	30	45	65	125	200	350	1,200	2,750	

Chart continued on next page.

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	PF-63
1873, Close 3 ..(600) ..	587,000	\$30	\$45	\$65	\$120	\$160	\$250	\$600	\$1,100	\$1,250
1873, Open 3	214,200	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,500	8,000	10,000	17,500		
1873CC	122,500	160	250	350	625	1,500	3,750	10,000	50,000	
1873S, No Arrows	5,000									(unknown in any collection)

Variety 5 – Arrows at Date (1873–1874)

Weight 12.50 grams; composition .900 silver, .100 copper; diameter 30.6 mm; reeded edge; mints: Philadelphia, Carson City, San Francisco.



Arrows placed at date to show change in weight from 12.44 to 12.50 grams.

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	PF-63
1873	(550) 1,815,150	\$35	\$45	\$60	\$100	\$250	\$400	\$950	\$2,250	\$2,750
1873CC	214,560	160	250	400	900	2,000	3,750	7,500	20,000	
1873S	228,000	55	80	130	250	450	800	2,500	6,000	
1874	(700) 2,359,600	35	45	60	100	250	400	950	2,100	2,750
1874CC	59,000	350	550	1,000	1,750	3,500	6,000	11,000	25,000	
1874S	394,000	40	50	80	200	350	700	1,800	4,000	

Variety 4 Resumed (1875–1891)

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	PF-63
1875	(700) 6,026,800	\$30	\$40	\$50	\$65	\$100	\$185	\$500	\$800	\$1,250
1875CC	1,008,000	40	50	65	100	180	280	650	1,600	
1875S	3,200,000	30	40	50	65	100	185	500	800	
1876	(1,150) 8,418,000	30	40	50	65	100	185	500	800	1,250
1876CC	1,956,000	40	50	60	85	160	250	675	1,500	
1876S	4,528,000	30	40	50	65	100	185	500	800	
1877	(510) 8,304,000	30	40	50	65	100	185	500	800	
1877, 7 Over 6	*		115	350	700	1,100				
1877CC	1,420,000	40	50	65	100	175	275	700	1,000	
1877S	5,356,000	30	40	50	65	100	185	500	800	
1878	(800) 1,377,600	30	40	50	90	120	200	500	800	1,250
1878CC	62,000	350	500	950	1,500	3,000	4,000	7,500	22,500	
1878S	12,000	21,000	35,000	40,000	44,000	50,000	57,500	60,000	95,000	
1879	(1,100) 4,800	260	300	350	400	500	600	800	1,100	1,250
1880	(1,355) 8,400	250	280	325	360	500	600	800	1,100	1,250
1881	(975) 10,000	250	280	325	360	500	600	800	1,100	1,250
1882	(1,100) 4,400	280	300	350	400	500	600	800	1,100	1,250
1883	(1,039) 8,000	280	300	350	400	500	600	800	1,200	1,250
1884	(875) 4,400	300	350	400	500	600	800	900	1,200	1,250
1885	(930) 5,200	300	350	400	500	600	800	900	1,200	1,250
1886	(886) 5,000	350	450	550	650	750	800	900	1,200	1,250

* Included in number above.

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	PF-63
1887	(710) ... 5,000	\$450	\$500	\$550	\$650	\$750	\$800	\$1,000	\$1,300	\$1,250
1888	(832) ... 12,001	250	300	350	400	450	550	750	1,100	1,250
1889	(711) ... 12,000	250	300	350	400	450	550	750	1,100	1,250
1890	(590) ... 12,000	250	300	350	400	450	550	750	1,100	1,250
1891	(600) ... 200,000	50	65	100	125	150	225	450	850	1,250

BARBER OR LIBERTY HEAD (1892-1915)

Like the dime and quarter dollar, this type was designed by Charles E. Barber, whose initial B is at the truncation of the neck.

Designer Charles E. Barber; weight 12.50 grams; composition .900 silver, .100 copper; diameter 30.6 mm; reeded edge; mints: Philadelphia, Denver, New Orleans, San Francisco.

G-4 Good—Date and legends legible. LIBERTY worn off headband.

VG-8 Very Good—Some letters legible in LIBERTY.

F-12 Fine—LIBERTY nearly completely legible, but worn.

VF-20 Very Fine—All letters in LIBERTY evenly plain.

EF-40 Extremely Fine—LIBERTY bold, and its ribbon distinct.

AU-50 About Uncirculated—Slight trace of wear above forehead, leaf tips, and cheek, and on eagle's head, tail, and wing tips.

MS-60 Uncirculated—No trace of wear. Light blemishes.

MS-63 Choice Uncirculated—Some distracting contact marks or blemishes in prime focal areas. Impaired luster possible.

PF-63 Choice Proof—Reflective surfaces with only a few blemishes in secondary focal places. No major flaws.



Mintmark location on reverse, below eagle.

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	PF-63
1892	(1,245) ... 934,000	\$27	\$40	\$70	\$115	\$200	\$300	\$500	\$900	\$1,200
18920	390,000	300	380	450	500	600	700	900	1,650	
18920, Micro O (a)	*	1,750	3,000	5,000	7,000	11,000	18,000	25,000		
1892S	1,029,028	225	325	400	500	575	700	950	2,300	
1893	(792) ... 1,826,000	20	30	75	130	200	325	550	1,350	1,200
18930	1,389,000	35	60	120	200	350	425	650	1,700	
1893S	740,000	155	200	275	425	525	650	1,200	5,000	
1894	(972) ... 1,148,000	30	50	110	190	300	375	525	1,100	1,200
18940	2,138,000	25	35	90	160	275	350	500	1,000	
1894S	4,048,690	18	25	70	140	210	330	550	1,600	
1895	(880) ... 1,834,338	18	25	70	150	200	325	550	1,000	1,200
18950	1,766,000	25	35	120	180	260	375	575	1,600	
1895S	1,108,086	30	55	140	225	280	380	550	1,400	
1896	(762) ... 950,000	20	25	90	140	240	325	550	950	1,200
18960	924,000	45	60	180	275	450	700	1,450	6,000	
1896S	1,140,948	90	140	200	325	500	700	1,400	4,000	
1897	(731) ... 2,480,000	13	14	45	95	160	300	475	900	1,200
18970	632,000	160	230	475	800	1,000	1,250	1,700	4,000	

* Included in number above. a. Normal and "microscopic" mintmarks; see page 20.

Chart continued on next page.

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	PF-63
1897S	933,900	\$150	\$220	\$350	\$550	\$800	\$975	\$1,500	\$4,000	
1898	(735) 2,956,000	12	15	38	95	175	340	475	900	\$1,200
18980	874,000	35	70	220	325	450	600	1,200	3,200	
1898S	2,358,550	28	45	80	175	300	400	900	3,750	
1899	(846) 5,538,000	14	19	35	100	160	300	475	900	1,200
18990	1,724,000	24	35	75	150	250	375	650	1,550	
1899S	1,686,411	24	40	80	140	225	325	625	2,300	
1900	(912) 4,762,000	13	16	38	90	150	300	500	900	1,200
19000	2,744,000	16	25	55	165	280	400	850	3,500	
1900S	2,560,322	15	19	45	100	210	325	600	2,500	
1901	(813) 4,268,000	13	16	38	90	180	300	500	900	1,200
19010	1,124,000	16	25	75	200	340	450	1,300	5,250	
1901S	847,044	32	55	165	340	650	1,000	1,800	7,500	
1902	(777) 4,922,000	12	14	30	90	160	300	475	900	1,200
19020	2,526,000	14	18	55	100	220	350	750	3,750	
1902S	1,460,670	16	25	60	150	250	400	750	2,500	
1903	(755) 2,278,000	12	14	30	90	200	325	525	1,700	1,200
19030	2,100,000	14	18	55	115	210	350	650	1,800	
1903S	1,920,772	15	18	58	115	230	375	600	2,000	
1904	(670) 2,992,000	13	14	35	85	155	300	500	1,250	1,200
19040	1,117,600	20	30	80	200	400	600	1,200	3,600	
1904S	553,038	38	70	250	525	1,000	1,750	9,000	22,000	
1905	(727) 662,000	24	28	85	165	250	325	550	1,600	1,200
19050	505,000	30	45	115	225	325	450	750	1,750	
1905S	2,494,000	15	18	50	120	225	375	650	2,000	
1906	(675) 2,638,000	12	14	30	85	165	300	475	900	1,200
1906D	4,028,000	12	14	35	85	160	300	450	900	
19060	2,446,000	12	14	40	100	180	300	600	1,500	
1906S	1,740,154	12	16	55	110	220	300	600	1,400	
1907	(575) 2,598,000	12	14	30	85	150	300	475	900	1,200
1907D	3,856,000	12	14	35	80	150	310	475	900	
19070	3,946,600	12	14	35	80	160	325	550	900	
1907S	1,250,000	16	25	80	155	325	600	1,250	6,500	
1908	(545) 1,354,000	12	14	30	80	150	300	475	900	1,200
1908D	3,280,000	12	14	30	80	150	300	475	900	
19080	5,360,000	12	14	30	85	150	300	525	950	
1908S	1,644,828	16	25	70	150	250	380	850	2,500	
1909	(650) 2,368,000	12	14	30	80	150	300	475	900	1,200
19090	925,400	17	22	55	135	300	475	800	1,750	
1909S	1,764,000	12	14	38	95	200	315	600	1,250	
1910	(551) 418,000	20	28	85	160	300	400	600	1,150	1,200
1910S	1,948,000	14	18	35	95	180	325	625	2,000	
1911	(543) 1,406,000	12	14	30	85	150	300	450	900	1,200
1911D	695,080	12	17	40	95	185	275	525	900	
1911S	1,272,000	12	16	40	90	175	300	600	1,350	
1912	(700) 1,550,000	12	14	30	85	150	300	475	900	1,200
1912D	2,300,800	12	14	30	85	150	300	475	900	
1912S	1,370,000	12	14	30	85	185	300	525	1,100	
1913	(627) 188,000	80	95	220	425	600	850	1,100	1,650	1,300
1913D	534,000	12	15	40	100	200	300	485	950	
1913S	604,000	18	25	50	100	225	325	600	1,250	
1914	(380) 124,230	160	180	320	525	750	950	1,300	1,800	1,500

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	PF-63
1914S	992,000	\$15	\$18	\$40	\$95	\$200	\$300	\$550	\$1,150	
1915	(450) 138,000	120	170	300	400	600	850	1,350	2,500	\$1,500
1915D	1,170,400	12	14	30	80	150	300	475	900	
1915S	1,604,000	12	14	30	80	150	300	475	900	

LIBERTY WALKING (1916-1947)

This type was designed by Adolph A. Weinman, whose monogram, AW, appears under the tips of the wing feathers. On the 1916 coins and some of the 1917 coins the mintmark is located on the obverse below the motto.

Designer Adolph A. Weinman; weight 12.50 grams; composition .900 silver, .100 copper (net weight: .36169 oz. pure silver); diameter 30.6 mm; reeded edge; mints: Philadelphia, Denver, San Francisco.

G-4 Good—Rims defined. Motto IN GOD WE TRUST legible.

VG-8 Very Good—Motto distinct. About half of skirt lines at left clear.

F-12 Fine—All skirt lines evident, but worn in spots. Clear details in sandal below motto.

VF-20 Very Fine—Skirt lines sharp, including leg area. Little wear on breast and right arm.

EF-40 Extremely Fine—All skirt lines bold.

AU-50 About Uncirculated—Slight trace of wear on Liberty's head, knee, and breasts, and on eagle's claws and head.

MS-60 Uncirculated—No trace of wear. Light blemishes.

MS-63 Choice Uncirculated—Some distracting contact marks or blemishes in prime focal areas. Impaired luster possible.

PF-65 Gem Proof—Brilliant surfaces with no noticeable blemishes or flaws. A few scattered, barely noticeable marks or hairlines possible.



1916-1917



1917-1947

Mintmark Locations

Choice Uncirculated, well-struck specimens are worth more than values listed.

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63
1916	608,000	\$45.00	\$55	\$100	\$175	\$250	\$280	\$350	\$450
1916D, Obverse Mintmark	1,014,400	50.00	60	85	140	225	250	360	600
1916S, Obverse Mintmark	508,000	120.00	140	280	425	650	800	1,200	2,100
1917	12,292,000	7.00	9	10	20	40	70	150	200
1917D, Obverse Mintmark	765,400	25.00	35	80	160	240	325	600	1,350
1917D, Reverse Mintmark	1,940,000	12.00	18	45	150	290	525	900	2,000
1917S, Obverse Mintmark	952,000	25.00	45	140	350	750	1,300	2,400	5,000
1917S, Reverse Mintmark	5,554,000	7.00	9	16	35	65	160	350	2,100
1918	6,634,000	7.00	9	16	70	160	250	650	1,000
1918D	3,853,040	9.00	15	35	90	225	500	1,300	2,800
1918S	10,282,000	7.50	9	15	35	60	200	500	2,250
1919	962,000	25.00	32	80	275	550	850	1,300	3,800
1919D	1,165,000	25.00	35	95	300	750	1,750	6,000	18,500
1919S	1,552,000	20.00	30	70	300	850	1,700	3,250	9,500
1920	6,372,000	7.50	9	15	45	80	180	325	700
1920D	1,551,000	10.00	20	75	250	450	900	1,400	3,750
1920S	4,624,000	7.50	10	20	80	240	500	850	3,000

Chart continued on next page.

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	PF-65
1921	246,000	\$180.00	\$225.00	\$350.00	\$750.00	\$1,800	\$2,850	\$4,250	\$8,500	
1921D	208,000	325.00	375.00	550.00	900.00	2,500	3,500	4,750	15,000	
1921S	548,000	50.00	80.00	250.00	900.00	5,500	9,000	14,000	28,000	
1923S	2,178,000	12.00	13.00	27.00	120.00	325	750	1,500	3,800	
1927S	2,392,000	8.00	10.00	15.00	50.00	160	400	950	2,000	
1928S (a,b)	1,940,000	8.00	10.00	17.00	75.00	190	450	950	2,850	
1929D	1,001,200	9.00	11.00	15.00	30.00	100	225	385	700	
1929S	1,902,000	8.00	10.00	14.00	28.00	115	230	385	1,000	
1933S	1,786,000	9.00	11.00	14.00	20.00	60	250	600	1,250	
1934	6,964,000	7.00	7.50	8.00	9.00	12	26	85	110	
1934D (b)	2,361,000	7.00	7.50	9.00	11.00	35	90	150	225	
1934S	3,652,000	7.00	7.50	8.00	10.00	32	100	365	800	
1935	9,162,000	7.00	7.50	8.00	10.00	12	25	45	75	
1935D	3,003,800	7.00	7.50	8.00	10.00	32	70	140	260	
1935S	3,854,000	7.00	7.50	8.00	10.00	28	100	290	440	
1936	(3,901) 12,614,000	7.00	7.50	8.00	8.50	9	25	45	75	\$6,500
1936D	4,252,400	7.00	7.50	8.00	8.50	20	55	80	115	
1936S	3,884,000	7.00	7.50	8.00	9.00	22	60	130	200	
1937	(5,728) 9,522,000	7.00	7.50	8.00	9.00	10	25	40	70	1,700
1937D	1,676,000	7.00	9.00	10.00	14.00	32	110	225	300	
1937S	2,090,000	7.00	8.50	9.00	10.00	25	60	175	210	
1938	(8,152) 4,110,000	7.00	7.50	8.00	10.00	12	45	70	180	1,200
1938D	491,600	120.00	130.00	145.00	160.00	180	250	525	650	
1939	(8,808) 6,812,000	7.00	7.25	7.50	7.75	8	25	45	70	950
1939D	4,267,800	7.00	7.25	7.50	8.00	12	28	45	80	
1939S	2,552,000	7.00	7.25	7.50	9.00	16	80	150	190	
1940	(11,279) 9,156,000	7.00	7.25	7.50	8.00	9	15	30	55	900
1940S	4,550,000	7.00	7.25	7.50	8.00	9	22	50	75	
1941 (c)	(15,412) 24,192,000	7.00	7.25	7.50	8.00	9	13	35	50	850
1941D	11,248,400	7.00	7.25	7.50	8.00	9	18	40	60	
1941S	8,098,000	7.00	7.25	7.50	8.00	9	30	75	110	
1942	(21,120) 47,818,000	7.00	7.25	7.50	8.00	9	13	40	50	850
1942D	10,973,800	7.00	7.25	7.50	8.00	9	18	40	75	
1942S (b)	12,708,000	7.00	7.25	7.50	8.00	9	18	40	60	
1943	53,190,000	7.00	7.25	7.50	8.00	9	13	35	45	
1943D	11,346,000	7.00	7.25	7.50	8.00	9	25	50	75	
1943S	13,450,000	7.00	7.25	7.50	8.00	9	25	45	55	
1944	28,206,000	7.00	7.25	7.50	8.00	9	13	35	45	
1944D	9,769,000	7.00	7.25	7.50	8.00	9	20	40	55	
1944S	8,904,000	7.00	7.25	7.50	8.00	9	17	40	65	
1945	31,502,000	7.00	7.25	7.50	8.00	9	13	35	45	
1945D	9,966,800	7.00	7.25	7.50	8.00	9	18	35	55	
1945S	10,156,000	7.00	7.25	7.50	8.00	9	18	40	50	
1946	12,118,000	7.00	7.25	7.50	8.00	9	13	40	50	
1946, DblDie Rev	*	7.00	7.50	16.00	35.00	55	100	250	400	
1946D	2,151,000	7.25	7.50	8.00	10.00	18	35	45	60	
1946S	3,724,000	7.25	7.50	8.00	9.00	10	20	42	55	
1947	4,094,000	7.25	7.50	8.00	9.00	10	25	45	55	
1947D	3,900,600	7.25	7.50	8.00	9.00	10	30	45	60	

* Included in number above. a. Pieces dated 1928-D are counterfeit. b. Large and small mintmark varieties; see page 20. c. Proofs struck with and without designer's initials.

FRANKLIN (1948–1963)

The Benjamin Franklin half dollar and the Roosevelt dime were both designed by John R. Sinnock, whose initials appear below the shoulder. The Liberty Bell is similar to that used by Sinnock on the 1926 Sesquicentennial of American Independence commemorative half dollar modeled from a sketch by John Frederick Lewis (see page 282).

Designer John R. Sinnock; weight 12.50 grams; composition .900 silver, .100 copper (net weight .36169 oz. pure silver); diameter 30.6 mm; reeded edge; mints: Philadelphia, Denver, San Francisco.

VF-20 Very Fine—At least half of the lower and upper incused lines on rim of Liberty Bell on reverse visible.
EF-40 Extremely Fine—Wear spots at top of end of Franklin's curls and hair at back of ears. Wear evident at top and on lettering of Liberty Bell.

MS-63 Choice Uncirculated—Some distracting contact marks or blemishes in prime focal areas. Impaired luster possible.

MS-65 Gem Uncirculated—Only light, scattered contact marks that are not distracting. Strong luster, good eye appeal.

PF-65 Gem Proof—Brilliant surfaces with no noticeable blemishes or flaws. A few scattered, barely noticeable marks or hairlines possible.



Mintmark Location

Choice, well-struck Uncirculated halves, and those with full bell lines, command higher prices.

	Mintage	VF-20	EF-40	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65	PF-65
1948	3,006,814	\$8.00	\$9.00	\$18	\$25	\$80	
1948D	4,028,600	7.50	8.50	15	20	125	
1949	5,614,000	8.00	9.00	40	65	140	
1949D	4,120,600	8.00	13.00	42	70	650	
1949S	3,744,000	8.00	20.00	60	100	150	
1950	(51,386) 7,742,123	7.00	9.00	30	40	110	\$500
1950D	8,031,600	7.00	9.00	25	35	270	
1951	(57,500) 16,802,102	7.00	9.00	14	20	75	425
1951D	9,475,200	7.00	9.00	27	40	160	
1951S	13,696,000	7.00	9.00	25	35	75	
1952	(81,980) 21,192,093	7.00	9.00	12	20	75	250
1952D	25,395,600	7.00	9.00	12	20	130	
1952S	5,526,000	8.00	10.00	50	70	100	
1953	(128,800) 2,668,120	7.00	10.00	30	40	130	225
1953D	20,900,400	7.00	9.00	12	18	110	
1953S	4,148,000	7.00	9.00	25	35	70	
1954	(233,300) 13,188,202	7.00	8.00	10	16	70	110
1954D	25,445,580	7.00	8.00	10	20	110	
1954S	4,993,400	7.00	9.00	15	25	55	
1955	(378,200) 2,498,181	16.00	20.00	25	40	65	90
1956	(669,384) 4,032,000	7.00	9.00	15	20	50	45
1957	(1,247,952) 5,114,000	7.00	9.00	12	15	55	30
1957D	19,966,850	7.00	9.00	12	14	60	
1958	(875,652) 4,042,000	7.00	9.00	11	15	55	50
1958D	23,962,412	7.00	7.50	9	13	50	

Chart continued on next page.

	Mintage	VF-20	EF-40	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65	PF-65	
1959	(1,149,291) ..	6,200,000	\$7	\$7.50	\$9	\$13	\$75	\$25
1959D	13,053,750	7	7.50	9	13	110		
1960	(1,691,602) ..	6,024,000	7	7.50	9	13	110	20
1960D	18,215,812	7	7.50	9	13	220		



1961, Proof Doubled Die

	Mintage	VF-20	EF-40	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65	PF-65	
1961	(3,028,244) . .	8,290,000	\$7	\$7.50	\$9	\$13	\$90	\$20
1961, Doubled-Die Proof	*							1,250
1961D	20,276,442	7	7.50	9	13	110		
1962	(3,218,019) . .	9,714,000	7	7.50	9	13	100	15
1962D	35,473,281	7	7.50	9	13	110		
1963	(3,075,645) . .	22,164,000	7	7.50	9	13	50	15
1963D	67,069,292	7	7.50	9	13	50		

* Included in number above.

KENNEDY (1964 TO DATE)

Gilroy Roberts, chief engraver of the Mint from 1948 to 1964, designed the obverse of this coin. His stylized initials are on the truncation of the forceful bust of President John F. Kennedy. The reverse, which uses the presidential coat of arms for the motif, is the work of Frank Gasparro, who was appointed chief engraver in February 1965. A few of the pieces dated 1971-D and 1977-D were struck in silver clad composition by error.

Designers Gilroy Roberts and Frank Gasparro. 1964—Standards same as for previous issue (net weight .36169 oz. pure silver). 1965–1970—Weight 11.50 grams; composition, outer layers of .800 silver and .200 copper bonded to inner core of .209 silver, .791 copper (net weight .1479 oz. pure silver net composition .400 silver, .600 copper). 1971—Weight 11.34 grams; composition, outer layers of copper-nickel (.750 copper, .250 nickel) bonded to inner core of pure copper; diameter 30.6 mm; reeded edge. Mints: Philadelphia, Denver, San Francisco.



Mintmark
Location (1964)



Mintmark Location
(1968 to Date)



1964, Heavily
Accented Hair

Silver Coinage (1964)

	Mintage	MS-63	PF-65
1964	(3,950,762) ..	273,304,004	\$7
1964, Heavily Accented Hair	*		\$10
1964D	156,205,446	7	40

* Included in number above.

Silver Clad Coinage (1965–1970)

	Mintage	MS-63	PF-65
1965	65,879,366	\$3.50	
1966	108,984,932	3.50	
1967	295,046,978	3.50	
1968D	246,951,930	3.50	
1968S	(3,041,506)		\$7
1969D	129,881,800	3.50	
1969S	(2,934,631)		7
1970D (a)	2,150,000	18.00	
1970S	(2,632,810)		15

a. Issued only in Mint sets.

Clad Coinage and Silver Proofs (1971 to Date)

The design was slightly modified several times between 1971 and the present.



1974-D, Doubled-Die Obverse

Note prominent doubling of *RUS*.

	Mintage	MS-63	PF-65		Mintage	MS-63	PF-65
1971	155,164,000	\$1.50		1973D	83,171,400	\$1.50	
1971D	302,097,424	1.25		1973S	(2,760,339)		\$5
1971S	(3,220,733)		\$6	1974	201,596,000	1.50	
1972	153,180,000	2.00		1974D	79,066,300	1.50	
1972D	141,890,000	1.75		1974D, DblDie Obverse	*	50.00	
1972S	(3,260,996)		6	1974S	(2,612,568)		6
1973	64,964,000	1.75					

* Included in number above.

Bicentennial (1776–1976)

In an open contest for the selection of suitable designs for the special Bicentennial reverses of the quarter, half dollar, and dollar, Seth G. Huntington's winning entry was featured on the half dollar. It shows Independence Hall in Philadelphia as the center device. The obverse was unchanged except for the dual dating 1776–1976. Bicentennial half dollars were struck during 1975 and 1976 and were used for general circulation as well as being included in Proof and Uncirculated sets for 1975 and 1976.

Designers Gilroy Roberts and Seth Huntington; diameter 30.6 mm; reeded edge. Silver clad—Weight 11.50 grams; composition, outer layers of .800 silver; .200 copper bonded to inner core of .209 silver; .791 copper (net weight .14792 oz. pure silver). Copper-nickel clad—Weight 11.34 grams; composition, outer layers of copper-nickel (.750 copper; .250 nickel) bonded to inner core of pure copper.



	Mintage	MS-63	PF-65
1976	234,308,000	\$1.50	
1976D	287,565,248	1.50	
1976S	(7,059,099)		\$5

	Mintage	MS-63	PF-65
1976S, Silver Clad	11,000,000	\$5	
1976S, Silver Clad	(4,000,000)		\$8

Note: Mintage figures for 1976-S silver coins are approximate; many were melted in 1982.

Eagle Reverse Resumed (1977 to Date)

Copper-nickel clad coinage. Silver Proofs are of pre-1965 standards.

	Mintage	MS-63	PF-65
1977	43,598,000	\$1.50	
1977D	31,449,106	1.50	
1977S	(3,251,152)		\$6
1978	14,350,000	1.75	
1978D	13,765,799	3.00	
1978S	(3,127,781)		5
1979	68,312,000	1.50	
1979D	15,815,422	1.50	
1979S	(3,677,175)		5
1979S, Filled S		5	
1979S, Clear S			20
1980P	44,134,000	1.50	
1980D	33,456,449	1.50	
1980S	(3,554,806)		5
1981P	29,544,000	1.75	
1981D	27,839,533	1.75	
1981S	(4,063,083)		5
1982P	10,819,000	4.00	
1982D	13,140,102	4.00	
1982S	(3,857,479)		7
1983P	34,139,000	5.50	
1983D	32,472,244	5.50	
1983S	(3,279,126)		6
1984P	26,029,000	1.75	
1984D	26,262,158	2.00	
1984S	(3,065,110)		7
1985P	18,706,962	5.00	
1985D	19,814,034	4.50	
1985S	(3,362,821)		5
1986P	13,107,633	7.00	
1986D	15,336,145	5.50	
1986S	(3,010,497)		8

	Mintage	MS-63	PF-65
1987P (a)	2,890,758	\$5.00	
1987D (a)	2,890,758	5.00	
1987S	(4,227,728)		\$6
1988P	13,626,000	5.00	
1988D	12,000,096	4.00	
1988S	(3,262,948)		6
1989P	24,542,000	4.00	
1989D	23,000,216	3.00	
1989S	(3,220,194)		8
1990P	22,278,000	2.50	
1990D	20,096,242	3.00	
1990S	(3,299,559)		7
1991P	14,874,000	3.50	
1991D	15,054,678	5.00	
1991S	(2,867,787)		12
1992P	17,628,000	1.50	
1992D	17,000,106	3.00	
1992S	(2,858,981)		8
1992S, Silver	(1,317,579)		13
1993P	15,510,000	3.00	
1993D	15,000,006	3.00	
1993S	(2,633,439)		12
1993S, Silver	(761,353)		30
1994P	23,718,000	2.00	
1994D	23,828,110	2.00	
1994S	(2,484,594)		10
1994S, Silver	(785,329)		35
1995P	26,496,000	2.00	
1995D	26,288,000	2.00	
1995S	(2,117,496)		25
1995S, Silver	(679,985)		60
1996P	24,442,000	2.00	

a. Not issued for circulation; included with Mint and Souvenir sets.

	Mintage	MS-63	PF-65		Mintage	MS-63	PF-65
1996D	24,744,000	\$2.00		2003P (c)	2,500,000	\$2.50	
1996S	(1,750,244)		\$12	2003D (c)	2,500,000	2.50	
1996S, Silver	(775,021)		30	2003S	(2,172,684)		\$7
1997P	20,882,000	2.00		2003S, Silver	(1,125,755)		12
1997D	19,876,000	2.00		2004P (c)	2,900,000	2.00	
1997S	(2,055,000)		20	2004D (c)	2,900,000	2.00	
1997S, Silver	(741,678)		35	2004S	(1,789,488)		15
1998P	15,646,000	1.75		2004S, Silver	(1,175,934)		12
1998D	15,064,000	1.75		2005P	3,800,000	2.00	
1998S	(2,086,507)		12	2005D	3,500,000	2.00	
1998S, Silver	(878,792)		20	2005S	(2,275,000)		7
1998S, Silver, Matte Finish (b)			300	2005S, Silver	(1,069,679)		12
1999P	8,900,000	1.50		2006P (c)	2,400,000	2.00	
1999D	10,682,000	1.50		2006D (c)	2,000,000	2.00	
1999S	(2,543,401)		15	2006S	(2,000,428)		7
1999S, Silver	(804,565)		40	2006S, Silver	(1,054,008)		12
2000P	22,600,000	1.50		2007P (c)	2,400,000	2.00	
2000D	19,466,000	1.50		2007D (c)	2,400,000	2.00	
2000S	(3,082,483)		6	2007S	(1,384,797)		7
2000S, Silver	(965,421)		13	2007S, Silver	(875,050)		12
2001P (c)	21,200,000	2.00		2008P	1,700,000	2.00	
2001D	19,504,000	2.00		2008D	1,700,000	2.00	
2001S	(2,294,909)		9	2008S	(1,377,424)		7
2001S, Silver	(889,697)		20	2008S, Silver	(620,684)		12
2002P (c)	3,100,000	2.00		2009P		2.00	
2002D (c)	2,500,000	2.00		2009D		2.00	
2002S	(2,319,766)		7	2009S			7
2002S, Silver	(892,229)		18	2009S, Silver			12

b. Included in commemorative set (see page 328). c. Not issued for circulation.

The silver dollar was authorized by Congress on April 2, 1792. Weight and fineness were specified at 416 grains and .8924 fine. The first issues appeared in 1794, and until 1804 all silver dollars had the value stamped on the edge: HUNDRED CENTS, ONE DOLLAR OR UNIT. After a lapse in coinage of the silver dollar during the period 1804 through 1835, coins were made with either plain or reeded edges and the value was placed on the reverse.

The weight was changed by the law of January 18, 1837, to 412-1/2 grains, .900 fineness. The coinage was discontinued by the Act of February 12, 1873, and reauthorized by the Act of February 28, 1878. The dollar was again discontinued after 1935, and since then only base-metal pieces have been coined for circulation (also see Silver Bullion on pages 337-338).

ORIGIN OF THE DOLLAR

The word dollar evolves from the German *thaler*, the name given to the first large-sized European silver coin. Designed as a substitute for the gold florin, the coin originated in the Tyrol in 1484. So popular did these large silver coins become during the 16th century that many other countries struck similar pieces, giving them names derived from *thaler*. In the Netherlands the coin was called *rijksdaalder*; in Denmark *rigsdaler*; in Italy *tallero*, in Poland *talar*; in France *jocandale*, in Russia *jefimok*. All these names are abbreviations of *joachimsthaler*. Until the discovery of the great silver deposits in Mexico and South America, the mint with the greatest output of large silver coins was that of Joachimsthal in the Bohemian Erzgebirge.

The Spanish dollar, or piece of eight, was widely used and familiar to everyone in the British American colonies. It was only natural, therefore, that the word dollar was adopted officially as the standard monetary unit of the United States by Congress on July 6, 1785. The Continental Dollar of 1776 is described on page 81.

Note: Values of common-date silver coins have been based on the current bullion price of silver, \$16 per ounce, and may vary with the prevailing spot price. To determine the intrinsic value of common silver coins, see page 412.

TYPE-COIN VALUES								
	G-4	F-12	EF-40	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65	PF-63	PF-65
Flowing Hair, 1794-1795 . . .	\$1,800+	\$4,250+	\$16,500+	\$55,000+	\$125,000+	\$385,000+		
Drpd Bust, SE, 1795-1798 . .	1,400+	3,200+	10,500+	50,000+	90,000	280,000		
Drpd Bust, HE, 1798-1804 . .	900+	1,400+	4,500+	12,500-	60,000	180,000	\$500,000+	
Lib Std, NM, 1840-1866 . . .	225	275	475+	1,800+	3,575+	27,000	4,675+	\$18,000
Lib Std, Motto, 1866-1873 . .	230	325	500	1,850	4,000	32,000	4,000	16,000
Trade Dollar, 1873-1883 . . .	100+	150	190	800+	2,475+	12,500+	3,000	11,000
Morgan, 1878-1921	16+	17+	20	27	35	175	2,750	6,500
Peace, 1921-1935	16+	17+	18	22	30	175	32,000+	55,000+

+ or - indicates change from previous year

FLOWING HAIR (1794-1795)

Varieties listed are those most significant to collectors, but numerous minor variations may be found because each of the early dies was individually made. Blanks were weighed before the dollars were struck and overweight pieces were filed to remove excess silver. Coins with adjustment marks from this process may be worth less than values shown here. Some Flowing Hair type dollars of 1794 and 1795 were weight-adjusted through insertion of a small (8 mm) silver plug in the center of the blank planchet before the coin was struck. Values of varieties not listed in this guide depend on rarity and collector interest.

Designer Robert Scot; weight 26.96 grams; composition .8924 silver, .1076 copper; approx. diameter 39-40 mm; edge: HUNDRED CENTS ONE DOLLAR OR UNIT with decorations between words.

AG-3 About Good—Clear enough to identify.

G-4 Good—Date and letters legible. Main devices outlined, but lacking in detail.

VG-8 Very Good—Major details discernible. Letters well formed but worn.

F-12 Fine—Hair ends distinguishable. Top hair lines visible, but otherwise worn smooth.

VF-20 Very Fine—Some detail visible in hair in center. Other details more bold.

EF-40 Extremely Fine—Hair well defined but with some wear.

AU-50 About Uncirculated—Slight trace of wear on tips of highest curls; feathers on eagles's breast usually weak.

MS-60 Uncirculated—No trace of wear. Light blemishes.



Values shown for Uncirculated pieces of this type are for well-struck, attractive coins with minimal surface marks.

	Mintage	AG-3	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60
1794	.....1,758	\$35,000	\$60,000	\$100,000	\$120,000	\$185,000	\$275,000	\$425,000	\$800,000
<i>\$1,150,000, MS-64, Stack's (ANR) auction, Jun-05</i>									
1794, Silver Plug (unique) . . . *									

* Included in number above.



Two Leaves Beneath Each Wing



Three Leaves Beneath Each Wing



Silver Plug (1795)

	Mintage	AG-3	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60
1795, All kinds	.....160,295								
1795, Two Leaves	.....	\$1,100	\$1,800	\$2,500	\$4,500	\$8,000	\$17,000	\$25,000	\$60,000
<i>\$431,250, MS-65, Heritage auction, Jan-08</i>									
1795, Three Leaves	.....950	1,800	2,400	4,250	7,000	16,500	24,000	55,000	
1795, Silver Plug	.....1,500	2,700	4,000	7,000	14,000	25,000	35,000	110,000	
<i>\$1,265,000, V Ch Gem MS, Bullowa auction, Dec-05</i>									

DRAPED BUST (1795–1804)

Small Eagle Reverse (1795–1798)

Designer Robert Scot; weight 26.96 grams; composition .8924 silver, .1076 copper; approx. diameter 39–40 mm; edge: HUNDRED CENTS ONE DOLLAR OR UNIT with decorations between words.

AG-3 About Good—Clear enough to identify.

G-4 Good—Bust outlined, no detail. Date legible, some leaves evident.

VG-8 Very Good—Drapery worn except deepest folds. Hair lines smooth.

F-12 Fine—All drapery lines distinguishable. Some detail visible in hair lines near cheek and neck.

VF-20 Very Fine—Left side of drapery worn smooth.

EF-40 Extremely Fine—Drapery distinctly visible. Hair well outlined and detailed.

AU-50 About Uncirculated—Slight trace of wear on the bust shoulder and hair to left of forehead, as well as on eagle's breast and top edges of wings.

MS-60 Uncirculated—No trace of wear. Light blemishes.



	Mintage	AG-3	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60
1795, All kinds	42,738								
1795, Off-Center Bust		\$960	\$1,500	\$1,950	\$3,200	\$6,000	\$12,600	\$18,100	\$60,000
1795, Centered Bust		960	1,400	1,950	3,200	6,000	12,600	17,600	50,000



Small Date



Large Date



Small Letters



Large Letters

	Mintage	AG-3	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60
1796, All kinds	79,920								
1796, Small Date, Small Letters									
(3 varieties)		\$825	\$1,550	\$2,000	\$3,300	\$5,300	\$11,000	\$16,500	\$60,000
1796, Small Date, Large Letters		825	1,550	2,000	3,800	6,000	12,000	16,500	60,000
1796, Large Date, Small Letters		825	1,550	2,000	3,800	6,000	12,000	16,500	60,000
1797, All kinds	7,776								
1797, 10 Stars Left, 6 Right		850	1,550	1,950	3,300	6,600	12,000	16,800	63,000
1797, 9 Stars Left, 7 Right,									
Large Letters		850	1,550	1,950	3,300	6,600	12,000	16,800	63,000
1797, 9 Stars Left, 7 Right,									
Small Letters		1,000	1,650	3,000	4,400	9,000	16,800	42,000	108,000

	Mintage	AG-3	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60
1798, All kinds	327,536								
1798, 15 Stars on Obverse		\$1,100	\$1,800	\$2,550	\$3,850	\$6,050	\$13,200	\$26,500	\$78,000
1798, 13 Stars on Obverse		900	1,500	2,100	3,200	5,300	10,500	19,800	72,000

Heraldic Eagle Reverse (1798–1804)

The two earliest reverse dies of 1798 have five vertical lines in the stripes in the shield. All dollar dies thereafter have four vertical lines.

G-4 Good—Letters and date legible. E PLURIBUS UNUM illegible.

VG-8 Very Good—Motto partially legible. Only deepest drapery details visible. All other lines smooth.

F-12 Fine—All drapery lines distinguishable. Some detail visible in hair lines near cheek and neck.

VF-20 Very Fine—Left side of drapery worn smooth.

EF-40 Extremely Fine—Drapery distinct. Hair well detailed.

AU-50 About Uncirculated—Slight trace of wear on the bust shoulder and hair to left of forehead, as well as on eagle's breast and top edges of wings.

MS-60 Uncirculated—No trace of wear. Light blemishes.



Four Vertical Lines in Shield

	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60
1798, Knob 9, 5 Vertical Lines (a)	\$900	\$1,100	\$1,600	\$3,100	\$5,000	\$9,400	\$24,000
1798, Knob 9, 4 Vertical Lines	900	1,100	1,600	3,100	5,000	10,800	—
1798, Knob 9, 10 Arrows	900	1,100	1,600	3,100	5,000	10,800	—
1798, Pointed 9, Close Date	900	1,100	1,600	3,100	5,000	10,800	24,000
1798, Pointed 9, Wide Date	900	1,100	1,600	3,100	5,000	10,800	24,000
1798, Pointed 9, 5 Vertical Lines	900	1,100	1,600	3,100	5,000	10,800	27,000
1798, Pointed 9, 10 Arrows	900	1,100	1,600	3,100	5,000	10,800	24,000
1798, Pointed 9, 4 Berries	900	1,100	1,600	3,100	5,000	9,400	16,000

a. 327,536 silver dollars were minted in 1798, but the Mint did not break this figure down by type.



1799 Over 98, Stars 7 and 6



Stars 8 and 5

See next page for chart.

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60
1799, All kinds	423,515							
1799, 99 Over 98, 15-Star Reverse		\$960	\$1,300	\$1,800	\$3,050	\$5,500	\$9,900	\$25,000
1799, 99 Over 98, 13-Star Reverse	950	1,200	1,650	2,750	5,000	9,600	24,400	
1799, Irregular Date, 15-Star Reverse	950	1,100	1,500	2,750	5,000	9,400	12,500	
1799, Irregular Date, 13-Star Reverse	950	1,100	1,500	2,750	5,000	9,400	16,500	
1799, Normal Date	900	1,100	1,500	2,750	5,000	9,400	24,400	
\$379,500, MS-66, Heritage auction, Mar-07								
1799, 8 Stars Left, 5 Right	1,000	1,300	1,900	3,300	6,050	13,800	32,500	
1800, All kinds	220,920							
1800, Very Wide Date, Low 8	900	1,050	1,400	2,600	4,700	8,900	25,000	
1800, "Dotted Date" (from die breaks)	900	1,150	1,600	2,600	5,800	6,000	25,000	
1800, Only 12 Arrows	900	1,050	1,600	2,600	5,200	8,900	25,000	
1800, Normal Dies	900	1,050	1,600	2,600	4,700	8,900	24,400	
1800, AMERICA!	900	1,050	1,600	2,600	4,500	8,900	27,500	
1801	54,454	900	1,050	1,600	2,600	5,200	8,900	34,400
1801, Proof Restrike (reverse struck from first die of 1804 dollar) (2 known)								937,500



1802, 2 Over 1, Narrow Date



1802, 2 Over 1, Wide Date



1803, Small 3



1803, Large 3

	Mintage	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60
1802, All kinds	41,650							
1802, 2 Over 1, Narrow Date	\$950	\$1,200	\$1,700	\$2,800	\$5,800	\$10,200	\$30,000	
1802, 2 Over 1, Wide Date	1,000	1,200	1,800	3,000	6,100	13,200	32,400	
1802, Narrow Normal Date	900	1,100	1,700	2,900	5,500	9,400	24,000	
1802, Wide Normal Date	1,000	1,200	1,900	3,200	6,100	12,100	39,600	
1802, Proof Restrike (4 known)	\$920,000, PF-65 Cam, Heritage auction, Apr-08							450,000
1803, All kinds	85,634							
1803, Small 3	950	1,200	1,800	3,000	5,500	10,450	27,000	
1803, Large 3	1,000	1,100	1,800	3,000	5,500	9,900	27,000	
1803, Proof Restrike (4 known)								420,000

1804 DOLLAR



First Reverse



Second Reverse

Note position of words STATES OF with relation to clouds.

1804 First Reverse, Original	(8 known)
\$4,140,000, PF-68, B&M auction, Aug-99	
1804 Second Reverse, Restrike	(6 known)
\$1,207,500, PF-58, B&M auction, Jul-03	
1804 Second Reverse, Restrike With Plain Edge (Smithsonian Collection)	(unique)
1804 Mint-Made Electrotypes of the Unique Plain-Edge Specimen	(4 known)

The 1804 dollar is one of the most publicized rarities in the entire series of United States coins. There are specimens known as originals (first reverse), of which eight are known; and restrikes (second reverse), of which seven are known, one of which has a plain edge.

Numismatists have found that the 1804 original dollars were struck at the Mint in the 1834 through 1835 period, for use in presentation Proof sets. The first coin to be owned by a collector, a Proof, was obtained from a Mint officer by a Mr. Stickney on May 9, 1843, in exchange for an Immune Columbia piece in gold. Later, in 1859, the pieces known as *restrikes* and *electrotypes* were made at the Mint to supply the needs of collectors who wanted examples of these dollars.

Evidence that these pieces were struck during the later period is based on the fact that the 1804 dollars differ from issues of 1803 or earlier and conform more closely to those struck after 1836, their edges or borders having beaded segments and raised rims, not elongated denticles such as are found on the earlier dates.

Although the Mint record states that 19,570 dollars were coined in 1804, in no place does it mention that they were dated 1804. It was the practice in those days to use old dies as long as they were serviceable with no regard in the annual reports for the dating of the coins. It is probable that the 1804 total for dollars actually covered coins that were dated 1803.

GOBRECHT DOLLARS (1836–1839)

Suspension of silver dollar coinage was lifted in 1831, but it was not until 1835 that steps were taken to resume coinage. Late in that year the Mint director, R.M. Patterson, ordered engraver Christian Gobrecht to prepare a pair of dies based on designs by Thomas Sully and Titian Peale. The first obverse die, dated 1836, bore the seated figure of Liberty on the obverse with the inscription C. GOBRECHT F. ("F" is an abbreviation for the Latin word *Fecit*, or "made it") in the field above the date. On the reverse was a large eagle flying left, surrounded by 26 stars and the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA • ONE DOLLAR •. It is not known whether coins from these dies were struck at that time. A new obverse die with Gobrecht's name on the base of Liberty was prepared, and in December 1836, 1,000 coins were struck for circulation. These coins weighed 416 grains, which was the standard enacted in 1792.

In January 1837 the standard weight for the dollar was lowered to 412-1/2 grains, and 600 pieces were struck in March 1837 using the dies of 1836. Dies were oriented in a "medal" fashion (top to top when rotated on a vertical axis) to distinguish them from those struck in December 1836. Dollars issued for circulation in 1836, 1837, and 1839 are found with different die alignments. The "original" issue of December 1836 has the normal "coin" orientation (reverse upright when coin is turned on a horizontal axis) with the eagle flying upward.

From the late 1850s to the 1870s, the Mint continued to strike Gobrecht dollars to satisfy collector demands. Mules, which had mismatched designs or edge devices, were made in that period and are very rare. Restrikes and mules are seldom seen in worn condition.



Original 1836 die orientation using either "coin" or "medal" turn.



Die alignment of original issues dated 1838 and 1839.

Gobrecht dollars, both original issues and restrikes, were made in either coin-turn orientation $\uparrow\downarrow$ (I and III) or medal-turn orientation $\uparrow\uparrow$ (II and IV), and were struck in four basic die alignments.

- Die alignment I: $\uparrow\downarrow$, head of Liberty opposite DO of DOLLAR, eagle flying upward.
- Die alignment II: $\uparrow\uparrow$, head of Liberty opposite ES of STATES, eagle flying upward.
- Die alignment III: $\uparrow\downarrow$, head of Liberty opposite N of ONE, eagle flying level.
- Die alignment IV: $\uparrow\uparrow$, head of Liberty opposite F of OF, eagle flying level.

Rotated dies are common for original issue and restrike Gobrecht dollars. The 600 coins produced for circulation in March 1837 had dies that rotated from die alignment II to die alignment IV during the striking.

Designer Christian Gobrecht; weight 26.73–26.96 grams; composition .8924 silver, .1076 copper; approx. diameter 39–40 mm; edge: plain or reeded.

Circulation Issues and Patterns



	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60
1836, C. GOBRECHT F. on base. Reverse as above. Plain edge. Die alignment I, 11. Circulation issue. 1,000 struck	\$13,800	\$18,000	\$24,000	\$30,000
1836, As above. Plain edge. Die alignment II and die alignment IV, 11. Circulation issue struck in 1837. 600 struck	13,800	18,000	24,000	30,000



	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60
1838, Similar obverse, designer's name omitted, stars added around border. Reverse eagle flying in plain field. Reeded edge. Die alignment IV, 11. Pattern				—
1839, As above. Reeded edge. Die alignment IV, 11. Circulation issue. 300 struck	\$19,800	\$25,800	\$30,000	\$42,000

Restrikes

Restrikes were produced from the late 1850s to the 1870s, and are not official issues. They were all oriented in either die alignment III (coin turn) or die alignment IV (medal turn), with eagle flying level, and almost all were struck from a cracked reverse die.

	PF-60
1836, Name below base; eagle in starry field; plain edge	\$90,000
1836, Name on base; plain edge	27,000
1838, Designer's name omitted; reeded edge	90,000
1839, Designer's name omitted; eagle in plain field; reeded edge	57,000

LIBERTY SEATED (1840-1873)

Starting again in 1840, silver dollars were issued for general circulation. The seated figure of Liberty was adopted for the obverse, but the flying eagle design was rejected in favor of the more familiar form with olive branch and arrows used for the other silver denominations. By spring 1853 the silver content of these pieces was worth more than their face value, and later issues were not seen in circulation but were used mainly in export trade. This situation continued through 1873.

The 1866 Proof quarter, half, and dollar without motto are not mentioned in the Mint director's report, and were not issued for circulation.

Designer Christian Gobrecht; weight 26.73 grams; composition .900 silver, .100 copper (net weight .77344 oz. pure silver); diameter 38.1 mm; reeded edge; mints: Philadelphia, New Orleans, Carson City, San Francisco.

VG-8 Very Good—Any three letters of LIBERTY at least two-thirds complete.

F-12 Fine—All seven letters of LIBERTY visible, though weak.

VF-20 Very Fine—LIBERTY strong, but slight wear visible on its ribbon.

EF-40 Extremely Fine—Horizontal lines of shield complete. Eagle's eye plain.

AU-50 About Uncirculated—Traces of light wear on only the high points of the design. Half of mint luster present.

MS-60 Uncirculated—No trace of wear. Light marks or blemishes.

PF-60 Proof—Several contact marks, hairlines, or light rubs possible on surface. Luster possibly dull and eye appeal lacking.

PF-63 Choice Proof—Reflective surfaces with few blemishes in secondary focal places. No major flaws.

No Motto (1840-1865)



Location of mintmark, when present, is on reverse, below eagle.

	Mintage	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	PF-60	PF-63
1840	61,005	\$275	\$325	\$375	\$575	\$900	\$3,500	\$18,000	\$35,000
1841	173,000	250	275	325	500	800	2,250	20,000	50,000
1842	184,618	250	275	325	500	800	2,250	18,000	35,000
1843	165,100	250	275	325	500	800	2,250	18,000	35,000
1844	20,000	275	325	425	625	1,400	4,500	15,000	40,000
1845	24,500	325	375	450	700	1,400	8,750	23,000	37,500
1846	110,600	250	275	375	525	850	2,500	15,000	37,500
18460	59,000	300	375	450	750	1,500	7,500		
1847	140,750	250	275	350	500	800	2,750	18,000	30,000
1848	15,000	375	475	650	950	1,600	4,750	18,000	32,500
1849	62,600	250	300	350	525	900	2,800	22,000	45,000
1850	7,500	550	725	950	1,500	2,250	7,500	17,500	35,000
18500	40,000	325	475	725	1,500	3,750	13,500		
1851, Original, High Date	1,300	7,500	10,000	15,000	20,000	27,500	45,000	30,000	
1851, Restrike, Date Centered								25,000	37,500
1852, Original	1,100	6,000	10,000	13,500	17,500	27,500	35,000	35,000	50,000
1852, Restrike					15,000			17,500	37,500

	Mintage	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	PF-60	PF-63
1853	46,110	\$350	\$450	\$650	\$750	\$1,400	\$3,800	\$22,500	\$50,000
1854	33,140	1,500	2,500	3,000	4,250	5,750	8,500	15,000	20,000
1855	26,000	1,250	1,500	2,250	3,750	5,250	8,000	15,000	22,000
1856	63,500	425	525	750	1,300	2,250	4,250	7,000	17,500
1857	94,000	475	575	750	1,500	1,850	3,250	6,500	12,500
1858 (300)	4,000	5,000	6,000	7,500	8,500			10,000	15,000

	Mintage	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	PF-63
1859 (800)	255,700	\$325	\$425	\$500	\$650	\$1,150	\$2,500	\$6,000	\$5,500
18590	360,000	250	275	325	500	700	2,150	5,700	
1859S	20,000	375	475	750	1,800	3,500	16,500	—	
1860 (1,330)	217,600	260	375	475	600	850	2,150	5,400	5,100
18600	515,000	250	275	325	475	750	1,800	3,575	
1861 (1,000)	77,500	700	800	950	1,400	2,000	3,300	6,050	4,675
1862 (550)	11,540	625	825	950	1,400	2,475	3,575	6,050	4,950
1863 (460)	27,200	450	500	600	800	1,500	3,575	6,050	4,950
1864 (470)	30,700	325	375	575	800	1,500	3,575	6,375	4,950
1865 (500)	46,500	325	375	525	700	1,300	2,750	6,375	4,950
1866, No Motto (2 known)									—

\$1,207,500, PF-63, Stack's (ANR) auction, Jan-05

With Motto IN GOD WE TRUST (1866–1873)



	Mintage	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	PF-63
1866 (725)	48,900	\$275	\$375	\$525	\$625	\$1,000	\$2,000	\$4,250	\$4,000
1867 (625)	46,900	275	325	475	600	1,000	2,000	4,250	4,000
1868 (600)	162,100	300	350	450	650	1,150	2,200	7,700	4,400
1869 (600)	423,700	275	325	400	500	850	2,000	4,500	4,000
1870 (1,000)	415,000	275	325	400	500	800	2,000	4,000	4,000
1870CC	11,758	650	850	1,250	2,500	5,000	17,500	37,500	
1870S		300,000	650,000	850,000	1,250,000	1,700,000	2,400,000		

\$1,092,500, BU PL, Stack's (ANR) auction, May-03

1871 (960)	1,073,800	275	325	375	500	700	1,850	4,250	4,000
1871CC	1,376	3,000	4,250	6,250	12,500	25,000	75,000		
1872 (950)	1,105,500	275	325	375	500	700	1,850	4,750	
1872CC	3,150	1,500	2,500	3,750	6,250	12,500	28,000	65,000	
1872S	9,000	300	450	650	1,750	3,750	10,000	37,500	
1873 (600)	293,000	350	375	400	550	875	2,200	4,675	4,400
1873CC	2,300	6,050	9,350	16,500	25,850	38,500	110,000	181,500	
1873S	700								

(unknown in any collection)

TRADE DOLLARS (1873–1885)

This coin was issued for circulation in Asia to compete with dollar-sized coins of other countries. They were legal tender in the United States, but when silver prices declined, Congress repealed the provision and authorized the Treasury to limit coinage to export demand. Many pieces that circulated in the Orient were counterstamped with Oriental characters, known as *chop marks*. In 1887, the Treasury redeemed all trade dollars that were not mutilated. The law authorizing trade dollars was repealed in February 1887. Modifications to the trade dollar design are distinguished as follows:

- **Reverse 1:** Berry under eagle's left talon; arrowhead ends over 0. Used on all coins from all mints in 1873 and 1874, and occasionally in 1875 and 1876.
- **Reverse 2:** Without extra berry under talon; arrowhead ends over 2. Used occasionally at all mints from 1875 through 1876, and on all coins from all mints 1877 through 1885.
- **Obverse 1:** Ends of scroll point to left; extended hand has only three fingers. Used on all coins at all mints 1873 through 1876.
- **Obverse 2:** Ends of scroll point downward; hand has four fingers. Used in combination with Reverse 2 on varieties of 1876 and 1876-S, and on all coins at all mints from 1877 through 1885.

Designer William Barber; weight 27.22 grams; composition .900 silver, .100 copper (net weight .7874 oz. pure silver); diameter 38.1 mm; reeded edge; mints: Philadelphia, Carson City, San Francisco.

VG-8 Very Good—About half of mottoes IN GOD WE TRUST (on Liberty's pedestal) and E PLURIBUS UNUM (on reverse ribbon) visible. Rim on both sides well defined.

F-12 Fine—Mottoes and LIBERTY legible but worn.

EF-40 Extremely Fine—Mottoes and LIBERTY sharp. Only slight wear on rims.

AU-50 About Uncirculated—Slight trace of wear on Liberty's left breast and left knee and on hair above ear, as well as on eagle's head, knee, and wing tips.

MS-60 Uncirculated—No trace of wear. Light blemishes.

MS-63 Choice Uncirculated—Some distracting contact marks or blemishes in prime focal areas. Impaired luster possible.

PF-63 Choice Proof—Reflective surfaces with few blemishes in secondary focal places. No major flaws.



Mintmark location on reverse, above D in DOLLAR.

1875-S, S Over CC

	Mintage	VG-8	F-12	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	PF-63
1873	(865) 396,635	\$125	\$155	\$250	\$350	\$1,150	\$3,500	\$3,500
1873CC	. . . . . 124,500	250	350	650	1,500	10,000	22,500	
1873S	. . . . . 703,000	125	155	250	375	1,450	4,950	
1874	(700) 987,100	125	155	250	350	1,000	2,750	3,300
1874CC	. . . . . 1,373,200	250	350	475	675	3,200	7,500	
1874S	. . . . . 2,549,000	125	155	225	325	1,200	3,000	

	Mintage	VG-8	F-12	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	PF-63
1875 .....(700) ....218,200	\$175	\$350	\$550	\$1,000	\$2,800	\$5,600	\$4,050	
1875, Reverse 2*	175	350	550	1,000	2,800	5,600		
1875CC, All kinds .....1,573,700								
1875CC .....265	325	450	750	2,600	5,850			
1875CC, Reverse 2 .....250	325	425	750	2,900	5,500			
1875S, All kinds .....4,487,000								
1875S .....125	150	225	3,000	1,050	2,475			
1875S, Reverse 2 .....125	150	250	350	800	2,675			
1875S, S Over CC .....265	375	950	1,500	4,675	13,750			
1876 .....(1,150) ....455,000	125	150	250	350	1,050	2,750	3,300	
1876, Obverse 2,								
Reverse 2 (<i>extremely rare</i>)*								
1876, Reverse 2*	125	150	225	300	1,050	2,475		
1876CC, All kinds .....509,000								
1876CC .....225	275	500	1,000	4,750	24,500			
1876CC, Reverse 1 .....245	285	500	1,250	4,750	23,500			
1876CC, Doubled-Die								
Reverse—								
1876S, All kinds .....5,227,000								
1876S .....125	150	200	325	1,075	2,575			
1876S, Reverse 2 .....125	150	195	300	1,075	2,575			
1876S, Obverse 2,								
Reverse 2 .....165	200	250	375	1,200	2,875			
1877 .....(510) ....3,039,200	125	150	190	300	1,075	2,575	3,450	
1877CC .....265	325	625	750	2,575	14,950			
1877S .....125	150	190	300	1,075	2,575			
1878 .....(900) .....1,500								3,000
1878CC (a) .....97,000	500	800	2,500	4,250	15,000	27,500		
1878S .....125	150	190	300	1,050	2,475			
1879 .....(1,541) .....1,500								3,000
1880 .....(1,987) .....1,500								3,750
1881 .....(960) .....1,500								3,750
1882 .....(1,097) .....1,500								3,750
1883 .....(979) .....1,500								3,750
1884 (b) .....(10) .....\$603,750, PF-65, Heritage auction, Nov-05								450,000
1885 (b) .....(5) .....\$1,006,250, PF-62, DLRC auction, Nov-04								1,925,000

* Included in number above. a. 44,148 trade dollars were melted on July 19, 1878. Many of these may have been 1878-CC. b. The trade dollars of 1884 and 1885 were unknown to collectors until 1908. None are listed in the Mint director's report, and numismatists believe that they are not a part of the regular Mint issue.

MORGAN (1878-1921)

The coinage law of 1873 made no provision for the standard silver dollar. During the lapse in coinage of this denomination, the gold dollar became the unit coin, and the trade dollar was used for commercial transactions with the Orient.

Resumption of coinage of the silver dollar was authorized by the Act of February 28, 1878, known as the Bland-Allison Act. The weight (412-1/2 grains) and fineness (.900) were to conform with the Act of January 18, 1837.

George T. Morgan, formerly a pupil of William Wyon's in the Royal Mint in London, designed the new dollar. His initial M is found at the truncation of the neck, at the last tress. It also appears on the reverse on the left-hand loop of the ribbon.

Coinage of the silver dollar was suspended after 1904, when demand was low and the bullion supply became exhausted. Under provisions of the Pittman Act of 1918,

270,232,722 silver dollars were melted, and later, in 1921, coinage of the silver dollar was resumed. The Morgan design, with some slight refinements, was employed until the new Peace design was adopted later in that year.

Varieties listed are those most significant to collectors. Numerous other variations exist. Values are shown for the most common pieces. Prices of variations not listed in this guide depend on collector interest and rarity.

Sharply struck, prooflike coins have highly reflective surfaces and are very scarce, usually commanding substantial premiums.

Designer George T. Morgan; weight 26.73 grams; composition .900 silver, .100 copper (net weight .77344 oz. pure silver); diameter 38.1 mm; reeded edge; mints: Philadelphia, New Orleans, Carson City, Denver, San Francisco.

VF-20 Very Fine—Two thirds of hair lines from top of forehead to ear visible. Ear well defined. Feathers on eagle's breast worn.

EF-40 Extremely Fine—All hair lines strong and ear bold. Eagle's feathers all plain but with slight wear on breast and wing tips.

AU-50 About Uncirculated—Slight trace of wear on the bust shoulder and hair left of forehead, and on eagle's breast and top edges of wings.

MS-60 Uncirculated—No trace of wear. Full mint luster present, but may be noticeably marred by scuff marks or bag abrasions.

MS-63 Choice Uncirculated—No trace of wear; full mint luster; few noticeable surface marks.

MS-64 Uncirculated—A few scattered contact marks. Good eye appeal and attractive luster.

MS-65 Gem Uncirculated—Only light, scattered contact marks that are not distracting. Strong luster, good eye appeal.

PF-63 Choice Proof—Reflective surfaces with only a few blemishes in secondary focal places. No major flaws.



Location of mintmark, when present, is on reverse, below wreath.

First Reverse



Second Reverse
Parallel top arrow feather,
concave breast.



Third Reverse
Slanted top arrow feather,
convex breast.



1878, Doubled
Tail Feathers

	Mintage	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	MS-64	MS-65	PF-63
1878, 8 Feathers (500)	749,500	\$40	\$45	\$75	\$160	\$200	\$450	\$1,475	\$3,575
1878, 7 Feathers (250)	9,759,300								
1878, 7 Over 8 Clear									
Double Feathers *		30	40	70	150	400	550	2,750	
1878, 7 Feathers, 2nd Reverse *		25	35	55	85	150	330	1,350	3,000
1878, 7 Feathers, 3rd Reverse *		30	35	45	90	185	550	2,750	16,500

* Included in number above.

	Mintage	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	MS-64	MS-65	PF-63
1878CC	2,212,000	\$100	\$150	\$170	\$250	\$400	\$650	\$1,500	
1878S	9,774,000	30	35	50	60	75	115	300	
1879	(1,100) 14,806,000	22	25	30	40	65	150	1,050	\$3,000
1879CC, CC Over CC	756,000	300	800	2,100	4,500	7,500	11,400	42,000	
1879CC, Clear CC	*	300	800	2,050	4,400	8,250	12,150	34,375	
18790	2,887,000	25	30	40	90	200	500	3,750	
1879S, 2nd Reverse	9,110,000	25	30	50	115	400	1,375	8,250	
1879S, 3rd Reverse	*	25	27	30	45	66	77	175	
1880	(1,355) 12,600,000	22	25	30	45	66	165	825	3,150
1880, 80 Over 79 (a)	*	22	30	50	100	365	665	3,300	

* Included in number above. a. Several die varieties. Values shown are for the most common.



1880-CC, 80 Over 79



1880-CC, 8 Over High 7



1880-CC, 8 Over Low 7

	Mintage	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	MS-64	MS-65	PF-63
1880CC, All kinds	591,000								
1880CC, 80 Over 79, 2nd Reverse (b)		\$200	\$275	\$350	\$600	\$675	\$1,785	\$3,300	
1880CC, 8 Over 7, 2nd Reverse (a)	185		250	325	525	600	1,100	2,900	
1880CC, 8/High 7, 3rd Reverse (a)	185		250	320	500	550	750	1,700	
1880CC, 8/Low 7, 3rd Reverse (a)	250		350	450	675	690	750	2,050	
1880CC, 3rd Reverse	175		250	320	500	550	825	1,800	
18800, All kinds	5,305,000								
18800, 80/79 (a)	22		30	35	100	500	2,500	—	
18800	22		25	30	75	415	1,650	25,875	
1880S, All kinds	8,900,000								
1880S, 80 Over 79	25		35	40	55	70	120	350	
1880S, 0 Over 9	25		35	40	60	70	120	350	
1880S	25		27	35	45	55	70	200	
1881	(984) 9,163,000	25	27	35	45	70	175	850	\$3,150
1881CC	296,000	450	480	600	660	700	775	1,150	
18810	5,708,000	25	27	35	45	55	200	1,800	
1881S	12,760,000	22	25	30	40	50	65	190	
1882	(1,100) 11,100,000	22	25	30	40	55	80	550	3,025
1882CC	1,133,000	135	150	160	225	265	350	550	
18820	6,090,000	22	25	30	40	55	150	1,150	
18820, 0 Over S	*	45	55	85	225	1,300	3,850	33,000	
1882S	9,250,000	22	25	30	40	50	60	175	
1883	(1,039) 12,290,000	22	25	30	40	55	80	185	2,875
1883CC	1,204,000	135	150	160	225	265	300	500	
18830	8,725,000	22	25	30	40	50	60	175	
1883S	6,250,000	25	45	220	650	2,750	4,500	25,000	
1884	(875) 14,070,000	22	25	30	40	50	60	250	2,750
1884CC	1,136,000	135	150	160	225	265	300	500	

* Included in number above. a. Several die varieties. Values shown are for the most common. b. The 7 and 9 show within the 80; no tip below second 8.

	Mintage	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	MS-64	MS-65	PF-63
18840	9,730,000	\$22	\$25	\$30	\$40	\$50	\$60	\$175	
1884S	3,200,000	30	55	330	5,500	30,000	125,000	250,000	
1885 ....(930) ..	17,787,000	22	25	30	40	50	60	175	\$2,750
1885CC	228,000	500	550	575	650	700	800	1,750	
18850	9,185,000	22	25	30	40	50	60	175	
1885S	1,497,000	45	65	145	250	350	650	1,750	
1886 ....(886) ..	19,963,000	22	25	30	40	50	60	175	2,750
18860	10,710,000	25	35	115	750	4,000	10,000	225,000	
1886S	750,000	75	100	175	350	475	750	3,000	
1887, 7/6	*	45	70	150	350	800	1,350	5,250	
1887 ....(710) ..	20,290,000	22	25	30	40	50	60	175	2,750
18870, 7/6	*	40	75	175	450	3,000	12,000	34,000	
18870	11,550,000	25	30	40	75	125	400	2,500	
1887S	1,771,000	30	35	60	135	325	700	3,250	

* Included in number below.



1888-O, Doubled-Die Obverse

Lips especially prominent ("hot lips" variety).

	Mintage	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	MS-64	MS-65	PF-63
1888 ....(833) ..	19,183,000	\$22	\$25	\$30	\$40	\$50	\$60	\$200	\$2,750
18880	12,150,000	22	25	30	40	55	75	450	
18880, DblDie Obv	*	35	120	165	400	1,800	—		
1888S	657,000	200	220	240	325	500	900	3,250	
1889 ....(811) ..	21,726,000	22	25	30	40	55	70	185	2,750
1889CC	350,000	1,850	3,500	7,250	25,000	40,000	60,000	325,000	
<i>\$531,875, MS-68, Heritage auction, Jan-09</i>									
18890	11,875,000	25	27	50	175	450	900	7,000	
1889S	700,000	65	85	130	275	450	650	2,200	
1890 ....(590) ..	16,802,000	22	25	35	40	65	165	1,900	3,000
1890CC	2,309,041	125	185	225	400	1,100	2,475	6,300	
18900	10,701,000	25	30	40	80	140	350	1,650	
1890S	8,230,373	22	25	30	70	125	275	1,050	
1891 ....(650) ..	8,693,556	22	25	30	70	200	600	6,500	2,750
1891CC	1,618,000	125	185	250	350	800	1,450	5,000	
18910	7,954,529	25	30	50	175	350	900	8,100	
1891S	5,296,000	25	30	35	80	160	300	1,500	
1892 ....(1,245) ..	1,036,000	35	45	100	200	450	1,000	4,200	3,300
1892CC	1,352,000	260	460	650	1,500	2,350	3,500	9,000	
18920	2,744,000	30	40	80	215	325	800	5,500	
1892S	1,200,000	100	250	2,250	37,500	65,000	110,000	192,500	
1893 ....(792) ..	378,000	240	280	400	700	1,500	2,850	8,250	3,025

* Included in number above.



1901, Doubled-Die Reverse

Note tail feathers.

	Mintage	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	MS-64	MS-65	PF-63
1893CC	677,000	\$600	\$1,750	\$2,300	\$3,600	\$6,500	\$15,950	\$62,700	
18930	300,000	400	625	1,100	2,000	8,000	17,500	247,500	
1893S (c)	100,000	7,250	12,500	27,500	90,000	150,000	356,250	625,000	
1894	(972) 110,000	1,800	2,250	2,750	4,500	6,500	11,000	50,000	\$4,000
18940	1,723,000	65	140	330	700	4,100	10,500	65,000	
1894S	1,260,000	90	160	550	750	1,200	2,100	6,000	
1895, Proof (d)	(880)		33,000	39,000	45,000	52,500	60,000	80,000	
18950	450,000	600	875	1,900	18,000	55,000	110,000	225,000	
\$575,000, MS-67, Heritage auction, Nov-05									
1895S	400,000	450	775	1,800	4,000	6,000	8,500	30,000	
1896	(762) 9,976,000	22	25	30	40	50	60	175	2,750
18960	4,900,000	25	30	225	1,100	8,000	47,500	175,000	
1896S	5,000,000	70	225	850	1,800	4,000	5,000	19,000	
\$402,500, MS-69, Heritage auction, Nov-05									
1897	(731) 2,822,000	22	25	30	40	50	60	185	2,750
18970	4,004,000	25	28	145	700	5,500	17,000	50,000	
1897S	5,825,000	22	25	35	70	120	185	650	
1898	(735) 5,884,000	22	25	30	40	50	65	275	2,750
18980	4,440,000	22	25	30	40	50	60	175	
1898S	4,102,000	35	45	110	275	550	950	2,250	
1899	(846) 3,330,000	120	140	175	250	360	500	950	2,850
18990	12,290,000	22	25	30	40	50	60	175	
1899S	2,562,000	40	60	135	350	450	750	1,750	
1900	(912) 8,830,000	22	25	30	40	50	60	175	2,750
19000	12,590,000	22	25	30	40	50	60	185	
19000, O/CC (e)	*	55	85	185	325	1,000	1,750	3,500	
1900S	3,540,000	30	45	100	250	400	550	1,500	
1901 (c)	(813) 6,962,000	50	125	450	2,300	17,500	55,000	325,000	3,500
1901, DbDie Rev	*	265	725	2,400	5,000	—			
19010	13,320,000	22	25	30	40	50	60	185	
1901S	2,284,000	40	60	250	400	750	900	3,500	
1902	(777) 7,994,000	22	25	30	40	125	200	500	2,750
19020	8,636,000	22	25	30	40	50	60	175	
1902S	1,530,000	140	210	300	450	700	1,000	3,000	
1903	(755) 4,652,000	60	65	85	95	110	150	300	2,750
19030	4,450,000	360	400	475	525	550	600	820	
1903S	1,241,000	160	330	1,800	3,800	6,500	8,200	12,000	
1904	(650) 2,788,000	30	42	50	95	350	600	4,000	3,000
19040	3,720,000	22	25	30	40	50	60	175	
1904S	2,304,000	95	260	660	1,200	4,200	5,750	11,000	
1921	44,690,000	18	20	21	27	35	40	190	—
1921D	20,345,000	20	21	22	40	60	150	350	
1921S	21,695,000	20	21	22	40	60	175	1,325	

* Included in number above. c. Authentication is recommended. Beware of altered mintmark. d. Beware of removed mintmark. Values are for Proofs; circulation strikes are not known to exist. e. Several die varieties.

PEACE (1921-1935)

The dollar issued from 1921 through 1935 was a commemorative peace coin, which might easily have been a half dollar. The Peace dollar, in fact, was issued without congressional sanction, under the terms of the Pittman Act, which referred to the bullion and in no way affected the design. Anthony de Francisci, a medalist, designed this dollar. His monogram is located in the field of the coin under the neck of Liberty.

The new Peace dollar was placed in circulation on January 3, 1922; 1,006,473 pieces had been struck in December 1921.

The high relief of the 1921 design was found impractical for coinage and was modified to low or shallow relief in 1922, after 35,401 coins had been made and most of them melted at the mint. The rare Matte and Satin Finish Proofs of 1922 are of both the high-relief style of 1921 and the normal-relief style.

Legislation dated August 3, 1964, authorized the coinage of 45 million silver dollars, and 316,076 dollars of the Peace design dated 1964 were struck at the Denver Mint in 1965. Plans for completing this coinage were subsequently abandoned and all of these coins were melted. None were preserved or released for circulation.

Designer Anthony de Francisci; weight 26.73 grams; composition .900 silver, .100 copper (net weight .77344 oz. pure silver); diameter 38.1 mm; reeded edge; mints: Philadelphia, Denver, San Francisco.

VF-20 Very Fine—Hair over eye well worn. Some strands over ear well defined. Some eagle feathers on top and outside edge of right wing visible.

EF-40 Extremely Fine—Hair lines over brow and ear are strong, though slightly worn. Outside wing feathers at right and those at top visible but faint.

AU-50 About Uncirculated—Slight trace of wear. Most of mint luster present, although marred by contact marks.

MS-60 Uncirculated—No trace of wear. Full mint luster, but possibly noticeably marred by stains, surface marks, or bag abrasions.

MS-63 Choice Uncirculated—Some distracting contact marks or blemishes in prime focal areas. Impaired luster possible.

MS-64 Uncirculated—A few scattered contact marks. Good eye appeal and attractive luster.

MS-65 Gem Uncirculated—Only light, scattered contact marks that are not distracting. Strong luster, good eye appeal.



Location of mintmark, when present, is on reverse, below ONE.

	Mintage	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	MS-64	MS-65	MS-66	MATTE PF-65
1921, High Relief	1,006,473	\$125	\$140	\$180	\$285	\$500	\$775	\$2,750	\$7,800	\$55,000
1922, High Relief	35,401			—						82,500
1922, Normal Relief	51,737,000	19	20	21	24	33	60	190	800	66,000

	Mintage	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	MS-64	MS-65	MS-66
1922D	15,063,000	\$17	\$18	\$19	\$30	\$55	\$100	\$450	\$2,500
1922S	17,475,000	17	18	19	30	75	225	2,500	20,000
1923	30,800,000	17	18	19	22	30	55	175	800
1923D	6,811,000	17	18	20	55	125	350	1,500	5,250
1923S	19,020,000	17	19	21	32	85	350	8,000	24,000
1924	11,811,000	17	18	19	25	40	60	175	800
1924S	1,728,000	30	40	70	275	550	1,750	13,000	32,500
1925	10,198,000	17	18	19	22	40	65	200	800
1925S	1,610,000	22	26	42	78	180	1,000	2,750	—
1926	1,939,000	18	19	20	40	85	125	385	1,950
1926D	2,348,700	19	22	35	70	150	330	660	2,250
1926S	6,980,000	18	20	24	45	100	300	1,000	5,000
1927	848,000	30	35	55	75	165	385	2,650	20,000
1927D	1,268,900	30	35	85	165	350	1,000	5,500	22,000
1927S	866,000	30	35	75	170	375	935	12,100	40,000
1928	360,649	475	500	550	580	900	1,540	6,050	20,000
1928S	1,632,000	35	45	65	200	650	2,200	24,750	—
1934	954,057	25	30	52	120	260	450	900	3,250
1934D (a)	1,569,500	25	30	55	120	450	800	2,200	4,500
1934D, DblDie Obv	*	30	100	250	750	1,500			
1934S	1,011,000	75	250	650	2,000	4,500	5,800	8,500	29,000
1935	1,576,000	25	30	40	90	135	225	700	2,500
1935S (b)	1,964,000	25	30	100	265	425	600	1,700	2,750

* Included in number above. a. Large and small mintmark varieties; see page 20. b. Varieties exist with either three or four rays below ONE, and are of equal value.

EISENHOWER (1971-1978)

Eagle Reverse (1971-1974)

Honoring both President Dwight D. Eisenhower and the first landing of man on the moon, this design is the work of Chief Engraver Frank Gasparro, whose initials are on the truncation and below the eagle. The reverse is an adaptation of the official *Apollo 11* insignia. Collectors' coins were struck in 40% silver composition, and the circulation issue in copper-nickel.

After 1971, the dies for the Eisenhower dollar were modified several times by changing the relief, strengthening the design, and making Earth above the eagle more clearly defined. Low-relief (Variety I) dies, with flattened Earth and three islands off Florida, were used for all copper-nickel issues of 1971, Uncirculated silver coins of 1971, and most copper-nickel coins of 1972. High-relief (Variety II) dies, with round Earth and weak or indistinct islands, were used for most Proofs of 1971, all silver issues of 1972, and the reverse of some scarce Philadelphia copper-nickel coins of 1972. Improved high-relief reverse dies (Variety III) were used for late 1972 Philadelphia copper-nickel coins and for all subsequent issues. Modified high-relief dies were also used on all issues beginning in 1973.

A few 1974-D and 1977-D dollars in silver clad composition were made in error.

Designer Frank Gasparro; diameter 38.1 mm; reeded edge; mints: Philadelphia, Denver, San Francisco. Silver issue: weight 24.59 grams; composition, outer layers of .800 silver; .200 copper bonded to inner core of .209 silver; .791 copper (net weight .3161 oz. pure silver). Copper-nickel issue: weight 22.68 grams; composition, outer layers of .750 copper; .250 nickel bonded to inner core of pure copper.



Mintmark location is above date.

	Mintage	EF-40	MS-63	PF-65
1971, Copper-Nickel Clad	47,799,000	\$2.00	\$6.00	
1971D, Copper-Nickel Clad	68,587,424	2.00	4.50	
1971S, Silver Clad	(4,265,234)		8.50	\$10
1972, Copper-Nickel Clad, Variety I	75,890,000	2.00	5.00	
1972, Copper-Nickel Clad, Variety II	*	6.50	65.00	
1972, Copper-Nickel Clad, Variety III	*	2.50	5.00	
1972D, Copper-Nickel Clad	92,548,511	2.00	4.50	
1972S, Silver Clad	(1,811,631)		8.50	10
1973, Copper-Nickel Clad (a)	2,000,056		13.00	
1973D, Copper-Nickel Clad (a)	2,000,000		13.00	
1973S, Copper-Nickel Clad	(2,760,339)			12
1973S, Silver Clad	(1,013,646)		12.00	35
1974, Copper-Nickel Clad	27,366,000	2.00	6.00	
1974D, Copper-Nickel Clad	45,517,000	2.00	6.00	
1974S, Copper-Nickel Clad	(2,612,568)			10
1974S, Silver Clad	(1,306,579)		9.00	12

* Included in number above. a. 1,769,258 of each sold only in sets and not released for circulation. Unissued coins destroyed at mint.

Bicentennial (1776–1976)

The national significance of the Bicentennial of the United States was highlighted with the adoption of new reverse designs for the quarter, half dollar, and dollar. Nearly a thousand entries were submitted after the Treasury announced in October 1973 that an open contest was to be held for the selection of the new designs. After the field was narrowed down to 12 semifinalists, the judges chose the rendition of the Liberty Bell superimposed on the moon to appear on the dollar coins. This design is the work of Dennis R. Williams.

The obverse remained unchanged except for the dual date “1776–1976,” which appeared on these dollars made during 1975 and 1976. These dual-dated coins were included in the various offerings of Proof and Uncirculated coins made by the Mint. They were also struck for general circulation. The lettering was modified early in 1975 to produce a more attractive design.

Designers Frank Gasparro and Dennis R. Williams; diameter 38.1 mm; reeded edge; mints: Philadelphia, Denver, San Francisco. Silver issue—Weight 24.59 grams; composition, outer layers of .800 silver, .200 copper bonded to inner core of .209 silver, .791 copper (net weight .3161 oz. pure silver). Copper-nickel issue—Weight 22.68 grams; composition, outer layers of .750 copper, .250 nickel bonded to inner core of pure copper.



Variety 1
Design in low relief, bold
lettering on reverse.



Variety 2
Sharp design, delicate
lettering on reverse.

	Mintage	EF-40	MS-63	PF-65
1776-1976, Copper-Nickel Clad, Variety 1	4,019,000	\$2	\$8	
1776-1976, Copper-Nickel Clad, Variety 2	113,318,000	2	6	
1776-1976D, Copper-Nickel Clad, Variety 1	21,048,710	2	6	
1776-1976D, Copper-Nickel Clad, Variety 2	82,179,564	2	6	
1776-1976S, Copper-Nickel Clad, Variety 1	(2,845,450)			\$13
1776-1976S, Copper-Nickel Clad, Variety 2	(4,149,730)			10
1776-1976, Silver Clad, Variety 2				—
1776-1976S, Silver Clad, Variety 1 (a)	11,000,000		16	
1776-1976S, Silver Clad, Variety 1 (a)	(4,000,000)			20

a. Mintage is approximate.

Eagle Reverse Resumed (1977-1978)

	Mintage	EF-40	MS-63	PF-65
1977, Copper-Nickel Clad	12,596,000	\$2	\$6.50	
1977D, Copper-Nickel Clad	32,983,006	2	5.50	
1977S, Copper-Nickel Clad	(3,251,152)			\$10
1978, Copper-Nickel Clad	25,702,000	2	4.50	
1978D, Copper-Nickel Clad	33,012,890	2	5.50	
1978S, Copper-Nickel Clad	(3,127,781)			12

SUSAN B. ANTHONY (1979-1999)

Intended to honor this pioneer in women's rights, legislation dated October 10, 1978, provided for the issuance of the Susan B. Anthony dollar coin. Both obverse and reverse designs were the work of the chief engraver of the U.S. Mint, Frank Gasparro, whose initials FG are located below the portrait and the eagle.

Placement of Susan B. Anthony's likeness on the dollar represented the first time that a woman other than a model or a mythical figure has appeared on a circulating U.S. coin. The reverse design is the same as that used on the Eisenhower dollar. Mintmarks P, D, or S appear on the obverse, slightly above Anthony's right shoulder.

The size of this coin caused it to be confused with the quarter, and it failed to gain widespread public acceptance. No coins were made for circulation from 1981 to 1998. In 1999 additional pieces were made to meet the needs of vending machines.

Designer Frank Gasparro; weight 8.1 grams; composition, outer layers of copper-nickel (.750 copper, .250 nickel) bonded to inner core of pure copper; diameter 26.5 mm; reeded edge; mints: Philadelphia, Denver, San Francisco.



1979, Narrow Rim (Far Date)



1979, Wide Rim (Near Date)



1979-S, Filled S (Type I)

1979-S, Clear S (Type II, Rounded)
1981-S, First S (Type I, Rounded)1981-S, Clear S
(Type II, Flat)

	Mintage	MS-63	PF-65
1979P, Narrow Rim (a)	360,222,000	\$3	
1979P, Wide Rim (a)	*	20	
1979D	288,015,744	3	
1979S	109,576,000	3	
1979S, Proof, Filled S	(3,677,175)		\$10
1979S, Proof, Clear S	*		125
1980P	27,610,000	3	
1980D	41,628,708	3	
1980S	20,422,000	3	
1980S, Proof	(3,554,806)		10
1981P (b)	3,000,000	7	
1981D (b)	3,250,000	7	
1981S (b)	3,492,000	7	
1981S, Proof, First S	(4,063,083)		10
1981S, Proof, Clear S	*		250
1999P	29,592,000	3	
1999P, Proof			30
1999D	11,776,000	3	

* Included in number above. a. The obverse design was modified in 1979 to widen the border rim. Late issues of 1979-P and subsequent issues have the wide rim. Dies for the 1999 coins were further modified to strengthen details on the reverse. b. Issued only in Mint Sets.

SACAGAWEA (2000 TO DATE)

The design of this coin was selected in national competition from among 120 submissions that were considered by a panel appointed by Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin. The adopted motif depicts Sacagawea, a young Native American Shoshone, as conceived by artist Glenna Goodacre. On her back she carries Jean Baptiste, her infant son. The reverse shows an eagle in flight designed by mint engraver Thomas D. Rogers Sr.

The composition exemplifies the spirit of liberty, peace, and freedom shown by Sacagawea in her conduct as interpreter and guide to explorers Meriwether Lewis and William Clark during their famed journey westward from the great northern plains to the Pacific.

These coins have a distinctive golden color and a plain edge to distinguish them from other denominations or coins of a similar size. The change in composition and appearance was mandated under the United States Dollar Coin Act of 1997.

Several distinctive finishes can be identified on the Sacagawea dollars as a result of the Mint's attempts to adjust the dies, blanks, strikes, or finishing to produce coins with minimum spotting and better surface color. One group of 5,000 pieces, dated 2000 and with a special finish, were presented to sculptor Glenna Goodacre in payment for the obverse design. Unexplained error coins made from mismatched dies (a state quarter obverse combined with a Sacagawea dollar reverse) are extremely rare.

Beginning in 2009, the reverse of the Sacagawea dollar features designs that memorialize Native Americans and, in the words of the authorizing legislation, "the important contributions made by Indian tribes and individual Native Americans to the development [and history] of the United States."

The Native American \$1 Coin Act also calls for edge marking on the coins. The year of minting and mintmark will be incused on the edge, as will the inscriptions E PLURIBUS UNUM and IN GOD WE TRUST.

The coins' designs are chosen by the secretary of the Treasury after consultation with the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate, the Congressional Native American Caucus of the House of Representatives, the Commission of Fine Arts, and the National Congress of American Indians. They are also reviewed by the Citizens Coinage Advisory Committee.

The act allows for the minting of Uncirculated and Proof coins in each design. It also specifies that at least 20% of the total mintage of dollar coins in any given year (including Presidential dollars) will be Sacagawea dollars.

Designers: obv. Glenna Goodacre; rev. Thomas D. Rogers Sr.; weight 8.1 grams; composition, pure copper core with outer layers of manganese brass (.770 copper, .120 zinc, .070 manganese, and .040 nickel); diameter 26.5 mm; plain edge; mints: Philadelphia, Denver, San Francisco; 22-karat gold numismatic specimens dated 2000-W were struck at West Point in 1999 using a prototype reverse design with boldly detailed tail feathers. Some of the early 2000-P circulation strikes were also made using that same prototype design.



2000-2008 Reverse

2009 reverse design,
"Spread of Three Sisters"

	Mintage	MS-65	PF-65
2000P	767,140,000	\$3	
2000P, Goodacre			
Presentation Finish	5,000	600	
2000P, Boldly Detailed			
Tail Feathers	5,500	—	
2000D	518,916,000	3	

	Mintage	MS-65	PF-65
2000S	(4,047,904)		\$15
2001P	62,468,000	\$5	
2001D	70,939,500	5	
2001S	(3,183,740)		90
2002P	3,865,610	4	
2002D	3,732,000	4	

	Mintage	MS-65	PF-65
2002S	(3,211,995)		\$30
2003P	3,080,000	\$6	
2003D	3,080,000	6	
2003S	(3,298,439)		20
2004P	2,660,000	4	
2004D	2,660,000	4	
2004S	(2,965,422)		18
2005P	2,520,000	4	
2005D	2,520,000	4	
2005S	(3,344,679)		15
2006P	4,900,000	4	

	Mintage	MS-65	PF-65
2006D	2,800,000	\$4	
2006S	(3,054,436)		\$15
2007P (a)	3,640,000	4	
2007D (a)	3,920,000	4	
2007S	(2,259,847)		15
2008P (a)	1,820,000	4	
2008D (a)	1,820,000	4	
2008S	(1,998,108)		15
2009P		4	
2009D		4	
2009S			15

a. Not issued for circulation.

PRESIDENTIAL DOLLARS (2007–2016)

Former presidents of the United States are honored on this series of one-dollar coins issued for circulation during the period from 2007 through 2016. Four different coins are issued each year, in the order that the presidents served. The reverse of each coin has a design featuring the Statue of Liberty. As with the Sacagawea dollars, some coins have been found that lack the usual edge lettering.

A companion series of \$10 gold bullion coins honors the spouses of each president during that president's term of service. These coins are made of 24-karat gold, and on the obverse have an image of the spouse and a theme symbolic of the spouse's life and work. See pages 343–344 for more information on the First Spouse bullion coins.



Presidential Dollars Reverse



Date, Mintmark, and
Mottos Incused on Edge



	Mintage	MS-65	PF-65
2007P, Washington ...	176,680,000	\$3	
2007D, Washington ...	163,680,000	3	
2007S, Washington ...	(3,165,183)		\$10

	Mintage	MS-65	PF-65
2007P, J. Adams	112,420,000	\$3	
2007D, J. Adams	112,140,000	3	
2007S, J. Adams	(3,362,237)		\$10

	Mintage	MS-65	PF-65
2007P, Jefferson	100,800,000	\$3	
2007D, Jefferson	102,810,000	3	
2007S, Jefferson	(3,362,237)		\$10

	Mintage	MS-65	PF-65
2007P, Madison		\$3	
2007D, Madison		3	
2007S, Madison	(3,362,237)		\$10



	Mintage	MS-65	PF-65
2008P, Monroe	64,260,000	\$3	
2008D, Monroe	60,230,000	3	
2008S, Monroe	(2,824,791)		\$10
2008P, J.Q. Adams	57,540,000	3	
2008D, J.Q. Adams	57,720,000	3	
2008S, J.Q. Adams	(2,824,791)		10

	Mintage	MS-65	PF-65
2008P, Jackson	61,180,000	\$3	
2008D, Jackson	61,070,000	3	
2008S, Jackson	(2,824,791)		\$10
2008P, Van Buren	51,520,000	3	
2008D, Van Buren	50,960,000	3	
2008S, Van Buren	(2,824,791)		10



U.S. Mint artist renderings

	Mintage	MS-65	PF-65
2008P, Harrison		\$3	
2008D, Harrison		3	
2008S, Harrison			\$10
2008P, Tyler		3	
2008D, Tyler		3	
2008S, Tyler			10

	Mintage	MS-65	PF-65
2008P, Polk		\$3	
2008D, Polk		3	
2008S, Polk			\$10
2008P, Taylor		3	
2008D, Taylor		3	
2008S, Taylor			10

Gold has served as money or established the monetary value of currencies longer than any other material. The use of gold coins was widespread in Europe by 300 B.C. In the United States, the earliest coins circulated were foreign, mostly silver and gold, brought from Europe. The Coinage Act in 1792 established an independent monetary system with the dollar as the basic U.S. monetary unit containing 24-3/4 grains of fine gold, based on the world price of \$19.39 a troy ounce (480 grains). Congress changed the gold specification in 1834 and again in 1837, when it set the dollar price of gold at \$20.67 an ounce.

In 1934, U.S. citizens were prohibited from holding monetary gold in the United States; this was extended in 1961 to gold held abroad as well. The dollar price was set at \$35 per ounce in 1934. Use of gold in international trade was further restricted as the price rose. The government revalued it at \$38 per ounce in 1972, then \$42.22 in 1973. It has fluctuated widely over the past few years. All restrictions on holding gold were removed on December 31, 1974.

Coinage of the gold dollar was authorized by the Act of March 3, 1849. The weight was 25.8 grains, .900 fineness. The first type, struck until 1854, is known as the Liberty Head or small-sized type (Type 1).

In 1854, the dollar coins were made larger in diameter and thinner. The design was changed to a feather headdress on a female, generally referred to as the Indian Princess Head or large-sized type (Type 2). In 1856, the type was changed slightly by enlarging the size of the head (Type 3).

Note: Values of common gold coins have been based on the current bullion price of gold, \$900 per ounce, and may vary with the prevailing spot price. The net weight and content listed may be used to recalculate bullion value.

	TYPE-COIN VALUES						
	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65	PF-63
Liberty, Type 1, 1849-1854	\$130+	\$160+	\$210	\$375-	\$1,250-	\$5,250	\$125,000-
Princess, Type 2, 1854-1856	250+	325-	475	2,250-	10,500-	37,500+	275,000+
Princess, Type 3, 1856-1889	130+	165	210	325	1,000-	2,800	5,000

+ or - indicates change from previous year

LIBERTY HEAD (1849-1854)

Designer James B. Longacre; weight 1.672 grams; composition .900 gold, .100 copper (net weight .04837 oz. pure gold); diameter 13 mm; reeded edge; mints: Philadelphia, Charlotte, Dahlonega, New Orleans, San Francisco.

VF-20 Very Fine—LIBERTY on headband complete and legible. Knobs on coronet defined.

EF-40 Extremely Fine—Slight wear on hair; knobs on coronet sharp.

AU-50 About Uncirculated—Trace of wear on headband. Nearly full luster.

AU-55 Choice About Uncirculated—Evidence of friction on design high points.

MS-60 Uncirculated—No trace of wear. Light marks and blemishes.

MS-63 Choice Uncirculated—Some distracting contact marks or blemishes in prime focal areas. Impaired luster possible.

Liberty Head (Type 1)
Mintmark is below wreath.



Obverse



Close Wreath
Reverse



Open Wreath
Reverse

	Mintage	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	AU-55	MS-60	MS-63
1849, Open Wreath, With L (a)	688,567	\$165	\$210	\$265	\$290	\$650	\$1,500
1849, Small Head, No L	*	200	275	375	425	1,100	2,250
1849, Close Wreath (Ends Closer to Numeral)	*	165	200	260	285	600	1,500
1849C, Close Wreath	11,634	1,350	2,250	3,250	4,000	9,000	18,500
1849C, Open Wreath (extremely rare)	*	225,000	325,000	425,000	475,000	600,000	800,000

\$690,000, MS-63 PL, DLRC auction, Jul-04

* Included in number above. a. Liberty's head appears slightly smaller than normal on some variations.

	Mintage	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	AU-55	MS-60	MS-63
1849D, Open Wreath	21,588	\$1,350	\$2,250	\$3,000	\$3,500	\$5,500	\$12,500
1849O, Open Wreath	215,000	200	285	400	575	1,200	4,000
1850	481,953	160	225	245	275	425	1,500
1850C	6,966	1,350	1,850	2,650	4,750	9,000	30,000
1850D	8,382	1,500	2,250	3,000	5,000	10,500	26,000
1850O	14,000	275	500	1,000	1,500	3,400	7,500
1851	3,317,671	160	225	245	265	375	1,250
1851C	41,267	1,350	1,600	2,000	2,250	3,500	7,250
1851D	9,882	1,500	1,900	2,350	2,850	5,500	16,000
1851O	290,000	200	250	325	400	875	2,750
1852	2,045,351	160	225	245	265	375	1,250
1852C	9,434	1,350	1,750	2,350	2,750	4,500	12,000
1852D	6,360	1,350	1,950	2,600	3,600	8,500	26,500
1852O	140,000	200	250	425	700	1,400	6,000
1853	4,076,051	160	225	245	265	375	1,250
1853C	11,515	1,450	1,700	2,250	2,600	5,250	13,500
1853D	6,583	1,500	1,950	2,750	4,250	9,250	27,500
1853O	290,000	185	225	300	400	800	2,600
1854	855,502	160	225	245	275	425	1,250
1854D	2,935	1,700	2,400	5,500	7,000	12,500	35,000
1854S	14,632	350	500	900	1,250	2,500	6,250

INDIAN PRINCESS HEAD, SMALL HEAD (1854-1856)

Standards same as for previous issue, except diameter changed to 15 mm.

VF-20 Very Fine—Feather-curl tips on headdress outlined but details worn.

EF-40 Extremely Fine—Slight wear on tips of feather curls on headdress.

AU-50 About Uncirculated—Trace of wear on feathers, nearly full luster.

AU-55 Choice About Uncirculated—Evidence of friction on design high points. Most of original mint luster present.

MS-60 Uncirculated—No trace of wear. Light marks and blemishes.

MS-63 Choice Uncirculated—Some distracting contact marks or blemishes in prime focal areas. Impaired luster possible.

PF-63 Choice Proof—Reflective surfaces with only a few blemishes in secondary focal areas. No major flaws.



Indian Princess Head,
Small Head (Type 2)

	Mintage	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	AU-55	MS-60	MS-63	PF-63
1854	783,943	\$325	\$475	\$625	\$1,000	\$2,250	\$10,500	\$275,000
1855	758,269	325	475	625	1,000	2,250	10,500	200,000

\$373,750, PF-66 DCam, Heritage auction, Jan-08

1855C	9,803	1,750	4,250	10,000	14,500	28,500		
1855D	1,811	5,750	12,500	22,500	27,500	50,000	95,000	
1855O	55,000	575	950	1,750	2,500	8,500	27,500	
1856S	24,600	950	1,500	2,500	3,500	8,500	32,500	

INDIAN PRINCESS HEAD, LARGE HEAD (1856-1889)

VF-20 Very Fine—Slight detail in curled feathers in headdress. Details worn smooth at eyebrow, hair below headdress, and behind ear and bottom curl.

EF-40 Extremely Fine—Slight wear above and to right of eye and on top of curled feathers.

AU-50 About Uncirculated—Trace of wear on feathers, nearly full luster.

AU-55 Choice About Uncirculated—Evidence of friction on design high points. Most of original mint luster present.

MS-60 Uncirculated—No trace of wear. Light marks and blemishes.

MS-63 Choice Uncirculated—Some distracting contact marks or blemishes in prime focal areas. Impaired luster possible.

PF-63 Choice Proof—Reflective surfaces with few blemishes in secondary focal places. No major flaws.



Indian Princess Head,
Large Head (Type 3)

	Mintage	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	AU-55	MS-60	MS-63	PF-63
1856, All kinds	1,762,936							
1856, Upright 5		\$185	\$250	\$300	\$425	\$550	\$1,400	
1856, Slant 5		165	225	240	275	325	1,000	\$27,500
1856D	1,460	3,750	6,000	8,750	11,000	30,000	85,000	
1857	774,789	165	225	240	275	325	1,000	15,000
1857C	13,280	1,200	1,850	3,250	5,250	12,500	32,500	
1857D	3,533	1,450	2,500	4,000	5,000	10,000	35,000	
1857S	10,000	500	750	1,250	2,000	6,000	20,000	
1858	117,995	175	215	235	265	350	1,000	12,000
1858D	3,477	1,500	2,250	4,000	5,000	10,000	25,000	
1858S	10,000	375	700	1,400	1,850	6,000	17,500	
1859	(80) 168,244	165	210	235	265	325	1,000	9,500
1859C	5,235	1,300	2,000	3,750	6,750	13,500	32,500	
1859D	4,952	1,400	2,000	3,250	5,000	10,500	23,500	
1859S	15,000	260	600	1,350	2,000	5,500	16,000	
1860	(154) 36,514	165	225	250	285	425	1,200	7,750
1860D	1,566	3,000	4,250	7,750	11,000	19,500	50,000	
1860S	13,000	325	450	775	1,100	2,750	6,500	
1861	(349) 527,150	165	210	235	265	375	1,000	6,750
1861D	1,250	11,000	18,500	29,500	37,500	50,000	90,000	
1862	(35) 1,361,355	165	210	245	275	400	1,000	6,750
1863	(50) 6,200	750	1,500	3,000	3,750	6,500	9,500	7,500
1864	(50) 5,900	425	600	1,000	1,500	1,850	4,000	8,500
1865	(25) 3,725	500	750	950	1,350	2,000	4,500	8,500
1866	(30) 7,100	375	500	750	900	1,150	2,150	8,500
1867	(50) 5,200	425	550	700	850	1,200	2,000	7,000
1868	(25) 10,500	275	400	525	625	1,000	2,000	7,500
1869	(25) 5,900	350	475	700	800	1,150	2,250	7,500
1870	(35) 6,300	300	425	650	750	1,000	2,000	7,250
1870S	3,000	475	800	1,250	1,650	2,750	7,500	
1871	(30) 3,900	300	425	575	675	900	1,900	7,250
1872	(30) 3,500	300	400	575	700	1,000	2,250	7,500
1873, Close 3	(25) 1,800	425	750	1,100	1,250	1,700	4,500	15,000
1873, Open 3	123,300	165	210	235	265	375	1,000	
1874	(20) 198,800	165	210	235	265	375	1,000	10,000
1875	(20) 400	2,350	4,000	5,500	6,000	8,000	12,500	17,500
1876	(45) 3,200	285	350	500	600	750	1,200	6,000
1877	(20) 3,900	275	350	525	600	775	1,250	7,000
1878	(20) 3,000	275	325	525	600	775	1,250	6,500
1879	(30) 3,000	195	275	375	475	600	1,300	5,750
1880	(36) 1,600	185	275	325	400	575	1,200	5,500
1881	(87) 7,620	185	275	325	400	575	1,200	5,500
1882	(125) 5,000	185	275	325	400	575	1,200	5,500
1883	(207) 10,800	185	275	325	400	575	1,200	5,500
1884	(1,006) 5,230	185	275	325	400	575	1,200	5,500
1885	(1,105) 11,156	185	275	325	400	575	1,200	5,500
1886	(1,016) 5,000	185	275	325	400	575	1,200	5,500
1887	(1,043) 7,500	185	275	325	400	575	1,100	5,500
1888	(1,079) 15,501	175	275	325	400	550	1,100	5,000
1889	(1,779) 28,950	165	265	350	400	550	1,000	5,000

Authorized by the Act of April 2, 1792, quarter eagles weighed 67.5 grains, .9167 fineness, until the weight was changed to 64.5 grains, .8992 fineness, by the Act of June 28, 1834. The Act of January 18, 1837, established fineness at .900. Most dates before 1834 are rare. The first issue was struck in 1796; most of these had no stars on the obverse. Proofs of some dates prior to 1855 are known to exist, and all are rare.

Note: Values of common gold coins have been based on the current bullion price, \$900 per oz., and may vary with the prevailing spot price. The net weight and content listed may be used to recalculate bullion value.

	TYPE-COIN VALUES							
	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65	PF-63	PF-65
Cap Bust Rt, NS, 1796	\$47,500+	\$75,000+	\$95,000+	\$225,000	\$350,000	—		
Cap Bust Rt, 1796–1807	5,500–	9,000+	12,500+	35,000+	62,000+	\$300,000+		
Cap Bust Left, Lg, 1808	32,500	45,000+	60,000+	175,000+	375,000+	875,000		
Cap Head Left, Lg, 1821–1827	6,000	8,000	10,000	32,500	50,000+	135,000	\$180,000	\$475,000
Cap Head Left, Sm, 1829–1834	5,500	6,500	8,500	22,500	30,000	65,000	125,000	250,000
Classic Head, 1834–1839	300	575	850	3,750–	11,500	38,000+	100,000+	200,000+
Liberty Head, 1840–1907	165	195	220–	325–	1,000–	2,500–	7,000	19,000
Indian Head, 1908–1929	160	185	225	300–	900–	4,750	8,500	25,000

+ or – indicates change from previous year

CAPPED BUST TO RIGHT (1796–1807)

Designer Robert Scot; weight 4.37 grams; composition .9167 gold, .0833 silver and copper; approx. diameter 20 mm; reeded edge.

F-12 Fine—Hair worn smooth on high spots. E PLURIBUS UNUM on ribbon weak but legible.

VF-20 Very Fine—Some wear on high spots.

EF-40 Extremely Fine—Only slight wear on Liberty's hair and cheek.

AU-50 About Uncirculated—Trace of wear on cap, hair, cheek, and drapery.

AU-55 Choice About Uncirculated—Evidence of friction on design high points. Some original mint luster present.

MS-60 Uncirculated—No trace of wear. Light blemishes.



No Stars on Obverse (1796)



Stars on Obverse (1796–1807)

	Mintage	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	AU-55	MS-60
1796, No Stars on Obverse	.963	\$47,500	\$75,000	\$95,000	\$115,000	\$140,000	\$225,000
\$1,725,000, MS-65, Heritage auction, Jan-08							
1796, Stars on Obverse	.432	28,500	42,500	70,000	95,000	130,000	200,000
\$1,006,250, MS-65, Heritage auction, Jan-08							
1797	.427	18,500	25,000	38,000	70,000	82,500	140,000
1798	.1,094	8,500	12,000	16,000	30,000	42,500	70,000
1802, 2 Over 1	.3,035	6,500	9,500	12,500	17,500	19,500	35,000
1804, 13-Star Reverse	.*	50,000	90,000	150,000	225,000	325,000	
1804, 14-Star Reverse	.3,327	5,500	9,000	13,500	17,500	22,500	35,000
1805	.1,781	6,000	9,500	13,500	17,500	22,500	35,000
1806, 6 Over 4, 8 Stars Left, 5 Right	.1,136	6,000	9,500	13,500	17,500	22,500	35,000
1806, 6 Over 5, 7 Stars Left, 6 Right	.480	9,750	14,500	19,500	39,500	57,500	100,000
1807	.6,812	6,000	9,000	13,500	16,500	21,500	35,000

* Included in number below.

CAPPED BUST TO LEFT, LARGE SIZE (1808)

Designer John Reich; standards same as for previous issue.

F-12 Fine—E PLURIBUS UNUM on reverse, and LIBERTY on headband, legible but weak.

VF-20 Very Fine—Motto and LIBERTY clear.

EF-40 Extremely Fine—All details of hair plain.

AU-50 About Uncirculated—Trace of wear above eye, on top of cap, and on cheek, and hair.

AU-55 Choice About Uncirculated—Evidence of friction on design high points. Some original mint luster present.

MS-60 Uncirculated—No trace of wear. Light blemishes.



	Mintage	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	AU-55	MS-60
1808	2,710	\$32,500	\$45,000	\$60,000	\$100,000	\$120,000	\$175,000

\$517,500, MS-63, Stack's auction, Nov-08

CAPPED HEAD TO LEFT (1821-1834)

Large Diameter (1821-1827)

Standards same as for previous issue, except diameter changed to approximately 18.5 mm in 1829.



	Mintage	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	AU-55	MS-60
1821	6,448	\$6,000	\$8,000	\$10,000	\$14,000	\$17,500	\$32,500
1824, 4 Over 1	2,600	6,000	8,500	10,500	14,500	18,500	32,500
1825	4,434	6,000	8,750	10,500	14,500	17,500	32,500
1826, 6 Over 6	760	9,000	10,500	14,500	19,000	30,000	55,000
1827	2,800	6,500	8,750	11,000	15,000	18,000	30,000

Reduced Diameter (1829-1834)

Quarter eagles dated 1829 through 1834 are smaller in diameter (18.2 mm) than the 1821 through 1827 pieces. They also have smaller letters, dates, and stars.



	Mintage	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	AU-55	MS-60
1829	3,403	\$5,500	\$6,500	\$8,500	\$12,000	\$15,000	\$22,500
1830	4,540	5,500	6,500	8,500	12,000	15,000	22,500
1831	4,520	5,500	6,500	8,500	12,000	15,000	22,500
1832	4,400	5,500	6,500	8,500	12,000	15,000	22,500
1833	4,160	5,500	6,500	8,500	12,000	15,000	22,500
1834, With Motto	4,000	11,000	16,000	21,500	35,000	42,500	65,000

CLASSIC HEAD, NO MOTTO ON REVERSE (1834-1839)

In 1834, a ribbon binding Liberty's hair, bearing the word LIBERTY, replaced the liberty cap. The motto was omitted from the reverse. In 1840 a coronet and smaller head were designed to conform with the appearance of the larger gold coins.

Designer William Kneass; weight 4.18 grams; composition .8992 gold, .1008 silver and copper (changed to .900 gold in 1837); diameter 18.2 mm; reeded edge; mints: Philadelphia, Charlotte, Dahlonega, New Orleans.

F-12 Fine—LIBERTY on headband legible and complete. Curl under ear outlined but no detail.

VF-20 Very Fine—LIBERTY plain; detail in hair curl.

EF-40 Extremely Fine—Small amount of wear on top of hair and below L in LIBERTY. Wear evident on wing.

AU-50 About Uncirculated—Trace of wear on coronet and hair above ear.

AU-55 Choice About Uncirculated—Evidence of friction on design high points. Some of original mint luster present.

MS-60 Uncirculated—No trace of wear. Light blemishes.

MS-63 Choice Uncirculated—Some distracting contact marks or blemishes in prime focal areas. Impaired luster possible.



Mintmark Location

	Mintage	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	AU-55	MS-60	MS-63
1834, No Motto	112,234	\$300	\$575	\$850	\$1,500	\$2,000	\$3,750	\$11,500
1835	131,402	300	575	850	1,500	2,000	4,000	12,000
1836, All kinds	547,986							
1836, Script 8		300	575	850	1,500	2,000	3,750	11,500
1836, Block 8		300	575	850	1,500	2,000	3,750	11,500
1837	45,080	325	575	1,200	2,200	2,750	5,750	16,500
1838	47,030	325	575	1,050	1,650	2,000	4,750	12,500
1838C	7,880	1,500	2,500	4,000	10,000	13,000	32,500	50,000
1839	27,021	375	675	1,200	2,500	3,500	7,500	20,000
1839C	18,140	1,450	2,500	3,250	5,500	8,500	27,500	50,000
1839D	13,674	1,450	2,350	4,500	9,000	10,500	30,000	47,500
1839O	9,369	625	925	1,500	2,750	4,500	9,500	27,500

Note: So-called 9 Over 8 varieties for P, C, and D mints are made from defective punches.

LIBERTY HEAD (1840-1907)

Designer Christian Gobrecht; weight 4.18 grams; composition .900 gold, .100 copper (net weight .12094 oz. pure gold); diameter 18 mm; reeded edge; mints: Philadelphia, Charlotte, Dahlonega, New Orleans, San Francisco.

See previous type for grading standards.



Mintmark Location

	Mintage	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	AU-55	MS-60	MS-63
1840	18,859	\$275	\$850	\$2,750	\$3,750	\$6,750	\$12,500
1840C	12,822	1,600	2,200	4,750	6,750	11,500	32,500
1840D	3,532	3,500	8,500	12,500	20,000	35,000	
1840O	33,580	400	900	2,000	2,750	10,000	27,500
1841	(unknown)	60,000	100,000	125,000	145,000	175,000	
1841C	10,281	1,500	2,200	3,500	6,000	16,000	
1841D	4,164	2,350	4,500	9,000	12,500	27,500	55,000
1842	2,823	1,100	2,750	6,500	12,000	22,500	
1842C	6,729	1,750	3,250	7,500	10,500	23,500	

Chart continued on next page.

	Mintage	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	AU-55	MS-60	MS-63
1842D	4,643	\$2,250	\$4,500	\$10,000	\$16,000	\$32,500	
18420	19,800	525	1,400	2,500	4,500	13,000	\$27,500
1843	100,546	225	425	800	1,150	2,750	6,750
1843C, Small Date, Crosslet 4	2,988	2,600	5,250	8,000	11,000	27,500	
1843C, Large Date, Plain 4	23,076	1,400	2,000	3,250	5,500	8,500	21,500
1843D, Small Date, Crosslet 4	36,209	1,450	2,100	3,250	4,500	9,000	30,000
18430, Small Date, Crosslet 4	288,002	250	325	525	750	2,250	8,500
18430, Large Date, Plain 4	76,000	350	750	1,750	3,000	7,000	
1844	6,784	450	800	2,000	3,500	7,500	
1844C	11,622	1,400	2,400	6,000	9,000	17,500	40,000
1844D	17,332	1,400	2,400	3,000	4,250	8,000	25,000
1845	91,051	250	325	500	675	1,350	5,500
1845D	19,460	1,450	2,450	3,500	5,000	13,500	35,000
18450	4,000	1,250	2,500	6,250	8,500	21,500	52,500
1846	21,598	300	650	1,250	1,850	5,750	23,500
1846C	4,808	1,650	2,750	8,000	11,000	18,500	37,500
1846D	19,303	1,450	2,500	3,250	5,500	11,000	28,500
18460	62,000	325	525	1,200	2,000	6,500	19,500
1847	29,814	250	375	850	1,400	3,750	9,500
1847C	23,226	1,400	2,450	3,000	4,000	6,500	15,000
1847D	15,784	1,450	2,500	3,000	5,000	10,000	24,500
18470	124,000	300	450	1,050	2,000	4,000	16,500

CAL. Gold Quarter Eagle (1848)

In 1848, about 230 ounces of gold were sent to Secretary of War Marcy by Colonel R.B. Mason, military governor of California. The gold was turned over to the Mint and made into quarter eagles. The distinguishing mark CAL. was punched above the eagle on the reverse side, while the coins were in the die. Several specimens with prooflike surfaces are known.



CAL. Above Eagle on Reverse (1848)

	Mintage	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	AU-55	MS-60	MS-63
1848	6,500	\$575	\$1,000	\$2,000	\$2,750	\$5,500	\$16,000
1848, CAL. Above Eagle	1,389	27,500	37,500	50,000	57,500	80,000	105,000
<i>\$402,500, MS-68, Heritage auction, Jan-06</i>							
1848C	16,788	1,400	2,450	3,500	4,750	12,500	35,000
1848D	13,771	1,450	2,450	3,500	4,750	10,000	30,000
1849	23,294	265	500	1,000	1,350	2,500	7,500
1849C	10,220	1,450	2,450	4,750	9,000	20,000	55,000
1849D	10,945	1,450	2,450	4,250	7,500	15,000	
1850	252,923	200	225	350	500	1,150	3,500
1850C	9,148	1,450	2,450	3,750	5,500	15,000	35,000
1850D	12,148	1,450	2,500	4,000	6,000	15,000	45,000
18500	84,000	300	525	1,500	2,000	4,500	15,000
1851	1,372,748	200	225	250	300	400	1,500
1851C	14,923	1,450	2,450	4,500	6,500	13,000	35,000
1851D	11,264	1,450	2,450	4,250	6,500	12,000	32,500
18510	148,000	250	475	1,000	2,250	4,750	13,500
1852	1,159,681	200	225	250	300	400	1,500
1852C	9,772	1,450	2,450	4,250	7,000	16,000	32,500
1852D	4,078	1,850	3,250	7,000	9,500	18,000	45,000
18520	140,000	250	350	1,050	1,500	5,250	13,500

	Mintage	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	AU-55	MS-60	MS-63	PF-63
1853	1,404,668	\$200	\$225	\$250	\$300	\$400	\$1,500	
1853D	3,178	1,800	3,500	5,250	7,000	16,500	42,500	
1854	596,258	200	225	250	300	400	1,700	
1854C	7,295	1,500	2,650	5,000	7,000	16,000		
1854D	1,760	3,600	7,750	13,500	17,500	30,000	75,000	
1854O	153,000	250	350	575	850	1,650	9,500	
1854S	246	175,000	275,000	375,000				

\$345,000, EF-45, Heritage auction, Feb-07

1855	235,480	200	225	250	300	400	1,750	
1855C	3,677	1,900	3,500	6,750	11,000	27,500	45,000	
1855D	1,123	4,750	8,750	17,000	23,500	50,000		
1856	384,240	200	225	250	275	400	1,800	\$65,000
1856C	7,913	1,450	2,650	4,750	7,250	15,000	32,500	
1856D	874	8,000	13,500	30,000	36,000	70,000		
1856O	21,100	300	800	1,500	2,350	7,500		
1856S	72,120	250	425	1,200	1,750	5,500	12,500	
1857	214,130	200	250	275	300	400	1,750	50,000
1857D	2,364	1,700	3,250	4,750	6,500	14,500	32,500	
1857O	34,000	245	375	1,350	2,250	5,000	14,000	
1857S	69,200	240	425	1,200	2,250	6,000	13,500	
1858	47,377	200	245	450	575	1,400	3,500	42,500
1858C	9,056	1,450	2,350	3,500	4,750	9,500	32,500	

A modified reverse design (with smaller letters and arrowheads) was used on Philadelphia quarter eagles from 1859 through 1907, and on San Francisco issues of 1877 through 1879. A few Philadelphia Mint pieces were made in 1859, 1860, and 1861 with the old Large Letters reverse design.



Old Reverse



New Reverse

Letters reverse design.

	Mintage	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	AU-55	MS-60	MS-63	PF-63
1859, Old Reverse . . . (80)	39,364	\$250	\$500	\$950	\$1,300	\$3,500	\$8,500	\$27,500
1859, New Reverse	*	200	250	500	750	1,250	3,250	
1859D	2,244	2,300	3,500	5,500	8,500	22,000		
1859S	15,200	450	1,000	2,250	3,500	7,500	17,500	
1860, Old Reverse . . . (112)	22,563	1,750	2,500	3,500	5,000	9,000	16,000	22,500
1860, New Reverse	*	200	250	450	550	1,000	2,750	
1860C	7,469	1,600	2,500	4,500	7,000	21,000	45,000	
1860S	35,600	275	650	1,250	1,850	3,750	15,000	
1861, Old Reverse . . . (90)	1,283,788	550	1,150	2,000	2,500	4,750	10,000	20,000
1861, New Reverse	*	200	225	250	275	550	1,750	
1861S	24,000	400	900	3,000	4,750	8,000		
1862, 2 Over 1	**	1,000	1,950	3,500	4,750	9,000		
1862 (35)	98,508	200	275	500	725	1,500	4,000	19,000
1862S	8,000	1,000	2,000	4,000	7,000	17,500		
1863, Proof only (30)								65,000
1863S	10,800	750	1,500	4,250	7,000	17,500	32,500	
1864 (50)	2,824	6,500	14,000	27,500	35,000	50,000		20,000
1865 (25)	1,520	4,400	9,000	22,000	28,000	40,000	55,000	20,000
1865S	23,376	300	650	1,400	2,250	5,000	12,500	
1866 (30)	3,080	1,250	3,250	6,000	8,500	15,000	26,000	17,000
1866S	38,960	350	850	1,750	3,250	7,500	21,500	
1867 (50)	3,200	375	600	1,250	2,000	4,500	8,700	15,000

* Included in number above. ** Included in number below.

Chart continued on next page.

	Mintage	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	AU-55	MS-60	MS-63	PF-63
1867S	28,000	\$325	\$700	\$1,500	\$1,850	\$4,500	\$12,500	
1868	(25) 3,600	225	425	700	875	2,500	8,000	\$16,000
1868S	34,000	225	450	1,000	1,500	4,500	11,000	
1869	(25) 4,320	225	375	700	1,150	3,000	8,750	13,000
1869S	29,500	275	500	1,100	1,600	4,250	10,000	
1870	(35) 4,520	225	350	600	1,150	3,250	8,500	13,000
1870S	16,000	235	425	950	1,600	4,750	15,000	
1871	(30) 5,320	225	400	550	950	2,250	4,250	13,000
1871S	22,000	205	325	625	950	2,250	4,750	
1872	(30) 3,000	380	750	1,250	2,100	5,000	15,000	13,000
1872S	18,000	225	400	1,000	1,500	4,500	11,500	
1873, Close 3	(25) 55,200	200	225	275	350	600	1,750	13,000
1873, Open 3	122,800	200	225	250	275	325	1,200	
1873S	27,000	235	425	1,000	1,350	2,500	7,750	
1874	(20) 3,920	265	400	700	1,000	2,100	6,750	15,000
1875	(20) 400	3,750	5,000	12,000	14,000	25,000	38,500	30,000
1875S	11,600	215	375	750	1,100	4,000	8,500	
1876	(45) 4,176	275	650	1,000	1,800	3,250	7,000	12,000
1876S	5,000	250	550	1,000	1,600	3,500	8,500	
1877	(20) 1,632	375	725	1,000	1,250	3,000	8,750	12,000
1877S	35,400	200	225	250	325	675	2,400	
1878	(20) 286,240	200	225	250	275	375	1,000	12,000
1878S	178,000	200	225	250	275	475	1,850	
1879	(30) 88,960	205	230	250	275	375	1,150	12,000
1879S	43,500	205	250	650	1,000	1,750	5,000	
1880	(36) 2,960	250	375	650	850	1,500	3,750	12,000
1881	(51) 640	2,000	3,000	5,000	6,000	10,000	25,000	13,000
1882	(67) 4,000	275	375	550	700	900	3,000	9,000
1883	(82) 1,920	275	400	875	1,300	2,250	6,750	9,000
1884	(73) 1,950	275	375	750	850	1,750	3,500	9,000
1885	(87) 800	1,100	2,000	3,000	3,500	5,000	8,500	8,500
1886	(88) 4,000	250	325	550	750	1,250	3,000	8,500
1887	(122) 6,160	250	300	400	500	1,000	2,750	8,500
1888	(97) 16,001	200	225	325	350	525	1,250	8,000
1889	(48) 17,600	200	225	275	300	425	1,300	8,000
1890	(93) 8,720	200	245	300	350	600	1,350	8,000
1891	(80) 10,960	200	250	300	325	400	1,400	7,000
1892	(105) 2,440	225	300	475	500	900	2,350	7,000
1893	(106) 30,000	200	225	275	300	400	1,150	7,000
1894	(122) 4,000	210	275	400	450	750	1,750	7,000
1895	(119) 6,000	195	225	275	325	400	1,250	7,000
1896	(132) 19,070	195	220	245	300	400	1,200	7,000
1897	(136) 29,768	195	225	245	300	375	1,050	7,000
1898	(165) 24,000	195	225	245	300	375	1,050	7,000
1899	(150) 27,200	195	225	245	300	375	1,050	7,000
1900	(205) 67,000	195	225	245	300	375	1,050	7,000
1901	(223) 91,100	195	225	245	300	375	1,050	7,000
1902	(193) 133,540	195	225	245	300	375	1,050	7,000
1903	(197) 201,060	195	225	245	300	375	1,050	7,000
1904	(170) 160,790	195	225	245	300	375	1,050	7,000
1905 (a)	(144) 217,800	195	225	245	300	375	1,050	7,000
1906	(160) 176,330	195	225	245	300	375	1,050	7,000
1907	(154) 336,294	195	225	245	300	375	1,050	7,000

a. Pieces dated 1905-S are counterfeit.

INDIAN HEAD (1908–1929)

This new type represents a departure from all precedents in United States coinage. Its design features no raised edge, and the main devices and legends are in sunken relief below the surface of the coin.

Boston sculptor Bela Lyon Pratt was the designer of this and the similar half eagle piece. A pupil of the famous Augustus Saint-Gaudens, Pratt based his "standing eagle" motif on the reverse of his teacher's gold ten-dollar coin of 1907. (That eagle was itself derived from the reverse of Theodore Roosevelt's 1905 unofficial inaugural medal, designed by Saint-Gaudens and engraved by Adolph A. Weinman, who would later create the Liberty Walking half dollar. The general style had antecedents in coins of the ancient world.)

Among the public, there was some concern that the recessed design of Pratt's quarter eagle would collect germs—an unfounded fear. The artistry of the design was condemned loudly by some numismatists. Few people were interested in saving the coin for their collections. The result is a series with relatively few examples surviving in higher grades. Any initial disfavor has mellowed with time; today Pratt's design is recognized as part of the early 20th-century renaissance of American coinage.

Designer Bela Lyon Pratt; weight 4.18 grams; composition .900 gold, .100 copper (net weight .12094 oz. pure gold); diameter 18 mm; reeded edge; mints: Philadelphia, Denver.

VF-20 Very Fine—Hair-cord knot distinct. Feathers at top of head clear. Cheekbone worn.

EF-40 Extremely Fine—Cheekbone, war bonnet, and headband feathers slightly worn.

AU-50 About Uncirculated—Trace of wear on cheekbone and headdress.

MS-60 Uncirculated—No trace of wear. Light blemishes.

MS-63 Choice Uncirculated—Some distracting contact marks or blemishes in prime focal areas. Impaired luster possible.

MS-64 Uncirculated—A few scattered contact marks visible. Good eye appeal and attractive luster.

MATTE PF-63 Choice Matte Proof—Few blemishes in secondary focal areas. No major flaws.



Mintmark location is on reverse, to left of arrows.

		Mintage	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	MS-64	MATTE PF-63
1908	.....(236)	564,821	\$185	\$225	\$250	\$350	\$1,250	\$1,750	\$8,500
1909	.....(139)	441,760	185	225	250	350	1,850	2,900	9,000
1910	.....(682)	492,000	185	225	250	350	1,450	2,750	9,000
1911	.....(191)	704,000	185	225	250	350	1,050	1,850	8,500
1911D (a)	.....	55,680	2,750	3,750	4,750	9,000	20,000	25,000	
1912	.....(197)	616,000	185	225	250	350	1,650	3,000	8,500
1913	.....(165)	722,000	185	225	250	350	1,150	2,000	8,500
1914	.....(117)	240,000	185	250	400	550	4,250	9,000	8,500
1914D	.....	448,000	185	225	250	350	1,600	4,000	
1915	.....(100)	606,000	185	225	250	350	1,100	1,750	8,500
1925D	.....	578,000	185	225	235	300	900	1,250	
1926	.....	446,000	185	225	235	300	900	1,250	
1927	.....	388,000	185	225	235	300	900	1,250	
1928	.....	416,000	185	225	235	300	900	1,250	
1929	.....	532,000	185	225	235	300	900	1,250	

a. Values are for coins with bold mintmark; weak D pieces are worth less. Beware of counterfeits.

INDIAN PRINCESS HEAD (1854–1889)

The three-dollar gold piece was authorized by the Act of February 21, 1853. First struck in 1854, the coin was never popular with the general public and saw very little circulation. Today, some numismatists theorize that the \$3 denomination would have been useful for purchasing postage stamps of the day (with their face value of 3¢) or for acquiring 100 silver three-cent pieces ("trimes"), which were also in circulation at the time.

These gold coins changed hands in the East and Midwest until 1861, after which they disappeared from circulation; through the 1860s, fewer than 10,000 were struck annually. In 1874 and 1878, mintages were increased significantly in anticipation of the coins going into broader circulation. On the West Coast, the three-dollar gold piece did see circulation throughout the series' minting, though they probably weren't seen in change very often after the 1860s.

The head on the obverse represents an Indian princess with hair tightly curling over the neck, her head crowned with a circle of feathers (the band of which is inscribed **LIBERTY**). A wreath of tobacco, wheat, corn, and cotton occupies the field of the reverse, with the denomination and date within it. The coin weighs 77.4 grains, and was struck in .900 fine gold.

In the year 1854 only, the word **DOLLARS** is in much smaller letters than in later years. The 1856 Proof has **DOLLARS** in large letters cut over the same word in small letters. Restrikes of some years were made, particularly Proofs of 1865 and 1873.

Although these coins did not see extensive day-to-day circulation, collector interest was high, and many three-dollar gold pieces were saved by speculators beginning about 1879. As a result, Mint State examples are fairly numerous today. The 1870-S coin is unique, currently residing in the Harry W. Bass Jr. Collection on loan to the American Numismatic Association.

	TYPE-COIN VALUES						
	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65	PF-63
Indian Head, 1854–1889	\$650	\$850	\$1,350	\$2,750–	\$8,750–	\$20,000+	\$12,500
+ or – indicates change from previous year							

Designer James B. Longacre; weight 5.015 grams; composition .900 gold, .100 copper (net weight .14512 oz. pure gold); diameter 20.5 mm; reeded edge; mints: Philadelphia, Dahlonega, New Orleans, San Francisco.

VF-20 Very Fine—Eyebrow, hair about forehead and ear, and bottom curl all worn smooth. Faint details visible on curled feather-ends of headdress.

EF-40 Extremely Fine—Light wear above and to right of eye, and on top of curled feathers.

AU-50 About Uncirculated—Trace of wear on top of curled feathers and in hair above and to right of eye.

AU-55 Choice About Uncirculated—Evidence of friction on design high points. Much of original mint luster present.

MS-60 Uncirculated—No trace of wear. Light blemishes.

MS-63 Choice Uncirculated—Some distracting contact marks or blemishes in prime focal areas. Impaired luster possible.

PF-63 Choice Proof—Reflective surfaces with only a few blemishes in secondary focal places. No major flaws.



Mintmark location is on reverse, below wreath.

	Mintage	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	AU-55	MS-60	MS-63	PF-63
1854	138,618	\$850	\$1,350	\$1,850	\$2,250	\$3,500	\$9,500	\$80,000
1854D	1,120	17,500	28,500	42,500	50,000	95,000		
18540	24,000	1,950	3,250	6,000	12,000	28,500	100,000	
1855	50,555	850	1,350	1,950	2,350	3,750	11,000	57,500
1855S	6,600	1,750	3,500	9,500	15,000	27,500	95,000	(unique)
1856	26,010	850	1,350	1,850	2,250	3,750	12,500	45,000
1856S (a)	34,500	1,000	1,800	3,000	4,500	12,500	32,500	
1857	20,891	850	1,350	1,950	2,400	4,000	12,500	30,000
1857S	14,000	1,650	3,500	6,500	12,500	22,500	55,000	
1858	2,133	1,400	2,250	5,000	6,750	13,500	27,500	27,500
1859	(80) 15,558	950	1,500	2,000	2,450	3,750	11,500	20,000
1860 (b)	(119) 7,036	1,000	1,500	2,250	2,750	4,000	12,500	15,000
1860S	7,000	1,350	2,750	9,000	13,500	32,500	72,500	
1861	(113) 5,959	1,000	1,650	2,600	3,750	6,750	13,000	15,000
1862	(35) 5,750	1,000	1,650	2,600	3,850	6,750	13,500	15,000
1863	(39) 5,000	1,000	1,650	2,600	3,850	6,750	13,500	15,000
1864	(50) 2,630	1,100	1,750	2,750	3,800	6,750	14,000	15,000
1865	(25) 1,140	2,250	3,750	7,500	10,000	15,000	30,000	19,500
1866	(30) 4,000	1,100	1,600	2,500	3,250	6,000	14,000	16,500
1867	(50) 2,600	1,100	1,600	2,500	3,250	5,500	13,000	16,500
1868 (c)	(25) 4,850	1,000	1,350	2,250	2,800	4,500	11,500	16,500
1869 (c)	(25) 2,500	1,000	1,350	2,500	3,000	4,750	13,500	16,500
1870	(35) 3,500	1,050	1,400	2,600	3,250	5,000	13,500	16,500
1870S			5,000,000			(unique; Bass Foundation Collection)		
\$687,500, EF-40, B&R auction, Oct-82								
1871	(30) 1,300	1,150	1,400	2,550	3,250	5,000	13,000	16,500
1872	(30) 2,000	1,150	1,400	2,450	3,250	4,750	13,500	16,500
1873, Open 3 (Original) (25)			17,500	27,500				32,000
\$161,000, PF-65 D&C, Goldberg auction, Feb-07								
1873, Close 3	(d) 4,250		7,500	13,500	20,000	32,500	55,000	37,500
\$36,800, PF-61, Stack's (ANR) auction, Mar-05								
1874	(20) 41,800	850	1,350	1,850	2,100	2,750	9,500	26,500
1875, Proof only	(20)			75,000				135,000
1876, Proof only	(45)			25,000				40,000
1877	(20) 1,468	2,250	4,250	11,000	20,000	27,500	60,000	27,500
1878 (c)	(20) 82,304	850	1,350	1,750	2,000	2,750	8,750	25,000
1879	(30) 3,000	1,000	1,350	2,000	2,850	3,800	11,000	17,000
1880	(36) 1,000	1,200	2,000	3,500	3,850	5,500	12,500	17,000
1881	(54) 500	2,250	3,750	7,000	8,500	11,000	22,500	17,000
1882	(76) 1,500	1,250	1,500	2,350	3,000	4,250	12,500	13,500
1883	(89) 900	1,250	2,000	3,000	3,500	5,500	12,500	13,500
1884	(106) 1,000	1,500	2,000	3,250	4,000	5,500	12,500	13,500
1885	(109) 801	1,650	2,150	3,750	4,500	6,000	17,500	15,000
1886	(142) 1,000	1,600	2,100	3,000	4,000	5,500	11,500	13,500
1887	(160) 6,000	900	1,400	2,350	2,600	3,750	11,500	13,500
1888	(291) 5,000	900	1,400	2,350	2,600	3,750	9,500	12,500
1889	(129) 2,300	850	1,350	2,200	2,500	3,500	9,500	12,500

a. Small S and Medium S varieties exist. b. 2,592 melted at mint. c. Varieties showing traces of possible overdating include 1868/7, 1869/8, and 1878/7. d. The mintage of the 1873, Close 3, coins is unknown. Research suggests that Proofs only may have been struck (none for circulation), and those perhaps as late as 1879. Mint records report 25 Proof coins, with no reference to the style of the 3 (Open or Close); however, the actual mintage may be as high as 100 to 1,000 coins.

STELLA (1879–1880)

These pattern coins were first suggested by John A. Kasson, then U.S. envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Austria-Hungary. It was through the efforts of W.W. Hubbell, who patented the alloy *goloid* (used in making another pattern piece, the goloid metric dollar), that we have these beautiful and interesting coins.

The four-dollar Stella—so called because of the five-pointed star on the reverse—was envisioned by Kasson as America's answer to various foreign gold coins popular in the international market. The British sovereign, Italy's 20 lire, and the 20 pesetas of Spain were three such coins: each smaller than a U.S. five-dollar gold piece, they were used widely in international trade.

The Stella was one of many proposals made to Congress for an international trade coin, and one of only several that made it to pattern-coin form (others include the 1868 five-dollar piece and 1874 Bickford ten-dollar piece).

Odds were stacked against the Stella from the start. The denomination of four U.S. dollars didn't match any of the coin's European counterparts, and at any rate the U.S. double eagle (twenty-dollar coin)—already used in international commerce—was a more convenient medium of exchange. The Stella was never minted in quantities for circulation. Those dated 1879 were struck for congressmen to examine. The 1880 coins were secretly made by Mint officials for sale to private collectors.

There are two distinct types in both years of issue. Charles E. Barber designed the Flowing Hair type, and George T. Morgan the Coiled Hair. They were struck as patterns in gold, aluminum, copper, and white metal. (Only those struck in gold are listed here.) It is likely that, of the 1879-dated Flowing Hair Stellas, about 15 were struck in 1879, and the rest in 1880.

Precise mintage numbers are unknown. The estimates given below are based on surviving pieces, certified population reports, and auction records.

Some of the finest Stella specimens are housed in the National Numismatic Collection in the Smithsonian Institution. Others are in private collections, and cross the auction block from time to time. Recent auction activity for Stellas certified PF-60 and up:

• 1879 Flowing Hair:	\$230,000	(PF-66 Cam)	Heritage	September 2007
• 1879 Coiled Hair:	\$414,000	(PF-63)	Goldberg	May 2007
• 1880 Flowing Hair:	\$488,750	(PF-66 Cam)	Heritage	March 2008
• 1880 Coiled Hair:	\$575,000	(PF-62)	Heritage	January 2009



Flowing Hair Obverse



Coiled Hair Obverse



Reverse

	Mintage	EF-40	AU-50	PF-60	PF-63	PF-65	PF-66	PF-67
1879, Flowing Hair (425+)	\$77,500	\$85,000	\$110,000	\$150,000	\$200,000	\$250,000	\$375,000	
\$402,500, PF-67 Cam, Superior auction, May-08								
1879, Coiled Hair (12 known)					375,000	550,000	675,000	850,000
\$655,500, PF-67 Cam, Heritage auction, Jan-05								
1880, Flowing Hair (17 known)				150,000	210,000	300,000	425,000	550,000
\$488,750, PF-66 Cam, Heritage auction, Mar-08								
1880, Coiled Hair (18 known)					675,000	900,000	1,000,000	1,500,000
\$977,500, PF-66 Cam, Heritage auction, Jan-05								

The half eagle was the first gold coin actually struck for the United States. The five-dollar piece was authorized to be coined by the Act of April 2, 1792, and the first type weighed 135 grains, .9167 fineness. The Act of June 28, 1834, changed the weight to 129 grains, .8992 fineness. Fineness became .900 by the Act of January 18, 1837.

There are many varieties among the early dates, caused by changes in the number of stars and style of eagle, by overdates, and by differences in the size of figures in the dates. Those dated prior to 1807 do not bear any mark of value. The 1822 half eagle is considered one of the most valuable regular-issue coins of the entire United States series. Proofs of some dates prior to 1855 are known to exist, and all are rare. Commemorative and bullion five-dollar coins have been made at West Point since 1986 and 1994, respectively; thus this is the only U.S. denomination made at all eight U.S. mints.

Note: Values of common gold coins have been based on the current bullion price, \$900 per oz., and may vary with the prevailing spot price. The net weight and content listed may be used to recalculate bullion value.

	TYPE-COIN VALUES							
	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65	PF-63	PF-65
Cap Bust, Small Eagle, 1795-1798	\$18,500+	\$24,500+	\$30,000+	\$72,500+	\$165,000-	\$450,000+		
Cap Bust, Large Eagle, 1795-1807	4,000+	5,000+	7,000+	15,000+	32,500+	125,000		
Cap Bust Left, Large, 1807-1812	3,000+	4,000+	5,000	13,500+	27,500+	110,000+		
Cap Head, 1813-1834	4,750+	5,500+	7,000+	13,000+	23,500+	90,000+	\$200,000+	\$550,000+
Classic Head, 1834-1838	425-	650	950-	4,500-	11,500+	50,000	85,000	250,000
Liberty Head, NM, 1839-1866	250+	275	300+	1,500+	7,500-	35,000	32,500	70,000+
Liberty Head, 1866-1908	250+	275	285+	350	1,050-	4,500	12,000	35,000-
Indian Head, 1908-1929	270+	295	350	550-	2,350-	20,000	11,500	45,000-

+ or - indicates change from previous year

CAPPED BUST TO RIGHT (1795-1807)

Designer Robert Scot; weight 8.75 grams; composition .9167 gold, .0833 silver and copper; approx. diameter 25 mm; reeded edge.

F-12 Fine—Liberty's hair worn smooth but distinctly outlined. Heraldic type: E PLURIBUS UNUM faint but legible.

VF-20 Very Fine—Slight to noticeable wear on high spots such as hair, turban, and eagle's head and wings.

EF-40 Extremely Fine—Slight wear on hair and highest part of cheek.

AU-50 About Uncirculated—Trace of wear on cap, hair, cheek, and drapery.

MS-60 Uncirculated—No trace of wear. Light blemishes.

MS-63 Choice Uncirculated—Some distracting contact marks or blemishes in prime focal areas. Impaired luster possible.

Small Eagle (1795-1798)

This type was struck from mid-1795 through early 1798, when the Small Eagle reverse was changed to the Large or "Heraldic" Eagle. Note that the 1795 and 1797 dates exist for both types, but that the Heraldic Eagle reverses of these dates were probably struck in 1798 using serviceable 1795 and 1797 dies.



	Mintage	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	AU-55	MS-60	MS-63
1795, Small Eagle	8,707	\$18,500	\$24,500	\$30,000	\$40,000	\$50,000	\$72,500	\$165,000
\$586,500, MS-65, Stack's auction, Jun-08								

Note: One variety has the final S in STATES punched over an erroneous D.



1796, 6 Over 5



1797, 15 Stars



1797, 16 Stars

	Mintage	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	AU-55	MS-60	MS-63
1796, 6 Over 5	6,196	\$20,000	\$25,000	\$40,000	\$60,000	\$75,000	\$110,000	\$215,000
1797, All kinds	3,609							
1797, 15 Stars		25,000	35,000	65,000	100,000	135,000	225,000	
1797, 16 Stars		25,000	30,000	50,000	80,000	120,000	200,000	
1798, Small Eagle (7 known)			325,000	500,000	750,000	850,000	—	

Heraldic Eagle (1795–1807)



	Mintage	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	AU-55	MS-60	MS-63
1795, Heraldic Eagle (a)	15,000	\$22,500	\$30,000	\$50,000	\$60,000	\$90,000	\$175,000	
1797, 7 Over 5 (a)	17,500	27,500	40,000	70,000	95,000	185,000		
1797, 16-Star Obv (a) (unique, in Smithsonian)		—						
1797, 15-Star Obv (a) (unique, in Smithsonian)		—						
1798, All kinds	24,867							
1798, Small 8		5,500	8,000	13,000	18,500	23,500	37,500	
1798, Large 8, 13-Star Reverse		4,500	5,750	9,000	14,000	24,500		
1798, Large 8, 14-Star Reverse		4,750	7,000	13,500	27,500	40,000	115,000	
1799	7,451	4,000	5,500	7,500	14,000	17,500	27,500	65,000

a. Thought to have been struck in 1798 and included in the mintage figure for that year.



1802, 2 Over 1



1803, 3 Over 2



1804, Small 8 Over Large 8

	Mintage	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	AU-55	MS-60	MS-63
1800	37,628	\$4,000	\$5,000	\$7,000	\$10,000	\$11,500	\$15,000	\$35,000
1802, 2 Over 1	53,176	4,000	5,000	7,000	10,000	11,500	15,000	32,500
1803, 3 Over 2	33,506	4,000	5,000	7,000	10,000	11,500	15,000	32,500

	Mintage	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	AU-55	MS-60	MS-63
1804, All kinds	30,475							
1804, Small 8		\$4,000	\$5,000	\$7,000	\$10,000	\$11,500	\$15,500	\$32,500
1804, Small 8 Over Large 8		4,000	5,000	7,000	10,500	12,500	19,500	42,500
1805	33,183	4,000	5,000	7,000	10,000	11,500	15,000	32,500



Pointed-Top 6, Stars 8 and 5



Round-Top 6, Stars 7 and 6

	Mintage	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	AU-55	MS-60	MS-63
1806, Pointed-Top 6	9,676	\$4,000	\$5,000	\$7,000	\$10,000	\$12,000	\$16,500	\$37,500
1806, Round-Top 6	54,417	4,000	5,000	7,000	10,000	11,500	15,500	32,500
1807	32,488	4,000	5,000	7,000	10,000	11,500	15,500	32,500

CAPPED BUST TO LEFT (1807-1812)

Designer John Reich; standards same as for previous issue.

F-12 Fine—LIBERTY on cap legible but partly weak.

VF-20 Very Fine—Headband edges slightly worn. LIBERTY bold.

EF-40 Extremely Fine—Slight wear on highest portions of hair; 80% of major curls plain.

AU-50 About Uncirculated—Trace of wear above eye and on top of cap, cheek, and hair.

AU-55 Choice About Uncirculated—Evidence of friction on design high points. Some mint luster present.

MS-60 Uncirculated—No trace of wear. Light blemishes.

MS-63 Choice Uncirculated—Some distracting contact marks or blemishes in prime focal areas. Impaired luster possible.



1808, 8 Over 7



1809, 9 Over 8

	Mintage	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	AU-55	MS-60	MS-63
1807	51,605	\$3,000	\$4,000	\$5,000	\$8,000	\$9,000	\$13,500	\$27,500
1808, All kinds	55,578							
1808, 8 Over 7		3,250	5,000	6,500	9,000	11,500	19,500	35,000
1808		3,000	4,000	5,000	8,000	9,000	13,500	27,500
1809, 9 Over 8	33,875	3,000	4,000	5,000	8,000	9,000	13,500	27,500



Small Date



Large Date



Large 5



Tall 5

	Mintage	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	AU-55	MS-60	MS-63
1810, All kinds	100,287							
1810, Small Date, Small 5		\$20,000	\$35,000	\$55,000	\$95,000	\$135,000		
1810, Small Date, Tall 5		3,000	4,000	5,000	8,000	9,000	\$14,000	\$27,500
1810, Large Date, Small 5		30,000	45,000	75,000	90,000	110,000	175,000	
1810, Large Date, Large 5		3,000	4,000	5,000	8,000	9,000	13,500	27,500
1811, All kinds	99,581							
1811, Small 5		3,000	4,000	5,000	8,000	9,000	13,500	27,500
1811, Tall 5		3,000	4,000	5,000	8,000	9,000	13,500	27,500
1812	58,087	3,000	4,000	5,000	8,000	9,000	13,500	27,500

CAPPED HEAD TO LEFT (1813-1834)

Bold Relief (1813-1815), Large Diameter (1813-1829)

	Mintage	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	AU-55	MS-60	MS-63
1813	95,428	\$4,750	\$5,500	\$7,000	\$9,500	\$10,000	\$13,000	\$23,500
1814, 4 Over 3	15,454	5,000	6,000	7,500	10,000	12,000	16,500	37,500
1815 (11 known)	635			175,000	225,000	300,000	450,000	750,000
1818, All kinds	48,588							
1818		5,000	6,000	7,500	10,500	13,000	22,500	47,500
1818, STATESOF one word		5,000	6,000	7,500	10,500	13,000	22,500	47,500
1818, 5D Over 50			6,500	8,000	11,000	15,000	27,500	65,000
1819, All kinds	51,723							
1819				50,000	65,000	85,000	105,000	
1819, 5D/50				45,000	60,000	80,000	100,000	150,000



Curved Base 2



Square Base 2



Small Letters



Large Letters

	Mintage	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	AU-55	MS-60	MS-63
1820, All kinds	263,806							
1820, Curved-Base 2, Sm Ltrs		\$5,250	\$7,000	\$11,000	\$13,250	\$15,500	\$20,000	\$40,000
1820, Curved-Base 2, Lg Ltrs		5,000	6,750	8,500	10,500	12,500	18,000	37,500
1820, Square-Base 2		5,000	6,750	8,000	10,000	11,500	17,500	35,000
1821	34,641	17,500	30,000	45,000	55,000	75,000	110,000	185,000
1822 (3 known)	17,796			5,000,000				
1823	14,485	5,000	7,000	9,000	12,000	16,000	24,500	55,000
1824	17,340	8,000	16,000	25,000	35,000	50,000	60,000	100,000



1825, 5 Over Partial 4



1825, 5 Over 4

	Mintage	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	AU-55	MS-60	MS-63
1825, 5 Over Partial 4	29,060	\$10,000	\$17,500	\$27,500	\$37,500	\$47,500	\$67,500	\$100,000
1825, 5 Over 4 (2 known)	*			450,000				
\$690,000, AU-50, Heritage auction, Jul-08								
1826	18,069	6,000	12,500	17,500	25,000	35,000	45,000	75,000
1827	24,913	9,500	17,500	27,500	37,500	45,000	55,000	90,000
\$322,000, MS-66, Stack's auction, Jan-08								

* Included in number above.



Large Date



	Mintage	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	AU-55	MS-60	MS-63
1828, 8 Over 7 (5 known)	*	\$25,000	\$50,000	\$75,000	\$100,000	\$150,000	\$250,000	\$500,000
1828	28,029	12,500	25,000	35,000	45,000	65,000	100,000	175,000
1829, Large Date	57,442			—	—			325,000

* Included in number below.

Reduced Diameter (1829–1834)

The half eagles dated 1829 (small date) through 1834 are smaller in diameter than the earlier pieces. They also have smaller letters, dates, and stars.

Design modified by William Kneass; standards same as before; diameter 23.8 mm.



1829, Small Date



1830, Large 5D



1830, Small 5D

1832, 13 Stars,
Square Base 2

	Mintage	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	AU-55	MS-60	MS-63
1829, Small Date	*		\$75,000	\$115,000	\$165,000	\$225,000	\$300,000	\$450,000
1830, Small or Large 5D	126,351	\$17,500	25,000	37,500	45,000	52,500	67,500	95,000
1831, Small or Large 5D	140,594	17,500	25,000	37,500	45,000	52,500	67,500	95,000
1832, Curved-Base 2, 12 Stars (5 known)	**		175,000	350,000	—			
1832, Square-Base 2, 13 Stars	157,487	17,500	25,000	37,500	45,000	55,000	70,000	95,000
1833, Large Date	193,630	17,500	25,000	37,500	45,000	52,500	67,500	95,000
\$977,500, PF-67, Heritage auction, Jan-05								
1833, Small Date	***	17,500	25,000	37,500	45,000	52,500	67,500	95,000

* Included in "1829, Large Date" mintage. ** Included in number below. *** Included in number above.

4

Plain 4

4

Crosslet 4

	Mintage	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	AU-55	MS-60	MS-63
1834, All kinds	50,141							
1834, Plain 4		\$17,500	\$25,000	\$37,500	\$45,000	\$52,500	\$67,500	\$95,000
1834, Crosslet 4		21,500	30,000	40,000	47,500	55,000	85,000	

CLASSIC HEAD (1834–1838)

As on the quarter eagle of 1834, the motto E PLURIBUS UNUM was omitted from the new, reduced-size half eagle in 1834, to distinguish the old coins that had become worth more than face value.

Designer William Kneass; weight 8.36 grams; composition (1834–1836) .8992 gold, .1008 silver and copper, (1837–1838) .900 gold; diameter 22.5 mm; reeded edge; mints: Philadelphia, Charlotte, Dahlonega.



Mintmark is above date (see page 235).

	Mintage	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	AU-55	MS-60	MS-63
1834, Plain 4 (a)	657,460	\$650	\$950	\$1,600	\$2,000	\$4,500	\$11,500
1834, Crosslet 4	*	2,250	4,000	6,500	10,000	24,500	70,000
1835 (a)	371,534	650	950	1,600	2,000	4,500	12,000
\$690,000, PF-67, Heritage auction, Jan-05							
1836	553,147	650	950	1,600	2,000	4,500	12,000
1837 (a)	207,121	650	1,000	1,900	2,100	5,500	18,500
1838	286,588	650	1,000	1,650	2,050	5,000	13,500
1838C	17,179	3,000	7,000	13,500	22,500	47,500	100,000
1838D	20,583	3,500	6,000	12,500	15,000	32,500	65,000

* Included in number above. a. Varieties have either script 8 or block-style 8 in date.

LIBERTY HEAD (1839–1908)

Variety 1 – No Motto Above Eagle (1839–1866)

Designer Christian Gobrecht; weight 8.359 grams; composition .900 gold, .100 copper (net weight .24187 oz. pure gold); diameter (1839–1840) 22.5 mm, (1840–1866) 21.6 mm; reeded edge; mints: Philadelphia, Charlotte, Dahlonega, New Orleans, San Francisco.

VF-20 Very Fine—LIBERTY on coronet bold. Major lines show in curls on neck.

EF-40 Extremely Fine—Details clear in curls on neck.

Slight wear on top and lower part of coronet and on hair.

AU-50 About Uncirculated—Trace of wear on coronet and hair above eye.

AU-55 Choice About Uncirculated—Evidence of friction on design high points. Some original mint luster.

MS-60 Uncirculated—No trace of wear. Light blemishes.

MS-63 Choice Uncirculated—Some distracting contact marks or blemishes in prime focal areas. Impaired luster possible.

PF-63 Choice Proof—Attractive reflective surfaces with only a few blemishes in secondary focal places. No major flaws.



Mintmark: 1839, above date;
1840–1908, below eagle.

	Mintage	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	AU-55	MS-60	MS-63
1839	118,143	\$325	\$500	\$1,100	\$1,500	\$4,000	\$20,000
1839C	17,205	2,400	3,250	6,500	10,000	22,500	60,000
1839D	18,939	2,500	3,750	7,250	10,500	23,500	
1840 (a)	137,382	275	400	1,150	1,850	3,500	11,000
1840C (a)	18,992	2,400	3,500	7,000	10,500	25,000	57,500
1840D (a)	22,896	2,400	3,500	7,000	9,500	16,000	45,000
18400 (a)	40,120	475	950	1,600	2,750	9,500	32,500
1841	15,833	400	900	1,350	1,850	4,500	10,000
1841C	21,467	1,900	2,600	3,750	7,000	18,000	42,500
1841D	29,392	2,000	2,600	4,500	7,000	13,500	26,000
18410 (not known to exist)	50						

a. Scarce varieties of the 1840 coins have the fine edge-reeding and wide rims of the 1839 issues.



1842, Large Date



Small Letters



Large Letters



1847, Extra 7 at Border

	Mintage	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	AU-55	MS-60	MS-63	PF-63
1842, All kinds	27,578							
1842, Small Letters		\$375	\$1,000	\$3,250	\$5,500	\$12,500		
1842, Large Letters		700	1,750	5,500	6,500	14,000		
1842C, All kinds	27,432							
1842C, Small Date		8,500	20,000	35,000	55,000	95,000		
1842C, Large Date		1,900	2,500	3,750	5,500	16,000	\$35,000	
1842D, All kinds	59,608							
1842D, Small Date		2,000	2,850	3,900	5,000	13,000	30,000	
1842D, Large Date		3,000	6,500	13,500	22,500	42,500		
18420	16,400	1,100	3,500	10,000	15,000	23,500		
1843	611,205	275	300	350	500	1,500	9,500	
1843C	44,277	1,950	2,750	4,750	7,000	12,000	30,000	
1843D	98,452	1,950	2,750	3,750	5,000	11,500	23,500	
18430, Small Letters	19,075	775	1,750	2,750	4,750	20,000	37,500	
18430, Large Letters	82,000	325	1,350	2,250	3,750	10,500	25,000	
1844	340,330	275	300	400	550	1,950	8,000	
1844C	23,631	2,000	3,000	6,500	10,000	18,500	32,500	
1844D	88,982	2,000	2,900	3,750	5,000	10,000	27,500	
18440	364,600	300	450	800	1,400	4,250	13,500	
1845	417,099	275	300	350	525	2,000	9,500	
1845D	90,629	2,000	2,850	3,750	5,000	10,000	25,000	
18450	41,000	525	950	3,000	6,000	12,500	23,500	
1846, All kinds	395,942							
1846, Large Date		275	300	650	1,350	3,500		
1846, Small Date		275	300	450	650	2,750		
1846C	12,995	1,950	3,000	6,750	10,000	21,000	65,000	
1846D, All kinds	80,294							
1846D		2,000	2,750	4,000	5,000	12,500		
1846D, High Second D Over D		2,250	2,800	4,500	5,500	13,500	25,000	
18460	58,000	450	1,050	3,500	5,500	10,000	22,500	

Chart continued on next page.

	Mintage	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	AU-55	MS-60	MS-63	PF-63
1847, All kinds	915,981							
1847		\$275	\$300	\$375	\$450	\$1,650	\$7,500	
1847, Top of Extra 7								
Very Low at Border		285	325	600	1,100	2,250	9,000	
1847C	84,151	1,900	2,500	3,700	5,000	11,500	27,500	
1847D	64,405	2,000	2,600	3,750	5,000	9,000	17,500	
1847O	12,000	2,400	6,000	10,500	17,500	27,500		
1848	260,775	275	300	450	650	1,500	10,000	
1848C	64,472	2,000	2,500	3,750	6,750	16,500	45,000	
1848D	47,465	2,000	2,600	3,750	6,750	12,500	25,000	
1849	133,070	275	300	700	1,050	2,750		
1849C	64,823	2,000	2,600	3,500	5,250	12,500	27,500	
1849D	39,036	2,000	2,600	3,500	5,000	12,000	34,000	
1850	64,491	300	550	1,050	1,500	3,000	12,500	
1850C	63,591	2,000	2,500	3,500	6,000	11,500	23,500	
1850D	43,984	2,000	2,600	3,500	6,000	25,000		
1851	377,505	275	300	375	500	2,750	9,000	
1851C	49,176	2,000	2,500	3,750	6,000	14,000	40,000	
1851D	62,710	2,000	2,600	3,950	6,500	12,500	27,500	
1851O	41,000	650	1,450	3,500	6,000	11,000	21,000	
1852	573,901	275	300	375	450	1,600	8,000	
1852C	72,574	2,000	2,500	3,500	4,750	7,000	21,000	
1852D	91,584	2,000	2,600	3,750	5,250	10,500	23,500	
1853	305,770	275	300	375	475	1,700	7,750	
1853C	65,571	2,000	2,500	3,500	4,750	8,000	25,000	
1853D	89,678	2,000	2,600	3,500	4,500	8,000	19,000	
1854	160,675	275	300	500	1,050	2,000	8,500	
1854C	39,283	2,000	2,500	3,900	6,000	12,500	35,000	
1854D	56,413	2,000	2,600	3,500	5,000	10,500	25,000	
1854O	46,000	375	675	1,500	2,400	7,000	22,500	
1854S (3 known)	268			—	2,500,000	—		
1855	117,098	275	300	375	650	1,850	8,000	—
1855C	39,788	2,000	2,500	3,750	5,500	13,500	32,500	
1855D	22,432	2,000	2,600	3,750	5,500	15,000	38,500	
1855O	11,100	850	2,000	4,250	6,000	17,500		
1855S	61,000	425	1,350	2,750	4,750	12,500		
1856	197,990	275	300	375	600	2,000	11,000	—
1856C	28,457	2,000	2,500	4,000	6,000	17,500		
1856D	19,786	2,000	2,500	4,000	6,000	11,500	32,500	
1856O	10,000	875	2,000	4,750	6,750	14,000		
1856S	105,100	325	725	1,300	2,250	6,750	25,000	—
1857	98,188	275	300	375	475	1,800	8,000	
1857C	31,360	1,950	2,500	3,750	5,000	8,500	27,500	
1857D	17,046	2,000	2,600	4,000	6,250	11,500	32,500	
1857O	13,000	850	1,750	4,000	6,500	12,500	42,500	
1857S	87,000	325	725	1,450	2,500	10,500	21,000	
1858	15,136	300	500	800	1,500	3,250	10,500	—
1858C	38,856	2,000	2,500	4,000	5,750	12,000	35,000	
1858D	15,362	2,000	2,600	4,000	6,000	12,500	35,000	
1858S	18,600	950	2,750	7,000	10,500	25,000		
1859 (80)	16,734	325	525	800	1,500	6,500	12,500	\$42,500
1859C	31,847	2,000	2,500	3,800	6,000	15,000	40,000	

	Mintage	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	AU-55	MS-60	MS-63	PF-63
1859D	10,366	\$2,000	\$2,600	\$3,800	\$6,000	\$14,000	\$37,500	
1859S	13,220	1,600	3,500	6,000	10,000	25,000		
1860	(62) 19,763	300	500	1,000	1,500	3,250	13,500	\$37,500
1860C	14,813	2,000	2,850	4,250	8,000	12,500	28,000	
1860D	14,635	2,200	3,250	4,250	8,000	15,000	42,500	
1860S	21,200	1,100	2,250	5,000	7,500	22,500		
1861	(66) 688,084	275	300	375	425	1,500	7,500	35,000
1861C	6,879	2,650	5,000	8,750	12,500	27,500	95,000	
1861D	1,597	8,750	14,000	28,500	35,000	65,000	185,000	
1861S	18,000	1,200	3,750	7,000	10,000			
1862	(35) 4,430	750	1,600	3,000	4,500	17,000		35,000
1862S	9,500	2,750	5,000	13,000	22,500	45,000		
1863	(30) 2,442	1,250	3,750	7,500	12,000	24,000		35,000
1863S	17,000	1,400	4,000	12,000	16,000	30,000		
1864	(50) 4,170	800	1,750	3,250	7,000	12,500		32,500
1864S	3,888	6,500	12,500	30,000				
1865	(25) 1,270	1,500	3,750	11,000	13,500	20,000		32,500
1865S	27,612	1,500	2,500	5,500	8,500	19,500		
1866S	9,000	1,700	3,750	11,500	16,000	35,000		

Variety 2 – Motto Above Eagle (1866–1908)

Designer Christian Gobrecht; weight 8.359 grams; composition .900 gold, .100 copper (net weight .24187 oz. pure gold); diameter 21.6 mm; reeded edge; mints: Philadelphia, Carson City, Denver, New Orleans, San Francisco.

VF-20 Very Fine—Half of hair lines above coronet missing. Hair curls under ear evident, but worn. Motto and its ribbon sharp.

EF-40 Extremely Fine—Small amount of wear on top of hair and below L in LIBERTY. Wear evident on wing tips and neck of eagle.

AU-50 About Uncirculated—Trace of wear on tip of coronet and hair above eye.

AU-55 Choice About Uncirculated—Evidence of friction on design high points. Some original mint luster present.

MS-60 Uncirculated—No trace of wear. Light blemishes.

MS-63 Choice Uncirculated—Some distracting contact marks or blemishes in prime focal areas. Impaired luster possible.

PF-63 Choice Proof—Reflective surfaces with only a few blemishes in secondary focal places. No major flaws.



	Mintage	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	AU-55	MS-60	MS-63	PF-63
1866	(30) 6,700	\$800	\$1,250	\$3,000	\$5,000	\$13,500		\$25,000
1866S	34,920	925	2,500	7,500	10,500			
1867	(50) 6,870	450	1,250	3,000	4,500	10,000		25,000
1867S	29,000	1,150	2,750	11,000	15,000			
1868	(25) 5,700	525	950	3,000	5,000	11,000		25,000
1868S	52,000	400	1,350	3,500	5,000	16,000		
1869	(25) 1,760	800	1,750	3,500	5,000	12,500		25,000
1869S	31,000	600	1,600	4,000	7,000	21,500		

	Mintage	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	AU-55	MS-60	MS-63	PF-63
1870	(35) 4,000	\$700	\$1,600	\$3,000	\$5,000	\$13,500		\$25,000
1870CC	7,675	7,500	19,500	34,000	42,500	105,000		
1870S	17,000	900	2,000	7,000	11,000	22,500		
1871	(30) 3,200	700	1,300	3,000	5,000	10,000		25,000
1871CC	20,770	1,800	6,500	13,500	18,500	50,000	\$90,000	
1871S	25,000	400	1,000	3,500	7,000	13,000		
1872	(30) 1,660	700	1,500	2,750	4,500	11,500	18,000	22,500
1872CC	16,980	1,650	7,000	15,000	26,000			
1872S	36,400	500	750	2,750	6,750	13,000		
1873, Close 3	(25) 112,480	275	285	375	500	1,200	6,500	22,500
1873, Open 3	112,505	275	285	300	350	800	4,000	
1873CC	7,416	4,000	11,000	23,000	30,000	57,500		
1873S	31,000	625	900	3,500	5,500	19,000		
1874	(20) 3,488	500	1,100	2,250	3,500	11,000	22,500	27,500
1874CC	21,198	1,350	2,750	10,000	14,000	34,000		
1874S	16,000	800	1,600	4,000	6,500			
1875	(20) 200	42,500	60,000	87,500	100,000			90,000
1875CC	11,828	1,850	4,000	11,000	18,500	42,500		
1875S	9,000	775	2,000	6,000	8,500	20,000		
1876	(45) 1,432	900	2,250	4,000	6,000	11,000	18,500	18,500
1876CC	6,887	1,600	4,250	12,500	18,000	40,000		
1876S	4,000	1,250	3,000	7,500	10,000			
1877	(20) 1,132	900	1,850	3,500	4,750	13,000		22,500
1877CC	8,680	1,250	3,250	10,500	13,500	45,000		
1877S	26,700	325	575	1,650	4,000	7,500		
1878	(20) 131,720	275	285	300	305	425	2,000	22,500
1878CC	9,054	3,750	9,500	18,500	27,500			
1878S	144,700	275	285	300	425	900	4,000	
1879	(30) 301,920	275	285	295	300	425	2,000	21,500
1879CC	17,281	750	1,750	3,250	6,000	19,500		
1879S	426,200	275	285	295	300	900	3,250	
1880	(36) 3,166,400	275	285	295	300	350	1,050	17,500
1880CC	51,017	475	1,000	1,600	4,250	11,500		
1880S	1,348,900	275	285	295	300	350	1,050	
1881, Final 1 Over 0	*	300	600	700	900	1,100	4,500	
1881	(42) 5,708,802	275	285	295	300	350	1,050	16,500
1881CC	13,886	700	1,800	6,750	10,500	21,500	55,000	
1881S	969,000	275	285	295	300	350	1,050	
1882	(48) 2,514,520	275	285	295	300	350	1,050	15,500
1882CC	82,817	475	700	1,000	2,300	10,000		
1882S	969,000	275	285	295	300	350	1,050	
1883	(61) 233,400	275	285	295	300	375	1,500	15,500
1883CC	12,598	600	1,200	3,000	6,500	18,500		
1883S	83,200	275	285	295	300	850	3,250	
1884	(48) 191,030	275	285	295	300	850	3,250	15,500
1884CC	16,402	675	1,250	3,250	6,000	20,000		
1884S	177,000	275	285	295	300	375	1,750	
1885	(66) 601,440	275	285	295	300	350	1,100	15,500
1885S	1,211,500	275	285	295	300	350	1,100	
1886	(72) 388,360	275	285	295	300	350	1,100	15,500

* Included in number below.

	Mintage	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	AU-55	MS-60	MS-63	PF-63
1886S	3,268,000	\$275	\$285	\$295	\$300	\$350	\$1,100	
1887, Proof Only	(87)							\$62,500
1887S	1,912,000	275	285	295	300	350	1,050	
1888	(95) 18,201	275	285	295	375	575	2,350	13,500
1888S	293,900	275	285	350	700	1,100	5,000	
1889	(45) 7,520	275	350	500	650	1,000	3,000	14,500
1890	(88) 4,240	300	500	700	900	1,850	7,500	14,500
1890CC	53,800	375	575	750	850	1,500	9,000	
1891	(53) 61,360	275	285	295	300	550	1,850	13,500
1891CC	208,000	425	600	775	875	2,350	4,000	
1892	(92) 753,480	275	285	295	300	350	1,050	13,500
1892CC	82,968	425	575	775	1,000	2,000	8,250	
18920	10,000	475	875	1,250	1,750	3,250	12,500	
1892S	298,400	275	285	295	300	600	3,250	
1893	(77) 1,528,120	275	285	295	300	350	1,050	13,500
1893CC	60,000	400	525	1,000	1,150	1,950	8,500	
18930	110,000	300	325	450	575	1,200	6,250	
1893S	224,000	275	285	295	300	350	1,050	
1894	(75) 957,880	275	285	295	300	350	1,050	13,500
18940	16,600	300	325	525	750	1,500	7,000	
1894S	55,900	275	300	500	850	2,600	8,500	
1895	(81) 1,345,855	275	285	295	300	350	1,050	12,500
1895S	112,000	275	325	525	850	2,600	6,250	
1896	(103) 58,960	275	285	295	300	350	1,050	12,000
1896S	155,400	275	285	400	650	1,300	6,000	
1897	(83) 867,800	275	285	295	300	350	1,050	12,000
1897S	354,000	275	285	325	500	850	5,000	
1898	(75) 633,420	275	285	295	300	350	1,050	12,000
1898S	1,397,400	275	285	295	300	350	1,100	
1899	(99) 1,710,630	275	285	295	300	350	1,050	12,000
1899S	1,545,000	275	285	295	300	350	1,100	
1900	(230) 1,405,500	275	285	295	300	350	1,050	12,000
1900S	329,000	275	285	295	300	350	1,150	
1901	(140) 615,900	275	285	295	300	350	1,050	12,000
1901S, All kinds	3,648,000							
1901S, Final 1 Over 0		275	285	295	350	425	1,500	
1901S		275	285	295	300	350	1,050	
1902	(162) 172,400	275	285	295	300	350	1,050	12,000
1902S	939,000	275	285	295	300	350	1,050	
1903	(154) 226,870	275	285	295	300	350	1,050	12,000
1903S	1,855,000	275	285	295	300	350	1,050	
1904	(136) 392,000	275	285	295	300	350	1,050	12,000
1904S	97,000	275	285	325	475	1,000	3,400	
1905	(108) 302,200	275	285	295	300	350	1,050	12,000
1905S	880,700	275	285	295	350	575	2,000	
1906	(85) 348,735	275	285	295	300	350	1,050	12,000
1906D	320,000	275	285	295	300	350	1,050	
1906S	598,000	275	285	295	300	375	1,400	
1907	(92) 626,100	275	285	295	300	350	1,050	12,000
1907D	888,000	275	285	295	300	350	1,050	
1908	421,874	275	285	295	300	350	1,050	

INDIAN HEAD (1908–1929)

This type conforms to the quarter eagle of the same date. The sunken-relief designs and lettering make these two series unique in United States coinage.

Designer Bela Lyon Pratt; weight 8.359 grams; composition .900 gold, .100 copper (net weight .24187 oz. pure gold); diameter 21.6 mm; reeded edge; mints: Philadelphia, Denver, New Orleans, San Francisco.

VF-20 Very Fine—Noticeable wear on large middle feathers and tip of eagle's wing.

EF-40 Extremely Fine—Cheekbone, war bonnet, and headband feathers slightly worn. Feathers on eagle's upper wing show considerable wear.

AU-50 About Uncirculated—Trace of wear on cheekbone and headdress.

AU-55 Choice About Uncirculated—Evidence of friction on design high points. Much of original mint luster present.

MS-60 Uncirculated—No trace of wear. Light blemishes.

MS-63 Choice Uncirculated—Some distracting contact marks or blemishes in prime focal areas. Impaired luster possible.



Mintmark Location

Scarcer coins with well-struck mintmarks command higher prices.

		Mintage	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	AU-55	MS-60	MS-63	MATTE PF-63
1908	.....(167)	577,845	\$295	\$350	\$385	\$400	\$550	\$2,350	\$11,500
1908D	.....	148,000	295	350	385	400	550	2,350	
1908S	.....	82,000	400	500	700	850	1,350	6,250	
1909	.....(78)	627,060	295	350	385	400	550	2,450	12,500
1909D	.....	3,423,560	295	350	385	400	550	2,350	
1909D (a)	.....	34,200	3,500	4,500	7,500	10,000	26,500	65,000	
1909S	.....	297,200	300	365	400	475	1,500	11,500	
1910	.....(250)	604,000	295	350	385	400	575	2,600	12,500
1910D	.....	193,600	295	350	385	400	575	3,500	
1910S	.....	770,200	305	360	415	650	1,150	6,500	
1911	.....(139)	915,000	295	350	385	400	550	2,350	11,500
1911D	.....	72,500	450	675	850	1,350	5,500	37,500	
1911S	.....	1,416,000	300	355	450	550	775	6,500	
1912	.....(144)	790,000	295	350	385	400	550	2,350	11,500
1912S	.....	392,000	320	350	475	625	1,800	13,500	
1913	.....(99)	915,901	295	350	385	400	550	2,350	11,500
1913S	.....	408,000	325	365	475	750	1,450	13,000	
1914	.....(125)	247,000	295	350	385	400	575	2,450	11,500
1914D	.....	247,000	295	350	385	400	575	2,450	
1914S	.....	263,000	325	365	405	625	1,400	12,500	
1915 (b)	.....(75)	588,000	295	350	385	400	575	2,400	15,000
1915S	.....	164,000	320	375	550	750	2,250	16,000	
1916S	.....	240,000	315	360	405	475	675	6,000	
1929	.....	662,000	9,500	11,500	13,500	15,500	18,000	28,500	

a. Beware spurious "O" mintmark. b. Pieces dated 1915-D are counterfeit.

Coinage authority, including specified weights and fineness, of the eagle conforms to that of the half eagle. The Small Eagle reverse was used until 1797, when the large Heraldic Eagle replaced it. The early dates have variations in the number of stars, the rarest date being 1798. Many of these early pieces show file scratches from the Mint's practice of adjusting planchet weight before coining. No eagles were struck dated 1805 to 1837. Proofs of some dates prior to 1855 are known to exist, and all are rare.

Note: Values of common gold coins have been based on the current bullion price of gold, \$900 per ounce, and may vary with the prevailing spot price. The net weight and content listed may be used to recalculate bullion value.

	TYPE-COIN VALUES							
	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65	PF-63	PF-65
Cap Bust, Small Eagle, 1795-1797	\$28,000+	\$37,500+	\$50,000-	\$105,000+	\$300,000+	\$850,000+		
Cap Bust, Large Eagle, 1797-1804	9,500	11,500	16,000+	32,500	65,000+	270,000		
Liberty Head, NM, 1838-1866	550+	600+	625+	3,250-	13,000-	70,000-	\$40,000	\$120,000+
Liberty Head, 1866-1907 ..	500+	575+	595+	675+	1,300-	5,800	13,500	40,000
Indian Head, NM, 1907-1908	550+	600	625	900+	3,250	12,000+		
Indian Head, 1908-1933 ..	550+	600+	625	750	1,500-	6,000	15,500	55,000+
+ or - indicates change from previous year								

+ or - indicates change from previous year

CAPPED BUST TO RIGHT (1795-1804)

Small Eagle (1795-1797)

Designer Robert Scot; weight 17.50 grams; composition .9167 gold, .0833 silver and copper; approx. diameter 33 mm; reeded edge.

F-12 Fine—Details on turban and head obliterated.

VF-20 Very Fine—Hair lines in curls on neck and details under turban and over forehead worn but distinguishable.

EF-40 Extremely Fine—Definite wear on hair to left of eye and strand of hair across and around turban, as well as on eagle's wing tips.

AU-50 About Uncirculated—Trace of wear on cap, hair, cheek, and drapery.

AU-55 Choice About Uncirculated—Evidence of friction on design high points. Most of original mint luster present.

MS-60 Uncirculated—No trace of wear. Light blemishes.

MS-63 Choice Uncirculated—Some distracting contact marks or blemishes in prime focal areas. Impaired luster possible.



13 Leaves



9 Leaves

	Mintage	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	AU-55	MS-60	MS-63
1795, 13 Leaves Below Eagle	5,583	\$28,000	\$37,500	\$50,000	\$65,000	\$75,000	\$105,000	\$300,000
\$546,250, MS-64, Stack's auction, Jul-08								
1795, 9 Leaves Below Eagle	* 40,000		57,500	85,000	135,000	160,000	230,000	

* Included in number above.

	Mintage	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	AU-55	MS-60	MS-63
1796	4,146	\$32,500	\$45,000	\$55,000	\$67,500	\$80,000	\$115,000	\$325,000
1797, Small Eagle	3,615	37,500	55,000	65,000	105,000	140,000	225,000	
\$448,500, MS-63, Goldberg auction, May-07								

Heraldic Eagle (1797–1804)



	Mintage	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	AU-55	MS-60	MS-63
1797, Large Eagle	10,940	\$13,000	\$16,000	\$21,500	\$32,500	\$37,500	\$52,500	\$125,000
1798, 8 Over 7, 9 Stars Left, 4 Right ..	900	22,500	32,500	40,000	55,000	80,000	125,000	300,000
1798, 8 Over 7, 7 Stars Left, 6 Right ..	842	40,000	55,000	90,000	170,000	200,000	285,000	
1799, Small Obverse Stars	37,449	9,500	11,500	16,000	21,000	24,000	32,500	65,000
1799, Large Obverse Stars	*	9,500	11,500	16,000	21,000	24,000	32,500	65,000
1800	5,999	9,500	12,500	16,500	22,500	26,000	38,500	72,500

* Included in number above.



Small Reverse Stars

	Mintage	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	AU-55	MS-60	MS-63
1801	44,344	\$9,500	\$11,500	\$16,000	\$21,000	\$24,000	\$32,500	\$65,000
1803, Small Reverse Stars	15,017	9,750	12,500	16,000	22,000	25,000	37,500	72,500
1803, Large Reverse Stars	*	9,750	12,500	16,000	22,000	25,000	37,500	72,500
1804	3,757	19,500	25,750	37,500	55,000	72,500	117,500	230,000
1804, Plain 4, Proof, Restrike (4 known)								3,500,000

* Included in number above. Variety without tiny 14th star in cloud is very rare.

LIBERTY HEAD, NO MOTTO ABOVE EAGLE (1838–1866)

In 1838, the weight and diameter of the eagle were reduced and the obverse and reverse were redesigned. Liberty now faces left and the word LIBERTY is placed on the coronet. A more natural-appearing eagle is used on the reverse. The value, TEN D., is shown for the first time on this denomination.

Designer Christian Gobrecht; weight 16.718 grams; composition .900 gold, .100 copper (net weight: .48375 oz. pure gold); diameter 27 mm; reeded edge; mints: Philadelphia, New Orleans, San Francisco.

VF-20 Very Fine—Hair lines above coronet partly worn. Curls under ear worn but defined.

EF-40 Extremely Fine—Small amount of wear on top of hair and below L in LIBERTY. Wear evident on wing tips and neck of eagle.

AU-50 About Uncirculated—Trace of wear on tip of coronet and hair above eye.

AU-55 Choice About Uncirculated—Evidence of friction on design high points. Some of original mint luster present.

MS-60 Uncirculated—No trace of wear. Light blemishes.

MS-63 Choice Uncirculated—Some distracting contact marks or blemishes in prime focal areas. Impaired luster possible.

PF-63 Choice Proof—Attractive reflective surfaces with only a few blemishes in secondary focal places. No major flaws.



Mintmark is on reverse, below eagle.

1853, 3 Over 2

	Mintage	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	AU-55	MS-60	MS-63
1838 (a)	7,200	\$2,750	\$6,500	\$13,500	\$18,500	\$45,000	\$115,000
\$550,000, Ch Proof, Akers auction, May-98							
1839, Large Letters (a)	25,801	1,500	3,750	7,500	11,000	35,000	65,000
1839, 9 Over 8, Type of 1838 \$1,610,000, PF-67 Ultra Cam, Heritage auction, Jan-07							
1839, Small Letters	12,447	1,750	3,500	7,000	11,000	45,000	140,000
1840	47,338	600	750	1,500	2,800	10,000	
1841	63,131	600	725	1,350	2,500	8,500	
18410	2,500	3,500	8,750	15,500	30,000		
1842, Small Date	18,623	600	725	1,800	3,000	13,500	26,000
1842, Large Date	62,884	600	750	1,600	2,800	12,500	22,500
18420	27,400	700	900	2,750	7,250	26,000	45,000
1843	75,462	600	725	1,750	3,250	15,000	
18430	175,162	625	750	1,500	3,250	12,500	
1844	6,361	1,300	2,500	5,000	7,500	15,000	37,500
18440	118,700	625	750	1,800	3,400	15,000	
1845	26,153	650	900	2,000	2,750	14,000	
18450	47,500	625	950	2,750	5,250	15,500	
1846	20,095	750	1,100	4,500	8,500	22,000	
18460, All kinds	81,780						
18460		625	1,000	4,250	6,000	15,000	
18460, 6 Over 5		775	1,250	4,250	7,000	18,000	
1847	862,258	600	650	700	1,000	3,250	21,500
18470	571,500	625	725	850	1,250	6,000	21,500
1848	145,484	600	650	800	1,300	4,750	23,500
18480	35,850	725	1,350	3,500	7,000	16,000	28,500
1849	653,618	600	625	750	1,100	3,500	13,000
18490	23,900	950	2,250	5,500	7,500	23,500	
1850, All kinds	291,451						
1850, Large Date		600	625	725	1,000	3,800	16,000
1850, Small Date		600	1,000	2,100	3,750	8,500	26,000
18500	57,500	700	1,200	3,600	5,000	17,500	
1851	176,328	600	625	950	1,300	4,250	26,000
18510	263,000	625	775	1,400	2,800	6,500	27,500
1852	263,106	600	625	675	1,050	5,000	
18520	18,000	900	1,350	3,750	7,500	23,500	
1853, All kinds	201,253						
1853, 3 Over 2		700	900	1,750	3,250		
1853		600	625	675	1,050	3,500	17,500

a. The Liberty Head style of 1838 and 1839 (Large Letters) differs from that used for subsequent issues.

Chart continued on next page.

	Mintage	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	AU-55	MS-60	MS-63	PF-63
18530	51,000	\$625	\$700	\$1,150	\$2,500	\$14,000		
1854	54,250	600	625	775	1,300	5,750	\$21,500	
18540, Large or Small Date	52,500	625	900	1,500	2,850	10,000		
1854S	123,826	625	675	1,300	1,850	9,500		
1855	121,701	600	625	675	1,000	4,500	17,500	—
18550	18,000	775	1,700	5,500	8,000	23,500		
1855S	9,000	1,400	2,350	6,000	9,000			
1856	60,490	600	625	700	1,050	4,000	13,000	—
18560	14,500	875	1,500	4,250	7,000	16,500		
1856S	68,000	625	725	1,350	2,500	9,000	26,000	
1857	16,606	625	850	1,950	3,750	13,000		—
18570	5,500	1,350	2,350	4,000	6,250	26,000		
1857S	26,000	650	1,200	2,500	4,000	10,500	23,500	
1858 (b)	2,521	6,000	9,000	13,500	17,500	37,500		—
18580	20,000	650	925	1,900	3,250	9,500	32,500	
1858S	11,800	1,800	3,250	5,000	12,000			
1859	(80) 16,013	625	800	1,200	2,400	9,000	18,500	\$67,500
18590	2,300	4,750	9,500	24,000	39,000			
1859S	7,000	2,250	5,000	13,000	18,500			
1860	(50) 15,055	600	875	1,700	2,750	8,000	20,000	47,500
18600	11,100	775	1,350	2,500	4,250	13,500		
1860S	5,000	3,000	5,750	13,500	25,000			
1861	(69) 113,164	600	625	700	1,000	5,000	14,000	45,000
1861S	15,500	1,600	3,000	7,000	12,000	27,500		
1862	(35) 10,960	675	1,150	2,100	3,000	12,000		40,000
1862S	12,500	1,750	3,250	5,500	9,500			
1863	(30) 1,218	4,250	8,500	16,000	23,000	45,000	75,000	40,000
1863S	10,000	1,850	3,600	9,000	12,500	26,000		
1864	(50) 3,530	1,800	3,800	7,000	9,500	17,500		40,000
1864S	2,500	5,000	13,000	25,000	32,500			
1865	(25) 3,980	1,850	4,000	6,750	9,000	36,000	625,000	40,000
1865S, All kinds	16,700							
1865S	5,000		9,000	17,500	23,500	47,500		
1865S, 865/Inverted 186	3,250		7,250	12,500	17,500			
1866S	8,500	2,750	3,750	12,000	17,500	47,500		

b. Beware fraudulently removed mintmark.

LIBERTY HEAD, MOTTO ABOVE EAGLE (1866–1907)

Standards as for No Motto variety; mints: Philadelphia, Carson City, Denver, New Orleans, San Francisco.

VF-20 Very Fine—Half of hair lines over coronet visible. Curls under ear worn but defined. IN GOD WE TRUST and its ribbon sharp.

EF-40 Extremely Fine—Small amount of wear on top of hair and below L in LIBERTY. Wear evident on wing tips and neck of eagle.

AU-50 About Uncirculated—Trace of wear on hair above eye and on coronet.

AU-55 Choice About Uncirculated—Evidence of friction on design high points. Some of original mint luster present.

MS-60 Uncirculated—No trace of wear. Light blemishes.

MS-63 Choice Uncirculated—Some distracting contact marks or blemishes in prime focal areas. Impaired luster possible.

PF-63 Choice Proof—Reflective surfaces with only a few blemishes in secondary focal areas. No major flaws.

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Mintmark is on reverse, below eagle.

	Mintage	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	AU-55	MS-60	MS-63	PF-63
1866	(30) 3,750	\$950	\$1,800	\$4,500	\$8,500	\$23,500		\$32,500
1866S	11,500	1,500	3,500	7,500	10,500			
1867	(50) 3,090	1,500	2,750	4,750	8,000	27,500		32,500
1867S	9,000	2,350	5,750	9,500	15,000			
1868	(25) 10,630	625	800	1,800	3,000			32,500
1868S	13,500	1,250	2,350	4,000	5,500			
1869	(25) 1,830	1,500	2,350	5,000	12,500	30,000		32,500
1869S	6,430	1,500	2,500	6,250	12,500	25,000		
1870	(35) 3,990	825	1,200	2,500	6,000	17,500		32,500
1870CC	5,908	17,500	32,500	65,000	110,000			
1870S	8,000	1,200	2,350	6,000	12,500	27,500		
1871	(30) 1,790	1,400	2,500	4,000	8,500	20,000		32,500
1871CC	8,085	3,000	6,000	18,500	23,500	70,000		
1871S	16,500	1,200	1,850	5,500	10,000			
1872	(30) 1,620	2,200	3,250	9,500	12,000	16,000		32,500
1872CC	4,600	4,250	11,500	21,500	33,000			
1872S	17,300	625	950	1,700	4,500	17,500		
1873	(25) 800	4,500	9,250	15,000	18,500	40,000		37,500
1873CC	4,543	6,750	13,500	26,000	46,500			
1873S	12,000	1,000	2,350	4,500	7,500	21,500		
1874	(20) 53,140	600	625	650	675	1,850	\$7,500	32,500
1874CC	16,767	1,100	2,750	8,000	12,500			
1874S	10,000	1,050	3,000	6,500	10,000			
1875	(20) 100	47,500	70,000	95,000	115,000			130,000
1875CC	7,715	4,750	9,500	21,500	30,000	72,500	115,000	
1876	(45) 687	3,000	7,250	15,000	19,000			30,000
1876CC	4,696	3,200	7,500	20,000	30,000			
1876S	5,000	1,250	1,750	5,000	8,500			
1877	(20) 797	2,500	5,000	8,000	10,500	23,500		32,500
1877CC	3,332	3,000	7,000	16,500	23,500			
1877S	17,000	575	775	2,100	4,500	26,000		
1878	(20) 73,780	575	600	625	650	1,000	6,500	27,500
1878CC	3,244	5,250	9,500	18,500	28,500			
1878S	26,100	575	725	1,900	3,250	13,500	29,500	
1879	(30) 384,740	575	595	605	625	750	4,500	25,000
1879CC	1,762	9,500	15,000	26,000	32,000			
18790	1,500	2,650	4,750	11,000	14,500	37,500		
1879S	224,000	575	595	605	625	1,050	6,500	
1880	(36) 1,644,840	575	595	605	625	675	3,250	22,500
1880CC	11,190	700	1,000	1,750	3,850	14,500		
18800	9,200	625	950	1,750	2,650	8,500		
1880S	506,250	575	595	605	625	675	4,250	
1881	(40) 3,877,220	575	595	605	625	675	1,500	22,500
1881CC	24,015	625	1,000	1,300	1,650	7,250		
18810	8,350	650	850	1,500	2,250	8,500		
1881S	970,000	575	595	605	625	675	4,500	
1882	(40) 2,324,440	575	595	605	625	675	1,400	20,000
1882CC	6,764	800	1,350	3,400	7,250	19,000		
18820	10,820	650	850	1,300	2,200	6,750	23,500	
1882S	132,000	575	595	605	625	675	3,000	
1883	(40) 208,700	575	595	605	625	675	2,750	20,000

	Mintage	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	AU-55	MS-60	MS-63	PF-63
1883CC	12,000	\$750	\$1,150	\$2,500	\$5,000	\$17,500		
18830 .....	.800	5,000	11,500	19,000	27,500	65,000		
1883S .....	.38,000	575	595	605	625	1,100	\$9,750	
1884	(.45) .76,860	575	595	605	625	775	4,250	\$20,000
1884CC .....	.9,925	750	1,250	2,400	4,500	13,500	50,000	
1884S .....	.124,250	575	595	605	625	675	5,500	
1885	(.65) .253,462	575	595	605	625	700	4,250	18,500
1885S .....	.228,000	575	595	605	625	700	3,250	
1886	(.60) .236,100	575	595	605	625	675	4,250	18,500
1886S .....	.826,000	575	595	605	625	675	1,500	
1887	(.80) .53,600	575	595	605	625	825	4,250	18,500
1887S .....	.817,000	575	595	605	625	700	3,250	
1888	(.75) .132,921	575	595	605	625	825	5,250	18,500
18880 .....	.21,335	600	675	750	800	900	5,750	
1888S .....	.648,700	575	595	605	625	700	2,400	
1889	(.45) .4,440	575	595	875	1,350	2,500	8,000	18,000
1889S .....	.425,400	575	595	605	625	675	1,500	
1890	(.63) .57,980	575	595	605	625	900	5,000	16,500
1890CC .....	.17,500	625	700	925	1,250	2,600	14,000	
1891	(.48) .91,820	575	595	605	625	675	4,000	16,500
1891CC .....	.103,732	675	800	900	1,000	1,500	6,000	
1892	(.72) .797,480	575	595	605	625	675	1,300	16,500
1892CC .....	.40,000	675	800	950	1,250	3,750	10,000	
18920 .....	.28,688	600	625	675	725	850	6,750	
1892S .....	.115,500	575	595	605	625	675	3,750	
1893	(.55) .1,840,840	575	595	605	625	675	1,300	16,500
1893CC .....	.14,000	675	900	1,650	2,750	8,500		
18930 .....	.17,000	600	625	650	675	950	5,500	
1893S .....	.141,350	575	595	605	625	675	4,000	
1894	(.43) .2,470,735	575	595	605	625	675	1,300	16,500
18940 .....	.107,500	600	625	650	675	1,150	4,750	
1894S .....	.25,000	575	595	605	1,000	3,500		
1895	(.56) .567,770	575	595	605	625	675	1,300	16,000
18950 .....	.98,000	600	625	650	675	800	6,500	
1895S .....	.49,000	575	595	605	925	2,250	8,500	
1896	(.78) .76,270	575	595	605	625	675	1,750	16,000
1896S .....	.123,750	575	595	605	625	2,250	10,500	
1897	(.69) .1,000,090	575	595	605	625	675	1,300	16,000
18970 .....	.42,500	600	625	650	675	900	5,500	
1897S .....	.234,750	575	595	605	625	825	5,000	
1898	(.67) .812,130	575	595	605	625	675	1,350	16,000
1898S .....	.473,600	575	595	605	625	675	4,250	
1899	(.86) .1,262,219	575	595	605	625	675	1,300	13,500
18990 .....	.37,047	600	625	650	675	800	5,500	
1899S .....	.841,000	575	595	605	625	675	2,350	
1900	(.120) .293,840	575	595	605	625	675	1,300	13,500
1900S .....	.81,000	575	595	605	625	900	5,500	
1901	(.85) .1,718,740	575	595	605	625	675	1,300	13,500
19010 .....	.72,041	575	595	605	625	700	3,400	
1901S .....	.2,812,750	575	595	605	625	675	1,300	
1902	(.113) .82,400	575	595	605	625	675	2,250	13,500

	Mintage	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	AU-55	MS-60	MS-63	PF-63
1902S	469,500	\$575	\$595	\$605	\$625	\$675	\$1,300	
1903	(96) 125,830	575	595	605	625	675	1,300	\$13,500
19030	112,771	575	600	625	650	675	3,250	
1903S	538,000	575	595	605	625	675	1,300	
1904	(108) 161,930	575	595	605	625	700	1,400	13,500
19040	108,950	600	625	650	675	700	3,250	
1905	(86) 200,992	575	595	605	625	675	1,400	13,500
1905S	369,250	575	595	605	625	1,100	4,500	
1906	(77) 165,420	575	595	605	625	675	2,250	13,500
1906D	981,000	575	595	605	625	675	1,300	
19060	86,895	575	600	625	650	675	4,250	
1906S	457,000	575	595	605	625	700	4,500	
1907	(74) 1,203,899	575	595	605	625	675	1,300	13,500
1907D	1,030,000	575	595	605	625	675	1,800	
1907S	210,500	575	595	605	625	700	5,000	

INDIAN HEAD (1907–1933)

Augustus Saint-Gaudens, considered by many the greatest of modern sculptors, introduced a new high standard of art in United States coins evidenced by his eagle and double eagle types of 1907. The obverse of the eagle shows the head of Liberty crowned with an Indian war bonnet while an impressively majestic eagle dominates the reverse side. A departure from older standards is found on the edge of the piece, where 46 raised stars (48 stars in 1912 and later) are arranged signifying the states of the Union, instead of there being a lettered or reeded edge.

The first of these coins struck had no motto **IN GOD WE TRUST**, unlike the later issues, starting in 1908. President Theodore Roosevelt personally objected to the use of the Deity's name on coins. The motto was restored to the coins by an act of Congress in 1908.

Designer Augustus Saint-Gaudens; standards same as for previous issue; edge: (1907–1911) 46 raised stars, (1912–1933) 48 raised stars; mints: Philadelphia, Denver, San Francisco.

VF-20 Very Fine—Bonnet feathers worn near band. Wear visible on high points of hair.

EF-40 Extremely Fine—Slight wear on cheekbone and headdress feathers. Slight wear visible on eagle's eye and left wing.

AU-50 About Uncirculated—Trace of wear on hair above eye and on forehead.

AU-55 Choice About Uncirculated—Evidence of friction on design high points. Much of original mint luster present.

MS-60 Uncirculated—No trace of wear. Light blemishes.

MS-63 Choice Uncirculated—Some distracting contact marks or blemishes in prime focal areas. Impaired luster possible.

Variety 1 – No Motto on Reverse (1907–1908)



Mintmark is above left tip of branch on 1908-D No Motto, and at left of arrow points thereafter.

Gem Uncirculated (MS-65) coins are rare and worth substantial premiums.

	Mintage	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	AU-55	MS-60	MS-63	PF-63
1907, Wire Rim, Periods	.500		\$19,500	\$23,500	\$25,000	\$30,000	\$42,500	
1907, Rounded Rim, Periods Before and After •E•PLURIBUS•UNUM• (a)	.50		50,000	55,000	60,000	72,500	105,000	
<i>\$460,000, MS-67, Heritage auction, Jan-08</i>								
1907, No Periods	.239,406	\$600	625	650	675	900	3,250	
1908, No Motto	.33,500	625	675	750	850	1,200	3,750	
1908D, No Motto	.210,000	600	625	650	675	950	6,000	

a. 31,500 were minted; all but 50 were melted at the mint.

Variety 2 – Motto on Reverse (1908–1933)



	Mintage	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	AU-55	MS-60	MS-63	MATTE PF-63
1908	(116) .341,370	\$600	\$625	\$650	\$675	\$800	\$2,500	\$16,500
1908D	.836,500	600	625	650	675	900	6,750	
1908S	.59,850	650	750	850	1,150	3,250	10,000	
1909	(74) .184,789	600	625	650	675	800	2,850	16,500
1909D	.121,540	600	650	675	750	1,000	6,000	
1909S	.292,350	600	625	650	675	1,000	6,250	
1910	(204) .318,500	600	625	650	675	800	1,600	16,500
1910D	.2,356,640	600	625	650	675	800	1,650	
1910S	.811,000	600	625	675	700	1,000	7,500	
1911	(95) .505,500	600	625	650	675	800	1,600	15,500
1911D	.30,100	650	1,000	1,250	2,250	6,000	24,000	
1911S	.51,000	625	650	675	1,000	1,600	8,500	
1912	(83) .405,000	600	625	650	675	800	1,800	15,500
1912S	.300,000	625	650	675	750	1,200	7,000	
1913	(71) .442,000	600	625	650	675	800	1,800	15,500
1913S	.66,000	650	800	1,000	1,850	5,000	27,500	
1914	(50) .151,000	600	625	650	675	800	1,800	16,500
1914D	.343,500	600	625	650	675	800	1,800	
1914S	.208,000	600	625	650	700	825	6,750	
1915	(75) .351,000	600	625	650	675	800	1,800	16,500
1915S	.59,000	600	725	875	1,650	3,250	18,500	
1916S	.138,500	625	650	675	725	1,150	6,500	
1920S	.126,500	11,000	14,500	17,500	21,000	36,000	85,000	
<i>\$1,725,000, MS-67, Heritage auction, Mar-07</i>								
1926	.1,014,000	600	625	650	675	750	1,500	
1930S	.96,000	9,000	11,500	13,500	15,000	20,000	36,500	
1932	.4,463,000	600	625	650	675	750	1,500	
1933 (a)	.312,500					275,000	350,000	

\$718,750, Gem Unc., Stack's auction, Oct-04

a. Nearly all were melted at the mint.

Note: Values of common gold coins have been based on the current bullion price of gold, \$900 per ounce, and may vary with the prevailing spot price. The net weight and content listed may be used to recalculate bullion value.

TYPE-COIN VALUES							
	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65	PF-63
Liberty Head, NM, 1849-1866	\$1,000+	\$1,100+	\$1,150+	\$3,750+	\$8,250+	\$14,000	\$85,000
Liberty Head, 1866-1876 ..	1,000+	1,100+	1,150+	1,500+	12,000	85,000-	50,000
Liberty Head, 1877-1907 ..	1,000+	1,075+	1,100+	1,250+	1,650+	5,000	27,500
Saint-Gaudens, RN, HR, 1907	7,200	9,500	11,000-	16,500	25,000	55,000	65,000
Saint-Gaudens, 1907-1933	835	1,050+	1,075+	1,150+	1,350	1,750	27,500

+ or - indicates change from previous year

LIBERTY HEAD (1849-1907)

This largest denomination of all regular United States issues was authorized to be coined by the Act of March 3, 1849. Its weight was 516 grains, .900 fine. The 1849 double eagle is a unique pattern and reposes in the Smithsonian. The 1861 reverse design by Anthony C. Paquet was withdrawn soon after being struck. Very few pieces are known.

Designer James B. Longacre; weight 33.436 grams; composition .900 gold, .100 copper (net weight: .96750 oz. pure gold); diameter 34 mm; reeded edge; mints: Philadelphia, Carson City, Denver, New Orleans, San Francisco.

VF-20 Very Fine—LIBERTY on crown bold; prongs on crown defined; lower half worn flat. Hair worn about ear.

EF-40 Extremely Fine—Trace of wear on rounded prongs of crown and down hair curls. Minor bagmarks.

AU-50 About Uncirculated—Trace of wear on hair over eye and on coronet.

AU-55 Choice About Uncirculated—Evidence of friction on design high points. Some of original mint luster present.

MS-60 Uncirculated—No trace of wear. Light blemishes.

MS-63 Choice Uncirculated—Some distracting contact marks or blemishes in prime focal areas. Impaired luster possible.

PF-63 Choice Proof—Reflective surfaces with only a few blemishes in secondary focal areas. No major flaws.

Without Motto on Reverse (1849-1866)



Mintmark is below eagle.



1853, 3 Over 2

	Mintage	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	AU-55	MS-60	MS-63
1849 (pattern)	1						
1850	1,170,261	\$1,200	\$1,550	\$3,000	\$4,500	\$10,500	\$55,000
18500	141,000	1,500	4,000	9,750	18,500	55,000	
1851	2,087,155	1,100	1,300	1,500	1,750	4,250	21,000
18510	315,000	1,450	2,500	5,500	9,500	25,000	75,000
1852	2,053,026	1,100	1,300	1,500	1,800	4,250	16,500
18520	190,000	1,800	3,000	4,500	8,500	27,500	62,500
1853, All kinds	1,261,326						
1853, 3 Over 2		1,350	2,000	4,650	9,000	30,000	
1853		1,100	1,300	1,500	1,850	5,000	25,000

Chart continued on next page.

	Mintage	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	AU-55	MS-60	MS-63	PF-63
18530 .....	.71,000	\$2,000	\$3,750	\$8,500	\$13,500	\$37,500		
1854, All kinds	757,899							
1854, Small Date		1,150	1,250	1,350	1,850	8,500	\$30,000	
1854, Large Date		1,150	2,500	5,750	11,500	25,000		
18540 .....	.3,250	125,000	240,000	400,000	525,000	850,000		
<i>\$603,750, AU-55, Heritage auction, Oct-08</i>								
1854S .....	.141,468	1,200	2,500	5,000	7,500	11,500	28,500	
1855 .....	.364,666	1,150	1,250	1,800	2,800	10,000	60,000	
18550 .....	.8,000	6,000	17,500	35,000	55,000	100,000		
1855S .....	.879,675	1,150	1,250	1,700	2,500	7,250	18,500	
1856 .....	.329,878	1,150	1,200	1,600	2,850	10,000	30,000	
18560 .....	.2,250	135,000	210,000	400,000	550,000			
<i>\$576,150, AU-58, Heritage auction, Oct-08</i>								
1856S .....	.1,189,750	1,150	1,250	1,500	2,500	5,500	14,500	
1857 .....	.439,375	1,150	1,250	1,500	1,850	4,500	27,500	
18570 .....	.30,000	2,000	4,250	8,000	17,500	37,500	150,000	
1857S .....	.970,500	1,150	1,250	1,350	2,000	4,500	8,250	
1858 .....	.211,714	1,150	1,250	1,850	3,000	6,000	38,500	
18580 .....	.35,250	2,500	6,000	10,000	19,500	45,000		
1858S .....	.846,710	1,150	1,200	1,900	2,800	10,000	50,000	
1859	(80) .43,597	1,350	2,750	5,500	9,500	30,000		\$125,000
18590 .....	.9,100	9,000	19,500	37,500	62,500	135,000		
1859S .....	.636,445	1,150	1,250	2,000	2,900	8,000	47,500	
1860	(59) .577,670	1,150	1,200	1,250	1,650	6,000	21,500	95,000
18600 .....	.6,600	7,500	15,000	37,500	55,000	115,000		
1860S .....	.544,950	1,150	1,650	2,000	3,900	9,500	26,000	



1861, Normal Reverse



1861, Paquet Reverse

	Mintage	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	AU-55	MS-60	MS-63	PF-63
1861	(66) .2,976,453	\$1,100	\$1,150	\$1,175	\$1,200	\$3,750	\$14,500	\$95,000
18610 .....	.17,741	5,500	16,000	37,500	55,000	125,000		
1861S .....	.768,000	1,100	1,150	2,500	4,000	12,500	45,000	
1861, Paquet Rev (Tall Ltrs)						2,000,000		
<i>\$1,610,000, MS-61, Heritage auction, Aug-06</i>								
1861S, Paquet Rev (Tall Ltrs)	27,500		50,000	95,000	145,000	250,000		
1862	(35) .92,133	1,250	2,500	7,000	11,000	21,000	42,500	85,000
1862S .....	.854,173	1,100	1,450	2,450	4,500	13,500	40,000	
1863	(30) .142,790	1,100	1,600	3,750	8,250	22,500	42,500	85,000
1863S .....	.966,570	1,100	1,200	2,450	3,000	8,750	32,500	
1864	(50) .204,235	1,100	1,350	2,750	5,000	16,500	42,500	85,000
1864S .....	.793,660	1,100	1,150	2,300	3,500	8,500	32,500	

	Mintage	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	AU-55	MS-60	MS-63	PF-63
1865	(25) ...351,175	\$1,100	\$1,150	\$1,350	\$2,000	\$6,500	\$25,000	\$85,000
1865S	1,042,500	1,100	1,150	1,300	2,100	4,000	9,000	
1866S	120,000	4,750	14,500	37,500	75,000	185,000		

Motto Above Eagle
Value TWENTY D. (1866-1876)



	Mintage	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	AU-55	MS-60	MS-63	PF-63
1866	(30) ...698,745	\$1,100	\$1,200	\$1,850	\$2,750	\$9,250	\$32,500	\$52,500
1866S (a)	842,250	1,100	1,150	2,000	8,000	18,500		
1867	(50) ...251,015	1,100	1,150	1,200	1,850	3,250	19,000	52,500
1867S	920,750	1,100	1,150	1,750	3,750	17,000		
1868	(25) ...98,575	1,150	1,600	2,500	5,000	16,000	42,500	52,500
1868S	837,500	1,100	1,150	1,500	3,000	12,500		
1869	(25) ...175,130	1,100	1,150	1,500	2,600	7,250	26,000	52,500
<i>\$299,000, MS-65, Heritage auction, Jan-08</i>								
1869S	686,750	1,100	1,150	1,500	2,150	8,500	42,500	
1870	(35) ...155,150	1,100	1,150	2,250	3,250	11,000		52,500
1870CC	3,789	215,000	300,000	375,000	500,000	1,000,000		
1870S	982,000	1,100	1,150	1,200	1,850	5,750	32,500	
1871	(30) ...80,120	1,100	1,150	2,000	2,750	6,000	27,500	50,000
1871CC	17,387	9,500	18,500	37,500	50,000	87,500		
1871S	928,000	1,100	1,150	1,175	1,400	5,000	24,500	
1872	(30) ...251,850	1,100	1,150	1,175	1,600	4,250	28,500	50,000
1872CC	26,900	2,750	3,750	8,000	14,500	37,500		
1872S	780,000	1,100	1,150	1,175	1,600	3,600	25,000	
1873, Close 3	(25) ...1,709,825	1,100	1,150	1,500	1,750	3,250		50,000
1873, Open 3	*	1,100	1,150	1,175	1,200	1,500	12,000	
1873CC, Close 3	22,410	2,850	4,750	10,000	16,500	42,500		
1873S, Close 3	1,040,600	1,100	1,150	1,175	1,200	2,000	20,000	
1873S, Open 3	*	1,100	1,150	1,200	2,500	8,000		
1874	(20) ...366,780	1,100	1,150	1,175	1,200	2,000	21,000	52,500
1874CC	115,085	1,650	1,900	3,000	5,000	13,000		
1874S	1,214,000	1,100	1,150	1,175	1,200	2,000	25,000	
1875	(20) ...295,720	1,100	1,150	1,175	1,200	1,600	14,000	95,000
1875CC	111,151	1,650	1,800	2,100	2,450	3,850	23,500	
1875S	1,230,000	1,100	1,150	1,175	1,200	1,600	20,000	
1876 (b)	(45) ...583,860	1,100	1,150	1,175	1,200	1,600	16,000	50,000
1876CC	138,441	1,650	1,800	2,100	2,800	6,750	40,000	
1876S	1,597,000	1,100	1,150	1,175	1,200	1,600	14,000	

* Included in number above. a. See date listing above. b. A transitional Proof pattern also exists dated 1876 but of the type of 1877.

Value TWENTY DOLLARS (1877-1907)



	Mintage	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	AU-55	MS-60	MS-63	PF-63
1877 .....(20)	397,650	\$1,075	\$1,100	\$1,125	\$1,150	\$1,750	\$11,500	\$37,500
1877CC	42,565	1,650	2,000	3,750	5,750	19,000		
1877S	1,735,000	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,150	1,450	14,500	
1878 .....(20)	543,625	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,150	1,450	11,500	39,500
1878CC	13,180	2,500	3,750	7,500	15,000	32,500		
1878S	1,739,000	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,150	1,600	19,500	
1879 .....(30)	207,600	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,150	1,600	16,000	39,500
1879CC	10,708	2,750	4,500	9,500	16,000	37,500		
18790	2,325	10,000	16,500	35,000	47,500	85,000	140,000	
1879S	1,223,800	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,150	1,950	40,000	
1880 .....(36)	51,420	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,150	4,000	20,000	35,000
1880S	836,000	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,150	1,750	20,000	
1881 .....(61)	2,199	7,500	11,500	19,500	25,000	85,000		37,500
1881S	727,000	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,150	1,400	20,000	
1882 .....(59)	571	12,500	30,000	50,000	75,000	125,000	175,000	37,500
1882CC	39,140	1,600	1,850	2,500	3,950	10,000		
1882S	1,125,000	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,150	1,400	16,500	
1883, Proof only .....(92)								110,000
1883CC	59,962	1,650	1,850	2,500	2,800	6,000	25,000	
1883S	1,189,000	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,150	1,400	8,500	
1884, Proof only .....(71)								105,000
1884CC	81,139	1,550	1,650	2,000	2,500	3,750	22,500	
1884S	916,000	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,150	1,350	5,500	
1885 .....(77)	751	8,500	13,500	20,000	37,500	65,000	100,000	40,000
1885CC	9,450	2,800	3,900	7,000	12,500	19,000	55,000	
1885S	683,500	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,150	1,400	5,000	
1886 .....(106)	1,000	16,000	23,500	35,000	50,000	70,000	125,000	40,000
1887, Proof only .....(121)								65,000
1887S	283,000	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,150	1,400	13,000	
1888 .....(105)	226,161	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,150	1,400	7,000	27,500
1888S	859,600	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,150	1,350	3,750	
1889 .....(41)	44,070	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,150	1,350	13,000	27,500
1889CC	30,945	1,500	1,650	2,650	3,000	6,750	21,500	
1889S	774,700	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,150	1,350	5,500	
1890 .....(55)	75,940	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,150	1,350	10,000	27,500
1890CC	91,209	1,350	1,500	1,850	2,250	3,900	37,500	
1890S	802,750	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,150	1,400	5,750	
1891 .....(52)	1,390	4,500	8,000	11,500	25,000	62,500		27,500
1891CC	5,000	3,900	9,000	12,500	15,000	25,000	55,000	

	Mintage	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	AU-55	MS-60	MS-63	PF-63
1891S	1,288,125	\$1,075	\$1,100	\$1,125	\$1,150	\$1,350	\$2,850	
1892	(93) 4,430	1,400	2,250	2,900	3,500	9,000	30,000	\$30,000
1892CC	27,265	1,650	1,850	2,500	3,500	7,250	32,500	
1892S	930,150	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,150	1,350	2,600	
1893	(59) 344,280	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,150	1,250	2,250	27,500
1893CC	18,402	1,850	2,250	2,850	3,250	6,250	27,500	
1893S	996,175	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,150	1,250	3,250	
1894	(50) 1,368,940	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,150	1,250	1,650	27,500
1894S	1,048,550	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,150	1,250	2,850	
1895	(51) 1,114,605	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,150	1,250	1,650	27,500
1895S	1,143,500	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,150	1,250	2,750	
1896	(128) 792,535	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,150	1,250	1,650	27,500
1896S	1,403,925	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,150	1,250	1,850	
1897	(86) 1,383,175	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,150	1,250	1,650	27,500
1897S	1,470,250	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,150	1,250	1,650	
1898	(75) 170,395	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,150	1,750	4,750	27,500
1898S	2,575,175	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,150	1,250	1,700	
1899	(84) 1,669,300	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,150	1,250	1,650	27,500
1899S	2,010,300	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,150	1,250	1,700	
1900	(124) 1,874,460	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,150	1,250	1,650	27,500
1900S	2,459,500	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,150	1,250	2,100	
1901	(96) 111,430	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,150	1,250	1,650	27,500
1901S	1,596,000	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,150	1,250	3,850	
1902	(114) 31,140	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,150	1,350	11,000	27,500
1902S	1,753,625	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,150	1,250	3,500	
1903	(158) 287,270	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,150	1,250	1,650	27,500
1903S	954,000	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,150	1,250	1,850	
1904	(98) 6,256,699	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,150	1,250	1,650	27,500
1904S	5,134,175	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,150	1,250	1,850	
1905	(92) 58,919	1,100	1,125	1,150	1,200	1,800	13,500	27,500
1905S	1,813,000	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,150	1,250	3,850	
1906	(94) 69,596	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,150	1,300	7,500	27,500
1906D	620,250	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,150	1,250	3,500	
1906S	2,065,750	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,150	1,250	2,500	
1907	(78) 1,451,786	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,150	1,250	1,800	27,500
1907D	842,250	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,150	1,250	2,850	
1907S	2,165,800	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,150	1,250	2,500	

SAINT-GAUDENS (1907-1933)

Many consider the twenty-dollar gold piece designed by Augustus Saint-Gaudens to be the most beautiful U.S. coin. The first coins issued were slightly more than 12,000 high-relief pieces struck for general circulation. Their relief is much higher than for later issues, and the date 1907 is in Roman numerals (MCMVII). A few of the Proof coins were made using the lettered-edge collar from the ultra high relief version. These can be distinguished by a pronounced bottom left serif on the N in UNUM, and other minor differences. High-relief Proofs are trial or experimental pieces. Flat-relief double eagles were issued later in 1907 with Arabic numerals, and continued through 1933.

The field of the rare, ultra high relief experimental pieces is excessively concave and connects directly with the edge without any border, giving it a sharp, knife-like appearance; Liberty's skirt shows two folds on the side of her right leg; the Capitol building in the background at left is very small; the sun, on the reverse side, has 14 rays, as opposed to the 13 rays on regular high-relief coins.

The Proof finish of 1908 and 1911 through 1915 coins was originally referred to by the Mint as Sand Blast Proof. Proof coins minted in 1909 and 1910 have a different finish described as Satin Proof. In addition, double eagles from 1907 through 1911 have 46 stars on the obverse; and from 1912 through 1933, 48 stars.

Designer Augustus Saint-Gaudens; standards same as for previous issue; edge: E PLURIBUS UNUM with words divided by stars (one specimen of the high-relief variety with plain edge is known); mints: Philadelphia, Denver, San Francisco.

VF-20 Very Fine—Minor wear on Liberty's legs and toes. Eagle's left wing and breast feathers worn.

EF-40 Extremely Fine—Drapery lines on chest visible. Wear on left breast, knee, and below. Eagle's feathers on breast and right wing bold.

AU-50 About Uncirculated—Trace of wear on nose, breast, and knee. Wear visible on eagle's wings.

MS-60 Uncirculated—No trace of wear. Light marks or blemishes.

Ultra High Relief Pattern, MCMVII (1907)


PF-67

1907, Ultra High Relief, Plain Edge (*unique*)

1907, Ultra High Relief, Lettered Edge \$2,250,000
 \$2,990,000, PF-69, Heritage auction, Nov-05

Without Motto IN GOD WE TRUST (1907–1908)

High Relief, MCMVII (1907)



	Mintage	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	AU-55	MS-60	MS-63
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1907, High Relief, Roman

Numerals (MCMVII), Wire Rim 12,367 \$9,500 \$11,000 \$12,000 \$13,000 \$16,500 \$25,000
 \$575,000, MS-69, Heritage auction, Nov-05

1907, Same, Flat Rim * 9,500 11,000 12,000 13,000 16,500 25,000
 \$534,750, PF-69, Heritage auction, Nov-05

* Included in number above.



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Arabic Numerals, No Motto (1907–1908)



Mintmark is on obverse, above date.

	Mintage	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	AU-55	MS-60	MS-63
1907, Arabic Numerals	361,667	\$1,075	\$1,100	\$1,125	\$1,150	\$1,250	\$1,750
1908	4,271,551	1,050	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,150	1,350
1908D	663,750	1,050	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,150	1,450

With Motto IN GOD WE TRUST (1908–1933)



1909, 9 Over 8

	Mintage	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	AU-55	MS-60	MS-63	MATTE PF-63
1908	(101) 156,258	\$1,050	\$1,075	\$1,100	\$1,125	\$1,250	\$2,250	\$27,500
1908D	349,500	1,050	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,150	1,400	
1908S	22,000	2,200	3,500	6,000	6,750	11,000	23,500	
1909, All kinds	(67) 161,282							
1909, 9 Over 8		1,050	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,650	6,000	
1909		1,050	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,250	3,500	28,500
1909D	52,500	1,050	1,075	1,100	1,125	2,450	8,500	
1909S	2,774,925	1,050	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,150	1,400	
1910	(167) 482,000	1,050	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,150	1,500	28,500
1910D	429,000	1,050	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,150	1,400	
1910S	2,128,250	1,050	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,150	1,500	
1911	(100) 197,250	1,050	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,175	2,000	27,500
1911D	846,500	1,050	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,150	1,400	
1911S	775,750	1,050	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,150	1,400	

	Mintage	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	AU-55	MS-60	MS-63	MATTE PF-63
1912 .....(74)	149,750	\$1,050	\$1,075	\$1,100	\$1,125	\$1,200	\$1,850	\$27,500
1913 .....(58)	168,780	1,050	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,200	2,750	27,500
1913D	393,500	1,050	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,150	1,400	
1913S	34,000	1,100	1,150	1,250	1,400	1,950	4,500	
1914 .....(70)	95,250	1,050	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,200	3,500	27,500
1914D	453,000	1,050	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,200	1,400	
1914S	1,498,000	1,050	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,150	1,400	
1915 .....(50)	152,000	1,050	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,300	2,400	29,500
1915S	567,500	1,050	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,150	1,400	
1916S	796,000	1,050	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,150	1,400	
1920	228,250	1,050	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,150	1,450	
1920S	558,000	15,000	20,000	27,500	35,000	55,000	95,000	
<i>\$517,500, MS-66, Heritage auction, Nov-05</i>								
1921	528,500	25,000	37,500	55,000	65,000	120,000	250,000 (2 known)	
<i>\$1,495,000, MS-63, B&M auction, Aug-06</i>								
1922	1,375,500	1,050	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,150	1,400	
1922S	2,658,000	1,100	1,200	1,400	1,500	2,350	4,750	
1923	566,000	1,050	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,150	1,400	
1923D	1,702,250	1,050	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,150	1,400	
1924	4,323,500	1,050	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,150	1,400	
1924D	3,049,500	1,500	1,850	2,000	2,750	3,850	8,750	
1924S	2,927,500	1,450	1,850	2,000	2,750	3,950	9,500	
1925	2,831,750	1,050	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,150	1,400	
1925D	2,938,500	1,800	2,500	2,850	3,000	4,750	11,500	
1925S	3,776,500	1,600	2,450	3,000	4,500	9,250	23,500	
1926	816,750	1,050	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,150	1,400	
1926D	481,000	7,500	13,500	15,750	17,500	28,500	40,000	
1926S	2,041,500	1,325	1,600	2,000	2,250	2,850	5,250	
1927	2,946,750	1,050	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,150	1,400	
1927D	180,000			525,000	625,000	775,000	1,100,000	
<i>\$1,897,500, MS-67, Heritage auction, Nov-05</i>								
1927S	3,107,000			14,000	16,500	27,000	55,000	
1928	8,816,000	1,050	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,150	1,400	
1929	1,779,750			13,500	15,500	20,000	40,000	
1930S	74,000			42,500	45,000	57,500	115,000	
1931	2,938,250			20,000	25,000	34,000	72,500	
1931D	106,500			20,500	24,500	34,500	85,000	
1932	1,101,750			20,500	23,500	33,500	80,000	
1933 (extremely rare) (a)	445,500							
<i>\$7,590,020, Gem BU, Sotheby's/Stack's auction, Jul-02</i>								

Note: From their initial mintages, most of the double eagles of the 1920s were returned to the Mint and melted in the 1930s. Some, however, were unofficially saved by Treasury employees. Estimates of the quantities saved range from a few dozen to several hundred thousand, depending on the date. This explains the high values for coins that, judged only by their initial mintages, should otherwise be more common. a. All were to have been melted at the mint. Today 13 are known to have survived. Only one, the King Farouk specimen, has ever been sold at auction.

Commemorative coins have been popular since the days of the ancient Greeks and Romans. In the beginning they recorded and honored important events, and passed along the news of the day. Many modern nations have issued commemorative coins, and they are highly esteemed by collectors. No nation has surpassed the United States when it comes to commemorative coins.

The unique position occupied by commemoratives in United States coinage is largely due to the fact that, with few exceptions, all commemorative coins have real historical significance. The progress and advance of people in the New World are presented in an interesting and instructive manner on the commemorative issues. Such a record of facts artistically presented on U.S. gold, silver, and other memorial issues appeals strongly to the collector who favors the historical side of numismatics. It is the historical features of the commemoratives, in fact, that create interest among many people who would otherwise have little interest in coins.

Commemorative issues are considered for coinage by two committees of Congress: the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs; and the Committee on Banking and Financial Services of the House; as well as the Citizens Coin Advisory Committee. Congress is guided to a great extent by the reports of these committees when passing upon bills authorizing commemorative coins.

These special coins are usually issued either to commemorate events or to help pay for monuments or celebrations that commemorate historical persons, places, or things. Pre-1982 commemorative coins were offered in most instances by a commission in charge of the event to be commemorated, and sold at a price in advance of the face value of the piece.

Commemorative coins are popularly collected either by major types or in sets with mintmark varieties. During many years, no special commemorative coins were issued. Some regular coins, such as the Lincoln cent of 1909, Washington quarter of 1932 and 1999 through 2008; nickels of 2004 and 2005; and Bicentennial issues of 1976 are also commemorative in nature.

A note about mintages: Unless otherwise stated, the coinage figures given in each "Distribution" column represent the total released mintage: the original total mintage (including assay coins), minus the quantity of unsold coins. In many cases, larger quantities were minted but not all were sold. The unsold coins were usually returned to the mint and melted, although some were placed in circulation at face value. A limited number of Proof strikings or presentation pieces were made for some of the 1892 through 1954 issues. All are very rare and valuable. For modern commemoratives (1982 to date), this edition of the Red Book has been updated with the latest data as provided by the U.S. Mint. Some of the updated modern mintages reflect substantial changes from quantities previously considered accurate.

Alphabetical Reference to Dates for Commemoratives and Sets

All commemoratives are of the standard weight and fineness of regular-issue 20th-century gold, silver, or clad coins, and all are legal tender.

Alabama Centennial, 1921	Black Revolutionary War Patriots, 1998*	Buffalo, American, 2001*
Albany, NY, Charter, 1936		California Diamond Jubilee, 1925
American Independence, 1926	Booker T. Washington. <i>See</i> Washington, Booker T.	California Pacific International Exposition, 1935–1936
Antietam, Battle of, 1937	Boone, Daniel, 1934–1938	Capitol, U.S., 1994
Arkansas Centennial, 1935–1939	Botanic Garden, 1997*	Capitol Visitor Center, 2001*
Bald Eagle, 2008*	Braille, Louis, 2009	Carver, George Washington, 1951–1954
Bill of Rights, 1993*	Bridgeport, CT, Centennial, 1936	

* See also in "Government Commemorative Sets."

- Cincinnati Music Center, 1936
 Civil War Battlefields, 1995*
 Cleveland / Great Lakes
 Exposition, 1936
 Columbia, SC,
 Sesquicentennial, 1936
 Columbian Exposition,
 1892–1893
 Columbus, Christopher, 1992*
 Congress Bicentennial, 1989*
 Congress, Library of, 2000
 Connecticut Tercentenary, 1935
 Constitution Bicentennial,
 1987*
 Delaware Tercentenary, 1936
 Edison, Thomas A., 2004*
 Eisenhower Centennial, 1990
 Elgin, IL, Centennial, 1936
 Ericson, Leif, Millennium,
 2000*
 First Flight Centennial, 2003
 Fort Vancouver Centennial,
 1925
 Franklin, Benjamin, 2006*
 Gettysburg, Battle of, 1936
 Grant Memorial, 1922
 Hawaiian Sesquicentennial,
 1928
 Hudson, NY, Sesquicentennial,
 1935
 Huguenot-Walloon
 Tercentenary, 1924
 Illinois Centennial, 1918
 Iowa Centennial, 1946
 Isabella Quarter Dollar, 1893
 Jamestown 400th Anniversary,
 2007
 Jefferson, Thomas, 1993
 (1994)*
 Kennedy, Robert F., 1998*
 Korean War Memorial, 1991
 Lafayette Dollar, 1900
 Lewis and Clark Bicentennial,
 2004*
 Lewis and Clark Exposition,
 1904–1905
 Lexington-Concord
 Sesquicentennial, 1925
 Library of Congress
 Bicentennial, 2000
 Lincoln, Abraham,
 Bicentennial, 2009
 Little Rock Desegregation,
 2007*
 Long Island Tercentenary, 1936
 Louisiana Purchase Exposition,
 1903
 Lynchburg, VA,
 Sesquicentennial, 1936
 Madison, Dolley, 1999*
 Maine Centennial, 1920
 Marine Corps 230th
 Anniversary, 2005*
 Marshall, John, 2005*
 Maryland Tercentenary, 1934
 McKinley Memorial,
 1916–1917
 Missouri Centennial, 1921
 Monroe Doctrine Centennial,
 1923
 Mt. Rushmore Golden
 Anniversary, 1991*
 National Law Enforcement
 Officers, 1997*
 National Community Service,
 1996*
 National Prisoners of War, 1994
 New Rochelle, NY, 250th
 Anniversary, 1938
 Norfolk, VA, Bicentennial,
 1936
 Old Spanish Trail, 1935
 Olympics:
 1983–1984 (Los Angeles)*
 1988 (Seoul)*
 1992 (XXV/25th)*
 1995 (Centennial)*
 2002 (Salt Lake City)*
 Oregon Trail Memorial,
 1926–1939
 Panama-Pacific Exposition,
 1915
 Pilgrim Tercentenary,
 1920–1921
 Police Memorial, 1997
 P.O.W.s, U.S., 1994
 Providence, RI, Tercentenary,
 1936
 Roanoke Island, NC, 350th
 Anniversary, 1937
 Robinson, Jackie, 1997*
 Robinson–Arkansas Centennial,
 1936
 Roosevelt, Franklin D., 1997
 San Francisco Old Mint
 Centennial, 2006*
 San Francisco–Oakland Bay
 Bridge, 1936
 Shriner / Special Olympics,
 1995*
 Smithsonian 150th Anniversary,
 1996*
 Spanish Trail, Old, 1935
 Special Olympics, 1995*
 Statue of Liberty Centennial,
 1986*
 Stone Mountain Memorial,
 1925
 Texas Centennial, 1934–1938
 U.S. Capitol Bicentennial, 1994
 United Service Organizations,
 1991
 Vermont Sesquicentennial,
 1927
 Vietnam Veterans, 1994*
 Washington, Booker T.,
 1946–1951; 1951–1954
 Washington, George, 1982
 Bicentennial of Death, 1999*
 West Point Bicentennial, 2002
 White House 200th
 Anniversary, 1992
 Wisconsin Territorial
 Centennial, 1936
 Women in Military Service,
 1994
 World Cup (Soccer)
 Tournament, 1994*
 World War II 50th Anniversary,
 1991–1995
 World War II, 1993*
 Yellowstone National Park,
 1999*
 York County, ME, Tercentenary,
 1936

* See also in "Government Commemorative Sets."

Price Performance

Few people would ever guess, or even believe, that this country once issued an official half dollar bearing the portrait of P.T. Barnum, the famous impresario to whom the saying "There's a sucker born every minute" was misattributed. He had nothing to do with the coins, which were made in 1936 (long after his death), but the exceptional

honor and the fact that the fifty-cent coins were sold to the public for \$2 each would have made him smile about bilking the public one last time.

Barnum did not have the last laugh in this matter. Those people who were fortunate enough to buy one of the original coins in 1936, and to save it in Mint State, find that today their treasure is worth more than \$300! Only 25,015 of the pieces were made, and at the time they were not very popular even with the few people who ever heard about them.

The Bridgeport commemorative half dollar with P.T. Barnum's portrait is but one of many different designs that have been used on special coins made for collectors since 1892. During that time, commemorative coins have been issued to celebrate the founding of cities, to mark expositions, to honor famous citizens and presidents, and even to promote Olympic contests in recent years. These coins were not normally placed in circulation, and were usually distributed by some agency at a price over face value with the surplus going to fund the event being celebrated. All commemorative coins made since 1982 have been distributed through the Mint with proceeds going directly to the government, and from there, to the various benefiting organizations.

It has mostly been in recent years that the general public has learned about commemorative coins. They have long been popular with coin collectors who enjoy the artistry and history associated with them, as well as the tremendous profit that they have made from owning these rare pieces. Very few of them ever reached circulation because they were all originally sold above face value, and because they are all so rare. Most of the early issues were of the half dollar denomination, and were often made in quantities of fewer than 20,000 pieces. This is minuscule when compared to the regular half dollar pieces that are made by the millions each year, and still rarely seen in circulation.

At the beginning of 1988, prices of classic commemoratives in MS-65 condition had risen so high that most collectors had to content themselves with pieces in lower grades. Investors continued to apply pressure to the high-quality pieces, driving prices even higher, while the collector community went after coins in grades from About Uncirculated to MS-63. For several months the pressure from both influences caused prices to rise very rapidly for all issues and grades of commemoratives without even taking the price-adjustment breather that usually goes along with such activity.

By 1990, prices dropped to the point that several of the commemoratives began to look like bargains once again. Many of the MS-65 pieces held firm at price levels above the \$3,000 mark, but others were still available at under \$500 even for coins of similar mintage. Coins in MS-63 or MS-64 were priced at but a fraction of the MS-65 prices, which would seem to make them reasonably priced because the demand for these pieces is universal, and not keyed simply to grade, rarity, or speculator pressure.

Historically, the entire series of commemorative coins has frequently undergone a roller-coaster cycle of price adjustments. These cycles have usually been of short duration, lasting from months to years, with prices always recovering and eventually exceeding previous levels.

CLASSIC COMMEMORATIVE SILVER AND GOLD

(1892–1893) World's Columbian Exposition Half Dollar

The first United States commemorative coin was the Columbian half dollar designed by Olin Lewis Warner. Charles E. Barber engraved the obverse, showing the bust of Columbus; and George T. Morgan engraved the reverse, a representation of Columbus's flagship the *Santa Maria* above two hemispheres. The coins were sold for \$1 each at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago during 1893. A great many

remained unsold and a substantial quantity was later released for circulation at face value. Approximately 100 brilliant Proofs were struck for each date.



	Distribution	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65
1892, World's Columbian Exposition .....	.950,000	\$19	\$32	\$90	\$600
1893, Same type	1,550,405	17	30	85	600

(1893) World's Columbian Exposition, Isabella Quarter

In 1893, the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Columbian Exposition petitioned for a souvenir quarter dollar. Authority was granted March 3, 1893. The coin known as the *Isabella quarter* was designed by Charles E. Barber. These souvenir quarters were sold for \$1. The obverse has the crowned bust of Queen Isabella I of Spain. The kneeling female on the reverse with distaff and spindle is emblematic of women's industry.



	Distribution	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65
1893, World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago .....	.24,214	\$600	\$680	\$850	\$3,800

(1900) Lafayette Dollar

The heads of George Washington and the marquis de Lafayette appear on this issue, which was the first commemorative coin of one-dollar denomination, and the first authorized United States coin to bear a portrait of a U.S. president. The dies were prepared by Charles E. Barber. The statue on the reverse is similar to the monument of General Lafayette that was erected in Paris as a gift of the American people. The coins were sold by the Lafayette Memorial Commission for \$2 each.



	Distribution	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65
1900, Lafayette .....	.36,026	\$675	\$1,000	\$2,100	\$10,500

(1903) Louisiana Purchase Exposition

The first souvenir U.S. gold coins were authorized for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, held in St. Louis in 1904. There are two varieties of the gold dollar—one with the head of Thomas Jefferson, who was president when the Louisiana Territory was purchased from France, and the other with President William McKinley, who sanctioned the exposition. The reverse is the same for each variety. The designs were by Charles E. Barber.



	Distribution	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65
1903, Louisiana Purchase / Thomas Jefferson	17,500	\$810	\$875	\$1,365	\$2,900
1903, Louisiana Purchase / William McKinley	17,500	810	875	1,190	2,950

(1904–1905) Lewis and Clark Exposition

The Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition was held in Portland, Oregon, in 1905. A souvenir issue of gold dollars was struck to mark the event with the dates 1904 and 1905. The two famous explorers are represented on either side of the coin, which was designed by Charles E. Barber. A bronze memorial of the Indian guide, Sacagawea, who assisted in the famous expedition, was erected in Portland, Oregon, and financed by the sale of these coins.



	Distribution	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65
1904, Lewis and Clark Exposition	10,025	\$1,195	\$1,540	\$2,835	\$12,000
1905, Lewis and Clark Exposition	10,041	1,510	1,890	3,955	23,000

(1915) Panama-Pacific Exposition

This half dollar was designed by Charles E. Barber (obverse) and George T. Morgan (reverse). The exposition held in San Francisco in 1915 celebrated the opening of the Panama Canal. The coins were struck at the San Francisco Mint and were sold at \$1 each during the exposition. A representation of Columbia with the golden gate in the background is the principal feature of the obverse. The Panama-Pacific coins were the first commemorative coins to carry the motto IN GOD WE TRUST, which appears above the eagle.



	Distribution	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65
1915S, Panama-Pacific Exposition	27,134	\$480	\$550	\$775	\$2,500

Charles Keck designed the gold dollar, the obverse of which has the head of a man, representing a Panama Canal laborer. Two dolphins encircle ONE DOLLAR on the reverse.

The quarter eagle was the work of Charles E. Barber and George T. Morgan. The obverse shows Columbia with a caduceus in her left hand seated on a hippocampus, signifying the use of the Panama Canal. An American eagle with raised wings is shown on the reverse.



	Distribution	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65
1915S, Panama-Pacific Exposition, \$1	15,000	\$790	\$860	\$1,015	\$2,375
1915S, Panama-Pacific Exposition, \$2.50	6,749	1,700	2,450	5,000	8,750

The fifty-dollar gold piece was designed by Robert Aitken and was issued in both round and octagonal form. The obverse bears a helmeted head of Minerva; the owl, symbol of wisdom, is on the reverse. The octagonal issue has eight dolphins in the angles on both sides. Other devices are smaller on the octagonal variety.



	Distribution	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65
1915S, Panama-Pacific Exposition, Round	483	\$61,250	\$64,000	\$110,000	\$186,000
1915S, Panama-Pacific Exposition, Octagonal	645	62,000	64,500	105,000	183,000

(1916–1917) McKinley Memorial

The sale of the McKinley dollars aided in paying for a memorial building at Niles, Ohio, the martyred president's birthplace. The obverse, showing a profile of McKinley, was designed by Charles E. Barber; the reverse, with the memorial building, was designed by George T. Morgan.



	Distribution	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65
1916, McKinley Memorial	15,000	\$715	\$790	\$900	\$2,250
1917, McKinley Memorial	5,000	910	945	1,510	3,750

(1918) Illinois Centennial

This coin was authorized to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the admission of Illinois into the Union, and was the first souvenir piece for such an event. The obverse was designed by George T. Morgan and the reverse by J.R. Sinnock. The obverse shows the head of Lincoln taken from the statue by Andrew O'Connor in Springfield, Illinois. The reverse is based on the Illinois State Seal.



	Distribution	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65
1918, Illinois Centennial	100,058	\$145	\$165	\$185	\$525

(1920) Maine Centennial

Congress authorized the Maine Centennial half dollar on May 10, 1920, to be sold at the centennial celebration at Portland. They were received too late for this event and were sold by the state treasurer for many years. Anthony de Francisci modeled this coin from a design by Harry H. Cochrane. The obverse device is the arms of the state of Maine; the Latin word DIRIGO means "I Direct."



	Distribution	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65
1920, Maine Centennial	50,028	\$130	\$165	\$195	\$480

(1920–1921) Pilgrim Tercentenary

To commemorate the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1620, Congress authorized a special half dollar on May 12, 1920. Cyrus E. Dallin, a Boston sculptor, executed the designs furnished to him by the commission. His initial D is below the elbow of Governor William Bradford, on the obverse. The reverse shows the *Mayflower*. The first issue had no date on the obverse. The coins struck in 1921 show that date in addition to 1620–1920. There was a large coinage of both issues, and not all were sold. A total of 128,000 were returned to the mint and melted.



With 1921 in
Field on Obverse

	Distribution	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65
1920, Pilgrim Tercentenary	152,112	\$90	\$115	\$130	\$380
1921, Same, With Date Added in Field	20,053	180	210	240	485

(1921) Missouri Centennial

The 100th anniversary of the admission of Missouri to the Union was celebrated at Sedalia during August 1921. To mark the occasion, Congress authorized the coinage of a fifty-cent piece. Robert Aitken designed the coin, which shows the bust of a frontiersman on the obverse, and another frontiersman and Indian on the reverse. The first coins struck show 2★4 incused, indicating that Missouri was the 24th star in the flag. The type without this marking was struck later, but was the first to be sold.



2★4
in Field



	Distribution	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65
1921, Missouri Centennial, "2★4" in Field	10,000	\$675	\$800	\$1,100	\$4,200
1921, Missouri Centennial, Plain	10,428	425	675	875	3,500

(1921) Alabama Centennial

The Alabama half dollars were authorized in 1920 for the statehood centennial, which was celebrated in 1919, but they were not struck until 1921. The coins, designed by Laura Gardin Fraser, were offered first during President Warren Harding's visit to Birmingham, October 26, 1921. The St. Andrew's cross, an emblem on the state flag, appears on a part of the issue between the numbers in "2X2," indicating it was the 22nd state of the Union. The obverse has busts of William Wyatt Bibb, first governor of Alabama, and T.E. Kilby, governor at the time of the centennial. This is the first instance of the use of a living person's portrait on a United States coin.



2X2
in Field



	Distribution	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65
1921, Alabama Centennial, Plain	49,038	\$200	\$230	\$260	\$1,600
1921, Alabama Centennial, With "2X2" in Field of Obverse	15,014	310	340	550	1,700

(1922) Grant Memorial

This coin was struck during 1922 as a centenary souvenir of Ulysses S. Grant's birth. A star that appeared on the first issues was later removed, creating a second variety. The star has no particular significance. The reverse shows the frame house in Point Pleasant, Ohio, where Grant was born on April 27, 1822. Laura Gardin Fraser designed both the Grant half dollar and gold dollar.



Stars in Obverse Field
Fake stars usually have
flattened spot on reverse.



	Distribution	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65
1922, Grant Memorial, Star in Obverse Field	4,256	\$1,000	\$1,350	\$2,000	\$7,250
1922, Same type, No Star in Field	67,405	130	150	175	750

Like the half-dollar commemorative coins, the gold dollars were first issued with a star which was removed for the later issues. The designs by Laura Gardin Fraser are the same as for the half-dollar coinage.



Star



	Distribution	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65
1922, Grant Memorial, With Star	5,016	\$2,025	\$2,125	\$2,800	\$4,500
1922, Grant Memorial, No Star	5,016	2,200	2,240	2,725	4,600

(1923) Monroe Doctrine Centennial

The California film industry promoted this issue in conjunction with a motion picture exposition held in June 1923. The obverse shows the heads of James Monroe and John Quincy Adams, who were identified with the Monroe Doctrine. The Western Hemisphere is portrayed on the reverse in forms that suggest two female figures. Chester Beach prepared the models for this coin.



	Distribution	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65
1923S, Monroe Doctrine Centennial	274,077	\$65	\$80	\$150	\$2,000

(1924) Huguenot-Walloon Tercentenary

Settling of the Huguenots and Walloons in the New World was the occasion commemorated by this issue. New Netherland, now New York, was founded in 1624 by a group of Dutch colonists. The persons represented on the obverse were not directly concerned with the occasion, however. They are Admiral Coligny and William the Silent. The reverse shows the vessel *Nieuw Nederland*. George T. Morgan prepared the models for this coin.



	Distribution	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65
1924, Huguenot-Walloon Tercentenary	142,080	\$135	\$150	\$180	\$450

(1925) Lexington-Concord Sesquicentennial

The two famous battles fought in 1775 are commemorated on this coin. A statue of the familiar Minute Man is depicted on the obverse, and the Old Belfry at Lexington is the reverse device. Chester Beach designed the coin. The famous statue by Daniel Chester French located in Concord was used for the design.



	Distribution	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65
1925, Lexington-Concord Sesquicentennial	162,013	\$100	\$120	\$150	\$600

(1925) Stone Mountain Memorial

The models for this coin were prepared by Gutzon Borglum, who would later sculpt Mount Rushmore. The first coins were struck at Philadelphia on January 21, 1925, General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson's birthday. Generals Robert E. Lee and Jackson, mounted, are shown on the obverse. The funds received from the sale of this large issue of half dollars were devoted to the expense of carving figures of Confederate leaders and soldiers on Stone Mountain in Georgia. The carving was completed and dedicated in 1970. Some of these coins were counterstamped on the reverse by the issuing commission, with letters and numbers for distribution to individual state sales agencies. These are valued much higher than normal coins.



	Distribution	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65
1925, Stone Mountain Memorial	1,314,709	\$60	\$70	\$85	\$225

(1925) California Diamond Jubilee

The California half dollar was designed by Jo Mora, a noted California sculptor. The obverse bears a kneeling figure of a Forty-Niner. The reverse shows a walking grizzly bear, the state emblem. The celebration for which these coins were struck marked the 75th anniversary of the admission of California into the Union.



	Distribution	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65
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1925S, California Diamond Jubilee	86,394	\$200	\$225	\$300	\$1,150
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(1925) Fort Vancouver Centennial

John McLoughlin, shown on the obverse of this coin, built Fort Vancouver (Washington) on the Columbia River in 1825. The sale of the coins at \$1 each helped to finance the pageant staged for the celebration. Laura Gardin Fraser prepared the models for this coin, which was minted in San Francisco. The S mintmark was omitted. The reverse has a pioneer settler in buckskin suit with a musket in his hands. Fort Vancouver is in the background.



	Distribution	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65
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1925, Fort Vancouver Centennial	14,994	\$340	\$400	\$450	\$1,200
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(1926) Sesquicentennial of American Independence

The 150th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence was the occasion for an international fair held in Philadelphia in 1926. To help raise funds for financing the fair, special issues of half dollars and quarter eagles were authorized by Congress. For the first time, a portrait of a president appeared on a coin struck during his own lifetime. Presidents Calvin Coolidge and George Washington are depicted on the obverse of the half dollar. The reverse bears an accurate model of the Liberty Bell. John R. Sinnock, chief engraver of the United States Mint, modeled the sesquicentennial coins from designs by John Frederick Lewis. The dies were in very low relief, causing much loss of detail.



	Distribution	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65
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1926, Sesquicentennial of American Independence	141,120	\$90	\$120	\$150	\$3,750
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The obverse of this special gold quarter eagle has a standing female figure symbolic of Liberty, holding in one hand a scroll representing the Declaration of Independence and in the other the Torch of Freedom. The reverse bears a representation of Independence Hall in Philadelphia. The coin was designed by John R. Sinnock.



	Distribution	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65
1926, Sesquicentennial of American Independence	46,019	\$550	\$600	\$900	\$4,500

(1926–1939) Oregon Trail Memorial

This memorial coin was struck in commemoration of the Oregon Trail and in memory of the pioneers, many of whom lie buried along the famous 2,000-mile highway of history. James Earle Fraser and his wife, Laura Gardin Fraser, prepared the designs. The original issue was struck at Philadelphia and San Francisco in 1926.



Coinage was resumed in 1928 (released in 1933), and in 1933, 1934, and 1936 through 1939. The 1933 half dollar was the first commemorative coin struck at the Denver Mint.

	Distribution	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65
1926, Oregon Trail Memorial	47,955	\$135	\$170	\$180	\$320
1926S, Same type, S Mint	83,055	135	170	180	320
1928, Oregon Trail Memorial (same as 1926)	6,028	215	230	300	380
1933D, Oregon Trail Memorial	5,008	360	380	400	500
1934D, Oregon Trail Memorial	7,006	200	215	235	350
1936, Oregon Trail Memorial	10,006	200	210	220	330
1936S, Same type, S Mint	5,006	185	210	230	375
1937D, Oregon Trail Memorial	12,008	190	215	250	375
1938, Oregon Trail Memorial (same as 1926)	6,006				
1938D, Same type, D Mint	6,005	Set:	500	600	800
1938S, Same type, S Mint	6,006				
1939, Oregon Trail Memorial (same as 1926)	3,004				
1939D, Same type, D Mint	3,004	Set:	1,500	1,600	2,000
1939S, Same type, S Mint	3,005				
Oregon Trail Memorial, single type coin		135	170	180	320

(1927) Vermont Sesquicentennial

This souvenir issue commemorates the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Bennington and the independence of Vermont. Authorized in 1925, it was not coined until 1927. The models were prepared by Charles Keck. The obverse shows the head of Ira Allen, founder of Vermont. The reverse bears a catamount on a pedestal.



	Distribution	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65
1927, Vermont Sesquicentennial (Battle of Bennington)	28,142	\$265	\$300	\$310	\$975

(1928) Hawaiian Sesquicentennial

This issue was struck to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the arrival on the Hawaiian Islands of Captain James Cook in 1778. The design was sketched by Juliette May Fraser of Honolulu and executed by Chester Beach. Captain Cook is shown on the obverse and a native chief on the reverse. The coins were distributed in 1928 and sold for \$2 each, the highest initial sale price up to that time.



	Distribution	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65
1928, Hawaiian Sesquicentennial	10,008	\$1,625	\$2,385	\$3,300	\$6,000
1928, Hawaiian Sesquicentennial, Sandblast Proof Presentation Piece	(50)			12,000	23,000

(1934) Maryland Tercentenary

The 300th anniversary of the founding of the Maryland Colony by Cecil Calvert (known as Lord Baltimore) was the occasion for this special coin. The profits from the sale of this issue were used to finance the celebration in Baltimore during 1934. Hans Schuler designed the coin, which shows the facing head of Lord Baltimore on the obverse and the arms of Maryland on the reverse, reminiscent of the Maryland colonial pieces.



	Distribution	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65
1934, Maryland Tercentenary	25,015	\$150	\$165	\$190	\$385

(1934-1938) Texas Independence Centennial

This issue commemorated the independence of Texas in 1836. The first of several dates was offered in 1934. The later dates were struck at all three mints. The models were prepared by Pompeo Coppini. The reverse shows the kneeling figure of winged Victory, and on each side, medallions with portraits of General Sam Houston and Stephen Austin, founders of the Republic and State of Texas. The large five-pointed star behind the eagle on the obverse carries out the Lone Star tradition.



	Distribution	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65
1934, Texas Independence Centennial .....	.61,463	\$140	\$155	\$165	\$315
1935, Texas Independence Centennial (same as 1934)	9,996				
1935D, Same type, D Mint	10,007	Set:	380	475	575
1935S, Same type, S Mint	10,008				
1936, Texas Independence Centennial (same as 1934)	8,911				
1936D, Same type, D Mint	9,039	Set:	380	475	575
1936S, Same type, S Mint	9,055				
1937, Texas Independence Centennial (same as 1934)	6,571				
1937D, Same type, D Mint	6,605	Set:	380	475	575
1937S, Same type, S Mint	6,637				
1938, Texas Independence Centennial (same as 1934)	3,780				
1938D, Same type, D Mint	3,775	Set:	625	735	1,300
1938S, Same type, S Mint	3,814				
Texas Independence Centennial, single type coin		140	155	160	315

(1934–1938) Daniel Boone Bicentennial

This coin type, which was minted for five years, was first struck in 1934 to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the famous frontiersman's birth. The change of date to 1935 for the second year's coinage brought about the addition of the commemorative date 1934 above the words pioneer year. Coinage covered several years, similar to the schedule for the Texas issues. The models for this coin were prepared by Augustus Lukeman. The obverse bears a portrait of Daniel Boone; the reverse shows Boone with Blackfish, war chief of the Chillicothe band of the Shawnee tribe.



	Distribution	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65
1934, Daniel Boone Bicentennial	10,007	\$125	\$135	\$150	\$250
1935, Same type	10,010				
1935D, Same type, D Mint	5,005	Set:	410	500	750
1935S, Same type, S Mint	5,005				
1935, Same as 1934, Same 1934 on Reverse	10,008				
1935D, Same type, D Mint	2,003	Set:	850	975	2,100
1935S, Same type, S Mint	2,004				
1936, Daniel Boone Bicentennial (same as above)	12,012				
1936D, Same type, D Mint	5,005	Set:	410	500	750
1936S, Same type, S Mint	5,006				
1937, Daniel Boone Bicentennial (same as above)	9,810				
1937D, Same type, D Mint	2,506	Set:	820	900	1,400
1937S, Same type, S Mint	2,506				

	Distribution	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65
1938, Daniel Boone Bicentennial (same as above)	2,100				
1938D, Same type, D Mint	2,100	Set:	\$1,000	\$1,200	\$1,600
1938S, Same type, S Mint	2,100				
Daniel Boone Bicentennial, single type coin		\$125	135	150	250

(1935) Connecticut Tercentenary

In commemoration of the 300th anniversary of the founding of the colony of Connecticut, a souvenir half dollar was struck. Henry Kreis designed the coin. The famous Charter Oak is the main device on the reverse—according to legend, the Royal Charter was secreted in the tree during the reign of James II, who wished to revoke it. The charter was produced after the king's overthrow in 1688, and the colony continued under its protection.



	Distribution	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65
1935, Connecticut Tercentenary	25,018	\$235	\$250	\$285	\$510

(1935-1939) Arkansas Centennial

This souvenir issue marked the 100th anniversary of the admission of Arkansas into the Union. Edward Everett Burr designed the piece, and models were prepared by Emily Bates of Arkansas. Although 1936 was the centennial year, the first of several issues was brought out in 1935 from all three mints. The 1936 through 1939 issues were the same as those of 1935 except for the dates. They were sold by the distributors at \$8.75 per set of three coins. The reverse shows accolated heads of an Indian chief of 1836 and an American girl of 1936. During 1936, a second design was authorized by Congress. Senator Joseph T. Robinson consented to have his portrait placed on the reverse side of the coins, which were struck at the Philadelphia Mint (see listing on next page).



	Distribution	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65
1935, Arkansas Centennial	13,012				
1935D, Same type, D Mint	5,505	Set:	\$290	\$335	\$700
1935S, Same type, S Mint	5,506				
1936, Arkansas Centennial (same as 1935; date 1936 on reverse) ..	9,660				
1936D, Same type, D Mint	9,660	Set:	290	335	800
1936S, Same type, S Mint	9,662				
1937, Arkansas Centennial (same as 1935)	5,505				
1937D, Same type, D Mint	5,505	Set:	290	365	1,000
1937S, Same type S Mint	5,506				

	Distribution	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65
1938, Arkansas Centennial (same as 1935)	3,156				
1938D, Same type, D Mint	3,155	Set:	\$500	\$550	\$1,800
1938S, Same type, S Mint	3,156				
1939, Arkansas Centennial (same as 1935)	2,104				
1939D, Same type, D Mint	2,104	Set:	1,000	1,200	2,700
1939S, Same type, S Mint	2,105				
Arkansas Centennial, single type coin		\$90	100	110	235

(1936) Arkansas Centennial – Robinson

A new reverse design for the Arkansas Centennial coin (see prior page) was authorized by the Act of June 26, 1936. Senator Joseph T. Robinson, still living at the time his portrait was used, was the subject for the new issue engraved by Henry Kreis. The obverse, designed by Everett Burr, was unchanged. The law specified a change in the reverse, because of the fact that the obverse side is that which bears the date. From a numismatic viewpoint, however, the side that has the portrait is usually considered the obverse. Thus, in this instance, the side with the eagle device is often considered the reverse.



	Distribution	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65
1936, Arkansas Centennial (Robinson)	25,265	\$150	\$160	\$170	\$400

(1935) Hudson, New York, Sesquicentennial

This souvenir half dollar marked the 150th anniversary of the founding of Hudson, New York, which was named after the explorer Henry Hudson. The designs, by Chester Beach, show Hudson's flagship, the *Half Moon*, on the obverse and the seal of the City of Hudson on the reverse. Details of the seal include representations of Neptune with trident on a spouting whale and a mermaid blowing a conch shell.



	Distribution	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65
1935, Hudson, New York, Sesquicentennial	10,008	\$700	\$800	\$1,050	\$2,000

(1935-1936) California Pacific International Exposition

Congress approved the coinage of souvenir half dollars for the exposition on May 3, 1935. Robert Aitken designed the coin, which was struck at the San Francisco Mint. The same type with date 1936 was struck at the Denver Mint, under authority of the special ReCoinage Act of May 6, 1936, which specified that 180,000 pieces could be recoinced with the date 1936 irrespective of the year of issue. The obverse displays a seated female with spear and a bear in the left background. The reverse shows the observation tower and the State of California building at the exposition.



	Distribution	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65
1935S, California-Pacific International Exposition	70,132	\$100	\$130	\$140	\$165
1936D, California-Pacific International Exposition	30,092	100	140	160	175

(1935) Old Spanish Trail

This coin commemorated the 400th anniversary of the overland trek of the Cabeza de Vaca Expedition through the Gulf states in 1535. The coin was designed by L.W. Hoffecker, and models were prepared by Edmund J. Senn. The explorer's name literally translated means "head of a cow"; therefore this device was chosen for the obverse. The reverse bears a yucca tree and a map showing the Old Spanish Trail.



	Distribution	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65
1935, Old Spanish Trail	10,008	\$1,150	\$1,300	\$1,500	\$2,100

(1936) Providence, Rhode Island, Tercentenary

The 300th anniversary of Roger Williams's founding of Providence was the occasion for this special half dollar in 1936. The designs were the work of Arthur Graham Carey and John Howard Benson. The obverse shows Roger Williams in a canoe, being welcomed by an Indian. The reverse has the anchor of Hope with a shield and mantling in the background. Although the founding of Providence was being celebrated, no mention of the city is to be found on the coin.



	Distribution	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65
1936, Providence, Rhode Island, Tercentenary	20,013				
1936D, Same type, D Mint	15,010	Set:	\$330	\$350	\$775
1936S, Same type, S Mint	15,011				
Providence, Rhode Island, Tercentenary, single type coin		\$100	110	120	260

(1936) Cleveland Centennial / Great Lakes Exposition

A special coinage of fifty-cent pieces was authorized in commemoration of the centennial celebration of Cleveland, Ohio, on the occasion of the Great Lakes Exposition held there in 1936. The designs were prepared by Brenda Putnam. Although half the coinage was struck in 1937, all were dated 1936. The obverse has a bust of Moses Cleaveland, and the reverse displays a map of the Great Lakes region with a compass point at the city of Cleveland. Nine Great Lakes cities are marked by stars.



	Distribution	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65
1936, Cleveland Centennial / Great Lakes Exposition	50,030	\$130	\$140	\$150	\$225

(1936) Wisconsin Territorial Centennial

The 100th anniversary of the Wisconsin territorial government was the occasion for this issue. The original design was made by David Parsons, a University of Wisconsin student. Benjamin Hawkins, a New York artist, made changes to conform with technical requirements. The reverse has the territorial seal, which includes a forearm holding a pickaxe over a mound of lead ore, and the inscription 4TH DAY OF JULY ANNO DOMINI 1836. The obverse shows a badger on a log, the state emblem, and arrows representing the Black Hawk War of the 1830s.



	Distribution	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65
1936, Wisconsin Territorial Centennial	25,015	\$235	\$265	\$280	\$375

(1936) Cincinnati Music Center

Although the head of Stephen Foster, "America's Troubadour," dominates the obverse of this special issue, the anniversary celebrated bears no relation to him. The coins, designed by Constance Ortmyer of Washington, DC, were supposedly struck to commemorate the 50th anniversary in 1936 of Cincinnati as a center of music. The coins were struck at the three mints and were sold only in sets at \$7.75, the highest initial cost of a new type at that time.



	Distribution	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65
1936, Cincinnati Music Center	5,005				
1936D, Same type, D Mint	5,005	Set:	\$920	\$1,000	\$2,175
1936S, Same type, S Mint	5,006				
Cincinnati Music Center, single type coin		\$280	310	335	725

(1936) Long Island Tercentenary

This souvenir issue was authorized to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the first white settlement on Long Island, which was made at Jamaica Bay by Dutch colonists. The design was prepared by Howard Kenneth Weinman, son of the sculptor A.A. Weinman, who designed the regular Liberty Walking type half dollar. Accolated heads depicting a Dutch settler and an Indian are shown on the obverse, while a Dutch sailing vessel is the reverse device. This was the first issue for which a date was specified (1936) irrespective of the year minted or issued, as a safeguard against extending the coinage over a period of years.



	Distribution	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65
1936, Long Island Tercentenary	81,826	\$95	\$100	\$125	\$420

(1936) York County, Maine, Tercentenary

A souvenir half dollar was authorized by Congress upon the 300th anniversary of the founding of York County, Maine. Brown's Garrison on the Saco River was the site of a town that was settled in 1636. The designs were made by Walter H. Rich of Portland. The obverse design shows a stockade, and the reverse has an adaptation of the York County seal.



	Distribution	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65
1936, York County, Maine, Tercentenary	25,015	\$240	\$260	\$280	\$330

(1936) Bridgeport, Connecticut, Centennial

In commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the incorporation of the city of Bridgeport, a special fifty-cent piece was authorized on May 15, 1936. Henry Kreis designed this coin. The head of P.T. Barnum, Bridgeport's best-known citizen, occupies the obverse. An art deco eagle dominates the reverse.



	Distribution	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65
1936, Bridgeport, Connecticut, Centennial	25,015	\$135	\$150	\$200	\$325

(1936) Lynchburg, Virginia, Sesquicentennial

The issuance of a charter to the city of Lynchburg in 1786 was commemorated in 1936 by a special coinage of half dollars. The models for the coin were prepared by Charles Keck. The obverse bears a portrait of Senator Carter Glass, a native of Lynchburg and former secretary of the Treasury, who objected to the idea of using portraits of living men on coins. Despite his mild protests, his likeness was incorporated on the coin. The reverse shows Liberty standing, with the old Lynchburg courthouse in the background.



	Distribution	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65
1936, Lynchburg, Virginia, Sesquicentennial .....	.20,013	\$240	\$275	\$300	\$375

(1936) Elgin, Illinois, Centennial

The 100th anniversary of the founding of Elgin was marked by a special issue of half dollars in 1936. The proceeds were devoted to financing a Pioneer Memorial statue, which is depicted on the reverse of the coin. The year 1673 bears no relation to the event but refers to the year in which Louis Joliet and Jacques Marquette entered Illinois Territory. The designs were prepared by Trygve Rovelstad, who also designed the Pioneer Memorial (which was not dedicated until 2001).



	Distribution	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65
1936, Elgin, Illinois, Centennial .....	.20,015	\$240	\$260	\$280	\$350

(1936) Albany, New York, Charter

The 250th anniversary of the granting of a charter to the city of Albany was the occasion for this commemorative half dollar. The reverse design shows Governor Thomas Dongan, Peter Schuyler, and Robert Livingston. The obverse depicts a beaver gnawing on a maple branch. Gertrude K. Lathrop of Albany was the designer.



	Distribution	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65
1936, Albany, New York, Charter	17,671	\$320	\$350	\$375	\$475

(1936) San Francisco – Oakland Bay Bridge Opening

The opening of the San Francisco Bay Bridge was the occasion for a special souvenir fifty-cent piece. The designs were the work of Jacques Schnier, a San Francisco artist. A California grizzly bear dominates the obverse. The famous landmark bridge is shown on the reverse. The coins were struck at the San Francisco Mint in November 1936. The bear depicted was a composite of animals in local zoos.



	Distribution	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65
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1936S, San Francisco–Oakland Bay Bridge Opening	71,424	\$175	\$190	\$225	\$390
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(1936) Columbia, South Carolina, Sesquicentennial

Souvenir half dollars were authorized to help finance the extensive celebrations marking the sesquicentennial of the founding of Columbia in 1786. A. Wolfe Davidson designed the coin, which was struck at all three mints and sold in sets. The obverse bears the figure of Justice with sword and scales. At the left is the capitol of 1786, and at the right, the capitol of 1936. A palmetto tree, the state emblem, is the reverse device.



	Distribution	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65
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1936, Columbia, South Carolina, Sesquicentennial	9,007				
1936D, Same type, D Mint	8,009	Set:	\$825	\$950	\$1,100
1936S, Same type, S Mint	8,007				
Columbia, South Carolina, Sesquicentennial, single type coin	\$280	300	325	365	

(1936) Delaware Tercentenary

The 300th anniversary of the landing of the Swedes in Delaware was the occasion for a souvenir issue of half dollars. The colonists landed on the spot that is now Wilmington and established a church, which is the oldest Protestant church in the United States still used for worship. Their ship, *Kalmar Nyckel*, is shown on the reverse of the coin, and the Old Swedes Church is on the obverse. Designs were chosen from a competition that was won by Carl L. Schmitz. This coin was authorized in 1936, struck in 1937, and dated 1938 on the reverse and 1936 on the obverse. The anniversary was celebrated in 1938 in both Sweden and the United States. A two-krona coin was issued in Sweden to commemorate the same event.



	Distribution	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65
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1936, Delaware Tercentenary	20,993	\$330	\$345	\$390	\$475
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(1936) Battle of Gettysburg Anniversary

On June 16, 1936, Congress authorized a coinage of fifty-cent pieces in commemoration of the 1863 Battle of Gettysburg. The models were prepared by Frank Vittor, a Pittsburgh sculptor. Portraits of a Union and a Confederate veteran are shown on the obverse. On the reverse are two shields, representing the Union and Confederate armies, separated by a double-bladed fasces.



	Distribution	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65
1936, Battle of Gettysburg Anniversary	26,928	\$440	\$475	\$500	\$775

(1936) Norfolk, Virginia, Bicentennial

To provide funds for the celebration of Norfolk's anniversary of its growth from a township in 1682 to a royal borough in 1736, Congress first passed a law for the striking of medals. The proponents, however, being dissatisfied, finally succeeded in winning authority for half dollars commemorating the 300th anniversary of the original Norfolk land grant and the 200th anniversary of the establishment of the borough. William Marks Simpson and his wife, Marjorie Emory Simpson, designed the piece. The obverse shows the Seal of the City of Norfolk with a three-masted ship as the central device. The reverse features the Royal Mace of Norfolk, presented by Lieutenant Governor Dinwiddie in 1753.



	Distribution	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65
1936, Norfolk, Virginia, Bicentennial	16,936	\$525	\$550	\$575	\$600

(1937) Roanoke Island, North Carolina, 350th Anniversary

A celebration was held in Old Fort Raleigh in 1937 to commemorate the 350th anniversary of Sir Walter Raleigh's "Lost Colony" and the birth of Virginia Dare, the first white child born in British North America. A special half dollar for the occasion was designed by William Marks Simpson of Baltimore. The obverse bears a portrait of Sir Walter Raleigh, and the reverse has a figure representing Ellinor Dare holding the child Virginia.



	Distribution	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65
1937, Roanoke Island, North Carolina, 350th Anniversary	29,030	\$270	\$300	\$325	\$350

(1937) Battle of Antietam Anniversary

A souvenir half dollar was designed by William Marks Simpson and struck in 1937 to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the famous Civil War battle to thwart Lee's invasion of Maryland. The opposing generals McClellan and Lee are featured on the obverse, while the Burnside Bridge, an important tactical objective, is shown on the reverse. The Battle of Antietam, on September 17, 1862, was one of the bloodiest single-day battles of the war, with more than 23,000 men killed, wounded, or missing.



	Distribution	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65
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1937, Battle of Antietam Anniversary	18,028	\$725	\$750	\$790	\$975
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(1938) New Rochelle, New York, 250th Anniversary

To observe the founding of New Rochelle in 1688 by French Huguenots, a special half dollar was issued in 1938. The title to the land that the Huguenots purchased from John Pell provided that a fattened calf be given away every year on June 20. This is represented by a calf and figure of John Pell on the obverse of the coin. The fleur-de-lis, which is shown on the reverse, is adopted from the seal of the city. Both sides of the coin were designed by Gertrude K. Lathrop.



	Distribution	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65
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1938, New Rochelle, New York, 250th Anniversary	15,266	\$425	\$440	\$460	\$600
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(1946) Iowa Centennial

This half dollar, commemorating the 100th anniversary of Iowa's statehood, was designed by Adam Pietz of Philadelphia. The reverse shows the Iowa state seal, and the obverse shows the first stone capitol building at Iowa City. This issue was sold first to the residents of Iowa and only a small remainder to others. Nearly all of the issue was disposed of within several months, except for some that were held back by the state for sale at future anniversary dates.



	Distribution	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65
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1946, Iowa Centennial	100,057	\$115	\$123	\$135	\$240
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(1946–1951) Booker T. Washington Memorial

This commemorative coin was issued to perpetuate the ideals and teachings of Booker T. Washington and to construct memorials to his memory. Issued from all mints, it received wide distribution from the start. The reverse has the legend FROM SLAVE CABIN TO HALL OF FAME. His log-cabin birthplace is shown beneath. This coin

was designed by Isaac Scott Hathaway, as was the Carver/Washington half dollar.



	Distribution	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65
1946, Booker T. Washington Memorial (a)	700,546				
1946D, Same type, D Mint .....	.50,000	Set:	\$65	\$70	\$175
1946S, Same type, S Mint	500,279				
1947, Same type as 1946	6,000				
1947D, Same type, D Mint	6,000	Set:	80	110	310
1947S, Same type, S Mint	6,000				
1948, Same type as 1946	8,005				
1948D, Same type, D Mint	8,005	Set:	165	220	330
1948S, Same type, S Mint	8,005				
1949, Same type as 1946	6,004				
1949D, Same type, D Mint	6,004	Set:	240	265	350
1949S, Same type, S Mint	6,004				
1950, Same type as 1946	6,004				
1950D, Same type, D Mint	6,004	Set:	150	170	250
1950S, Same type, S Mint	62,091				
1951, Same type as 1946	210,082				
1951D, Same type, D Mint	7,004	Set:	115	150	230
1951S, Same type, S Mint	7,004				
Booker T. Washington Memorial, single type coin		\$15	21	23	58

a. Minted; quantity melted unknown.

(1951–1954) Carver/Washington Commemorative

Designed by Isaac Scott Hathaway, this coin portrays the conjoined busts of two prominent black Americans. Booker T. Washington was a lecturer, educator, and principal of Tuskegee Institute. He urged training to advance independence and efficiency for his race. George Washington Carver was an agricultural chemist who

worked to improve the economy of the South. He spent part of his life teaching crop improvement and new uses for soybeans, peanuts, sweet potatoes, and cotton waste. Money obtained from the sale of these commemoratives was to be used "to oppose the spread of communism among Negroes in the interest of national defense."



	Distribution	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	MS-65
1951, Carver/Washington	20,018				
1951D, Same type, D Mint	10,004	Set:	\$100	\$170	\$580
1951S, Same type, S Mint	10,004				
1952, Same type as 1951	1,106,292				
1952D, Same type, D Mint	8,006	Set:	100	140	400
1952S, Same type, S Mint	8,006				
1953, Same type as 1951	8,003				
1953D, Same type, D Mint	8,003	Set:	100	135	530
1953S, Same type, S Mint	88,020				
1954, Same type as 1951	12,006				
1954D, Same type, D Mint	12,006	Set:	100	125	400
1954S, Same type, S Mint	42,024				
Carver/Washington, single type coin		\$15	20	27	55

MODERN COMMEMORATIVES

(1982) George Washington 250th Anniversary of Birth

This coin, the first commemorative half dollar issued since 1954, commemorated the 250th anniversary of the birth of George Washington. It was also the first 90% silver coin produced by the U.S. Mint since 1964. Designed by Elizabeth Jones, chief sculptor and engraver of the United States, the obverse features George Washington astride a horse. The reverse depicts the eastern facade of Washington's home, Mount Vernon. The Uncirculated version was struck at Denver and the Proof at San Francisco.



	Distribution	MS-67	PF-67
1982D, George Washington, 250th Anniversary half dollar	2,210,458	\$8	
1982S, Same type, Proof	(4,894,044)		\$9

(1983-1984) Los Angeles Olympiad

Three distinctive coins were issued to commemorate the 1984 Los Angeles Summer Olympic Games. The silver dollar dated 1983 was designed by Elizabeth Jones, chief engraver of the Mint. On the obverse is a representation of the traditional Greek discus thrower inspired by the ancient work of the sculptor Myron. The reverse depicts the head and upper body of an American eagle.

The 1984 Olympic silver dollar was designed by Robert Graham, an American sculptor who created the sculpture placed at the entrance to the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum. The obverse depicts Graham's sculpture with the coliseum in the background. The reverse features an American eagle.

The commemorative gold coin minted for the 1984 Olympics was the first U.S. gold piece issued in more than 50 years. The weight, size, and fineness are the same as for

the previous ten-dollar coin, issued in 1933: weight, 16.718 grams; composition, .900 gold, .100 copper (net weight, .4837 oz. pure gold). It is the first coin ever to bear the W mintmark for West Point. The obverse depicts two runners bearing the Olympic torch aloft, and was designed by John Mercanti from a concept by James Peed, an artist at the Mint. The eagle on the reverse is modeled after that on the Great Seal.



	Distribution	MS-67	PF-67
1983P, Discus Thrower silver dollar	294,543	\$17	
1983D, Same type, D Mint	174,014	17	
1983S, Same type, S Mint	(1,577,025)	17	\$17
1984P, Olympic Coliseum silver dollar	217,954	17	
1984D, Same type, D Mint	116,675	18	
1984S, Same type, S Mint	(1,801,210)	18	17
1984P, Olympic Torch Bearer gold \$10	(33,309)		450
1984D, Same type, D Mint	(34,533)		475
1984S, Same type, S Mint	(48,551)		450
1984W, Same type, W Mint	(381,085)	450	450

(1986) Statue of Liberty Centennial

The first copper-nickel clad half dollar commemorative depicts the United States' heritage as a nation of immigrants. The obverse, designed by Edgar Steever, pictures a ship of immigrants steaming into New York Harbor, with the Statue of Liberty greeting them in the foreground and the New York skyline in the distance. The reverse, designed by Sherl Joseph Winter, has a scene of an immigrant family with their belongings on the threshold of America.

Designed by Mint artist John Mercanti, the Statue of Liberty silver dollar commemorates Ellis Island as the "Gateway to America." The obverse features a classic pose of Liberty in the foreground, with the Ellis Island Immigration Center behind her. On the reverse is a depiction of Liberty's torch, along with the words GIVE ME YOUR TIRED, YOUR POOR, YOUR HUDDLED MASSES YEARNING TO BREATHE FREE.

The commemorative half eagle was also the first of this denomination to be minted in more than 50 years. Standards for weight and size are the same as for previous half eagle gold coins: weight, 8.539 grams; composition, .900 gold, .100 copper (net weight .2418 oz. pure gold). The design is the creation of the Mint's chief engraver, Elizabeth Jones. The obverse features a compelling close-up view of Liberty's face in sharp relief, with the inscription 1986 LIBERTY. An eagle in flight adorns the reverse. All were minted at West Point and bear the W mintmark.



	Distribution	MS-67	PF-67
1986D, Statue of Liberty Centennial half dollar	928,008	\$6.50	
1986S, Same type, S Mint, Proof	(6,925,627)		\$6.50
1986P, Statue of Liberty Centennial silver dollar	723,635	17.00	
1986S, Same type, S Mint, Proof	(6,414,638)		17.00
1986W, Statue of Liberty Centennial gold \$5	(404,013)	95,248	270.00

(1987) U.S. Constitution Bicentennial

The silver dollar commemorating the 200th anniversary of the United States Constitution was designed by Patricia Lewis Verani using standard weight, size, and fineness. A quill pen, a sheaf of parchment, and the words WE THE PEOPLE are depicted on the obverse. The reverse portrays a cross-section of Americans from various periods representing contrasting lifestyles.

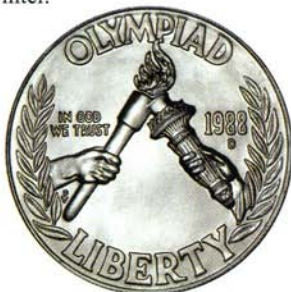
A modernistic design by Marcel Jovine was selected for the five-dollar gold coin of standard weight, size, and fineness. The obverse portrays a stylized eagle holding a massive quill pen. Another large quill pen is featured on the reverse. To the left are nine stars, signifying the first colonies that ratified the Constitution. Four stars to the right represent the remaining original states. Both Uncirculated and Proof versions were minted at West Point.



	Distribution	MS-67	PF-67
1987P, U.S. Constitution Bicentennial silver dollar	451,629	\$18	
1987S, Same type, S Mint, Proof	(2,747,116)		\$18
1987W, U.S. Constitution Bicentennial gold \$5	(651,659) . . . 214,225	270	270

(1988) Seoul Olympiad

The 1988 Olympic silver dollar commemorates U.S. participation in the Seoul Olympiad. Its size and weight are identical to those of other silver dollars. Design of the obverse is by Patricia Lewis Verani. The reverse is by Mint sculptor-engraver Sherl Joseph Winter.



	Distribution	MS-67	PF-67
1988D, Seoul Olympiad silver dollar	191,368	\$18	
1988S, Same type, S Mint, Proof	(1,359,366)		\$18

The 1988 five-dollar gold Olympic coin was designed by Elizabeth Jones, chief sculptor and engraver of the U.S. Mint. The obverse features Nike, goddess of Victory, wearing a crown of olive leaves. The reverse features Marcel Jovine's stylized Olympic flame, evoking the spectacle of the Olympic Games and the renewal of the Olympic spirit every four years.



		Distribution	MS-67	PF-67
1988W, Seoul Olympiad gold \$5	.....(281,465)	.....62,913	\$270	\$270

(1989) Congress Bicentennial

The Bicentennial of the Congress was commemorated on three coins. The obverse of the half dollar was designed by sculptor Patricia L. Verani and features a detailed bust of the Statue of Freedom. The reverse, designed by William Woodward, offers a full view of the Capitol Building accented by a wreath of stars. The clad composition is approximately 92% copper, 8% nickel.

Designed by muralist William Woodward, the obverse of the dollar features the Statue of Freedom that towers atop the Capitol dome. The reverse shows the Mace of the House of Representatives, which resides in the House Chamber whenever the House is in session. The mace's staff is topped by an eagle astride a globe. A scarce variety of the 1989-D dollar shows the dies rotated 360 degrees, rather than the normal "coin turn" of 180 degrees.



		Distribution	MS-67	PF-67
1989D, Congress Bicentennial half dollar	.....	163,753	\$9	
1989S, Same type, S Mint, Proof	.....(767,897)			\$9
1989D, Congress Bicentennial silver dollar	.....	135,203	18	
1989S, Same type, S Mint, Proof	.....(762,198)			22

The Capitol dome is depicted on the obverse of the five-dollar gold coin. The design is the work of Mint engraver John Mercanti. The reverse features a majestic eagle atop the canopy overlooking the Old Senate Chamber.



	Distribution	MS-67	PF-67
1989W, Congress Bicentennial gold \$5	(164,690)	46,899	\$270

(1990) Eisenhower Centennial

The unusual design on this coin features the profile of President Dwight Eisenhower facing right, superimposed over his own left-facing profile as a five-star general. It is the creation of Mint engraver John Mercanti. The reverse shows the Eisenhower home at Gettysburg, a national historic site, and was designed by Marcel Jovine. The coin was issued to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the birth of the 34th president.



	Distribution	MS-67	PF-67
1990W, Eisenhower Centennial silver dollar	241,669	\$19	
1990P, Same type, P Mint, Proof	(1,144,461)		\$20

(1991) Mount Rushmore Golden Anniversary

The 50th anniversary of the Mount Rushmore National Memorial was commemorated on three coins. Surcharges from the sale of these pieces were divided between the Treasury Department and the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Society of Black Hills, South Dakota, with money going to finance restoration work on the national landmark.

The obverse of the copper-nickel half dollar was designed by New Jersey artist Marcel Jovine, and features a view of the famous carving by Gutzon Borglum. The reverse, designed by Mint sculptor-engraver James Ferrell, shows an American bison with the words **GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY**.

The Mount Rushmore Golden Anniversary silver dollar obverse was designed by Marika Somogyi. It displays the traditional portraits of presidents George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt, and Abraham Lincoln as sculptured on the mountain by Gutzon Borglum, who earlier had modeled the figures shown on the Stone Mountain commemorative coin. The reverse, which was designed by former chief sculptor-engraver of the Mint Frank Gasparro, features a small outline map of the United States with the Great Seal above.

The five-dollar gold coin commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Mount Rushmore National Memorial features an American eagle flying above the monument with LIBERTY and the date in the field. The obverse was designed by Mint sculptor-engraver John Mercanti, and the reverse was designed by Rhode Island artist Robert Lamb, and engraved by Mint sculptor-engraver William Cousins. The size, weight, and fineness are the same as for all other half eagle coins.



	Distribution	MS-67	PF-67
1991D, Mount Rushmore Golden Anniversary half dollar	172,754	\$22	
1991S, Same type, S Mint, Proof	(753,257)		\$21
1991P, Mount Rushmore Golden Anniversary silver dollar	133,139	34	
1991S, Same type, S Mint, Proof	(738,419)		30
1991W, Mount Rushmore Golden Anniversary gold \$5	(111,991)	325	250

(1991) Korean War Memorial

The 38th anniversary of the end of the Korean War was the occasion for striking this coin, which honors the end of the conflict and those who served in combat. The design has been criticized as being cluttered, and the occasion no more than a fund-raising opportunity for the creation of a national monument in Washington. The obverse, designed by sculptor-engraver of the U.S. Mint John Mercanti, features an Army infantryman in full gear. On the reverse is an outline map of Korea with North and South divided at the 38th parallel, designed by Mint sculptor-engraver James Ferrell.



	Distribution	MS-67	PF-67
1991D, Korean War Memorial silver dollar	213,049	\$19	
1991P, Same type, P Mint, Proof	(618,488)		\$21

(1991) United Service Organizations

A special commemorative silver dollar was struck to honor the 50th anniversary of United Service Organizations. The group was founded in 1941 to supply social, recreational, welfare, and spiritual facilities to armed services personnel. Surcharges on sales of the coins were divided equally between the USO and the Department of the Treasury. The coins were launched on Flag Day, June 14, using designs selected in a limited competition between Mint staff and five outside, invited artists. The obverse uses a banner inscribed USO, designed by Rhode Island artist Robert Lamb. On the reverse is a globe with an eagle on top, the work of Mint sculptor-engraver John Mercanti.



	Distribution	MS-67	PF-67
1991D USO silver dollar	124,958	\$18	
1991S, Same type, S Mint, Proof	(321,275)		\$23

(1992) XXV Olympiad

The XXV Olympiad held Winter Olympic games in Albertville and Savoie, France, and Summer Olympic games in Barcelona, Spain. United States commemorative coins were issued to honor the participation of American athletes and to finance their training. Competitive designs were selected from 1,107 entries.

The clad half dollar obverse, designed by Mint sculptor-engraver William Cousins, depicts a gymnast in motion. The reverse, by Steven M. Bieda, has the inscription CITIUS, ALTIUS, FORTIUS (the Olympic motto: "Faster, Higher, Stronger") with an olive branch crossing the Olympic torch.

The 1992 Olympic silver dollar obverse is a rendering by John R. Deecken of a pitcher firing a ball to home plate. The reverse, by sculptor Marcel Jovine, combines the Olympic rings, olive branches, and stars and stripes with a bold USA. Uncirculated dollars minted at Denver have the phrase XXV OLYMPIAD impressed four times around the edge, alternately inverted, on a reeded background.

The obverse of the 1992 Olympic five-dollar gold was designed by James Sharpe, and modeled by T. James Ferrell. It depicts a sprinter in a burst of speed. The reverse, by James Peed, unites two impressive symbols, the Olympic rings and the American bald eagle. Size and fineness of these coins is the same as for other United States commemorative issues of this denomination.



	Distribution	MS-67	PF-67
1992P, XXV Olympiad clad half dollar	161,607	\$9	
1992S, Same type, S Mint, Proof	(519,645)		\$9
1992D, XXV Olympiad silver dollar	187,552	26	
1992S, Same type, S Mint, Proof	(504,505)		27
1992W, XXV Olympiad gold \$5	(77,313)	27,732	325 275

(1992) White House 200th Anniversary

The obverse of this coin, designed by Mint sculptor Edgar Z. Steever IV, depicts the north portico of the White House. The reverse, by Mint sculptor Chester Y. Martin, features a bust of James Hoban, the original architect, and the main entrance he designed.



	Distribution	MS-67	PF-67
1992D, White House 200th Anniversary silver dollar	123,803	\$35	
1992W, Same type, W Mint, Proof	(375,851)		\$35

(1992) Christopher Columbus Quincentenary

The Columbus quincentenary was honored on U.S. three coins. This copper-nickel half dollar, designed by Mint sculptor T. James Ferrell, depicts Columbus landing in the New World on the obverse, and his three ships on the reverse. Mint sculptor John Mercanti designed the silver dollar obverse, which features a full-length figure of Columbus beside a globe, with his ships above. The reverse, by Mint sculptor Thomas D. Rogers Sr., is a split image of the *Santa Maria* and the U.S. space shuttle *Discovery*.



	Distribution	MS-67	PF-67
1992D, Christopher Columbus Quincentenary half dollar	135,702	\$13	
1992S, Same type, S Mint, Proof	(390,154)		\$13
1992D, Christopher Columbus Quincentenary silver dollar	106,949	32	
1992P, Same type, P Mint, Proof	(385,241)		38

The five-dollar gold coin obverse, designed by Mint sculptor T. James Ferrell, bears a portrait of Columbus facing a map of the New World. The reverse, by Mint sculptor Thomas D. Rogers Sr., shows the Crest of the Admiral of the Ocean Sea.



		Distribution	MS-67	PF-67
1992W, Christopher Columbus Quincentenary gold \$5	(79,730)	24,329	\$320	\$280

(1993) Bill of Rights

The silver half dollar in this series depicts James Madison penning the Bill of Rights. It was designed by Mint sculptor T. James Ferrell. The reverse, by Dean McMullen, displays the torch of freedom. Some 9,656 of the Uncirculated version were privately marked on the edge with a serial number and the initials of the Madison Foundation and the American Numismatic Association.



		Distribution	MS-67	PF-67
1993W, Bill of Rights silver half dollar		193,346	\$22	
1993S, Same type, S Mint, Proof	(586,315)			\$18

A portrait of James Madison is shown on the obverse of this silver dollar, designed by William Krawczewicz. Dean McMullen designed the reverse, which shows Montpelier, the Virginia home of James and Dolley Madison.



		Distribution	MS-67	PF-67
1993D, Bill of Rights silver dollar		98,383	\$21	
1993S, Same type, S Mint, Proof	(534,001)			\$23

The obverse of the five-dollar gold coin was designed by Scott R. Blazek. It features Madison studying the Bill of Rights. On the reverse, by Joseph D. Peña, is a quotation from Madison, accented by an eagle, torch, and laurel branch.



	Distribution	MS-67	PF-67
1993W, Bill of Rights gold \$5	(78,651)	23,266 \$325	\$275

(1991–1995) 50th Anniversary of World War II

Each of the three coins in this series is dated 1991–1995, and commemorates the 50th anniversary of U.S. involvement in World War II, which lasted from 1941 to 1945. Pieces were coined and issued in 1993. The obverse of the clad half dollar was designed by George Klumba. It depicts the faces of three members of the armed services superimposed upon the “V for victory” symbol. The reverse, by Bill J. Leftwich, portrays a Pacific island battle scene.

U.S. Mint sculptor-engraver Thomas D. Rogers Sr. designed the silver dollar showing an American soldier on the beach at Normandy. The reverse depicts the shoulder sleeve insignia of the Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, with a quotation from Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Both Proof and Uncirculated versions of the five-dollar gold coin were struck at the West Point Mint. The obverse, designed by Charles J. Madsen, depicts an American serviceman with rifle raised in victory. The reverse, by Edward Southworth Fisher, features a “V for victory” in the center with Morse code for the letter superimposed.



	Distribution	MS-67	PF-67
(1993P) 1991–1995 World War II clad half dollar	(317,396)	197,072	\$36
(1993D) 1991–1995 World War II silver dollar	107,240	34	\$32
(1993W) Same type, W Mint, Proof	(342,041)		43
(1993W) 1991–1995 World War II gold \$5	(67,026)	23,672	375
			350

(1994) World Cup Tournament

The 1994 World Cup Tournament was the culmination of soccer games among 141 nations. The United States was selected to host the XV FIFA World Cup playoff, and three commemorative coins were issued to celebrate the event. Each of the coins employs a shared design on the reverse.

The obverse of the clad half dollar depicts a soccer player in action. It was designed by Richard T. LaRoche. The reverse, designed by Dean McMullen, features the official World Cup USA 1994 logo flanked by laurel branches.

The obverse of the silver dollar coin features two competing players converging on a soccer ball. It was designed by Dean McMullen, who also executed the reverse design, the official logo that is used on all of the World Cup coins.

Both Proof and Uncirculated versions of the five-dollar gold coin were struck at the West Point Mint. The obverse, designed by William J. Krawczewicz, depicts the modernistic gold World Cup trophy. The reverse was designed by Dean McMullen and shows the same logo used on other World Cup coins.



	Distribution	MS-67	PF-67
1994D, World Cup Tournament clad half dollar	168,208	\$10	
1994P, Same type, P Mint, Proof	(609,354)		\$9
1994D, World Cup Tournament silver dollar	81,524	25	
1994S, Same type, S Mint, Proof	(577,090)		30
1994W, World Cup Tournament gold \$5	(89,614)	22,447	325
			295

(1993 [1994]) Thomas Jefferson



	Distribution	MS-67	PF-67
1993 (1994) Thomas Jefferson silver dollar, P Mint	.266,927	\$25	
1993 (1994) Same type, S Mint, Proof	(.332,891)		\$28

(1994) Vietnam Veterans Memorial



	Distribution	MS-67	PF-67
1994W, Vietnam Veterans Memorial silver dollar	.57,290	\$90	
1994P, Same type, P Mint, Proof	(.227,671)		\$75

(1994) U.S. Prisoner of War Museum



	Distribution	MS-67	PF-67
1994W, U.S. Prisoner of War Museum silver dollar	.54,893	\$100	
1994P, Same type, P Mint, Proof	(.224,449)		\$55

(1994) Women in Military Service Memorial



	Distribution	MS-67	PF-67
1994W, Women in Military Service Memorial silver dollar	.69,860	\$45	
1994P, Same type, P Mint, Proof	(.241,278)		\$45

(1994) U.S. Capitol Bicentennial



	Distribution	MS-67	PF-67
1994D, U.S. Capitol Bicentennial silver dollar	.68,332	\$22	
1994S, Same type, S Mint, Proof	(.279,579)		\$26

(1995) Civil War Battlefield Preservation



	Distribution	MS-67	PF-67
1995S, Civil War Battlefield Preservation clad half dollar	.119,520	\$44	
1995S, Same type, S Mint, Proof	(.330,002)		\$42



	Distribution	MS-67	PF-67
1995P, Civil War Battlefield Preservation silver dollar	45,866	\$80	
1995S, Same type, S Mint, Proof	(437,114)		\$80



	Distribution	MS-67	PF-67
1995W, Civil War Battlefield Preservation gold \$5	12,735	\$850	
1995W, Same type, W Mint, Proof	(55,246)		\$575

(1995) XXVI Olympiad



	Distribution	MS-67	PF-67
1995S, XXVI Olympiad, Basketball clad half dollar	171,001	\$21	
1995S, Same type, S Mint, Proof	(169,655)		\$18
1995S, XXVI Olympiad, Baseball clad half dollar	164,605	22	
1995S, Same type, S Mint, Proof	(118,087)		19
1996S, XXVI Olympiad, Swimming clad half dollar	49,533	175	
1996S, Same type, S Mint, Proof	(114,315)		40
1996S, XXVI Olympiad, Soccer clad half dollar	52,836	125	
1996S, Same type, S Mint, Proof	(112,412)		110



	Distribution	MS-67	PF-67
1995D, XXVI Olympiad, Gymnastics silver dollar	42,497	\$80	
1995P, Same type, P Mint, Proof	(182,676)		\$60
1995D, XXVI Olympiad, Paralympics silver dollar	28,649	100	
1995P, Same type, P Mint, Proof	(138,337)		60
1995D, XXVI Olympiad, Track and Field silver dollar	24,976	100	
1995P, Same type, P Mint, Proof	(136,935)		55
1995D, XXVI Olympiad, Cycling silver dollar	19,662	150	
1995P, Same type, P Mint, Proof	(118,795)		50
1996D, XXVI Olympiad, Tennis silver dollar	15,983	325	
1996P, Same type, P Mint, Proof	(92,016)		90
1996D, XXVI Olympiad, Paralympics silver dollar	14,497	350	
1996P, Same type, P Mint, Proof	(84,280)		75
1996D, XXVI Olympiad, Rowing silver dollar	16,258	375	
1996P, Same type, P Mint, Proof	(151,890)		85
1996D, XXVI Olympiad, High Jump silver dollar	15,697	400	
1996P, Same type, P Mint, Proof	(124,502)		65



	Distribution	MS-67	PF-67
1995W, XXVI Olympiad, Torch Runner gold \$5	14,675	\$800	
1995W, Same type, W Mint, Proof	(57,442)		\$380
1995W, XXVI Olympiad, Stadium gold \$5	10,579	1,300	
1995W, Same type, W Mint, Proof	(43,124)		600
1996W, XXVI Olympiad, Flag Bearer gold \$5	9,174	1,100	
1996W, Same type, W Mint, Proof	(32,886)		700
1996W, XXVI Olympiad, Cauldron gold \$5	9,210	1,000	
1996W, Same type, W Mint, Proof	(38,555)		650

(1995) Special Olympics World Games



	Distribution	MS-67	PF-67
1995W, Special Olympics World Games silver dollar	89,301	\$31	
1995P, Same type, P Mint, Proof	(351,764)		\$27

(1996) National Community Service



	Distribution	MS-67	PF-67
1996S, National Community Service silver dollar	23,500	\$250	
1996S, Same type, S Mint, Proof	(101,543)		\$80

(1996) Smithsonian Institution 150th Anniversary



	Distribution	MS-67	PF-67
1996D, Smithsonian Institution 150th Anniversary silver dollar	31,320	\$160	
1996P, Same type, P Mint, Proof	(129,152)		\$70



	Distribution	MS-67	PF-67
1996W, Smithsonian Institution 150th Anniversary gold \$5	9,068	\$1,250	
1996W, Same type, W Mint, Proof	(21,772)		\$600

(1997) U.S. Botanic Garden



	Distribution	MS-67	PF-67
1997P, U.S. Botanic Garden silver dollar	58,505	\$50	
1997P, Same type, P Mint, Proof	(189,671)		\$48

(1997) Jackie Robinson



	Distribution	MS-67	PF-67
1997S, Jackie Robinson silver dollar	30,180	\$90	
1997S, Same type, S Mint, Proof	(110,002)		\$80
1997W, Jackie Robinson gold \$5	5,174	5,500	
1997W, Same type, W Mint, Proof	(24,072)		900

(1997) Franklin D. Roosevelt



	Distribution	MS-67	PF-67
1997W, Franklin D. Roosevelt gold \$5	11,894	\$1,000	
1997W, Same type, W Mint, Proof	(29,474)		\$500

(1997) National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial



	Distribution	MS-67	PF-67
1997P, National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial silver dollar	28,575	\$190	
1997P, Same type, P Mint, Proof	(110,428)		\$165

(1998) Robert F. Kennedy



	Distribution	MS-67	PF-67
1998S, Robert F. Kennedy silver dollar	106,422	\$35	
1998S, Same type, S Mint, Proof	(99,020)		\$48

(1998) Black Revolutionary War Patriots



	Distribution	MS-67	PF-67
1998S, Black Revolutionary War Patriots silver dollar	.37,210	\$175	
1998S, Same type, S Mint, Proof	(.75,070)		\$120

(1999) Dolley Madison



	Distribution	MS-67	PF-67
1999P, Dolley Madison silver dollar	.89,104	\$55	
1999P, Same type, P Mint, Proof	(.224,403)		\$53

(1999) George Washington Death Bicentennial



	Distribution	MS-67	PF-67
1999W, George Washington Death Bicentennial gold \$5	.22,511	\$475	
1999W, Same type, W Mint, Proof	(.41,693)		\$475

(1999) Yellowstone National Park



	Distribution	MS-67	PF-67
1999P, Yellowstone National Park silver dollar	82,563	\$56	
1999P, Same type, S Mint, Proof	(187,595)		\$55

(2000) Library of Congress Bicentennial



	Distribution	MS-67	PF-67
2000P, Library of Congress Bicentennial silver dollar	53,264	\$47	
2000P, Same type, P Mint, Proof	(198,503)		\$47



	Distribution	MS-67	PF-67
2000W, Library of Congress Bicentennial bimetallic (gold/platinum) \$10	7,261	\$3,500	
2000W, Same type, W Mint, Proof	(27,445)		\$1,250

(2000) Leif Ericson Millennium



	Distribution	MS-67	PF-67
2000P, Leif Ericson Millennium silver dollar	.28,150	\$95	
2000P, Same type, P Mint, Proof	(144,748)		\$75

(2001) American Buffalo



	Distribution	MS-67	PF-67
2001D, American Buffalo silver dollar	.227,131	\$250	
2001P, Same type, P Mint, Proof	(272,869)		\$275

(2001) U.S. Capitol Visitor Center



	Distribution	MS-67	PF-67
2001P, U.S. Capitol Visitor Center clad half dollar	.99,157	\$15	
2001P, Same type, P Mint, Proof	(77,962)		\$20



	Distribution	MS-67	PF-67
2001P, U.S. Capitol Visitor Center silver dollar	.35,380	\$45	
2001P, Same type, P Mint, Proof	(143,793)		\$50
2001W, U.S. Capitol Visitor Center gold \$5	.6,761	2,000	
2001W, Same type, W Mint, Proof	(27,652)		475

(2002) Salt Lake City Olympic Games



	Distribution	MS-67	PF-67
2002D, Salt Lake City Olympics silver dollar	.40,257	\$42	
2002P, Same type, P Mint, Proof	(166,864)		\$45



	Distribution	MS-67	PF-67
2002W, Salt Lake City Olympics gold \$5	.10,585	\$550	
2002W, Same type, W Mint, Proof	(32,877)		\$500

(2002) West Point Bicentennial



	Distribution	MS-67	PF-67
2002W, West Point Bicentennial silver dollar	103,201	\$25	
2002W, Same type, W Mint, Proof	(288,293)		\$25

(2003) First Flight Centennial



	Distribution	MS-67	PF-67
2003P, First Flight Centennial clad half dollar	57,122	\$17	
2003P, Same type, P Mint, Proof	(109,710)		\$20
2003P, First Flight Centennial silver dollar	53,533	39	
2003P, Same type, P Mint, Proof	(190,240)		37
2003W, First Flight Centennial gold \$10	10,009	650	
2003W, Same type, W Mint, Proof	(21,676)		575

(2004) Thomas Alva Edison



	Distribution	MS-67	PF-67
2004P, Thomas Alva Edison silver dollar	92,510	\$45	
2004P, Same type, P Mint, Proof	(211,055)		\$49

(2004) Lewis and Clark Bicentennial



	Distribution	MS-67	PF-67
2004P, Lewis and Clark Bicentennial silver dollar	142,015	\$36	
2004P, Same type, P Mint, Proof	(351,989)		\$35

(2005) Chief Justice John Marshall



	Distribution	MS-67	PF-67
2005P, Chief Justice John Marshall silver dollar	67,096	\$40	
2005P, Same type, P Mint, Proof	(196,753)		\$42

(2005) Marine Corps 230th Anniversary



	Distribution	MS-67	PF-67
2005P, Marine Corps 230th Anniversary silver dollar	49,671	\$50	
2005P, Same type, P Mint, Proof	(548,810)		\$50

(2006) Benjamin Franklin Tercentenary



	Distribution	MS-67	PF-67
2006P, Benjamin Franklin "Scientist" silver dollar	58,000	\$50	
2006P, Same type, P Mint, Proof	(142,000)		\$60



	Distribution	MS-67	PF-67
2006P, Benjamin Franklin "Founding Father" silver dollar	58,000	\$50	
2006P, Same type, P Mint, Proof	(142,000)		\$60

(2006) San Francisco Old Mint Centennial



	Distribution	MS-67	PF-67
2006S, San Francisco Old Mint Centennial silver dollar	67,100	\$45	
2006S, Same type, S Mint, Proof	(160,870)		\$45
2006S, San Francisco Old Mint Centennial gold \$5	17,500	275	
2006S, Same type, S Mint, Proof	(44,174)		275

(2007) Jamestown 400th Anniversary



	Distribution	MS-67	PF-67
2007P, Jamestown 400th Anniversary silver dollar		\$45	
2007P, Same type, P Mint, Proof			\$48



	Distribution	MS-67	PF-67
2007W, Jamestown 400th Anniversary gold \$5		\$300	
2007W, Same type, W Mint, Proof			\$300

(2007) Little Rock Central High School Desegregation



	Distribution	MS-67	PF-67
2007P, Little Rock Central High School Desegregation silver dollar		\$40	
2007S, Same type, P Mint, Proof			\$45

(2008) Bald Eagle



	Distribution	MS-67	PF-67
2008S, Bald Eagle clad half dollar		\$12	
2008S, Same type, S Mint, Proof			\$14
2008P, Bald Eagle silver dollar		30	
2008P, Same type, P Mint, Proof			35
2008W, Bald Eagle gold \$5		300	
2008W, Same type, W Mint, Proof			300

(2009) Louis Braille Bicentennial



	Distribution	MS-67	PF-67
2009P, Louis Braille Bicentennial silver dollar		\$40	
2009P, Same type, P Mint, Proof			\$45

(2009) Abraham Lincoln Bicentennial



	Distribution	MS-67	PF-67
2009P, Abraham Lincoln Bicentennial silver dollar		\$40	
2009P, Same type, P Mint, Proof			\$45

GOVERNMENT COMMEMORATIVE SETS

	Value
(1983–1984) Los Angeles Olympiad	
1983 and 1984 Proof dollars	\$34
1983 and 1984 6-coin set. One each of 1983 and 1984 dollars, both Proof and Uncirculated gold \$10 (a)	980
1983 3-piece collector set. 1983 P, D, and S Uncirculated dollars	52
1984 3-piece collector set. 1984 P, D, and S Uncirculated dollars	60
1983 and 1984 gold and silver Uncirculated set. One each of 1983 and 1984 Uncirculated dollar and one 1984 Uncirculated gold \$10	485
1983 and 1984 gold and silver Proof set. One each of 1983 and 1984 Proof dollars and one 1984 Proof gold \$10	485

a. Packaged in cherrywood box.

	Value
(1986) Statue of Liberty	
2-coin set. Proof silver dollar and clad half dollar	\$24
3-coin set. Proof silver dollar, clad half dollar, and gold \$5	295
2-coin set. Uncirculated silver dollar and clad half dollar	24
2-coin set. Uncirculated and Proof gold \$5	550
3-coin set. Uncirculated silver dollar, clad half dollar, and gold \$5	295
6-coin set. One each of Proof and Uncirculated half dollar, silver dollar, and gold \$5 (a)	590
(1987) Constitution	
2-coin set. Uncirculated silver dollar and gold \$5	290
2-coin set. Proof silver dollar and gold \$5	290
4-coin set. One each of Proof and Uncirculated silver dollar and gold \$5 (a)	575
(1988) Seoul Olympiad	
2-coin set. Uncirculated silver dollar and gold \$5	285
2-coin set. Proof silver dollar and gold \$5	285
4-coin set. One each of Proof and Uncirculated silver dollar and gold \$5 (a)	575
(1989) Congress	
2-coin set. Proof clad half dollar and silver dollar	36
3-coin set. Proof clad half dollar, silver dollar, and gold \$5	300
2-coin set. Uncirculated clad half dollar and silver dollar	36
3-coin set. Uncirculated clad half dollar, silver dollar, and gold \$5	300
6-coin set. One each of Proof and Uncirculated clad half dollar, silver dollar, and gold \$5 (a)	600
(1991) Mount Rushmore	
2-coin set. Uncirculated clad half dollar and silver dollar	55
2-coin set. Proof clad half dollar and silver dollar	55
3-coin set. Uncirculated clad half dollar, silver dollar, and gold \$5	380
3-coin set. Proof half dollar, silver dollar, and gold \$5	310
6-coin set. One each of Proof and Uncirculated clad half dollar, silver dollar, and gold \$5 (a)	700
(1992) XXV Olympiad	
2-coin set. Uncirculated clad half dollar and silver dollar	35
2-coin set. Proof clad half dollar and silver dollar	36
3-coin set. Uncirculated clad half dollar, silver dollar, and gold \$5	360
3-coin set. Proof half dollar, silver dollar, and gold \$5	320
6-coin set. One each of Proof and Uncirculated clad half dollar, silver dollar, and gold \$5 (a)	680
(1992) Christopher Columbus	
2-coin set. Uncirculated clad half dollar and silver dollar	45
2-coin set. Proof clad half dollar and silver dollar	52
3-coin set. Uncirculated clad half dollar, silver dollar, and gold \$5	365
3-coin set. Proof half dollar, silver dollar, and gold \$5	331
6-coin set. One each of Proof and Uncirculated clad half dollar, silver dollar, and gold \$5 (a)	700
(1993) Bill of Rights	
2-coin set. Uncirculated silver half dollar and silver dollar	45
2-coin set. Proof silver half dollar and silver dollar	45
3-coin set. Uncirculated silver half dollar, silver dollar, and gold \$5	375
3-coin set. Proof half dollar, silver dollar, and gold \$5	320
6-coin set. One each of Proof and Uncirculated silver half dollar, silver dollar, and gold \$5 (a)	700
"Young Collector" set. Silver half dollar	24
Educational set. Silver half dollar and James Madison medal	25
Proof silver half dollar and 25-cent stamp	25

a. Packaged in cherrywood box.

	Value
(1993) World War II	
2-coin set. Uncirculated clad half dollar and silver dollar	\$70
2-coin set. Proof clad half dollar and silver dollar	80
3-coin set. Uncirculated clad half dollar, silver dollar, and gold \$5	450
3-coin set. Proof clad half dollar, silver dollar, and gold \$5	410
6-coin set. One each of Proof and Uncirculated clad half dollar, silver dollar, and gold \$5 (a)	860
"Young Collector" set. Clad half dollar	35
"Victory" set. Silver dollar and French franc	37
Victory Medal set. Uncirculated clad half dollar and reproduction medal	37
(1993) Thomas Jefferson	
3-piece set (issued in 1994). Silver dollar, Jefferson nickel, and \$2 note	100
(1994) World Cup Soccer	
2-coin set. Uncirculated clad half dollar and silver dollar	35
2-coin set. Proof clad half dollar and silver dollar	40
3-coin set. Uncirculated clad half dollar, silver dollar, and gold \$5	360
3-coin set. Proof clad half dollar, silver dollar, and gold \$5	340
6-coin set. One each of Proof and Uncirculated clad half dollar, silver dollar, and gold \$5 (a)	700
"Young Collector" set. Uncirculated clad half dollar	15
"Special Edition" set. Proof clad half dollar and silver dollar	42
(1994) U.S. Veterans	
3-coin set. Uncirculated POW, Vietnam, and Women in Military Service silver dollars	240
3-coin set. Proof POW, Vietnam, and Women in Military Service silver dollars	175
(1995) Special Olympics	
2-coin set. Proof Special Olympics silver dollar, 1995S Kennedy half dollar	120
(1995) Civil War Battlefield Preservation	
2-coin set. Uncirculated clad half dollar and silver dollar	125
2-coin set. Proof clad half dollar and silver dollar	125
3-coin set. Uncirculated clad half dollar, silver dollar, and gold \$5	1,000
3-coin set. Proof clad half dollar, silver dollar, and gold \$5	700
6-coin set. One each of Proof and Uncirculated clad half dollar, silver dollar, and gold \$5 (a)	1,725
"Young Collector" set. Uncirculated clad half dollar	50
2-coin "Union" set. Clad half dollar and silver dollar	135
3-coin "Union" set. Clad half dollar, silver dollar, and gold \$5	700
(1995-1996) Centennial Olympic Games	
4-coin set #1. Uncirculated half dollar (Basketball), dollars (Gymnastics, Paralympics), gold \$5 (Torch Bearer)	925
4-coin set #2. Proof half dollar (Basketball), dollars (Gymnastics, Paralympics), gold \$5 (Torch Bearer)	900
2-coin set #1: Proof silver dollars (Gymnastics, Paralympics)	120
"Young Collector" set. Uncirculated Basketball half dollar	30
"Young Collector" set. Uncirculated Baseball half dollar	30
"Young Collector" set. Uncirculated Swimming half dollar	175
"Young Collector" set. Uncirculated Soccer half dollar	130
1995-1996 16-coin Uncirculated set. One each of all Uncirculated coins (a)	6,500
1995-1996 16-coin Proof set. One each of all Proof coins (a)	3,075
1995-1996 8-coin Proof silver dollars set	550
1995-1996 32-coin set. One each of all Uncirculated and Proof coins (a)	9,600

a. Packaged in cherrywood box.

	Value
(1996) National Community Service	
Proof silver dollar and Saint-Gaudens stamp	\$110
(1996) Smithsonian Institution 150th Anniversary	
2-coin set. Proof silver dollar and gold \$5	675
4-coin set. One each of Proof and Uncirculated silver dollar and gold \$5 (a)	2,100
"Young Collector" set. Proof silver dollar	75
(1997) U.S. Botanic Garden	
"Coinage and Currency" set. Uncirculated silver dollar, Jefferson nickel, and \$1 note	250
(1997) Jackie Robinson	
2-coin set. Proof silver dollar and gold \$5	1,000
4-coin set. One each of Proof and Uncirculated silver dollar and gold \$5 (a)	6,600
3-piece "Legacy" set. Baseball card, pin, and gold \$5	1,000
(1997) Franklin D. Roosevelt	
2-coin set. One each of Proof and Uncirculated gold \$5	1,500
(1997) National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial	
Insignia set. Silver dollar, lapel pin, and patch	225
(1998) Robert F. Kennedy	
2-coin set. RFK silver dollar and JFK silver half dollar	400
2-coin set. Proof and Uncirculated RFK silver dollars	85
(1998) Black Revolutionary War Patriots	
2-coin set. Proof and Uncirculated silver dollars	300
"Young Collector" set. Uncirculated silver dollar	185
Black Revolutionary War Patriots set. Silver dollar and four stamps	165
(1999) Dolley Madison	
2-coin set. Proof and Uncirculated silver dollars	120
(1999) George Washington Death	
2-coin set. One each of Proof and Uncirculated gold \$5	950
(1999) Yellowstone National Park	
2-coin set. One each of Proof and Uncirculated silver dollars	115
(2000) Leif Ericson Millennium	
2-coin set. Proof silver dollar and Icelandic 1,000 kronur	110
(2000) Millennium Coin and Currency Set	
3-piece set. Uncirculated 2000 Sacagawea dollar; Uncirculated 2000 Silver Eagle; George Washington \$1 note, series 1999	100
(2001) American Buffalo	
2-coin set. One each of Proof and Uncirculated silver dollar	535
"Coinage and Currency" set. Uncirculated American Buffalo silver dollar, face reprint of 1989 \$5 Indian Chief Silver Certificate, 1987 Chief Red Cloud 10¢ stamp, 2001 Bison 21¢ stamp	250
(2001) U.S. Capitol Visitor Center	
3-coin set. Proof clad half dollar, silver dollar, and gold \$5	545
(2002) Salt Lake Olympic Games	
2-coin set. Proof silver dollar and gold \$5	550
4-coin set. One each of Proof and Uncirculated silver dollar and gold \$5	1,150
(2004) Thomas A. Edison	
Edison set. Uncirculated silver dollar and light bulb	60

a. Packaged in cherrywood box.

	Value
(2004) Lewis and Clark	
Coin and Pouch set. Proof silver dollar and beaded pouch	\$200
"Coinage and Currency" set. Uncirculated silver dollar, Sacagawea golden dollar, two 2005 nickels, replica 1901 \$10 Bison note, silver-plated Peace Medal replica, three stamps, two booklets	100
(2004) Westward Journey Nickel Series™	
Westward Journey Nickel Series™ Coin and Medal set. Proof Sacagawea golden dollar, two 2004 Proof nickels, silver-plated Peace Medal replica	60
(2005) Westward Journey Nickel Series™	
Westward Journey Nickel Series™ Coin and Medal set. Proof Sacagawea golden dollar, two 2005 Proof nickels, silver-plated Peace Medal replica	40
(2005) Chief Justice John Marshall	
"Coin and Chronicles" set. Uncirculated silver dollar, booklet, BEP intaglio portrait	60
(2005) American Legacy	
American Legacy Collection. Proof Marine Corps dollar, Proof John Marshall dollar, 10-piece Proof set ..	150
(2005) Marine Corps 230th Anniversary	
Marine Corps Uncirculated silver dollar and stamp set	85
(2006) Benjamin Franklin	
"Coin and Chronicles" set. Uncirculated "Scientist" silver dollar, four stamps, <i>Poor Richard's Almanack</i> replica, intaglio print	65
(2006) American Legacy	
American Legacy Collection. Proof 2006P Benjamin Franklin, Founding Father silver dollar; Proof 2006S San Francisco Old Mint silver dollar; Proof cent, nickel, dime, quarter, half dollar, and dollar	110
(2007) American Legacy	
American Legacy Collection. 16 Proof coins for 2007: five state quarters; four Presidential dollars; Jamestown and Little Rock Central High School Desegregation silver dollars; Proof cent, nickel, dime, half dollar, and dollar	140
(2007) Little Rock Central High School Desegregation	
Little Rock Coin and Medal set. Proof 2007S silver dollar, bronze medal	150
(2008) Bald Eagle	
3-piece set. Proof clad half dollar, silver dollar, and gold \$5	350
Bald Eagle Coin and Medal set. Uncirculated silver dollar, bronze medal	40
"Young Collector" set. Uncirculated clad half dollar	15
(2008) American Legacy	
American Legacy Collection. 14 Proof coins for 2008: cent, nickel, dime, half dollar, and dollar; five D.C. and Territories quarters; four Presidential dollars; Bald Eagle dollar	120
(2009) Abraham Lincoln	
5-piece set. Proof silver dollar and four Proof cents	

PROOF COINS AND SETS

A Proof is a specimen striking of coinage for presentation, souvenir, exhibition, or numismatic purposes. Pre-1968 Proofs were made only at the Philadelphia Mint, except in a few rare instances in which presentation pieces were struck at branch mints. Current Proofs are made at San Francisco and West Point.

The term *Proof* refers to the method of manufacture and not the condition of a coin. Regular-production coins in Mint State have coruscating, frosty luster; soft details; and minor imperfections. A Proof coin can usually be distinguished by its sharpness of detail, high wire edge, and extremely brilliant, mirrorlike surface. All Proofs are originally sold by the Mint at a premium.

Very few Proof coins were made prior to 1856. Because of their rarity and infrequent sales, they are not all listed in this guide book.

Frosted Proofs were issued prior to 1936 and starting again in the late 1970s. These have a brilliant, mirrorlike field with contrasting dull or frosted design.

Matte Proofs have a granular, "sandblast" surface instead of the mirror finish. Matte Proof cents, nickels, and gold coins were issued from 1908 to 1916; a few 1921 and 1922 silver dollars and a 1998-S silver half dollar were also struck in this manner.

Brilliant Proofs have been issued from 1936 to date. These have a uniformly brilliant, mirrorlike surface and sharp, high-relief details.

"Prooflike" coins are occasionally seen. These are examples from dies that have been lightly polished, often inadvertently during the removal of lines, contact marks, or other marks in the fields. In other instances, such as with certain New Orleans gold coins of the 1850s, the dies were polished in the machine shop of the mint. They are not true Proofs, but may have most of the characteristics of a Proof coin and generally command a premium. Collectors should beware of coins that have been buffed to look like Proofs; magnification will reveal polishing lines and lack of detail.



2005 Silver Proof Set

How Modern Proof Coins Are Made

Selected dies are inspected for perfection and are highly polished and cleaned. They are again wiped clean or polished after every 15 to 25 impressions and are replaced frequently to avoid imperfections from worn dies. Coinage blanks are polished and cleaned to assure high quality in striking. They are then hand fed into the coinage press one at a time, each blank receiving two or more blows from the dies to bring up sharp, high-relief details. The coinage operation is done at slow speed with extra pressure. Finished Proofs are individually inspected and are handled with gloves or tongs. They also receive a final inspection by packers before being sonically sealed in special plastic cases.

After a lapse of 20 years, Proof coins were struck at the Philadelphia Mint from 1936 to 1942, inclusive. In 1942, when the composition of the five-cent piece was

changed, there were two types of this denomination available to collectors. The striking of Proof coins was temporarily suspended from 1943 through 1949, and again from 1965 through 1967; during the latter period, Special Mint Sets were struck. Proof sets were resumed in 1968.

Sets from 1936 through 1972 include the cent, nickel, dime, quarter, and half; from 1973 through 1981 the dollar was also included, and again from 2000 on. Regular Proof sets issued from 1982 to 1998 contain the cent through half dollar. Special Prestige sets containing commemorative coins were sold from 1983 through 1997 at an additional premium. From 1999 to 2009, sets contain five different statehood or territorial quarters. 1999 Proof dollars were sold separately. Four-piece Presidential dollar sets have been issued since 2007. Legacy Collection sets containing Proof and commemorative coins are listed on page 329.

Proof Set Values

Values are for sets in average unspotted condition and in original government packaging. Figures in parentheses are the total number of full sets minted.

	Mintage	Issue Price	Current Value
1936	(3,837)	\$1.89	\$7,750.00
1937	(5,542)	1.89	4,350.00
1938	(8,045)	1.89	2,000.00
1939	(8,795)	1.89	1,800.00
1940	(11,246)	1.89	1,500.00
1941	(15,287)	1.89	1,500.00
1942, Both nickels	(21,120)	1.89	1,400.00
1942, One nickel	*	1.89	1,400.00
1950	(51,386)	2.10	750.00
1951	(57,500)	2.10	675.00
1952	(81,980)	2.10	300.00
1953	(128,800)	2.10	290.00
1954	(233,300)	2.10	115.00
1955, Box pack	(378,200)	2.10	135.00
1955, Flat pack	*	2.10	135.00
1956	(669,384)	2.10	70.00
1957	(1,247,952)	2.10	30.00
1958	(875,652)	2.10	60.00
1959	(1,149,291)	2.10	30.00
1960, With Large Date cent	(1,691,602)	2.10	22.00
1960, With Small Date cent	*	2.10	35.00
1961	(3,028,244)	2.10	15.00
1962	(3,218,019)	2.10	15.00
1963	(3,075,645)	2.10	16.00
1964	(3,950,762)	2.10	15.00
1968S	(3,041,506)	5.00	6.50
1968S, With No S dime	*	5.00	15,000.00
1969S	(2,934,631)	5.00	6.50
1970S	(2,632,810)	5.00	12.00
1970S, With Small Date cent	*	5.00	100.00
1970S, With No S dime (estimated mintage: 2,200)	*	5.00	1,350.00
1971S	(3,220,733)	5.00	5.00
1971S, With No S nickel (estimated mintage: 1,655)	*	5.00	1,800.00
1972S	(3,260,996)	5.00	5.00

* Included in number above.

Chart continued on next page.

	Mintage	Issue Price	Current Value
1973S	(2,760,339)	\$7.00	\$11
1974S	(2,612,568)	7.00	10
1975S, With 1976 quarter, half, and dollar	(2,845,450)	7.00	14
1975S, With No S dime	*	7.00	46,000
1976S	(4,149,730)	7.00	10
1976S, 3-piece set	(3,998,621)	15.00	18
1977S	(3,251,152)	9.00	9
1978S	(3,127,781)	9.00	9
1979S, Filled S (a)	(3,677,175)	9.00	9
1979S, Clear S (a)	*	9.00	120
1980S	(3,554,806)	10.00	8
1981S, First S (a)	(4,063,083)	11.00	9
1981S, Clear S (all six coins in set)	*	11.00	375
1982S	(3,857,479)	11.00	6
1983S	(3,138,765)	11.00	7
1983S, With No S dime	*	11.00	1,200
1983S, Prestige set (Olympic dollar)	(140,361)	59.00	100
1984S	(2,748,430)	11.00	9
1984S, Prestige set (Olympic dollar)	(316,680)	59.00	26
1985S	(3,362,821)	11.00	5
1986S	(2,411,180)	11.00	7
1986S, Prestige set (Statue of Liberty half, dollar)	(599,317)	48.50	35
1987S	(3,792,233)	11.00	6
1987S, Prestige set (Constitution dollar)	(435,495)	45.00	26
1988S	(3,031,287)	11.00	8
1988S, Prestige set (Olympic dollar)	(231,661)	45.00	35
1989S	(3,009,107)	11.00	8
1989S, Prestige set (Congressional half, dollar)	(211,807)	45.00	45
1990S	(2,793,433)	11.00	8
1990S, With No S cent	(3,555)	11.00	7,000
1990S, With No S cent (Prestige set)	*	45.00	7,500
1990S, Prestige set (Eisenhower dollar)	(506,126)	45.00	26
1991S	(2,610,833)	11.00	12
1991S, Prestige set (Mt. Rushmore half, dollar)	(256,954)	59.00	65
1992S	(2,675,618)	11.00	7
1992S, Prestige set (Olympic half, dollar)	(183,293)	56.00	90
1992S, Silver	(1,009,586)	21.00	17
1992S, Silver Premier set	(308,055)	37.00	18
1993S	(2,409,394)	12.50	13
1993S, Prestige set (Madison half, dollar)	(224,045)	57.00	40
1993S, Silver	(570,213)	21.00	40
1993S, Silver Premier set	(191,140)	37.50	40
1994S	(2,308,701)	12.50	15
1994S, Prestige set (World Cup half, dollar)	(175,893)	57.00	50
1994S, Silver	(636,009)	21.00	45
1994S Silver Premier set	(149,320)	37.50	46
1995S	(2,010,384)	12.50	43
1995S, Prestige set (Civil War half, dollar)	(107,112)	57.00	160
1995S, Silver	(549,878)	21.00	100
1995S, Silver Premier set	(130,107)	37.50	100

* Included in number above. a. See illustrations at top of page 226 for clarification.

	Mintage	Issue Price	Current Value
1996S	(1,695,244)	\$12.50	\$15
1996S, Prestige set (Olympic half, dollar)	(55,000)	57.00	500
1996S, Silver	(623,655)	21.00	50
1996S, Silver Premier set	(151,366)	37.50	50
1997S	(1,975,000)	12.50	35
1997S, Prestige set (Botanic dollar)	(80,000)	57.00	175
1997S, Silver	(605,473)	21.00	75
1997S, Silver Premier set	(136,205)	37.50	75
1998S	(2,086,507)	12.50	20
1998S, Silver	(638,134)	21.00	30
1998S, Silver Premier set	(240,658)	37.50	35
1999S, 9-piece set	(2,543,401)	19.95	60
1999S, 5-piece quarter set	(1,169,958)	13.95	55
1999S, Silver 9-piece set	(804,565)	31.95	350
2000S, 10-piece set	(3,082,572)	19.95	18
2000S, 5-piece quarter set	(937,600)	13.95	31
2000S, Silver 10-piece set	(965,421)	31.95	35
2001S, 10-piece set	(2,294,909)	19.95	115
2001S, 5-piece quarter set	(799,231)	13.95	60
2001S, Silver 10-piece set	(889,697)	31.95	150
2002S, 10-piece set	(2,319,766)	19.95	40
2002S, 5-piece quarter set	(764,479)	13.95	25
2002S, Silver 10-piece set	(892,229)	31.95	70
2003S, 10-piece set	(2,172,684)	19.95	22
2003S, 5-piece quarter set	(1,235,832)	13.95	20
2003S, Silver 10-piece set	(1,125,755)	31.95	35
2004S, 11-piece set	(1,789,488)	22.95	40
2004S, 5-piece quarter set	(951,196)	15.95	20
2004S, Silver 11-piece set	(1,175,934)	37.95	45
2004S, Silver 5-piece quarter set	(593,852)	23.95	25
2005S, 11-piece set	(2,275,000)	22.95	23
2005S, 5-piece quarter set	(987,960)	15.95	18
2005S, Silver 11-piece set	(1,069,679)	37.95	40
2005S, Silver 5-piece quarter set	(608,970)	23.95	23
2006S, 10-piece set	(2,000,428)	22.95	25
2006S, 5-piece quarter set	(882,000)	15.95	19
2006S, Silver 10-piece set	(1,054,008)	37.95	25
2006S, Silver 5-piece quarter set	(531,000)	23.95	23
2007S, 14-piece set	(1,384,797)	26.95	32
2007S, 5-piece quarter set	(618,015)	13.95	18
2007S, 4-piece Presidential set	(1,102,390)	14.95	20
2007S, Silver 14-piece set	(677,996)	44.95	48
2007S, Silver 5-piece quarter set	(416,997)	25.95	29
2008S, 14-piece set		26.95	30
2008S, 5-piece quarter set		13.95	17
2008S, 4-piece Presidential set		14.95	20
2008S, Silver 14-piece set		44.95	50
2008S, Silver 5-piece quarter set		25.95	30

UNCIRCULATED MINT SETS

Official Uncirculated Mint sets are specially packaged by the government for sale to collectors. They contain Uncirculated specimens of each year's coins for every denomination issued from each mint. In previous years, the coins were the same as those normally intended for circulation and were not minted with any special consideration for quality. Since 2005, however, Mint sets have been made with a satin finish rather than the traditional Uncirculated luster. As in the past, coins struck only as Proofs are not included.

Uncirculated Mint sets sold by the Treasury from 1947 through 1958 contained two examples of each regular-issue coin. These were packaged in cardboard holders that did not protect the coins from tarnish. Nicely preserved early sets generally command a 10 to 20% premium above listed values. No official Uncirculated Mint sets were produced in 1950, 1982, or 1983.

Since 1959, sets have been sealed in protective plastic envelopes. In 1965, 1966, and 1967, Special Mint Sets of higher-than-normal quality were made to substitute for Proof sets, which were not made during that period. Similar sets dated 1964 are reported to exist. The 1966 and 1967 sets were packaged in hard plastic holders.

Privately assembled Mint sets, and Souvenir sets produced for sale at the Philadelphia or Denver mints or for special occasions, are valued according to the individual pieces they contain. Only the official, government-sealed full sets are included in the following list.

Current-year sets may be ordered by telephoning 1-800-USA-MINT.

Uncirculated Mint Set Values

	Mintage	Issue Price	Face Value	Current Value
1947 P-D-S	5,000	\$4.87	\$4.46	\$1,550
1948 P-D-S	6,000	4.92	4.46	800
1949 P-D-S	5,000	5.45	4.96	1,100
1951 P-D-S	8,654	6.75	5.46	1,000
1952 P-D-S	11,499	6.14	5.46	850
1953 P-D-S	15,538	6.14	5.46	635
1954 P-D-S	25,599	6.19	5.46	300
1955 P-D-S	49,656	3.57	2.86	200
1956 P-D	45,475	3.34	2.64	200
1957 P-D	34,324	4.40	3.64	300
1958 P-D	50,314	4.43	3.64	200
1959 P-D	187,000	2.40	1.82	65
1960 P-D	260,485	2.40	1.82	35
1961 P-D	223,704	2.40	1.82	60
1962 P-D	385,285	2.40	1.82	30
1963 P-D	606,612	2.40	1.82	30
1964 P-D	1,008,108	2.40	1.82	30
1968 P-D-S	2,105,128	2.50	1.33	8
1969 P-D-S	1,817,392	2.50	1.33	9
1970 P-D-S, With Large Date cent	2,038,134	2.50	1.33	22
1970 P-D-S, With Small Date cent	*	2.50	1.33	80
1971 P-D-S	2,193,396	3.50	1.83	6
1972 P-D-S	2,750,000	3.50	1.83	6
1973 P-D-S	1,767,691	6.00	3.83	21

* Included in number above.

	Mintage	Issue Price	Face Value	Current Value
1974 P-D-S	1,975,981	\$6.00	\$3.83	\$9
1975 P-D, With 1976 quarter, half, dollar	1,921,488	6.00	3.82	12
1976-1976, 3-piece set	4,908,319	9.00	1.75	18
1976 P-D	1,892,513	6.00	3.82	10
1977 P-D	2,006,869	7.00	3.82	10
1978 P-D	2,162,609	7.00	3.82	10
1979 P-D (a)	2,526,000	8.00	3.82	9
1980 P-D-S	2,815,066	9.00	4.82	9
1981 P-D-S	2,908,145	11.00	4.82	18
1984 P-D	1,832,857	7.00	1.82	9
1985 P-D	1,710,571	7.00	1.82	9
1986 P-D	1,153,536	7.00	1.82	20
1987 P-D	2,890,758	7.00	1.82	9
1988 P-D	1,646,204	7.00	1.82	9
1989 P-D	1,987,915	7.00	1.82	9
1990 P-D	1,809,184	7.00	1.82	9
1991 P-D	1,352,101	7.00	1.82	12
1992 P-D	1,500,143	7.00	1.82	9
1993 P-D	1,297,431	8.00	1.82	10
1994 P-D	1,234,813	8.00	1.82	9
1995 P-D	1,038,787	8.00	1.82	22
1996 P-D, Plus 1996W dime	1,457,949	8.00	1.92	30
1997 P-D	950,473	8.00	1.82	28
1998 P-D	1,187,325	8.00	1.82	10
1999 P-D (18 pieces) (b)	1,243,867	14.95	3.82	30
2000 P-D (20 pieces)	1,490,160	14.95	5.82	14
2001 P-D (20 pieces)	1,116,915	14.95	5.82	25
2002 P-D (20 pieces)	1,139,388	14.95	5.82	18
2003 P-D (20 pieces)	1,001,532	14.95	5.82	27
2004 P-D (22 pieces)	842,507	16.95	5.92	65
2005 P-D (22 pieces)	1,160,000	16.95	5.92	18
2006 P-D (20 pieces)	847,361	16.95	5.82	20
2007 P-D (28 pieces)	649,076	22.95	13.82	27
2008 P-D (28 pieces)	663,136	22.95	13.82	27

a. S-mint dollar not included. b. Dollar not included. Note: Sets issued from 2005 onward have a special Satin Finish that is somewhat different from the finish on Uncirculated coins made for general circulation.

Special Mint Sets

In mid-1964 the Treasury Department announced that the Mint would not offer Proof sets or Mint sets the following year. This was prompted by a nationwide shortage of circulating coins, which was wrongly blamed on coin collectors.

In 1966 the San Francisco Assay Office began striking coins dated 1965, for inclusion in so-called United States Special Mint Sets. These were issued in pliofilm packaging similar to that of recent Proof sets. The coins in early 1965 Special Mint Sets are semi-brilliant or satiny (distinctive, but not equal in quality to Proofs); the coins in later 1965 sets feature very brilliant fields (but again not reaching Proof brilliance).

The San Francisco Assay Office started striking 1966-dated coins in August of that year, and its Special Mint Sets were packaged in rigid, sonically sealed plastic holders.



1967 Special Mint Set

The coins were struck once on unpolished planchets, unlike Proof coins (which are struck twice on polished planchets). Also unlike Proofs, the SMS coins were allowed to come into contact with each other during production, which accounts for minor contact marks and abrasions. To achieve a brilliant finish, Mint technicians overpolished the coinage dies. The result was a tradeoff: most of the coins have prooflike brilliance, but many are missing polished-off design details, such as Frank Gasparro's initials on the half dollar.

All 1967-dated coinage was struck in that calendar year. Nearly all SMS coins of 1967 have fully brilliant, prooflike finishes. This brilliance was achieved without overpolishing the dies, resulting in coins that approach the quality of true Proofs. Sales of the 1967 sets were lackluster, however. The popularity of coin collecting had dropped from its peak in 1964. Also, collectors did not anticipate much secondary-market profit from the sets, which had an issue price of \$4.00, compared to \$2.10 for a 1964 Proof set. As a result, fewer collectors bought multiples of the 1967 sets, and today they are worth more than those of 1966 and 1965.

	Mintage	Issue Price	Face Value	Current Value
1965	2,360,000	\$4	\$0.91	\$12
1966	2,261,583	4	0.91	12
1967	1,863,344	4	0.91	20

Souvenir Sets

Uncirculated Souvenir sets were packaged and sold in gift shops at the Philadelphia and Denver mints in 1982 and 1983 in place of the "official Mint sets," which were not made in those years. A bronze Mint medal is packaged with each set. Similar sets were also made in other years.

	Issue Price	Face Value	Current Value
1982P	\$4	\$0.91	\$45
1982D	4	0.91	45
1983P	4	0.91	80
1983D	4	0.91	60

\$1 SILVER EAGLES

The silver eagle is a one-ounce bullion coin with a face value of one dollar. The obverse has Adolph A. Weinman's Liberty Walking design used on the half dollar coins from 1916 through 1947. His initials are on the hem of the gown. The reverse design is a rendition of a heraldic eagle by John Mercanti.

Since 2001, regular-strike silver eagles have been produced at West Point (without mintmarks), and Proofs have been produced at West Point (with mintmarks). The U.S. Mint does not release bullion mintage data on a regular basis; the numbers below are the most recent official mintages.

Designers Adolph A. Weinman (obv) and John Mercanti (rev); composition .9993 silver, .0007 copper (net weight 1 oz. pure silver); weight 31.101 grams; diameter 40.6 mm; reeded edge; mints: Philadelphia, San Francisco, West Point.



	Mintage	Unc.	PF
\$1 1986	5,393,005	\$25	
\$1 1986S	(1,446,778)		\$45
\$1 1987	11,442,335	20	
\$1 1987S	(904,732)		45
\$1 1988	5,004,646	20	
\$1 1988S	(557,370)		60
\$1 1989	5,203,327	20	
\$1 1989S	(617,694)		45
\$1 1990	5,840,210	20	
\$1 1990S	(695,510)		45
\$1 1991	7,191,066	20	
\$1 1991S	(511,925)		50
\$1 1992	5,540,068	20	
\$1 1992S	(498,654)		47
\$1 1993	6,763,762	20	
\$1 1993P	(405,913)		150
\$1 1994	4,227,319	27	
\$1 1994P	(372,168)		230
\$1 1995	4,672,051	25	
\$1 1995P	(438,511)		175
\$1 1995W	(30,125)		4,500
\$1 1996	3,603,386	75	
\$1 1996P	(500,000)		125
\$1 1997	4,295,004	23	
\$1 1997P	(435,368)		150

	Mintage	Unc.	PF
\$1 1998	4,847,549	\$20	
\$1 1998P	(450,000)		\$60
\$1 1999	7,408,640	20	
\$1 1999P	(549,769)		60
\$1 2000(W)	9,239,132	20	
\$1 2000P	(600,000)		47
\$1 2001(W)	9,001,711	20	
\$1 2001W	(746,398)		45
\$1 2002(W)	10,539,026	20	
\$1 2002W	(647,342)		45
\$1 2003(W)	8,495,008	20	
\$1 2003W	(747,831)		45
\$1 2004(W)	8,882,754	20	
\$1 2004W	(801,602)		45
\$1 2005(W)	8,891,025	20	
\$1 2005W	(701,606)		45
\$1 2006(W) (a)		20	
\$1 2006W, Burnished		90	
\$1 2006W			45
\$1 2006P, Reverse Proof (b)			280
\$1 2007(W)		20	
\$1 2007 W, Burnished		28	
\$1 2007W			45
\$1 2008(W)		20	
\$1 2008W, Burnished		28	
\$1 2008W			45
\$1 2009(W)		20	
\$1 2009W, Burnished		28	
\$1 2009W			45

a. In celebration of the 20th anniversary of the Bullion Coinage Program, in 2006 the W mintmark was used on bullion coins produced in sets except for the Reverse Proof, which was struck at the Philadelphia Mint. b. Reverse Proof coins have brilliant devices, and frosted fields in the background.

Starting in 2006, special American Eagle Uncirculated coins in silver, gold, and platinum have been sold directly from the United States Mint. The term "Uncirculated-burnished" refers to the specialized minting process used to create these coins. Although they are similar in appearance to the ordinary Uncirculated American Eagle bullion coins, the Uncirculated-burnished coins can be distinguished by the addition of a mintmark and by the use of burnished coin blanks. Proof coins, which also have a mintmark, have a highly reflective, mirrorlike surface.

AMERICAN EAGLE GOLD BULLION COINS

The American Eagle gold bullion coins are made in four denominations that contain 1 oz., 1/2 oz., 1/4 oz., and 1/10 oz. of gold. The obverse features a modified rendition of the Augustus Saint-Gaudens design used on U.S. twenty-dollar gold pieces from 1907 until 1933. The reverse displays a "family of eagles" motif designed by Miley Busiek.

Uncirculated American Eagles, unlike their Proof counterparts, are sold not directly to the general public, but to a series of authorized buyers. These buyers obtain the Uncirculated bullion coins from the Mint based on the current spot price of the metal plus a small premium. The coins are then sold to secondary distributors for sale to other dealers and the general public. Starting in 2006, the Mint issued a collectors' version of the Uncirculated bullion coins, available directly from the Mint.

\$5 Tenth-Ounce Gold

Designers Augustus Saint-Gaudens (obv), Miley Busiek (rev); weight 3.393 grams; composition .9167 gold, .03 silver, .0533 copper (net weight 1/10 oz. pure gold); diameter 16.5 mm; reeded edge; mints: Philadelphia, West Point.



	Mintage	Unc.	PF
\$5 MCMLXXXVI (1986)	912,609	\$100	
\$5 MCMLXXXVII (1987)	580,266	100	
\$5 MCMLXXXVIII (1988)	159,500	210	
\$5 MCMLXXXVIII (1988)P (143,881)			\$125
\$5 MCMLXXXIX (1989)	264,790	100	
\$5 MCMLXXXIX (1989)P	(84,647)		125
\$5 MCMXC (1990)	210,210	100	
\$5 MCMXC (1990)P	(99,349)		125
\$5 MCMXCI (1991)	165,200	120	
\$5 MCMXCI (1991)P	(70,334)		125
\$5 1992	209,300	100	
\$5 1992P	(64,874)		125
\$5 1993	210,709	100	
\$5 1993P	(58,649)		125
\$5 1994	206,380	100	
\$5 1994W	(62,849)		125
\$5 1995	223,025	100	
\$5 1995W	(62,673)		125
\$5 1996	401,964	100	
\$5 1996W	(56,700)		125
\$5 1997	528,266	100	
\$5 1997W	(34,984)		135
\$5 1998	1,344,520	100	
\$5 1998W	(20,000)		135
\$5 1999	2,750,338	100	

	Mintage	Unc.	PF
\$5 1999W	(48,426)		\$175
\$5 1999W, Unc made from unpolished Proof dies		\$600	
\$5 2000	569,153	100	
\$5 2000W	(49,970)		125
\$5 2001	269,147	100	
\$5 2001W	(37,547)		135
\$5 2002	230,027	100	
\$5 2002W	(40,864)		125
\$5 2003	245,029	100	
\$5 2003W	(46,000)		125
\$5 2004	250,016	100	
\$5 2004W	(15,636)		125
\$5 2005	300,043	100	
\$5 2005W	(17,546)		125
\$5 2006W, Burnished		135	
\$5 2006W		100	
\$5 2006W			125
\$5 2007W		110	
\$5 2007W, Burnished		140	
\$5 2007W			125
\$5 2008		135	
\$5 2008W, Burnished		100	
\$5 2008W		135	

\$10 Quarter-Ounce Gold

Designers Augustus Saint-Gaudens (obv), Miley Busiek (rev); weight 8.483 grams; composition .9167 gold, .03 silver, .0533 copper (net weight 1/4 oz. pure gold); diameter 22 mm; reeded edge; mints: Philadelphia, West Point.



	Mintage	Unc.	PF
\$10 MCMLXXXVI (1986)	726,031	\$250	
\$10 MCMLXXXVII (1987)	269,255	250	
\$10 MCMLXXXVIII (1988)	49,000	250	
\$10 MCMLXXXVIII (1988)P	(98,028)		\$275
\$10 MCMLXXXIX (1989)	81,789	250	
\$10 MCMLXXXIX (1989)P	(54,170)		275
\$10 MCMXC (1990)	41,000	250	
\$10 MCMXC (1990)P	(62,674)		275
\$10 MCMXCI (1991)	36,100	425	
\$10 MCMXCI (1991)P	(50,839)		275
\$10 1992	59,546	250	
\$10 1992P	(46,269)		275
\$10 1993	71,864	250	
\$10 1993P	(46,464)		275
\$10 1994	72,650	250	
\$10 1994W	(48,172)		275
\$10 1995	83,752	250	
\$10 1995W	(47,484)		275
\$10 1996	60,318	250	
\$10 1996W	(37,900)		275
\$10 1997	108,805	250	
\$10 1997W	(29,808)		275
\$10 1998	309,829	250	
\$10 1998W	(29,733)		275
\$10 1999	564,232	250	

	Mintage	Unc.	PF
\$10 1999W	(34,416)		\$275
\$10 1999W, Unc. made from unpolished Proof dies		\$800	
\$10 2000	128,964	250	
\$10 2000W	(36,033)		275
\$10 2001	71,280	250	
\$10 2001W	(25,630)		275
\$10 2002	62,027	250	
\$10 2002W	(29,242)		275
\$10 2003	74,029	250	
\$10 2003W	(31,000)		275
\$10 2004	72,014	250	
\$10 2004W	(9,344)		275
\$10 2005	72,015	250	
\$10 2005W	(7,992)		275
\$10 2006W		250	
\$10 2006W, Burnished		350	
\$10 2006W			275
\$10 2007W		250	
\$10 2007W, Burnished		350	
\$10 2007W			275
\$10 2008		250	
\$10 2008W, Burnished		325	
\$10 2008W			275

\$25 Half-Ounce Gold

Designers Augustus Saint-Gaudens (obv), Miley Busiek (rev); weight 16.966 grams; composition .9167 gold, .03 silver, .0533 copper (net weight 1/2 oz. pure gold); diameter 27 mm; reeded edge; mints: Philadelphia, West Point.



	Mintage	Unc.	PF
\$25 MCMLXXXVI (1986) . . .	599,566	\$475	
\$25 MCMLXXXVII (1987) . . .	131,255	475	
\$25 MCMLXXXVII (1987)P (143,398)			\$525
\$25 MCMLXXXVIII (1988) . . .	45,000	500	
\$25 MCMLXXXVIII (1988)P (76,528)			525
\$25 MCMLXXXIX (1989) . . .	44,829	575	
\$25 MCMLXXXIX (1989)P . . .	(44,798)		525
\$25 MCMXC (1990)	31,000	750	
\$25 MCMXC (1990)P	(51,636)		525
\$25 MCMXCI (1991)	24,100	1,300	
\$25 MCMXCI (1991)P	(53,125)		525
\$25 1992	54,404	500	
\$25 1992P	(40,976)		525
\$25 1993	73,324	475	
\$25 1993P	(43,319)		525
\$25 1994	62,400	475	
\$25 1994W	(44,584)		525
\$25 1995	53,474	475	
\$25 1995W	(45,442)		525
\$25 1996	39,287	500	
\$25 1996W	(34,700)		550
\$25 1997	79,605	475	
\$25 1997W	(26,801)		550
\$25 1998	169,029	475	

	Mintage	Unc.	PF
\$25 1998W	(25,549)		\$550
\$25 1999	263,013	\$475	
\$25 1999W	(30,452)		525
\$25 2000	79,287	475	
\$25 2000W	(32,027)		525
\$25 2001	48,047	475	
\$25 2001W	(23,261)		525
\$25 2002	70,027	475	
\$25 2002W	(26,646)		525
\$25 2003	79,029	475	
\$25 2003W	(33,000)		525
\$25 2004	98,040	475	
\$25 2004W	(7,835)		525
\$25 2005	80,023	475	
\$25 2005W	(7,054)		525
\$25 2006W		475	
\$25 2006W, Burnished		650	
\$25 2006W			525
\$25 2007W		475	
\$25 2007W, Burnished		525	
\$25 2007W			525
\$25 2008		475	
\$25 2008W, Burnished		525	
\$25 2008W			525

\$50 One-Ounce Gold

Designers Augustus Saint-Gaudens (obv), Miley Busiek (rev); weight 33.931 grams; composition .9167 gold, .03 silver; .0533 copper (net weight 1 oz. pure gold); diameter 32.7 mm; reeded edge; mints: Philadelphia, West Point.



	Mintage	Unc.	PF
\$50 MCMLXXXVI (1986) . . .	1,362,650	\$975	
\$50 MCMLXXXVI (1986)W (446,290)			\$1,100
\$50 MCMLXXXVII (1987) . . .	1,045,500	975	
\$50 MCMLXXXVII (1987)W (147,498)			1,100
\$50 MCMLXXXVIII (1988) . . .	465,000	975	
\$50 MCMLXXXVIII (1988)W (87,133)			1,100
\$50 MCMLXXXIX (1989) . . .	415,790	975	
\$50 MCMLXXXIX (1989)W . . .	(54,570)		1,100
\$50 MCMXC (1990)	373,210	975	
\$50 MCMXC (1990)W	(62,401)		1,100
\$50 MCMXCI (1991)	243,100	975	

	Mintage	Unc.	PF
\$50 MCMXCI (1991)W	(50,411)		\$1,100
\$50 1992	275,000	\$975	
\$50 1992W	(44,826)		1,100
\$50 1993	480,192	975	
\$50 1993W	(34,389)		1,100
\$50 1994	221,633	975	
\$50 1994W	(46,674)		1,100
\$50 1995	200,636	975	
\$50 1995W	(46,484)		1,100
\$50 1996	189,148	975	
\$50 1996W	(36,000)		1,100

	Mintage	Unc.	PF
\$50 1997	664,508	975	
\$50 1997W	(27,554)		1,200
\$50 1998	1,468,530	975	
\$50 1998W	(26,060)		1,200
\$50 1999	1,505,026	975	
\$50 1999W	(31,446)		1,100
\$50 2000	433,319	975	
\$50 2000W	(33,006)		1,100
\$50 2001	143,605	975	
\$50 2001W	(24,580)		1,200
\$50 2002	222,029	975	
\$50 2002W	(27,499)		1,100
\$50 2003	416,032	975	
\$50 2003W	(33,000)		1,100
\$50 2004	417,019	975	
\$50 2004W	(8,720)		1,100

	Mintage	Unc.	PF
\$50 2005	356,555	975	
\$50 2005W	(9,784)		1,100
\$50 2006W		975	
\$50 2006W, Burnished		975	
\$50 2006W			1,100
\$50 2006W, Reverse Proof			3,500
\$50 2007		975	
\$50 2007W, Burnished		975	
\$50 2007W			1,100
\$50 2008		975	
\$50 2008W, Burnished		975	
\$50 2008W			1,100
\$50 2009		975	
\$50 2009W, Burnished		976	
\$50 2009W			1,100

Gold Bullion Sets

	PF
1987 Gold Set. \$50, \$25	\$1,650
1988 Gold Set. \$50, \$25, \$10, \$5	2,000
1989 Gold Set. \$50, \$25, \$10, \$5	2,000
1990 Gold Set. \$50, \$25, \$10, \$5	2,000
1991 Gold Set. \$50, \$25, \$10, \$5	2,000
1992 Gold Set. \$50, \$25, \$10, \$5	2,000
1993 Gold Set. \$50, \$25, \$10, \$5	2,000
1993 Bicentennial Gold Set. \$25, \$10, \$5, \$1 silver eagle, and medal	1,000
1994 Gold Set. \$50, \$25, \$10, \$5	2,000
1995 Gold Set. \$50, \$25, \$10, \$5	2,000
1995 Anniversary Gold Set. \$50, \$25, \$10, \$5, and \$1 silver eagle	6,500
1996 Gold Set. \$50, \$25, \$10, \$5	2,000

	PF
1997 Gold Set. \$50, \$25, \$10, \$5	\$2,250
1997 Impressions of Liberty Set. \$100 platinum, \$50 gold, \$1 silver	2,900
1998 Gold Set. \$50, \$25, \$10, \$5	2,250
1999 Gold Set. \$50, \$25, \$10, \$5	2,000
2000 Gold Set. \$50, \$25, \$10, \$5	2,000
2001 Gold Set. \$50, \$25, \$10, \$5	2,100
2002 Gold Set. \$50, \$25, \$10, \$5	2,000
2003 Gold Set. \$50, \$25, \$10, \$5	2,000
2004 Gold Set. \$50, \$25, \$10, \$5	2,000
2005 Gold Set. \$50, \$25, \$10, \$5	2,000
2006 Gold Set. \$50, \$25, \$10, \$5	2,000
2007 Gold Set. \$50, \$25, \$10, \$5	2,000
2008 Gold Set. \$50, \$25, \$10, \$5	2,000

2006 20th Anniversary Sets

2006W \$50 Gold Set. Uncirculated, Proof, Reverse Proof	\$5,000
2006 Silver Dollars. Uncirculated, Proof, Reverse Proof	420

2006W 1-oz. Gold- and Silver-Dollar Set. Uncirculated	\$1,000
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AMERICAN BUFFALO .9999 FINE GOLD BULLION COINS

American Buffalo gold bullion coins were the first .9999 fine (24-karat) gold coins made by the U.S. Mint. They are struck at the West Point facility and distributed in the same manner as American Eagle gold bullion coins. In 2006 and 2007, only one-ounce coins (with a \$50 face value) were minted. Starting in 2008 the Mint also produced half-ounce (\$25 face value), quarter-ounce (\$10), and tenth-ounce (\$5) pieces in Proof and Uncirculated, individually and in sets.

Values change frequently and are based on prevailing bullion and fabrication costs relative to the weight of each denomination.



	Unc.	PF
\$5 2008W	\$150	
\$5 2008W		\$175
\$10 2008W	325	
\$10 2008W		370
\$25 2008W	560	
\$25 2008W		650
\$50 2006W	975	
\$50 2006W		1,100
\$50 2007W	975	

	Unc.	PF
\$50 2007W		\$1,100
\$50 2008W	\$975	
\$50 2008W		1,100
\$50 2009W		1,100
2008W Four-coin set	2,000	2,300
2009W Four-coin set	2,000	2,300
2008W Double Prosperity set.		
Uncirculated \$25 Buffalo gold and \$25 American Eagle coins	2,350	

FIRST SPOUSE \$10 GOLD BULLION COINS

The U.S. Mint's First Spouse gold bullion coins are struck in .9999 fine (24-karat) gold. They weigh one-half ounce and have a \$10 face value. The coins honor the nation's first spouses on the same schedule as the Mint's Presidential dollars program. Each features a portrait on the obverse, and on the reverse a unique design symbolic of the spouse's life and work. In instances where a president held office without a first spouse, the coin bears "an obverse image emblematic of Liberty as depicted on a circulating coin of that era and a reverse image emblematic of themes of that president's life."



Martha Washington

Abigail Adams

Jefferson's Liberty

Dolley Madison

	Unc.	PF
\$10 2007, Martha Washington	\$550	\$600
\$10 2007, Abigail Adams	550	600

	Unc.	PF
\$10 2007, Thomas Jefferson's Liberty	\$550	\$600
\$10 2007, Dolley Madison	550	600



Elizabeth Monroe

Louisa Adams

Jackson's Liberty

Van Buren's Liberty

	Unc.	PF
\$10 2008, Elizabeth Monroe	\$550	\$600
\$10 2008, Louisa Adams	550	600

	Unc.	PF
\$10 2008, Andrew Jackson's Liberty	\$550	\$600
\$10 2008, Martin Van Buren's Liberty	550	600



Anna Harrison



Letitia Tyler



Julia Tyler



Sarah Polk



Margaret Taylor

U.S. Mint artist renderings.

	Unc.	PF
\$10 2009, Anna Harrison	\$550	\$600
\$10 2009, Letitia Tyler	550	600
\$10 2009, Julia Tyler	550	600

	Unc.	PF
\$10 2009, Sarah Polk	\$550	\$600
\$10 2009, Margaret Taylor	550	600

First Spouse Bronze Mint Medals

The U.S. Mint has also issued a series of bronze medals with designs similar to those on the First Spouse bullion gold coins. These medals are available directly from the Mint.

MMIX ULTRA HIGH RELIEF GOLD COIN

A modern version of the famous United States 1907 Ultra High Relief double eagle gold pattern was produced in 2009 at the Philadelphia Mint. It was made as a tour de force to demonstrate how technical advances in minting techniques can now accommodate manufacturing such a coin. The original design was never made for commercial use because it was at that time impossible to make it in sufficient quantities.

The original striding-Liberty design used on these coins was the artistry of Augustus Saint-Gaudens. A version of it in much lower relief was used on double eagle coins minted from 1907 to 1933. In recreating the artist's attempt to mint a stunning coin in ultra high relief, the 2009 version was made in a slightly smaller diameter, and composed of 24-karat gold, thus making it easier to strike and maintain the fidelity of the design. Through 21st-century technology the original Saint-Gaudens plasters were digitally mapped by the Mint and used in the die-making process. The date was changed to 2009, and four additional stars were added to represent the current 50 states. Also included was the inscription "In God We Trust" which was not used on the 1907 version.

The MMIX Ultra High Relief gold coins are 4 mm thick and contain one ounce of .999 fine gold. All are Uncirculated (business strikes). All are made at the West Point Mint, and will be packaged by the Mint in a special mahogany box. Speculated value at press time is \$1,700.



MMIX Ultra High Relief Gold Coin

Photographed at an angle to show the edge, lettered E PLURIBUS UNUM, and the depth of relief.

MMIX Ultra High Relief Gold Coin

AMERICAN EAGLE PLATINUM BULLION COINS

American Eagle platinum coins are made in four denominations different from the similar gold coins. The \$100 coin contains one ounce of pure platinum. Fractional denominations containing 1/2 oz., 1/4 oz., and 1/10 oz. are denominated fifty, twenty-five, and ten dollars, respectively. In 1997, Proof platinum coins had the same reverse design as regular strikes. Since then, regular strikes have continued with the 1997 reverse design, while the Proofs have featured a different reverse design each year. From 1998 through 2002, these special Proof designs displayed American eagles flying through various "Vistas of Liberty."

Vistas of Liberty Reverse Designs



1998
Eagle Over
New England



1999
Eagle Above
Southeastern Wetlands



2000
Eagle Above
America's Heartland



2001
Eagle Above
America's Southwest



2002
Eagle Fishing in
America's Northwest

\$10 Tenth-Ounce Platinum

Designers John M. Mercanti (obv), Thomas D. Rogers Sr. (orig rev); weight 0.10005 oz.; composition .9995 platinum; diameter 16.5 mm; reeded edge; mints: Philadelphia, West Point.



	Mintage	Unc.	PF
\$10 1997	70,250	\$150	
\$10 1997W	(37,025)		\$175
\$10 1998	39,525	150	

	Mintage	Unc.	PF
\$10 1998W	(19,832)		\$175
\$10 1999	55,955	\$150	
\$10 1999W	(19,123)		175

	Mintage	Unc.	PF
\$10 2000	34,027	\$150	
\$10 2000W	(15,651)		\$175
\$10 2001	52,017	150	
\$10 2001W	(25,000)		175
\$10 2002	23,005	150	
\$10 2002W	(12,365)		175
\$10 2003	22,007	150	
\$10 2003W	(9,249)		200
\$10 2004	15,010	150	
\$10 2004W	(3,171)		500
\$10 2005	14,013	150	

	Mintage	Unc.	PF
\$10 2005W	(2,583)		\$200
\$10 2006		\$150	
\$10 2006W, Burnished		475	
\$10 2006W			175
\$10 2007		150	
\$10 2007W, Burnished		175	
\$10 2007W			175
\$10 2008		150	
\$10 2008W, Burnished		170	
\$10 2008W			175

\$25 Quarter-Ounce Platinum

Designers John M. Mercanti (obv), Thomas D. Rogers Sr. (orig rev); weight 0.2501 oz.; composition .9995 platinum; diameter 22 mm; reeded edge; mints: Philadelphia, West Point.



	Mintage	Unc.	PF
\$25 1997	27,100	\$275	
\$25 1997W	(18,661)		\$300
\$25 1998	38,887	275	
\$25 1998W	(14,860)		300
\$25 1999	39,734	275	
\$25 1999W	(13,514)		300
\$25 2000	20,054	275	
\$25 2000W	(11,995)		300
\$25 2001	21,815	275	
\$25 2001W	(8,858)		300
\$25 2002	27,405	275	
\$25 2002W	(9,282)		300
\$25 2003	25,207	275	
\$25 2003W	(6,829)		300

	Mintage	Unc.	PF
\$25 2004	18,010	\$275	
\$25 2004W	(2,583)		\$1,500
\$25 2005	12,013	275	
\$25 2005W	(932)		800
\$25 2006		275	
\$25 2006W, Burnished		850	
\$25 2006W			300
\$25 2007		275	
\$25 2007W, Burnished		500	
\$25 2007W			300
\$25 2008		275	
\$25 2008W, Burnished		500	
\$25 2008W			500

\$50 Half-Ounce Platinum

Designers John M. Mercanti (obv), Thomas D. Rogers Sr. (orig rev); weight 0.5003 oz.; composition .9995 platinum; diameter 27 mm; reeded edge; mints: Philadelphia, West Point.



	Mintage	Unc.	Pf
\$50 1997	20,500	\$500	
\$50 1997W	(15,463)		\$550
\$50 1998	32,415	500	
\$50 1998W	(13,821)		550
\$50 1999	32,309	500	
\$50 1999W	(11,098)		550
\$50 2000	18,892	500	
\$50 2000W	(11,049)		550
\$50 2001	12,815	500	
\$50 2001W	(8,268)		550
\$50 2002	24,005	500	
\$50 2002W	(8,772)		550
\$50 2003	17,409	500	
\$50 2003W	(6,963)		550

	Mintage	Unc.	Pf
\$50 2004	13,236	\$500	
\$50 2004W	(1,073)		\$2,600
\$50 2005	9,013	500	
\$50 2005W	(846)		1,500
\$50 2006		500	
\$50 2006W, Burnished		1,500	
\$50 2006W			1,000
\$50 2007		500	
\$50 2007W, Burnished		525	
\$50 2007W			1,000
\$50 2008		500	
\$50 2008W, Burnished		900	
\$50 2008W			900

\$100 One-Ounce Platinum

Designers John M. Mercanti (obv), Thomas D. Rogers Sr. (orig rev); weight 1.0005 oz.; composition .9995 platinum; diameter 32.7 mm; reeded edge; mints: Philadelphia, West Point.



	Mintage	Unc.	Pf
\$100 1997	56,000	\$1,000	
\$100 1997W	(18,000)		\$1,100
\$100 1998	133,002	1,000	
\$100 1998W	(14,203)		1,100
\$100 1999	56,707	1,000	
\$100 1999W	(12,351)		1,100
\$100 2000	10,003	1,000	
\$100 2000W	(12,453)		1,100
\$100 2001	14,070	1,000	
\$100 2001W	(8,990)		1,100
\$100 2002	11,502	1,000	
\$100 2002W	(9,834)		1,100
\$100 2003	8,007	1,000	
\$100 2003W	(8,106)		1,100

	Mintage	Unc.	Pf
\$100 2004	7,009	\$1,000	
\$100 2004W	(2,017)		\$2,500
\$100 2005	6,310	1,000	
\$100 2005W	(1,663)		2,000
\$100 2006		1,000	
\$100 2006W, Burnished		2,000	
\$100 2006W			1,300
\$100 2007		1,000	
\$100 2007W, Burnished		1,100	
\$100 2007W			1,100
\$100 2008		1,000	
\$100 2008W, Burnished		1,100	
\$100 2008W			1,100
\$100 2009W			1,100



2003 Proof Design



2004 Proof Design



2005 Proof Design



2006 Proof Design



2007 Proof Design



2008 Proof Design

Designs for Proofs 1998 through 2002 appear on page 346.

Platinum Bullion Sets

	Unc.	Pf
1997 Platinum Set.		
\$100, \$50, \$25, \$10	\$2,000	
1998 Platinum Set.		
\$100, \$50, \$25, \$10	2,000	\$3,500
1999 Platinum Set.		
\$100, \$50, \$25, \$10	2,000	3,500
2000 Platinum Set.		
\$100, \$50, \$25, \$10	2,000	3,500
2001 Platinum Set.		
\$100, \$50, \$25, \$10	2,000	
2002 Platinum Set.		
\$100, \$50, \$25, \$10	2,000	
2003 Platinum Set.		
\$100, \$50, \$25, \$10	2,000	3,800
2004W Platinum Set.		
\$100, \$50, \$25, \$10		7,200

	Unc.	Pf
2005W Platinum Set.		
\$100, \$50, \$25, \$10		\$4,500
2006W Platinum Set.		
\$100, \$50, \$25, \$10		2,000
2006W Platinum Burnished Set.		
\$100, \$50, \$25, \$10	\$4,000	
2007W Platinum Set.		
\$100, \$50, \$25, \$10		2,000
2007W Platinum Burnished Set.		
\$100, \$50, \$25, \$10	2,400	
2008W Platinum Set.		
\$100, \$50, \$25, \$10		3,500
2008W Platinum Burnished Set.		
\$100, \$50, \$25, \$10	2,700	

American Eagle 10th Anniversary Platinum Set

	Price
Two-coin set containing one Proof platinum half-ounce and one Enhanced Reverse Proof half-ounce dated 2007W. Housed in hardwood box with mahogany finish	\$1,800

United States patterns are a fascinating part of numismatics that encompass a myriad of designs and experimental pieces made by the U.S. Mint to test new concepts and motifs, to provide coins for numismatists, and for other reasons. The book *United States Pattern Coins*, by J. Hewitt Judd, gives extensive details of the history and characteristics of more than 2,000 different pattern varieties from 1792 to the present era.

Patterns provide students and collectors a chronology of the continuing efforts of engravers and artists to present their work for approval. Throughout the 200+ years of federal coinage production, concepts meant to improve various aspects of circulating coins have been proposed and incorporated into representative patterns. In some instances, changes have been prompted by an outcry for higher aesthetics, a call for a more convenient denomination, or a need to overcome striking deficiencies. In many other instances, the Mint simply created special coins for the numismatic trade—often controversial in their time, but enthusiastically collected today. Certain patterns, bearing particular proposed designs or innovations, provided tangible examples for Mint and Treasury Department officials or members of Congress to evaluate. If adopted, the pattern design became a familiar regular-issue motif; those that were rejected have become part of American numismatic history.

The patterns listed and illustrated in this section are representative of a much larger group. Such pieces generally include die and hub trials, off-metal Proof strikings of regular issues, and various combinations of dies that were sometimes struck at a later date. Certain well-known members of this extended pattern family historically have been included with regular issues in many popular, general-circulation numismatic reference books. The four-dollar gold Stellas of 1879 and 1880; certain Gobrecht dollars of 1836, 1838, and 1839; and the Flying Eagle cents of 1856 are such examples. No official mintage figures of patterns and related pieces were recorded in most instances, and the number extant of each can usually only be estimated from auction appearances and from those found in museum holdings and important private collections. Although most patterns are very rare, the 2,000+ distinct varieties make them unexpectedly collectible—not by one of each, but by selected available examples from favorite types or categories.

Unlike regular coin issues that were emitted through the usual channels of commerce, and Proofs of regular issues that were struck expressly for sale to collectors, patterns were not intended to be officially sold. Yet as a matter of Mint policy in accordance with certain previously established restrictions, countless patterns were secretly and unofficially sold and traded to favorite dealers and collectors, disseminated to government officials, and occasionally made available to numismatic societies. Not until mid-1887 did the Mint enforce stringent regulations prohibiting their sale and distribution, although there had been several misleading statements to this effect earlier. In succeeding decades the Mint, while not making patterns available to numismatists, did place certain examples in the Mint Collection, now called the National Numismatic Collection, in the Smithsonian Institution. On other occasions, selected patterns were obtained by Mint and Treasury officials, or otherwise spared from destruction. Today, with the exception of certain cents and five-cent pieces of 1896, all pattern coins dated after 1885 are extremely rare.

The private possession of patterns has not been without its controversy. Most significant was the 1910 seizure by government agents of a parcel containing some 23 “pattern pieces” belonging to John W. Haseltine, a leading Philadelphia coin dealer with undisclosed private ties to Mint officials. The government asserted that the patterns had been removed from the Mint without authority, and that they remained the property of the United States. Haseltine’s attorney successfully used the Mint’s pre-1887 policies in his defense, and recovered the patterns a year after their confiscation.

This set precedent for ownership, at least for the patterns minted prior to 1887, as all of the pieces in question predated that year. Today, pattern coins can be legally held.

Among the grandest impressions ever produced at the U.S. Mint are the two varieties of pattern fifty-dollar gold pieces of 1877. Officially titled *half unions*, these large patterns were created at the request of certain politicians with interests tied to the gold-producing state of California. Specimens were struck in copper, and one of each variety was struck in gold. Both of the gold pieces were purchased around 1908 by numismatist William H. Woodin (who, years later, in 1933, served as President Franklin D. Roosevelt's first secretary of the Treasury). The Mint desired to re-obtain the pieces for its own collection, and through a complex trade deal for quantities of other patterns, did so, adding them to the Mint Collection. Now preserved in the Smithsonian Institution, these half unions are regarded as national treasures.

Special credit is due to the following individuals for contributing to this feature: Q. David Bowers, Marc Crane, Robert Hughes, Julian Leidman, Andy Lustig, Saul Teichman, and Eddie Wilson. The following sources are recommended for additional information, descriptions, and complete listings:

- *United States Pattern Coins*, 10th ed., J. Hewitt Judd, ed. by Q. David Bowers, 2009.
- *United States Patterns and Related Issues*, Andrew W. Pollock III, 1994. (Out of print)
- www.harrybassfoundation.org
- www.uspatterns.com



Judd-52



J-67

	PF-60	PF-63	PF-65
1836 Two-cent piece (J-52, billion) This proposal for a two-cent coin is one of the earliest collectible patterns. It was designed by Christian Gobrecht. (21–30 known) .. \$8,625, PF-65, <i>Heritage auction, Jan-09</i>	\$2,500	\$4,500	\$8,500

1836 Gold dollar (J-67, gold) Gobrecht styled the first gold dollar pattern after the familiar Mexican "cap and rays" design, then legal tender in this country. (31–75 known) \$32,200, PF-67, <i>Stack's auction, Aug-07</i> ..	9,000	15,000	21,500
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J-164



J-177

	PF-60	PF-63	PF-65
1854 Cent (J-164, bronze) Beginning in 1850, the Mint produced patterns for a reduced-weight cent. Among the designs were ring-style, Liberty Head, and Flying Eagle motifs. These experiments culminated with the 1856 Flying Eagle cent. (31–75 known) \$16,100, PF-67BN, <i>Stack's (ANR) auction, Mar-05</i> ..	\$2,000	\$4,000	\$7,000
1856 Half cent (J-177, copper-nickel) Before producing copper-nickel small-size cents in 1856, the Mint experimented with that alloy using half-cent dies. (31–75 known) \$6,038, PF-64, <i>Stack's (ANR) auction, Jan-06</i> ..	2,550	4,000	7,250

Note: Red examples of J-164 are worth more than the prices listed here.



J-204



J-239



1858 Cent (J-204, copper-nickel) This pattern cent's flying eagle differs from the one adopted on regular coinage. (31–75 known)

\$4,313, PF-64, Heritage auction, Jan-09

1859 Half dollar (J-239, silver) This design for a new half dollar features Longacre's French Liberty Head design. (76–200 known) \$4,600, PF-65, "Auction '90," Aug-90

PF-60 PF-63 PF-65

\$1,650 \$2,750 \$4,250

1,500 2,250 4,000



J-305



PF-60 PF-63 PF-65

1863 Washington two-cent piece (J-305, copper) Before introduction of the two-cent coin in general circulation, two basic designs were considered. If the Washington design had been adopted, it would have been the first to depict a historical figure.

(76–200 known) \$4,888, PF-65BN, Heritage auction, Jan-09

\$1,550 \$2,500 \$4,500

Note: Red examples of J-305 are worth more than the prices listed here.



J-349



J-407



J-470



PF-60 PF-63 PF-65

1863 Eagle (J-349, gold) This unique gold piece features GOD OUR TRUST on a scroll on the reverse. The obverse is from the regular 1863 die.

— \$400,000 —

1865 Bimetallic two-cent piece (J-407, silver and copper) This experimental piece is the first "clad" coin. It consists of an irregular and streaky layer of silver fused to copper. The experiment was unsuccessful. (4–6 known)

\$6,000 11,000 \$19,500

\$8,625, PF-63, Heritage auction, Aug-07

1866 Five-cent piece (J-470, nickel) Another of George Washington's early pattern appearances was on five-cent pieces of 1866. (21–30 known)

1,650 2,500 4,500

\$3,450, PF-65CAM, Heritage auction, Jan-06



J-486



J-611



PF-60

PF-63

PF-65

1866 Lincoln five-cent piece (J-486, nickel) A number of pattern nickels were produced in 1866, including one designed to depict the recently assassinated president. (7–12 known) \$8,740, Ch PF, Stack's auction, Oct-03

\$4,500

\$8,750

\$15,000

1868 Cent (J-611, copper) There is no known reason for the minting of this unusual piece, which mimics the original large cents that had last been made in 1857. There was no intent to resume the coinage of old-style copper "large" cents in 1868.

Accordingly, this variety is regarded as a rarity created for collectors. Fewer than 15 are believed to exist. \$36,800, PF-66BN, Stack's (ANR) auction, Mar-05

20,000

27,500

38,000



J-1195



J-1235



PF-60

PF-63

PF-65

1872 Amazonian quarter (J-1195, silver) Many of the most popular patterns have been given colorful nicknames by collectors in appreciation of their artistry. This design is by Chief Engraver William Barber. (7–12 known) \$80,500, PF-66, Heritage auction, Jan-09

\$25,000

\$45,000

\$75,000

1872 Amazonian gold \$3 (J-1235, gold) This unique piece was contained in the Mint's only uniform gold set using the same design from the gold dollar to the double eagle.

—

—

1,220,000



J-1373



PF-60

PF-63

PF-65

1874 Bickford eagle (J-1373, gold) Dana Bickford, a manufacturer, proposed a ten-dollar gold coin that would be exchangeable at set rates with other world currencies. Patterns were made, but the idea proved impractical. (2 known)

—

\$450,000

\$700,000

\$276,000, Gem PF, Stack's auction, Oct-03



J-1392

PF-60

PF-63

PF-65

1875 Sailor Head twenty-cent piece (J-1392, silver) William Barber's "Sailor Head"

is one of the most elegant of several rejected designs for a twenty-cent coin. The

same head was used on other patterns, including trade dollars. (21-30 known)

\$3,000

\$5,500

\$9,500

\$10,350, PF-66, Heritage auction, Aug-07



J-1507

J-1512

J-1528

PF-60

PF-63

PF-65

1877 Morgan half dollar (J-1507, copper) A year before his famous Morgan dollar

design was adopted, designer George Morgan's Liberty Head appeared on several

varieties of pattern half dollar, all of which are rare today. This one pairs the well-

known obverse with an indented shield design. (2 known)

\$18,000

\$28,500

\$50,000

\$63,250, PF-66RB, Stack's (ANR) auction, Jul-05

1877 Morgan half dollar (J-1512, silver) This half dollar pattern pairs Morgan's

"silver dollar style" obverse with a dramatic "Defiant Eagle" reverse. (6 known)

14,000

28,000

45,000

\$31,900, PF-66, Superior auction, Jul-93

1877 Half dollar (J-1528, silver) This is one of several 1877 pattern half dollars

by Chief Engraver William Barber. (4 known)

17,000

33,000

45,000

\$43,125, PF-65, Heritage auction, Jan-09



J-1548

PF-60 PF-63 PF-65

1877 Half union (J-1548, gold) This famous fifty-dollar pattern by William Barber would have been the highest denomination ever issued by the Mint up to that time. The gold impression is unique (residing in the Smithsonian), but copper specimens (J-1549, which are priced here), sometimes gilt, occasionally come to the market.

Varieties exist with a somewhat larger or smaller head. \$110,000 \$185,000 \$325,000
\$575,000, PF-67, Heritage auction, Jan-09



J-1590

PF-60 PF-63 PF-65

1879 Quarter dollar (J-1590, silver) Referred to as the "Washlady" design, this was Charles Barber's first attempt at a uniform silver design. (13-20 known)

\$7,500 \$12,500 \$20,000
\$34,500, PF-68, Heritage auction, Jan-07



J-1609

PF-60 PF-63 PF-65

1879 Dollar (J-1609, copper) The "Schoolgirl" design by George T. Morgan is a widespread favorite among pattern collectors, although examples are rare.

(7-12 known) \$74,750, PF-66RB, Heritage auction, Sep-06 \$25,000 \$45,000 \$85,000



J-1643



1879 Metric double eagle (J-1643, gold) James B. Longacre's Liberty Head

design was the same as that used on regular double eagles, but with an added inscription indicating the coin's specifications in metric units.

(5 known) \$862,500, PF-62, Heritage auction, Jan-07

PF-60

PF-63

PF-65

\$325,000

\$600,000

\$1,000,000



J-1669



J-1698



PF-60

PF-63

PF-65

1881 One-, three- (J-1669, pictured, copper), and five-cent pieces. These

patterns represent an attempt at a uniform set of minor coins struck in nickel.

\$6,325, PF-66BN, Heritage auction, Aug-07

\$2,100

\$4,000

\$6,250

1882 Quarter dollar (J-1698, silver) The "Shield Earring" design by George T.

Morgan was made in quarter, half, and dollar denominations. (7-12 known)

\$126,500, PF-67, Heritage auction, Jan-09

17,500

35,000

60,000



J-1761



J-1770



PF-60

PF-63

PF-65

1891 Barber quarter (J-1761, silver) Charles Barber prepared various pattern

dimes, quarters, and half dollars in 1891. The piece illustrated is similar

to the adopted design. Two pieces are known, both in the Smithsonian.

1896 Shield nickel (J-1770, nickel) The Mint struck experimental cents

and nickels with similar designs in 1896. (21-30 known)

\$4,840, PF-65, Superior auction, Jan-93

\$1,500

\$2,750

\$4,000



J-1905

PF-60

PF-63

PF-65

1907 Indian Head double eagle (J-1905, gold) Designed by Augustus Saint-Gaudens, this pattern is unique and extremely valuable. A variation of the reverse of this design was eventually used on the twenty-dollar gold coins of 1907 through 1933.

— — \$5,500,000



J-1992

PF-60

PF-63

PF-65

1916 Liberty Walking half dollar (J-1992, silver) Various pattern Mercury dimes, Standing Liberty quarters, and Liberty Walking half dollars were struck, all dated 1916. All are extremely rare, but a few found their way into circulation.

\$48,000 \$80,000 \$135,000

\$115,000, PF-65, Heritage auction, Jun-05



J-2063

PF-60

PF-63

PF-65

1942 Experimental cent (J-2051 through J-2069) Several metallic and other compositions, including various colors of plastic. Before settling on the zinc-coated steel composition used for the Lincoln cents of 1943, the Mint considered various alternative compositions, including plastics. Most were struck by outside contractors using specially prepared dies provided by the Mint. (7-12 known of most types and colors) ..

\$1,250 \$2,500 \$4,500

The expression *private gold*, used with reference to coins struck outside the United States Mint, is a general term. In the sense that no state or territory had authority to coin money, *private gold* simply refers to those interesting necessity pieces of various shapes, denominations, and degrees of intrinsic worth that were circulated in isolated areas of the United States by individuals, assayers, bankers, and so on. Some numismatists use the words *territorial* and *state* to cover certain issues because they were coined and circulated in a territory or state. While the state of California properly sanctioned the ingots stamped by F.D. Kohler as state assayer, in no instance were any of the gold pieces struck by authority of any of the territorial governments.

The stamped fifty-dollar and other gold coins, sometimes called *ingots*, but in coin form, were made by Augustus Humbert, the United States Assayer of Gold, but were not receivable at face value for government payments, despite the fact that Humbert was an official agent. However, such pieces circulated widely in commerce.

Usually, private coins were circulated due to a shortage of regular coinage. In the Western states particularly, money became so scarce that the very commodity the pioneers had come so far to acquire was converted into a local medium of exchange.

Ephraim Brasher's New York doubloon of 1787 is also a private American gold issue and is described on page 61.

TEMPLETON REID Georgia Gold 1830

The first private gold coinage in the 19th century was struck by Templeton Reid, a jeweler and gunsmith, in Milledgeville, Georgia, in July 1830. To be closer to the mines, he moved to Gainesville, where most of his coins were made. Although weights were accurate, Reid's assays were not and his coins were slightly short of claimed value. Accordingly, he was severely attacked in the newspapers and soon lost the public's confidence. He closed his mint before the end of October in 1830; his output had amounted to only about 1,600 coins. Denominations struck were \$2.50, \$5, and \$10.



	VF	EF	AU
1830 \$2.50	\$80,000	\$120,000	\$200,000

	VF	EF	AU
1830 \$5	\$225,000	\$330,000	\$450,000



	VG	VF
1830 TEN DOLLARS	\$250,000	\$400,000

	VG	VF
(No Date) TEN DOLLARS	\$225,000	\$350,000

California Gold 1849

The enigmatic later issues of Templeton Reid were probably made from California gold. Reid, who never went to California, was then a cotton-gin maker in Columbus, Georgia, where he died in 1851. The coins were in denominations of ten and twenty-five dollars. Struck copies of both exist in various metals.

The only example known of the twenty-five-dollar piece was stolen from the cabinet of the U.S. Mint on August 16, 1858. It was never recovered.



1849 TEN DOLLAR CALIFORNIA GOLD	(unique, in Smithsonian)
1849 TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS CALIFORNIA GOLD	(unknown)

THE BECHTLERS RUTHERFORD COUNTY, NC, 1831-1852

A skilled German metallurgist, Christopher Bechtler, assisted by his son August and his nephew, also named Christopher, operated a private mint in Rutherford County, North Carolina. Rutherford County and other areas in the Piedmont region of North Carolina and Georgia were the principal sources of the nation's gold supply from 1790 until the California gold strikes in 1848.

The coins minted by the Bechtlers were of only three denominations, but they covered a wide variety of weights and sizes. Rotated dies are common throughout the series. In 1831, the Bechtlers produced the first gold dollar in the United States. (The U.S. Mint struck its first circulating gold dollar in 1849.) Bechtler coins were well accepted by the public and circulated widely in the Southeast.

The inscription AUGUST 1. 1834 on several varieties of five-dollar pieces has a special significance. The secretary of the Treasury recommended to the Mint director that gold coins of the reduced weight bear the authorization date. This was not done on federal gold coinage, but the elder Christopher Bechtler evidently acted on the recommendation to avoid potential difficulty with Treasury authorities.

Christopher Bechtler



	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
ONE GOLD DOLLAR N. CAROLINA, 30.G., Star	\$2,800	\$4,200	\$6,500	\$16,000
ONE GOLD DOLLAR N. CAROLINA, 28.G Centered, No Star	4,000	5,250	10,000	23,000
ONE GOLD DOLLAR N. CAROLINA, 28.G High, No Star	8,750	13,500	20,000	34,000



	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
ONE DOLLAR CAROLINA, 28.G, N Reversed	\$2,200	\$2,900	\$4,250	\$7,750
2.50 CAROLINA, 67.G., 21 CARATS	6,000	10,000	13,500	25,000



	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
2.50 CAROLINA, 70.G, 20 CARATS	\$6,500	\$11,500	\$14,000	\$29,000
2.50 GEORGIA, 64.G, 22 CARATS (Uneven "22")	6,600	12,000	15,000	30,000
2.50 GEORGIA, 64.G, 22 CARATS (Even "22")	8,500	14,000	19,000	39,000



	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
2.50 NORTH CAROLINA, 75.G., 20 C. RUTHERFORD in a Circle.				
Border of Large Beads	\$20,000	\$30,000	\$40,000	\$72,500
2.50 NORTH CAROLINA, 20 C. Without 75.G.	21,000	32,000	44,000	82,000
2.50 NORTH CAROLINA, 20 C. Without 75.G., CAROLINA above 250 instead of GOLD (unique)				—
2.50 NORTH CAROLINA, 20 C. on Obverse, 75.G. and Star on Reverse.				
Border Finely Serrated	—	—	—	—



	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
5 DOLLARS NORTH CAROLINA GOLD, 150.G., 20.CARATS	\$20,000	\$30,000	\$45,000	\$80,000
Similar, Without 150.G.		—	—	

Christopher Bechtler – Carolina



	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
5 DOLLARS CAROLINA, RUTHERFORD, 140.G., 20 CARATS, Plain Edge . . .	\$5,500	\$8,000	\$11,500	\$25,000
5 DOLLARS CAROLINA, RUTHERFORD, 140.G., 20 CARATS, Reeded Edge .	17,000	27,500	40,000	63,000
5 DOLLARS CAROLINA GOLD, RUTHERF., 140.G., 20 CARATS, AUGUST 1, 1834	5,500	8,000	11,500	25,000
Similar, but "20" Distant From CARATS	6,000	10,000	14,500	26,000
5 DOLLARS CAROLINA GOLD, 134.G., 21 CARATS, With Star	5,500	7,500	10,500	20,000

Georgia



	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
5 DOLLARS GEORGIA GOLD, RUTHERFORD, 128.G., 22 CARATS	\$7,500	\$10,000	\$14,000	\$30,000
5 DOLLARS GEORGIA GOLD, RUTHERFORD, 128.G., 22 CARATS, With Colon After G	—	—		
5 DOLLARS GEORGIA GOLD, RUTHERF., 128.G., 22 CARATS	7,500	10,000	14,000	30,000

August Bechtler



	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
1 DOL.; CAROLINA GOLD, 27.G., 21.C.	\$1,500	\$2,000	\$3,000	\$4,750
5 DOLLARS, CAROLINA GOLD, 134.G., 21 CARATS	5,500	8,000	12,000	32,000
5 DOLLARS, CAROLINA GOLD, 134 G: 21 CARATS, Reverse of C. Bechtler as Shown Above	—	—		



	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
5 DOLLARS, CAROLINA GOLD, 128 G., 22 CARATS	\$13,000	\$16,500	\$25,000	\$42,500
5 DOLLARS, CAROLINA GOLD, 141 G., 20 CARATS	11,000	15,000	22,500	38,000

Note: Restrikes in "Proof" of this type using original dies were made about 1920.

NORRIS, GREGG & NORRIS SAN FRANCISCO 1849

Collectors consider this piece the first of the California private gold coins. A newspaper account dated May 31, 1849, described a five-dollar gold coin, struck at Benicia City, though with the imprint San Francisco. It mentioned the private stamp of Norris, Gregg & Norris. The initials N.G.&N. were not interpreted until 1902, when the coins of Augustus Humbert were sold.



	F	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
1849 Half Eagle, Plain Edge	\$4,500	\$6,750	\$12,000	\$15,000	\$32,000
1849 Half Eagle, Reeded Edge	4,500	6,750	12,000	15,000	32,000
1850 Half Eagle, With STOCKTON Beneath Date (<i>unique</i>)			—		

MOFFAT & CO. SAN FRANCISCO 1849-1853

The firm of Moffat & Co. was perhaps the most important of the California private coiners. The assay office they conducted was semi-official in character. The successors to this firm, Curtis, Perry and Ward, later established the United States branch mint of San Francisco.

In June or July 1849, Moffat & Co. began to issue small, rectangular pieces of gold owing to lack of coin in the locality, in values from \$9.43 to \$264. The \$9.43, \$14.25, and \$16.00 varieties are the only types known today.



\$9.43 Ingot (<i>unique, in Smithsonian</i>)	—
\$14.25 Ingot (<i>unique, in Smithsonian</i>)	—
\$16.00 Ingot	\$125,000

The dies for the ten-dollar piece were cut by a Bavarian, Albert Kuner. On the coronet of Liberty appear the words MOFFAT & CO., instead of the word LIBERTY as in regular United States issues.



	F	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
1849 FIVE DOL. (all varieties)	\$1,500	\$2,500	\$3,800	\$5,750	\$12,500
1850 FIVE DOL. (all varieties)	1,500	2,600	4,000	6,000	13,500
1849 TEN DOL.	3,500	5,500	11,000	20,000	37,000
1849 TEN D.	3,750	6,000	13,000	23,000	43,000

UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE

Augustus Humbert

United States Assayer of Gold, 1851

Augustus Humbert, a New York watchcase maker, was appointed United States assayer, and he placed his name and the government stamp on the ingots of gold issued by Moffat & Co. The assay office, a provisional government mint, was a temporary expedient to accommodate the Californians until the establishment of a permanent branch mint.

The fifty-dollar gold piece was accepted as legal tender on a par with standard U.S. gold coins and was known variously as a *slug*, *quintuple eagle*, or *five-eagle piece*. It was officially termed an *ingot*.

Lettered-Edge Varieties



	F	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
1851 50 D C 880 THOUS., No 50 on Reverse. Sunk in Edge: AUGUSTUS HUMBERT UNITED STATES ASSAYER OF GOLD CALIFORNIA 1851	\$19,000	\$28,500	\$39,000	\$37,500	\$100,000



	F	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
1851 50 D C 880 THOUS., Similar to Last Variety, but 50 on Reverse	\$23,000	\$40,000	\$57,500	\$90,000	\$150,000
1851 50 D C, 887 THOUS., With 50 on Reverse	20,000	35,000	48,000	72,500	120,000

Reeded-Edge Varieties



	F	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
1851 FIFTY DOLLS, 880 THOUS., "Target" Reverse	\$13,000	\$20,000	\$29,000	\$40,000	\$75,000
1851 FIFTY DOLLS, 887 THOUS., "Target" Reverse	13,000	20,000	29,000	40,000	75,000
1852 FIFTY DOLLS, 887 THOUS.	13,000	20,000	30,000	42,000	77,500

Note: A unique Proof of the 1851 with 887 THOUS. was sold at the Garrett II auction in 1980 for \$500,000.

Moffat-Humbert

In 1851, certain issues of the Miners' Bank, Baldwin, Pacific Company, and others were discredited by newspaper accounts stating they were of reduced gold value. This provided an enhanced opportunity for Moffat and the U.S. Assay Office of Gold. Fractional-currency coins of almost every nation were being pressed into service by the Californians, but the supply was too small to help to any extent. Moffat & Co. proceeded in January 1852 to issue a new ten-dollar gold piece bearing the stamp MOFFAT & CO.



Close Date



Wide Date

	F	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
1852 TEN D. MOFFAT & CO. (Close Date)	\$3,800	\$6,000	\$12,000	\$29,000	\$70,000
1852 TEN D. MOFFAT & CO. (Wide Date)	3,800	6,000	12,000	29,000	70,000



1852, Normal Date



1852, 2 Over 1

	F	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
1852 TEN DOLS.	\$2,600	\$4,000	\$6,250	\$10,500	\$23,000
1852 TEN DOLS. 1852, 2 Over 1	2,800	5,000	8,500	14,000	29,000



	F	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
1852 TWENTY DOLS., 1852, 2 Over 1	\$7,000	\$10,000	\$23,000	\$37,000	\$90,000

United States Assay Office of Gold – 1852

The firm of Moffat & Co. was dissolved in 1852 and a newly reorganized company known as the United States Assay Office of Gold took over the contract. Principals were Curtis, Perry, and Ward.



	F	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
1852 FIFTY DOLLS., 887 THOUS.	\$13,000	\$20,000	\$30,000	\$41,000	\$77,000
1852 FIFTY DOLLS., 900 THOUS.	13,000	20,000	32,000	42,500	80,000



	F	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
1852 TEN DOLLS., 884 THOUS.	\$1,800	\$3,200	\$4,800	\$7,000	\$17,000
1853 TEN D., 884 THOUS.	7,000	14,000	25,000	35,000	72,500
1853 TEN D., 900 THOUS.	4,250	6,200	10,000	17,000	25,000



	F	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
1853 TWENTY D., 884 THOUS.	\$7,200	\$13,000	\$18,000	\$28,000	\$47,500



	F	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
1853 TWENTY D., 900 THOUS.	\$2,200	\$3,200	\$4,500	\$6,250	\$12,000

Note: Modern prooflike forgeries exist.

Moffat & Co. Gold

The last Moffat issue, an 1853 twenty-dollar piece, is very similar to the U.S. double eagle of that period. It was struck after John L. Moffat retired from the Assay Office.



	F	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
1853 TWENTY D.	\$4,500	\$6,000	\$9,000	\$14,500	\$30,000

J.H. BOWIE

Joseph H. Bowie joined his cousins in San Francisco in 1849 and possibly produced a limited coinage of gold pieces. A trial piece of the dollar denomination is known in copper, but may never have reached the coinage stage. Little is known about the company or the reason for issuing these pieces.



1849 1 DOL. (copper)	—
1849 5 DOL.	—

CINCINNATI MINING & TRADING CO. (1849)

The origin and location of this company are unknown.



EF Unc.

1849 FIVE DOLLARS (unique)

1849 TEN DOLLARS (7 known) \$431,250, EF, Stack's auction, 2004 \$600,000 —

Note: Beware of spurious specimens cast in base metal with the word TRACING in place of TRADING.

MASSACHUSETTS AND CALIFORNIA COMPANY

This company was believed to have been organized in Northampton, Massachusetts, in May 1849. Pieces with 5D are not genuine.



VF EF

1849 FIVE D. \$160,000 \$245,000

MINERS' BANK
SAN FRANCISCO 1849

The institution of Wright & Co., exchange brokers located in Portsmouth Square, San Francisco, was known as the Miners' Bank.

A ten-dollar piece was issued in the autumn of 1849, but the coins were not readily accepted because they were worth less than face value. The firm was dissolved on January 14, 1850. Unlike the gold in most California issues, the gold in these coins was alloyed with copper.



Dentelated Border

Crimped Border

	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
(1849) TEN D., Dentelated Border, Raised Rim	\$17,500	\$30,000	\$45,000	\$85,000
(1849) TEN D., Crimped Border, Crushed Rim	17,500	30,000	45,000	85,000

J.S. ORMSBY SACRAMENTO 1849

The initials J.S.O., which appear on certain issues of California privately coined gold pieces, represent the firm of J.S. Ormsby & Co. They struck both five- and ten-dollar denominations, all undated.



	VF
(1849) 5 DOLLS, Plain Edge (possibly unique)	—
(1849) 5 DOLLS, Reeded Edge (unique, in Smithsonian)	—
(1849) 10 DOLLS (4 known)	\$300,000

PACIFIC COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO 1849

The origin of the Pacific Company is very uncertain. All data regarding the firm are based on conjecture.

Edgar H. Adams wrote that he believed that the coins bearing the stamp of the Pacific Company were produced by the coining firm of Broderick and Kohler. The coins were probably hand struck with the aid of a sledgehammer.



	EF	AU
1849 1 DOLLAR (2 known)	\$250,000	\$400,000
1849 5 DOLLARS	325,000	450,000
1849 10 DOLLARS	500,000	600,000

F.D. KOHLER CALIFORNIA STATE ASSAYER 1850

The State Assay Office was authorized on April 12, 1850. That year, Governor Peter Burnett appointed F.D. Kohler, who thereupon sold his assaying business to Baldwin & Co. He served at both the San Francisco and Sacramento offices. The State Assay Offices were discontinued at the time the U.S. Assay Office was established, on February 1, 1851.

Ingots issued ranged from \$36.55 to \$150. An Extremely Fine specimen sold in the Garrett Sale, 1980, for \$200,000. Each is unique.



\$36.55 Sacramento	—
\$37.31 San Francisco	—
\$40.07 San Francisco	—

\$45.34 San Francisco	—
\$50.00 San Francisco	—
\$54.09 San Francisco	—

Note: A \$40.07 ingot was stolen from the Mint Cabinet in 1858 and never recovered.

DUBOSQ & COMPANY SAN FRANCISCO 1850

Theodore Dubosq, a Philadelphia jeweler, took melting and coining machinery to San Francisco in 1849.



	VF
1850 FIVE D.	\$180,000

	VF
1850 TEN D.	\$180,000

BALDWIN & CO. SAN FRANCISCO 1850

George C. Baldwin and Thomas S. Holman were in the jewelry business in San Francisco and were known as Baldwin & Co. They were the successors to F.D. Kohler & Co., taking over its machinery and other equipment in May 1850.



	F	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
1850 FIVE DOL.	\$7,000	\$12,500	\$22,500	\$30,000	\$45,000
1850 TEN DOLLARS, Horseman Type	35,000	62,500	95,000	130,000	195,000



	F	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
1851 TEN D.	\$10,500	\$23,500	\$39,000	\$57,500	\$122,000

The Baldwin & Co. twenty-dollar piece was the first of that denomination issued in California. Baldwin coins are believed to have contained about 2% copper alloy.



	EF	Unc.
1851 TWENTY D.	\$325,000	—

SCHULTZ & COMPANY SAN FRANCISCO 1851

The firm of Schultz & Co., a brass foundry, was operated by Judge G.W. Schultz and William T. Garratt. The surname is misspelled Schultz on the coins.



	F	VF	EF	AU
1851 FIVE D.	\$27,500	\$50,000	\$75,000	\$125,000

DUNBAR & COMPANY SAN FRANCISCO 1851

Edward E. Dunbar operated the California Bank in San Francisco. Dunbar later returned to New York City and organized the famous Continental Bank Note Co.



	EF
1851 FIVE D.	\$275,000

WASS, MOLITOR & CO. SAN FRANCISCO 1852-1855

The gold-smelting and assaying plant of Wass, Molitor & Co. was operated by two Hungarian patriots, Count S.C. Wass and A.P. Molitor. They maintained an excellent laboratory and complete apparatus for analysis and coinage of gold.

The company struck five-, ten-, twenty-, and fifty-dollar coins. In 1852 they produced a ten-dollar piece similar in design to the five-dollar denomination. The difference is in the reverse legend, which reads: S.M.V. [Standard Mint Value] CALIFORNIA GOLD TEN D.

No pieces were coined in 1853 or 1854, but they brought out the twenty- and fifty-dollar pieces in 1855. A considerable number of the fifty-dollar coins were made. There was a ten-dollar piece issued in 1855 also, with the Liberty head and small close date.



Small Head, Rounded Bust



Large Head, Pointed Bust

	F	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
1852 FIVE DOLLARS, Small Head, With Rounded Bust	\$5,000	\$10,000	\$21,000	\$35,000	\$64,000
1852 FIVE DOLLARS, Large Head, With Pointed Bust	4,500	9,000	17,500	30,000	57,500



Large Head



Small Head

Small Date

1855

	F	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
1852 TEN D., Large Head	\$2,750	\$4,200	\$7,000	\$12,500	\$24,000
1852 TEN D., Small Head	6,200	8,000	18,000	32,000	77,000
1852 TEN D., Small Closed Date	12,500	27,500	45,000	86,000	
1855 TEN D.	9,000	15,000	20,000	27,500	50,000



Large Head



Small Head

	F	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
1855 TWENTY DOL., Large Head	—	—	\$400,000	—	—
1855 TWENTY DOL., Small Head	\$12,000	\$26,000	37,500	\$60,000	\$110,000



	F	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
1855 50 DOLLARS	\$23,000	\$33,000	\$45,000	\$78,000	\$160,000

KELLOGG & CO. SAN FRANCISCO 1854-1855

John G. Kellogg went to San Francisco on October 12, 1849, from Auburn, New York. At first he was employed by Moffat & Co., and remained with that organization when control passed to Curtis, Perry, and Ward. When the U.S. Assay Office was discontinued, December 14, 1853, Kellogg became associated with G.F. Richter, who had been an assayer in the government assay office. These two set up business as Kellogg & Richter on December 19, 1853.

When the U.S. Assay Office ceased operations, a period ensued during which no private firm was striking gold. The new San Francisco branch mint did not produce coins for some months after Curtis & Perry took the contract for the government (Ward having died). The lack of coin was again keenly felt by businessmen, who petitioned Kellogg & Richter to "supply the vacuum" by issuing private coin. Their plea was soon answered: on February 9, 1854, Kellogg & Co. placed their first twenty-dollar piece in circulation.

The firm dissolved late in 1854 and reorganized as Kellogg & Humbert. The latter partner was Augustus Humbert, for some time identified as U.S. assayer of gold in California. Regardless of the fact that the branch mint was then producing coins, Kellogg & Humbert issued twenty-dollar coins in 1855 in a quantity greater than before.



	F	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
1854 TWENTY D.	\$2,600	\$3,700	\$5,250	\$7,750	\$20,000

The 1855 twenty-dollar piece is similar to that of 1854. The letters on the reverse are larger and the arrows longer on one 1854 variety. There are die varieties of both.



	F	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
1855 TWENTY D.	\$2,700	\$3,800	\$6,250	\$8,500	\$21,000

In 1855, Ferdinand Gruner cut the dies for a round-format fifty-dollar gold coin for Kellogg & Co., but coinage seems to have been limited to presentation pieces. Only 10 to 12 pieces are known to exist. A "commemorative restrike" was made in 2001 using transfer dies made from the original and gold recovered from the SS *Central America*. These pieces have the inscription S.S. CENTRAL AMERICA GOLD, C.H.S. on the reverse ribbon.



	PF
1855 FIFTY DOLLS. \$747,500, PF-64, Heritage auction, Jan-07	\$360,000

OREGON EXCHANGE COMPANY OREGON CITY 1849

The Beaver Coins of Oregon

Upon the discovery of gold in California, a great exodus of Oregonians joined in the hunt for the precious metal. Soon, returning gold seekers offered their gold dust, which became the accepted medium of exchange. As in other Western areas at that time, the uncertain qualities of the gold and weighing devices tended to irk the tradespeople, and petitions were made to the legislature for a standard gold coin issue.

On February 16, 1849, the territorial legislature passed an act providing for a mint and specified five- and ten-dollar gold coins without alloy. Oregon City, the largest city in the territory with a population of about 1,000, was designated as the location for the mint. At the time this act was passed, Oregon had been brought into the United States as a territory by act of Congress. When the new governor arrived on March 2, he declared the coinage act unconstitutional.

The public-spirited people, however, continued to work for a convenient medium of exchange and soon took matters into their own hands by starting a private mint. Eight men of affairs, whose names were Kilborne, Magruder, Taylor, Abernethy, Willson, Rector, Campbell, and Smith, set up the Oregon Exchange Company.

The coins struck were of virgin gold as specified in the original act. Ten-dollar dies were made slightly later, and were of finer design and workmanship.



	F	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
1849 5 D.	\$27,000	\$40,000	\$60,000	\$100,000	—



	F	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
1849 TEN.D	\$63,000	\$125,000	\$230,000	\$300,000	—

MORMON GOLD PIECES SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, 1849-1860

The first name given to the organized Mormon Territory was the "State of Deseret," the last word meaning "honeybee." The beehive, which is shown on the reverse of the five-dollar 1860 piece, was a favorite device of the followers of Joseph Smith and Brigham Young. The clasped hands appear on most Mormon coins and exemplify strength in unity. HOLINESS TO THE LORD was an inscription frequently used.

Brigham Young was the instigator of the coinage system and personally supervised the mint, which was housed in a little adobe building in Salt Lake City. The mint was inaugurated late in 1848 as a public convenience.



	F	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
1849 TWO AND HALF DO.	\$12,000	\$20,000	\$30,000	\$50,000	\$75,000
1849 FIVE DOLLARS	8,000	17,000	26,000	35,000	65,000



	F	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
1849 TEN DOLLARS	\$175,000	\$240,000	\$300,000	\$390,000	\$575,000



The first coin of the twenty-dollar denomination to be struck in the United States.

	F	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
1849 TWENTY DOLLARS	\$75,000	\$135,000	\$195,000	\$250,000	\$400,000



	F	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
1850 FIVE DOLLARS	\$10,000	\$20,000	\$30,000	\$45,000	\$85,000



	F	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
1860 S.D.	\$16,000	\$30,000	\$40,000	\$57,500	\$77,500

COLORADO GOLD PIECES

Clark, Gruber & Co.

Denver 1860–1861

Clark, Gruber & Co. was a well-known private minting firm in Denver, Colorado, in the early 1860s.



	F	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
1860 2 1/2 D.	\$1,800	\$2,750	\$4,000	\$5,500	\$12,500
1860 FIVE D.	2,100	3,250	4,500	6,000	13,500



	F	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
1860 TEN D	\$7,750	\$10,500	\$16,500	\$24,000	\$42,000
1860 TWENTY D <i>\$690,000, MS-64, Heritage auction, Jan-06</i>	50,000	90,000	150,000	250,000	475,000

The \$2.50 and \$5 pieces of 1861 follow closely the designs of the 1860 issues. The main difference is found in the legends. The reverse side now has CLARK GRUBER & CO. DENVER. PIKES PEAK now appears on the coronet of Liberty.



See next page for chart.

	F	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
1861 2 1/2 D	\$1,900	\$2,900	\$4,400	\$7,750	\$15,000
1861 FIVE D	2,300	3,500	5,600	9,250	36,000
1861 TEN D	2,300	3,600	5,750	10,000	25,000



	F	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
1861 TWENTY D	\$12,500	\$27,500	\$50,000	\$77,500	\$175,000

John Parsons & Company Tarryall Mines – Colorado, 1861

Very little is known regarding the mint of John Parsons and Co., although it is reasonably certain that it operated in the South Park section of Park County, Colorado, near the original town of Tarryall, in the summer of 1861.



Pikes Peak Gold

	VF	EF
(1861) Undated 2 1/2 D.	\$180,000	\$245,000
(1861) Undated FIVE D.	245,000	315,000

J.J. Conway & Co. Georgia Gulch, Colorado, 1861

Records show that the Conway mint operated for a short while in 1861. As in all gold-mining areas the value of gold dust caused disagreement among the merchants and the miners. The firm of J.J. Conway & Co. solved this difficulty by bringing out its gold pieces in August 1861.



	VF	EF
(1861) Undated 2 1/2 DOLL'S	\$140,000	\$170,000
(1861) Undated FIVE DOLLARS	200,000	275,000



(1861) Undated TEN DOLLARS

CALIFORNIA SMALL-DENOMINATION GOLD

There was a scarcity of small coins during the California gold rush. Starting in 1852, quarter, half, and dollar coins were privately minted from native gold to alleviate the shortage. The acceptability of these hard-to-handle, underweight coins was always limited, but they soon became popular as souvenirs. Early coins contained up to 85% of face value in gold. The amount and quality of gold in the coins soon decreased, and some are merely gold plated.

The Coinage Act of April 22, 1864, made private coinage illegal, but the law was not fully enforced until 1883. In compliance with the law, non-denominated tokens were made, and from 1872 until 1883 both coins and tokens were produced. After 1883, most of the production was tokens. To circumvent the law, and to make them more acceptable, some pieces made after 1881 were backdated to the 1850s or 1860s.

Early issues have Liberty heads; later issues have Indian heads and often are prooflike. Most have a wreath on the reverse, but some have original designs. About 35,000 pieces are believed to exist. More than 570 different varieties have been identified, many of them very rare. The quality of strike and edge treatment is inconsistent. Many bear their makers' initials: D, DERI, DERIB, DN, FD, G, GG, GL, H, L, N, or NR. Major denominated coins are listed below; values are for the most common variety of each type. Non-denominated tokens are not included in these listings. They are much less valuable. **Beware of extremely common modern replicas** (often having a bear in the design), which have little numismatic value.

The values in the following charts are only for coins made before 1883 with the denomination on the reverse expressed as CENTS, DOL., DOLL., or DOLLAR.

Quarter Dollar – Octagonal

	EF	AU	Unc.
Large Liberty Head / Value and Date in Wreath	\$175	\$250	\$425
Large Liberty Head / Value and Date in Beaded Circle	175	275	470
Large Liberty Head / Value and CAL in Wreath	175	230	320
Small Liberty Head / Value and Date in Wreath	170	230	320
Small Liberty Head / Value and Date in Beaded Circle	175	250	340
Small Liberty Head / Value in Shield, Date in Wreath	175	250	375
Small Liberty Head / Value and CAL in Wreath	175	250	425
Large Indian Head / Value in Wreath	215	310	475
Large Indian Head / Value and CAL in Wreath	195	280	450
Small Indian Head / Value in Wreath	215	280	525
Small Indian Head / Value and CAL in Wreath	500	620	950
Washington Head 1872 / Value and CAL in Wreath	700	1,000	1,600

Quarter Dollar – Round

	EF	AU	Unc.
Large Liberty Head / Value and Date in Wreath	\$190	\$310	\$425
Large Liberty Head / Value and CAL in Wreath	150	250	375
Large Liberty Head / 25 CENTS in Wreath	300	415	650
Small Liberty Head / Value and Date in Wreath	180	300	425
Small Liberty Head / Value in Shield, Date in Wreath	180	315	550
Small Liberty Head / Value and CAL in Wreath	180	215	380
Large Indian Head / Value in Wreath	375	530	850
Large Indian Head / Value and CAL in Wreath	325	425	700
Small Indian Head / Value in Wreath	190	300	550
Small Indian Head / Value and CAL in Wreath	375	525	850
Washington Head 1872 / Value and CAL in Wreath	725	1,000	1,600

Half Dollar – Octagonal

	EF	AU	Unc.
Large Liberty Head / Value and Date in Wreath	\$300	\$370	\$690
Large Liberty Head / Value and Date in Beaded Circle	170	210	435
Large Liberty Head / Value and CAL in Wreath	210	425	625
Large Liberty Head / Legend Surrounds Wreath	400	600	1,000
Small Liberty Head / Value and Date in Wreath	200	375	550
Small Liberty Head / Value and CAL in Wreath	185	320	450
Small Liberty Head / Small Eagle With Rays	1,075	1,450	2,500
Small Liberty Head / Large Eagle With Raised Wings	1,000	1,400	2,500
Large Indian Head / Value in Wreath	210	400	650
Large Indian Head / Value and CAL in Wreath	235	350	550
Small Indian Head / Value in Wreath	250	425	700
Small Indian Head / Value and CAL in Wreath	450	585	975

Half Dollar – Round

	EF	AU	Unc.
Liberty Head / Value and Date in Wreath	\$180	\$315	\$480
Liberty Head / Value and CAL in Wreath	225	350	550
Liberty Head / CALIFORNIA GOLD Around Wreath	225	350	575
Large Indian Head / Value in Wreath	210	325	500
Large Indian Head / Value and CAL in Wreath	190	290	450
Small Indian Head / Value in Wreath	225	350	600
Small Indian Head / Value and CAL in Wreath	200	325	500

Dollar – Octagonal

	EF	AU	Unc.
Liberty Head / Value and Date in Wreath	\$475	\$700	\$1,300
Liberty Head / Value in Beaded Circle	500	750	1,400
Liberty Head / Legend Around Wreath	500	800	1,500
Liberty Head / Large Eagle	2,100	3,100	5,000
Large Indian Head / Value and Date in Wreath	610	950	1,750
Large Indian Head / Value in Wreath	725	1,100	2,000
Small Indian Head / Value and CAL in Wreath	725	1,100	2,000

Dollar – Round

	EF	AU	Unc.
Liberty Head / CALIFORNIA GOLD, Value and Date in Wreath	\$1,750	\$2,500	\$4,250
Liberty Head / Date Beneath Head	2,300	3,200	5,000
Indian Head / Date Beneath Head	1,900	3,000	4,750

WESTERN STATES SOUVENIR GOLD

Small souvenir California gold pieces were made by several manufacturers in the early 20th century. A series of 36 pieces, in the size of 25¢, 50¢, and \$1 coins, was made by the M.E. Hart Company of San Francisco to honor Alaska and various Western states. The Hart Company also marketed the official commemorative Panama-Pacific gold coins from the 1915 Exposition and manufactured plush copper cases for them. Similar cases were acquired by Farran Zerbe, who mounted 15 complete sets of what he termed "Coins of the Golden West." Intact, framed 36-piece sets are rare; individual specimens are among the most popular of all souvenir pieces of that era.



	AU	MS-63
Alaska Pinch series, 25c, octagonal, 1902	\$350	\$700
Alaska Pinch series, 50c, octagonal, 1900	400	750
Alaska Pinch series, \$1, octagonal, 1898	500	900
Alaska Pinch series, 25c, round, 1901	350	700
Alaska Pinch series, 50c, round, 1899	400	750
Alaska Pinch series, \$1, round, 1897	500	900
Alaska Parka series, 25c, round, 1911	1,200	1,900
Alaska Parka series, 50c, round, 1911	1,300	2,250
Alaska Parka series, \$1, round, 1911	1,500	2,650
Alaska AYPE series, 25c, round, 1909	175	300
Alaska AYPE series, 50c, round, 1909	200	350
Alaska AYPE series, \$1, round, 1909	250	400
California Minerva series, 25c, octagonal, 1915	200	350
California Minerva series, 50c, octagonal, 1915	250	400
California Minerva series, \$1, octagonal, 1915	300	500
California Minerva series, 25c, round, 1915	200	350
California Minerva series, 50c, round, 1915	250	400
California Minerva series, \$1, round, 1915	300	500
California octagonal series, 25c, 1860 or 1902	500	1,200
California octagonal series, 50c, 1900	600	1,350
California octagonal series, \$1, 1898	700	1,600
California round series, 25c, 1860, 1871, or 1901	550	1,200
California round series, 50c, 1849 or 1899	650	1,400
California round series, \$1, 1849	800	1,650
Idaho series, 25c, round, 1914	650	1,150
Idaho series, 50c, round, 1914	750	1,250
Idaho series, \$1, round, 1914	850	1,500
Montana series, 25c, round, 1914	650	1,150
Montana series, 50c, round, 1914	750	1,250
Montana series, \$1, round, 1914	850	1,500
Oregon series, 25c, round, 1914	600	1,100
Oregon series, 50c, round, 1914	700	1,200
Oregon series, \$1, round, 1914	800	1,400

	AU	MS-63
Washington series, 25c, round, 1914	\$600	\$1,100
Washington series, 50c, round, 1914	700	1,200
Washington series, \$1, round, 1914	800	1,400

CALIFORNIA GOLD INGOT BARS

During the Gold Rush era, gold coins, ingots, and "dust" were sent by steamship from San Francisco to other ports, most importantly to New York City and London, where the gold was sold or, in some instances, sent to mints for conversion into coins. The typical procedure in the mid-1850s was to send the gold by steamship from San Francisco to Panama, where it was sent across 48 miles of land on the Panama Railroad, then loaded aboard another ship at the town of Aspinwall on the Atlantic side. On September 12, 1857, the *SS Central America*, en route from Aspinwall to New York City with more than 475 passengers, over 100 crew members, and an estimated \$2.6 million in gold (in an era in which pure gold was valued at \$20.67 per ounce) was lost at sea. Miraculously, more than 150 people, including all but one of the women and children, were rescued by passing ships. The *SS Central America* went to the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean off the Carolina coast.

In the 1980s a group of researchers in Ohio formed the Columbus-America Discovery Group and secured financing to search for the long-lost ship. After much study and many explorations, they discovered the wreck of the *SS Central America* 7,200 feet below the surface. Tommy Thompson, Bob Evans, and others from C-ADG used the robotic *Nemo*, a sophisticated device weighing several tons, to photograph the wreck and to carefully bring to the surface many artifacts. A king's ransom in gold ingots was found, along with more than 7,500 coins, the latter mostly consisting of Mint State 1857-S double eagles.

The 500-plus gold ingots furnished a unique opportunity to study specimens that, after conservation, were essentially in the same condition as they had been in 1857. These bore the imprints of five different California assayers, who operated seven offices. With few exceptions, each ingot bears individual stamps, indicating its maker, a serial number, the weight in ounces, the fineness (expressed in thousandths, e.g., .784 indicating 784/1000 pure gold), and the 1857 value in dollars. The smallest bar found was issued by Blake & Co., weighed 4.95 ounces, was .795 fine, and was stamped with a value of \$81.34. The largest ingot, dubbed the Eureka bar, bore the imprint of Kellogg & Humbert, and was stamped with a weight of 933.94 ounces, .903 fine, and a value of \$17,433.57.

Blake & Co., Sacramento, California: From December 28, 1855, to May 1858, Blake & Co. was operated by Gorham Blake and W.R. Waters. • 34 ingots recovered. Serial numbers in the 5,100 and 5,200 series. Lowest weight and value: 4.95 ounces, \$81.34. Highest weight and value: 157.40 ounces, \$2,655.05. These bars have beveled or "dressed" edges and may have seen limited use in California commerce.

Harris, Marchand & Co., Sacramento and Marysville: Founded in Sacramento in 1855 by Harvey Harris and Desiré Marchand, with Charles L. Farrington as the "& Co." The Marysville office was opened in January 1856. Serial numbers in the 6,000 series are attributed to Sacramento, comprising 36 bars; a single bar in the 7,000 series (7095) is attributed to Marysville. The Marchand bars each have a circular coin-style counterstamp on the face. Lowest weight and value (Sacramento): 9.87 ounces, \$158.53. Highest weight and value (Sacramento): 295.20 ounces, \$5,351.73. • Unique Marysville bar: 174.04 ounces, \$3,389.06.

Henry Hentsch, San Francisco: Hentsch, a Swiss, was an entrepreneur involved in banking, real estate, assaying, and other ventures. In February 1856, he opened an assay office as an annex to his bank. It is likely that many of his ingots were exported to Europe, where he had extensive banking connections. • 33 ingots recovered. Lowest weight and value: 12.52 ounces, \$251.82. Highest weight and value: 238.84 ounces, \$4,458.35.

Justh & Hunter, San Francisco and Marysville: Emanuel Justh, a Hungarian, was a lithographer in San Francisco in the early 1850s. In 1854 and 1855 he worked as assistant assayer at the San Francisco Mint. Solomon Hillen Hunter came to California from Baltimore. The Justh & Hunter partnership was announced in May 1855. • Although study is continuing, the 60 ingots in the 4,000 series are tentatively attributed to San Francisco, and the 26 ingots in the 9,000 series are attributed to Marysville. • San Francisco—Lowest weight and value: 5.24 ounces, \$92.18. Highest weight and value: 866.19 ounces, \$15,971.93. • Marysville—Lowest weight and value: 19.34 ounces, \$356.21. Highest weight and value: 464.65 ounces, \$8,759.90.

Kellogg & Humbert, San Francisco: John Glover Kellogg and Augustus Humbert, two of the most famous names in the minting of California gold coins, formed the partnership of Kellogg & Humbert in spring 1855. The firm was one of the most active of all California assayers during the mid-1850s. • 346 ingots recovered, constituting the majority of those found. • Lowest weight and value: 5.71 ounces, \$101.03. Highest weight and value: 933.94 ounces, \$17,433.57.



A selection of gold ingots from the SS *Central America* treasure (with an 1857S-S \$20 double eagle shown for scale, near lower left). (1) Harris, Marchand & Co., Marysville office, serial number 7095, 174.04 ounces, .942 fine, \$3,389.06 (all values as stamped in 1857). (2) Henry Hentsch, San Francisco, serial number 3120, 61.93 ounces, .886 fine, \$1,134.26. (3) Kellogg & Humbert, San Francisco, serial number 215, .944 fine, \$1,045.96. (4) Blake & Co., Sacramento, 19.30 ounces, .946 fine, \$297.42. (5) Another Blake & Co. ingot, serial number 5216, .915 fine, \$266.12. (6) Justh & Hunter, Marysville office, serial number 9440, 41.79 ounces, \$761.07. (7) Justh & Hunter, San Francisco office, serial number 4243, 51.98 ounces, .916 fine, \$984.27. (8) Harris, Marchand & Co., Sacramento office, serial number 6514, 35.33 ounces, .807 fine, \$589.38. (9) Harris, Marchand & Co., Sacramento office, serial number 6486, 12.64 ounces, .950 fine, \$245.00.

HARD TIMES TOKENS (1832-1844)

Hard Times tokens, as they are called, are mostly the size of a contemporary large copper cent. Privately minted from 1832 to 1844, they display diverse motifs reflecting political campaigns and satire of the era as well as carrying advertisements for merchants, products, and services. For many years these have been a popular specialty within numismatics, helped along with the publication of *Hard Times Tokens* by Lyman H. Low (1899; revised edition, 1906) and later works, continuing to the present day. In 1899 Low commented (adapted) that "the issues commonly called Hard Times tokens . . . had no semblance of authority behind them. They combine the character of political pieces with the catch-words of party cries; of satirical pieces with sarcastic allusions to the sentiments or speeches of the leaders of opposing parties; and in some degree also of necessity pieces, in a time when, to use one of the phrases of the day, 'money was a cash article,' hard to get for daily needs."

Although these are designated as Hard Times tokens, the true Hard Times period began in a serious way on May 10, 1837, when banks began suspending specie payments and would no longer exchange paper currency for coins. This date is memorialized on some of the token inscriptions. Difficult economic conditions continued through 1843; the first full year of recovery was 1844. From March 1837 to March 1841, President Martin Van Buren vowed to "follow in the steps of my illustrious predecessor," President Andrew Jackson, who had been in office from March 1829 until Van Buren's inauguration. Jackson was perhaps the most controversial president up to that time. His veto in 1832 of the impending (1836) recharter of the Bank of the United States set off a political firestorm, made no calmer when his administration shifted deposits to favored institutions, derisively called "pet banks."

The Jackson era was one of unbridled prosperity. Due to sales of land in the West, the expansion of railroads, and a robust economy, so much money piled up in the Treasury that distributions were made in 1835 to all of the states. Seeking to end wild speculation, Jackson issued the "Specie Circular" on July 11, 1836, mandating that purchases of Western land, often done on credit or by other non-cash means, had to be paid in silver or gold coins. Almost immediately, the land boom settled and prices stabilized. A chill began to spread across the economy, which finally warmed in early 1837. Finally, many banks ran short of ready cash, causing the specie suspension.

After May 10, 1837, silver and gold coins completely disappeared from circulation. Copper cents remained, but were in short supply. Various diesinkers and others produced a flood of copper tokens. These were sold at discounts to merchants and banks, with \$6 for 1,000 tokens being typical. Afterward, they were paid out in commerce and circulated for the value of one cent.

The actions of Jackson, the financial tribulations that many thought he precipitated, and the policies of Van Buren inspired motifs for the Hard Times tokens known as "politicals." Several hundred other varieties were made with the advertisements of merchants, services, and products and are known as "store cards" or "merchants' tokens." Many of these were illustrated with elements such as a shoe, umbrella, comb, coal stove, storefront, hotel, or carriage.

One of the more famous issues depicts a slave kneeling in chains, with the motto "Am I Not a Woman & a Sister?" This token was issued in 1838, when abolition was a major rallying point for many Americans in the North. The curious small-size Feuchtwanger cents of 1837, made in Feuchtwanger's Composition (a type of German silver), were proposed to Congress as a cheap substitute for copper cents, but no action was taken. Lewis Feuchtwanger produced large quantities on his own account and circulated them extensively. (See page 387.)

As the political and commercial motifs of Hard Times tokens are so diverse, and reflect the American economy and political scene of their era, numismatists have found them fascinating to collect and study. Although there are major rarities in the series, most of the issues are very affordable. Expanded information concerning more than 500 varieties of Hard Times tokens can be found in Russell Rulau's *Standard Catalog of United States Tokens, 1700–1900* (fourth edition). A representative selection is illustrated here.



L1, HT1



L57, HT76



L4, HT6



L56, HT75



L66, HT24



L54, HT81



L55, HT63



L31, HT46



	VF	EF	AU
L1, HT1. Andrew Jackson. Copper	\$5,750	\$9,000	—
L57, HT76. Van Buren, facing left. Brass	2,500	3,500	\$4,500
L4, HT6. Jackson President of the U.S. Brass	125	300	800
L56, HT75. Van Buren facing left. Copper	80	175	400
L66, HT24. Agriculture. Copper	200	375	700
L54, HT81. A Woman & A Sister. Copper	200	275	500
L55, HT63. Loco Foco, 1838. Copper	50	125	225
L31, HT46. Not One Cent, Motto. Copper	35	65	150



L8, HT9



L18, HT32



L51, HT70



L47, HT66



L60, HT18



L44, HT69



L59, HT17



L65, HT23



	VF	EF	AU
L8, HT9. My Victory/Jackson. Copper	\$35	\$90	\$250
L18, HT32. Executive Experiment. Copper	35	75	125
L51, HT70. Roman Firmness. Copper	35	75	200
L47, HT66. Phoenix/May Tenth. Copper	30	75	125
L60, HT18. Ship/Lightning. Copper	30	75	125
L44, HT69. Ship/Jackson. Copper	30	90	150
L59, HT17. Ship/Wreath Border	30	65	125
L65, HT23. Ship/Liberty Head. Copper	90	200	300

FEUCHTWANGER TOKENS (1837-1864)

Lewis Feuchtwanger produced a metal that was really a variety of German silver consisting of nickel, copper, and some zinc. He suggested to Congress as early as 1837 that his metal be substituted for copper, and he made one-cent and three-cent trial pieces that circulated freely during the coin shortage of 1836 through 1844.



	VF	EF	AU	Unc.
1837 One Cent, Eagle	\$125	\$210	\$325	\$500
1837 Three-Cent, New York Coat of Arms	700	1,500	2,600	5,700
1837 Three-Cent, Eagle	1,200	3,800	5,500	13,000
1864 Three-Cent, Eagle	1,700	2,800	4,700	9,000

LESHER REFERENDUM DOLLARS (1900-1901)

Distributed in 1900 and 1901 by Joseph Leshner of Victor, Colorado, these private tokens were used in trade to some extent, and stocked by various merchants who redeemed them in goods. Coins were numbered and a blank space left at bottom of 1901 issues, in which were stamped names of businessmen who bought them. All are quite rare; many varieties are extremely rare. Composition is .950 fine silver (alloyed with copper).



	EF	AU	Unc.
1900 First type, no business name	\$2,500	\$3,400	\$5,400
1900 A.B. Bumstead, with or without scrolls	1,300	1,800	3,000
1900 Bank type	13,500	18,000	—
1901 Imprint type, no name	1,325	1,950	3,200
1901 Imprint type, Boyd Park, Denver	1,450	2,100	3,300
1901 Imprint type, Slusher, Cripple Creek	1,900	2,750	3,850
1901 Imprint type, Mullen, Victor	3,300	5,200	8,400
1901 Imprint type, Cohen, Victor	6,300	7,800	10,000
1901 Imprint type, Klein, Pueblo	6,300	7,800	10,000
1901 Imprint type, Alexander, Salida	6,700	8,200	11,000
1901 Imprint type, White, Grand Junction	12,500	16,000	—
1901 Imprint type, Goodspeeds, Colorado Springs	15,000	20,000	—
1901 Imprint type, Nelson, Holdridge, Nebraska	15,000	20,000	—
1901 Imprint type, A.W. Clark (unique)		33,000	

CIVIL WAR TOKENS (1860s)

Civil War tokens are generally divided into two groups: tradesmen's tokens, and anonymously issued pieces with political or patriotic themes. They came into existence only because of the scarcity of government coins and disappeared as soon as the bronze coins of 1864 met the public demand for small copper change.

From the outset of the Civil War, government cents were insufficient in number, widely hoarded, and worth a premium. As a result of this scarcity of cent pieces, private copper coins were issued by many individuals. Their wide circulation was made possible by the scarcity of copper-nickel cents and the public dislike of fractional paper money.

The tradesmen's tokens were issued by various firms to provide change and advertise their wares. They usually bore implied or explicit promises of redemption in goods or money. The second type were simply unauthorized substitutes for government coins, produced at a profit by private manufacturers and put into general circulation through various agencies.

These tokens are of great variety in composition and design. A number were more or less faithful imitations of the copper-nickel cent. A few of this type have the word NOT in very small letters above the words ONE CENT.

Many pieces, especially tradesmen's tokens, were individual in device and size, representing any caprice of design or slogan that appealed to the maker. Some were political or patriotic in character, carrying the likeness of some military leader such as McClellan or bearing such inscriptions as "Millions for contractors, not one cent for the widows." An estimated 50,000,000 or more of these pieces were issued. Approximately 10,000 different varieties have been recorded.

The legal status of the Civil War tokens was uncertain. Mint Director James Pollock thought they were illegal; however, there was no law prohibiting the issue of tradesmen's tokens or of private coins not in imitation of United States coins. A law was passed April 22, 1864, prohibiting the issue of any one- or two-cent coins, tokens, or devices for use as money, and on June 8 another law was passed that abolished private coinage of every kind.



Values shown are for the most common tokens in each composition.

	F	VF	EF	MS-63
Copper or brass	\$15	\$25	\$35	\$60
Nickel or German silver	60	75	125	225
White metal	80	125	150	200
Copper-nickel	75	125	225	300
Silver	200	500	700	1,000

Patriotics

Patriotic Civil War tokens feature leaders such as Abraham Lincoln; military images such as cannons or ships; and sociopolitical themes from both sides, such as flags and slogans. Thousands of varieties are known.



	F	VF	EF	MS-63
Lincoln	\$35	\$70	\$110	\$250
Monitor	23	50	100	185
"Wealth of the South"	170	400	600	850
Various common types	15	25	35	65

Store Cards

Tradesmen's tokens of the Civil War era are often called *store cards*. These are typically collected by geographical location or by topic. The Fuld text catalogs store cards by state, city, merchant, die combination, and metal. Values shown below are for the most common tokens for each state.

	VG	VF	AU	MS-63
Alabama	\$1,500	\$3,000	\$4,000	\$5,500
Connecticut	10	25	50	75
Washington DC ..	—	1,000	1,400	2,000
Idaho	400	700	130	—
Illinois	10	25	50	75
Indiana	10	25	30	100
Iowa	150	400	500	1,100
Kansas	900	2,500	3,500	5,000
Kentucky	50	125	200	350
Louisiana	2,000	3,500	4,500	—
Maine	50	100	175	275
Maryland	150	350	550	1,000
Massachusetts ..	15	30	50	85
Michigan	10	25	40	75

	VG	VF	AU	MS-63
Minnesota	\$150	\$450	\$550	\$750
Missouri	40	100	125	250
New Hampshire ..	75	125	175	275
New Jersey	10	25	50	75
New York	10	25	50	70
Ohio	10	25	50	70
Pennsylvania ...	10	25	50	70
Rhode Island ...	10	25	50	70
Tennessee	300	650	1,100	1,650
Virginia	250	500	1,000	—
West Virginia ...	45	90	165	350
Wisconsin	15	30	60	90
Sutlers (a)	175	350	450	650

a. Sutlers' tokens were issued by registered contractors who operated camp stores that traveled with the military.



DC500A-1h (Red)

IN190D-3a

	VG	VF	AU	MS-63
DC500A-1h (Red). H.A. Hall, Washington, DC	—	\$1,000	\$1,400	\$2,000
IN190D-3a. J.L. & G.F. Rowe, Corunna, IN, 1863	\$15	40	65	150



MI865A-1a



MN980A-1a



MO910A-4a



NY630AQ-4a



NY630Z-1a



OH165M-1a



NY630BJ-1a



WI510M-1a



PA750F-1a



WV890D-4a

	VG	VF	AU	MS-63
MI865A-1a. W. Darling, Saranac, MI, 1864	\$7,500	\$12,000	\$15,000	—
MN980A-1a. C. Benson, Druggist, Winona, MN	300	600	900	\$1,500
MO910A-4a. Drovers Hotel, St. Louis, MO, 1863	125	300	600	1,250
NY630AQ-4a. Gustavus Lindenmueller, New York, 1863	12	25	45	60
NY630Z-1a. Fr. Freise, Undertaker, New York, 1863	15	30	60	85
OH165M-1a. B.P. Belknp., "Teeth Extracted Without Pain"	125	250	350	600
NY630BJ-1a. Sanitary Commission, New York, 1864	400	850	1,100	1,750
WI510M-1a. Goes & Falk Malt House & Brewery, Milwaukee, WI, 1863	20	45	75	150
PA750F-1a. M.C. Campbell's Dancing Academy, Philadelphia, PA	15	30	45	100
WV890D-4a. R.C. Graves, News Dealer, Wheeling, WV, 1863	45	90	165	350

CONFEDERATE CENTS

An order to make cents for the Confederacy was placed with Robert Lovett Jr., an engraver and diesinker of Philadelphia, through a jewelry firm of that city. Fearing arrest by the United States government for assisting the enemy, Lovett decided instead to hide the coins and the dies in his cellar. Captain John W. Haseltine later purchased the original dies and made restrikes with them in 1874. Circa 1961, the dies were copied and additional pieces made by Robert Bashlow. These show die cracks and rust marks that distinguish them from earlier copies. They have very little numismatic value.



	Mintage	Unc.	PF
1861 Cent, Original, Copper-Nickel, Unc.	12-15	\$120,000	
1861 Cent, Haseltine Restrike, Copper, Proof	(55)		\$9,000
1861 Cent, Haseltine Restrike, Gold, Proof	(7)		42,500
1861 Cent, Haseltine Restrike, Silver, Proof	(12)		12,500

CONFEDERATE HALF DOLLARS

According to records, only four original Confederate half dollars were struck (on a hand press). Regular silver planchets were used, as well as a regular federal obverse die. One of the coins was given to Secretary of the Treasury Christopher G. Memminger, who passed it on to President Jefferson Davis for his approval. Another was given to Professor J.L. Riddell of the University of Louisiana. E. Ames of New Orleans received a third specimen. The last was kept by chief coiner B.F. Taylor. Lack of bullion prevented the Confederacy from coining more pieces.

The Confederate half dollar was unknown to collectors until 1879, when a specimen and its die were found in Taylor's possession in New Orleans. E. Mason Jr., of Philadelphia, purchased both and later sold them to J.W. Scott and Company of New York. J.W. Scott acquired 500 genuine 1861 half dollars from the New Orleans Mint, smoothed the reverses, and then restamped them with the Confederate die. Known as restrikes, these usually have slightly flattened obverses. Scott also struck some medals in white metal using the Confederate reverse die and an obverse die bearing this inscription: 4 ORIGINALS STRUCK BY ORDER OF C.S.A. IN NEW ORLEANS 1861. REV. SAME AS U.S. (FROM ORIGINAL DIE-SCOTT)



Confederate
Reverse



Scott
Obverse

	Mintage	VF-20	EF-40	Unc.
1861 HALF DOL. (4 known) \$632,500, VF, Stack's auction, Oct-03	—	—	—	—
1861 HALF DOL., Restrike .....	.500	\$5,500	\$6,800	\$10,000
1861 Scott Obverse, Confederate Reverse .....	.500	2,250	3,500	4,750

HAWAIIAN ISSUES

Five official coins were issued for the Kingdom of Hawaii. These include the 1847 cent issued by King Kamehameha III and the 1883 silver dimes, quarters, halves, and dollars of King Kalakaua I, which bear his portrait. The silver pieces were all designed by Charles Barber and struck at the San Francisco Mint. After Hawaii became a U.S. territory in 1900, the legal-tender status of these coins was removed and most were withdrawn and melted. The 1883 eight-dollar piece is a pattern. The 1881 five-cent piece is an unofficial issue.



One Cent, 1847



Ten Cents, 1883

	Mintage	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63	PF
1847 Cent	100,000	\$400	\$500	\$750	\$1,000	\$1,250	\$2,500	
1881 Five Cents	7,000	10,000	15,000	17,000	20,000	30,000	—	
1883 Ten Cents .....(26)	249,974	70	120	300	475	1,600	3,500	\$13,000
1883 Eighth Dollar .....(20)								65,000
1883 Quarter Dollar .....(26)	499,974	65	90	150	200	300	500	13,000
1883 Half Dollar .....(26)	699,974	110	160	375	575	1,500	3,300	16,000
1883 Dollar .....(26)	499,974	400	500	750	1,550	4,600	12,500	22,500

Plantation Tokens

During the 19th century, several private firms issued tokens for use as money in Hawaiian company stores. These are often referred to as Plantation tokens. The unusual denomination of 12-1/2 cents was equivalent to a day's wages in the sugar plantations, and was related to the fractional part of the Spanish eight-real coin.



Waterhouse Token (1860)



Kahului Railroad, 1891



Haiku Plantation, 1882



Wailuku Plantation (1871)

Wailuku Plantation, 1880

	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50
Waterhouse/Kamehameha IV, ca. 1860	\$1,500	\$3,000	\$4,500	\$6,000
Wailuku Plantation, 12-1/2 (cents), (1871)	600	1,700	2,400	4,200
Similar, broad starfish	600	1,800	2,600	4,500
Wailuku Plantation, VI (6-1/4 cents), (1871)	1,600	3,500	5,200	6,500
Similar, broad starfish	1,800	3,750	5,500	6,750
Wailuku Plantation, 1 Real, 1880	600	1,200	2,200	4,000
Wailuku Plantation, Half Real, 1880	1,800	4,200	6,000	7,500
Thomas H. Hobron, 12-1/2 (cents), 1879	550	750	1,100	1,500
Similar, two stars on both sides	1,000	1,750	2,500	4,500
Thomas H. Hobron, 25 (cents), 1879			30,000	
Haiku Plantation, 1 Real, 1882	600	1,200	1,700	2,600
Grove Ranch Plantation, 12-1/2 (cents), 1886	1,200	2,200	4,000	5,000
Grove Ranch Plantation, 12-1/2 (cents), 1887	1,800	3,500	6,000	7,500
Kahului Railroad, 10 cents, 1891	1,400	2,750	4,000	5,500
Kahului Railroad, 15 cents, 1891	1,400	2,750	4,000	5,500
Kahului Railroad, 20 cents, 1891	1,400	2,750	4,000	5,500
Kahului Railroad, 25 cents, 1891	1,400	2,750	4,000	5,500
Kahului Railroad, 35 cents, 1891	1,400	2,750	4,000	5,500
Kahului Railroad, 75 cents, 1891	1,400	2,750	4,000	5,500

PUERTO RICAN ISSUES

Puerto Rico, the farthest east of the Greater Antilles, lies about 1,000 miles southeast of Florida between the Atlantic Ocean and the Caribbean Sea. Settled by Spain in 1508, the island was ceded to the United States after the Spanish-American War in 1898. Puerto Ricans were granted U.S. citizenship in 1917. Today Puerto Rico is a self-governing territory of the United States with commonwealth status.

Collectors of United States coins often include Puerto Rican coins in their collections, even though they are not U.S. issues. After the Spanish-American War, exchange rates were set for these coins relative to the U.S. dollar, and the island transitioned to a dollar-based currency. Today in Puerto Rico the dollar is still popularly referred to as a "peso."



Puerto Rico 5 Centavos, 1896



Puerto Rico 20 Centavos, 1895

	Mintage	F	VF	EF	Unc.
1896 5 Centavos	600,000	\$35	\$50	\$100	\$200
1896 10 Centavos	700,000	45	85	135	300
1895 20 Centavos	3,350,000	50	100	150	350
1896 40 Centavos	725,002	200	300	850	2,300
1895 1 Peso	8,500,021	200	400	875	2,250

The Philippine Islands were acquired by the United States in 1899 as part of a treaty with Spain ending the Spanish-American War of the previous year. A military government was replaced with a civil administration in 1901, and one of its first tasks was to sponsor a new coinage that was compatible with the old Spanish issues, yet was also legally exchangeable for American money at the rate of two Philippine pesos to the U.S. dollar.

The resulting coins were introduced in 1903 and bear the identities of both the Philippines (*Filipinas* in Spanish) and the United States of America. Following Spanish custom, the peso was divided into 100 centavos. A dollar-size coin valued at one peso was the principal issue in this series, but silver fractions were also minted in values of 50, 20, and 10 centavos. Minor coins included the copper-nickel five-cent piece, as well as one-centavo and half-centavo coins of bronze.

A rise in the price of silver forced the reduction of the fineness and weight for each silver denomination beginning in 1907, and subsequent issues are smaller in diameter. The smaller size of the new silver issues led to confusion between the silver 20-centavo piece and the copper-nickel five-centavo piece, resulting in a mismatching of dies for these two denominations in 1918 and again in 1928. A solution was found by reducing the diameter of the five-centavo piece beginning in 1930.

In 1935, the Commonwealth of the Philippines was established by an act of Congress, and a three-piece set of commemorative coins was issued the following year to mark this transition. Despite the popularity of United States commemoratives at that time, these sets sold poorly, and thousands remained within the Philippine Treasury at the onset of World War II. The commonwealth arms were adapted to all circulating issues beginning in 1937.

The advance on the Philippines by Japanese forces in 1942 prompted removal of much of the Treasury's bullion to the United States. More than 15 million pesos' worth of silver remained, mostly in the form of one-peso pieces of 1907 through 1912 and the ill-fated 1936 commemoratives. These coins were hastily crated and dumped into Manila's Caballo Bay to prevent their capture. Partially recovered after the war, these coins were badly corroded from their exposure to saltwater, adding further to the scarcity of high-grade prewar silver coins.

The Philippines became an independent republic on July 4, 1946, ending a historic and colorful chapter in U.S. history and numismatics.



Basic Design for Half-, One-, and Five-Centavos pieces
(Large-size five centavos shown.)



Basic Design for Ten-, Twenty-, Fifty-Centavos and 1 Peso pieces
(Reduced-size twenty centavos shown.)



PHILIPPINES UNDER U.S. SOVEREIGNTY

Bronze Coinage

Philippine coins dated from 1903 to 1919 were struck at the Philadelphia and San Francisco Mints. Those dated after 1920 were made in Manila. During World War II, coins of 1944 and 1945 were made at Philadelphia, Denver, and San Francisco.

Half Centavo (17.5 mm)

	Mintage	EF	MS-60	MS-65	PF-65
1903	12,084,000	\$1.50	\$50	\$150	
1903, Pf	(2,558)		50		\$75
1904	5,654,000	2.00	130	130	
1904, Pf	(1,355)		70		100

	Mintage	EF	MS-60	MS-65	PF-65
1905, Pf only	(471)	\$225			\$400
1906, Pf only	(500)		175		250
1908, Pf only	(500)		175		250

One Centavo (23 mm)

	Mintage	VF	EF	MS-60	MS-63
1903	10,790,000	\$1.25	\$2.50	\$20	\$40
1903, Pf	(2,558)			60	100
1904	17,040,400	1.25	3.00	20	40
1904, Pf	(1,355)			75	115
1905	10,000,000	1.50	3.00	25	45
1905, Pf	(471)			140	200
1906, Pf only	(500)			100	175
1908, Pf only	(500)			100	175
1908S	2,187,000	4.00	10.00	60	90
1909S	1,737,612	17.50	25.00	100	200
1910S	2,700,000	5.50	10.00	50	85
1911S	4,803,000	2.50	5.00	30	60
1912S	3,001,000	5.00	12.50	80	125
1913S	5,000,000	4.00	7.00	40	100
1914S	5,000,500	3.00	6.00	60	75
1915S	2,500,000	40.00	85.00	650	1,500
1916S	4,330,000	12.50	25.00	100	200
1917S	7,070,000	4.00	8.00	50	90

	Mintage	VF	EF	MS-60	MS-63
1918S	1,160,000	\$4.50	\$9.00	\$70	\$150
1918S, Lg S	*	125.00	275.00	1,100	1,750
1919S	454,000	2.50	6.00	60	150
1920S	2,500,000	7.50	25.00	125	225
1920	3,552,259	3.00	7.50	65	125
1921	7,282,673	3.50	7.50	50	80
1922	3,519,100	3.00	7.50	50	100
1925M	9,325,000	2.50	5.00	25	45
1926M	9,000,000	2.50	5.00	25	50
1927M	92,700,000	2.50	6.00	35	60
1928M	91,500,000	2.00	5.00	25	45
1929M	5,657,161	3.00	6.00	35	80
1930M	5,577,000	2.00	4.00	25	50
1931M	5,659,355	2.00	4.00	25	45
1932M	4,000,000	3.00	5.00	30	50
1933M	8,392,692	2.00	3.50	20	30
1934M	3,179,000	3.00	4.50	40	65
1936M	17,455,463	2.50	4.00	25	40

* Included in number above.

Copper-Nickel Coinage
*Five Centavos**(Large-Size [1903–1928]: 20.5 mm; Reduced-Size [1930–1935]: 17 mm)*

	Mintage	VF	EF	MS-60	MS-63
1903	8,910,000	\$1.25	\$3.00	\$22	\$40
1903, Pf	(2,558)			40	75
1904	1,075,000	2.50	5.50	25	40
1904, Pf	(1,355)			40	85
1905, Pf only	(471)			140	190
1906, Pf only	(500)			120	175
1908, Pf only	(500)			120	175
1916S	300,000	60.00	125.00	550	1,200
1917S	2,300,000	5.00	9.00	125	300
1918S	2,780,000	5.50	13.00	125	250
1918S, Mule*	500.00	1,250.00	3,500	5,500	

	Mintage	VF	EF	MS-60	MS-63
1919S	1,220,000	\$6.00	\$13.00	\$150	\$275
1920	1,421,078	10.00	15.00	150	275
1921	2,131,529	5.00	10.00	90	200
1925M	1,000,000	12.00	25.00	160	250
1926M	1,200,000	6.00	17.50	130	180
1927M	1,000,000	5.00	8.00	75	150
1928M	1,000,000	5.00	8.00	75	150
1930M	2,905,182	2.50	4.00	25	45
1931M	3,476,790	2.50	5.00	50	100
1932M	3,955,861	1.50	4.00	25	75
1934M	2,153,729	3.50	7.00	50	90
1935M	2,754,000	1.50	6.00	65	150

* Small-Date Reverse of 20 centavos.

Silver Coinage

Ten Centavos

(Large-Size [1903–1906]: 17.5 mm; Reduced-Size [1907–1935]: 16.5 mm)

Mintage	VF	EF	MS-60	MS-63	Mintage	VF	EF	MS-60	MS-63
19035,102,658	\$5.00	\$6	\$35	\$75	1911S1,000,505	\$4.00	\$10.00	\$175	\$700
1903, Pf(2,558)			70	100	1912S1,010,000	4.50	12.00	125	300
1903S1,200,000	15.00	30	200	650	1913S1,360,693	4.00	11.00	110	300
190410,000	20.00	35	80	135	1914S1,180,000	7.50	25.00	175	350
1904, Pf(1,355)			70	115	1915S450,000	20.00	40.00	325	650
1904S5,040,000	3.00	6	35	80	1917S5,991,148	2.00	3.50	50	75
1905, Pf only(471)			125	300	1918S8,420,000	1.50	3.00	35	60
1906, Pf only(500)			100	190	1919S1,630,000	2.00	5.00	45	100
19071,500,781	4.50	9	45	80	1920520,000	6.00	15.00	75	175
1907S4,930,000	2.00	3	35	65	19213,863,038	2.00	3.00	25	75
1908, Pf only(500)			100	190	1929M1,000,000	1.50	3.00	25	55
1908S3,363,911	2.00	4	50	85	1935M1,280,000	1.50	2.50	20	60
1909S312,199	25.00	60	400	1,250					

Twenty Centavos

(Large-Size [1903–1906]: 22 mm; Reduced-Size [1907–1929]: 20 mm)

Mintage	VF	EF	MS-60	MS-63	Mintage	VF	EF	MS-60	MS-63
19035,350,231	\$3	\$8.00	\$45	\$90	1911S505,000	\$20.00	\$45.00	\$275	\$600
1903, Pf(2,558)			85	130	1912S750,000	12.50	30.00	185	325
1903S150,080	20	75.00	900	1,750	1913S795,000	6.25	15.00	160	250
190410,000	30	40.00	100	200	1914S795,000	9.00	20.00	200	400
1904, Pf(1,355)			90	150	1915S655,000	15.00	40.00	500	1,500
1904S2,060,000	5	10.00	100	220	1916S1,435,000	9.00	20.00	125	300
1905, Pf only(471)			200	325	1917S3,150,655	3.00	5.00	50	110
1905S420,000	15	35.00	200	300	1918S5,560,000	2.00	4.00	45	70
1906, Pf only(500)			150	250	1919S850,000	5.00	17.50	120	250
19071,250,651	4	12.00	200	300	19201,045,415	6.00	20.00	125	175
1907S3,165,000	3	6.00	60	100	19211,842,631	2.00	5.00	75	130
1908, Pf only(500)			175	275	1928M,				
1908S1,535,000	4	12.50	65	175	Mule*100,000	20.00	75.00	850	1,800
1909S450,000	25	50.00	375	650	1929M1,970,000	2.00	4.00	25	60
1910S500,259	20	100.00	400	700					

* Reverse of 1903–1928 5 centavos.

Fifty Centavos

(Large-Size [1903–1906]: 30 mm; Reduced-Size [1907–1921]: 26 mm)

Mintage	VF	EF	MS-60	MS-63	Mintage	VF	EF	MS-60	MS-63
19033,099,061	\$8	\$17.50	\$70	\$100	19071,200,625	\$17.50	\$40	\$150	\$250
1903, Pf(2,558)			100	170	1907S2,112,000	7.50	20	120	225
1903S					1908, Pf only(500)			200	375
(2 known)	22,000.00				1908S1,601,000	10.00	25	200	550
190410,000	40	75.00	150	280	1909S528,000	15.00	50	300	650
1904, Pf(1,355)			125	220	1917S674,369	10.00	20	150	350
1904S216,000	10	15.00	125	200	1918S2,202,000	5.00	8	80	135
1905, Pf only(471)			225	375	1919S1,200,000	6.00	10	125	200
1905S852,000	15	40.00	400	900	1920420,000	5.00	10	40	80
1906, Pf only(500)			190	325	19212,316,763	3.00	6	30	60

One Peso*(Large-Size [1903–1906]: 37 mm; Reduced-Size [1907–1912]: 35 mm)*

	Mintage	VF	EF	MS-60	MS-63
1903	2,788,901	\$18.00	\$25.00	\$175	\$275
1903, Proof	(2,558)			200	325
1903S	11,361,000	15.00	20.00	125	250
1904	11,355	75.00	110.00	225	325
1904, Proof	(1,355)			225	400
1904S	6,600,000	17.50	25.00	150	275
1905, Proof only	(471)			575	900
1905S, Curved Serif on "1"	6,056,000	20.00	30.00	275	500
1905S, Straight Serif on "1"	*	40.00	60.00	275	1,000
1906, Proof only	(500)			500	750
1906S	201,000	1,400.00	2,600.00	15,000	25,000
1907S	10,278,000	8.00	12.50	75	140
1908, Proof only	(500)			500	800
1908S	20,954,944	7.00	10.00	75	140
1909S	7,578,000	8.00	12.50	100	175
1910S	3,153,559	8.00	15.00	175	425
1911S	463,000	30.00	60.00	750	3,500
1912S	680,000	35.00	70.00	1,500	5,000

* Included in number above.

COMMONWEALTH ISSUES**Bronze Coinage***One Centavo (24 mm)*

	Mintage	VF	EF	MS-60	MS-63
1937M ...	15,790,492	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$25.00	\$40
1938M ...	10,000,000	1.50	2.50	17.50	30
1939M ...	6,500,000	2.50	4.00	20.00	45

	Mintage	VF	EF	MS-60	MS-63
1940M ...	4,000,000	\$1.25	\$2.50	\$15.00	\$25.00
1941M ...	5,000,000	2.25	3.50	17.50	27.50
1944S ...	58,000,000	0.25	0.50	1.50	2.50

Copper-Nickel Coinage*Five Centavos (19 mm)*

	Mintage	VF	EF	MS-60	MS-63
1937M ...	2,493,872	\$2.50	\$5.00	\$40	\$100
1938M ...	4,000,000	1.00	2.25	20	50
1941M ...	2,750,000	2.25	6.50	40	100

	Mintage	VF	EF	MS-60	MS-63
1944* ...	21,198,000	\$0.50	\$1.25	\$2.25	\$5
1944S* ...	14,040,000	0.25	0.50	1.00	2
1945S* ...	72,796,000	0.25	0.50	1.00	2

* Copper-nickel-zinc alloy.

Silver Coinage*Ten Centavos (17 mm)*

	Mintage	VF	EF	MS-60	MS-63
1937M ...	3,500,000	\$1.50	\$2.50	\$20	\$30
1938M ...	3,750,000	1.00	2.00	10	15
1941M ...	2,500,000	0.50	2.00	10	18

	Mintage	VF	EF	MS-60	MS-63
1944D ...	31,592,000	\$0.20	\$0.40	\$2.75	\$5
1945D ...	137,208,000	0.20	0.40	2.50	5

Twenty Centavos (20.5 mm)

	Mintage	VF	EF	MS-60	MS-63
1937M ...	2,665,000	\$1.50	\$2.50	\$17.50	\$30
1938M ...	3,000,000	1.00	2.00	12.50	30
1941M ...	1,500,000	1.00	2.00	12.50	35

	Mintage	VF	EF	MS-60	MS-63
1944D ...	28,596,000	\$0.25	\$0.75	\$2.50	\$3.25
1944D, D/S	*	—	10.00	60.00	100.00
1945D ...	82,804,000	0.25	0.75	2.00	3.00

* Included in number above.

Fifty Centavos (27 mm)

	Mintage	VF	EF	MS-60	MS-63		Mintage	VF	EF	MS-60	MS-63
1944S	...19,187,000	\$2.50	\$3.50	\$5	\$7.50	1945S	...18,120,000	\$2.50	\$3.50	\$5	\$7.50

COMMEMORATIVE ISSUES



Silver Fifty Centavos



Silver One Peso, Busts of Murphy and Quezon



Silver One Peso, Busts of Roosevelt and Quezon

	Mintage	VF	EF	MS-60	MS-63
1936M, Silver fifty centavos	20,000	\$35	\$50	\$110	\$150
1936M, Silver one peso, busts of Murphy and Quezon	10,000	50	75	140	235
1936M, Silver one peso, busts of Roosevelt and Quezon	10,000	50	75	140	235

ALASKA RURAL REHABILITATION CORPORATION TOKENS OF 1935

These tokens were issued by the U.S. government for the use of the Midwesterners who relocated to Alaska as part of the Matanuska Valley Colonization Project, to supply them with much-needed federal aid. They were redeemable only at the ARRC stores. The "Bingles," as they were called, were in use only about six months during 1935 and 1936, after which they were redeemed for regular U.S. money and destroyed. They were issued on a basis of family dependents. Each token is similar in size to the corresponding U.S. coin, with the exception of the one-cent piece, which is octagonal. The design is the same on both sides of each denomination.



Aluminum

	Mintage	EF	Unc.
One Cent .....	.5,000	\$100	\$185
Five Cents .....	.5,000	100	185
Ten Cents .....	.5,000	100	185

	Mintage	EF	Unc.
Twenty-Five Cents	3,000	\$145	\$275
Fifty Cents	2,500	145	275
One Dollar	2,500	250	325

Brass

	Mintage	EF	Unc.
Five Dollars	1,000	\$250	\$375

	Mintage	EF	Unc.
Ten Dollars	1,000	\$275	\$450

Misstruck Coins and Error Pieces

With the production of millions of coins each year, it is natural that a few abnormal pieces escape inspection and are inadvertently released for circulation, usually in original bags or rolls of new coins. These are not considered regular issues because they were not made intentionally. They are all eagerly sought by collectors for the information they shed on minting techniques, and as a variation from normal date and mint series collecting.

Nearly every misstruck or error coin is unique in some way, and prices may vary from coin to coin. They may all be classified in general groups related to the kinds of errors or manufacturing malfunctions involved. Collectors value these pieces according to the scarcity of each kind of error for each type of coin. Non-collectors usually view them as curios, and often believe that they must be worth much more than normal coins because they look so strange. In reality, the value assigned to various types of errors by collectors and dealers reflects both supply and demand, and is based on recurring transactions between willing buyers and sellers.

The following listings show current average values for the most frequently encountered kinds of error coins. In each case, the values shown are for coins that are unmarred by serious marks or scratches, and in Uncirculated condition for modern issues, and Extremely Fine condition for obsolete types. Exceptions are valued higher or lower. Error coins of rare date issues generally do not command a premium beyond their normal values. In most cases each of these coins is unique in some respect and must be valued according to its individual appearance, quality, and eye appeal.

There are many other kinds of errors and misstruck coins beyond those listed in this guide book. Some are more valuable, and others less valuable, than the most popular pieces that are listed here as examples of what this interesting field contains. The pieces illustrated are general examples of the types described.

Early in 2002 the mints changed their production methods to a new system designed to eliminate deformed planchets, off-center strikes, and similar errors. They also changed the delivery system of bulk coinage, and no longer shipped loose coins in sewn bags to be counted and wrapped by banks or counting rooms, where error coins were often found and sold to collectors. Under the new system, coins are packaged in large quantities and go directly to automated counters that filter out deformed coins. The result has been that very few error coins have entered the market since late 2002, and almost none after that date. The values shown in these listings are for pre-2002 coins; those dated after that, with but a few exceptions, are valued considerably higher.

For additional details and information about these coins, the following books are recommended:

- Margolis, Arnold, and Weinberg, Fred. *The Error Coin Encyclopedia* (4th ed.), 2004.
- Herbert, Alan. *Official Price Guide to Minting Varieties and Errors*, New York, 1991.
- Fivaz, Bill, and Stanton, J.T. *The Cherrypickers' Guide to Rare Die Varieties* (4th ed.), Atlanta, GA, 2006; (5th ed.), Atlanta, GA, 2009.

The coins discussed in this section must not be confused with others that have been mutilated or damaged after leaving the mint. Examples of such pieces include coins that have been scratched, hammered, engraved, impressed, acid etched, or plated by individuals to simulate something other than a normal coin. Those pieces have no numismatic value, and can only be considered as altered coins not suitable for a collection.

Types of Error Coins

1. *Clipped Planchet*—An incomplete coin, missing 10 to 25% of the metal. Incomplete planchets result from accidents when the steel rods used to punch out blanks from the metal strip overlap a portion of the strip already punched. There are curved, straight, ragged, incomplete, and elliptical clips. Values may be greater or less depending on the nature and size of the clip. Coins with more than one clip usually command higher values.



2. *Multiple Strike*—A coin with at least one additional image from being struck again off center. Value increases with the number of strikes. These minting errors occur when a finished coin goes back into the press and is struck again with the same dies. The presence of a date can bring a higher value



3. *Blank or Planchet*—A blank disc of metal intended for coinage but not struck with dies. In the process of preparation for coinage, the blanks are first punched from a strip of metal and then milled to upset the rim. In most instances, first-process pieces (blanks without upset rim) are slightly more valuable than the finished planchets. Values shown are for the most common pieces.



No Rim



With Rim

4. *Defective Die*—A coin showing raised metal from a large die crack, or small rim break. Coins that show evidence of light die cracks, polishing, or very minor die damage are generally of little or no value. Prices shown here are for coins with very noticeable, raised die-crack lines, or those for which the die broke away, producing an unstruck area known as a *cud*.



5. *Off Center*—A coin that has been struck out of collar and incorrectly centered with part of the design missing. Values are for coins with approximately 10 to 20% of design missing from obsolete coins, or 20 to 60% missing from modern coins. These are misstruck coins that were made when the planchet did not enter the coinage press properly. Coins that are struck only slightly off center, with none of the design missing, are called broadstrikes (see the next category). Those with nearly all of the impression missing are generally worth more, but those with a readable date and mint are the most valuable.



6. Broadstrike—A coin that was struck outside the retaining collar. When coins are struck without being contained in the collar die, they spread out larger than normal pieces. All denominations have a plain edge.



7. Lamination—A flaw whereby a fragment of metal has peeled off the coin's surface. This defect occurs when a foreign substance, such as gas oxides or dirt, becomes trapped in the strip as it is rolled out to the proper thickness. Lamination flaws may be missing or still attached to the coin's surface. Minor flaws may only decrease a coin's value, while a clad coin that is missing the full surface of one or both sides is worth more than the values listed here.



8. Brockage—A mirror image of the design impressed on the opposite side of the same coin. These errors are caused when a struck coin remains on either die after striking, and impresses its image into the next blank planchet as it is struck, leaving a negative or mirror image. Off-center and partial brockage coins are worth less than those with full impression. Coins with negative impressions on both sides are usually mutilated pieces made outside the mint by the pressing together of coins.



9. Wrong Planchet—A coin struck on a planchet intended for another denomination or of the wrong metal. Examples of these are cents struck on dime planchets, nickels on cent planchets, or quarters on dime planchets. Values vary depending on the type of error involved. Those struck on coins of a different denomination that were previously struck normally are of much greater value.



Waffled Coins

In mid-2003, the U.S. Mint acquired machines to eliminate security concerns and the cost associated with providing Mint police escorts to private vendors for the melting of scrap, substandard struck coins, planchets, and blanks. Under high pressure, the rollers and blades of these machines cancel the coins and blanks in a manner similar in appearance to the surface of a waffle, and they are popularly known by that term. This process has effectively kept most misstruck coins produced after 2003 from becoming available to collectors. Waffled examples are known for all six 2003-dated coin denominations, from the Lincoln cent through the Sacagawea dollar. The Mint has not objected to these pieces' trading in the open market because they are not considered coins with legal tender status.



Misstruck and Error Pieces

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Large Cent	\$65	\$700	\$150	\$25	\$400	\$75	\$25	\$700
Indian 1c	25	600	—	25	150	60	15	400
Lincoln 1c (95% Copper)	5	40	3.50 / 2.50	12	8	6	3	35
Steel 1c	20	250	30 / 40	15	75	40	15	200
Lincoln 1c (Zinc)	3	30	2.50 / 3.50	15	5	4	15	40
Liberty 5c	30	700	35 / 30	35	175	125	30	400
Buffalo 5c	35	1,500	—	40	500	250	40	1,000
Jefferson 5c	6	50	15	15	12	10	20	70
Wartime 5c	15	400	350	25	175	70	20	400
Barber 10c	65	600	—	75	225	100	15	225
Mercury 10c	40	700	—	35	175	75	15	275
Roosevelt 10c (Silver)	12	200	50 / 50	35	100	65	15	120
Roosevelt 10c (Clad)	4	40	2.50 / 3.50	15	8	10	16	50
Washington 25c (Silver)	15	400	140 / 100	25	250	125	10	300
Washington 25c (Clad)	5	125	5.00 / 6.50	10	60	15	25	60
Bicentennial 25c	40	350	—	65	175	65	50	250
Statehood 25c	50	500	—	25	175	100	40	400
Franklin 50c	60	1,800	100 / 150	150	1,000	450	30	650
Kennedy 50c (40% Silver)	30	1,200	135 / 85	70	450	250	40	450
Kennedy 50c (Clad)	25	600	75 / 55	50	175	75	25	300
Bicentennial 50c	50	500	—	90	300	75	25	750
Silver \$1	50	5,000	1,400 / 1,250	950	2,500	1,200	50	—
Eisenhower \$1	40	1,350	250 / 100	500	800	200	50	1,200
Bicentennial \$1	50	2,000	—	750	900	200	50	1,500
Anthony \$1	40	800	90 / 85	100	300	75	30	375
Sacagawea \$1	100	1,500	350 / 100	50	1,000	350	50	700

Note: 1 = Clipped Planchet; 2 = Multiple Strike; 3 = Blank Without Raised Rim / With Raised Rim; 4 = Defective Die; 5 = Off Center; 6 = Broadstrike; 7 = Lamination; 8 = Brockage.

Wrong Planchets

	1c ZN	1c CU	1c Steel	5c	(S)10c	(C)10c	(S)25c	(C)25c	(C)50c
Indian 1c	np	—	np	np	\$6,500	np	np	np	np
Lincoln 1c	—	—	—	np	1,500	\$350	np	np	np
Buffalo 5c	np	\$4,000	np	—	12,000	np	np	np	np
Jefferson 5c	\$200	225	\$1,750	—	400	250	np	np	np
Wartime 5c	np	2,000	3,500	—	2,250	np	np	np	np
Washington 25c (Silver) ...	np	1,000	7,000	\$700	4,450	—	—	—	np
Washington 25c (Clad)	—	900	np	200	—	350	—	—	np
Bicentennial 25c	np	2,200	np	1,500	—	3,000	—	—	np
Statehood 25c	—	3,000	np	1,000	np	3,000	np	—	np
Walking Liberty 50c	np	—	—	—	—	np	\$25,000	np	np
Franklin 50c	np	5,500	np	5,750	7,000	np	1,700	np	np
Kennedy 50c	np	3,500	np	1,000	2,500	2,000	450	\$650	—
Bicentennial 50c	np	—	np	2,000	—	—	—	1,000	—
Eisenhower \$1	np	10,000	np	8,000	—	10,000	—	6,000	\$3,500
Anthony \$1	np	3,500	np	5,000	np	—	—	1,500	np
Sacagawea \$1	10,000	np	np	10,000	np	10,000	np	2,750	np

Note: ZN = Zinc; CU = Copper; S = Silver; C = Copper-Nickel Clad; np = not possible.

The Kennedy fifty-cent piece struck on an Anthony one-dollar planchet is very rare. Coins struck over other coins of different denominations are usually valued three to five times higher than these prices. Values for statehood quarter errors vary with each type and state, and are generally much higher than for other quarters. Coins made from mismatched dies (statehood quarter obverse combined with Sacagawea dollar reverse) are extremely rare.

Every high-production manufacturing facility makes a certain percentage of “factory irregulars.” The U.S. Mint—which for decades has produced billions of coins annually—is no exception. Today’s Mint, though, has refined machinery and quality-control procedures that keep errors and misstruck coins to a minimum. When such coins *do* come into being, the Mint’s sophisticated safeguards (such as riddlers that filter aside odd-shaped coins) prevent nearly all of them from leaving its facilities. Over the course of its 200-plus years of making and issuing coins, however, the Mint has produced some amazing and unusual coins that have made their way into collectors’ hands. This appendix highlights a selection of collectible, significant, and valuable errors and misstruck coins.

Some early U.S. Mint coins might appear to be misstrikes when in fact they simply illustrate the standard operating procedures of the time. For example, many 1795 and 1797 half cents show faint evidence of the design of Talbot, Allum & Lee tokens (see page 72). These are not highly prized double-denominations, but rather regular federal coins intentionally struck on planchets made from cut-down tokens. Other examples exist, such as “spoiled” (misstruck) large cents salvaged and cut down into planchets for half cents.

The introduction of steam-driven coining presses in the 1830s ushered in what today’s collector might consider a golden age of misstruck coins. Two competing factors were at work: improved minting techniques and quality control helped curb (or at least catch) most errors and misstrikes, but dramatically increasing mintages naturally led to a greater quantity of such mistakes.

The 1900s and 2000s saw continuing modernization of the mints and a gradual conversion from older presses to new higher-speed presses, eventually capable of striking up to 750 coins per minute. In addition to their speed, today’s presses strike coins horizontally, allowing highly efficient and consistently accurate production. As discussed in appendix A, major misstrikes and coinage errors from 2002 to the present are very rare. Currently, only a handful of new significant pieces enter the market each year.

Error and misstruck coins are a growing specialty in the rare-coin market. Their appeal and value lie in their rarity, their unusual appearance, and the insight they provide into the minting process. When major specimens appear at auction, they bring excitement and active bidding. While no misstruck or error coin has yet sold for a million dollars, several have sold for six-figure sums.

This appendix illustrates a variety of such pieces not typically seen. Some of the featured coins reside in museums or other permanent collections. Each is a classic representation of its type (e.g., wrong planchet or double strike). In many cases, they are unique; for the rest, only a few such specimens are known. The valuations are approximate, based on recent sales and market conditions. For misstruck and error coins, the grade, type, and eye appeal are important factors in market pricing.

Special credit is due to the following individuals for contributing to this feature: Nicholas P. Brown, David J. Camire, and Fred Weinberg.

1904 Lewis and Clark Exposition gold dollar (partial collar with reverse brockage). This specimen, part of the Smithsonian’s National Numismatic Collection, is unique among commemorative gold coinage. It was created when a struck coin failed to fully eject from the press. A new planchet entered and came to rest partially atop the coin; when they were struck together, a reverse image was transferred to the error coin. The obstruction also prevented the planchet from being fully enclosed by the collar. *Value:* \$25,000 or more.



1943 Lincoln cent struck over a struck 1943 Mercury dime (double denomination). This piece is unique for the date, and one of only a handful known in silver for the series. It occurred when 1943-dated cent dies struck a 1943 dime instead of a steel cent planchet. *Value:* \$15,000 or more.



1999-P Anthony dollar struck on a 2000 Sacagawea planchet (wrong planchet—transitional). About six examples of this kind are known, most acquired from Mint rolls and bags. During transitions in a coin series (e.g., in metal content or design), wrong planchets may accidentally be used in production. This transitional error shows a “golden dollar” planchet that was used to strike an Anthony dollar. *Value:* \$15,000 or more.



1863 Indian Head cent (obverse capped die). This dramatic piece is unique for the date and the series. The coin was struck multiple times by the obverse die against a planchet that rested atop the reverse die. Since the planchet was not properly seated in the collar, the force of the strike spread the planchet (cracking it in the process) until it was larger than a quarter dollar. *Value:* \$50,000 or more.



1906 Indian Head cent struck on a quarter eagle planchet (wrong planchet). This error is unique for the date, and one of perhaps four known in the series. Somehow a gold quarter-eagle planchet made its way into the coining chamber for cent production. Some theorize that this and similar specimens were intentionally struck, but most show light to moderate wear that suggests they entered circulation. *Value:* \$150,000 or more.



1860 Liberty Seated quarter struck on a cent planchet (wrong planchet). This specimen is unique for the date and the series. Its bright bronze color (from the copper-nickel Indian Head cent planchet) and Mint State grade give it great visual appeal. *Value:* \$50,000 or more.



1837 Capped Bust half dollar struck on a struck large cent (double denomination). This misstrike is unique for the date and the series. It was made when the steam press had been in use for half dollars only about a year. The coin appears to have circulated for a while before being placed into a collection. Much detail still shows from both strikes. *Value:* \$50,000 or more.



Peace dollar struck on a blank quarter planchet (wrong planchet). This error is unique for the date and the series. Judging from its Mint State grade, it was probably placed into a collection after being found in a bag or roll of coins. *Value:* \$75,000 or more.



1909 Indian Head cent struck on a struck 1906 Barber dime (double denomination). This piece is unique for the date and the series. Considerable detail shows from both strikes. *Value:* \$25,000 or more.



1976-D Eisenhower dollar (obverse die cap). This specimen is unique for the date, and one of only a couple known in the series. It occurred when a struck coin adhered to the die, essentially becoming a die itself. Each subsequent strike caused the planchet to bend around the die, forming a deep, bottle cap-shaped coin. *Value:* \$25,000 or more.



1976-D Washington quarter (double strike). A few such specimens are known, in varying degrees of off-center double striking. This misstrike has a second strike 40% off center from the first, and is die-struck on both sides. The Bicentennial design makes this coin of particular interest to collectors. *Value:* \$2,500 or more.



1923 Peace dollar (double strike). This misstrike is unique for the date and the series. Apparently the coin was struck about 45% off center and then repositioned and struck a second time, centered normally. *Value:* \$75,000 or more.



(1976 or 1977) Lincoln cent struck off center on a Philippine 5-sentimos planchet (wrong planchet—multiple error). This error is unique for the series as an off center; several are known struck on center. The Philadelphia Mint struck almost 99 million 5-sentimo coins for the Philippines in 1976, and more than 1 million in 1977. Only a few U.S. coins are known accidentally struck on their planchets. *Value:* \$2,500 or more.



(1960) Jefferson nickel struck on a 1960 Peruvian 5-centavos coin (double denomination—dual country). This error is unique for the date and the series. Interestingly, Mint records do not indicate any coins of Peru were struck at the Philadelphia Mint in 1960. *Value:* \$10,000 or more.



Lincoln cent struck off center on a Roosevelt dime (double denomination—off center). Only a few off-center double denominations are known for this series. This is a full dime that was struck off-center by cent dies. *Value:* \$5,000 or more.



1943 Lincoln cent struck on a bronze planchet (wrong planchet—transitional). About a dozen of these well-known errors have been confirmed. They came about when bronze planchets left over from 1942 cent production were mixed with the regular 1943 steel planchets. All but one were found in circulation. This error was voted No. 9 in *100 Greatest U.S. Coins* (Garrett and Guth, 2008). *Value:* \$100,000 or more.



(2000) Washington quarter obverse muled with a Sacagawea dollar reverse (mule). About two dozen of these dramatic errors are known to have been struck at Philadelphia, in three die pairings. They have received nationwide publicity in the mainstream press. *Value:* \$100,000 or more.



THE RED BOOK AS A COLLECTIBLE

The *Guide Book of United States Coins* has long held the record for being the longest-running annual retail coin-price guide. It has passed its 60th anniversary, and collectors seem to be almost as interested in assembling sets of old Red Books as of old coins (collectors have a penchant for completing sets of many things). The demand for old editions of the Red Book has created a solid market for them. Some who collect these old editions maintain reference libraries of all kinds of coin publications. To them, having one of each edition is essential, because that is the way old books are collected. Others are speculators who believe that the value of old editions will go up as interest and demand increase. The great majority of people who save old Red Books do so to maintain a record of coin prices going back further than any other source.

Following price trends in old Red Books is a good indicator of how well coins of any date or denomination are doing in comparison to each other. The price information published in this book each year is an average of what collectors are paying for each coin. As such, it is a valuable benchmark, showing how prices have gone up or down over the years. It is information like this that often gives investors an edge in predicting what the future may hold.

Old Red Books are also a handy source of information about collecting trends. They show graphically how grading has changed over the years, what new coins have been discovered and added to the listings, and which areas are growing in popularity. Studying these old books can be educational as well as nostalgic. It's great fun to see what your favorite coins sold for 15 or 25 years ago or more. It can also be a bit frustrating to realize what might have been if we had only bought the right coins at the right time in years past.

Many collectors have asked about the quantities printed of each edition. That information has never been published, and now no company records exist specifying how many were made. The original author, R.S. Yeoman, told inquirers that the first press run in November 1946 was for 9,000 copies. In February 1947 an additional 9,000 copies were printed to satisfy the unexpected demand.

There was a slight difference between the first and second printings. The wording in the first printing, at the bottom of page 135, reads, "which probably accounts for the scarcity of *this* date." Those last few words were changed to "the scarcity of 1903 O" in the second printing.

The second edition had a press run of 22,000. The printing of each edition thereafter gradually increased, with the highest number ever being reached with the 18th edition, dated 1965. In that year, at the top of a booming coin market, a whopping 1,200,000 copies were produced. Since that time the numbers have decreased, but the Red Book still maintains a record of being the world's largest-selling coin publication each year.

In some years a very limited number of Red Books were made for use by price contributors. Those were interleaved with blank pages. No more than 50 copies were ever made for any one year. Perhaps fewer than 20 were made in the first few years. Three of these of the first edition, and one of the second edition, are currently known. Their value is now in four figures. Those made in the 1960s sell for about \$300–\$500 today.

There are other unusual Red Books that command exceptional prices. One of the most popular is the 1987 special edition that was made for, and distributed only to, people who attended the 1986 American Numismatic Association banquet in Milwaukee. Only 500 of those were printed with a special commemorative cover. Copies have sold for \$100 to \$750 each and are always in demand.

Error books are also popular with collectors. The most common is one with double-stamped printing on the cover. The second most frequently seen are those with the cover

put on upside down. Probably the best known of the error books is the 1963 16th edition with a missing page. For some uncanny reason, page 239 is duplicated in some of those books, and page 237 is missing. The error was corrected on most of the printing.

Those who collect old Red Books find them in the strangest places—everywhere from flea markets to hospital libraries. Garage sales are the most fruitful source.

The terminology used to describe book condition differs from that utilized in grading coins. A “Very Fine” book is one that is nearly new, with minimal signs of use. Early editions of the Red Book are rarely if ever found in anything approaching “New” condition. Exceptionally well-preserved older editions command a substantial premium and are in great demand. Nice used copies that are still clean and in good shape, but slightly worn from use, are also desirable. Perhaps the gilt stamping on the front cover and spine is a bit indistinct; someone may have added his or her name, or made notes, inside. Only the early editions are worth a premium in badly worn condition.

For a more detailed history and edition-by-edition study of the Red Book, see *A Guide Book of The Official Red Book of United States Coins* (Whitman, 2009).

Valuation Guide for Past Editions of the Red Book

Year/Edition	Issue Price	VG	F	VF	NEW
1947 (1st ed.), 1st Printing	\$1.50	\$325	\$750	\$1,500	
1947 (1st ed.), 2nd Printing	1.50	275	500	1,250	
1948 (2nd ed.)	1.50	80	160	225	
1949 (3rd ed.)	1.50	80	130	275	
1951/52 (4th ed.)	1.50	55	110	160	
1952/53 (5th ed.)	1.50	130	350	600	
1953/54 (6th ed.)	1.50	45	65	100	
1954/55 (7th ed.)	1.75	45	65	90	
1955 (8th ed.)	1.75	30	45	75	
1956 (9th ed.)	1.75	30	40	55	
1957 (10th ed.)	1.75	15	25	40	
1958 (11th ed.)	1.75		8	12	\$25
1959 (12th ed.)	1.75		8	12	25
1960 (13th ed.)	1.75		7	9	19
1961 (14th ed.)	1.75		4	6	16
1962 (15th ed.)	1.75		4	5	9
1963 (16th ed.)	1.75		4	5	9
1964 (17th ed.)	1.75		4	5	7
1965 (18th ed.)	1.75		3	4	6
1966 (19th ed.)	1.75		3	4	6
1967 (20th ed.)	1.75		3	5	8
1968 (21st ed.)	1.75		3	5	10
1969 (22nd ed.)	2.00		3	5	10
1970 (23rd ed.)	2.00		3	6	11
1971 (24th ed.)	2.50		3	4	6
1972 (25th ed.)	2.50		6	9	12
1973 (26th ed.)	2.50		4	5	7
1974 (27th ed.)	2.50		2	4	6
1975 (28th ed.)	3.00			4	5
1976 (29th ed.)	3.95			4	5
1977 (30th ed.)	3.95			4	6
1978 (31st ed.)	3.95			4	5

Year/Edition	Issue Price	VF	NEW
1979 (32nd ed.)	\$3.95	\$4.00	\$6
1980 (33rd ed.)	3.95	4.00	10
1981 (34th ed.)	4.95	2.00	5
1982 (35th ed.)	4.95	2.00	5
1983 (36th ed.)	5.95	2.00	5
1984 (37th ed.)	5.95	2.00	5
1985 (38th ed.)	5.95	2.00	5
1986 (39th ed.)	5.95	2.50	5
1987 (40th ed.), Special			
ANA Cover		750.00	1,000
1987 (40th ed.)	6.95	3.00	6
1988 (41st ed.)	6.95	3.00	5
1989 (42nd ed.)	6.95	3.00	8
1990 (43rd ed.)	7.95	2.00	7
1991 (44th ed.)	8.95	2.00	5
1992 (45th ed.)	8.95	2.00	6
1992 (45th ed.), Special			
ANA Cover		150.00	275
1993 (46th ed.), Hardcover	9.95	2.25	7
1993 (46th ed.), Softcover	6.95	1.00	5
1994 (47th ed.), Hardcover	9.95	1.00	4
1994 (47th ed.), Softcover	7.95	1.00	4
1995 (48th ed.), Hardcover	10.95	1.50	4
1995 (48th ed.), Softcover	7.95	1.00	3
1996 (49th ed.), Hardcover	10.95	1.50	4
1996 (49th ed.), Softcover	7.95	1.00	3
1997 (50th ed.), Hardcover	11.95	1.50	5
1997 (50th ed.), Spiralbound	8.95	1.00	5
1997 (50th ed.), Special			
Anniversary Cover	24.95	52.50	125
1998 (51st ed.), Hardcover	11.95		3
1998 (51st ed.), Softcover	8.95		2
1999 (52nd ed.), Hardcover	11.95		2
1999 (52nd ed.), Spiralbound	8.95		2
2000 (53rd ed.), Hardcover	12.95		2
2000 (53rd ed.), Spiralbound	8.95		2
2001 (54th ed.), Hardcover	13.95		2
2001 (54th ed.), Spiralbound	9.95		2
2002 (55th ed.), Hardcover	14.95		2
2002 (55th ed.), Spiralbound	10.95		2
2002 (55th ed.), Special			
ANA Cover	100.00	82.50	130
2002 S.S. <i>Central</i>			
America Cover		35.00	40
2003 (56th ed.), Hardcover	15.95		2
2003 (56th ed.), Spiralbound	11.95		2
2003 (56th ed.), Softcover	11.95		2
2004 (57th ed.), Hardcover	15.95		
2004 (57th ed.), Spiralbound	12.95		

Year/Edition	Issue Price	VF	NEW
2004 (57th ed.), Softcover	\$11.95		
2005 (58th ed.), Hardcover	15.95		
2005 (58th ed.), Spiralbound	12.95		
2005 (58th ed.), Softcover	11.95		
2005 (58th ed.), Leather			
Limited Edition	69.95		\$85
2005 (58th ed.), F.U.N.			
Special Edition			100
2006 (59th ed.), Hardcover	16.95		
2006 (59th ed.), Spiralbound	14.95		
2006 (59th ed.), Softcover	12.95		
2006 (59th ed.), Leather			
Limited Edition	69.95		80
2007 (60th ed.), Hardcover	16.95		
2007 (60th ed.), Spiralbound	14.95		
2007 (60th ed.), Softcover	12.95		
2007 (60th ed.), Leather			
Limited Edition	69.95		75
2007 (60th ed.), Special			
ANA Cover			125
2007 (60th ed.), Michigan			
Special Edition			100
2007 (1st ed.), 1947 Tribute			
Edition, Hardcover	17.95		18
2007 (1st ed.), 1947 Tribute			
Edition, Leather			
Limited Edition	49.95		110
2008 (61st ed.), Hardcover	16.95		
2008 (61st ed.), Spiralbound	14.95		
2008 (61st ed.), Spiralbound			
Hardcover	19.95		
2008 (61st ed.), Leather			
Limited Edition	69.95		70
2008 (61st ed.), Leather			
Limited Edition, Numismatic			
Literary Guild (a)	—		800
2008 (61st ed.), Special			
ANA Edition			40
2008 (61st ed.), Stack's Rare			
Coins Edition			15
2009 (62nd ed.), Hardcover	16.95		
2009 (62nd ed.),			
Spiralbound	14.95		
2009 (62nd ed.),			
Spiralbound Hardcover	19.95		
2009 (62nd ed.), Leather			
Limited Edition	69.95		70
2009 (62nd ed.), Journal			
Edition	29.95		30

a. One hundred thirty-five imprinted copies of the 2008 leather Limited Edition were created. Of these, 125 were distributed to members of the NLG at its 2007 literary awards ceremony; the remaining 10 were distributed from Whitman Publishing headquarters in Atlanta.

THE BLUE BOOK AS A COLLECTIBLE

The precursor to the Red Book was *The Handbook of United States Coins With Premium List*, popularly known as the "Blue Book" because of its cover color. The mastermind behind the Blue Book was R.S. Yeoman, who had been hired by Western Publishing Company as a commercial artist in 1932. He distributed Western's Whitman line of "penny boards" to coin collectors, promoting them through department stores, along with children's books, puzzles, and other games that were popular during the Great Depression. Yeoman eventually arranged for Whitman to expand the line of penny boards into other denominations, giving them the reputation of a more serious numismatic endeavor rather than a "game" of filling holes with missing coins. He also developed these flat coin-collecting boards into a line of popular folders.

Soon Yeoman realized that coin collectors needed other resources and supplies for their hobby, and he began to compile coin mintage data and market values. It was this research that grew into the Blue Book; now collectors had a coin-by-coin, grade-by-grade guide to the prices that dealers would pay, on average, for U.S. coins. The first and second editions were both published in 1942, indicating the strong demand for this kind of hobby-related information.

In the first edition of the Red Book, published four years later, Whitman Publishing would describe the Blue Book as "a low-priced standard reference book of United States coins and kindred issues" for which there had been "a long-felt need among American collectors." The Blue Book "proved a boon to the many thousands of coin board enthusiasts and casual coin collectors who are concerned principally with elementary information, or with premium prices."

The Blue Book has been published annually (except in 1944 and 1950) since its debut. Past editions offer valuable information about the hobby of yesteryear as well as developments in numismatic research and the marketplace. Old Blue Books are collectible, but they are not yet as avidly sought as the Red Book, and most editions after the 12th can be found for a few dollars in VF or better condition. Major variants were produced for the third, fourth, and ninth editions, including perhaps the only "overdate" books in American numismatic publishing. Either to conserve the previous years' covers or to correct an error in binding, the cloth on some third-edition covers was overstamped "Fourth Edition," and a number of eighth-edition covers were overstamped "Ninth Edition." The third edition was produced in several shades of blue ranging from light to dark. Some copies of the fourth edition were also produced in black cloth—the only time the Blue Book was bound in other than blue.

Valuation Guide for Select Past Editions of the Blue Book

Edition	Date*				Edition	Date*			
	Title-Page	Copyright	VF	New		Title-Page	Copyright	VF	New
1st	1942	1942	\$100	\$150	7th	1949	1948	\$10	\$20
2nd	1943	1942	50	75	8th	1950	1949	10	10
3rd	1944	1943	40	60	9th	1952	1951	5	10
4th	None	1945	40	60	10th	1953	1952	5	
5th	None	1946	20	30	11th	1954	1953		
6th	1948	1947	10	20	12th	1955	1954		

* During its early years of production, the Blue Book's date presentation was not standardized. Full information is given here to aid in precise identification of early editions.

These charts show the bullion values of common-date circulation-strike silver and gold coins. These are intrinsic values and do not reflect any numismatic premium a coin might have. The weight attached to each denomination is its actual silver weight (ASW) or actual gold weight (AGW).

Bullion Values of Silver Coins

Silver Price Per Ounce	Wartime Nickel .05626 oz.	Dime .07234 oz.	Quarter .18084 oz.	Half Dollar .36169 oz.	Silver Clad Half Dollar .14792 oz.	Silver Dollar .77344 oz.
\$8	\$0.45	\$0.58	\$1.45	\$2.89	\$1.18	\$6.19
9	0.51	0.65	1.63	3.26	1.33	6.96
10	0.56	0.72	1.81	3.62	1.48	7.73
11	0.62	0.80	1.99	3.98	1.63	8.51
12	0.68	0.87	2.17	4.34	1.78	9.28
13	0.73	0.94	2.35	4.70	1.92	10.05
14	0.79	1.01	2.53	5.06	2.07	10.83
15	0.84	1.09	2.71	5.43	2.22	11.60
16	0.90	1.16	2.89	5.79	2.37	12.38
17	0.96	1.23	3.07	6.15	2.51	13.15
18	1.01	1.30	3.26	6.51	2.66	13.92
19	1.07	1.37	3.44	6.87	2.81	14.70
20	1.13	1.45	3.62	7.23	2.96	15.47
21	1.18	1.52	3.80	7.60	3.11	16.24
22	1.24	1.59	3.98	7.96	3.25	17.02

Bullion Values of Gold Coins

Gold Price Per Ounce	\$5.00 Liberty Head 1839–1908 Indian Head 1908–1929 .24187 oz.	\$10.00 Liberty Head 1838–1907 Indian Head 1907–1933 .48375 oz.	\$20.00 1849–1933 .96750 oz.
\$675	\$163.26	\$326.53	\$653.06
700	169.31	338.63	677.25
725	175.36	350.72	701.44
750	181.40	362.81	725.63
775	187.45	374.91	749.81
800	193.50	387.00	774.00
825	199.54	399.09	798.19
850	205.59	411.19	822.38
875	211.64	423.28	846.56
900	217.68	435.38	870.75
925	223.73	447.47	894.94
950	229.78	459.56	919.13
975	235.82	471.66	943.31
1,000	241.87	483.75	967.50
1,025	247.92	495.84	991.69
1,050	253.96	507.94	1,015.88
1,075	260.01	520.03	1,040.06
1,100	266.06	532.13	1,064.25

Note: The U.S. bullion coins first issued in 1986 are unlike the older regular issues. They contain the following amounts of pure metal: silver \$1, 1 oz.; gold \$50, 1 oz.; gold \$25, 1/2 oz.; gold \$10, 1/4 oz.; gold \$5, 1/10 oz.

TOP 250 COIN PRICES REALIZED AT AUCTION

Rank	Price	Class	Coin	Grade	Firm	Date
1	\$7,590,020	\$20	1933	Gem BU	Soth/Stack's	Jul-02
2	4,140,000	Silver \$	1804 Class I	PCGS PF-68	B&M	Aug-99
3	3,737,500	Silver \$	1804 Class I	NGC PF-62	Heritage	Apr-08
4	2,990,000	Pre-Fed	1787 Brasher EB on Breast (A)	NGC EF-45	Heritage	Jan-05
5	2,990,000	\$20	MCMVII Ultra HR LE	PCGS PF-69	Heritage	Nov-05
6	2,415,000	Pre-Fed	1787 Brasher EB on Wing	NGC AU-55	Heritage	Jan-05
7	1,897,500	\$20	1927-D (I)	PCGS MS-67	Heritage	Nov-05
8	1,840,000	5c	1913 Liberty Head	NGC PF-66	Superior	Mar-08
9	1,840,000	\$20	MCMVII Ultra HR LE	PCGS PF-68	Heritage	Jan-07
10	1,840,000	Silver \$	1804 Class I (B)	PCGS PF-64	Stack's	Oct-00
11	1,815,000	Silver \$	1804 Class I	PF-63	B&M/Stack's	Apr-97
12	1,725,000	\$2.50	1796 No Stars (O)	PCGS MS-65	Heritage	Jan-08
13	1,725,000	\$10	1920-S	PCGS MS-67	Heritage	Mar-07
14	1,610,000	\$10	1839/8 Type of 1838 Lg Letters (K)	NGC PF-67 U Cam	Heritage	Jan-07
15	1,610,000	\$20	1861 Paquet Reverse	PCGS MS-61	Heritage	Aug-06
16	1,552,500	10c	1894-S	PCGS PF-64	Stack's	Oct-07
17	1,495,000	\$20	1921	PCGS MS-63	B&M	Aug-06
18	1,485,000	5c	1913 Liberty Head	Gem PF-66	B&M/Stack's	May-96
19	1,380,000	50c	1797 O-101a (N)	NGC MS-66	Stack's	Jul-08
20	1,380,000	\$2.50	1796 No Stars (O)	PCGS MS-65	Stack's (ANR)	Jun-05
21	1,322,500	Pattern	1792 Half Disme J-7	PCGS SP-67	Heritage	Apr-06
22	1,322,500	\$20	1927-D	NGC MS-65	Heritage	Jan-06
23	1,322,500	10c	1894-S	NGC PF-66	DLRC	Mar-05
24	1,265,000	Silver \$	1795 Flowing Hair B-7 BB-18	V Ch Gem MS	Bullowa	Dec-05
25	1,210,000	\$20	MCMVII Ultra HR LE (J)	PCGS PF-67	Goldberg	May-99
26	1,207,500	Silver \$	1866 No Motto	NGC PF-63	Stack's (ANR)	Jan-05
27	1,207,500	Silver \$	1804 Class III (C)	PCGS PF-58	B&M	Jul-03
28	1,150,000	Silver \$	1794	NGC MS-64	Stack's (ANR)	Jun-05
29	1,092,500	\$20	1921	PCGS MS-66	Heritage	Nov-05
30	1,092,500	Silver \$	1870-S	BU PL	Stack's	May-03
31	1,035,000	10c	1894-S	PCGS PF-65	Heritage	Jan-05
32	1,012,000	\$20	1921	PCGS MS-65 PQ	Goldberg	Sep-07
33	1,006,250	\$2.50	1796 Stars Bass-3003, BD-3 (P)	NGC MS-65	Heritage	Jan-08
34	1,006,250	Trade \$	1885	NGC PF-62	DLRC	Nov-04
35	990,000	Silver \$	1804 Class I (B)	Choice Proof	Rarcoa	Jul-89
36	977,500	\$4	1880 Coiled Hair	NGC PF-66 Cam	Heritage	Jan-05
37	977,500	\$5	1833 Large Date (G)	PCGS PF-67	Heritage	Jan-05
38	966,000	50c	1797 O-101a (N)	NGC MS-66	Stack's (ANR)	Mar-04
39	962,500	5c	1913 Liberty Head	Proof	Stack's	Oct-93
40	920,000	Silver \$	1802 Restrike	PCGS PF-65 Cam	Heritage	Apr-08
41	920,000	\$20	1907 Small Edge Letters	PCGS PF-68	Heritage	Nov-05
42	920,000	Trade \$	1885	NGC PF-61	Stack's	May-03
43	907,500	Trade \$	1885	Gem PF-65	B&M/Stack's	Apr-97
44	891,250	10c	1873-CC No Arrows (D)	NGC MS-65	B&M	Jul-04
45	874,000	Silver \$	1804 Class III (C)	PCGS PF-58	B&M	Nov-01
46	862,500	1c	1793 Strawberry Leaf NC-3	NGC F-12	Stack's	Jan-09
47	862,500	Pattern	1879 Quintuple Stella J-1643 P-1843	PCGS PF-62	Heritage	Jan-07
48	862,500	\$2.50	1796 Stars Bass-3003 BD-3 (P)	NGC MS-65	Heritage	Jan-07
49	825,000	\$20	MCMVII Ultra HR LE	Proof	Sotheby's	Dec-96
50	805,000	Silver \$	1870-S	NGC EF-40	Heritage	Apr-08
51	805,000	\$20	1921	PCGS MS-65	Heritage	Nov-05
52	747,500	Terr	1855 Kellogg & Co. \$50	PCGS PF-64	Heritage	Jan-07
53	747,500	Silver \$	1794	NGC MS-61	Heritage	Jun-05
54	725,000	Pre-Fed	1787 Brasher EB on Wing	MS-63	B&R	Nov-79

Rank	Price	Class	Coin	Grade	Firm	Date
55	\$718,750	\$10	1933	Unc	Stack's	Oct-04
56	690,000	1c	1796 Liberty Cap S-84	PCGS MS-66 RB	Goldberg	Sep-08
57	690,000	Pattern	1792 Copper Disme RE J-10	NGC PF-62 BN	Heritage	Jul-08
58	690,000	\$5	1825 Over 4	NGC AU-50	Heritage	Jul-08
59	690,000	\$20	MCMVII Ultra HR LE of '06 (H)	NGC PF-58	Stack's	Jul-08
60	690,000	Terr	1860 Clark, Gruber & Co. \$20	NGC MS-64	Heritage	Jan-06
61	690,000	Pre-Fed	1742 (1786) Lima Brasher	NGC EF-40	Heritage	Jan-05
62	690,000	\$5	1835	PCGS PF-67	Heritage	Jan-05
63	690,000	Gold \$	1849-C Open Wreath	NGC MS-63 PL	DLRC	Jul-04
64	690,000	\$20	MCMVII Ultra HR LE	Proof	Soth/Stack's	Oct-01
65	690,000	\$10	1839/8 Type of 1838 Lg Letters (K)	NGC PF-67	Goldberg	Sep-99
66	687,500	\$3	1870-S	EF-40	B&R	Oct-82
67	687,500	\$5	1822	VF-30/EF-40	B&R	Oct-82
68	661,250	1/2 Dime	1870-S	NGC MS-63 PL	B&M	Jul-04
69	660,000	\$20	MCMVII Ultra HR LE (J)	PF-67	B&M	Jan-97
70	660,000	\$20	1861 Paquet Reverse	MS-67	B&M	Nov-88
71	655,500	\$4	1879 Coiled Hair	NGC PF-67 Cam	Heritage	Jan-05
72	632,500	10c	1804 14 Star Reverse JR-2	NGC AU58	Heritage	Jul-08
73	632,500	1c	1793 Liberty Cap S-13 B-20	PCGS AU-55	Heritage	Feb-08
74	632,500	1c	1794 Starred Reverse S-48 B-38	PCGS AU-50	Heritage	Feb-08
75	632,500	50c	1838-0	PCGS PF-63 BM CAC	Heritage	Feb-08
76	632,500	Pre-Fed	1652 Willow Tree Threepence N-1A	VF	Stack's	Oct-05
77	632,500	Confed	1861 Original 50c	VF	Stack's	Oct-03
78	632,500	10c	1873-CC No Arrows (D)	PCGS MS-64	Heritage	Apr-99
79	632,500	50c	1838-0	PCGS PF-64 BM	Heritage	Jun-05
80	625,000	Pre-Fed	1787 Brasher EB on Breast (A)	VF	B&R	Mar-81
81	618,125	\$4	1880 Coiled Hair	NGC PF-63	Superior	Jul-05
82	605,000	\$2.50	1796 No Stars	Choice BU	Stack's	Nov-95
83	603,750	\$20.00	1854-0	PCGS AU-55	Heritage	Oct-08
84	603,750	Pattern	1792 No Silver Center Cent J-2 (Q)	PCGS VF-30	Heritage	Jan-08
85	603,750	Trade \$	1884	PCGS PF-65	Heritage	Nov-05
86	586,500	\$5	1795 Small Eagle BD-1	PCGS MS-65	Stack's	Jun-08
87	583,000	\$5	1795 Small Eagle	NGC MS-65 PL	Bullowa	Jan-07
88	577,500	\$20	1927-D	PCGS MS-65	Akers	May-98
89	577,500	Silver \$	1794	Gem BU	Stack's	Nov-95
90	576,150	\$20	1856-0	NGC AU-58	Heritage	Oct-08
91	575,000	\$4	1880 Coiled Hair (E)	NGC PF-62	Heritage	Jan-09
92	575,000	Pattern	1877 \$50 Half Union Copper J-1549	NGC PF-67 BN	Heritage	Jan-09
93	575,000	Silver \$	1895-0	PCGS MS-67	Heritage	Nov-05
94	575,000	\$20	MCMVII HR WR (M)	PCGS MS-69	Heritage	Nov-05
95	575,000	\$20	1927-D	NGC MS-62	DLRC	Jul-04
96	552,000	\$10	1933	PCGS MS-65	Heritage	Jan-08
97	552,000	Silver \$	1870-S	VF-20	Stack's	Oct-07
98	550,000	\$10	1838	Ch Proof	Akers	May-98
99	550,000	10c	1873-CC No Arrows (D)	Gem MS-65	B&M/Stack's	May-96
100	550,000	25c	1901-S	NGC MS-68	Superior	May-90
101	546,250	\$10	1795 13 Leaves BD-1 T-1	PCGS MS-64	Stack's	Jul-08
102	546,250	\$10	1933	PCGS MS-65	Heritage	Jan-07
103	546,250	\$20	MCMVII HR WR (M)	PCGS MS-69	Heritage	Jan-07
104	542,800	\$20	1856-0	NGC SP-63	Heritage	Jun-04
105	534,750	\$20	MCMVII HR FR	NGC PF-69	Heritage	Nov-05
106	531,875	Silver \$	1889-CC (T)	PCGS MS-68	Heritage	Jan-09
107	529,000	Pattern	1838 Gobrecht \$1, Copper J-87 P-96	PCGS PF-63 RB	Stack's	Jan-08
108	529,000	Silver \$	1889-CC	PCGS MS-68	B&M	Jan-01
109	522,500	\$20	1927-D (I)	Gem BU	Stack's	Mar-91

Rank	Price	Class	Coin	Grade	Firm	Date
110	\$517,500	\$2.50	1808 BD-1	PCGS MS-63	Stack's	Nov-08
111	517,500	25c	1838 No Drapery	NGC PF-65	Heritage	Apr-08
112	517,500	\$20	MCMVII HR WR (M)	PCGS MS-69	Heritage	Mar-08
113	517,500	\$10	1933	PCGS MS-65	Heritage	Nov-05
114	517,500	\$20	1920-S	PCGS MS-66	Heritage	Nov-05
115	517,000	50c	1797 O-102a	Gem BU	Stack's	Nov-95
116	510,600	Trade \$	1884	PCGS PF-67	Goldberg	Oct-00
117	506,000	\$10	1795 13 Leaves T-1	PCGS MS-65	B&M	Jul-03
118	506,000	1/2c	1796 No Pole	MS-65 RB PL	B&M/Stack's	May-96
119	506,000	Silver \$	1794	PCGS MS-65	Superior	May-91
120	503,125	Pattern	1792 Half Dimes J-7 P-7	PCGS MS-63	Heritage	Jan-08
121	500,000	Terr	1851 Humbert \$50	Proof	B&R	Mar-80
122	494,500	\$20	1854-O	AU-55	B&M	Aug-07
123	494,500	\$10	1795 13 Leaves T-1	NGC MS-65	B&M	Aug-06
124	488,750	\$10	1933	PCGS MS-65	Heritage	Jan-09
125	488,750	\$2.50	1796 No Stars BD-2 B-1 (S)	PCGS MS-62	Stack's	Jul-08
126	488,750	Silver \$	1794	NGC AU-58	Heritage	Apr-08
127	488,750	\$4	1880 Flowing Hair	NGC PF-66 Cam	Heritage	Mar-08
128	488,750	1c	1794 Head of 95 S-67 B-59	PCGS MS-67 RB	Heritage	Feb-08
129	488,750	\$20	MCMVII Ultra HR LE of '06 (H)	Proof Ch EF	Stack's	Mar-05
130	475,000	Silver \$	1804 Class I	AU	Stack's	Oct-93
131	475,000	Pattern	1907 \$20 J-1776 (F)	Proof	B&R	Jul-81
132	474,375	\$20	1921	PCGS MS-64	Heritage	Jul-08
133	467,500	\$5	1833 Large Date (G)	Gem Proof	Akers	Oct-97
134	467,500	Pattern	1907 \$20 J-1776 (F)	PF-67	Paramount	Jul-84
135	462,000	Silver \$	1889-CC (T)	MS-66 PL	B&M/Stack's	Apr-97
136	462,000	Silver \$	1870-S	Unc	Stack's	Mar-95
137	460,000	Silver \$	1892-S	PCGS MS-67	Heritage	Jan-09
138	460,000	\$5	1815	NGC MS-64	Heritage	Jan-09
139	460,000	Terr	1851 Humbert \$50 880 Thous. RE	NGC MS-65	B&M	Sep-08
140	460,000	\$10	1795 13 Leaves T-5	NGC MS-64	Goldberg	Feb-08
141	460,000	\$10	1907 Rounded Rim (R)	PCGS MS-67	Heritage	Jan-08
142	460,000	25c	1850	NGC PF-68	Heritage	Jan-08
143	460,000	Terr	1855 Kellogg & Co. \$50	PCGS PF-62	Stack's	Oct-07
144	460,000	\$10	1933	NGC MS-65	Goldberg	May-05
145	460,000	\$10	1795 13 Leaves T-1	PCGS MS-64	Heritage	Jan-05
146	460,000	50c	1796 16 Stars O-102	SP-66	Stack's	May-99
147	451,000	10c	1894-S	Gem PF-64	B&M/Stack's	May-96
148	448,500	\$10	1795 13 Leaves T-1	NGC-64	Goldberg	Sep-07
149	448,500	\$10	1797 Small Eagle	NGC MS-63	Goldberg	May-07
150	440,000	\$4	1880 Coiled Hair	PCGS PF-66	Superior	Aug-91
151	437,000	\$10	1933	PCGS MS-64 PQ	Goldberg	Sep-07
152	437,000	Pattern	1792 No Silver Center Cent J-2 (Q)	PCGS VF-30 PQ	Goldberg	Feb-05
153	434,500	Terr	1852/1 Humbert \$20	NGC PF-64	Superior	Oct-90
154	431,250	\$10	1920-S	PCGS MS-66	Heritage	Jan-09
155	431,250	25c	1873-CC No Arrows	PCGS MS-63	Stack's	Jan-09
156	431,250	\$4	1880 Flowing Hair	PCGS PF-64	Heritage	Jul-08
157	431,250	Silver \$	1795 Flowing Hair B-1 BB-21	NGC MS-65	Heritage	Jan-08
158	431,250	Silver \$	1794	NGC AU-55	Heritage	Nov-05
159	431,250	\$20	1854-O	NGC AU-58	Heritage	Jul-05
160	431,250	\$20	1856-O	PCGS AU-55	Heritage	Jul-05
161	431,250	1c	1793 Chain AMERICA S-2	PCGS MS-65 BN	Stack's (ANR)	Jan-05
162	431,250	Terr	1849 Cincinnati Mining & Trading \$10	EF	Stack's	May-04
163	431,250	10c	1894-S	Gem Proof	Stack's	Oct-00
164	430,000	Pre-Fed	1787 Brasher EB on Wing	AU	Rarcoa	Jul-79

Rank	Price	Class	Coin	Grade	Firm	Date
165	\$425,500	\$2.50	1808 BD-1	PCGS MS-63	Stack's	Mar-07
166	425,500	Pre-Fed	1776 Cont. \$1 Silver N-3D	EF	Stack's	Oct-03
167	414,000	\$20	1871-CC	NGC-64	Heritage	Apr-08
168	414,000	\$4	1879 Coiled Hair	NGC PF-63	Goldberg	May-07
169	414,000	Pre-Fed	Undated (1652) NE Shilling N-2A	EF-40	Stack's	May-07
170	414,000	50c	1796 16 Stars O-102	PCGS MS-64	Goldbergs	May-06
171	414,000	\$10	1795 13 Leaves B-1A T-1	PCGS MS-64	Stack's (ANR)	Jun-05
172	414,000	1c	1793 Strawberry Leaf NC-3	NGC F-12	Stack's (ANR)	Nov-04
173	414,000	Silver \$	1870-S	NGC EF-40	DLRC	Nov-04
174	414,000	Pattern	1792 Silver Center Cent J-1	BU	Stack's	Jan-02
175	414,000	Silver \$	1893-S	Superb Gem BU	Stack's	Nov-01
176	402,500	1c	1795 Reeded Edge S-79	PCGS G-4	B&M	Nov-08
177	402,500	10c	1797 13 Stars JR-2	NGC MS-65	Heritage	Jul-08
178	402,500	Pattern	1792 Half Disme J-7	NGC MS-63	Stack's	Jun-08
179	402,500	\$10	1795 13 Leaves BD-1 T-1	PCGS MS-63 CAC	Stack's	May-08
180	402,500	25c	1805 B-2	NGC MS-66	Heritage	Jan-08
181	402,500	\$20	1921	PCGS MS-64	Heritage	May-07
182	402,500	\$10	1907 Rounded Rim (R)	PCGS MS-67	Heritage	Jan-07
183	402,500	\$10	1920-S	PCGS MS-66	Heritage	Jan-07
184	402,500	Pattern	1878 \$5 J-1570 P-1764	PCGS PF-65	Heritage	Jan-07
185	402,500	\$4	1879 Coiled Hair	NGC PF-63	Heritage	Aug-06
186	402,500	\$4	1879 Flowing Hair	NGC PF-67 Cam	Superior	May-08
187	402,500	\$2.50	1848 CAL.	NGC MS-68	Heritage	Jan-06
188	402,500	Silver \$	1896-S	PCGS MS-69	Heritage	Nov-05
189	402,500	\$20	1921	PCGS MS-64	Heritage	Nov-05
190	402,500	Pattern	1875 20c J-1443	NGC PF-64	Heritage	May-05
191	402,500	\$10	1839/8 Type of 1838	PCGS MS-66	Heritage	Jan-05
192	402,500	\$4	1880 Coiled Hair (E)	NGC PF-62	DLRC	Jul-04
193	402,500	\$20	1927-D	Unc	Soth/Stack's	Oct-01
194	400,000	Pattern	1865 \$20 J-452	PCGS PF-64	Superior	Aug-90
195	400,000	Silver \$	1804 Class III	EF-40	B&R	Mar-80
196	396,000	\$10	1857	NGC PF-66	Goldberg	May-99
197	396,000	Trade \$	1884	Sup Gem PF-66+	B&M/Stack's	Apr-97
198	391,000	Silver \$	1795 Flowing Hair B-1 BB-21	NGC MS-65	Heritage	Nov-05
199	391,000	1c	1793 Chain AMERICA S-4	PCGS MS-65 BN	Stack's (ANR)	Jul-04
200	391,000	Pre-Fed	1792 Getz 50c Silver B-24A	Gem BU PL	Stack's	May-04
201	390,500	\$20	1927-D	NGC MS-66	Heritage	Jun-95
202	385,000	5c	1913 Liberty Head	PF-63	Superior	Jan-85
203	379,500	Silver \$	1799 No Berries B-11 BB-161	PCGS MS-66	Heritage	Mar-07
204	379,500	\$4	1880 Coiled Hair	NGC PF-61	B&M	Mar-04
205	374,000	\$5	1909-O	Gem Unc	Akers	May-98
206	374,000	\$5	1829 Small Date	V Ch Unc	Christie's	Oct-96
207	374,000	Terr	1852/1 Humbert \$20	PCGS PF-65	Superior	May-92
208	373,750	1c	1944-S Zinc-Plated Steel Planchet	NGC MS-66	Heritage	Jul-08
209	373,750	Pattern	1792 Half Disme J-7	NGC MS-64	Stack's	Jul-08
210	373,750	Pattern	1879 \$4 Coiled Hair Aluminum	NGC PF-67 Cam	Stack's	Jul-08
211	373,750	Silver \$	1851 Restrike of New Orleans Coin	PCGS PF-62	Stack's	Jun-08
212	373,750	\$10	1907 Rounded Rim	PCGS MS-66	Stack's	Jun-08
213	373,750	50c	1796 15 Stars O-101	NGC MS-63	Heritage	Feb-08
214	373,750	50c	1839-O	NGC PF-65	Goldberg	Feb-08
215	373,750	Pre-Fed	Undated (1652) NE Shilling Noe-III-C	PCGS AU-50	Heritage	Jan-08
216	373,750	Gold \$	1855	PCGS PF-66 DC	Heritage	Jan-08
217	373,750	\$5	1795 Small Eagle	PCGS MS-64	Heritage	Jan-08
218	373,750	Silver \$	1795 Draped Bust B-15 BB-52	PCGS MS-65	Heritage	Jan-07
219	373,750	\$20	1921	PCGS MS-64	Heritage	Jan-07

Rank	Price	Class	Coin	Grade	Firm	Date
220	\$368,000	\$20	1854-O	AU-50	B&M	Nov-07
221	368,000	Terr	1860 Clark, Gruber & Co. \$20 K-4	NGC AU-58	Stack's	Aug-07
222	368,000	\$20	1870	PCGS PF-66	Stack's	Jan-07
223	368,000	50c	1853-O No Arrows	PCGS VF-35	Stack's	Oct-06
224	368,000	Silver \$	1794	PCGS EF-45	Stack's (ANR)	Aug-06
225	368,000	\$20	1854-O	PCGS AU-53	Heritage	Jan-05
226	368,000	\$20	1870-CC	PCGS AU-53	Heritage	Jan-04
227	368,000	\$4	1880 Coiled Hair	NGC PF-65	Stack's	Oct-00
228	359,375	\$20	1870-CC	NGC AU-50	Heritage	Aug-06
229	357,500	Silver \$	1893-S	Gem MS-65	B&M	Nov-88
230	356,500	\$20	1856-O	PCGS AU-53	B&M	Mar-07
231	352,000	\$5	1829 Small Date	PF-64/65	B&M	Oct-87
232	350,750	20c	1876-CC	PCGS MS-64	Stack's	Oct-07
233	350,750	5c	1918-D, 8 Over 7	PCGS MS-65	B&M	Aug-06
234	345,000	Pattern	1915 Panama-Pacific 50c Gold J-1960	NGC PF-64	Heritage	Jan-09
235	345,000	\$20	1870-CC	PCGS EF-45	Goldberg	Sep-08
236	345,000	1/2c	1796 No Pole	F-15+	Goldberg	Sep-08
237	345,000	\$10	1907 Wire Rim Lettered Edge	PCGS MS-67	Stack's	Jun-08
238	345,000	5c	1796, 6 Over 5 V-2 LM-2	PCGS MS-66	Heritage	Jan-08
239	345,000	25c	1841 Liberty Seated	NGC PF-66	Heritage	Jan-08
240	345,000	\$2.50	1848 CAL.	NGC MS-68	Heritage	Jan-08
241	345,000	\$20	1907 Large Letter Edge	PF-64	Heritage	Aug-07
242	345,000	\$2.50	1854-S	PCGS EF-45	Heritage	Feb-07
243	345,000	\$10	1795 13 Leaves Bass-3169 T-1	NGC MS-64	Heritage	Feb-07
244	345,000	\$5	1795 Small Eagle B-1B Bass-3033 BD-3	PCGS MS-64	Heritage	Jan-07
245	345,000	\$20	1856-O	PCGS AU-50	Heritage	Aug-06
246	345,000	Silver \$	1896-O	PCGS MS-66	Heritage	Nov-05
247	345,000	\$20	1926-D	PCGS MS-66	Heritage	Nov-05
248	345,000	\$20	1927-S	PCGS MS-67	Heritage	Nov-05
249	345,000	Pre-Fed	Undated (1652) NE Shilling N-3B	VF	Stack's	Oct-05
250	345,000	Pre-Fed	1776 Cont. \$1 Silver N-2C	VF	Stack's	Jan-05

Key

Price: The sale price of the coin, including the appropriate buyer's fee.

Class: The denomination or classification of the coin.

Confed = Confederate States of America issue; Pattern = a pattern, experimental, or trial piece; Pre-Fed = pre-federal issue; Terr = territorial issue.

Coin: The date and description of the coin, along with pertinent catalog or reference numbers.

B = Baker (for pre-federal), Bolender (for silver dollars), Breen (for gold), Browning (for quarter dollars); Barry = Barry doubloon; BB = Bowers/Borckardt; BD = Bass-Dannreuther; Brasher = Brasher doubloon; C = Cohen (for half cents), Crosby (for pre-federal); J = Judd; M = Maris; N = Newman; NC = Non-Collectible; O = Overton; P = Pollock; R = Ryder; S = Sheldon; T = Taraskza; Ultra HR LE = Ultra High Relief, Lettered Edge. Letters in parentheses, (A) through (T), note instances in which multiple sales of the same coin rank within the Top 250.

Grade: The grade of the coin, plus the name of the grading firm (if independently graded).

BM = branch mint; NGC = Numismatic Guaranty Corporation of America; PCGS = Professional Coin Grading Service; PQ = premium quality.

Firm: The auction firm (or firms) that sold the coin.

ANR = American Numismatic Rarities; B&M = Bowers & Merena; B&R = Bowers & Ruddy; DLRC = David Lawrence Rare Coins; Soth = Sotheby's; Stack's (ANR): merged under Stack's name in 2006.

Date: The month and year of the auction.

Auction records compiled and edited by P. Scott Rubin.

Over the years coin collectors have developed a special jargon to describe their coins. The following list includes terms that are used frequently by coin collectors or that have a special meaning other than their ordinary dictionary definitions. You will find them useful when you want to discuss or describe your coins.

alloy—A combination of two or more metals.

altered date—A false date on a coin; a date altered to make a coin appear to be one of a rarer or more valuable issue.

bag mark—A surface mark, usually a small nick, acquired by a coin through contact with others in a mint bag.

billon—A low-grade alloy of silver (usually less than 50%) mixed with another metal, typically copper.

blank—The formed piece of metal on which a coin design will be stamped.

bronze—An alloy of copper, zinc, and tin.

bullion—Uncoined gold or silver in the form of bars, ingots, or plate.

cast coins—Coins that are made by pouring molten metal into a mold, instead of in the usual manner of striking blanks with dies.

cent—One one-hundredth of the standard monetary unit. Also known as a *centavo*, *centimo*, or *centesimo* in some Central American and South American countries; *centime* in France and various former colonies in Africa; and other variations.

certified coin—A coin that has been graded, authenticated, and encapsulated in plastic by an independent (neither buyer nor seller) grading service.

cherry picker—A collector who finds scarce and unusual coins by carefully searching through unattributed items in old accumulations or dealers' stocks.

circulation strike—An Uncirculated coin intended for eventual use in commerce, as opposed to a Proof coin.

clad coinage—Issues of the United States dimes, quarters, halves, and some dollars made since 1965. Each coin has a center core of pure copper and a layer of copper-nickel or silver on both sides.

collar—The outer ring, or die chamber, that holds a blank in place in the coinage press while the coin is impressed by the obverse and reverse dies.

contact marks—Minor abrasions on an Uncirculated coin, made by contact with other coins in a bag or roll.

countermark—A stamp or mark impressed on a coin to verify its use by another government or to indicate revaluation.

crack-out—A coin that has been removed from a grading service holder.

crown—Any dollar-size coin (c. 38 mm in diameter) in general, often struck in silver; specifically, one from the United Kingdom and some Commonwealth countries.

cud—An area of raised metal at the rim of a coin where a portion of the die broke off, leaving a void in the design.

designer—The artist who creates a coin's design. An engraver is the person who cuts a design into a coinage die.

die—A piece of metal engraved with a design and used for stamping coins.

die crack—A fine, raised line on a coin, caused by a broken die.

die defect—An imperfection on a coin, caused by a damaged die.

die variety—Any minor alteration in the basic design of a coin.

dipped, dipping—Refers to chemical cleaning of a coin to remove oxidation or foreign matter.

double eagle—The United States twenty-dollar gold coin.

- doubled die**—A die that has been given two misaligned impressions from a hub; also, a coin made from such a die.
- doubloon**—Popular name for a Spanish gold coin originally valued at \$16.
- eagle**—A United States ten-dollar gold coin; also refers to U.S. silver, gold, and platinum bullion pieces made from 1986 to the present.
- edge**—Periphery of a coin, often with reeding, lettering, or other decoration.
- electrotype**—A reproduction of a coin or medal made by the electrodeposition process. Electrotypes are frequently used in museum displays.
- electrum**—A naturally occurring mixture of gold and silver. Some of the world's first coins were made of this alloy.
- encapsulated coins**—Coins that have been authenticated, graded, and sealed in plastic by a professional service.
- engraver**—The person who cuts the design into a coinage die.
- error**—A mismade coin not intended for circulation.
- exergue**—That portion of a coin beneath the main design, often separated from it by a line, and typically bearing the date.
- field**—The background portion of a coin's surface not used for a design or inscription.
- filler**—A coin in worn condition but rare enough to be included in a collection.
- fineness**—The purity of gold, silver, or any other precious metal, expressed in terms of one thousand parts. A coin of 90% pure silver is expressed as .900 fine.
- flan**—A blank piece of metal in the size and shape of a coin; also called a *planchet*.
- gem**—A coin of exceptionally high quality, typically considered MS-65 or PF-65 or better.
- half eagle**—The United States five-dollar gold coin minted from 1795 to 1929.
- hub**—A positive-image punch to impress the coin's design into a die for coinage.
- incuse**—The design of a coin that has been impressed below the coin's surface. A design raised above the coin's surface is in relief.
- inscription**—The legend or lettering on a coin.
- intrinsic value**—Bullion or "melt" value of the actual precious metal in a numismatic item.
- investment grade**—Promotional term; generally, a coin in grade MS-65 or better.
- junk silver**—Common-date silver coins taken from circulation; worth only bullion value.
- key coin**—The scarcest or most valuable coin in a series.
- laureate**—Head crowned with a laurel wreath.
- legal tender**—Money that is officially issued and recognized for redemption by an authorized agency or government.
- legend**—A principal inscription on a coin.
- lettered edge**—The edge of a coin bearing an inscription, found on some foreign and some older United States coins, modern Presidential dollars, and the MMIX Ultra High Relief gold coin.
- luster**—The brilliant or "frosty" surface quality of an Uncirculated (Mint State) coin.
- milled edge**—The raised rim around the outer surface of a coin, not to be confused with the reeded or serrated narrow edge of a coin.
- mint error**—Any mismade or defective coin produced by a mint.
- mint luster**—Shiny "frost" or brilliance on the surface of an Uncirculated or Mint State coin.
- mintmark**—A small letter or other mark on a coin, indicating the mint at which it was struck.
- Mint set**—A set of Uncirculated coins packaged and sold by the Mint. Each set contains one of each of the coins made for circulation at each of the mints that year.

motto—An inspirational word or phrase used on a coin.

mule—A coin struck from two dies not originally intended to be used together.

obverse—The front or face side of a coin.

overdate—Date made by superimposing one or more numerals on a previously dated die.

over graded—A coin in poorer condition than stated.

overstrike—An impression made with new dies on a previously struck coin.

patina—The green or brown surface film found on ancient copper and bronze coins, caused by oxidation over a long period of time.

pattern—Experimental or trial coin, generally of a new design, denomination, or metal.

pedigree—The record of previous owners of a rare coin.

planchet—The blank piece of metal on which a coin design is stamped.

Proofs—Coins struck for collectors by the Mint using specially polished dies and planchets.

Proof set—A set of each of the Proof coins made during a given year, packaged by the Mint and sold to collectors.

quarter eagle—The United States \$2.50 gold coin.

raw—A coin that has not been encapsulated by an independent grading service.

reeded edge—The edge of a coin with grooved lines that run vertically around its perimeter, as seen on modern United States silver and clad coins.

relief—Any part of a coin's design that is raised above the coin's field is said to be in relief.

The opposite of relief is incuse, meaning sunk into the field.

restrike—A coin struck from genuine dies at a later date than the original issue.

reverse—The back side of a coin.

rim—The raised portion of a coin that protects the design from wear.

round—A round one-ounce silver medal or bullion piece.

series—A set of one coin of each year of a specific design and denomination issued from each mint. For example, Lincoln cents from 1909 to 1959.

slab—A hard plastic case containing a coin that has been graded and encapsulated by a professional service.

spot price—The daily quoted market value of precious metals in bullion form.

token—A privately issued piece, typically with an exchange value for goods or services, but not an official government coin.

trade dollar—Silver dollar issued especially for trade with a foreign country. In the United States, trade dollars were first issued in 1873 to stimulate commerce with the Orient. Many other countries have also issued trade dollars.

truncation—The sharply cut-off bottom edge of a bust or portrait.

type—A series of coins defined by a shared distinguishing design, composition, denomination, and other elements. For example, Barber dimes or Franklin half dollars.

type set—A collection consisting of one representative coin of each type, of a particular series or period.

Uncirculated—A circulation-strike coin that has never been used in commerce, and has retained its original surface and luster; also called Mint State.

unique—An item of which only one specimen is known to exist.

variety—A coin's design that sets it apart from the normal issue of that type.

wheaties—Lincoln cents with the wheat ears reverse, issued from 1909 to 1958.

year set—A set of coins for any given year, consisting of one of each denomination issued that year.

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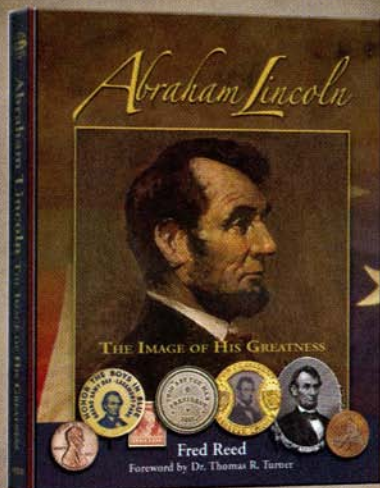
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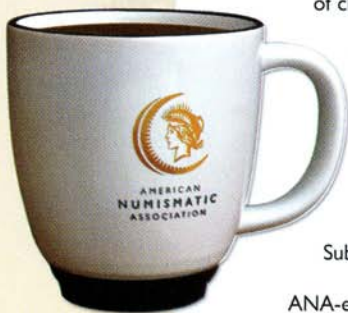
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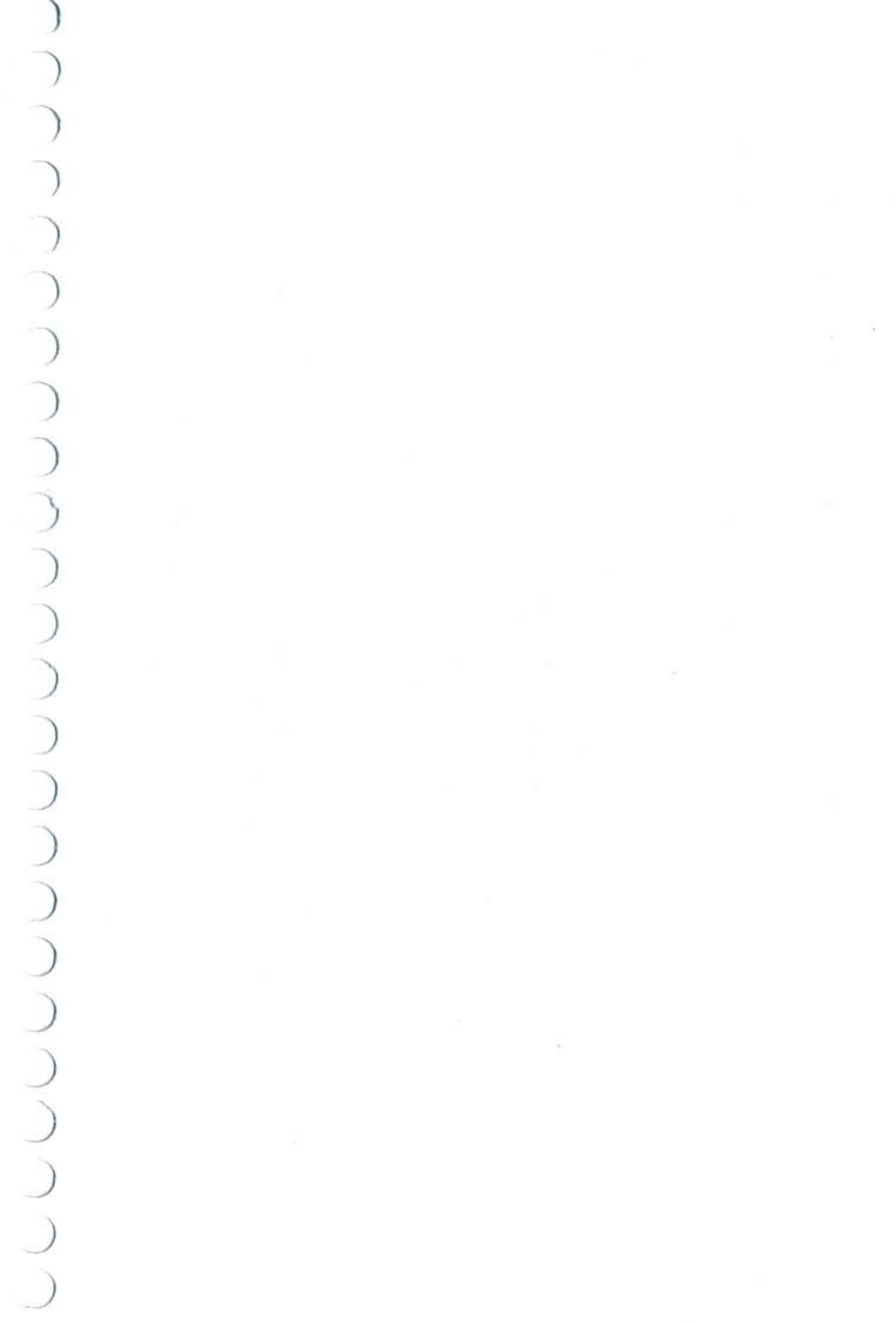
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ISBN-13: 978-079482766-3
ISBN-10: 079482766-7



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PRINTED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA